

1. Coloration, Light organs, Venom, Electric organs.
<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/fish/discover/fish/fish-adaptions>
2. Gills <http://www.marinebiology.org/fish.htm#How%20Fish%20Breathe>
3. (Thrust) Forward movement and lift
<http://www.marinebiology.org/fish.htm#how%20fish%20swim>
4. swim bladder (4:00 of video <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uEjvzFzU19U>)
5. Camouflage <http://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/camouflage/>
6. spots on their body that resemble eyes; may confuse prey and predators
<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/fish/discover/fish/fish-adaptions/>
7. fusiform similar to a torpedo, cruise at very high speeds; attenuated shape (eel), wiggle into small crevices; depressed shape (angler fish), advantageous for "sit and wait" strategy of hunting; compressed shape (many reef fishes), great agility for movement and bursts of acceleration.
<http://www.marinebiology.org/fish.htm#how%20fish%20swim>
8. muscles line the margin of the bell to move up and down; contract and relax in order to move the jellyfish. <http://www.brighthub.com/environment/science-environmental/articles/75651.aspx>
9. gastrodermal lining absorbs nutrients; gas diffuses through skin; no brain, network of nerves which form a nerve net, can detect stimuli like the touch of other organism; light detecting organs, help them decide which is the top of the ocean and which is the bottom using the light of the sun.
<http://www.brighthub.com/environment/science-environmental/articles/75651.aspx>
10. clownfish becomes resistant to the sting of the anemone, use of mucus to protect from the anemone; if absent from the anemone for long periods, needs an acclimation period
from http://bioweb.uwlax.edu/bio203/s2007/berends_bets/adaptation.htm
5. possess an electric sense system (ampullae of Lorenzini); gel-filled canals positioned on the head of the fish to detect prey
<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/fish/discover/fish/fish-adaptions/>