

▶ 520 feet (160 meters)

Megachasma pelagios Plankton and small fish

▶ 1,000 feet (300 meters) 23 12 feet (3.7 meters) Omnivore Adorns shell with sponges and other animals to blend with ocean

floor

Giant spider crab Macrocheira kaempferi

Megamouth shark

Enormous mouth is surrounded by luminous photophores to attract prey

1,090 feet (332 meters 1,600 feet (500 meters)

Atlantic wolffish Anarhichas lupus 5 feet (1.5 meters) Hard-shelled creatures

Powerful jaws and extensive teeth allow it to crush the shells of prey **Basket star**

Ahmed Gabr

dive in scuba gear

2,205 pounds

3,000 teet

(914 meters)

3,280 feet

(1,000 meters)

World record for deepest

Gorgonocephalus eucnemis 1,800 feet 5.5 inches (14 centimeters) (Tendrils can extend for meters) (550 meters) De Zooplankton Ocean sunfish 2,000 feet

Mola mola

Sea jellies

53 6 feet (1.8 meters)

Sharp, tiny hooks on tendrils catch food floating by Heaviest known bony fish in the world, between 545 and

2,300 feet (700 meters)

(600 meters)

Pacific hagfish

Eptatretus stoutii

Depth an ADS is capable of diving safely Pigbutt worm

Chaetopterus pugaporcinus

23 3/4 inch (20 millimeters)

Produce clouds of mucus to

draw it back into their mouths

absorb marine snow and

Marine snow

Atmospheric Diving Unit (ADS)

generate torque and increase bite force. Predatory tunicate

Megalodicopia hians

5 inches (13 centimeters) De Zooplankton Tunicates are capable of reproducing by

themselves, producing both egg and sperm.

23 25 inches (63 centimeters)

and feed on viscera)

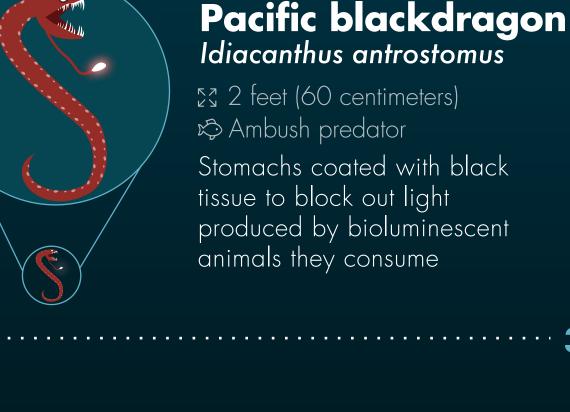
Polychaete worms, invertebrates,

While eating prey, they

tie their tails into knots to

dead or dying fish (enter body

Giant oarfish



(1,000 meters)

Selatinous sea life, crustaceans

3,300 feet

Regalecus glesne Believed to be a harbinger of 23 36 feet (11 meters) 200plankton earthquakes in Japanese folklore

Giant siphonophore 23 160 feet (50 meters) Praya dubia **Blobfish** Psychrolutes marcidus

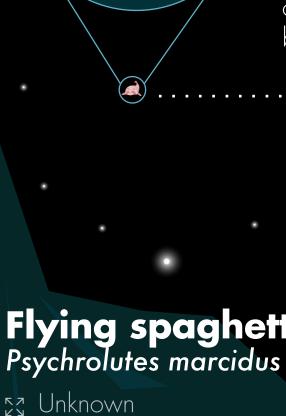
Chlamydoselachus anguineus 53 6.6 feet (2 meters) Squid Considered living fossils due to similarities with dinosaur-age ancestors

single organism

Frilled shark

Huge colony of tiny biological

components called zooids, not a



Carnivorous

components called zooids

Can expand jaw and

Males attach to females

time, used for nothing but

and degenerate over

larger prey

sperm

stomach to consume much

Flying spaghetti monster 4,000 feet (1,220 meters) Colony of tiny biological

12 inches (30 centimeters)

Blob-like appearance is the result

of decompression damage when

Crustaceans

brought to surface

3,900 feet (1,200 meters) Gulper eel Eurypharynx pelecanoides 23 2.5 feet (75 centimeters) Crustaceans

Stomach can stretch to

accommodate large meals

Goblin shark

23 13 feet (4 meters)

Mitsukurina owstoni



Fangtooth

Kiwa hirsuta

7,200 feet

(2,200 meters)

53 5.9 inches (15 centimeters)

Hairy pincers contain filamentous

minerals from hydrothermal vents

bacteria used to detoxify poisonous

Anoplogaster brachycera

Doplankton, squid

53 6.3 inches (16 centimeters)

(1,500 meters) 5,280 feet (1,609 meters)

..... 6,500 feet

(2,000 meters)

4,265 feet

(1,300 meters)

5,000 feet

Elastic ligaments in jaw allow it to catapult forward to catch prey Giant tube worm Riftia pachyptil 7 feet 20 inches (2.4 meters)

Sunlight, hydrogen sulfide,

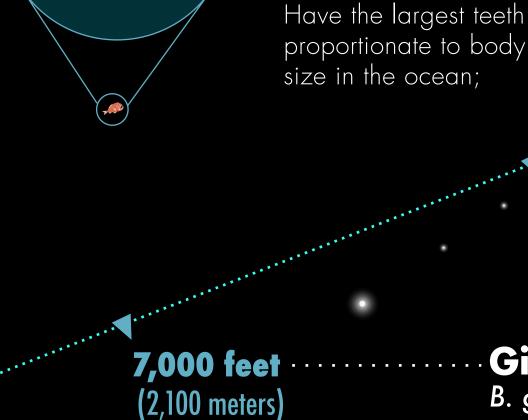
It is believed that they

continue to grow for

170-250 years.

bacteria

Ambush predator of teleost fish



Giant isopod B. giganteus 14 inches (50 centimeters) Dead and slow-moving

Can survive years without

animals

food

6,600 feet

(2,000 meters)

Triplewart seadevil Cryptopsaras couesii 12 inches (30 centimeters) Carnivorous Tiny males attach to

females and live as

Colossal squid

23 46 feet (14 meters)

Scars on sperm whale

backs are believed to

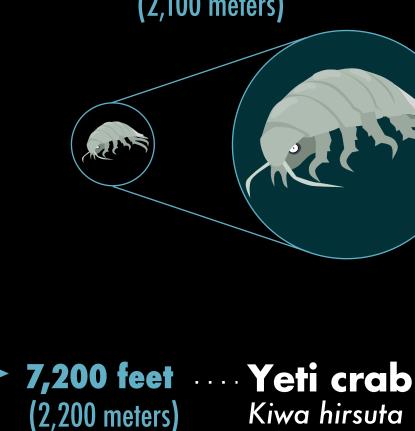
be caused by colossal

Antarctic toothfish

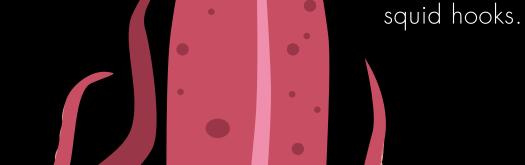
Mesonychoteuthis

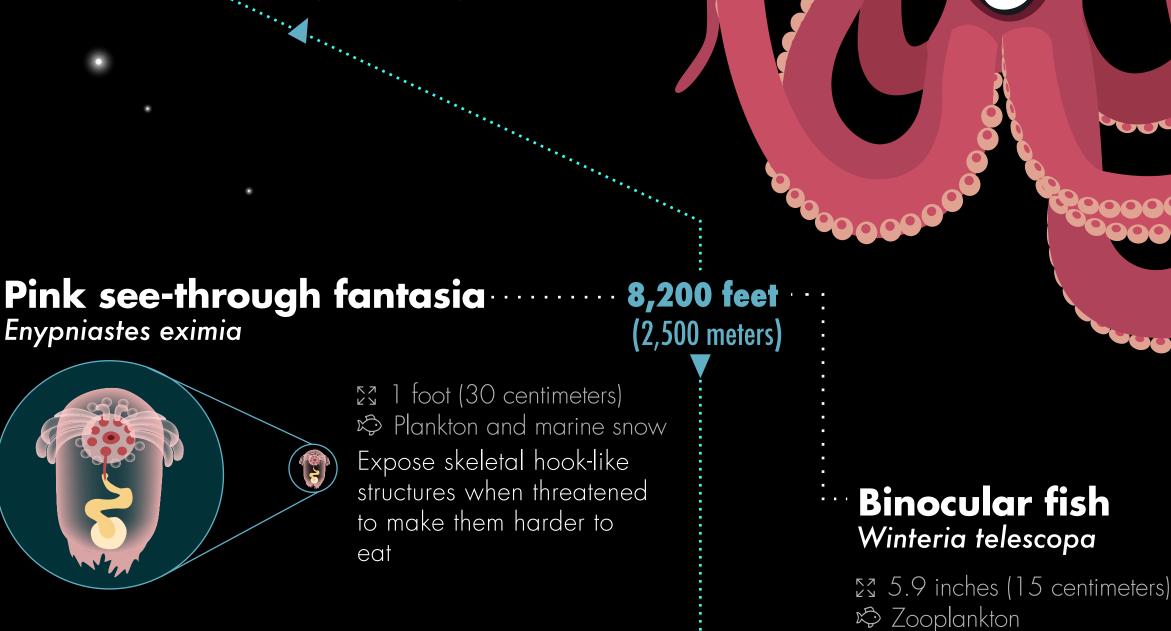
hamiltoni

parasites



Bacteria





9,000 feet

(2,743 meters)

9,816 feet

(2,992 meters)

15,000 feet

(4,500 meters)

19,685 feet

(6,000 meters)

23,677 feet

(7,217 meters)

26,800 feet

(8,178 meters)

35,797 feet

(10,911 meters)



Cuvier's beaked whale

Deepest-diving mammal known;

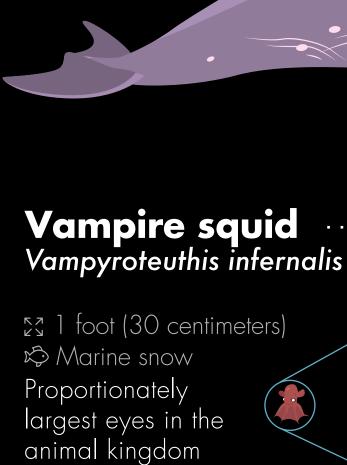
ribs can fold down to reduce air

pockets and decrease buoyancy

Ziphius cavirostris

Squid Squid

23 feet (7 meters)



Deep-sea dragonfish

53 6 inches (15 centimeters)

Attracts prey with red and

called photophores

blue light-producing organs

Benthic comb jelly

Abyssobenthic ctenophore

53 6 inches (15 centimeters)

Discovered in 2002

trenches.

Unknown; it is believed that macroscopic

food sources do not exist in the deep-sea

Fish, deep-sea invertebrates

Grammatostomias flagellibarba

Black swallower

9.8 inches (25 centimeters)

Capable of swallowing prey

twice its length and 10 times

Chiasmodon niger

Bony fish

its mass

10,000 feet (3,000 meters) 13,100 feet (4,000 meters)

Dumbo octopus Grimpoteuthis spp 23 1 foot (30 centimeters) Copepods (eaten whole)

Large ears help them

with mobility



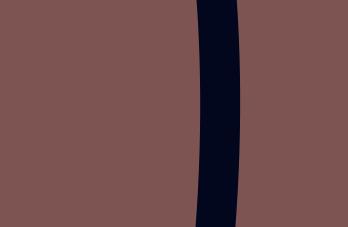
11.3 inches (28.8 centimeters)

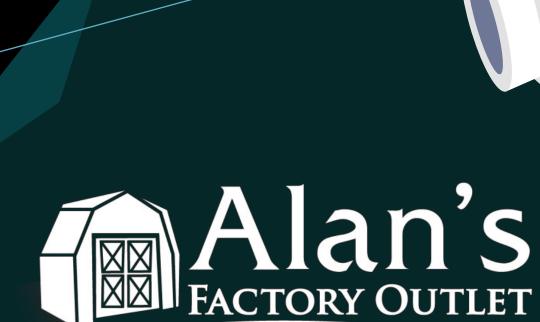
Deepest-living known fish;

discovered in 2014

nvertebrates

Trieste 50 feet (15.2 meters) First manned vessel to reach the bottom of the Challenger Deep (deepest known part of the ocean)





Sources:

nationalgeographic.com

ocean.si.edu

seasky.org