

Marshall's Mysteries 21

A

© Colin Marshall / biosphoto



Lembeh, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Image about 5 cm across

B

© Colin Marshall / Alamy



Seraya, Bali, Indonesia

Animal about 10 cm across

D

© Colin Marshall / Alamy



Komodo, Indonesia

Animal about 2 cm across

C

© Colin Marshall / nature in stock



Halmahera,
Indonesia

Image about 10 cm high

**Do you
know what
these
animals are,
or what they
are doing?
Have a guess
– answers on
page 66**

Kit for sale

If you're looking for a specific piece of kit, enter a keyword (e.g. flash, housing, Ikelite, etc.) to show only the adverts you want.

Search UWP adverts



FOR SALE – SET of Sea & Sea YS 250 PRO

SET of Sea & Sea YS 250 PRO, incl.diffusers and TCL ball mounts, 2x batteries, 2x chargers (EU and UK). 5-pin Dual Sync cord-1pc, 5-pin Sync Cord N-2pc, 2sets - Double Ball Arm L and M, YS-TTL Converter, spare ... [More >](#)



FOR SALE – Sea Frogs Panasonic GH5 housing, flat and dome port

Brand new and never taken underwater, 40 metre Sea Frogs (formerly Meikon) housing for the Panasonic GH5. Flat port for macro lenses and dome port for wide angle. No zoom or manual focus controls. Prefer sale in the UK and ... [More >](#)



FOR SALE – Aquatica Macro Port & 2 x Sea & Sea YS -120 Duo Strobes

Aquatica Macro Port (Manual & Autofocus) for any DSLR Aquatica housing with the 4 lugs bayonet fitting. £180. Sea & Sea YS -120 Duo Strobes with instructions & one Diffuser they are in good used condition and in full working ... [More >](#)



FOR SALE – Nauticam Na-d800 Housing for Nikon D800

Nauticam Na-d800 Housing for Nikon D800 Excellent condition. Full overall by Nauticam in December 2017, not in the water since. Vacuum check; electronic monitoring circuit installed, no vacuum system. 2000 euros + shipping ... [More >](#)



FOR SALE – Nauticam flat ports and lenses Sony 28mm and 90mm

Nauticam flat port for Sony 28mm + sony lens 28mm +Nauticam flat port for Sony 90mm + sony lens 90mm+Nauticam trigger flash for sony. SOLD Can be sold separately. Total price 1260€ (does not include insurance and shipping) ... [More >](#)



FOR SALE – SEA & SEA MM2 U/W CAMERA WITH ACCESSORIES

SEA & SEA MM2 U/W CAMERA WITH ACCESSORIES: - Yellow SUB 50 TTL strobe / arm extension - SEA & SEA 16mm Wide angle lens MM-2 - SEA & SEA Macro lens ML-2/3T plus attachments - Removable view finder - ... [More >](#)



FOR SALE – Nikon D500 + Hugaft D500 setup

This one year old set of equipment is in excellent working condition and will serve great to a new owner. The reason for sale is a switch to a new equipment. Nikon D500 (19k clicks). Sigma 10mm F2.8 Fish Eye. 128Gb XQD Lexar ... [More >](#)

Please support our advertisers and help keep UWP free.

Magic Filters

BACKSCATTER
UNDERWATER VIDEO & PHOTO

KELDAN
Advanced Lighting Technology

OCEAN LEISURE CAMERAS

Nauticam
臨天海

ULTRA LIGHT
CONTROL SYSTEMS

Ikelite

XLOK
DIVERS

REEF
PHOTO & VIDEO

WETPIXEL.COM
digital imaging for divers

SEA&SEA
THE UNDERWATER IMAGING COMPANY

DivePhotoGuide

wakatobi

ACQUAPAZZA

UW CAMERA STORE

Nauticam
innovation underwater

Magic Filters

Small Ads

Sell your stuff You'll be amazed at just how quickly your unwanted underwater photography kit could be converted into hard cash with a UWP small ad. You can have your own UWP small ad from just £7.50 and it can have one photo as well as up to 100 words.

Check out small ads here

Buy your small ad here

Marshall's Mysteries 21 - Answers

A



This is a Swimming Anemone, (*Bolocerooides mcmurricchi*).

Some Sea Slugs like feeding on Swimming Anemones, both for food and to absorb the stinging cells to use for their own defences against their predators.

The Swimming Anemone has taken defence to a new level. In addition to deploying its stinging cells when under attack, it can rapidly swim away (eg from its usual position on the sand, as in the image below) to avoid the predator (Sea Slugs are fairly slow-moving).

It can deliberately detach a tentacle to distract and confuse predators. This dropped tentacle, if not eaten, can regenerate into a new Swimming Anemone.

The Anemone also has symbiotic single-celled algae (Zooxanthellae). Symbiotic because the algae produce food from sunlight (via photosynthesis), sharing the spoils with the Anemone, who in return gives the algae shelter.

Swimming somewhere new not only extracts the Anemone out of the clutches of a Slug, but also allows the Anemone to move to better feeding grounds – for itself and perhaps for its algae symbionts.



Seraya, Bali, Indonesia

© Colin Marshall / Ardea

B



Cone Snail (*Conus* sp) with captured Cardinalfish (*Apogonidae* Family) prey, seen on the left with a rather startled expression...

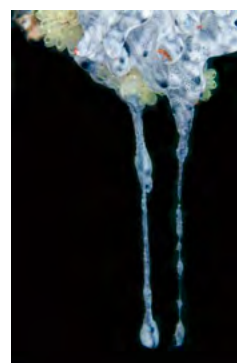
Cone Snails are carnivores and eat worms, other snails and some even hunt fish as shown here.

The Snail famously shoots a venom-coated, barbed, "harpoon" (actually a radula tooth) from their "hypodermic" proboscis into their prey. The Snail then retracts the harpoon and digests the prey. The potent venom, potentially fatal even for humans, immobilizes the prey nearly immediately.

Note the presence of a small voyeur red-eyed Amphipod watching this slow motion slaughter.

© Colin Marshall / Alamy

C



This rather "drippy" lifeform may look like a forming stalactite, but it is actually colonial (collection of zooids) Didemnid Ascidians (Sea Squirts), from the Didemnidae Family.

A different shape variation is shown below.



Pemuteran, Bali, Indonesia

D



This is possibly the most esoteric and complicated animal(s) seen in nearly 4 years of "Marshall's Mysteries"!

It is a symbiosis between a Sponge (*Mycale fistulifera*) polyp (red thing) and a Crown Jellyfish (*Nausithoe punctata*) larva (white things on sponge).

Crown Jellyfish are carnivorous suspension feeders, eating zooplankton in the water column. Their larva embed onto different Sponge species, which provide them with the hard substrate required for their polyp phase.

Sponges are also suspension feeders, but proactive; they create internal micro-currents such that the nutrient-rich inhalant seawater current passes inside the Sponge and nutrient-depleted currents are expelled out. The Jellyfish larvae attach themselves on the *inhalant* pores of Sponge, to enjoy the highest concentration of nutrients.

The Jellyfish gains food and habitat from the Sponge, who in return is rewarded with chemical warfare weapons to use against predators - stinging cnidocytes develop very early in Jellyfish.

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.