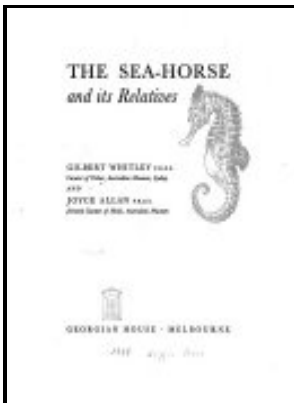


# The sea-horse and its relatives

**Georgian House - What is up with the seahorse? It looks like nature hit the random button during critter creation. Where did it evolve from? what other sea critters is it related to? : askscience**



Description: -

- Sea horsesThe sea-horse and its relatives

-The sea-horse and its relatives

Notes: Bibliography : p. 82.

This edition was published in 1958



Filesize: 25.25 MB

Tags: #What #is #up #with #the #seahorse? #It #looks #like #nature #hit #the #random #button #during #critter #creation. #Where #did #it #evolve #from? #what #other #sea #critters #is #it #related #to? #: #askscience

## This Tiny Seahorse Has Mastered Its Domain

They have 11 bony rings around their trunk and 31-39 rings on their tail. Both animals then sink back into the sea grass and she swims away.

### Seahorse

This seems to be based on mate choice, rather than physiology. This phase can last up to 54 minutes.

### Seahorse

When mating, the female seahorse deposits up to 1,500 eggs in the male's pouch. NOAA As you could likely guess, dwarf seahorses are small. This has led to speculation that seahorses evolved in response to large areas of shallow water, newly created as the result of events.

**What is up with the seahorse? It looks like nature hit the random button during critter creation. Where did it evolve from? what other sea critters is it related to? : askscience**

Further they also offer immunological protection, osmoregulation, gas exchange and waste transport. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. Seahorses use their long snouts to eat their food with ease.

## This Tiny Seahorse Has Mastered Its Domain

Preferred species of seahorses include , , , and.

## A New Species of Pygmy Seahorse Discovered in South Africa

It is believed that this protected form of fertilization reduces among males. The eggs then hatch in the pouch, where the salinity of the water is regulated; this prepares the newborns for life in the sea.

### **Why Seahorses Are Shaped Like Horses**

They are named for their appearance, with bent necks and long snouted heads and a distinctive trunk and tail. The study concluded that the female's energy expenditure while generating eggs is twice that of males during incubation, confirming the standard hypothesis. Other species that are believed to be have also been reported in books, dive magazines and on the Internet.

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