Bryozoan *Watersipora subatra*

Bryozoans are colonial animals that come in many forms.

Each little pore is one animal's protective skeleton.

They come in and out to feed with their **tentacles**.

Shield worm

Lepidonotus sp.

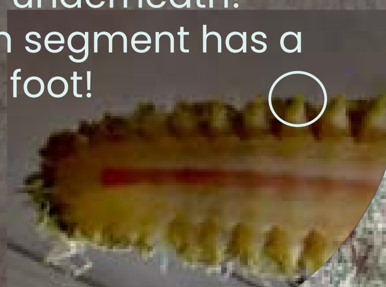
This **scale worm** is in the genus *Lepidonotus*. It's a shield worm, a group of polychaetes. Polychaetes are called **bristle worms**

Twelve pairs of elytra, or **scales**

Side view, where you can see each foot (or parapodia) with little **bristles**

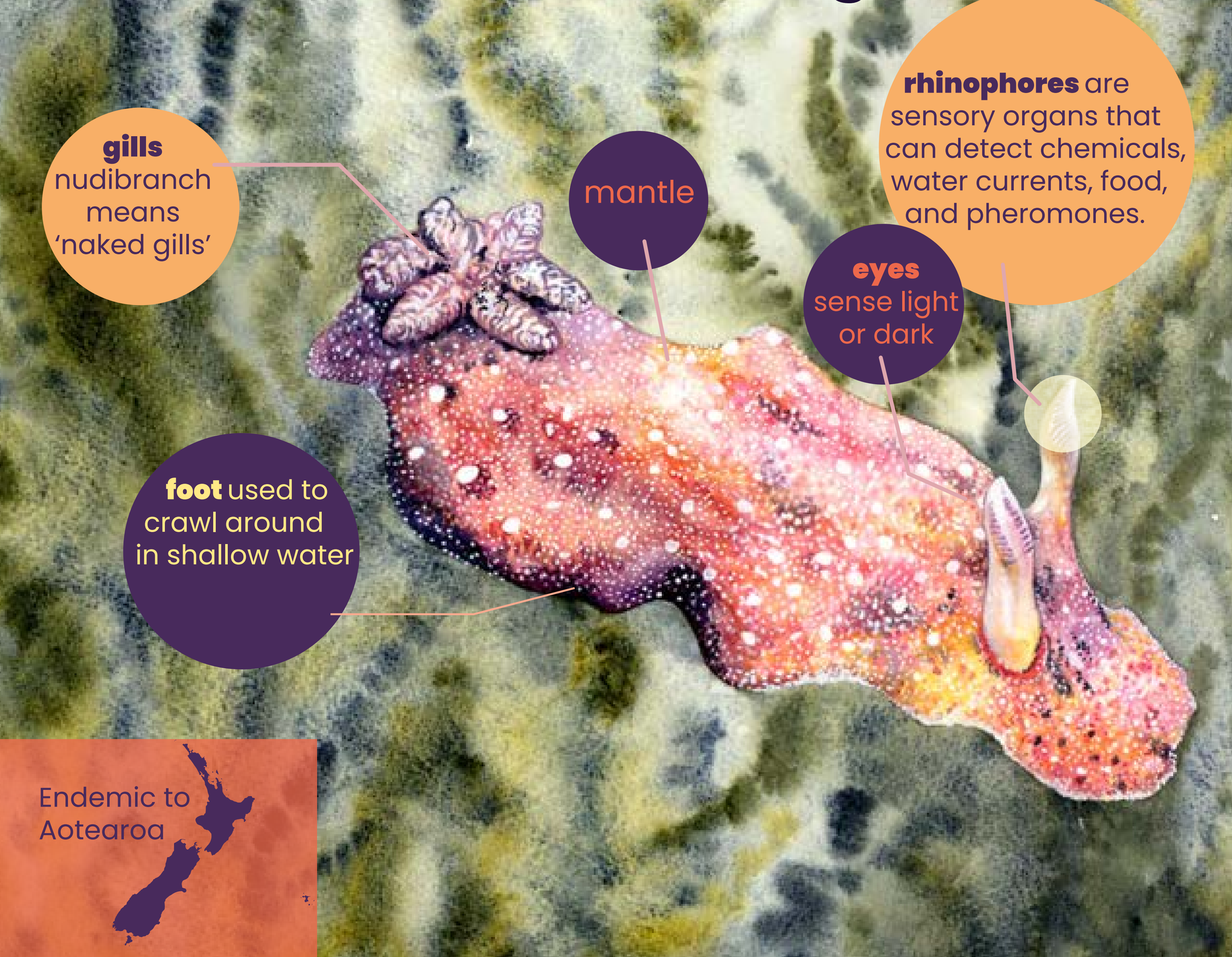
approximate actual size

26 **segments**, which are easier to see underneath! Each segment has a little foot!



Nudibranch

Alloiodoris lanuginata



Nudibranchs are gastropods (snails) without shells that live in the ocean. They are molluscs, and are related to cephalapods and bivalves.

Squishy, cute, and brightly colored, you might wonder how nudibranchs aren’t eaten by anyone who sees them!

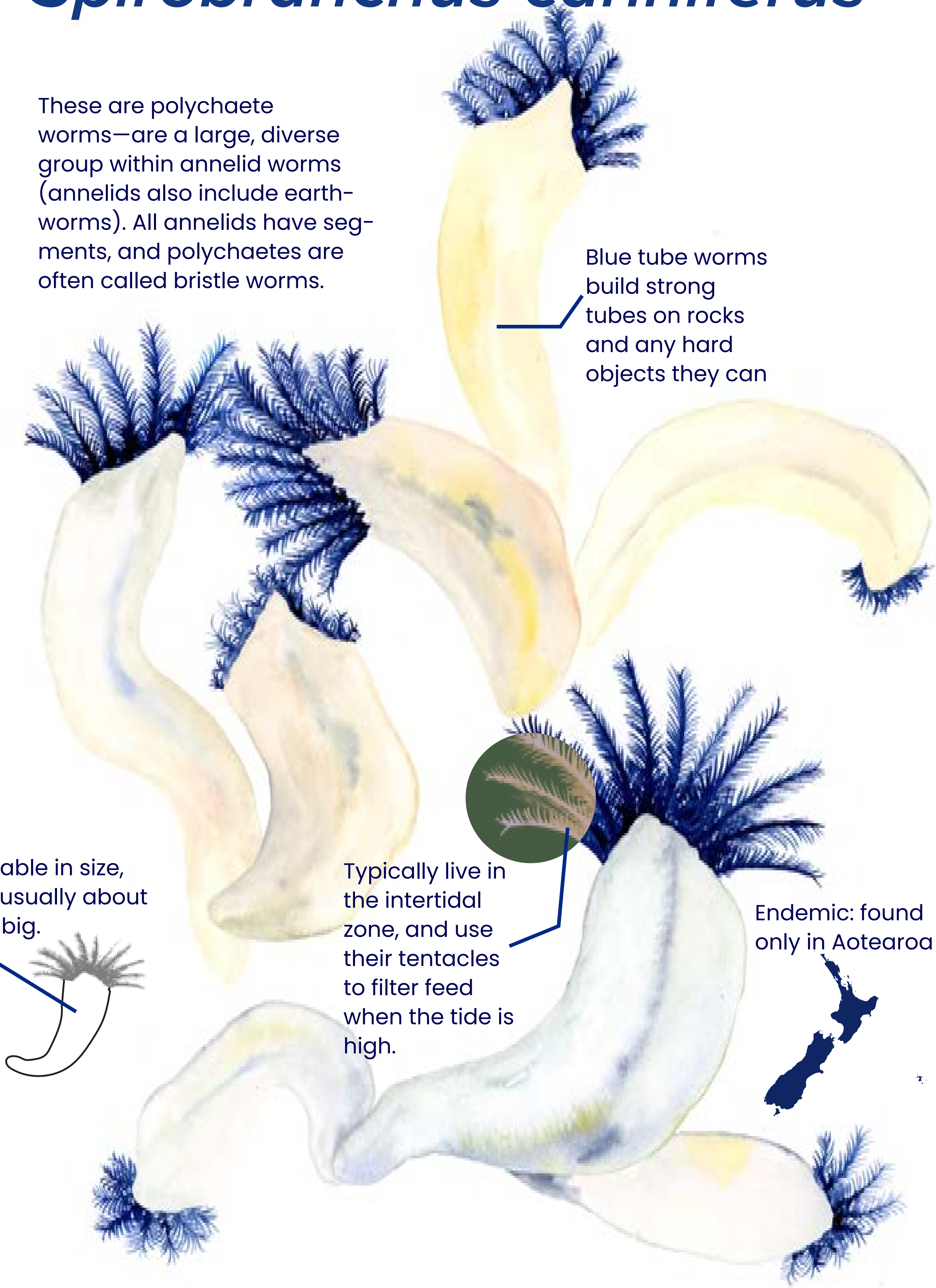
Many nudibranchs borrow toxins or bad tastes from their food to deter predators. For some nudis, bright colors warn predators to stay away. Others secrete a mucus when they’re eaten that starts digesting their predator from inside!

Nudibranchs are hermaphroditic, and have male and female reprodcutive organs. They still need a buddy to reproduce! When mating, some nudibranchs have a dance-like courtship.

Toke pā • Blue tubeworm

Spirobranchus cariniferus

These are polychaete worms—are a large, diverse group within annelid worms (annelids also include earth-worms). All annelids have seg-ments, and polychaetes are often called bristle worms.



Blue tube worms build strong tubes on rocks and any hard objects they can

Typically live in the intertidal zone, and use their tentacles to filter feed when the tide is high.

Variable in size, but usually about this big.

Endemic: found only in Aotearoa

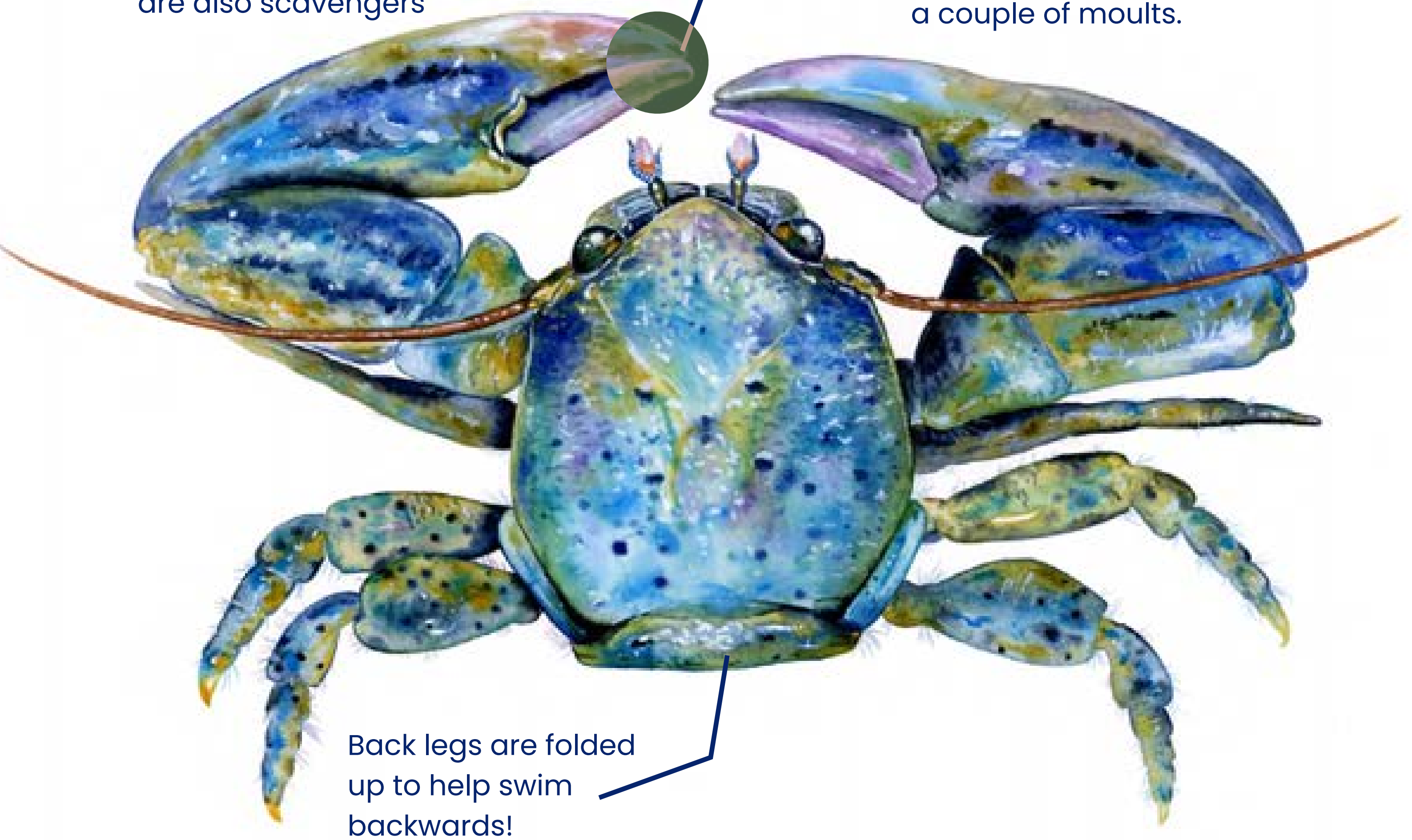
New Zealand half crab
Petrolisthes elongatus

A porcelain crab, which are small and delicate (like porcelain) and lose limbs when attacked. Their flattened bodies are perfect for nestling between rock crevices (and invertebrate hotels!). Can you find the half crab in Lily's big oil painting?

Males have large chelipeds which are often used for terri-tory defense.

Half crabs are use their mouths to filter feeders; they (like many crabs) are also scavengers

Don't worry if you see one with a missing limb! They can grow back their delicate limbs after a couple of moults.



Back legs are folded up to help swim backwards!

Approximately actual size

Lives on wharf pilings, mussel beds, estuaries, and intertidal zone all around NZ.

Native to and found all around Aotearoa; introduced to Australia

Ihumoana/kikorangi Bluebottle/man o' war

Physalia physalis

Ihumoana are cnidarians—animals related to jellyfish, sea anemones, and corals. They have stinging tentacles called nematocysts. Each ihumoana, which looks like one animal to us, is actually **a colony of animals working together** to function as one. The inflated, floating portion is one animal and each tentacle is a separate animal.

You may see ihumoana during the summer when they wash ashore at the beach. Watch out! Although they are passive drifters, they're tentacles **sting**.

Pneumatophore
The gas-filled float keeps ihumoana buoyant and serves as a sail to ride the wind

Gonozoids are responsible for reproduction

Gastrozoids: these are the only zooids that ingest and digest food; they don't have a tentacle

Tentacles: these polyps help capture prey and are specialized for nematocyst, or stinging cell, production

There are many names for these animals, as they are blown by the wind around the world!

They can be small or very large.

Kaeo · Sea tulip

Pyura pachydermatina

These are **tunicates**—they might look different from us, but they are actually our close relatives!

Filter feeders!

Most have at least one parasitic ribbon worm living in them!

Their lifespan is about one year: they breed in winter, and then the adult generation dies.

Planktonic larvae settle on the seabed in late winter/early spring

Approximately actual size, but can grow up to a meter long.

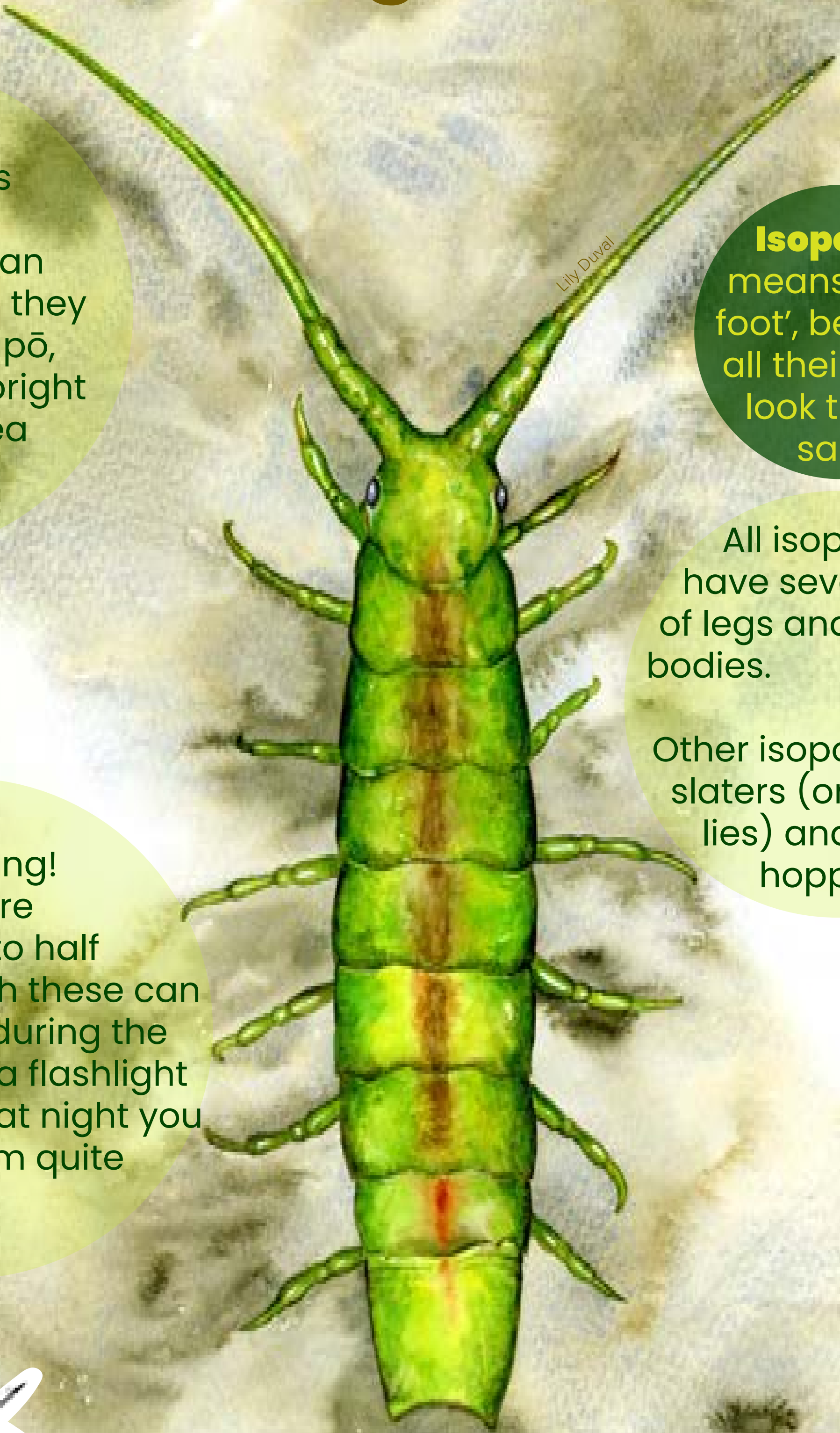
You can tell the difference between them and the invasive *Steyla clava* by their long stalk.

Attach to rocks in shallow, wave-swept subtidal areas

Weri moana • Seaweed Isopod

Paridotea ungulata

Seaweed isopods have excellent at **camoflauge**, and can match the seaweed they live on. In Whakaraupō, they are usually a bright green to match sea lettuce.



Isopod means 'same foot', because all their legs look the same!

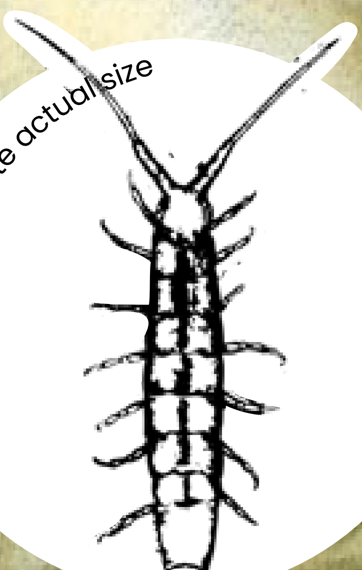
All isopods have seven pairs of legs and armoured bodies.

Other isopods include slaters (or rolly pol-lies) and sand hoppers!

These **herbivores** eat kelp!

Fast moving! The videos are slowed down to half speed! Although these can be hard to find during the day, if you stick a flashlight near the water at night you might find them quite easily!

approximate actual size



Endemic to Aotearoa