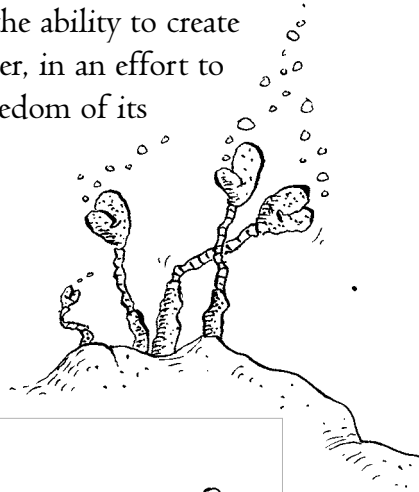


Bum-sponge

The Bum-sponge lived permanently attached to the sea floor, absorbing bumteria. It had two distinct cheeks, which is the identifying characteristic of all forms of bum life, both modern and prehistoric.

What it lacked, however, were arms, legs, a mouth, internal organs, a nervous system, a personality and hobbies or interests of any kind.

It is believed that the species was forced to bumvolve other features, such as the ability to create bubbles by releasing gas underwater, in an effort to entertain itself and relieve the boredom of its incredibly dull life.



VITAL STATISTICS

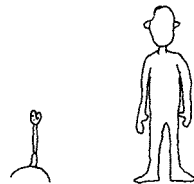
Scientific name: *Squeezius cheeki*

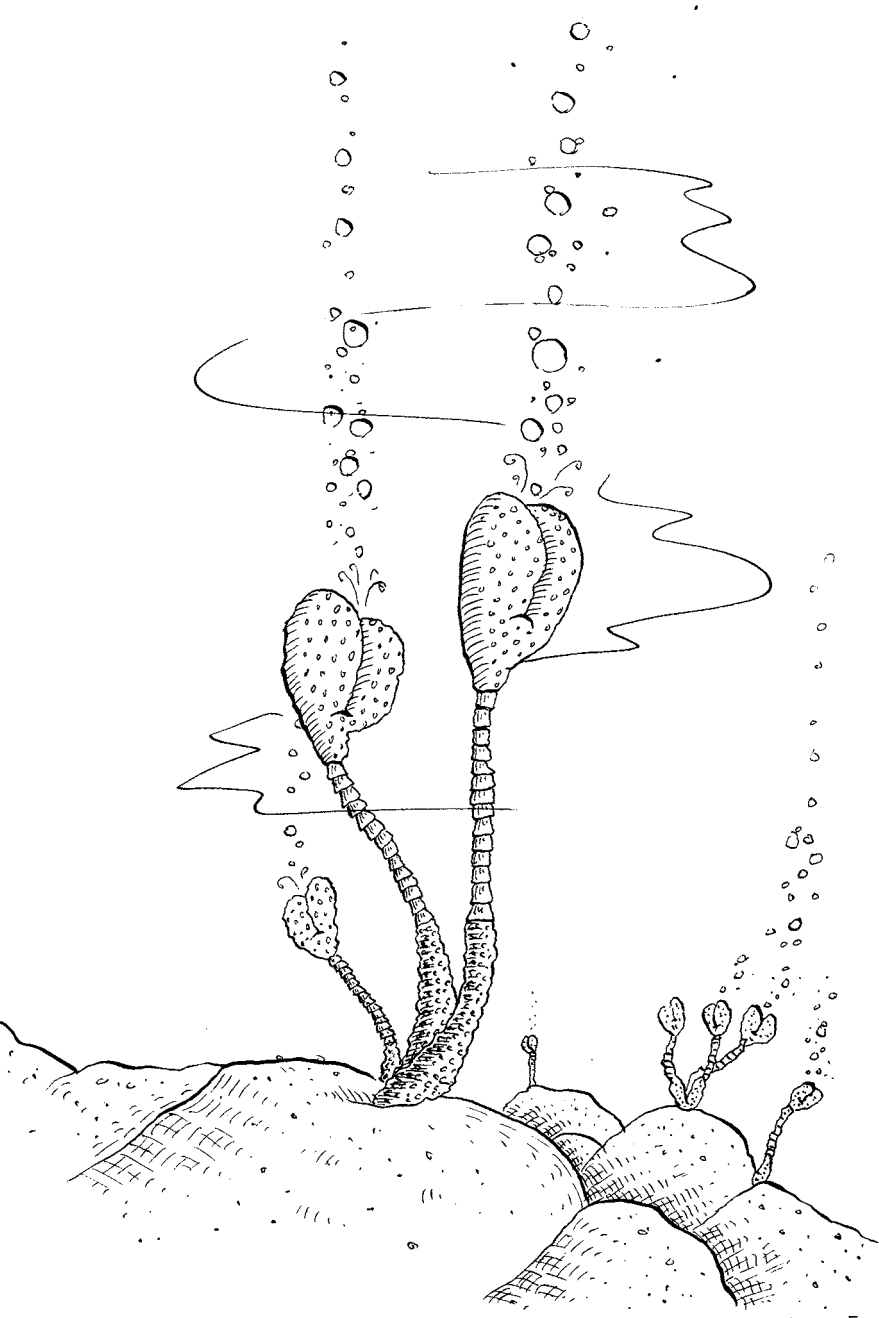
Family: Squisherbutt

Diet: Bumteria-ivorarse

Time: Crappian 540–500 mya

Stink rating: 🌸🌸🌸🌸🌸





Trilobutt

Appearing some 600 million years ago, the Trilobutt was a hard, triple-cheeked bottom feeder. Its flattened shape made it uniquely suited to filtering mud, invertebutt droppings and bumganic particles as it scuttled along the sea floor.

Its hard shell kept it safe from predators; thus it was one of the most successful of all early bum life forms. It swam, crawled and burrowed in the Crapozoic oceans for the next 350 million years.

There were many different species of Trilobutt, and some—such as *Trilobuttus gigantis*—grew to enormarse proportions.

VITAL STATISTICS

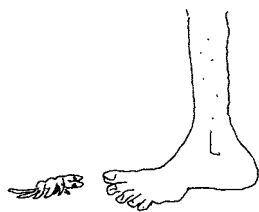
Scientific name: *Tricheekium buttus*

Family: Stinkerbutt

Diet: Mudivorarse

Time: Crapozoic era 540–250 mya

Stink rating: 🌸🌸🌸🌸🌸





Jelly bumfish

Despite having no bones, no heart, no blood and no brains the gas-filled, bumcheek-shaped Jelly bumfish was one of the fiercest of the later soft-bodied invertebutts.

Jelly bumfish travelled in large schools, trailing their long stenchtacles behind them. These stenchtacles each had a deadly jelly-bum on the end, which could swiftly kill captured prey by infecting them with deadly bumteria. The Jelly bumfish would then absorb the prey's body by bumosis, a primitive form of osmosis in which food is absorbed through tiny pores in the bum cheeks.

VITAL STATISTICS

Scientific name: *Piscatis jellibulus*

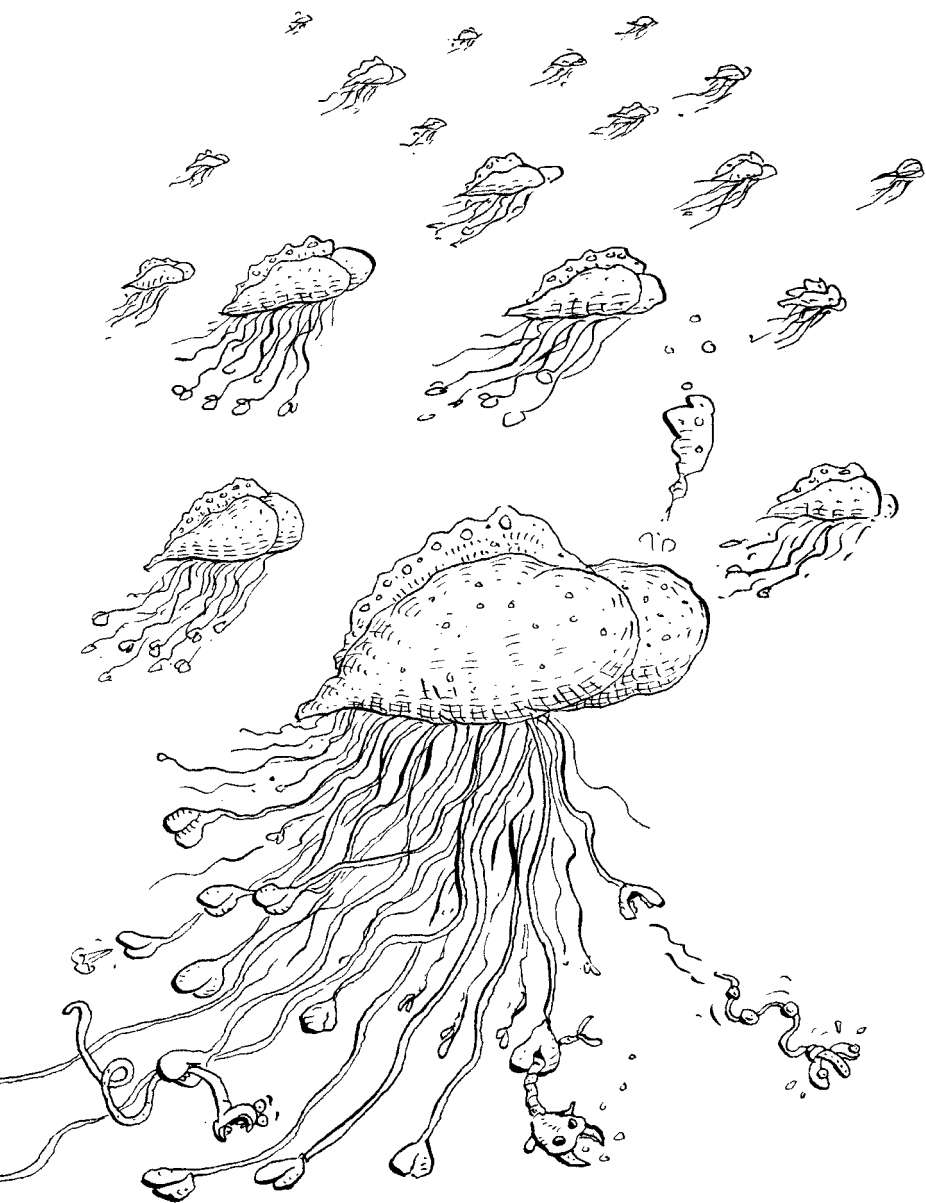
Family: Squisherbutt

Diet: Carnivorarse

Time: Ordungocian 500–435 mya

Stink rating: 🍄🍄🍄🍄🍄





Sea scorpibum

The Sea scorpibum was the giant ancestor of the modern-day scorpion, and one of the most feared prehistoric deep-water bum life forms. The enormous claws of a Sea scorpibum could cut a giant Trilobutt in half, and the venom-sacs in its bum-shaped stinger contained raw sewage so potent that it could kill a school of Jelly bumfish within seconds.

Evidence suggests, however, that these terrifying creatures engaged in quite elegant courtship rituals. These would begin with the male grasping the female's pincers and performing a dance called the *bumenade a deux*. This dance eventually developed into a range of styles, including bumroom dancing, bum-ballet, stench-jazz and stink-hop.

VITAL STATISTICS

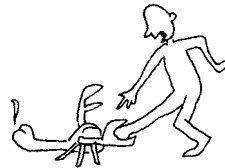
Scientific name: *Scorpius oceania*

Family: Pinchabutt

Diet: Carnivorarse

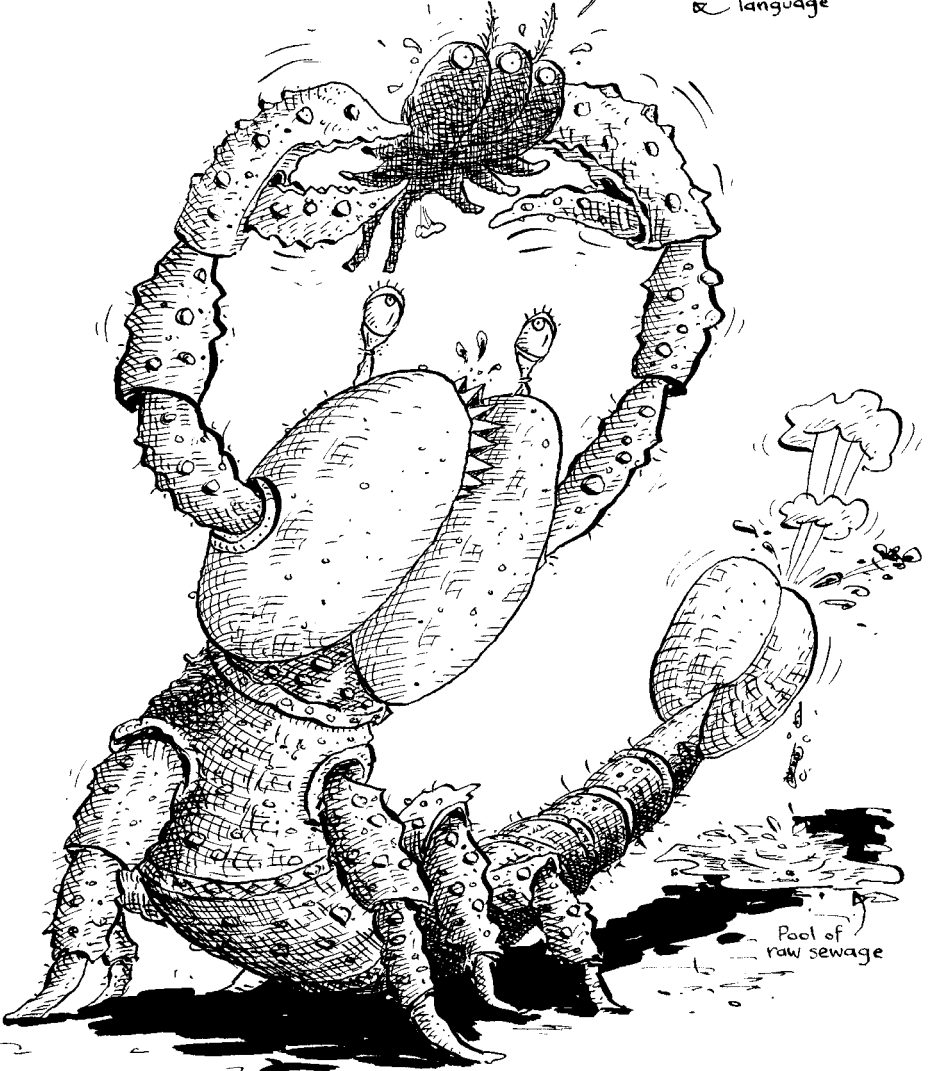
Time: Ordungocian, Sewerian 500–410 mya

Stink rating: 



!..x!..!x..

'HELP!' in Trilobutt language



Pool of raw sewage