

1) *Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus*

- My name means “half-scaled” (hemi- half; lepidotus-scaled) because I have 2 bands of scales instead of being completely scaled
- I am a part of the sculpin order but everyone forgets because I look a little different
- I blend in to my surroundings with my red, brown, and green spots and can usually be found lurking under rocks

2) *Pisaster ochraceus*

- My species name refers to one of my color morphs, ochre, but I can also be purple
- I have short white spines that stick out of my 5 arms that move by water power
- I am such an important species that researchers call me a “keystone species” because I eat so many mussels

3) *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*

- My scientific name *Strongylocentrotus* means “ball of spines”
  - I move using purple tube feet and like to eat kelp
  - Sometimes my color is dark and I get mistake for my purple relative, but normally I am green in color

4) *Sebastes nebulosus*

- My scientific name *Sebastes* means “magnificent” and *nebulosus* means “clouded”
  - I am a part of a group of fish that can live to be very old and don’t like to leave my home area
  - I am usually black with a yellow strips and spots on my body

5) *Hexagrammos decagrammus*

- My scientific name is a little confusing: it means “6 line” and “10 line” referring to my number of lateral lines. I have 5 lateral lines on each side of my body (but my name says 6 on each side but 10 total).
- I can be many colors depending on my gender but as a male I am usually blue with brown, blue, and white spots
- I like to guard my territory and bite other fish who come in to it, even if they are bigger and scarier than I am

6) *Enophrys bison*

- My scientific name is modeled on the North American bison (which is a type of buffalo) even though I am a fish because I have 2 spines that look like buffalo horns
- I am a type of sculpin who relies on my camouflage for protection
- I can be green, brown, pink, and black in order to blend in to my surroundings

7) *Apostichopus californicus*

- My scientific name *californicus* refers to my common name
- I am soft, squishy and the biggest of my kind on the West Coast
- I like to eat detritus with my tentacles and if scared I can eject my intestines to confuse a predator while I get away using my tube feet

8) *Psolus chitonoides*

- My scientific name *chitonoides* means “resembling a chiton” because I am often confused for one when my bright orange tentacles are not out
- I move using tube feet that you usually cannot see because I do not look like others of my kind who are usually soft and squishy
- I like to use my tentacles to feed by sticking them up in the water to filter feed

9) *Pugettia producta*

- My scientific name *Pugettia* refers to the type of crab that I am; we all spend a lot of time near kelp and are often colored like it to blend in
  - I am usually dark brown or olive, but when I am younger I take on a light green or red color
  - If sea otters were present they were like to eat me because I can grow quite large

10) *Onchorhynchus tshawytcha*

- My scientific name *Onchorhynchus* means “nail-snout” and *tshawytcha* is what Russians call me
- I came to the MaST Center from a hatchery, and not from the wild, so I have a tiny tracking microchip in my nose so scientists will know when and where I am caught one day
- I am a part of a very commercially important group of fish for Washington and Alaska and am eaten by resident orca whales when I leave my fresh water breeding ground to return to the ocean

11) *Henricia leviuscula*

- My scientific name *leviuscula* means “smooth” because I have close relatives who are bumpy
- My bright red/orange color helps to give me my common name because I resemble human blood.
- My 5 arms are always the same color but sometimes my central disc can be lighter and no one is sure why

12) *Mesocentrotus franciscanus*

- My scientific name *Mesocentrotus* means “spiky” to refer to my defense spines
- I can live to be over 100 years old and my test can grow to be larger than 10 cm in diameter making me the longest lived and largest of my kind
- Whether I am big or little I am a bright red color which helps give me part of my common name

13) *Anthopleura xanthogrammica*

- When you touch my tentacles I feel sticky, but I am actually trying to sting you
- My coloration comes from green micro-algae living inside of me called zooxanthellae that allow me to use energy from photosynthesis while not being a plant
- I do not like to move from my home as I cannot swim, walk, or crawl but if I feel threatened I can in fact move

14) *Mopalia kennerleyi*

- I have 8 protective plates that overlap instead of a shell for defense
- The area around my plates is called my girdle and it has lots of hairs on it, which is a clue to my common name
- I am usually pretty small and people miss me because I cling to the rocks and blend in, but when I crawl across the glass my foot and mouth stick out from under my “hairy” girdle

15) *Rhamphocottus richardsonii*

- My scientific name *Rhamphocottus* means “snout-sculpin” because my nose is very pointed for a sculpin
- I like to live in old barnacle shells as my nose makes me look like a barnacle for camouflage and because I do not swim well
- I am a favorite of divers because if you take me out of water I grunt at you

16) *Anarrhichthys ocellatus*

- My scientific name –*ichthys* means “fish” and *ocellatus* means “eye-like spots”
  - When fully grown I can reach up to 8 feet which is amazing since I share a den with another of my kind
- It is important that “fish” is in my scientific name because most people think I am an eel but I do have pectoral fins which makes me a fish

17) *Pandalus platyceros*

- My scientific name *Pandalus* means “shrimp” and *platyceros* means “crook-backed”
- If you eat shrimp from Washington you are eating my kind, so I am a commercially important species
  - I am named for the white spots on my carapace

18) *Urticina piscivora*

- My scientific name *Urticina* means “nettle” & *piscivora* means “fish” but I am not a fish
- My tentacles are usually white which sticks out against my deep red base
- I am rumored to have strong stinging cells but when you touch me I feel sticky

19) *Chirolophis decorates*

- My scientific name *Chirolophis* means “hand-crest” and *decoratus* means “ornamental/decorated”
- I have decorated projections behind my head that help me blend in to my surroundings
- I am mistaken for an eel because I have a long body, but my pectoral fins give me away as a fish

20) *Neverita lewisii*

- My scientific name *lewisii* was given to me after Merriweather Lewis collected my shells during the Lewis and Clark expedition
- I am one of the largest snails and my whole mantle can cover my shell while also retreat into my shell when I feel threatened.
- I am most active at night when the moon is out which is possibly where my common name came from

21) *Dendraster excentricus*

- My scientific name *Dendraster* means “tree-star” while *excentricus* means “off-centre” referring to the 5-leaf petal like pattern on me
- I like to burrow and stick up from the sand so my short spines can catch prey
- When I am alive I am purple due to the color of my spines but most people like to collect my dead shell (called a test) because it is white and pretty

22) *Urticina grebelnyi*

- My genus *Urticina* means “nettle”
- I come in all colors but most commonly I have green and red strips which people think makes me look like a Christmas tree
- My stinging cells help me to catch prey and protect myself from predators

23) *Phyllolithodes papillosus*

- My scientific name *Phyllolithodes* means “stony-leaf”
- I am most recognizable by the bumps on my carapace that are in the shape of a heart
- My many legs also have spiny projections that make me very protected from predators

24) *Cymatogaster aggregata*

- My scientific name *Cymatogaster* means “fetus-body” because our babies are born tail first and *aggregata* means “crowded-together” because I am a schooling fish
- I have 3 yellow vertical stripes on my body and my scales have a black dot
  - Because I give birth to live young I am popular in aquariums and my babies are also on display here

25) *Eudistylia vancouveri*

- My scientific name *vancouveri* refers to my range because I like to live in the northern Pacific Ocean
- My feeding cirri are fluffy and resemble a feather duster which is where my common name comes from
- I live in a big, flexible tube with my red and blue feeding cirri sticking out

26) *Dermasterias imbricata*

- My scientific name *Dermasterias* means “skin-star”
- If you touch me & then smell your skin, I leave a garlic-y smell
- I move using water-powered tube feet just like the others of my kind and usually have scale worms living in my tube feet grooves

27) *Balanus nubilus*

- My scientific name *Balanus* means “acorn” and *nubilus* means “cloudy”
  - My people don’t remember that I am an arthropod because I look nothing like one. I attach to hard surfaces and look like a volcano
- Grunt sculpins and other wildlife like to hide inside of my empty shells because they make great houses

28) *Syngnathus leptorhynchus*

- My scientific name *Syngnathus* means “fused jaw” and *leptorhynchus* means “thin/delicate nose”
- I like to live near eelgrass because my green color and slender body helps me blend in
- I am related to the seahorse because the males hold the eggs in a special pouch instead of the female

29) *Crassadoma gigantea*

- My scientific name *Crassadoma* means “big-house” and *gigantea* means “big”
- Between my two hard shells, my mantle is bright orange with many little eye spots called ocelli, which means I can sense light/dark changes to know when I should close my shell
- As a baby I swim around by closing and opening my shells quickly but I like to attach to a rock when I’m older and too big to swim

30) *Hermisenda crassicornis*

- My scientific name *crassicornis* means “thick-thorned” because I have lots of brightly projections coming off of my back.
- These projections are called cerata and can hold stinging cells from the food I eat, have a branch of my digestion track, and are used as gills
  - I am related to a snail but I have lost my shell, for protection I am usually brightly colored to show predators that I either taste bad or can sting them



31) *Cryptochiton stelleri*

- I am the largest of my kind in the Pacific Northwest and also soft which is unusual for an animal of my kind and my scientific name –*chiton* refers to the type of animal I am
- I am the relative of a snail but instead of a shell, I have 8 protective plates on the top of my body
- These plates are usual visible but my plates are hidden under my deep red mantle, hint the “*Crypto*” part of my scientific name

32) *Metridium farcimen*

- My scientific name *Metridium* means “fruitful” while *farcimen* means “sausage-like”
- I come in all sizes and colors but usually I am white or orange and grow giant with lots of branching tentacles
- I like to clone myself and when another individual’s clone gets too close I have a special defense tentacle that is jam-packed with stinging cells

33) *Raja binoculata*

- My scientific name *Raja* means “skate” and *binoculata* means “two eyes” because I have spots on my fins that look like eyes
- I get mistaken for my relative a lot but I am different because I do not give birth to live young and I do not have a stinger in my tail
- People think that I am smiling at them when they look at my underside but my eyes are on the top of my head

34) *Cancer productus*

- My scientific name comes from the family of crabs I belong to as we are referred to as the Cancer crabs
- My carapace gets very large and is usually a bright-deep red color
- I am caught a lot by commercial fishermen as is my relative the Dungeness Crab

35) *Clinocardium nuttallii*

- People confuse me for a clam but you can tell I am different by my vertical lines instead of horizontal ones
- I look almost heart shaped when you look at me from my small end which helps give me my common name
- I am best known for my escape response from starfish as I rapidly stick my foot out and try to push myself away quickly

36) *Pholis ornata*

- My scientific name *Pholis* means “one who lies in wait” while *ornata* means “decorated”
- People mistake me for a baby eel because I am long and skinny, but I am a fish because I have pectoral fins
- I am mistaken for a relative *P. laeta* but I have dark saddle patches along my dorsal fins in a U-shaped pattern

37) *Octopus rubescens*

- My scientific name means “ruby octopus”
- I have 8 arms and 3 hearts (one big heart that powers my body, and two smaller hearts to power each gill)
- I have specialized cells called chromatophores that allow me to change color and blend into my surroundings

38) *Cucumaria miniata*

- My scientific name *miniata* means “bright-red” because my feeding tentacles are bright red-orange in color
- My body is also red-orange in color and I move using water powered tube feet
  - I liked to drag my tentacles through the sand to eat detritus but I am also known to stick my tentacles into the water column and filter feed

39) *Mytilus californius*

- My scientific name *californius* refers to where I was found, California, until scientists realized I live all over the West Coast
- I use string-like byssal threads to hold on to surfaces and not be dislodged by wave action
- My biggest predator is a seastar and I usually grow high on the shore to avoid their range

40) *Balanophyllia elegans*

- My scientific name *Balanophyllia* means “acorn-leaf” while *elegans* means “elegant/pretty”
- Alive I am bright orange in color and my hard base is white (but you can only see this when I am dead)
- Most people think that I am from tropical waters as they do not think that corals can grow in cold water but I am native to Puget Sound

41) *Dirona albolineata*

- My scientific name *albolineata* means “white line” which gives me my common name
- I have cerata that are fleshy projections that I use for defense, digestion, and breathing. My cerata are white colored with a bright white line that outlines each one
- I have the ability to break snail shells open with my jaws even though I don’t get very big

42) *Pteraster tessellatus*

- My scientific name *Pteraster* means “star” and *tessellatus* means “inlaid with small squares” because I often have checkered color patterns
- When I feel threatened I produce a thick slime that suffocates my predators but the slime helps to give me my common name
- Unlike others of my kind my madreporite (a pore that allows me to intake water) is elevated and easy to see and this is how I get water to move my tube feet

43) *Platichthys stellatus*

- My scientific name *Platichthys* means “flat-fish” and *stellatus* means “starry”
- When I am little my eyes are on separate sides of my head but I eventually metamorphose to have both eyes on one side of my head
- I live in the sediment so that I can ambush my prey, which is helpful with my eyes on both on the same side

44) *Mediaster aequalis*

- My scientific name *Mediaster* means “middle-star” and *aequalis* means “equal sized arms”
  - My common name comes from my bright red, or vermilion, coloration
- I usually have 5 arms like most of my kind that move using tube feet

45) *Aurelia labiata*

- My scientific name *Aurelia* “golden” and *labiata* “lips”
  - I have 4 gonads and stomachs that are shaped like horseshoes
- I swim through the water by pulsing my bell and catch food with my tentacles that hang down from my mouth

46) *Cnemidocarpa finmarkiensis*

- I am related to humans because I am a chordate but most of those characteristics are seen in my larvae and not my adult form
- I have 2 siphons and I sometimes squirt people with water which is where my common name comes from
- I am bright orange in color and I live alone instead of in a colony

47) *Serpula columbiana*

- My scientific name refers to the group of animals I belong to call serpulid worms
- I live in a hard, calcareous (meaning made from calcium carbonate) tubes that are attached to rocks or other solid structures
- I have a ring of feeding tentacles that stick out of my tube that are red, orange, or pink

48) *Nautichthys oculofasciatus*

- My scientific name *Nautichthys* means “sailor fish” and *oculofasciatus* means “eye-banded”
- I have a long dorsal fin that sticks out from above my eyes that looks like the sail of a sailboat
- I am normally found hiding upside down under rocks and blend in so well that I usually cannot be seen unless I swim around

49) *Pisaster brevispinus*

- My scientific name *Pisaster* means “star” and *brevispinus* means “short spined”
- Unlike others of my kind, I can elongated my tube feet to dig for clams
- I am pink in color which helps give me my common name and people think that I am Patrick from Spongebob Squarepants

50) *Eumicrotremus orbis*

- My scientific name *Eumicrotremus* means “good little hole” and *orbis* means “circle”
- My pelvic fins have become a modified suction disc so that I can attach to hard substrates because I cannot swim well
- I am yellow and have spots outlined in darker colors. I also have little spines that help to give me my common name