



△ Veined octopus (*Octopus marginatus*).



△ Crocodilefish (*Cymbacephalus beauforti*).



△ Tasselled wobbegong (*Eucrossorhinus dasypogon*).



△ Rounded porcupinefish (*Cyclichthys orbicularis*).



△ Coral grouper (*Cephalopholis miniata*).



△ White-spotted pufferfish (*Arothron hispidus*).



△ Broadclub cuttlefish (*Sepia latimanus*).



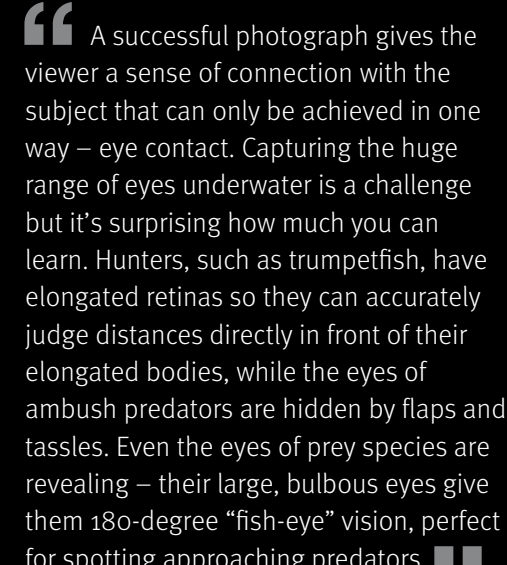
△ Horny-back cowfish (*Lactoria fornasini*).



△ Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*).



△ Pixy hawkfish (*Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus*).



△ Golden damselfish (*Amblyglyphidodon aureus*).

“ A successful photograph gives the viewer a sense of connection with the subject that can only be achieved in one way – eye contact. Capturing the huge range of eyes underwater is a challenge but it’s surprising how much you can learn. Hunters, such as trumpetfish, have elongated retinas so they can accurately judge distances directly in front of their elongated bodies, while the eyes of ambush predators are hidden by flaps and tassles. Even the eyes of prey species are revealing – their large, bulbous eyes give them 180-degree “fish-eye” vision, perfect for spotting approaching predators.”



△ Trumpetfish (*Aulostomus chinensis*).



△ Boers batfish (*Platax boersi*).



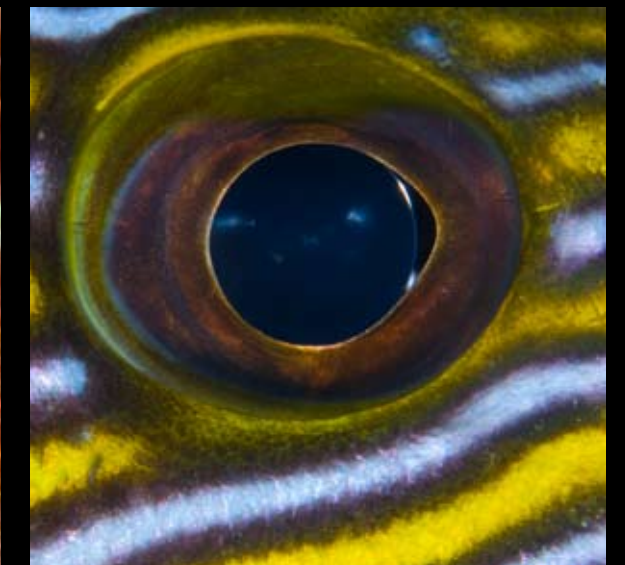
△ Blue-spotted fantail ray (*Taeniura lymna*).



△ Dwarf lionfish (*Dendrochirus brachypterus*).



△ Striped triplefin (*Helcogramma striata*).



△ Ribboned sweetlips (*Plectorhinchus polytaenia*).