



Flora and Fauna References¹

20,000 Leagues Under the Seas²

STORM PETREL (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)

Every bird had disappeared except a few petrels, friends of the storms.
–Part 2, Chapter 19: *The Gulf Stream*

FLYING FISH (family: *Exocoetidae*)

I'd noted that in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean there exist a number of absolutely identical species of fish: eels, butterfish, greenfish, bass, jewelfish, flying fish.
–Part 2, Chapter 4: *The Red Sea*

FIN WHALE (*Balaenoptera physalus*)

...and the finback whale, yellowish brown, the swiftest of all cetaceans.
–Part 2, Chapter 14: *The South Pole*

HARP SEAL (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*)

¹ These book references come from F. P. Walter's translation of Jules Verne's classic, which was put into the public domain in the United States in 1991.

² The original French edition is best translated as "20,000 Leagues Under the Seas" – *Seas*, plural – as Verne meant the title to indicate the distance the Nautilus traveled under the world's oceans – not the depth it traveled at.

“...these two genera of seals and walruses are each divided into species, and if I’m not mistaken, we now have a chance to actually look at them.”

–Part 2, Chapter 14: *The South Pole*

GREEK TORTOISE (*Testudo graeca*)

Turtles came to lay their eggs.

–Part 1, Chapter 19: *Vanikoro*

HUMBACK WHALE (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

During our crossing I saw numerous baleen whales belonging to the three species unique to these southernmost seas: the bowhead whale (or “right whale,” according to the English), which has no dorsal fin; the humpback whale from the genus *Balaenoptera* (in other words, “winged whales”), beasts with wrinkled bellies and huge whitish fins that, genus name regardless, do not yet form wings...

–Part 2, Chapter 14: *The South Pole*

SEABASS (*Dicentrarchus labrax*)

...eels, butterfish, greenfish, bass, jewelfish, flying fish.

–Part 2, Chapter 4: *The Red Sea*

SWORDFISH (*Xiphias gladius*)

...eight-meter swordfish from the genus *Xiphias*, swimming in schools, sporting yellowish sickle-shaped fins and six-foot broadswords...

–Part 2, Chapter 10: *The Underwater Coalfields*

BROWN ALGA (*Pelvetia canaliculata*)

These algae are a genuine prodigy of creation, one of the wonders of world flora.

–Part 1, Chapter 16: *Strolling the Plains*

ATLANTIC MACKEREL (*Scomberomorus tritor*)

...yellow mackerel with wings made of filaments...

–Part 2, Chapter 1: *The Indian Ocean*

ORCA WHALE (*Orcinus orca*)

...it was a killer whale, belonging to the biggest known species, whose length sometimes exceeds twenty-four feet.

–Part 2, Chapter 11: *The Sargasso Sea*

ATLANTIC HERRING (*Clupea harengus*)

They were migrating from the temperate zones toward zones still warmer, following the itineraries of herring and sardines.

–Part 1, Chapter 18: *Four Thousand Leagues Under the Pacific*

PIPEFISH (*Syngnathoides biaculeatus*)

...trumpet-snouted pipefish a foot and a half long, yellowish brown with small gray fins and no teeth or tongue, unreeling like slim, supple snakes.

–Part 2, Chapter 10: *The Underwater Coalfields*

ATLANTIC SALMON (*Salmo salar*)

...various specimens of salmon...

–Part 2, Chapter 19: *The Gulf Stream*

ATLANTIC COD (*Gadus morhua*)

...the cod species, which I detected in their waters of choice over these inexhaustible Grand Banks.

–Part 2, Chapter 20: *In Latitude 47° 24' and Longitude 17° 28'*

RED ALGA (*Phyllophora rubens*)

Then we crossed a prairie of algae, open-sea plants that the waters hadn't yet torn loose, whose vegetation grew in wild profusion.

–Part 1, Chapter 16: *Strolling the Plains*

SPERM WHALE (*Physeter macrocephalus*)

As for marine mammals, on passing by the mouth of the Adriatic Sea, I thought I recognized two or three sperm whales equipped with the single dorsal fin denoting the genus *Physeter*...

–Part 2, Chapter 7: *The Mediterranean in Forty-Eight Hours*

SPOTTED MEDUSA (*Mastigias papua*)

I likewise marveled at the numerous medusas, including the most beautiful of their breed, the compass jellyfish, unique to the Falkland seas. Some of these jellyfish were shaped like very smooth, semispheric parasols with russet stripes and fringes of twelve neat festoons.

–Part 2, Chapter 17: *From Cape Horn To the Amazon*

COMMON CARP (*Cyprinus carpio*)

...sharp-snouted carp exclusive to the north Atlantic...

–Part 2, Chapter 20: *In Latitude 47° 24' and Longitude 17° 28'*

SHORT-BEAKED DOLPHIN (*Delphinus delphis*)

Schools of elegant, playful dolphin swam alongside for entire days.

–Part 2, Chapter 11: *The Sargasso Sea*

PILOT WHALE (*Delphinus globiceps*)

...some pilot whales from the genus *Globicephalus* exclusive to the Mediterranean...

–Part 2, Chapter 7: *The Mediterranean in Forty-Eight Hours*

BELUGA WHALE (*Delphinapterus leucas*)

...that dreadful white whale from the High Arctic regions...

–Part 1, Chapter 1: *A Runaway Reef*

EUROPEAN SEA STAR (*Asterias rubens*)

Among the echinoderms, notable for being covered with spines: starfish, feather stars, sea lilies, free-swimming crinoids, brittle stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, etc., represented a complete collection of the individuals in this group.

–Part 1, Chapter 11: *The Nautilus*

BROWN ALGA (*Pelvetia canaliculata*)

I glimpsed piles of stones covered by a couple million zoophytes and tangles of algae. My feet often slipped on this viscous seaweed carpet...

–Part 2, Chapter 9: *A Lost Continent*

ANEMONE (*Actinia equina*)

Most were lovely sea anemone belonging to the family Actinidia...

–Part 2, Chapter 17: *From Cape Horn To the Amazon*

IRISH MOSS (*Chondrus crispus*)

Captain Nemo was leaning his elbows on a moss-covered monument...

–Part 2, Chapter 9: *A Lost Continent*

SUNFLOWER SEA STAR (*Pycnopodia helianthoides*)

While grazing these rocky slopes lost under the waters, I still spotted some seashells, tube worms, lively annelid worms from the genus *Spirorbis*, and certain starfish specimens.

–Part 2, Chapter 11: *The Sargasso Sea*

SEA FAN CORAL (*Gorgonia ventalina*)

“Well, sir, does this Red Sea please you? Have you sufficiently observed the wonders it covers, its fishes, its zoophytes, its parterres of sponges, and its forests of coral?”

–Part 2, Chapter 4: *The Red Sea*

SPONGE (*Spongia officinalis*)

These waters witness the reproduction and growth of soft, delicate bath sponges whose prices run as high as 150 francs apiece...

–Part 2, Chapter 4: *The Red Sea*

NARWHAL (*Monodon monoceros*)

“In essence, the narwhale is armed with a sort of ivory sword, or lance, as certain naturalists have expressed it. It’s a king-sized tooth as hard as steel.”

–Part 1, Chapter 2: *The Pros And Cons*

SHORT-SNOUT SEAHORSE (*Syngnathus hippocampus*)

...seahorses common to every ocean...

–Part 2, Chapter 1: *The Indian Ocean*

COLOSSAL SQUID as seen from the Nautilus (*Mesonychoteuthis hamiltoni*)

It was a squid of colossal dimensions.

–Part 2, Chapter 18: *The Devilfish*

Note: The excerpt on the art print and other items (“About ten men with boarding hatches were ready for the attack...”) comes from the original 19th-century English translation of *20,000 Leagues*, which is copyright-free world-wide.

If you spot anything that needs updating, please let us know! You can contact us at hello@inkandpossibility.com.