

Marshall's Mysteries 8

A

© Colin Marshall / FLPA / Minden



Lembeh, Sulawesi, Indonesia

image about 20 cm across

Do you know
what these
animals are, or
what they are
doing? Have a
guess –
answers on
page 61

B

© Colin Marshall



Lembeh, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Image about 5cm top to bottom

C

© Colin Marshall / Alamy



Raja Ampat, Indonesia

image about 10 cm across

D

© Colin Marshall / Adea



Amed, Bali, Indonesia

image about 2 meters across

Guidelines for contributors

The response to UwP has been nothing short of fantastic. We are looking for interesting, well illustrated articles about underwater photography. We are looking for work from existing names but would also like to discover some of the new talent out there and that could be you! UwP is the perfect publication for you to increase your profile in the underwater photography community.

The type of articles we're looking for fall into five main categories:

Uw photo techniques - Balanced light, composition, etc

Locations - Photo friendly dive sites, countries or liveaboards,

Subjects -, Anything from whale sharks to nudibranchs in full detail

Equipment reviews - Detailed appraisals of the latest equipment

Personalities - Interviews/features about leading underwater photographers

**If you have an idea for an article,
contact me first before putting pen to paper.
E mail peter@uwpmag.com**

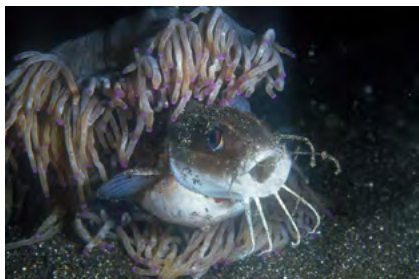
How to submit articles

To keep UwP simple and financially viable, we can only accept submissions by e mail and they need to be done in the following way:

1. The text should be saved as a TEXT file and attached to the e mail
2. Images must be attached to the e mail and they need to be 150dpi
Size - Maximum length 20cm i.e. horizontal pictures would be 20 cm wide and verticals would be 20cm high.
File type - Save your image as a JPG file and set the compression to "Medium" quality. This should result in images no larger than about 120k which can be transmitted quickly. If we want larger sizes we will contact you.
3. Captions - **Each and every image MUST have full photographic details** including camera, housing, lens, lighting, film, aperture, shutter speed and exposure mode. These must also be copied and pasted into the body of the e mail.

Marshall's Mysteries 8 - Answers

A



Elegance Coral (*Catalaphyllia jardinei*). Often mistaken for *Heteractis* corals (as I did for years for this image until Joe Rowlett set me straight recently).

The rather shocked-looking Striped Catfish (*Plotosus lineatus*) likely died elsewhere and the bloated corpse just drifted into the coral. This coral tends to catch fairly small prey (plankton, shrimp) with their nematocyst-laden tentacles.

More detail on this coral can be found on pages 670-71 of *"Indo-Pacific Corals"* by Joe Rowlett.

B



Egg mass tower of Pilsbry's Headshield Slug (*Tubulophilinopsis pilsbryi*, previously named *Philinopsis pilsbryi*).

Image below on the left shows slug shortly after laying eggs. Presumably a little exhausted and rather proud of her architectural wonder...

C



Shimada's Dwarfgoby (*Eviota shimadai*), a fairly common goby. But the main attraction is the Tasselled Wobbegong Shark (*Eucrossorhinus dasypogon*) - the goby is just below the eye of the shark.

Full size image of a Wobbegong Shark is shown below.

More detail on this shark can be found on page 44 of Volume 1 of *"Reef Fishes of the East Indies"* by Gerry Allen & Mark Erdmann.

D



Day Octopus (*Octopus cyaneus*) extending skirt over rock to trap fish.

This octopus was observed being bombarded by damselfish just before it darted to this rock. It may have been trying to intimidate the nearby attackers by exhibiting deimatic behaviour, ie making itself look bigger and changing color.

The red wild-eyed fish that can just be seen lurking in the shadows on the upper right is a Tomato Grouper

(*Cephalopholis sonnerati*), opportunistically waiting for the trapped small fish trying to escape the octopus.

Or perhaps the octopus' deimatic display is directed to the Grouper, as a warning to not try to snatch its meal!

Opisthobranch (slugs and nudibranchs) eggs are distinctively linked together in chains or ribbons, compared to the random egg masses deposited by polychaete worms, for example, as shown below on the right.



Lembeh, Sulawesi, Indonesia



Bali, Indonesia



Raja Ampat, Indonesia

If you think any of the identifications or information above is wrong, please let me know at colintrmarshall@yahoo.com. Feel free to send me any images of anything you'd like some help in identifying – any particularly interesting mysteries may be included in future Underwater Photography issues.