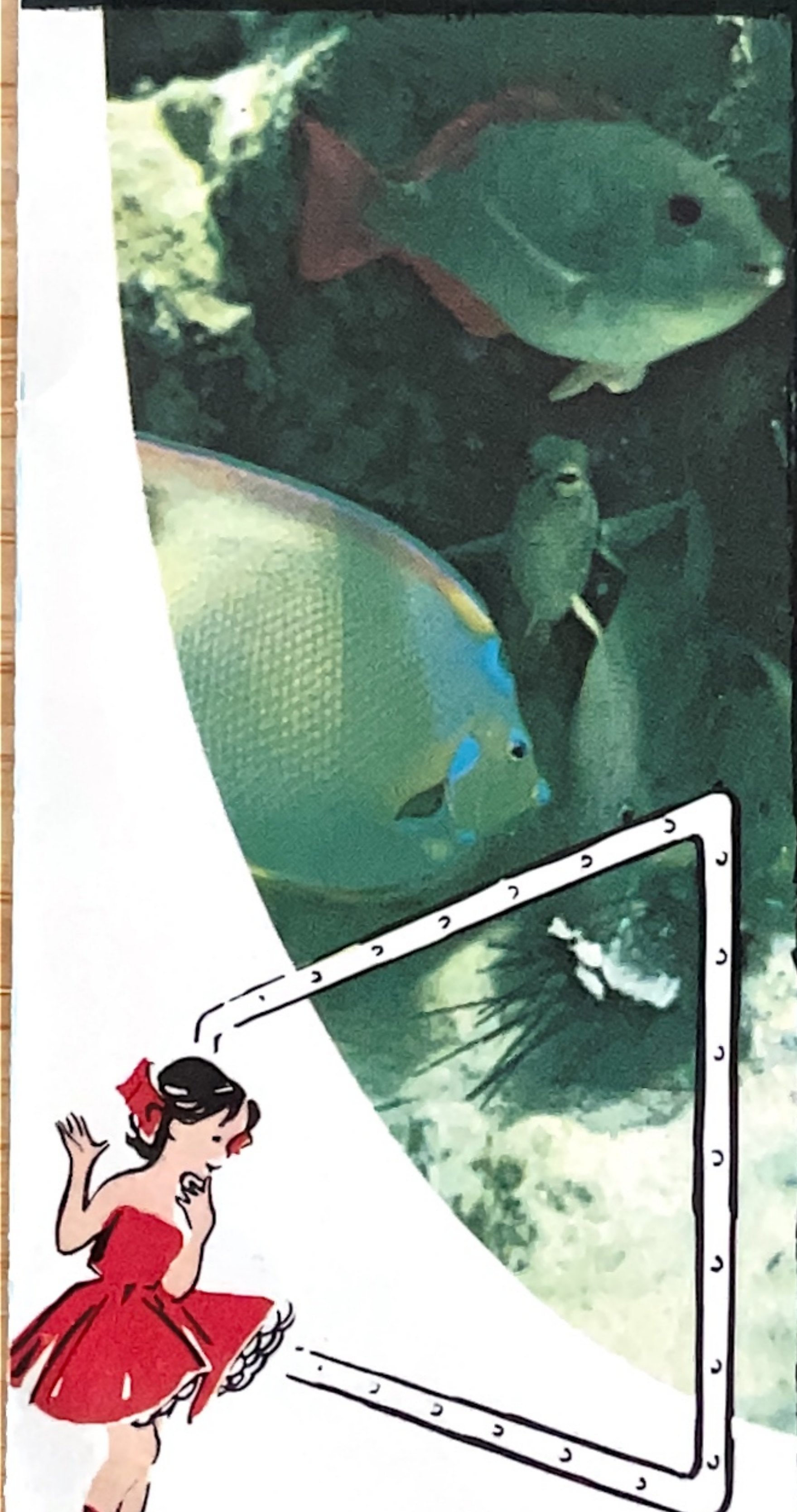


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# THRU SHOW WINDOWS OF THE DEEP



## THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEA SHOW

A veritable ocean under glass teeming with the life and color of the largest collection of tropical fishes and marine life in the world—thousands of individual specimens representing nearly 300 species! Nature needed billions of years to build an ocean but man has done it in Miami in less than two. The Seaquarium is a showplace of international fame and has been the subject of hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles.

One in-person visit and you'll understand why.

Centerpiece for this sprawling multi-million dollar attraction includes the half-million gallon Main Tank, home of the world famous leaping porpoises.

Five times a day divers descend to the floor of this giant tank to hand-feed porpoises, giant groupers, turtles, sharks, rays, moray eels, sawfish and thousands of other inhabitants of the sea.

Drama unfolds inches from your eyes as you watch through hundreds of windows on two floor levels.

The Reef Tank is coral home of hundreds of rainbow-hued fishes of every size, shape and color.

At the gold-domed Sea Circus Arena Adolf Frohn's educated porpoises are the stars and sleek bewhiskered sea lions command feature billing.

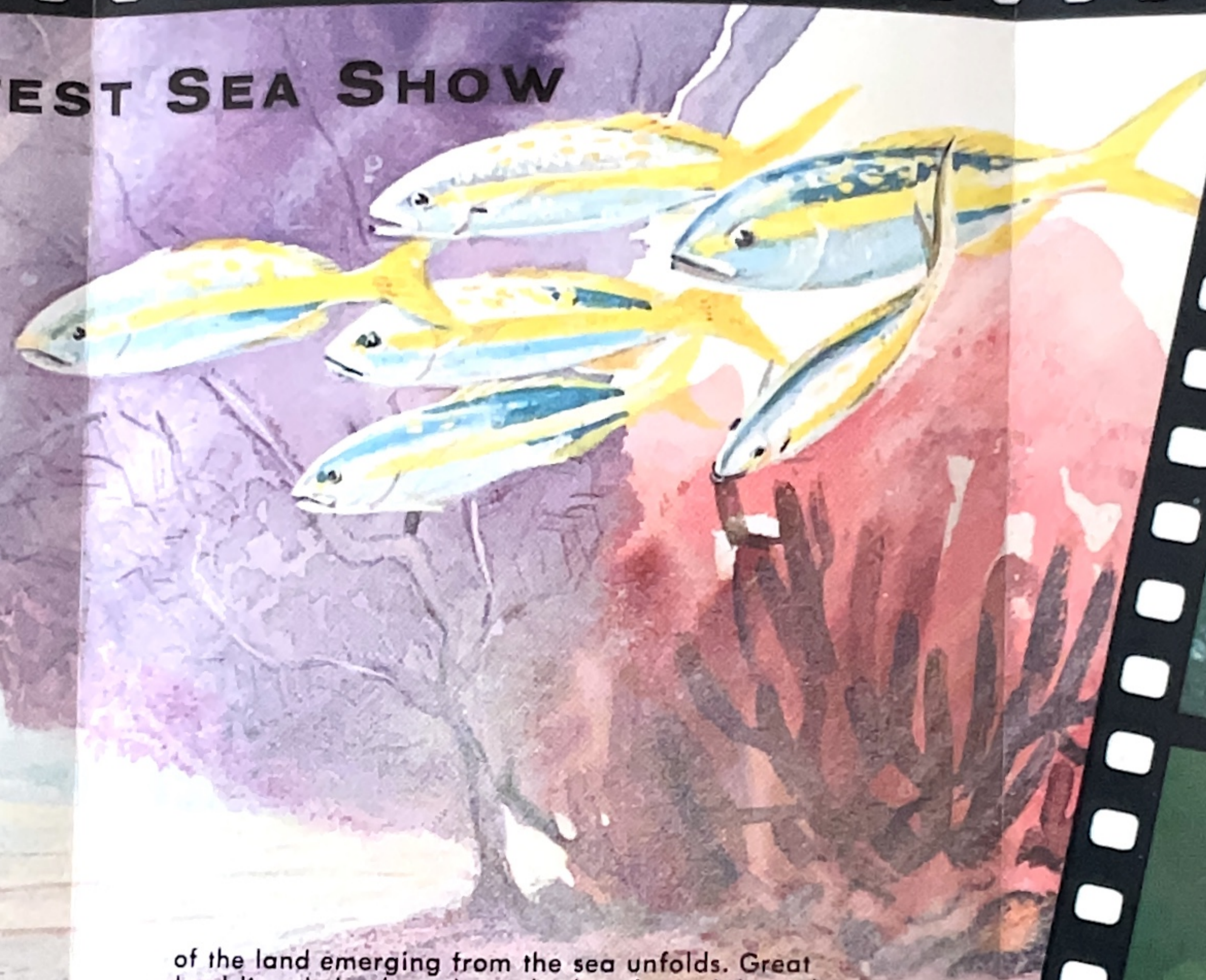
More and more to see . . . . .

The jewel-like corridor tanks show close-up living portraits of the creatures of tropical reefs and jungle rivers.

A 750-foot Shark Channel where scores of vicious predators splash and slash for food and survival.

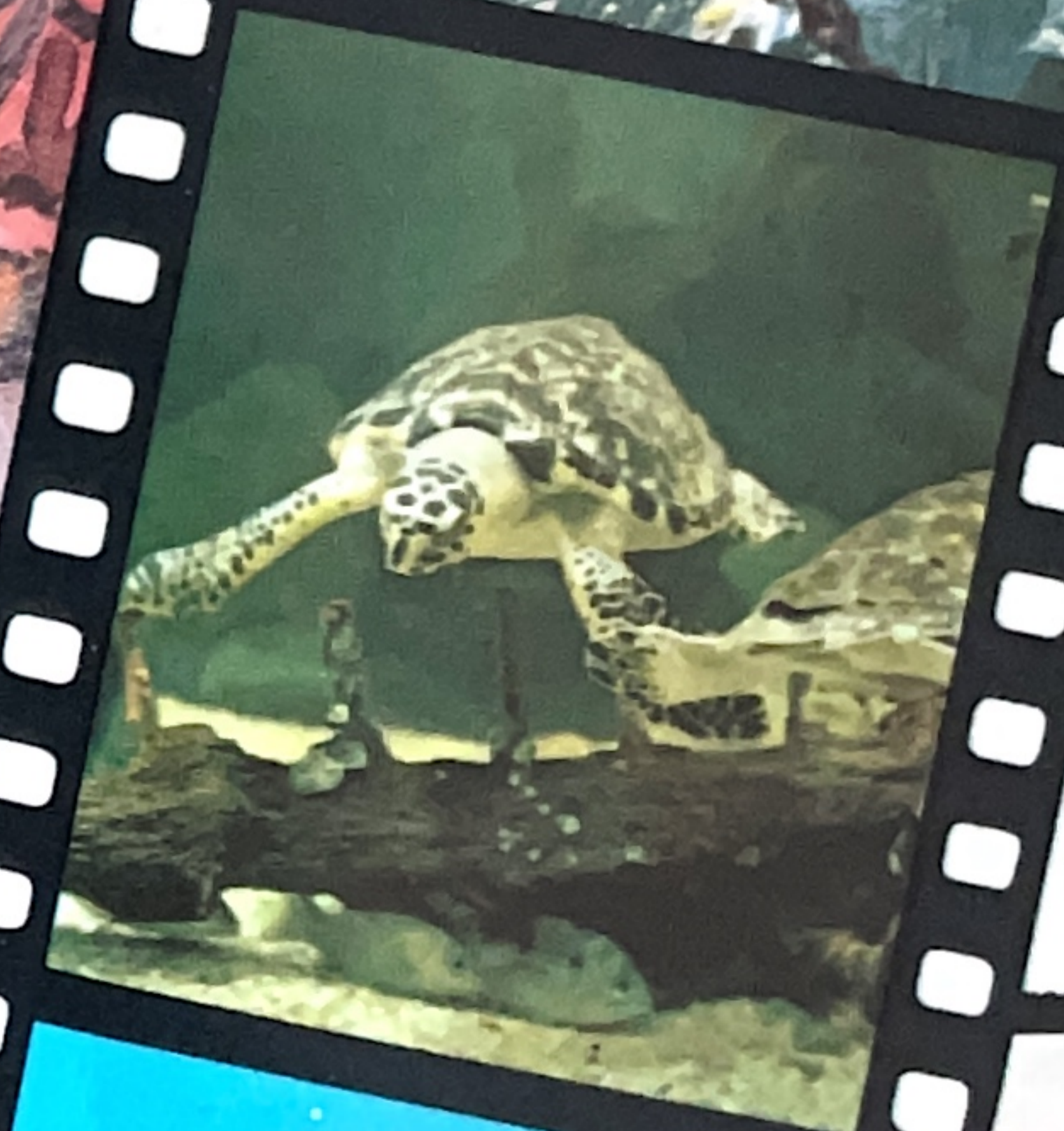
Shark Island Trigger Fish Pool, which is one of the newest and most colorful displays.

The Lost Islands. Here in a lush jungle setting Time is turned back as the subtly beautiful drama



of the land emerging from the sea unfolds. Great land lizards lumber along the beaches while pink Flamingoes search for shell fish among the mangrove roots. The Tide Pools around the islands shimmer with the silver of bonefish and barracuda, the rainbow schools of parrot fish and other marine animals that call this area home.

Rarely do entertainment and education, culture and science get together to produce so much pleasure for so many people as at Miami's Fabulous Seaquarium.



THIS SEA  
SHOWPLACE  
IS  
NO PLACE  
LIKE HOME!

# M I A M I SEAQUARIUM®



Allow at least two hours for your visit. See fascinating exhibit tanks, pools and 55 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds and gardens. You'll want to enjoy all these in addition to the scheduled shows.

The show never stops at the Seaquarium. Bring your camera. Once-in-a-lifetime pictures just waiting for you to take them. Expert advice on all photographic problems free at Film Shop.



Many visitors come for an hour and spend the day. ONLY ONE ADMISSION CHARGE. There's a Snack Bar, Gift Shop and complete Film Shop for your convenience. It takes a most unusual boat to bring back alive and swimming the Seaquarium's fantastic collection of marine life. Designed especially for its unique role, the "Seaquarium" is a 72-foot twin die-seled collector's "dream." It boasts a stern door through which giant aquatic passengers can be swum right in. Boston Whaler work boats powered exclusively by "Evinrude" Outboard Motors.

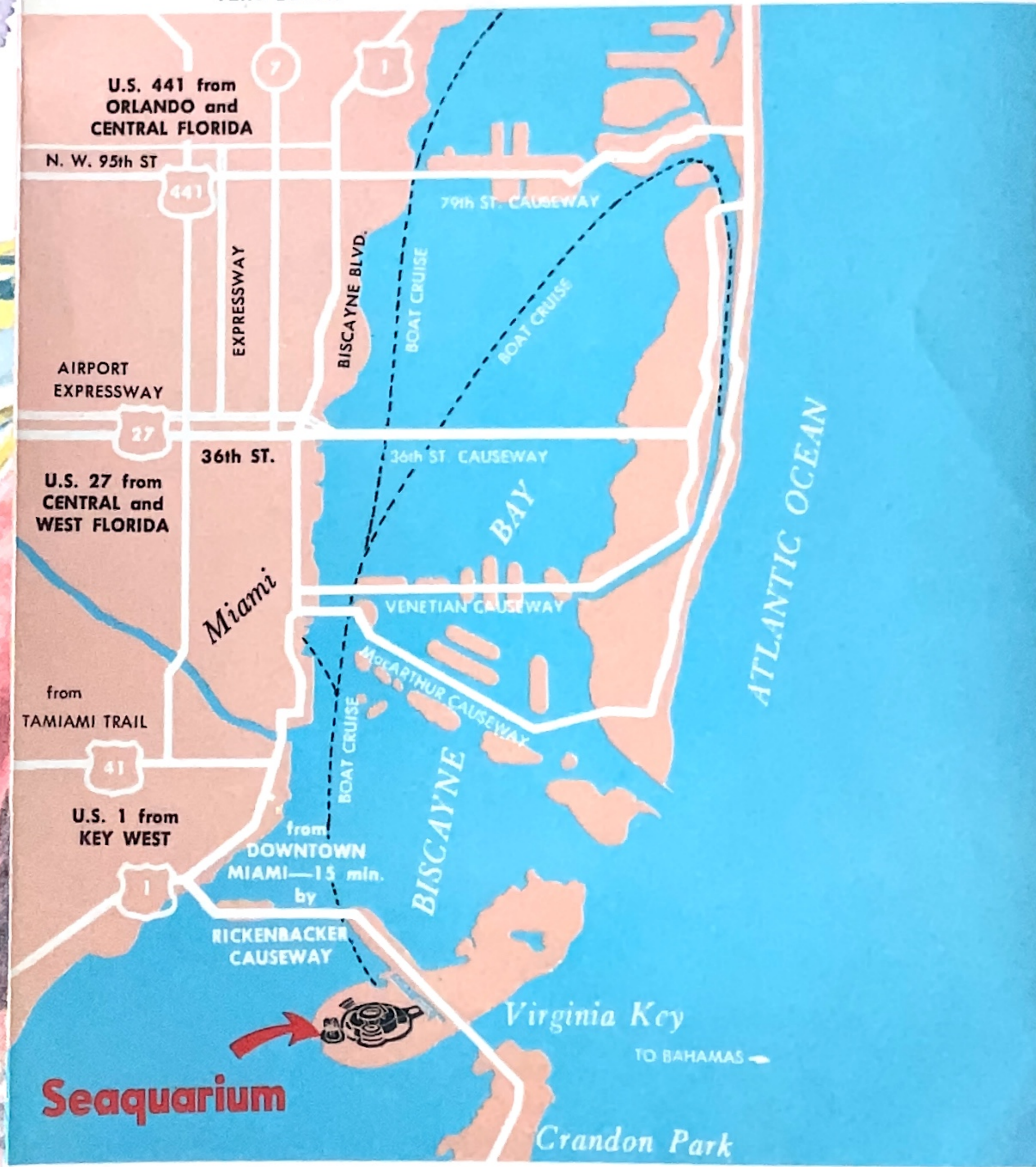
Nothing like it — anywhere!

Rose Smiley

## FLORIDA'S FINEST ATTRACTIONS

- BARTLETT'S DEER RANCH  
SILVER SPRINGS
- CARIBBEAN GARDENS  
NAPLES
- CARS OF YESTERDAY  
SARASOTA
- CIRCUS HALL OF FAME  
SARASOTA
- EARLY AMERICAN MUSEUM  
SILVER SPRINGS
- EDISON WINTER HOME  
FT. MYERS
- EVERGLADES WONDER GARDENS  
BONITA SPRINGS
- FLORIDA CYPRESS GARDENS  
CYPRESS GARDENS
- FLORIDA SILVER SPRINGS  
SILVER SPRINGS
- GREAT MASTERPIECE  
LAKE WALES
- LIGHTNER EXPOSITION  
ST. AUGUSTINE
- MARINELAND OF FLORIDA  
MARINELAND
- McKEE JUNGLE GARDENS  
VERO BEACH

- MIAMI SEAQUARIUM  
MIAMI
- MIAMI SERPENTARIUM  
MIAMI
- MIAMI WAX MUSEUM  
MIAMI
- MONKEY JUNGLE  
SOUTH OF MIAMI - GOULDS
- PARROT JUNGLE  
MIAMI
- POTTER'S WAX MUSEUM  
ST. AUGUSTINE
- RAINBOW SPRINGS  
DUNNELLON
- ST. AUGUSTINE ALLIGATOR FARM  
ST. AUGUSTINE
- ST. AUGUSTINE'S OLDEST HOUSE  
ST. AUGUSTINE
- SARASOTA JUNGLE GARDENS  
SARASOTA
- SIX-GUN TERRITORY  
OCALA-SILVER SPRINGS
- STEPHEN FOSTER MEMORIAL  
WHITE SPRINGS, FLORIDA
- SUNKEN GARDENS  
ST. PETERSBURG
- WEEKI WACHEE  
U.S. 19 AT FLA. 50, BROOKSVILLE



Seaquarium

Virginia Key

Crandon Park



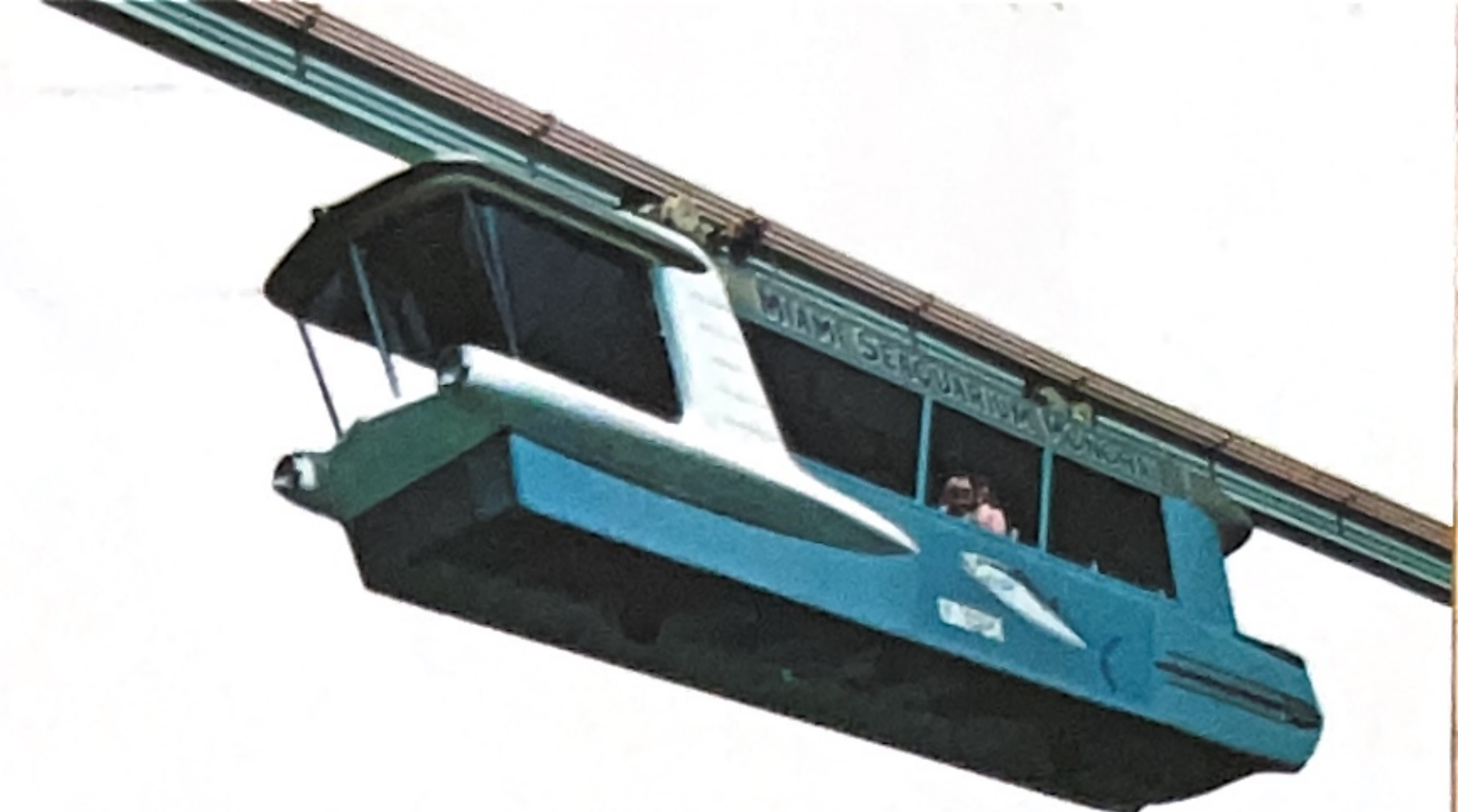


FABULOUS MIAMI

# SEAQUARIUM<sup>®</sup>

A division of Wometco Enterprises





## WELCOME

The cool, green, inviting world of the sea beckons in its mysterious way to peoples of every land. It matters not what the age or to what era born — the call of the sea is at some time irresistible to all. It may be the sound of surf thundering distantly from a shell touched to the ear. It could be the first sniff of salt-scented air, the lap of tide-pools around one's feet, the sight of an unbroken sweep of blue water clear to the horizon. But whatever form it may take, the call of the sea and the welcome that awaits there is unmistakable and will not be denied.

The vast underwater world represented in the tanks, pools, lakes and channels of the Miami Seaquarium beckons, also. Its blandishments are not unlike those of that larger ocean — often obvious, sometimes subtle: the slapping of flippers and barking by a sea lion; the glint of sunlight on some of the sea's own jewels — baby queen angelfish, jewelfish, rock beauties; the toothy profile of a tiger shark whose striped silhouette fills three big windows as he moves by; the playful wink of a dolphin as he splashes a geyser of water in your direction, smiling all the while.

For everyone who should at some future time leaf through these pages, may there be a tang of salt spray tucked between the printed paragraphs, the glint of a warm Miami sun in its color photographs and paintings and the happy laughter of dolphins leaping from page to page to recapture the entertainment adventure of a lifetime.



## Invitation to **ADVENTURE**

The Seaquarium is the result of an effort — both bold and dramatic — to provide answers in a spectacular manner to questions about the sea and the life in its depths. Here, on land sucked from the sea floor itself, man has captured the essence of the oceans behind walls of glass: the picturesque and profound, the brutal and beautiful, the affectionate and awesome. And, above all else, the drama of the struggle for survival that never ends.

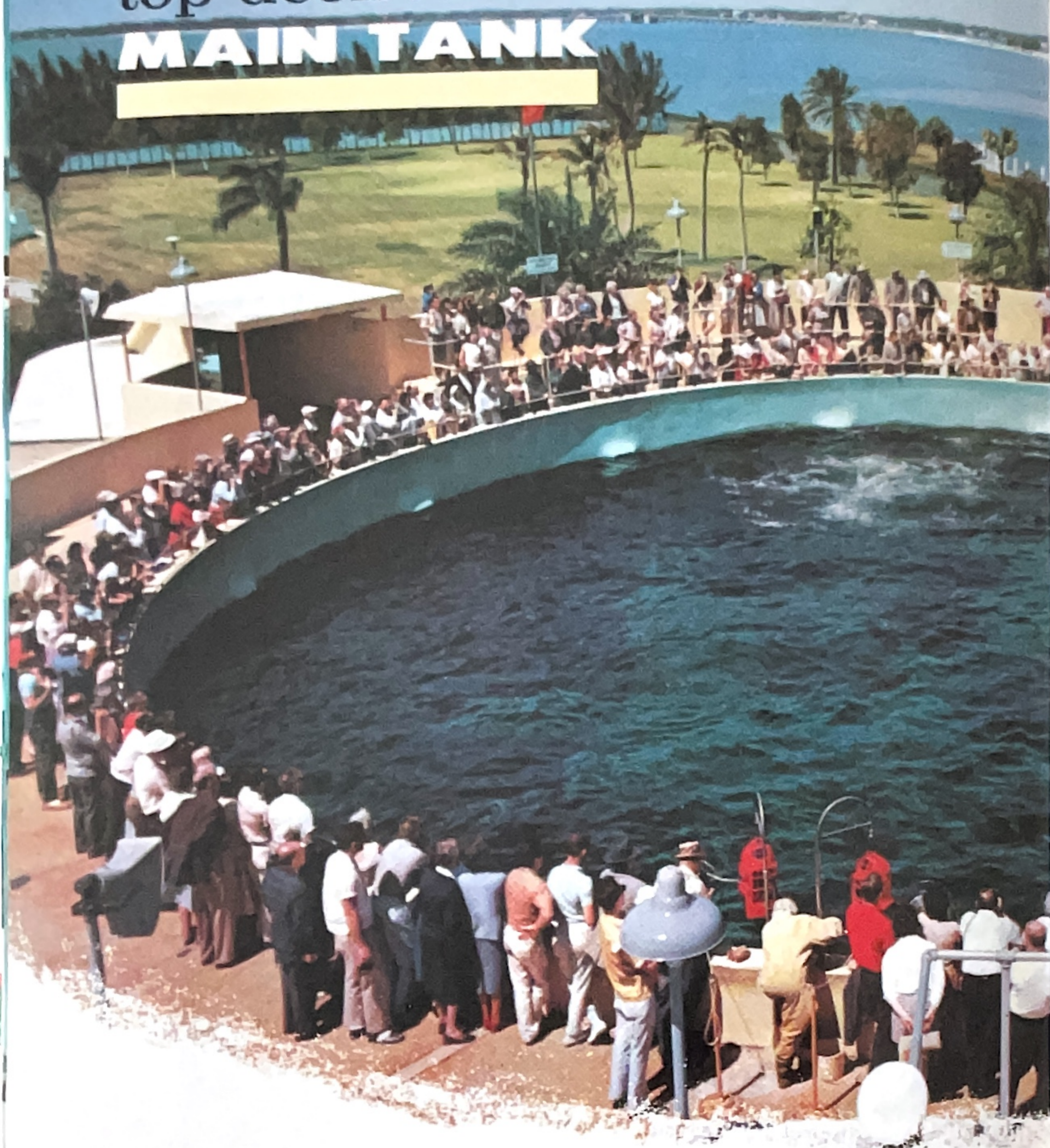
Located in one of the most picturesque settings in the world, the Seaquarium is just a bridge away from yesterday to the south where Key Biscayne and Cape Florida stretch out in the sun on the edge of the Gulfstream which loops around the tip of the Florida peninsula like a sapphire necklace hanging from the throat of some sea siren. History tells us that here John Cabot scanned the shores where Ponce de Leon later landed and pirates buried more than one treasure hoard. Here, too, Indians attacked and burned a lighthouse which, in defiance,



still stands. Yet, just beyond the entrance to Rickenbacker Causeway, the scenic link that ties the Seaquarium to the mainland, bustles the teeming heart of Miami and its promise for tomorrow.

It is here on Virginia Key, a green island set in the blue waters of Biscayne Bay where this aura of history and romance still lingers, that the Seaquarium with its vast collections of tropical fishes and marine life sprawls over 55 lushly landscaped acres. And it is here where this hemisphere awaited the explorers of nearly five centuries ago — vast, unknown and wondrous — that the sea, too, waits to be discovered. Its beauty, mystery and promise call for any 20th Century Columbus to make it his own. To claim it you need only come . . . and bring a sense of wonder with you. The fish in this illustration are but a few of the thousands of inhabitants of the Seaquarium's Main and Reef Tanks where, behind walls of steel and glass, nearly a million gallons of freshly filtered salt water help to re-create the undersea world. But all make an appearance at feeding time when the tanks come alive as though charged with electricity. The frenzy of so many fish fighting for the food in the diver's basket transforms the water into such a swirling cloud of color that both diver and basket are frequently lost from sight.

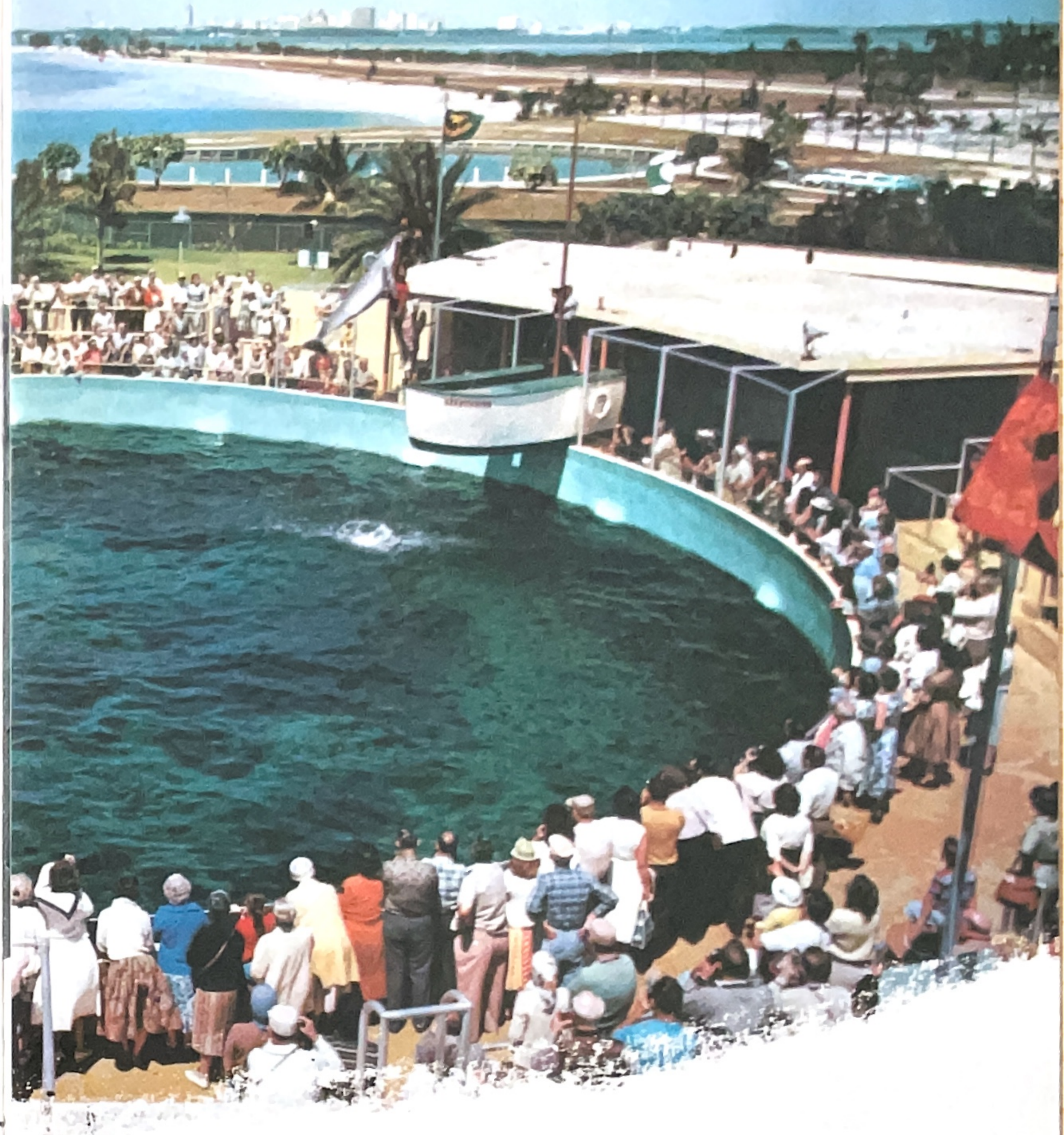
top deck . . .  
**MAIN TANK**



The crowds lining the rails and jamming the photographers' balconies are hushed and expectant. Suddenly a sleek grey body breaks the surface of the water and soars up — up — ten — fifteen — twenty feet into the sky! "Here she is!" shouts the feeder.

Clown, the big 350-pound dolphin — they are often frequently called porpoises — is the high jump star of the Seaquarium's Main Tank. As she arches her dripping body like a quarter moon high in the blue sky, it is not difficult to understand why.

With the glittering skyline of Miami for a backdrop, she deftly takes a fish from the feeder's finger tips, grasps it in her open mouth and plummets back into the tank, splashing a geyser of salt water high into the air.



All top-of-the-tank action centers around the feeding platform which extends well above and out over the water. It resembles a Bahamas fishing boat and it is from here that Trainer Jimmie Kline sounds the call to action, summoning his performers with a shrill blast from a large conch shell horn.

This salt water spectacular is presented five times a day high above, in and under the waters of the Main Tank. This big three-story fish bowl of glass, steel and concrete was designed to house the larger species of marine life and has a 602,000 gallon capacity, a depth of 17 feet. It is 80 feet in diameter and in its blue-green depths live a fantastic variety of the Seaquarium's collection.

# main tank

Tarpon



Sawfish

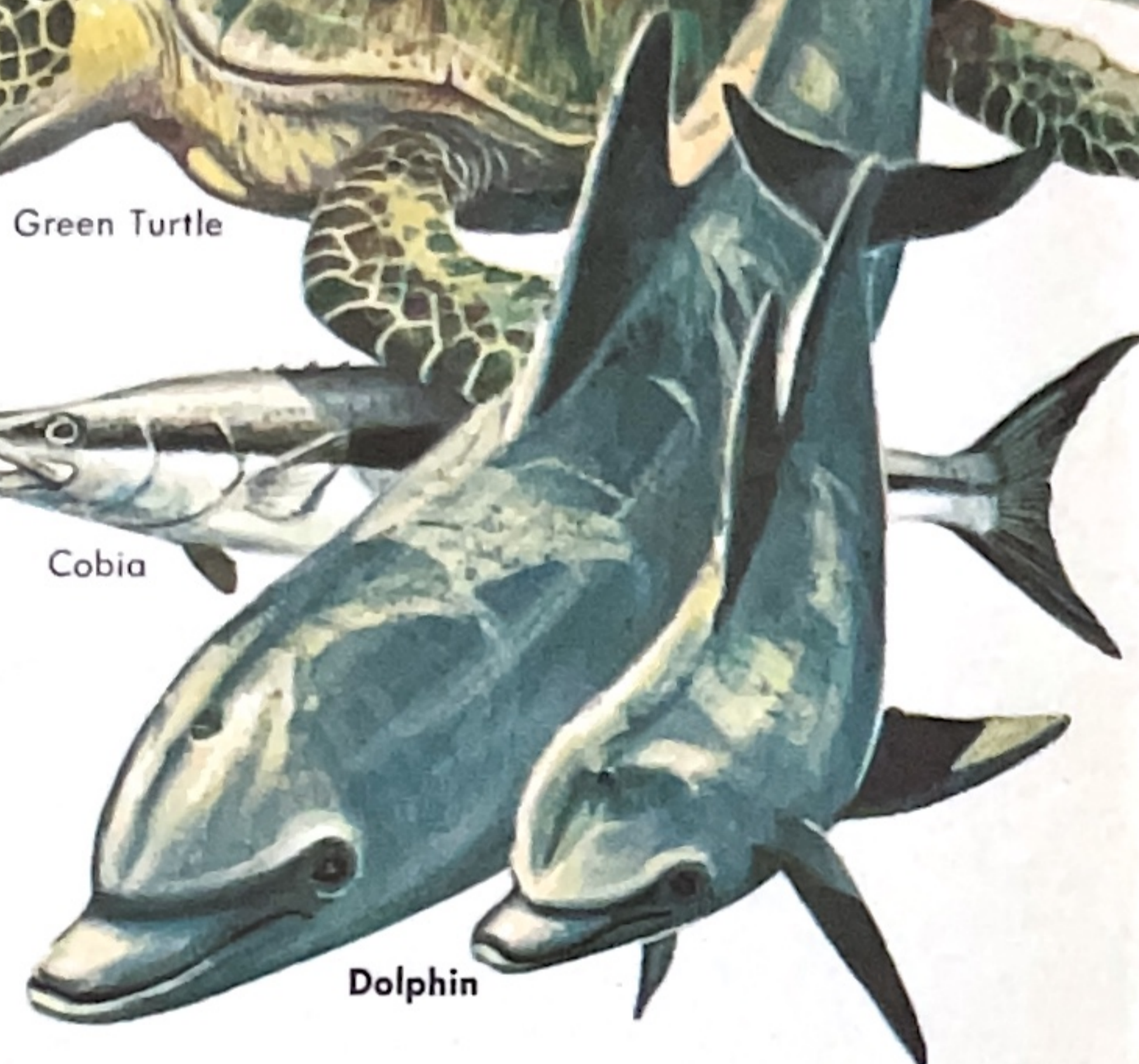
Here the fascinated visitor can see dolphins stand on their heads as they poke their noses into the diver's feeding basket to pilfer a tasty snack while he feeds a big green turtle or grim faced shark; watch the diver leap from one to another of the huge rocks that are strewn on the sandy floor of the tank, looking for all the world like something from outer space as he hovers at the height of the jump, suspended by the buoyancy of the water; shudder as a six-foot green moray eel slithers sinuously by; admire the graceful formation of a squadron of leopard rays gliding over the sea floor; marvel at the massive bulk of a 500-pound jewfish who looks like a huge grey boulder; and shiver at the spike-studded bill of a 12-foot sawfish burrowing into the sand.



Green Turtle



Cobia



Dolphin

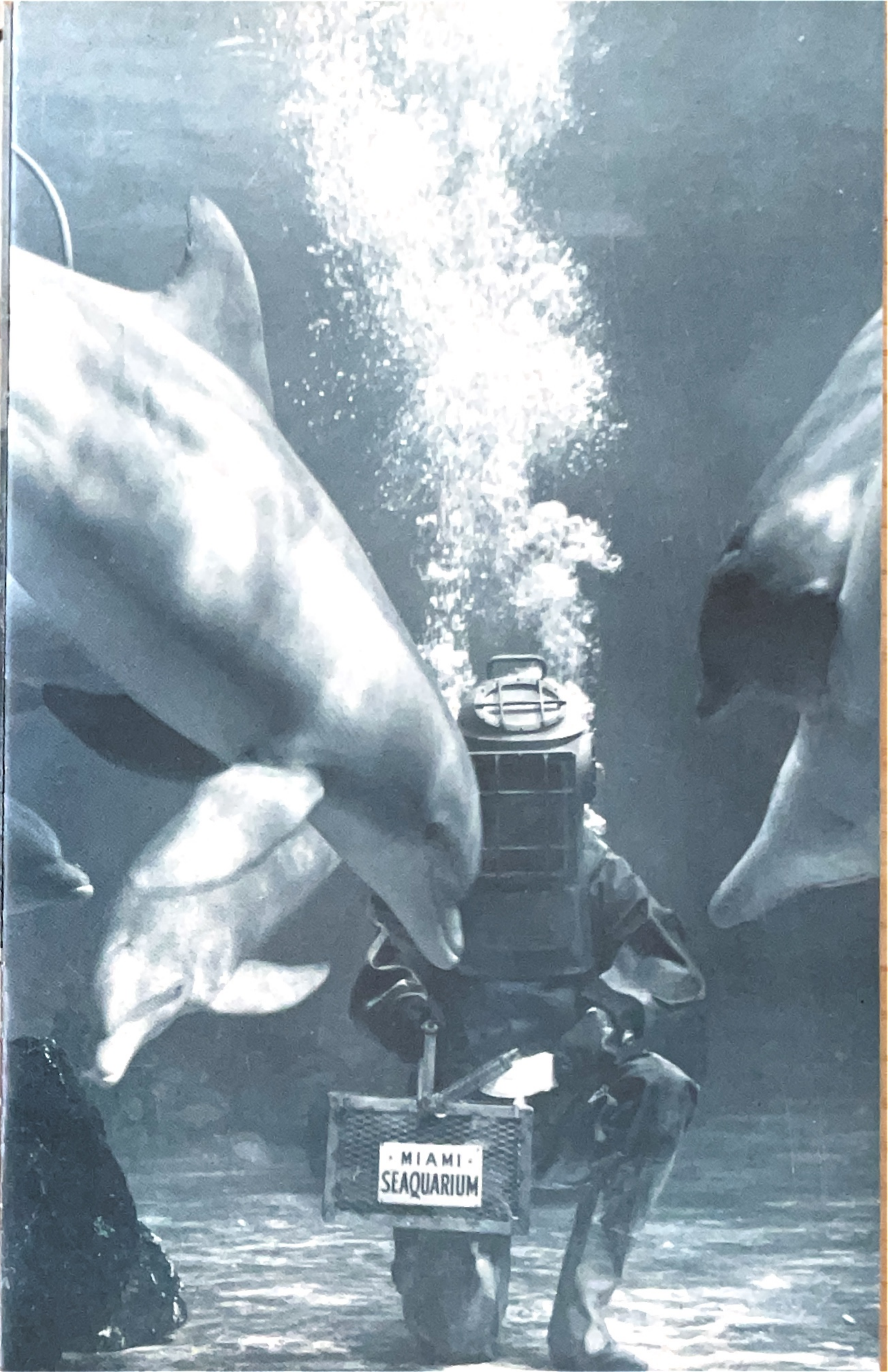
Now one knows why the phrase "show windows of the deep" seems such a perfect synonym for "Seaquarium."

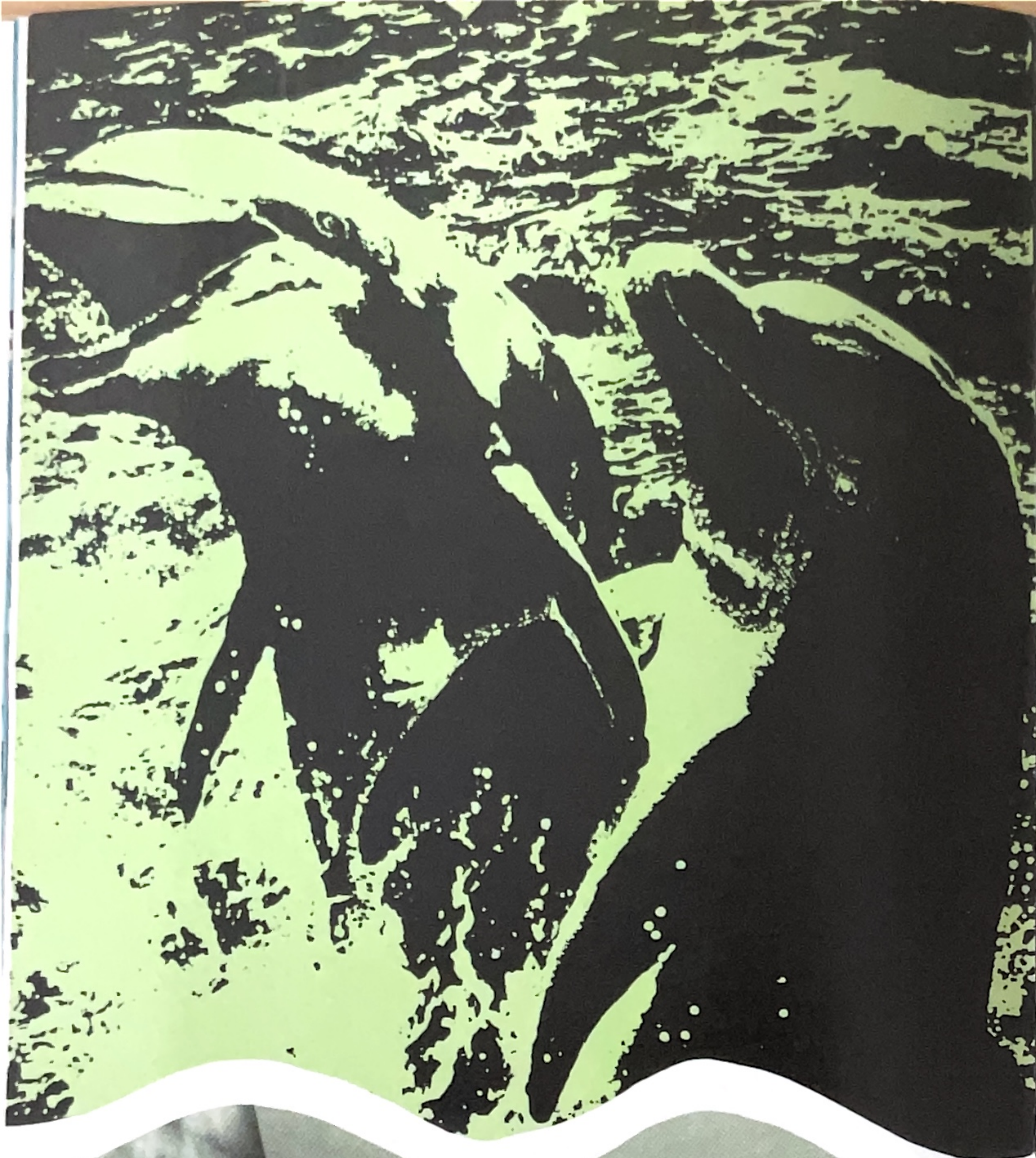


Tiger Shark

Jewfish

*Ross Smiley*



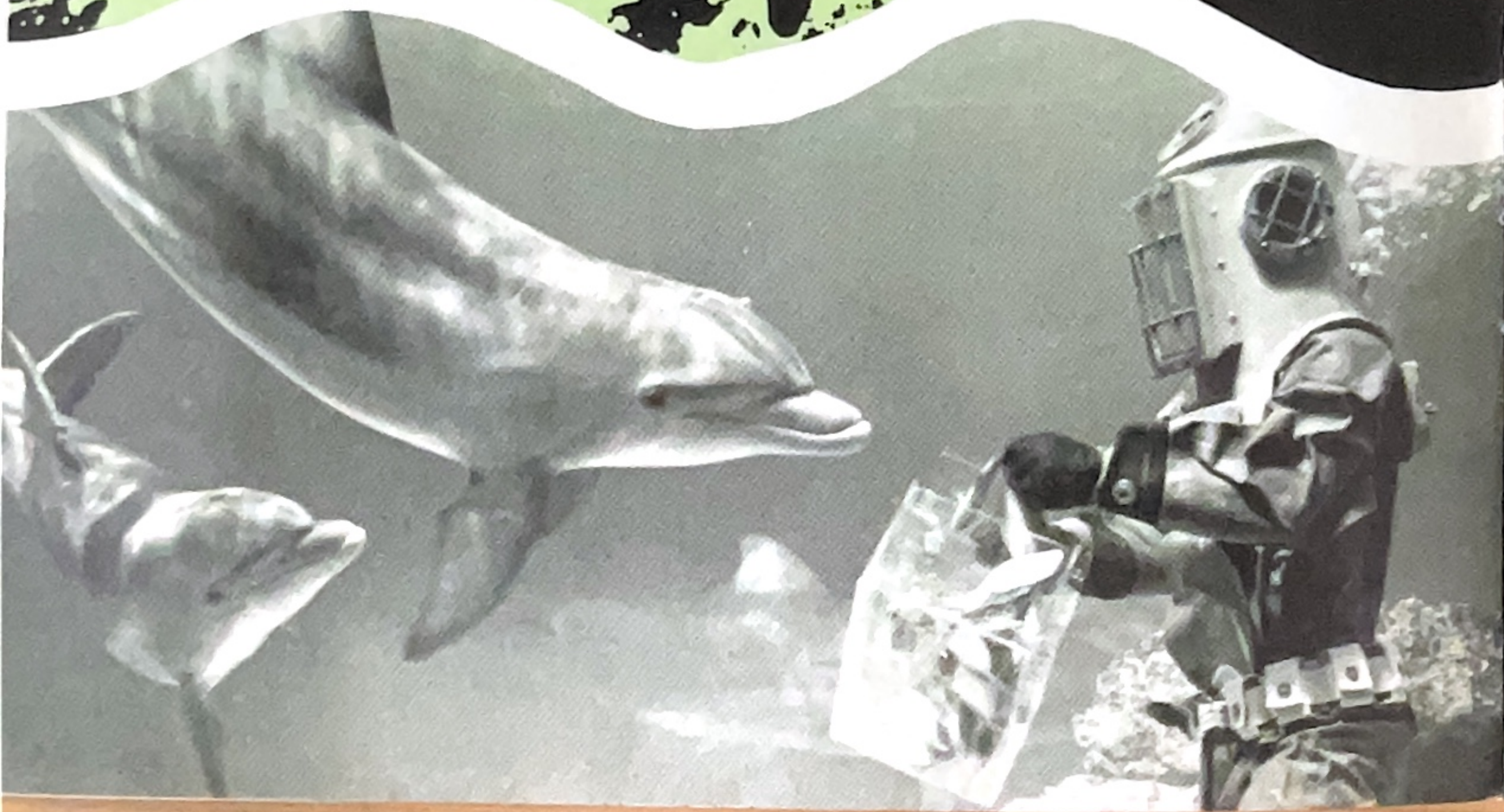
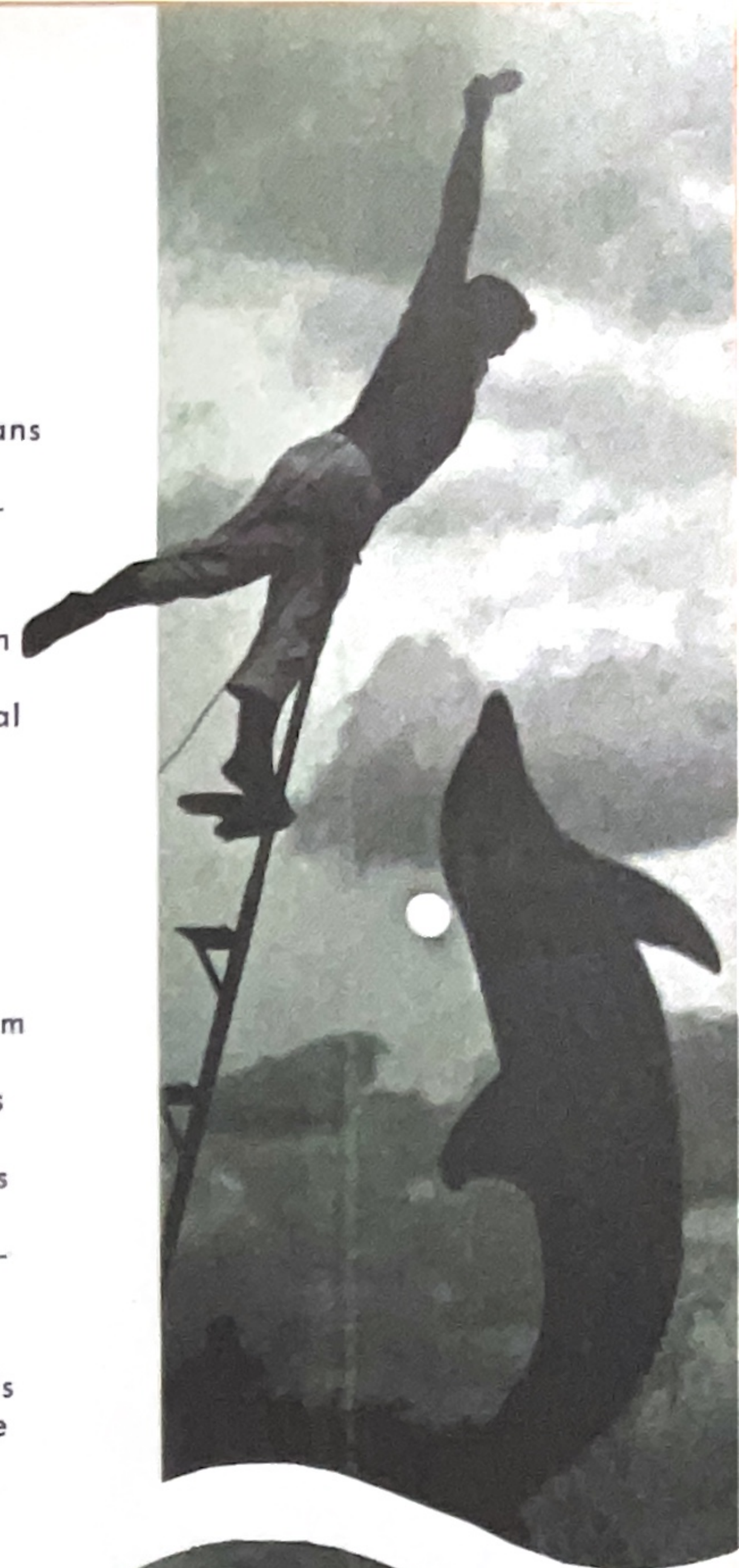


## dolphin TALES

"... they were aforetime men and lived in cities along with mortals . . ." Such was a partial description of the dolphins as written down by an author of ancient Greece. Dolphins are Cetaceans and cousins of the whales and true porpoises. They have figured prominently in art, literature and even coinage for thousands of years.

Warm-blooded mammals not unlike Man in many ways, the bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) is usually the animal seen performing at the big aquariums and oceanariums. It gets its name from the long bottle-like snout that characterizes its appearances. It adapts well to captivity. But if there is one feature that this species is most famous for, it is the smile or grin that Nature has fixed on the faces of these dolphins. They seem to have tailored their personalities and dispositions — at least insofar as Man is concerned — to match their smiling countenances. The dolphins have always been friendly toward Man; there is not one documented report that these intelligent creatures have ever intentionally injured or harmed Man in any way.

With a brain that is comparable to man's in size and complexity, here is a creature to set Man to pondering . . .



## other creatures **OF THE DEEP**

The impressions that crowd one's thoughts after a time spent under the sea or peering at great floating islands of ocean life through bands of windows, as at the Seaquarium, are many. But there is one recurring theme that returns again and again to stagger the imagination: the seemingly endless variety of life in the oceans. And this multitude of kind ranges all the way from the great whales and giant squid down to the microscopic planktonic organisms. Yet, with all this wealth of species, surprises and new discoveries still abound — a tribute to the very vastness and mystery of the deep.



The discovery of a fossil fish thought to be extinct for millions of years — the Coelocanth — was a spectacular find that set off waves of speculation and renewed interest that show no signs of abating very soon.

Then, more recently, two specimens of eel larva (*leptocethalus*) were found that stirred biologists anew. The adult eel has never been identified but one of the two larvae measures six feet in length!

With most of the undersea terrain still hidden from our eyes — and a greater mystery yet than the face of the moon that we see — the only boundary to the ocean's wealth of riches and surprises, it seems, is man's own imagination.



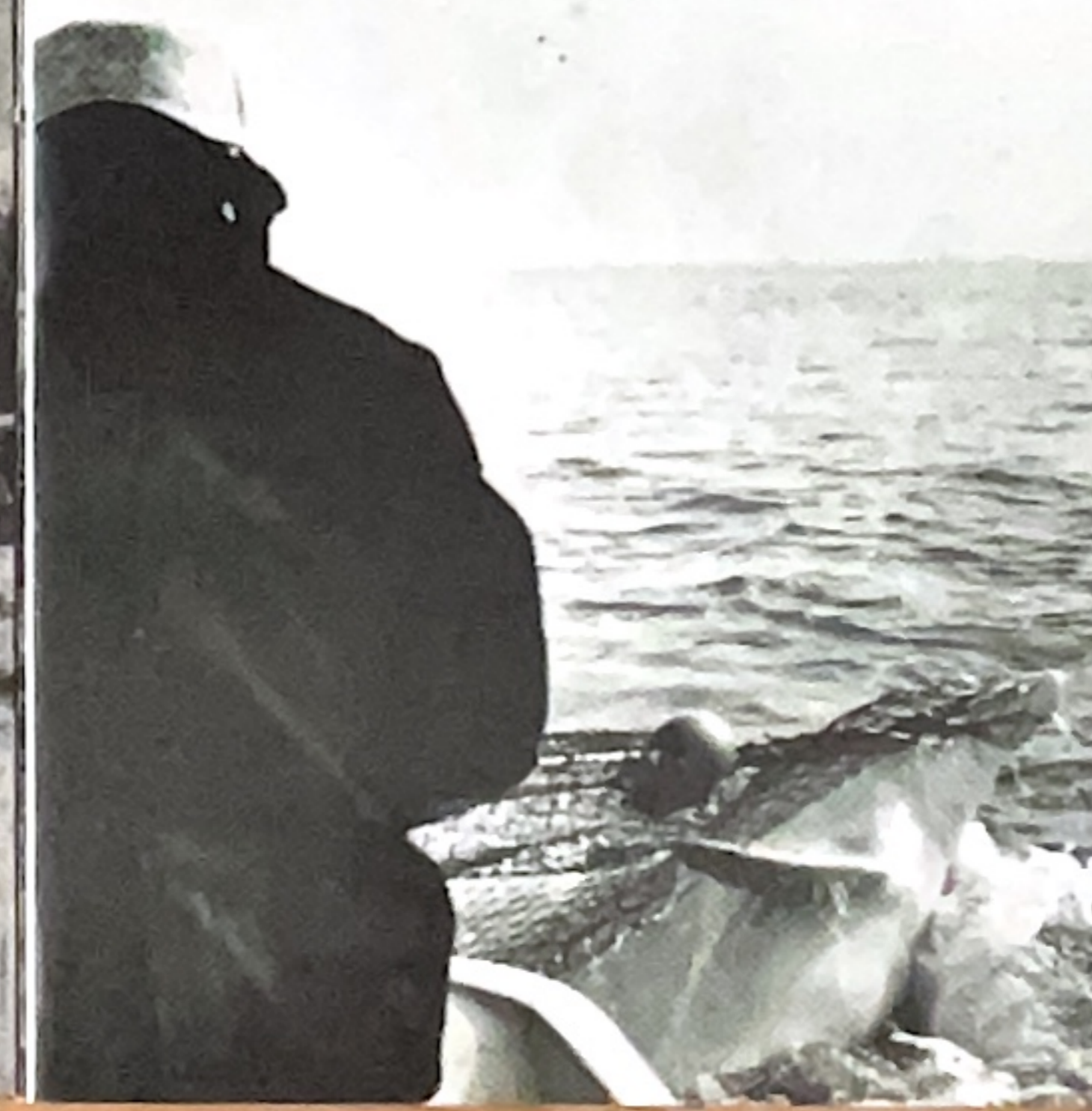
## the capture of **CAROLINA SNOWBALL**

A classic adventure from the pen of Herman Melville was rewritten for a 20th Century audience in the

summer of 1962 to bring the Seaquarium its greatest fame — and one of the rarest prizes exhibited in any aquarium in the world, a true albino dolphin.

Carolina Snowball, as she was named by journalists assigned to the story, was captured by the Seaquarium collecting team headed by William B. Gray, director of collections and exhibits, and Captain Emil Hanson, skipper of the Seaquarium's collecting fleet.

A tip, together with a magnificent spirit of cooperation among the members of the fishing community of Beaufort, South Carolina, led to the successful capture of Snowball on the morning of August





4, 1962 — the 58th day of the chase. When the Seaquarium crew, handicapped by bad weather, often swift-running seas and an elusive quarry, finally rolled its dripping pink-white prize into the Whaler boat amid a tangle of net in St. Helena Sound, South Carolina, it was a moment to be savored. And minutes later, when the men lifted Snowball's baby from the same waters, a new chapter was added to the salt-encrusted pages where the legends and lore of man and the sea are chronicled.

Snowball and her male baby have been studied by biologists and described in scientific journals and one day their discovery may lead to the origin of a new strain of dolphins.

Today this eight-foot long four-hundred pound beauty circles slowly around the \$100,000 steel and concrete pool that was built for her alone. As she pauses before one of the large picture windows that encircle her tank, she opens her mouth in a broad knowing smile as a pretty human attendant swims into view and pops a plump fish into her mouth. The mouth, like the eyes, is pink and the teeth are ebony. Not only does she seem to know that she is safe, secure. She senses that she has come home, at last, a queen.



# tropical REEF TANK

The coral canyons and marine jungles that rise from the sea floor surrounding South Florida teem with many of the most beautiful and bizarre forms of sea life in the world. So the creation of a coral reef habitat that would realistically portray this unique way of life was one of the first considerations when the Seaquarium was conceived.

The Tropical Reef Tank, similar in design to that of the Main Tank but with one-third its capacity, is the result.

This transplanted piece of the sea can be viewed from the railing that rings its 50-foot diameter at the surface or through the huge windows that encircle its walls on two levels. Shafts of sunlight knife into the clear-as-air water, illuminating the massive formations of rock and coral that rise from the sandy bottom like the battlements of some stony castle from another world — mysterious, eerie, beautiful — except that it is vividly alive with every swimming, slithering, crawling creature of the reef.



Blue Tang



Rock Beauty



Black Angel



Lookdown



Black Trigger



Ocean Tally



Queen Trigger



Mutton Snapper



Hogfish



Bonefish



Dolphin



Barracuda



Bluefish



Spadefish



Jack Crevalle



Pompano



Permit



Nassau Grouper



Sergeant-Major



Mangrove Snapper



Schoolmaster Snapper



Squirrelfish



Porkfish Grunt



Black Margate



Lane Snapper



Yellowtail Snapper



French Grunt



Grey Grunt

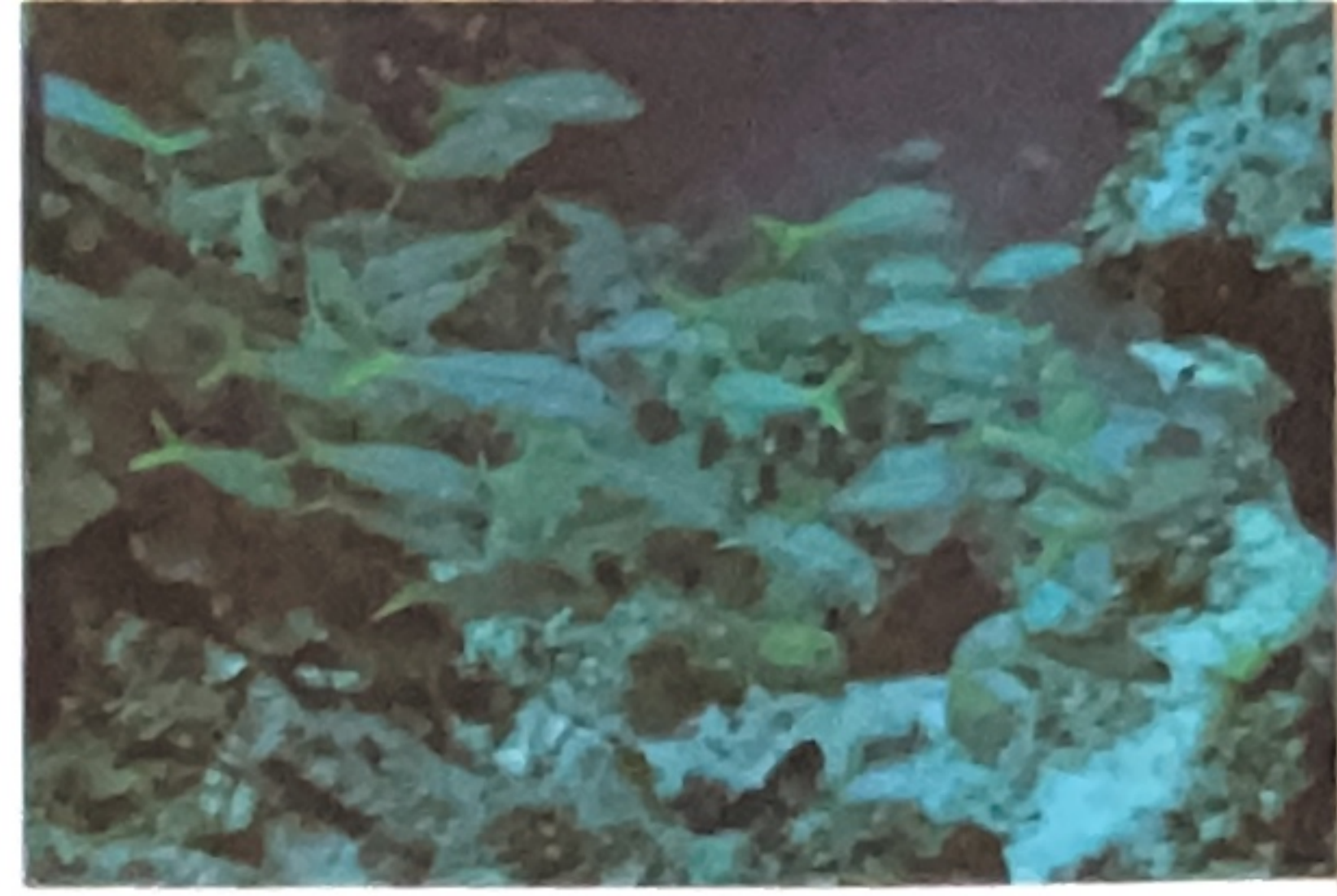


Sheephead

Russ Smiley



Octopus



Goatfish

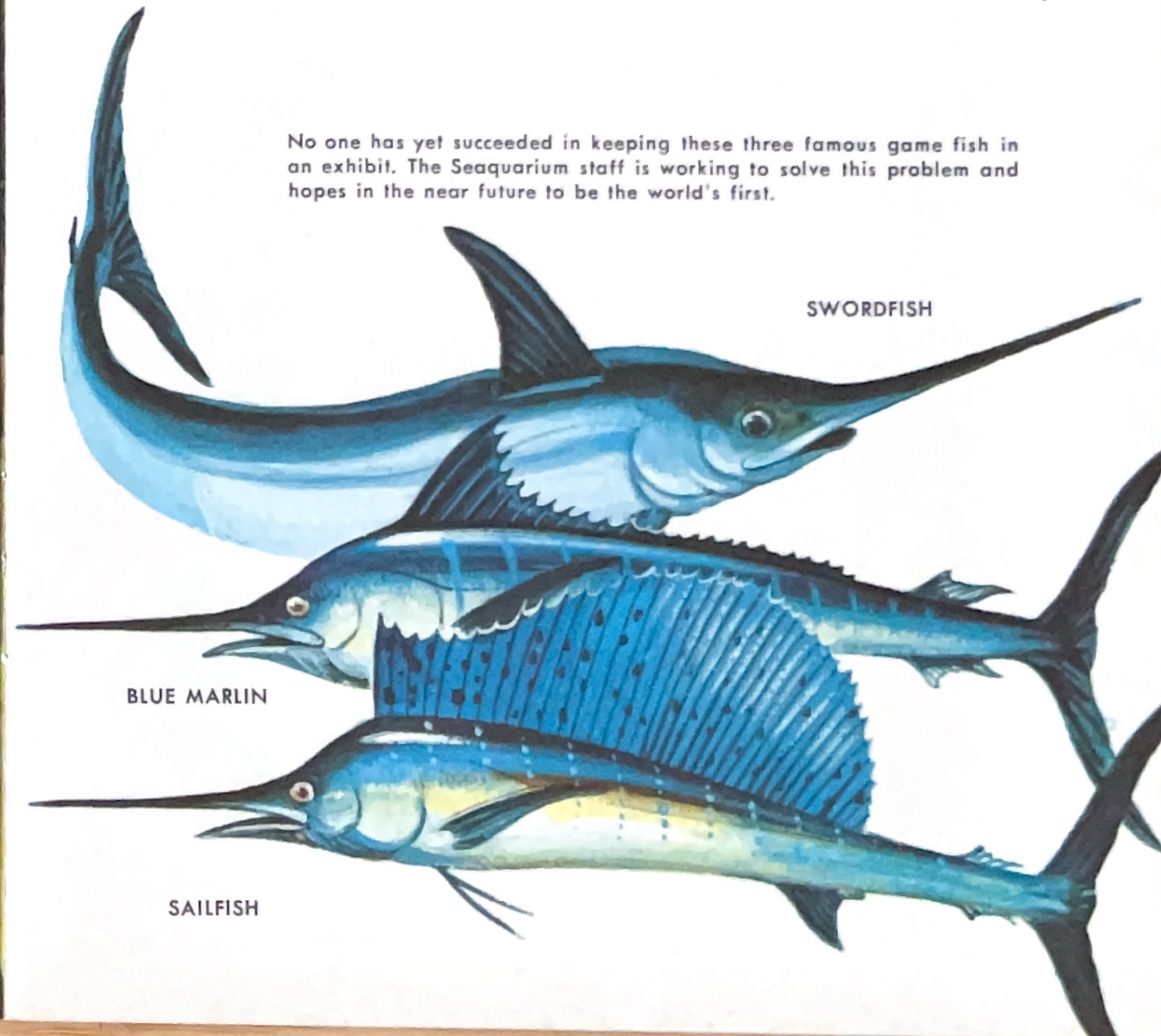


Spadefish



Squirrelfish

No one has yet succeeded in keeping these three famous game fish in an exhibit. The Seaquarium staff is working to solve this problem and hopes in the near future to be the world's first.



SWORDFISH

BLUE MARLIN

SAILFISH



## THE LOST ISLANDS

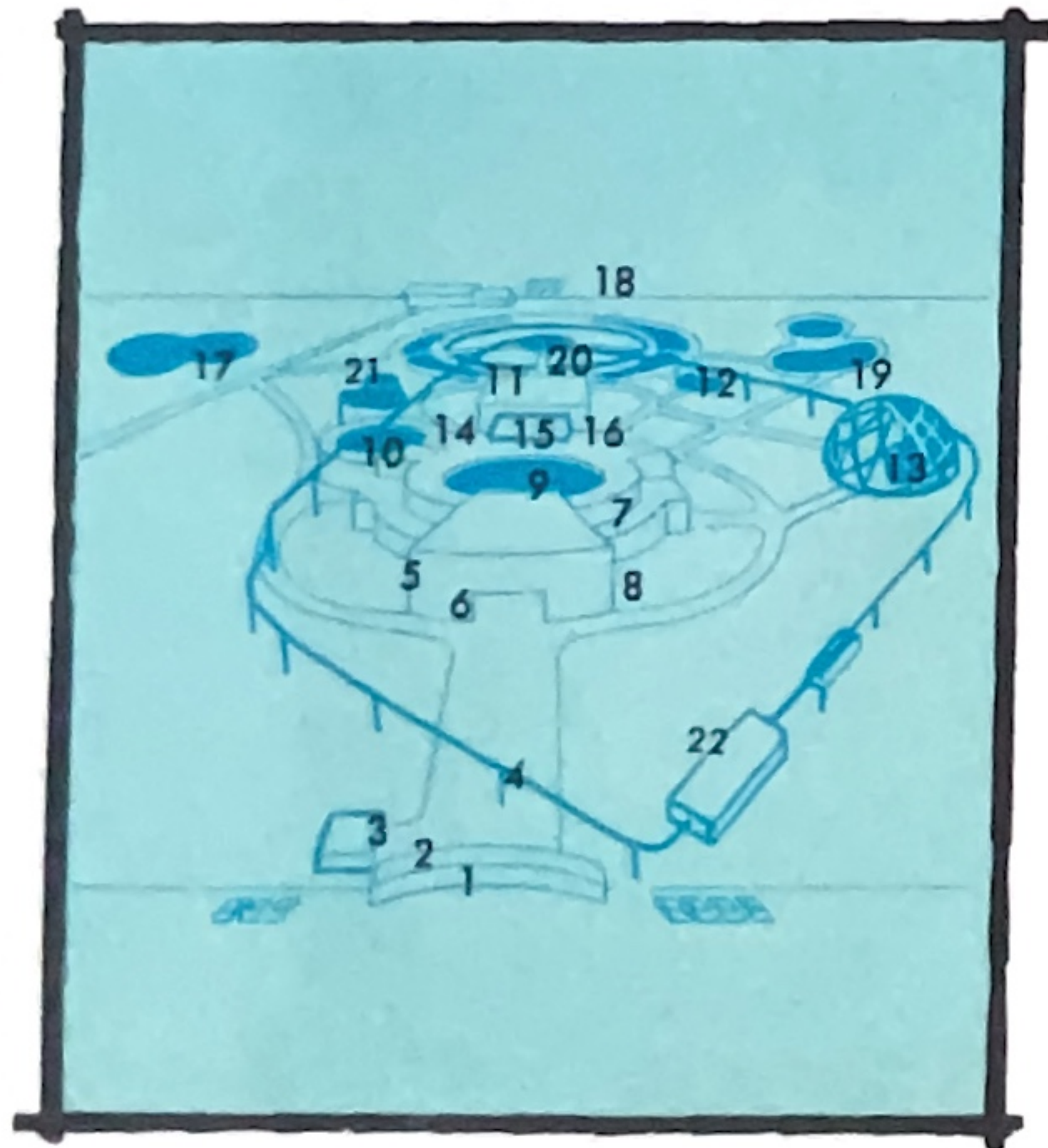
Here in a lush jungle setting time is turned back as the subtly beautiful drama of the land emerging from the sea unfolds. Great lizards lumber along the beaches. Alligators bask in the sun. Pink-plumed flamingoes search for shell fish among the mangrove roots. The tide pools around the islands shimmer with the silver of bonefish and barracuda, rainbow schools of parrot and triggerfish while a fantastic and endless procession of marine animals moves across the shallow sea floor. Looking down upon the teeming scene below like feathered monarchs from another world, two king vultures — their technicolored heads proudly erect — hold court high atop a coconut palm. This is a world that time has forgotten, a primitive bit of Virginia Key preserved much as it existed long before the Seaquarium was here.



# 55 acres of **SEA ADVENTURE**

## guide key

1. Ticket Office
2. Rest Rooms
3. Gift Shop
4. Main Promenade
5. Ladies' Room
6. Film Shop
7. Corridor Wall Tanks  
(all around main tank)
8. Men's Room
9. Main Seaquarium Exhibit #1
10. Reef Seaquarium Exhibit #2  
(shark show)
11. Shark Channel Exhibit #3
12. Sea Cow Exhibit #4
13. Circus of the Sea
14. Rest Rooms
15. Nautical Snack Bar
16. Rest Rooms
17. Lagoon
18. Boat Dock
19. Lost Islands Exhibit #5
20. Trigger Fish Pool
21. Carolina Snowball Exhibit
22. Monorail



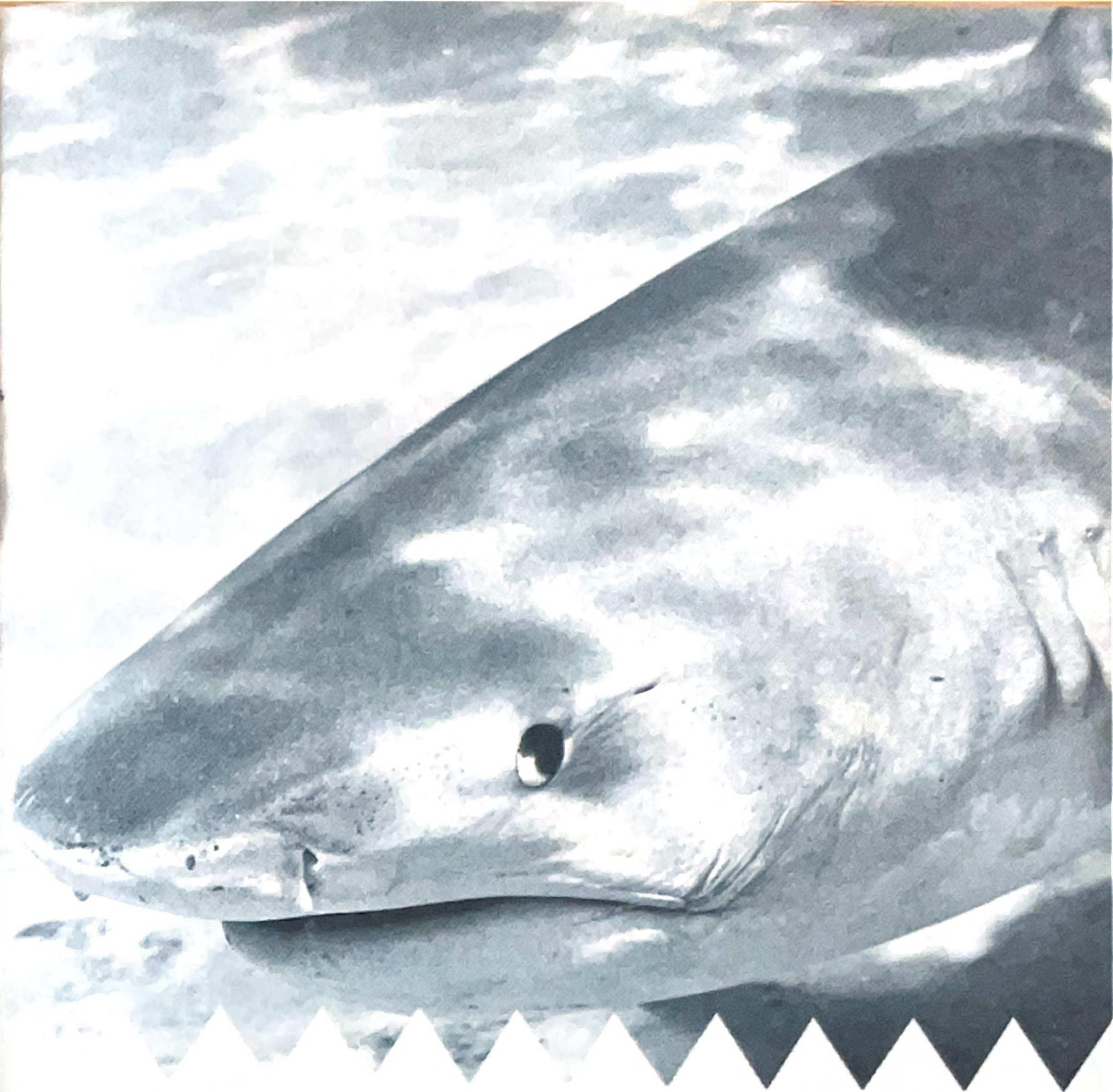
# maneating **S H A R K** **C H A N N E L**



The only structure of its kind anywhere in the world, the 750-foot Shark Channel is a circular moat that simulates actual conditions in the sea. Constantly circulating nearly a million gallons of salt water, it is the home of scores of predatory sharks of a half dozen varieties. All hungry. All vicious. Most cannibalistic.

Triangular grey fins knife through the water in chilling monotony as the sharks circle endlessly, waiting to be fed.

For here at the Seaquarium these huge sharks have been induced to feed — and on schedule! Frequency of these feeding shows, however, depends on a number of factors outside man's control: disposition of the animals,



availability of supply and time of year. But now the carcass of a dead fish is dragged, dripping blood, across the surface of the water by the feeder on the platform and the fierce action begins. With the water boiling and splashing, they lunge and thrash with slashing teeth at the fish on the end of the line. Frequently, in their frenzy, one shark will bite another and as blood from the gash crimsons the water, all will attack their wounded companion, often literally tearing him to pieces.

The Shark Channel show is spectacular drama. It attracts and repels at the same time. But no one has ever been seen to walk away from it.



# SHARKS



From its razor-sharp teeth to the tip of its tail — the distance may be 18 inches or 60 feet from one to the other — the shark does not have a single bone in its body. A member of a class of fishes called elasmobranchs, it does have a skeleton but one that is composed only of cartilage. The shark of today is a very ancient form of life, differing little from its primitive ancestors which lived 300 million years ago.

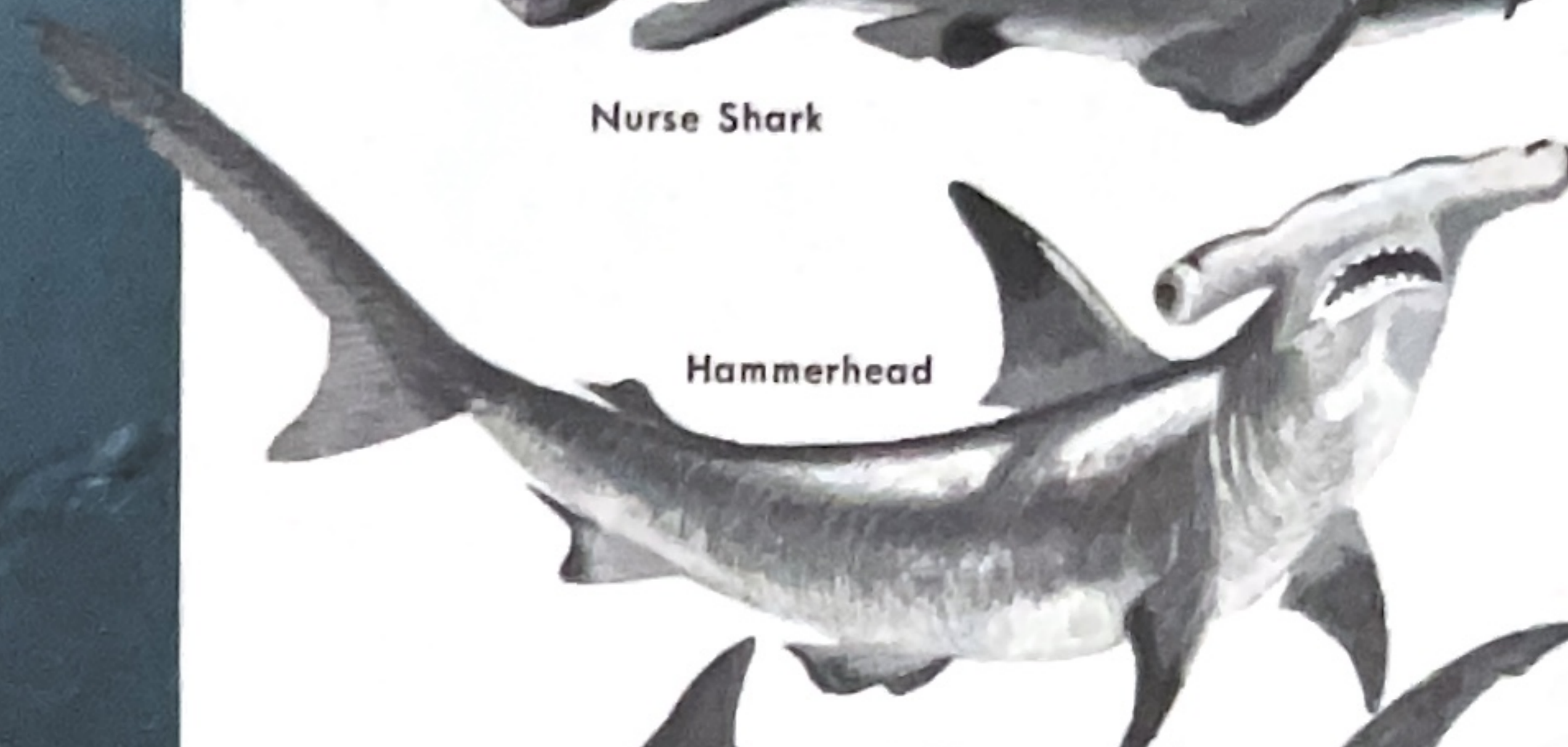
Symmetrical rows of reserve teeth back up those in front, move up to replace front teeth when they are lost. Their sense of smell is highly developed. They are highly sensitive to vibrations in the water. The presence of blood in the water, together with splashing and spasmodic movements, will attract sharks.

Although there are 250 different kinds of sharks, few of this number present any threat to man. More people are struck by lightning each year.

Those considered most dangerous are the great white shark (also called the "maneater") tiger, mako, bull, lemon, hammerhead, white-tip and sand-tiger.



Nurse Shark



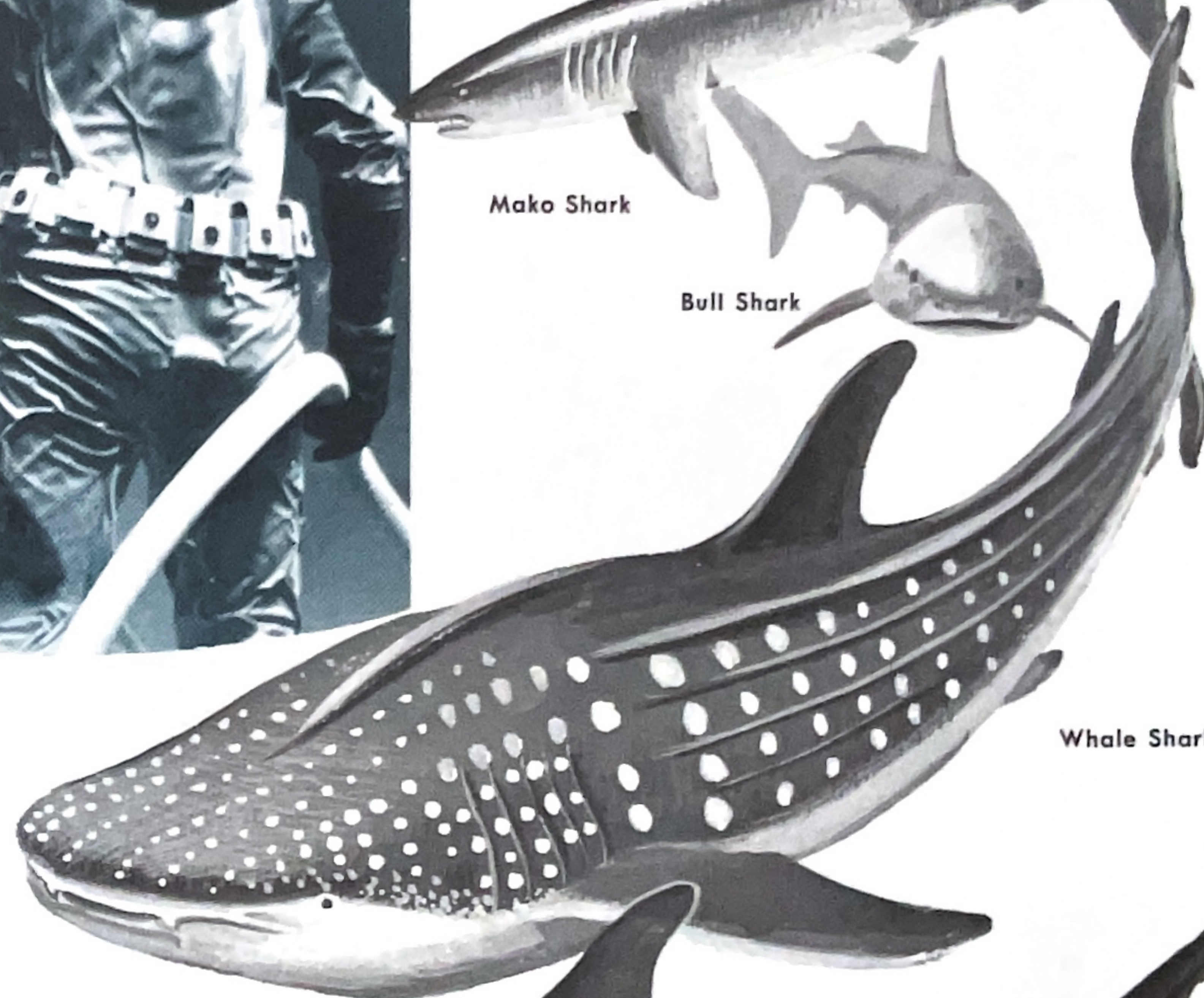
Hammerhead



Mako Shark



Bull Shark



Whale Shark



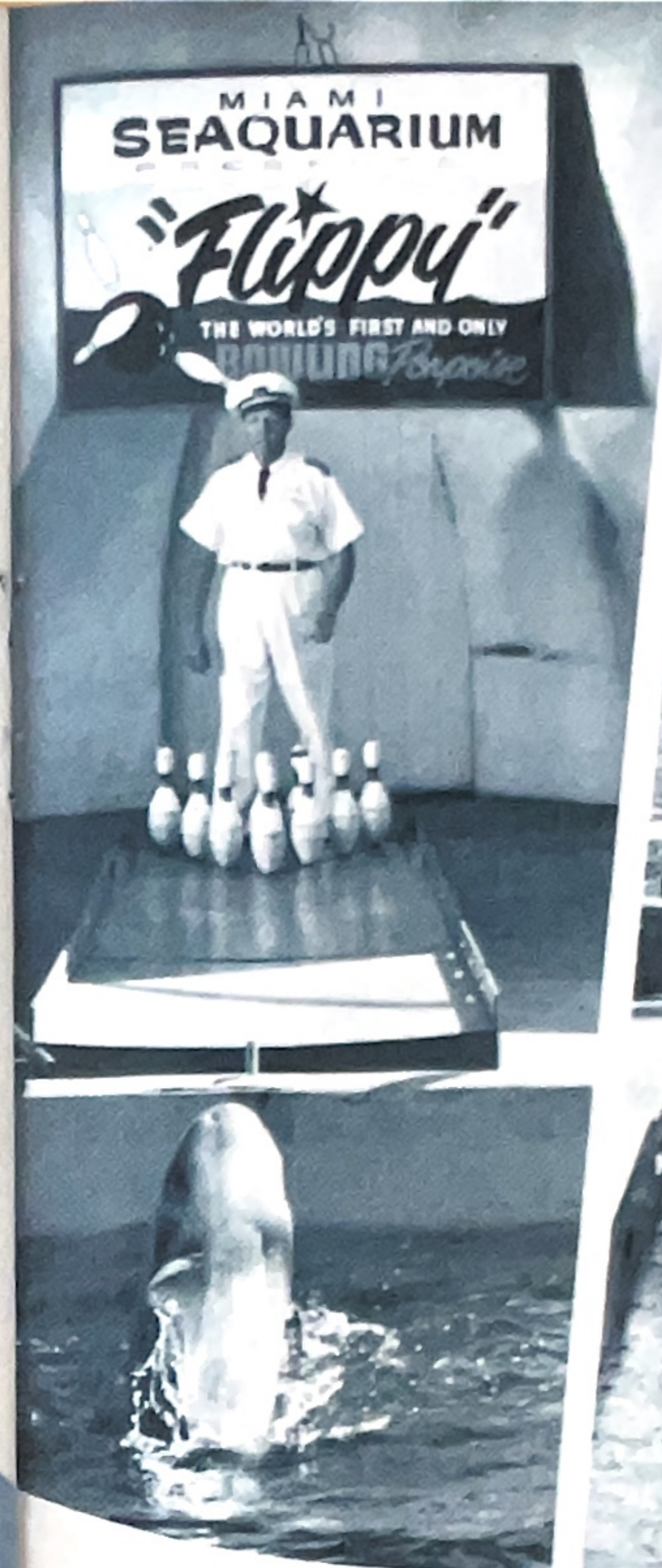
Great White Shark



Tiger Shark

# under the golden **BIG TOP**

The Seaquarium's dazzling Circus of the Sea unfurls its banners and presents its salt water stars under a shimmering golden web that is Miami's brightest landmark — the Golden Aquadome. One of the world's unique structures, the Kaiser-built geodesic dome is a half sphere constructed of gold aluminum panels and ribs that arch across the sky for 150 feet. Fifty-seven feet high and weighing 45,000 pounds, this dome is the only one in the world that is open to both light and cooling bay breezes on even the warmest days. Buckminster Fuller conceived the principle that has made such structures possible.



Beneath this dome that bears such a strong resemblance to a golden parasol, Adolf Frohn presents a troupe of ocean stars in a galaxy of circus acts on the Sea Shell Stage that leaves audiences breathless. The first man in the world to successfully train a dolphin, Frohn directs his animals — there are sea lions and pelicans as well as sleek, smiling dolphins — through routines that include intricate feats of balance and such complex games as basketball and bowling. The trainer combines a quick eye for suggestions of new tricks in the natural actions of his animals with patient firmness to develop and perfect such accomplishments. The artistry of the finished performances is a tribute to the success of the Frohn training techniques which are generously supplemented by the love this remarkable trainer shows for each of his webbed and flippers friends.

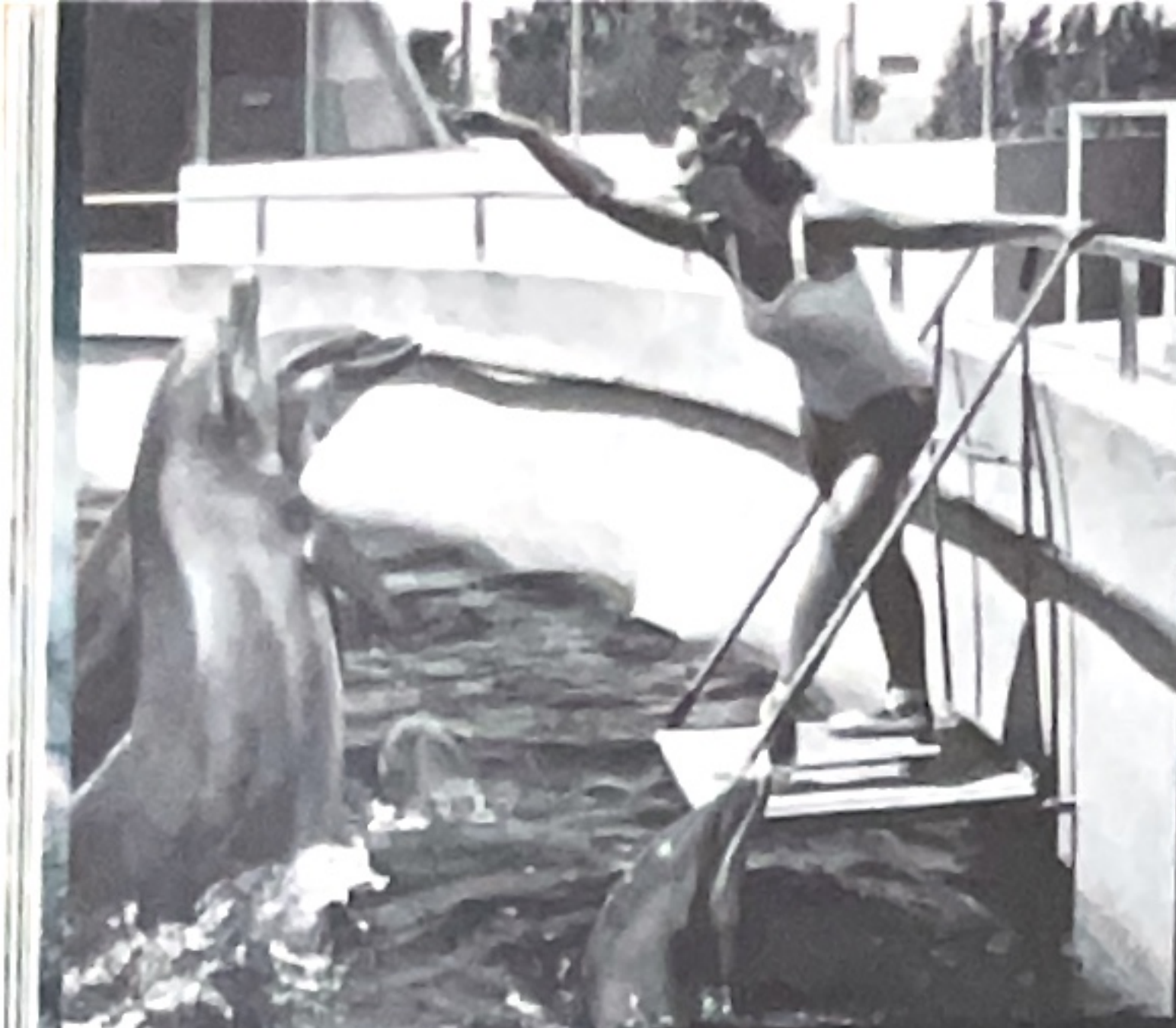


The usual clock-work precision of the finished presentation by the talented troupe under the Golden Aquadome offers little evidence of the months of repetitious rehearsal during the training period preceding the near-perfection of the finished performance. Adolf Frohn makes what is often difficult — for himself as well as his performers — look altogether effortless to his audiences. Born in a circus wagon in Hamburg, Germany, Frohn's introduction to the world of animal performers and training regimens began early. At the age of twelve he was putting his trainer-father's animals through their paces in rings and on stages throughout Europe. It was many shows, animals and years later — in 1949 — that he was to train the smiling, brainy animals that would put his name in the history books of research, the dolphins.

Hurling his three-hundred-pound body through a small hoop does not come easily to the dolphin. This feat begins with the animal swimming through a much larger hoop under water which becomes smaller and is raised higher as the months go by. The beautiful arching body above is the climax of arduous months of training.

The trained dolphin seems to enjoy tossing the basketball through the hoop and watching his score recorded almost as much as the spectators thrill to each swish of the ball into the basket.





The graceful beauty of the ballerina may seem out of place as she pirouettes among the dolphins but as the movements of both are studied one soon realizes that the dancing, diving, swirling poetry of movement that the dolphin displays might very well be the inspiration of the ballerina. Certainly, one could learn much from the other.



Television star Johnny Carson got acquainted with the Seaquarium's dolphins and enjoyed the experience so much that he donned his swim trunks and scuba gear and jumped in with them. His adventure was filmed and later featured on his popular TONIGHT show.



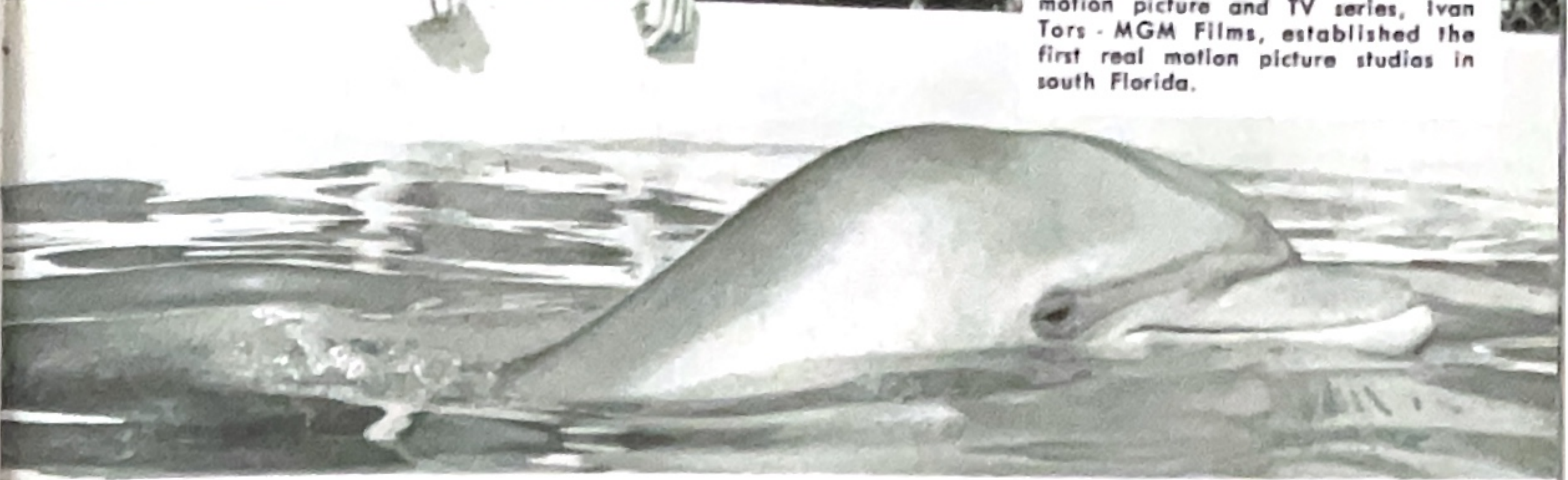
A boy dolphin reacts just like any other boy to a pretty girl and when she happens to be as pretty as Jayne Mansfield WELL . . . and when Miss Mansfield offers her picture to a new fan even the presence of a third person, makes little difference.



**"PORPOISE PICKS PEERS POCKET** — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery paid a special visit to the Miami Seaquarium as he had been intrigued by reports of its little bowling dolphin. As this picture shows, the interest was not one-sided, as the dolphin was also intrigued by the Field Marshal's pocket.



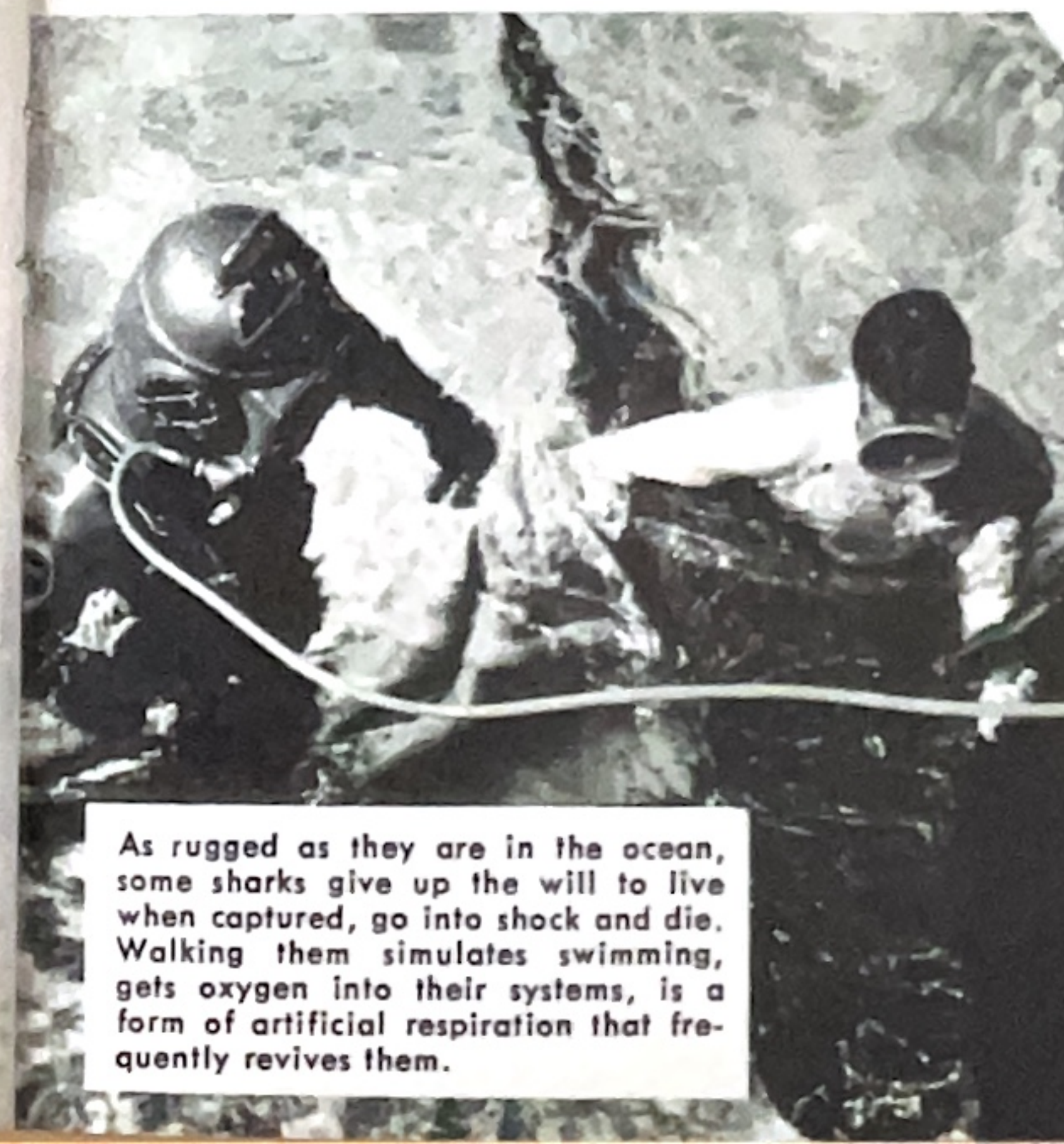
Whether in color on the big motion picture screens across the nation or on millions of home television sets, Flipper has captured the collective heart of America. And here at the Seaquarium, in a private lake of her own which has served as a location site for numerous scenes for both motion pictures and TV episodes, Flipper lives in a natural and altogether happy environment. Flipper, whose real name is Susie, is a sleek, satin-skinned female whose smile and precocity is well known to every movie-goer and TV enthusiast. Her understudies or doubles also live at the Seaquarium where they are all stars in their own right. In order to produce Flipper, both the motion picture and TV series, Ivan Tors - MGM Films, established the first real motion picture studios in south Florida.



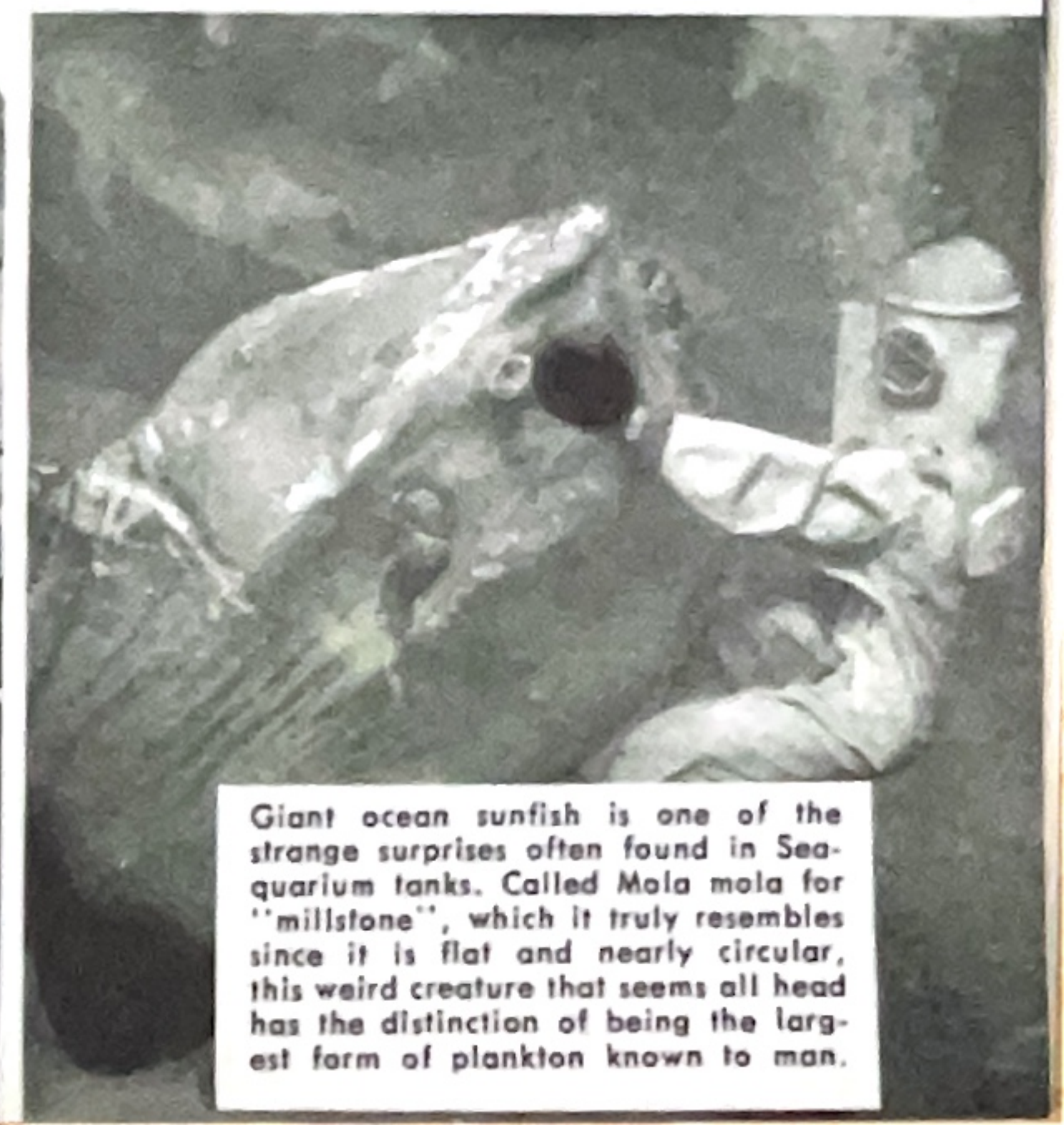
## HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Since the Seaquarium opened in September, 1955, there has been an unending stream of visitors from every corner of the world . . . exotic ladies in silken saris . . . men whose faces are etched with tribal markings . . . and the Seaquarium has played host, too, to kings and circus clowns, scientists and statesmen, musicians and movie stars.

There have been newsworthy events without end — the birth of a dolphin, shark attacks, tests of shark repellents, the epic capture of Carolina Snowball, the efforts to save the first sperm whale ever caught alive, Seaquarium's role in the Flipper films and the TV series and presentation of the "porpoise show" in the Florida Exhibit at the World's Fair.

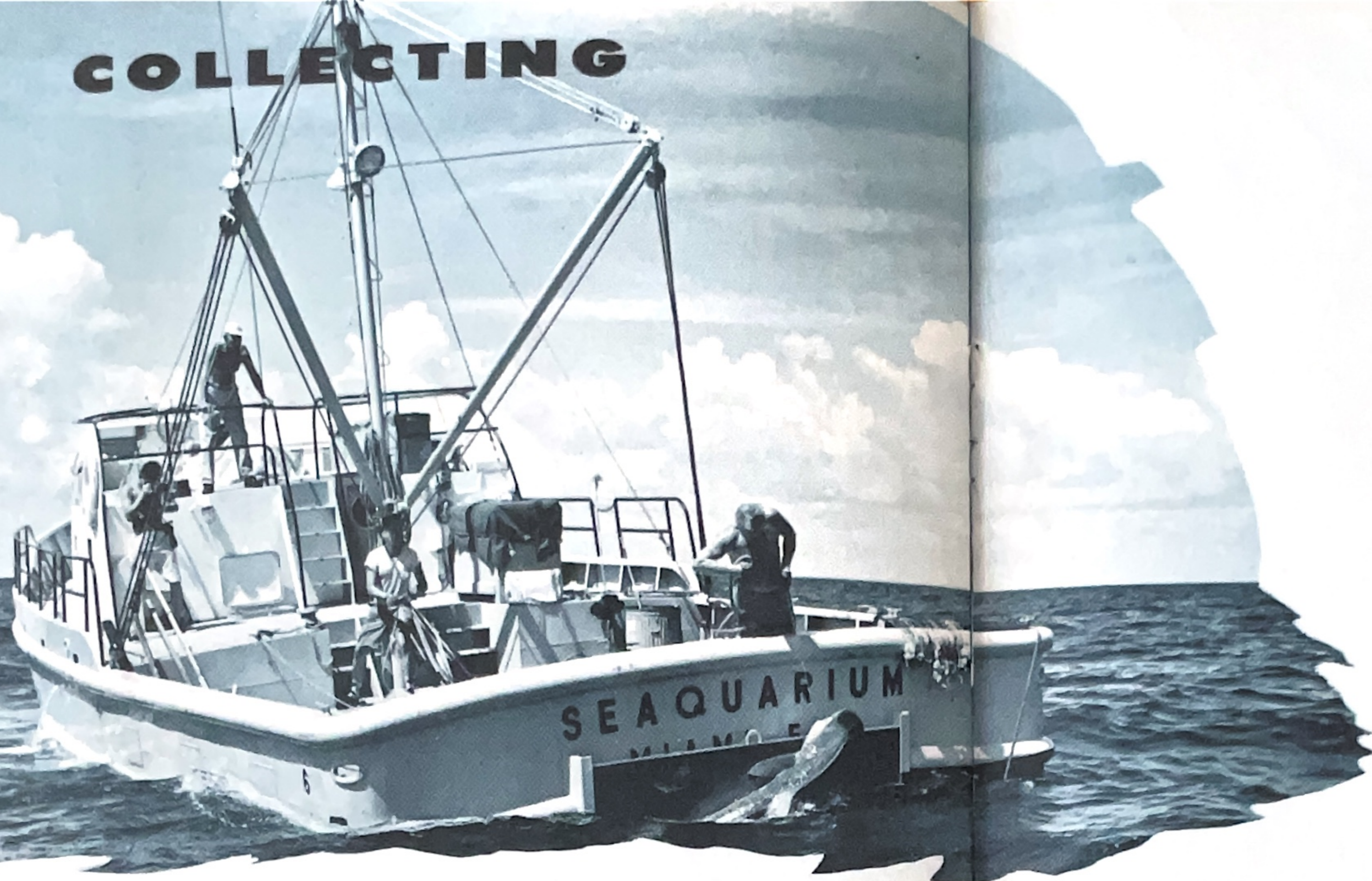


As rugged as they are in the ocean, some sharks give up the will to live when captured, go into shock and die. Walking them simulates swimming, gets oxygen into their systems, is a form of artificial respiration that frequently revives them.



Giant ocean sunfish is one of the strange surprises often found in Seaquarium tanks. Called Mola mola "millstone", which it truly resembles since it is flat and nearly circular, this weird creature that seems all head has the distinction of being the largest form of plankton known to man.

# COLLECTING



"How do you catch 'em?" is the question asked most about its displays by the Seaquarium's visitors. And the answer to it provides one of the most fascinating chapters in the story of this greatest of living marine exhibits.

The Seaquarium collecting team, headed by director of collections and exhibits, Captain William B. Gray—one of the world's top fishermen—employs every technique and kind of equipment possible to insure the harmless capture and safe delivery to its docks of its prized exhibits.

Dedicated conservationists who operate under special permits, these collectors take only the specimens required for exhibit and scientific study. They have frequently developed special devices in order to capture unusual and beautiful creatures from the sea without injury.

Although its equipment includes the most modern and unique collecting boat afloat, tons of nets, traps, lines and other special equipment, their experience and ingenuity in performing difficult tasks under trying, often dangerous conditions, distinguishes this group of men as one of the principal reasons the Seaquarium enjoys the prestige and acclaim it does today.





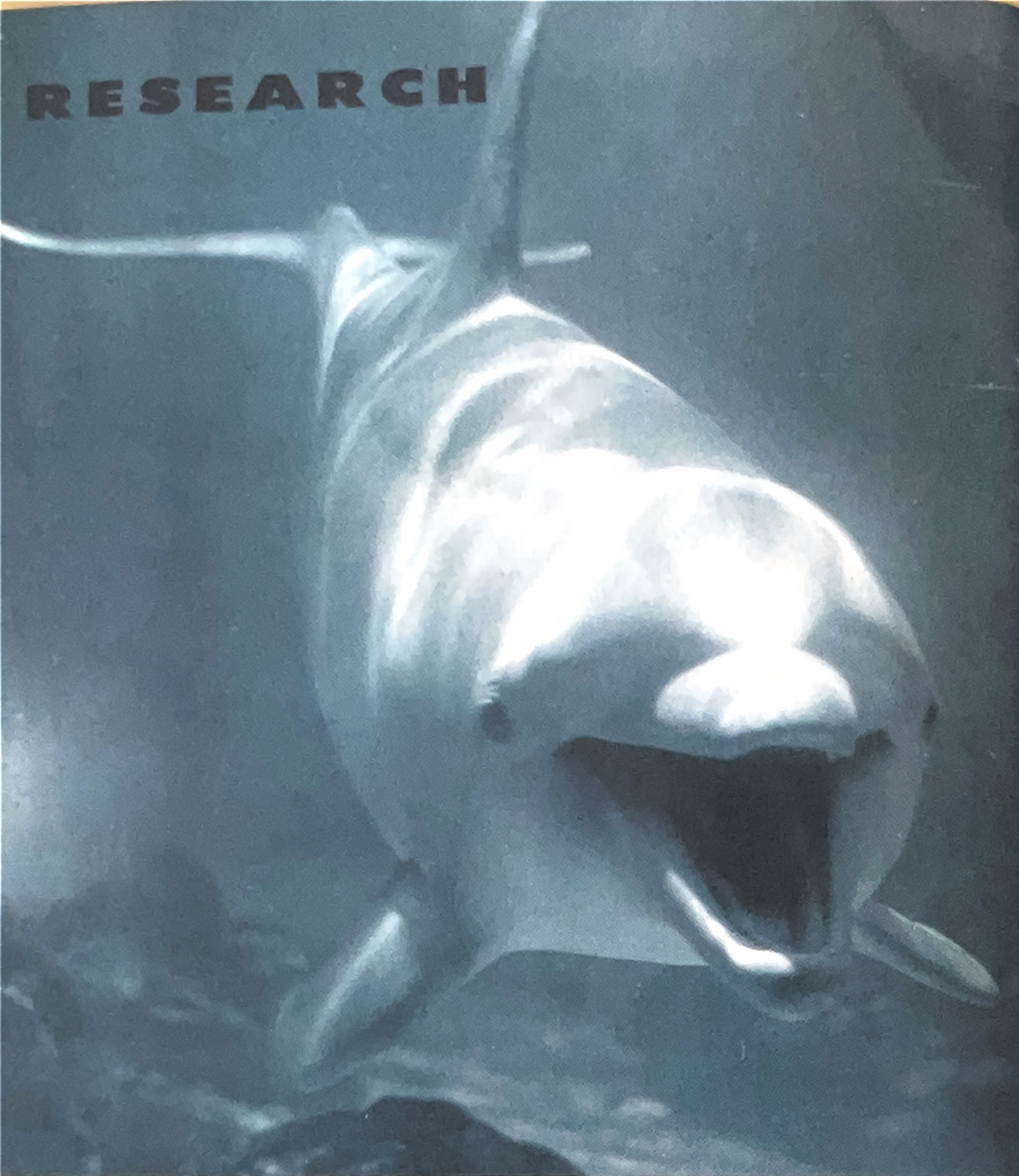
Captain Gray and Shark



Manta Ray (Devil Fish)



Loggerhead Turtle



Is the blood of a wild dolphin identical to that of its counterpart in captivity? Or are there differences? If such differences do exist, are they significant to health and longevity? In the absence of any known data on these questions, the Seaquarium — with the aid of scientists and facilities of the University of Miami School of Medicine and Institute of Marine Science — has initiated its own program.

In addition to work in the field of hematology, Seaquarium laboratory personnel are also engaged in the study of water chemistry — necessary when one considers that water is the lifeblood of any aquarium and that more than seven million gallons pass through the pipes and filters of the Seaquarium during every 24-hour period — for there are types of bacteria that are parasitic and attack dolphins. One Seaquarium animal nearly died from such an experience but today, after prolonged and intensive treatment, he is alive and completely cured.



Much work remains to be done, however, in an area where knowledge is accumulated at a pitifully slow pace.

Rarely is an opportunity overlooked when there is a possibility to add even one sentence to the ever growing number of volumes devoted to scientific knowledge in the marine sciences. Whether an autopsy to be performed on a whale or an experiment to determine how a grouper communicates to a tiny neon goby that it will be safe to enter his mouth and pick off the minute parasites that are found inside, the facts, facilities and opportunities for participation are freely shared by the Seaquarium with scientists and specialists in the area. The happy result is that new insights are provided in the study of ages-old problems and chinks of light shine — if but dimly, sometimes — on some of the deepest mysteries of the oceans.

# corridor TANKS



Like a jeweler's show cases, 26 smaller tanks encircle the lower level of the Main Tank, displaying the wealth of the sea. These are the Corridor Tanks and they are unique in the aquarium world.

Tile-framed, glass-walled and lighted from within, these 300 and 500-gallon tanks provide third dimensional close-up studies of individuals and habitat groups. Viewing the underseas panorama displayed in them is like having one's own personal window on the sea. For here Nature displays her handiwork like nowhere else outside the sea floor. Her touch — at once grotesque, subtle, beautiful — is always fascinating. Here, too, scientists, as well as schoolboys, wonder at the ingenuity a generous Nature has shown in fitting her creatures for survival.

## BASSES, SEA (Serranidae)

1  
BLACK SEA BASS,  
*Centropristis stri-  
atus*—Northern  
Florida to Maine—  
to 22 inches.

2  
HARLEQUIN BASS,  
*Serranus tigrinus*—  
West Indies—  
to four inches.

3  
CONEY, *Cepha-  
lopholis fulva*—  
Florida to Bahia,  
Brazil—to one foot.

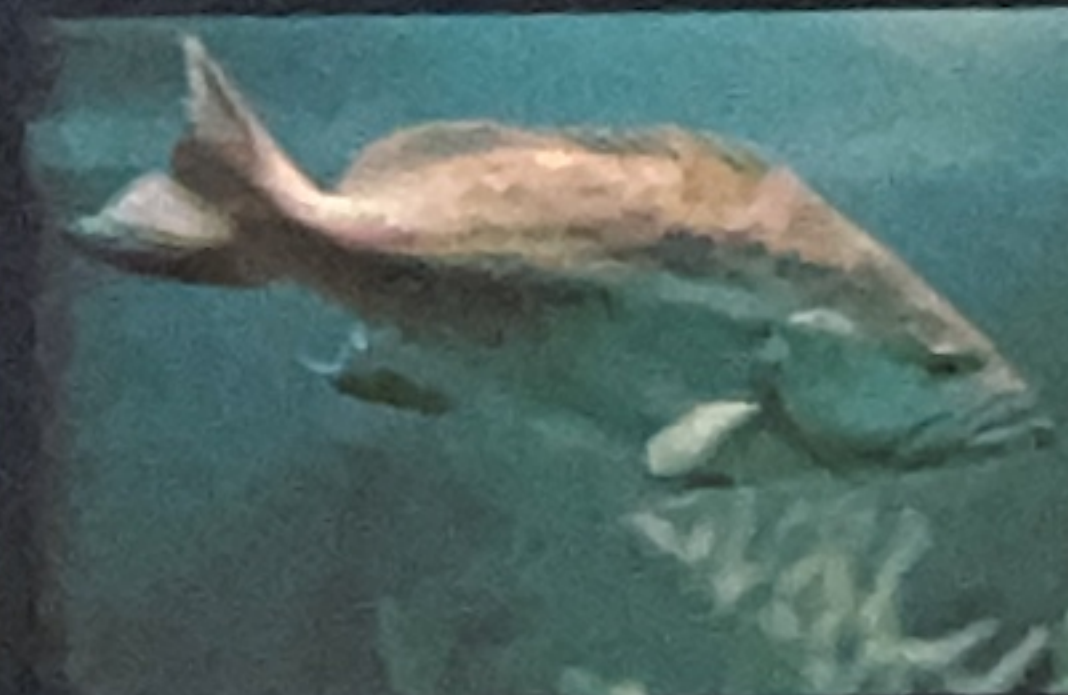
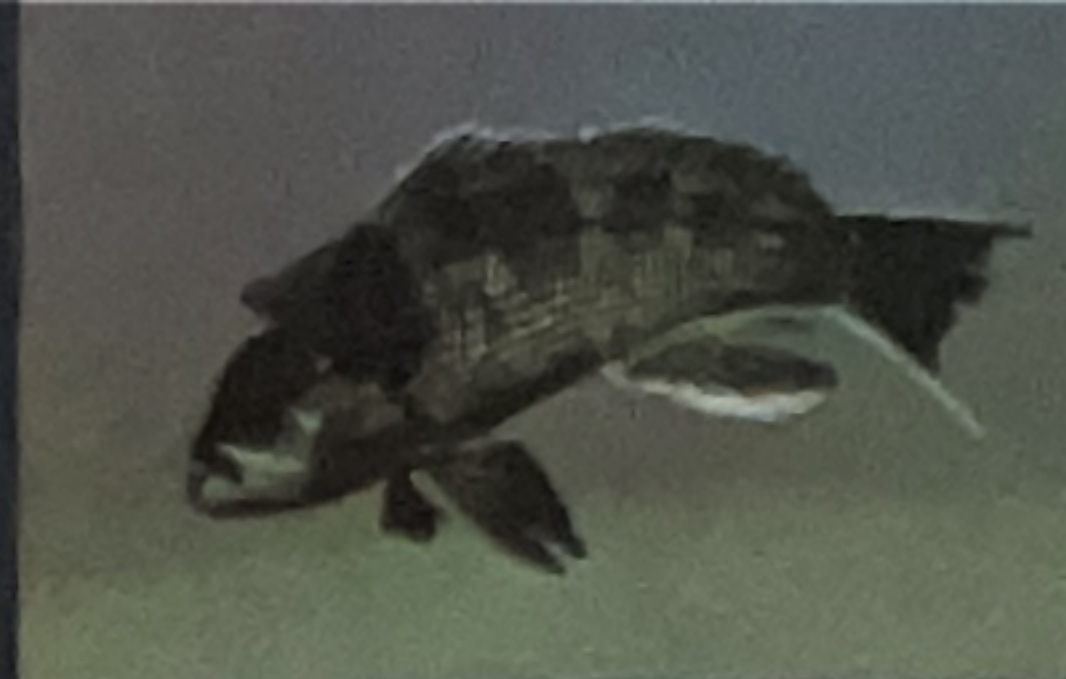
4  
CREOLE-FISH,  
*Paranthias furcifer*  
—Florida to Brazil  
—to one foot.

5  
GRAYSBY, *Petro-  
metopon cruentat-  
um*—Florida Keys  
to Brazil—to one  
foot.

6  
RED GROUPEr,  
*Epinephelus morio*  
—West Indies, Vir-  
ginia to Brazil—  
to three feet.

7  
BLUE HAMLET,  
*Hypoplectrus gem-  
ma*—Florida—  
to one foot.

8  
BUTTER HAMLET,  
*Hypoplectrus uni-  
color*—Florida  
Keys to West Indies  
—to one foot.



9  
MUTTON HAMLET,  
*Alphastes afer*—  
West Indies, Flor-  
ida to Brazil—to  
two feet.

10  
GOLDEN HIND,  
*Cephalopholis  
fulva*—Florida to  
Bahia, Brazil—  
to one foot.

11  
RED HIND,  
*Epinephelus  
guttatus*—South  
Carolina to Brazil  
—to 18 inches.

12  
SPECKLED HIND  
*Epinephelus drum-  
mondhayi*—South  
Carolina to Gulf  
of Mexico—to  
one foot.

13  
PRINCESS ROCK-  
FISH, *Mycteroperca  
interstitialis*—  
Florida Keys to  
West Indies—  
to one foot.

14  
TIGER ROCKFISH,  
*Mycteroperca ti-  
gris*—Florida Keys  
to West Indies—  
to two feet.

15  
SCAMP, *Myctero-  
perca phenax*—  
Florida to West  
Indies—to two  
feet.

16  
TOBACCOFISH,  
*Serranus tabaca-  
rius*—Florida to  
West Indies—  
to six inches.

17  
SOAPFISH, *Rypticus saponaceus*—Florida to Brazil—to one foot.

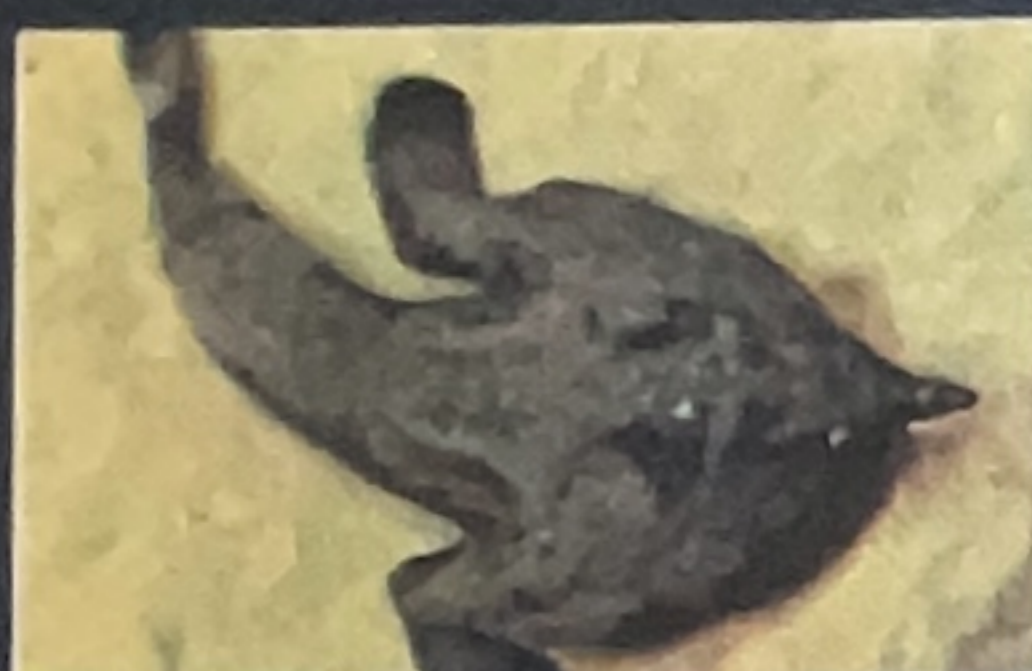


18  
ROYAL GRAMMA, *Gramma loreto*—Bermuda, Florida to West Indies—to three inches.

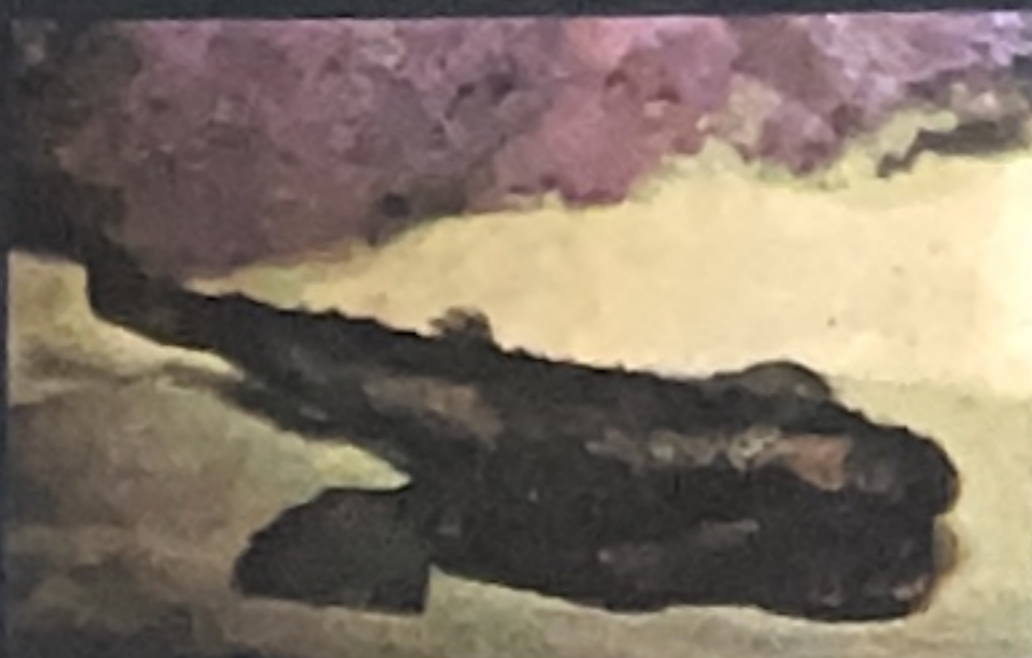


**BATFISHES,**  
(*Ogcocephalidae*)

19  
LONGNOSE BAT-FISH, *Ogcocephalus vespertilio*—West Indies to Florida, Rarely to New York—to nine inches.



20  
POLKA-DOT BAT-FISH, *Ogcocephalus radiatus*—Florida—to one foot.



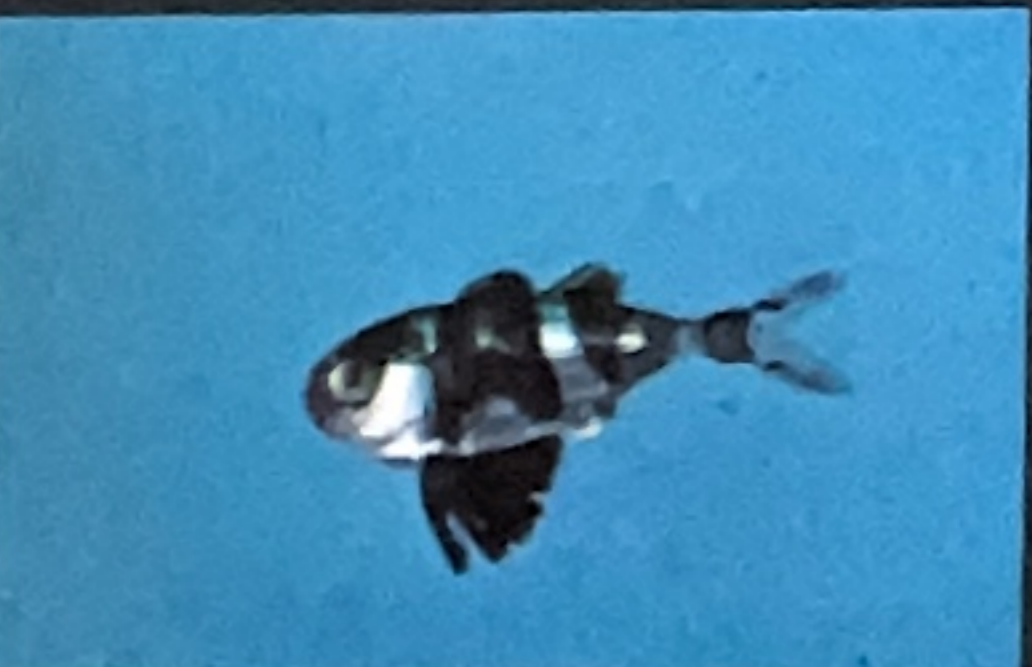
**BIGEYES**  
(*Priacanthidae*)

21  
BIGEYES (*Priacanthidae*)  
BIGEYE, *Priacanthus arenatus*—Massachusetts to Brazil—to one foot.



**BUTTERFISHES**  
(*Stromateidae*)

22  
MAN-OF-WAR FISH, *Nomeus gronowii*—All warm seas north to Massachusetts—to eight inches.



**BUTTERFLYFISHES**  
(*Chaetodontidae*)

23  
BANDED BUTTERFLYFISH, *Chaetodon striatus*—Florida to West Indies—to six inches.



24  
FOUREYE BUTTERFLYFISH, *Chaetodon capistratus*—Cape Cod to West Indies—to six inches.



25  
LONGSNOUT BUTTERFLYFISH, *Pragnathodes aculeatus*—Florida to West Indies—to four inches.



26  
REEF BUTTERFLY-FISH, *Chaetodon sedentarius*—Florida to Brazil—to six inches.



27  
SPOTFIN BUTTERFLYFISH, *Chaetodon ocellatus*—Cape Cod to West Indies—to eight inches.



**CARDINALFISHES**  
(*Apogonidae*)

28  
FLAMEFISH, *Apogon maculatus*—Massachusetts to Brazil—to five inches.

**SEA CATFISHES**  
(*Ariidae*)

29  
GAFFTOPSAIL CATFISH, *Bagre marinus*—Cape Cod to Panama—to two feet.  
SEA CHUB (*Kyphosidae*)



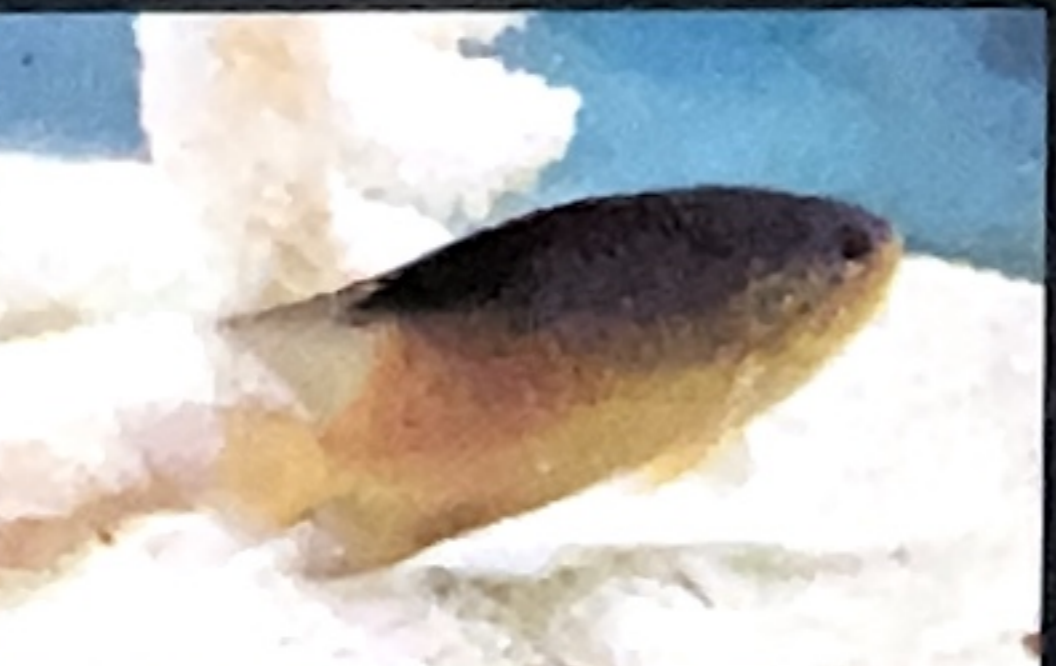
**SEA CHUB**  
(*Kyphosidae*)

30  
BERMUDA CHUB, *Kyphosus sectatrix*—Cape Cod to West Indies—to 18 inches.



**J. DAMSELFISHES**  
(*Pomacentridae*)

31  
BEAUGREGORY (young), *Eupomacentrus leucostictus*—Florida to Bermuda and West Indies—to six inches.



32  
BLUE CHROMIS, *Chromis cyanea*—Bermuda, Florida to West Indies—to six inches.



33  
SAFFRON DAMSELFISH, *Eupomacentrus planifrons*—Bermuda, Southern Florida, the Bahamas and Puerto Rico—to three inches.



34  
YELLOWTAIL DAMSELFISH, *Microspathodon chrysurus*—Florida to West Indies—to six inches.



35  
GRAY REEF-FISH, *Chromis insolatus*—Pensacola, Florida to West Indies—to four inches.



36  
YELLOWTAIL REEF-FISH, *Chromis enchrysurus*—Florida and Bahamas—to four inches.



**DRUMS**  
(*Sciaenidae*)

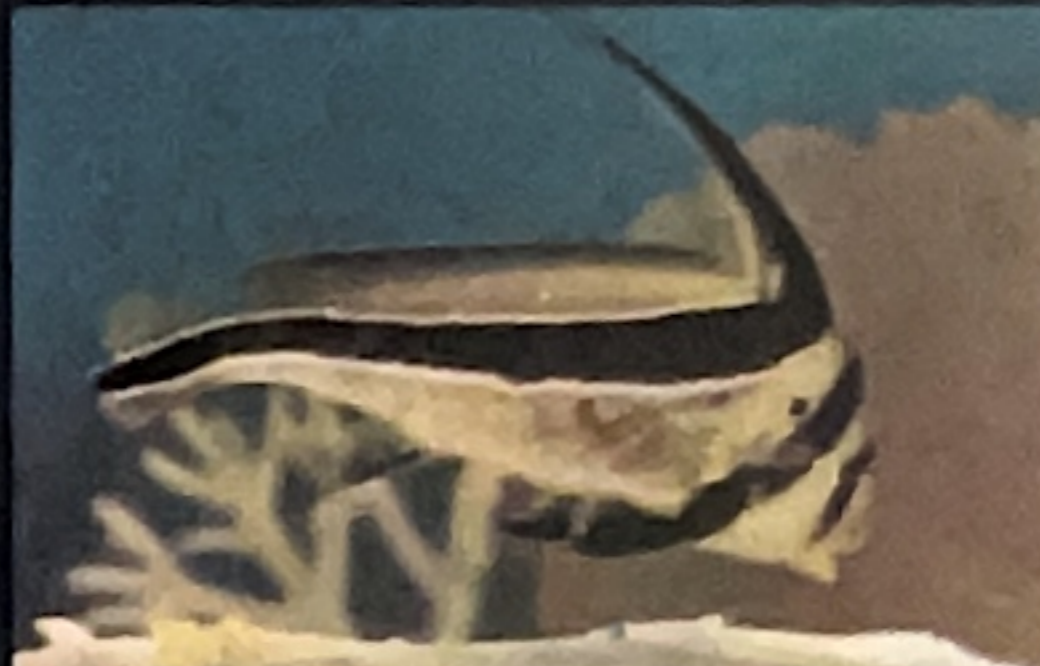
37  
SPOTTED DRUM, *Equetus punctatus*—Florida to West Indies—to eight inches.



38  
STRIPED DRUM, *Equetus pulcher*—North Carolina to Brazil—to 10 inches.



39  
JACKKNIFE-FISH, *Equetus lanceolatus*—Southern Florida to West Indies—to 10 inches.



**FILEFISHES AND TRIGGERFISHES**  
(*Balistidae*)

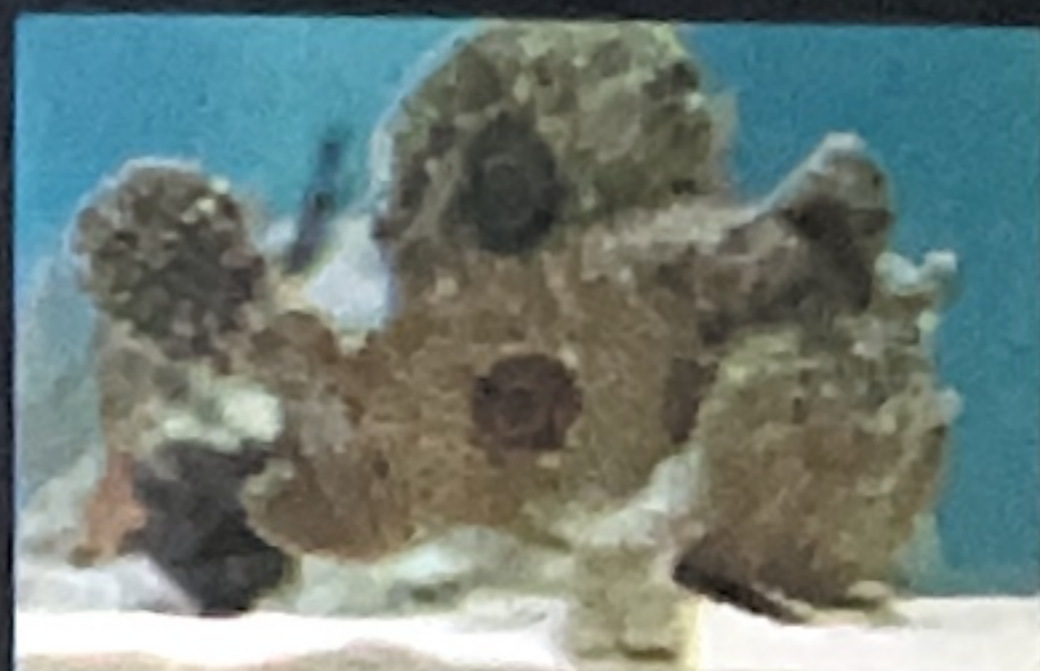
40  
ORANGE FILE-FISH, *Alutera schoepfi*—Maine to Texas, West Indies—to two feet.



41  
ORANGESPOTTED FILEFISH, *Cantherines pullus*—Florida to West Indies—to 18 inches.



42  
SCRAWLED FILE-FISH, *Alutera scripta*—All tropical seas—to three feet.



**FROGFISHES**  
(*Antennariidae*)

43  
OCELLATED FROGFISH, *Antennarius ocellatus*—Florida Keys to West Indies—to 15 inches.



44  
SARGASSUMFISH, *Histrio histrio*—Massachusetts through the tropical Atlantic—to six inches.



**GRUNTS,**  
(*Pomadasyidae*)

45  
COTTONWICK, *Haemulon melanurum*—Florida Keys to West Indies—to one foot.



46  
CAESAR GRUNT, *Haemulon carbo-narium*—Florida to Bermuda and West Indies—to one foot.



47  
WHITE GRUNT, *Haemulon plumieri*—Maryland through the Caribbean to Brazil—to 18 inches.



48  
SAILORS CHOICE, *Haemulon parrai*—Florida Keys to Brazil, Bahamas, West Indies—to two and one half feet.

**FLYING GURNARDS**  
(*Dactylopteridae*)

49  
FLYING GURNARD, *Dactylopterus volitans*—Warm waters of the Atlantic—to one foot.

**JACKS, SCADS, and POMPANOS**  
(*Carangidae*)

50  
LOOKDOWN (young), *Selene vomer*—Cape Cod to Brazil—to one foot.

51  
AFRICAN POM-PANO, *Alectis crinitus*—All tropical seas—to three feet

52  
RUDDERFISH, *Palinurichthys bythites*—Cape Cod to Gulf of Mexico—to two feet.

53  
BIGEYE SCAD, *Selar crumenophthalmus*—Warm seas North to Cape Cod—to 10 inches.

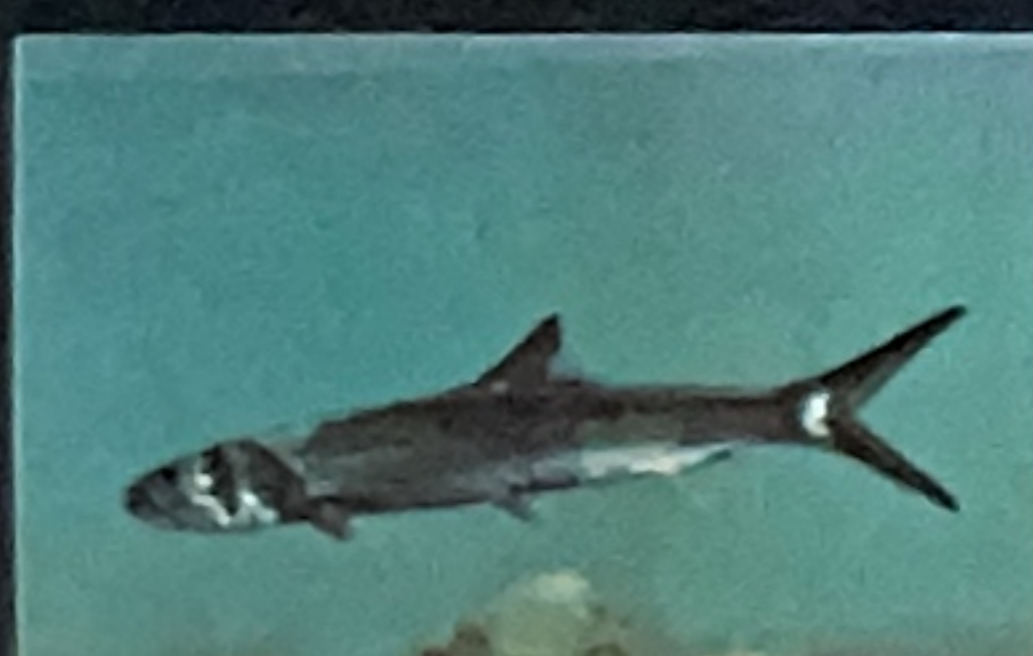
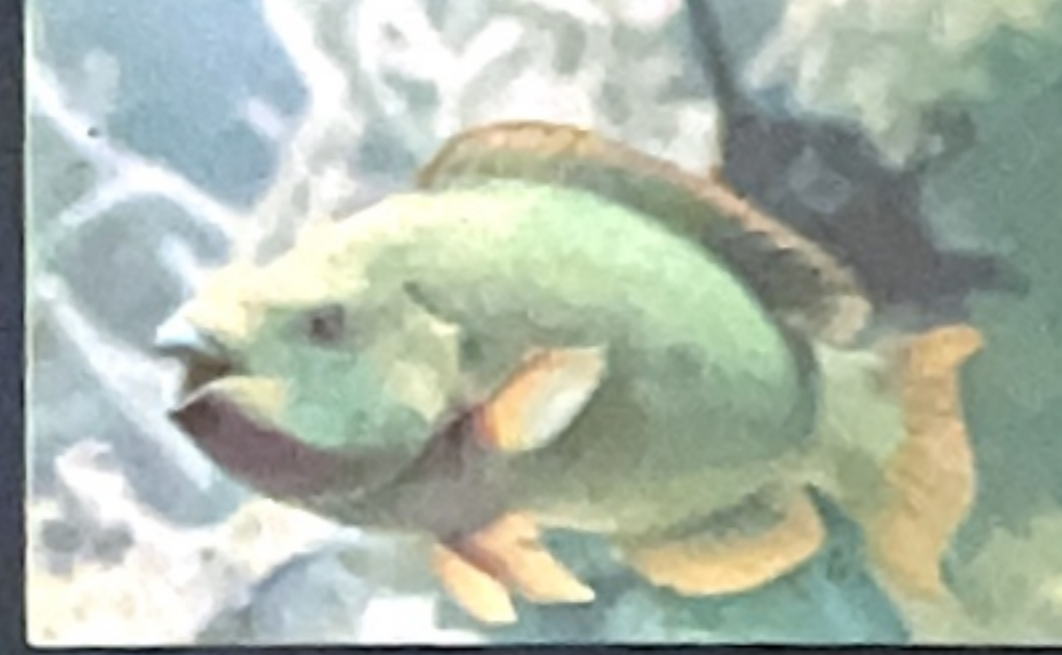
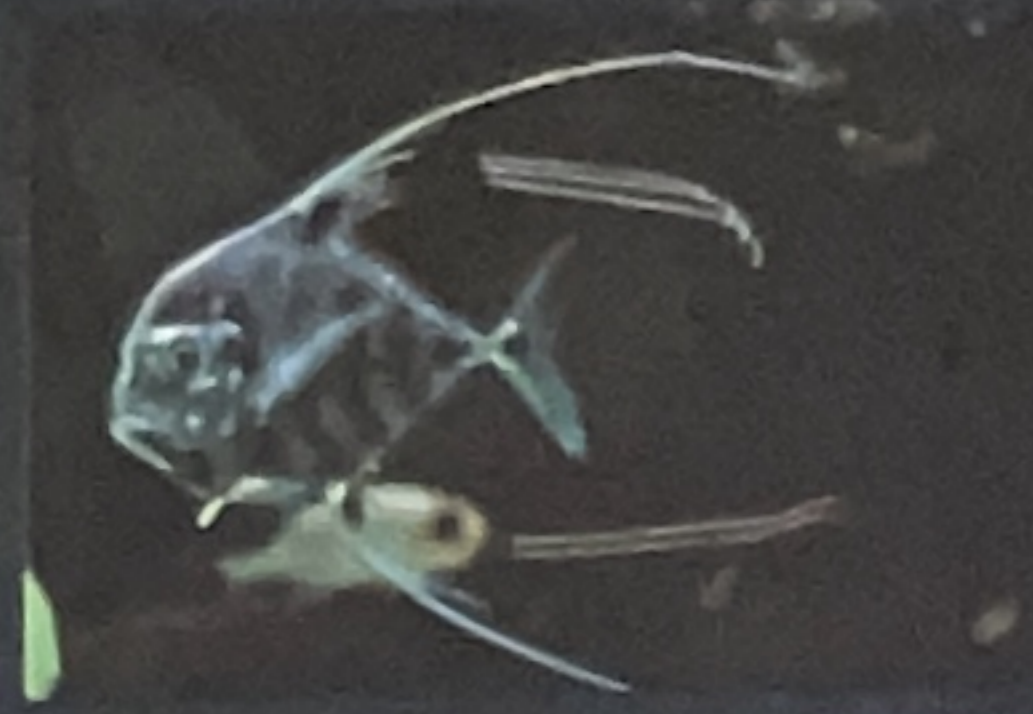
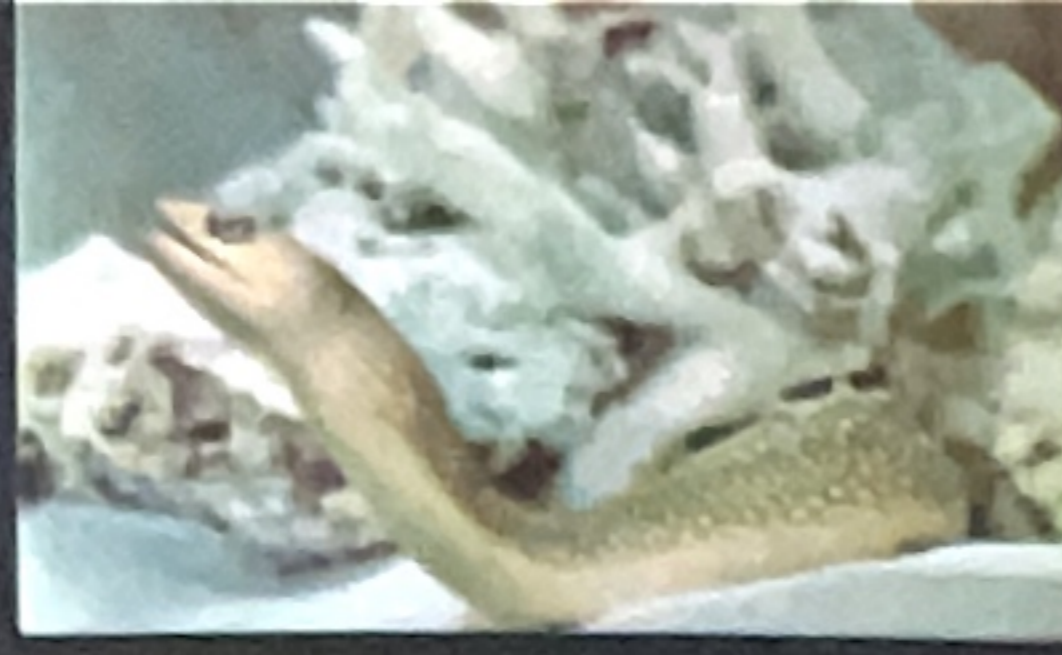
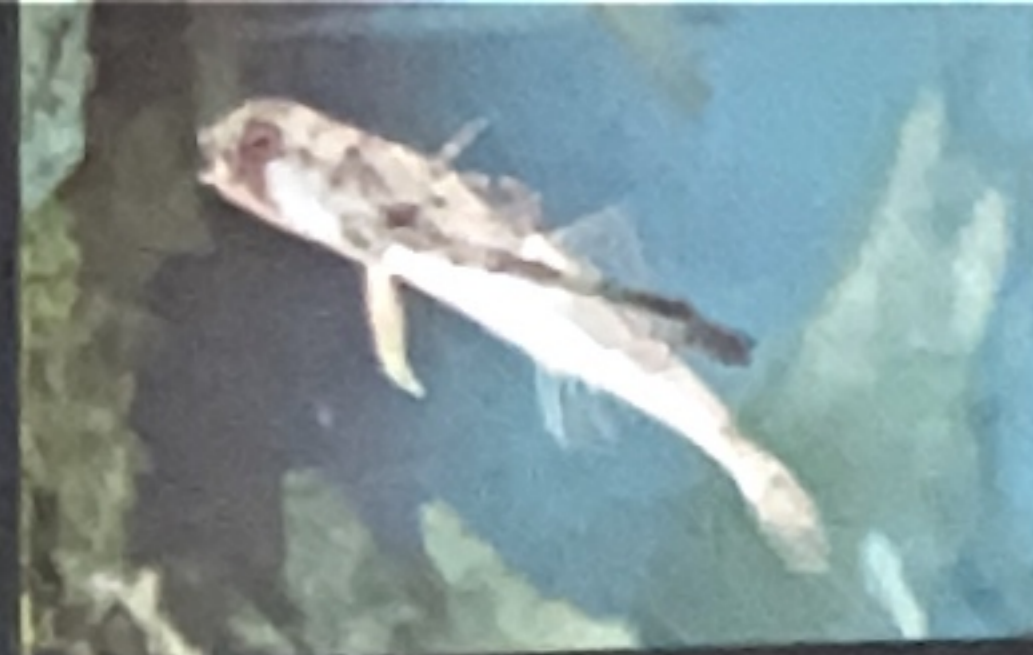
**JAWFISHES**  
(*Opisthognathidae*)

54  
SPOTFIN JAW-FISH, *Opisthognathus macrog-nathus*—Florida Keys and Cuba—to 10 inches.

55  
YELLOWHEAD JAWFISH, *Opis-thognathus auri-frans*—Southern Florida, Bermuda, and West Indies—to four inches.

**TARPONS**  
(*Elopidae*)

56  
LADYFISH, *Elops saurus*—All warm seas North to Cape Cod—to three feet.



**MORAYS**  
(*Muraenidae*)

57  
BLACKEDGE MORAY, *Gymnothorax nigromar-ginatus*—New Jersey to Brazil—to 18 inches.

58  
GREEN MORAY, *Gymnothorax fune-bris*—Both Coasts of tropical Ameri-ca—to eight feet.

59  
PURPLEMOUTH MORAY, *Gymno-thorax vicinus*—Florida Keys to West Indies—to four feet.

**PARROTFISHES**  
(*Scaridae*)

60  
RAINBOW PAR-ROTFISH, *Scarus guacamaia*—Florida to West Indies—to three feet.

61  
REDBAND PAR-ROTFISH, *Spari-soma aurofrena-tum*—Florida to Brazil—to one foot.

62  
RIBBON PARROT-FISH, *Scarus fae-niopterus*—Florida to Brazil—to one foot.

**PORCUPINE-FISHES**  
(*Diodontidae*)

63  
STRIPED BURR-FISH, *Chilomyc-terus schoepfi*—Cape Cod to West Indies—to 10 inches.

64  
WEB BURRFISH, *Chilomycterus antillarum*—West Indies—to 10 inches.

**PORGIES**  
(*Sparidae*)

65  
SPOTTAIL PIN-FISH, *Diplodus holbrookii*—Cape Hatteras to Gulf of Mexico—to 20 inches.

**PUFFERS**  
(*Tetraodontidae*)

66  
SOUTHERN PUF-FER, *Sphaeroides nephelus*—Florida Keys—to 10 inches.

**ELECTRIC RAYS**  
(*Torpedinidae*)

67  
LESSER ELECTRIC RAY, *Narcine brasiliensis*—Flor-ida to Brazil—to two feet.

**SCORPIONFISHES and ROCKFISHES**  
(*Scorpaenidae*)

68  
BARBFISH, *Scorpaena brasiliensis*—New Jersey to Argentina—to 12 inches.

69  
SPOTTED SCOR-PIONFISH, (West Indian), *Scorpaena plumieri*—Massa-chusetts to Brazil—to one foot.

**SEAHORSES and PIPEFISHES**  
(*Syngnathidae*)

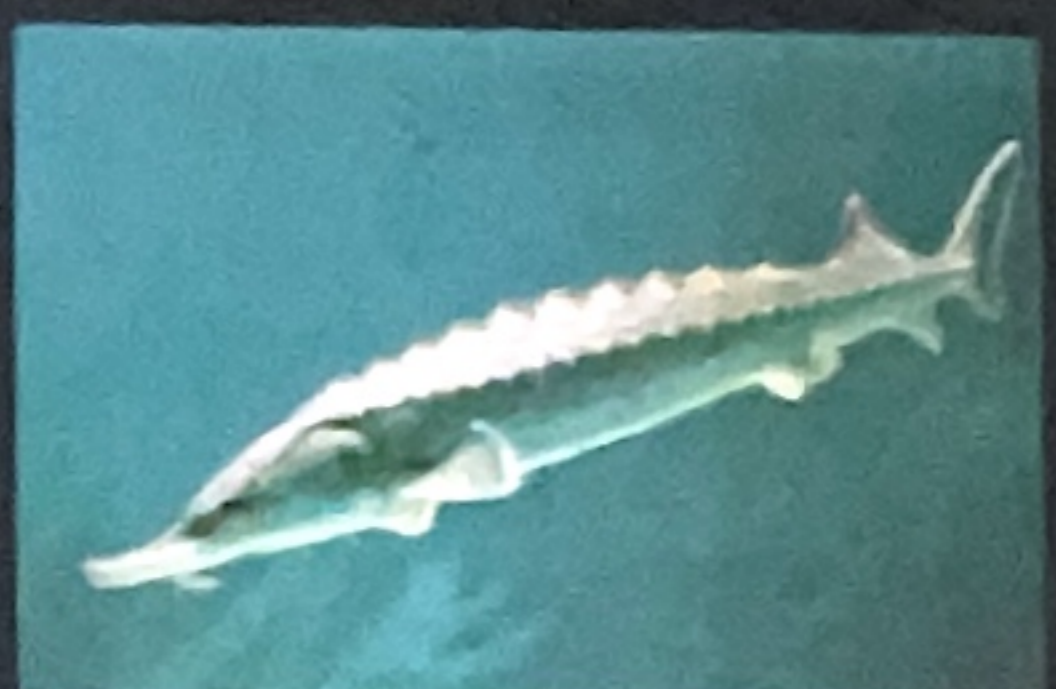
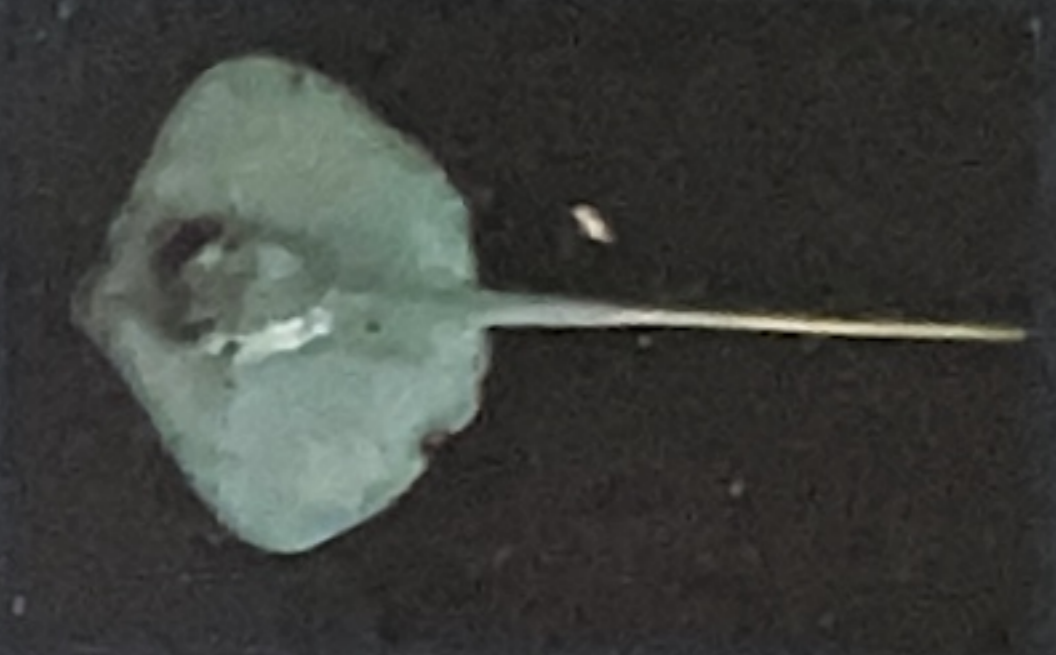
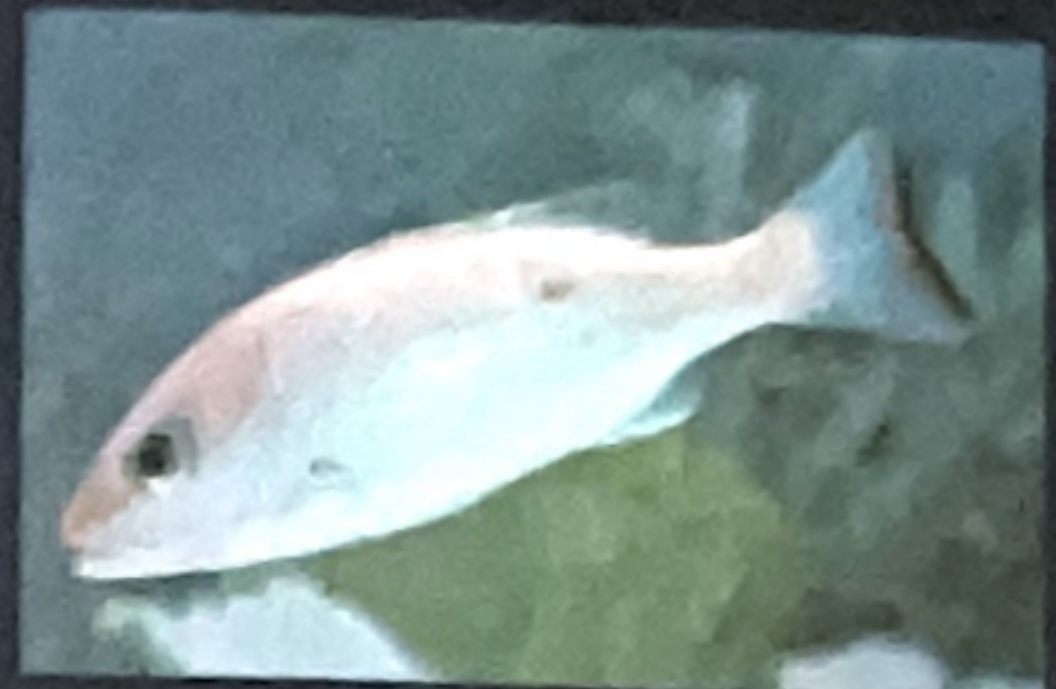
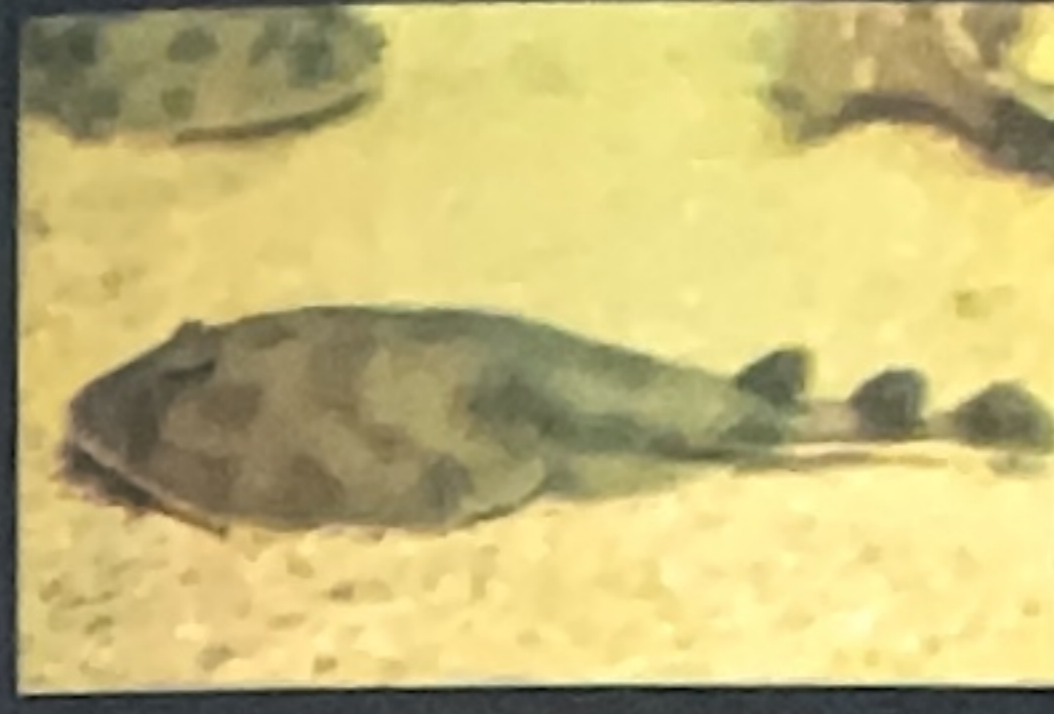
70  
SPOTTED SEA-HORSE, *Hippo-campus erectus*—North Carolina to West Indies—to seven and one half inches.

**SEAROBINS**  
(*Triglidae*)

71  
BANDTAIL SEA-ROBIN, *Prionotus ophryas*—Southern Florida to Gulf of Mexico—to eight inches.

**SKATES**  
(*Rajidae*)

72  
ROUNDEL SKATE, *Raja texana*—Southeastern states to Gulf of Mexico—to one foot.



**SNAPPERS**  
(*Lutjanidae*)

73  
BLACKFIN SNAP- PER, *Lutjanus buc canella*—Florida Keys to West Indies—to two feet.

74  
SILK SNAPPER, *Lutjanus vivanus*—West Indies—to three feet.

**SOLES** (*Soleidae*)

75  
HOGCHOKER, *Trinectes maculatus*—Cape Ann to Gulf of Mexico—to six inches.

**STINGRAYS**  
(*Dasyatidae*)

76  
ATLANTIC STING- RAY, *Dasyatis sabina*—Cape Hat-teras to Brazil—to 15 inches.

77  
ROUND STING- RAY, *Urolophus hal-leri*—Cape Hat-teras to West Indies—to two feet.

**STURGEONS**  
(*Acipenseridae*)

78  
ATLANTIC STUR- GEON, *Acipenser oxyrhynchus*—Both coasts of the North Atlantic South to the Gulf of Mexico and the Black Sea—to eight feet.

**SURGEONFISHES**  
(*Acanthuridae*)

79  
DOCTORFISH, *Acanthurus chirur-gus*—Massachu- setts to Bahia, Brazil—to one foot.

**TILEFISHES**  
(*Branchiostegidae*)

80  
SAND TILEFISH, *Malacanthus plu-mieri*—Florida to West Indies—to two feet.

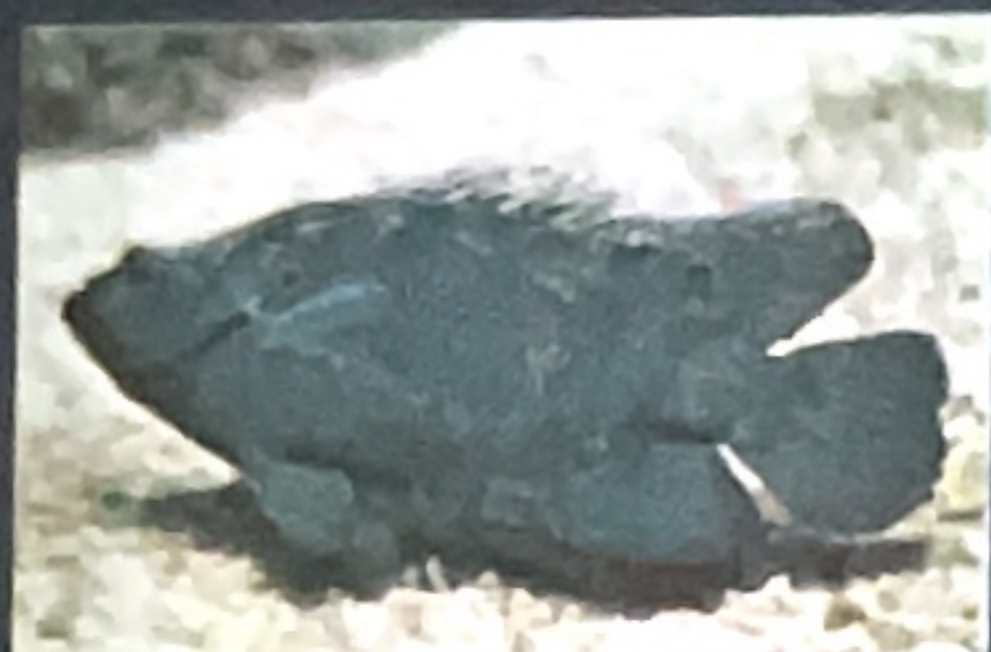
**TOADFISHES**  
(*Batrachoididae*)

81  
GULF TOADFISH,  
*Opsanus beta*—  
Maine to West In-  
dies—to 15 inches



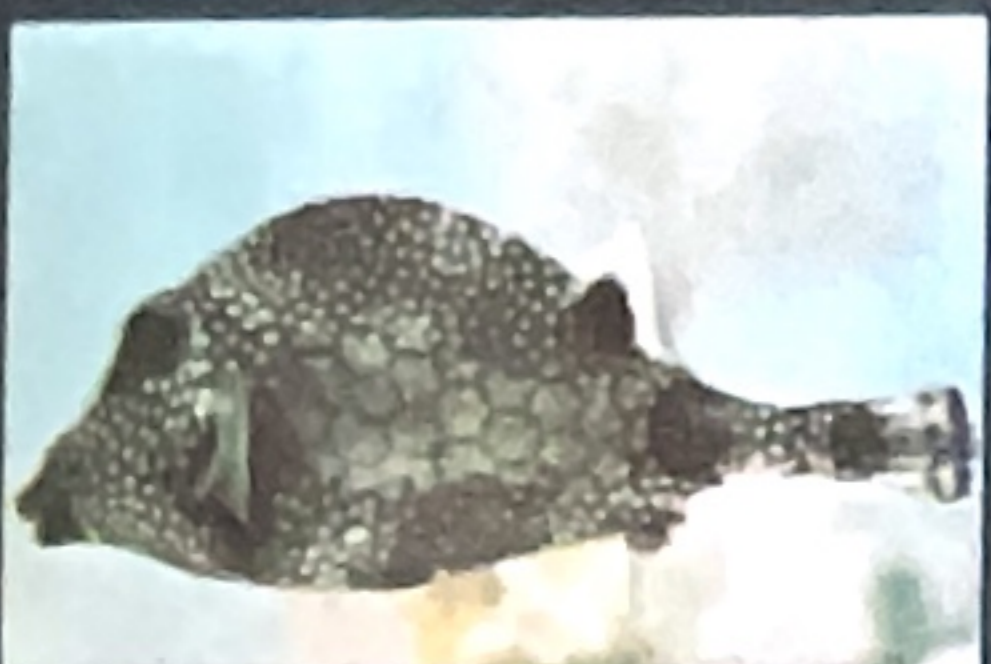
**TRIPLETAILS**  
(*Lobotidae*)

82  
TRIPLETAIL,  
*Lobotes surina-  
mensis*—Temper-  
ate and tropical  
Atlantic—to three  
feet.



**TRUNKFISHES**  
(*Ostraciidae*)

83  
SMOOTH TRUNK-  
FISH, *Lactophrys  
triqueter*—Massa-  
chusetts to West  
Indies—to 16  
inches.



**WRASSES**  
(*Labridae*)

84  
BLUEHEAD,  
*Thalassoma bi-  
fasciatum*—Florida  
to West Indies—  
to six inches.



85  
SPANISH HOG-  
FISH, *Bodianus  
rufus*—Florida  
Keys to West In-  
dies—to two feet.



86  
SPOTFIN HOG-  
FISH, *Bodianus  
pulchellus*—Florida  
Keys to West In-  
dies—to two feet.



87  
PUDDINGWIFE,  
*Halichoeres radi-  
atus*—North Caro-  
lina to West Indies  
—to 18 inches.



88  
BRAZILIAN LOB-  
STER, *Panulirus  
laevicauda*—  
Southern tropical  
Atlantic.



89  
LOCUST LOBSTER,  
*Scyllarides aequi-  
noctalis*—Florida,  
Bermuda to Brazil.

90  
ROCK LOBSTER,  
*Panulirus guttatus*  
Florida and Ber-  
muda to Brazil.

91  
SPINY LOBSTER,  
*Panulirus argus*—  
Florida, Bermuda  
and West Indies.

92  
PORTUGUESE  
MAN O' WAR,  
*Physalia pelagica*  
—Tropical Seas—  
Tentacles may  
stretch to 50 feet.

93  
BANDED CORAL  
SHRIMP, *Stenopus  
hispidus*—All  
Tropical Seas.

94  
MANTIS SHRIMP,  
*Lysiosquilla  
scabricanda*—All  
Tropical Seas  
North to Maine.

95  
SQUID,  
*Sepioteuthis  
sepioides*—New  
England to  
Venezuela.

96  
BRISTLE WORM,  
*Chloëia viridis*—  
Florida to Gulf  
of Mexico.

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Guide Book  
Miami Seaquarium  
Rickenbacker Causeway  
Miami 49, Florida



**TELEVISION**

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Asheville, Greenville,  
Spartanburg in the Carolinas  
Bellingham, Wash.,  
Vancouver in Canada

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Nashville, Tenn.  
Springfield, Tenn.  
Lebanon, Tenn.  
Columbia, Tenn.  
Dickson, Tenn.  
Plattsburg, N. Y.  
Nassau, The Bahamas

**VENDING**

Miami, Fla.  
Orlando, Fla.  
Cape Kennedy, Fla.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
South Georgia  
Columbia, S. C.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Anderson, S. C.  
Greenwood, S. C.  
Panama Canal Zone  
Nassau, The Bahamas

**THEATRES**

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Fort Lauderdale  
West Palm Beach  
Orlando  
Gainesville  
St. Petersburg  
Nassau, The Bahamas

**FILM PRODUCTION  
AND PROCESSING**  
Miami, Fla.

**FILM PRODUCTION**  
Vancouver in Canada

**SEAQUARIUM**  
Miami, Fla.  
World's Fair, N. Y.

**HOME OFFICE**  
Miami, Fla.



Films — both 16mm sound motion picture  
films in color and 35mm color slides on a vari-  
ety of Seaquarium subjects — are available to  
school, church, service and fraternal organiza-  
tions for rental as well as for sale. Interested  
readers may write to the above address for  
lists and details.

*Distant worlds beckon to man — dusty deserts in space — and he is off in a shower of rockets to explore the lifeless void of the moon and beyond while his own world waits. The blue-green base-ment of the planet, the sea — teeming with tumultuous life, mystery and promise — breaks into foam around his feet and begs to be discovered. For this vast wonderworld of water — the abode always of whale and plankton, of jellyfish and coral polyp — will one day become the home of man, as well. And though it covers more than three-fourths of the earth's surface it is still relatively unex-plored, little known despite continuing efforts to unlock its secrets. The Miami Seaquarium and its renowned neighbor, the Institute of Marine Science of the University of Miami — one of the hemi-sphere's great institutions for oceanographic study — are slowly transforming the small island they share. From what was once a mangrove and sandy waste whose only inhabitants were a few sea birds is slowly emerging one of the world centers for research, discovery and exhibition of the ocean world. It is to the enrich-ment of mankind through knowledge and better understanding of this vast and ancient frontier that both are dedicated.*

