

| Animals | Relationship | Comments |
|----------------------------|--------------|---|
| Barnacle/Whale | Commensalism | Barnacles create home sites by attaching themselves to whales. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the whales. |
| Remora/Shark | Commensalism | Remoras attach themselves to a shark's body. They then travel with the shark and feed on the leftover food scraps from the shark's meals. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the shark. |
| Bee/Maribou stork | Commensalism | The stork uses its saw-like bill to cut up the dead animals it eats. As a result, the dead animal carcass is accessible to some bees for food and egg laying. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the stork. |
| Silverfish/Army ants | Commensalism | Silverfish live and hunt with army ants and share the prey. They neither help nor harm the ants. |
| Hermit crab/Snail shell | Commensalism | Hermit crabs live in shells made and then abandoned by snails. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the snails. |
| Cowbird/Bison | Commensalism | As bison walk through grass, insects become active and are seen and eaten by cowbirds. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the bison. |
| Yucca plant/Yucca moth | Mutualism | Yucca flowers are pollinated by yucca moths. The moths lay their eggs in the flowers where the larvae hatch and eat some of the developing seeds. Both species benefit. |
| Honey guide bird/Badger | Mutualism | Honey guide birds alert and direct badgers to bee hives. The badgers then expose the hives and feed on the honey first. Next the honey guide birds eat. Both species benefit. |
| Ostrich/Gazelle | Mutualism | Ostriches and gazelles feed next to each other. They both watch for predators and alert each other to danger. Because the visual abilities of the two species are different, they each can identify threats that the other animal would not see as readily. Both species benefit. |
| Oxpecker/Rhinoceros | Mutualism | Oxpeckers feed on the ticks found on a rhinoceros. Both species benefit. |
| Wrasse fish/Black sea bass | Mutualism | Wrasse fish feed on the parasites found on the black sea bass's body. Both species benefit. |
| Mistletoe/Spruce tree | Parasitism | Mistletoe extracts water and nutrients from the spruce tree to the tree's detriment. |
| Cuckoo/Warbler | Parasitism | A cuckoo may lay its eggs in a warbler's nest. The cuckoo's young will displace the warbler's young, and the warbler will raise the cuckoo's young. |
| Mouse/Flea | Parasitism | A flea feeds on a mouse's blood to the mouse's detriment. |
| Deer/Tick | Parasitism | Ticks feed on deer blood to the deer's detriment. |