



The coelacanth is thought to have existed as far back as the Devonian period (around 380 million years ago), having been at its prime in the Triassic period (around 250 to 200 million years ago). It was believed to have become extinct at the end of the Cretaceous period (around 70 million years ago), along with the dinosaurs and ammonites.

However, in 1938, a live coelacanth was discovered in the sea off the coast of South Africa, and it was then revealed that coelacanths existed around the Comoros Islands and other areas of the Indian Ocean side of the African continent. In 1997 a coelacanth was found in Indonesian waters, and DNA analysis showed that it was a different type to the one discovered in Africa.

Coelacanths live in the sea at depths of more than 150m, in caves or in cracks between rocks. They have ten fins which they move in a complicated way to propel themselves through the water and to stay still.

It has been shown that the Comoros Island coelacanth is ovoviviparous, meaning its young are incubated in eggs inside the mother's body. However, so far only adult coelacanths have been discovered, and the details of the fish's ecology remain unknown.

**Parts list (pattern) :Eight A4 sheets**

**Assembly Instructions : Three A4 sheets**

\*Read the Assembly Instructions carefully in page order referring to the page numbers on the parts list.

\*It is easy to get pieces mixed up if you cut them all out at once, so just cut the pieces as you need them.

\*Red numbers are numbers of each respective part. Gray numbers are numbers of parts to be attached to red parts.

**Top**



**Front**



**Back**





















