Facts about sea animals (Octopus characteristics)

1. How many hearts are there in an octopus?

The devil fish, well known as an **octopus**, has **three hearts**, two branchial hearts, and one central heart. The gills are the respiratory organs of a devil fish, of which blood requirements are fulfilled by the peripheral heart. All other organs' blood requirements are fulfilled by the central heart.

2. Why does the octopus have blue-colored blood?

The octopus has blue-colored blood due to the presence of **hemocyanin**, a copper-based protein.

3. Do you know the word "octopus" originated from which language?

The word "octopous" originated from the Greek language. The Greek word "Oktopus" means "eight foot."

4. Who are the predators of octopuses?

Octopuses generally live in deep water. Some species of octopus live near the surface water. Deep sea animals are predators of the octopus, including sharks, dolphins, moray eels, seals, sea otters, sperm whales, and large fish like **groupers**, and **tuna** are predators of octopus. Besides these animals, birds such as **albatrosses** and penguins also eat octopus.

5. What characteristics of octopuses make them different from other sea animals?

The octopus belongs to the class **cephalopoda**. Octopuses have an **ink sac** in their body. Ink fluid contained in an ink sac helps an octopus defend itself from predators. When they shoot inky fluid in their surroundings, the water darkens, creating confusion among predators. The Ink fluid, which consisting of mucus and melanin, can reduces sight, smell, and taste in other animals. Octopuses are able to regrow their lost limb. Octopuses can fully restore the lost appendages, including muscles, nerves, and suckers. The specialized cells are called **blastema cells**, which help them to regenerate lost organs.

References

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