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| **Jellyfish** | |
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| Pacific sea nettle (*[Chrysaora fuscescens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysaora_fuscescens" \o "Chrysaora fuscescens)*) | |
| [**Scientific classification**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomy_(biology))**[Edit this classification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template:Taxonomy/Medusozoa)** | |
| Kingdom: | [Animalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) |
| Phylum: | [Cnidaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cnidaria) |
| Subphylum: | [Medusozoa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medusozoa) |

**GLOW JELLYFISH**

**Jellyfish** and **sea jellies** are the informal common names given to the medusa-phase of certain gelatinous members of the [subphylum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subphylum) [Medusozoa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medusozoa" \o "Medusozoa), a major part of the [phylum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phylum) [Cnidaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cnidaria" \o "Cnidaria). Jellyfish are mainly free-swimming marine [animals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) with umbrella-shaped bells and trailing [tentacles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tentacle), although a few are anchored to the seabed by stalks rather than being mobile. The bell can pulsate to provide propulsion for highly efficient [locomotion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_locomotion). The tentacles are armed with [stinging cells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cnidocyte) and may be used to capture prey and defend against predators. Jellyfish have a complex [life cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_life_cycle); the medusa is normally the sexual phase, which produces [planula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planula) larva that disperse widely and enter a sedentary [polyp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyp_(zoology)) phase before reaching sexual maturity.

Jellyfish are found all over the world, from surface waters to the deep sea. [Scyphozoans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scyphozoa) (the "true jellyfish") are exclusively [marine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine_habitats), but some [hydrozoans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrozoa) with a similar appearance live in [freshwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freshwater). Large, often colorful, jellyfish are common in coastal zones worldwide. The medusae of most species are fast-growing, and mature within a few months then die soon after breeding, but the polyp stage, attached to the seabed, may be much more long-lived. Jellyfish have been in existence for at least 500 million years,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jellyfish#cite_note-1) and possibly 700 million years or more, making them the oldest multi-organ animal group.