

**Common Name:** lobed sea gooseberry  
**Scientific Name:** *Bolinopsis infundibulum*  
(bo-LEEN-op-sis in-fun-DIB-u-lum)



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### **Defining Characteristics**

- Max length of 15 cm long
- It looks like a transparent marble
- Bioluminescent
- Has two small tentacles

### **Habitat & Range**

- Open waters
- Arctic waters to southern California

### **Prey & Predators**

- Prey on copepods, krill
- Predators are fish like salmon, other jellies, sea turtles

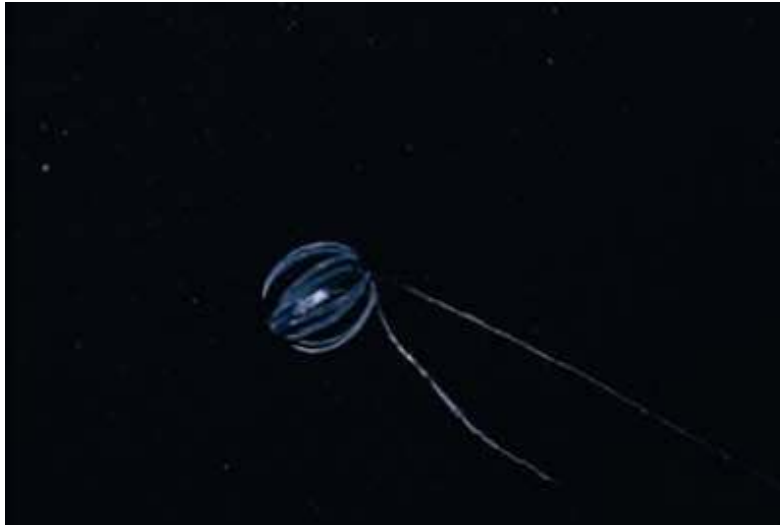
### **Reproduction**

- External fertilization, broadcast sperm and eggs
- Hermaphroditic

### **Additional Information**

- This 'comb' jelly orients itself with 8 rows of hairy comb plates
- Catches drifting prey with its front 'lobes'
- Use sticky specialized cells called *colloblasts* to capture prey
- Largest animals that swim by cilia movement

**Common Name:** sea gooseberry  
**Scientific Name:** *Pleurobrachia bachei*  
(PLUR-oh-BRACK-ee-ah BACK-aye)



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### **Defining Characteristics**

- Approximate length of 2 cm
- Has two tentacles
- Elliptical shape
- 8 equally spaced rows of combs (rows of cilia)
- Bioluminescent

### **Habitat & Range**

- Open waters and near-shore waters
- Alaska to Mexico

### **Prey & Predators**

- Prey on fish eggs, larvae, crustaceans, other zooplankton
- Predators are fish like salmon, other jellies, sea turtles

### **Reproduction**

- Sexual reproduction by broadcasting sperm and eggs
- Some may become hermaphroditic

### **Additional Information**

- Big swarms of these berry-shaped jellies eat large amounts of tiny herring and cod larvae
- Use sticky cells called *colloblasts* to capture prey