

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE, COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VISHAL GUPTA,)	Case No. 2025-9259 CA 01
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	(Injunctive Relief Requested)
)	
)	
JOHN DOE NOS. 1-25)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

**PLAINTIFF’S EMERGENCY EX PARTE MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF WITHOUT NOTICE**

COMES NOW, Plaintiff, VISHAL GUPTA (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), by and through the undersigned counsel, and pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure 1.610, submits this Emergency *Ex Parte* Motion for Injunctive Relief without Notice (“Motion”) against Defendants, and in support states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff files this Motion in conjunction with the instant action against Defendants alleging a cause of action for conversion and request for injunctive relief.
2. The Complaint alleges that Defendants engaged in a phishing scheme to steal approximately \$243,580.00 in cryptocurrency and NFTs from the Plaintiff.
3. In the instant case, although the specific phishing email or message that compromised Plaintiff’s credentials is unknown, on or about May 9, 2025, Defendants unlawfully

accessed Plaintiff's MetaMask wallet and stole approximately \$243,580.00 in cryptocurrency and non-fungible tokens (NFTs) belonging to Plaintiff.

4. Plaintiff retained Inca Coalition (Inca), a company that specializes in assisting victims of cryptocurrency fraud to recover their assets.

5. According to Inca, Defendants converted Plaintiff's assets and then sent them through a web of transactions designed to hide their trail. However, Inca was able to trace and connect Defendants' transactions, follow the trail, and identify the cryptocurrency wallets that held Plaintiff's funds. Inca has also identified where the stolen NFT is currently listed for sale.

6. Inca's investigation involved two distinct phases, both of which were conducted using precise, reliable, and replicable blockchain forensic techniques. In Phase One, Inca "forward traced" the movement of assets from Plaintiff's compromised wallet—address 0x58b0AE061197C7c03DDDeE6747bF7A7bAB26D3ae8—to an initial recipient wallet, address 0x9b4fa7b9beea688f6c7356fd398dddd0a7cbd8c6, which is not linked to any known identity or custodial exchange. From there, stolen assets were further transferred to two additional wallets:

- 0xbd36c0a42a07b18fb12aa54ba1d33d06c03f990f, and
- 0x34C32427D9e22013960B7E9E42F7224037169a38

7. Both of these addresses subsequently sent large sums of Ethereum to TradeOgre's primary hot wallet, address 0x4648451b5F87FF8F0F7D622bD40574bb97E25980, a centralized exchange that operates globally, including within the jurisdiction of this Court. Please see Report attached as **Exhibit 1**.

8. As of the date of this filing, the most valuable of the stolen NFTs—*Primary Abberation (Skulls of Luci)*—is publicly listed for sale on the NFT marketplace OpenSea at the following URL: <https://opensea.io/assets/ethereum/0xc9041f80dce73721a5f6a779672ec57ef255d27c/41>. This NFT was previously sold by the thief for approximately 54.725 WETH (valued at over \$128,000.00 at the time), and its continued circulation on OpenSea risks further dissipation of Plaintiff's stolen property. Without immediate injunctive relief, this and other stolen NFTs may be resold to unwitting purchasers, further complicating recovery. **Attached as Exhibit 2.**

9. The Plaintiff is seeking an injunction to freeze these crypto wallets containing Plaintiff's funds that Defendants wrongfully converted.

Rule 1.610(a)(1) Compliance

10. The instant Motion is being brought on an *Ex Parte* basis because there is a high likelihood that Defendants, upon receiving notice of this action, will take measures to withdraw all funds from the accounts. If Defendants withdraw the funds prior to the account being frozen, this will eliminate the possibility of recovery for the Plaintiff.

11. Defendants will likely withdraw the funds if they become aware that Plaintiff is seeking its relief, as they have already undertaken transactions to hide and steal Plaintiff's cryptocurrency assets. As such, pursuant to Florida Rules of Civil Procedure § 1.610(a)(1)(B) notice should not be given herein because the risk of irreparable harm to the Plaintiff is exacerbated if notice of this motion is given to the Defendants. As such, Counsel believes in good faith taking steps to provide notice to Defendants will cause irreparable injury, loss, and damage to the Plaintiff if notice is provided prior to the issuance of an injunction.

Emergency Motion Certification

12. For the reasons stated herein, the Plaintiff and Counsel believe in good faith that this is an emergency motion, because the longer the delay in freezing the cryptowallets and the NFT sale, the greater the chance that the Defendants will withdraw the funds, empty the cryptowallets, or move the currency offshore causing irreparable damage to the Plaintiff and all members of the prospective class. In the event a hearing is required on this Motion, the Plaintiff and Counsel believe the Motion can be heard in 30 minutes.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

LEGAL STANDARD FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

The standard for temporary relief is governed by § 1.610 of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Generally, a party seeking a temporary injunction must establish the following: (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; (2) the likelihood of irreparable harm and the unavailability of adequate law; (3) that the threatened injury to the party seeking the injunction outweighs the possible harm to the party against who an injunction is sought; and (4) that the granting of the preliminary injunction will not disserve or be adverse to the public interest. *Provident Mgmt. Corp. v. City of Treasure Island*, 796 So. 2d 481, 485 (Fla. 2001); *Miami-Dade County v. Fernandez*, 905 So. 2d 213, 215 (Fla. 3d DCA 2005); Fla. R. Civ. Pro. 1.610.

The purpose of a temporary or preliminary injunction is not to resolve a dispute on the merit, rather to simply preserve the status quo until a hearing may be held when full relief may be granted. *Grant v. Robert Half International, Inc.*, 597 So.2d 801, 802 (Fla. 3d DCA 1992).

In this action, injunctive relief is appropriate because Plaintiff can clearly establish that (i) Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm if Defendant becomes aware of the instant lawsuit and diverts

the subject funds; (ii) Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law without first freezing these accounts; (iii) Plaintiff has a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; and (iv) it is in the public interest to prevent Defendants from divesting funds acquired through their scheme.

I. PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION IS NECESSARY AND WARRANTED

1. There is a Substantial Likelihood that Plaintiff Will Prevail on the Merits

Plaintiff's Complaint states that Defendants engaged in a phishing scheme to convert cryptocurrency and NFT assets belonging to Plaintiff. The flow of the stolen money and lack of any evidence that any of these transfers were authorized is clear, and there is indisputable evidence from Inca, that the Plaintiff's converted funds can be traced through the accounts Plaintiff is requesting the Court freeze.

Plaintiff will be able to show that Defendants plotted to divert Plaintiff's funds using fraudulent tactics to obtain Plaintiff's confidential information, which Defendants actually controlled. Allowing Defendants continued access to the subject crypto wallets will give them the opportunity to fulfill this scheme and abscond with the Plaintiff's funds. Additionally, Plaintiff has identified that its stolen NFTS, such as *Primary Abberation (Skulls of Luci)*, is being transferred by the thieves, to continue to take it away from the Plaintiff's control. An NFT is a unique and one of a kind piece of personal property akin to a specific painting by an artist. Plaintiff can show the facts of this case are sufficient to prove the causes of actions stated in the Complaint in addition to this equitable action for injunctive relief.

2. Failing to Freeze the Accounts will Cause Irreparable Harm to Which There is no other Adequate Remedy

Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm if the Court does not allow for an injunction freezing

the accounts. The adequacy of remedies at law depends upon the availability of damage awards.

As stated in *Jewett Orthopaedic Clinic, P.A. v. White*:

The requirement that the injury be “irreparable” should not present a difficult problem. The question of whether the injury is irreparable turns on whether there is an adequate legal remedy available. 4 Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence § 1343 (5th Ed. Symons, 1941). Irreparable injury means, in essence, that injunction is the only practical mode of enforcement. A negative covenant, where one party promises that he will not do certain things, is an apt example. *Id* at 941-42. The supreme court observed in *Miller Mechanical* that certain types of contractual covenants, like covenants not to compete, by their nature lend themselves principally to enforcement by injunction because of the difficulty of arriving at a dollar figure for the actual damage done as the result of the breach. 300 So. 2d at 12.

Jewett Orthopaedic Clinic, P.A. v. White, 629 So. 2d 922, 927 (Fla. 5th DCA 1993). In the present case, Plaintiff has no remedy if the funds and auction are not frozen. Crypto currency wallets are essentially digital bank accounts in which funds can be used and transferred instantly from any location worldwide, with very little regulation. The nature of crypto currency is such that it is difficult to police. Defendants hid their identities through fake accounts and telephone numbers to facilitate the conversion of Plaintiff’s funds. The only practical form of protecting Plaintiff’s means of recovery of stolen funds is freezing the cryptowallets and freezing the sale of the NFTs. If Defendants are allowed notice of this action, they will seize the opportunity to withdraw the funds, leaving no mode of recovery for Plaintiff following a judgement on the merits.

Plaintiff’s Injury Outweighs Possible Harm to Defendants

Denying Plaintiff’s application for injunctive relief will harm him more than the granting of such injunction would harm the Defendants. Granting of this Motion freezing the funds until this case is decided on the merits does not prejudice Defendants in any way, where they will have the opportunity to seek removal of the injunction later. However, failing to freeze the accounts will

practically prevent Plaintiff from recovery when the case is decided on the merits because the funds will likely be gone by that point. Further, any bond posted by Plaintiff will ensure to protect against any potential harm to the Defendants from the freezing of the accounts. However, if the accounts are not frozen and Defendants withdraw funds from the accounts overseas, Plaintiff will never be compensated for Defendants' wrongdoing. The Supreme Court has held that a preliminary injunction, designed to freeze the status quo and protect the damages remedy is an appropriate form of relief when it is shown that the Defendant is likely to be insolvent at the time of judgment. *Deckert v. Independence Shares Corporation*, 311 U.S. 282, 61 S.Ct. 229, 85 L.Ed. 189 (1940).

Public Interest Weighs Heavily on Plaintiff's Behalf

The protection of the public from financial scams is a matter of public interest. It would be contrary to public policy to allow Defendants the opportunity to withdraw the funds prior to any adjudication on the merits. Defendants will likely continue in the same scheme with others where they could withdraw the funds upon notice of the accounts being the subject of litigation and disappear with the money. Because the Defendants have hid their true identities, a judgment against will likely never result in any consequence for them, and without access to the funds in the account, recovery on a judgement will be impossible. If Defendants can continue moving the funds and NFTs freely, this will be contrary to public policy.

II. NOTICE WOULD UNDERMINE RELIEF SOUGHT

A temporary injunction may be entered "without written or oral notice to the adverse party" if: (a) it appears from the specific facts shown by affidavit or verified pleading that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard

in opposition; and (b) The movant's attorney certified in writing any efforts that have been made to give notice and the reasons why notices should not be required. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.610(a). If notice were given to Defendants before the Court were to rule on this motion to allow the Defendants to be heard in opposition, Defendants would simply take the opportunity to withdraw the funds from the subject crypto wallets and continue their scheme on other unsuspecting victims. There would be no incentive for the Defendants to appear at such hearing, and no repercussions for failure to do so, given the nature of the allegations. This would accelerate the very harm this motion seeks to prevent. Defendants will have the opportunity to move to dissolve the injunction at any time pursuant to the rules. However, if no action is taken at this point, the Defendants will likely ignore any hearing or legal action knowing there are no consequences for same, where they will have already absconded with their substantial funds and their true identities are unknown.

III. PLAINTIFF REQUESTS A LOW OR NOMINAL BOND

The trial court is generally afforded discretion in setting the amount of bond for a temporary injunction entered pursuant to Rule 1.610(b), Fla R. Civ. P. *See Net First Nat'l Bank v. First Telebank Corp.*, 834 So.2d 944 (Fla. 4th DCA 2003); *Banyan Lakes Home Owners Assn. v. Sch. Dist. of Palm Beach County, Florida*, 823 So.2d 247 (Fla. 1st DCA 2002). The purpose of the bond required as a condition to issuance of a temporary injunction is to provide a sufficient fund to cover the adverse party's costs and damages if the injunction is wrongfully issued. *Richard v. Behavioral Healthcare Options, Inc.* 647 So.2d 976 (Fla. 2d DCA 1994). Damages include attorney's fees and court costs. *Town of Davie v. Sloan*, 566 So.2d 938 (Fla. 4th DCA 1990). Since the damages recoverable for a wrongfully issued injunction are ordinarily limited to the bond, *Parker Tampa Two, Inc. v. Somerset Dev. Corp.*, 544 So.2d 1018 (Fla.1989), the bond initially set

by the court constitutes the court's determination of the foreseeable damages based on the good faith representations that are before it. *Id.* at 1021. While foreseeable damages are considered a major factor in setting temporary injunction bond, the court is permitted to consider factors other than the anticipated damages and costs, including the adverse party's chances of overturning the temporary injunction. *See Longshore Lakes Joint Venture v. Mundy*, 616 So.2d 1047 (Fla. 2d DCA 1993). Further, the trial court's initial determination is often necessarily based upon speculative matters and should subsequent events prove the bond amount to be either insufficient or excessive, an affected party is free to move for modification. *See Parker*, 544 So.2d at 1021. *See Montville v. Mobile Med. Indus., Inc.*, 855 So. 2d 212, 215–16 (Fla. 4th DCA 2003).

In the instant case, the damage caused by the Defendants is that it stole significant funds from Plaintiff. The malice required by the Defendants' fraudulent scheme is apparent from their actions. The Plaintiff is a victim of an intricate and organized criminal scheme. It is unlikely that the Defendants will even move to modify this injunction as in order to do so they would have to appear before this Court and risk accountability for their criminal conduct. Even if they did, based on the evidence before this Court, Plaintiff does not believe the Defendants would be successful in modifying the injunction nor of being damaged by it. Further, the Plaintiff does not have the funds to pay a high bond due to the actions of the Defendants in this matter, and the risk of harm of the injunction not being placed due to the inability to pay a high bond is very severe to the Plaintiff. As such, Plaintiff requests that the Court exercise its discretion and order a low or nominal bond in this matter.

IV. CONCLUSION


Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff has established his need for the immediate injunctive

relief from this Court that enjoins and prohibits Defendants from accessing and withdrawing the funds from the subject crypto wallets containing the Plaintiff's converted funds and freezing the sale of Plaintiff's NFTs. Without this relief, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law that Plaintiff could obtain upon succeeding in this case on the merits. This relief will serve the public interest and should be granted.

WHEREFORE the Plaintiff respectfully requests this Court enter a temporary injunction to freeze the identified crypto wallets, freeze any transfer of the identified NFTs, and if needed set this Motion for hearing to determine the necessity of an award of preliminary injunction to prevent further irreparable injury to Plaintiff.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing Emergency ExParte Motion for Preliminary Injunction without Notice and that the facts stated in it are true and correct¹


/s/ Vishal Gupta
Vishal Gupta
Plaintiff/Movant


/s/ Adam Zaranski
Adam Zaranski
Inca Coalition

¹ This oath without notary is proper under Fla. Stat. 92.525(1)(C) and (2)

Respectfully submitted,

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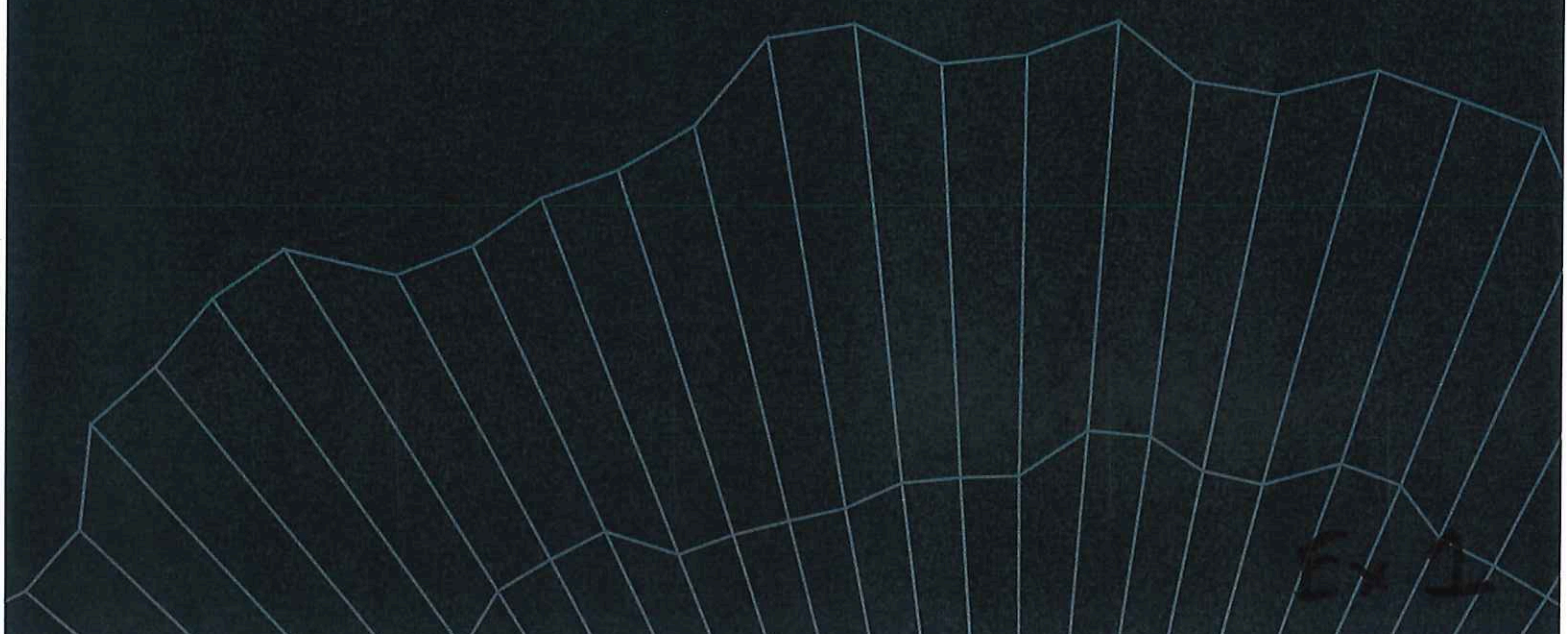


**INCA
DIGITAL**

inca.digital

0x58b0AE061197C7c03DD
eE6747bF7A7bAB26D3ae8

Phishing Attack On-Chain
Forensics



Ex 1

On May 9, 2025, the address 0x58b0AE061197C7c03DDDeE6747bF7A7bAB26D3ae8 (0x5b0A) was drained by a suspected phishing attack. Inca Digital performed on-chain forensics in order to determine the final destination of these stolen funds. Additional attribution and blockchain research is available upon request.

On Chain Analysis

Analysis of the victim's address, 0x58b0A, shows that funds began to drain at 5:04 pm EST (9:04:47 UTC) on May 9, 2025. These stolen funds were all sent to an unattributed address 0x9b4fa7b9beea688f6c7356fd398ddddd0a7cbd8c6 (0x9b4f). In addition to tokens, five NFTs were also transferred to this address. A breakdown of the specific tokens are listed below. These specific transactions are located in *Appendix A - Stolen 0x58b0AE061197C7c03DDDeE6747bF7A7bAB26D3ae8 Fund Transactions*.

Name	Value	USD Equivalent
Coinbase Wrapped Ethereum (cbETH)	8.706172	\$22,227.90
Wrapped Ethereum (WETH)	0.441861	\$1,031.43
Uniswap (UNI)	400	\$2,568.00
Circle USD (USDC)	1,024.46	\$1,024.45
Sum Total		\$26,851.78

Specific tokens stolen from 0x58b0A with historical USD equivalent

In addition to these tokens, five NFTs were also transferred out of this wallet into the same address:

- #6 (Luci in Nothingland)
- What A Surprise (NFT)
- vkg (The Pixel Portraits)
- Primary Abberation (Skulls of Luci)
- CryptoSkull #8486 (CryptoSkulls)

After removing these tokens and NFTs from 0x58b0A, the recipient address 0x9b4f sold two of the NFTs. Primary Abberation was sold to an address with the ENS domain trueformjoker.eth, 0xD2ce17b0566dF31F8020700FBDA6521D28d98C22, for 54.725 WETH (\$128,039.04 USD).¹

¹ Etherscan: [0xedc8c13843cb2017e645609c1de80a058d0c1a866b887d9448519d5ce48ada42](https://etherscan.io/tx/0xedc8c13843cb2017e645609c1de80a058d0c1a866b887d9448519d5ce48ada42); 9 May 2025.

CryptoSkull #4846 was sold to an unattributed address, 0x5Da05d81ba4b4716BBc4631F9ed712D78a0baE08, for 0.0808935 WETH (\$189.42).² Both NFTs were later sold out of those secondary addresses shortly thereafter. The remaining three NFTs can still be located at 0x9b4f as of May 14, 2025.

The stolen tokens were all converted into Ethereum (ETH) and WETH, which led to a total of 55.24775541 WETH being unwrapped into ETH. The associated transactions are listed below:

- cbETH into ETH:
[0x709d39e42196af3bf3f8ec8c77dcdccdad13d36e6a4938f694655e193ca67519](#)
- UNI into WETH:
[0xeeedc6f7d2fcd1ae15d8047c5c80784974b0713b938032924f0143cf42f6b4f2](#)
- USDC into ETH:
[0x870f28d172af2e7914212cd5b43911493f0e1d285fb04a8329970b4a9bad5f49](#)
- Unwrapped WETH:
[0x324c5a9cdd1decdb558a30c825ff168a8858cbdf49a0930e8ef4fd912242030f](#)

After converting all stolen funds into ETH through various means, 0x9b4f transferred different amounts of ETH into two unattributed addresses.

- 0xbd36c0a42a07b18fb12aa54ba1d33d06c03f990f (0xbd36) received 46.879851754079071877 ETH (\$109,673.45) over two transactions:
 - [0xe5e710ad8cb073badd3add262516780fdee136c7c00287c7173874dee7c34fd3](#)
 - [0x0dbdb1ab83f6874ed57074090b53c3a34c8769ae6f644059e49e94c8786e6c06](#)
- 0x34C32427D9e22013960B7E9E42F7224037169a38 received 20 ETH (\$46,789.16) over two transactions as well:
 - [0x335e4acced0d3b489bcbdbab84f4408d45e7d82c8a54c3f4fdfa0f1bd1de15b06](#)
 - [0x1b9de21fe7d00eb18fbf923128cd88ef77f58cd72867ffcfd3df616c2cf60e9](#)

Both of these addresses proceeded to deposit this ETH into TradeOgre's main hot wallet, 0x4648451b5F87FF8F0F7D622bD40574bb97E25980.

- 46.87983495 ETH (\$121,126.71) was sent from 0xbd36:
 - [0xb9f788abbe983294f2d6db57487c3be485bc3a72dce2eab40ef5b8c081f9d6bf](#)
- 19.9999832 ETH (\$51,675.36) was sent from 0x34C3:
 - [0x7f1b0639555db9ec35775d3c0a355d8ee4ea76b95710f917685943d4e03a08e4](#)

Upon the identification of TradeOgre receiving these funds, Inca Digital contacted the exchange on the social media platform, X. TradeOgre first claimed that these transactions were a "sweep" and funds left the platform; however, there were no outbound transactions from the TradeOgre hot wallet at the time. Inca informed TradeOgre that we believed this to be a deposit to their exchange and had not seen any funds leaving their hot wallet. The TradeOgre account asked additional questions, which Inca answered. Shortly afterwards, the account stopped responding.

² Etherscan: [0xe522fd71a3046d93ce662517a5e07c801bd5bb086d15d4340d5ce3dd6b434019](#); 9 May 2025.

Appendix A - Stolen

0x58b0AE061197C7c03DDDeE6747bF7A7bAB26

D3ae8 Fund Transactions

Transaction Hash	Type	Method	Time	To	Value (USD)	Asset
0x47bf276a07ea09ea173a56f2b210ff1bed2817efe23e889276b317c93ff29e38	Tx	Transfer	2025-05-09 22:25:47	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDDD0a7cbD8C6	\$7.79	Ethereum(ETH)
0x3a6d358851722cd3f2896776763068003dbdc43f0f3430c760ca1e7987ab6045	Tx	Safe Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:08:23	0x0Af0C0E73f4527De064c1556dD5AB2866D026f2F	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0x3a6d358851722cd3f2896776763068003dbdc43f0f3430c760ca1e7987ab6045	ERC-1155	Safe Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:08:23	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDDD0a7cbD8C6	N/A	Luci in Nothingland
0xb46a8b8b35fade73e60a20a4ce27e3e3fd7d0e0cc86c6acd4d9d6205beb8203b	Tx	Safe Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:08:11	0x387a8879192b80fC05bcE72150c223A4Ba7D454B	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0xb46a8b8b35fade73e60a20a4ce27e3e3fd7d0e0cc86c6acd4d9d6205beb8203b	ERC-1155	Safe Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:08:11	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDDD0a7cbD8C6	N/A	NFT
0x8680b34c8960dce7a733643b6c04e0c5476f453dae963efcc5868eda5e17531e	Tx	Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:07:23	0xa8121b153c77ca4dd1da3a9d7cdc4729129c8c6d	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0x8680b34c8960dce7a733643b6c04e0c5476f453dae963efcc5868eda5e17531e	ERC-721	Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:07:23	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDDD0a7cbD8C6	N/A	The Pixel Portraits
0xceb0f82abf043655e4c7316fd1202978dc21335cbb1dc18cc07bc5a6fa56d0d5	Tx	Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:06:59	0xc9041f80dce73721a5f6a779672ec57ef255d27c	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0xceb0f82abf043655e4c7316fd1202978dc21335cbb1dc18cc07bc5a6fa56d0d5	ERC-721	Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:06:59	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDDD0a7cbD8C6	N/A	Skulls of Luci



0xac167a41045403f09732d4f2523bfb383b075c735162e1912434d86a7effef72	Tx	Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:06:35	0xc1caf0c19a8ac28c41fe59ba6c754e4b9bd54de9	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0xac167a41045403f09732d4f2523bfb383b075c735162e1912434d86a7effef72	ERC-721	Transfer From	2025-05-09 21:06:35	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDD0a7cbD8C6	N/A	CryptoSkulls
0xc0056b6d540c596ed6cdf216bf8d996047229af98153ecc7ea5c600891f5bcad	Tx	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:05:11	0xc02aaa39b223fe8d0a0e5c4f27ead9083c756cc2	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0x111c96746e69966948acfd03db69f13b2cec6a0c616ef96957f79486193c8daa	Tx	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:05:11	0xa0b86991c6218b36c1d19d4a2e9eb0ce3606eb48	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0xc0056b6d540c596ed6cdf216bf8d996047229af98153ecc7ea5c600891f5bcad	ERC-20	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:05:11	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDD0a7cbD8C6	\$1,028.37	Wrapped Ether(WETH)
0x111c96746e69966948acfd03db69f13b2cec6a0c616ef96957f79486193c8daa	ERC-20	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:05:11	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDD0a7cbD8C6	\$1,024.46	USDC(USDC)
0xda7c4b37f25936174805cd4c858fbfc6550eccfc3231ddb89c29cf394ded2bc7	Tx	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:04:59	0x1f9840a85d5af5bf1d1762f925bdaddc4201f984	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0xda7c4b37f25936174805cd4c858fbfc6550eccfc3231ddb89c29cf394ded2bc7	ERC-20	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:04:59	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDD0a7cbD8C6	\$2,604.00	Uniswap(UNI)
0x444c5ca82e7b76517317353acf2b9525e05f1fe3d35b5b7161d84c46f2144ea6	Tx	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:04:47	0xbe9895146f7af43049ca1c1ae358b0541ea49704	\$0.00	Ethereum(ETH)
0x444c5ca82e7b76517317353acf2b9525e05f1fe3d35b5b7161d84c46f2144ea6	ERC-20	Transfer	2025-05-09 21:04:47	0x9B4FA7B9beEa688F6c7356FD398dDD0a7cbD8C6	\$22,420.31	Coinbase Wrapped Staked ETH(cbETH)

Search OpenSea

Connect Wallet

Primary Aberration

Skulls of Luci Owned by 0x035...b4a0

ERC721 4 ETH/USD TOKEN #41

TOP OFFER 30.00 WETH COLLECTION FLOOR

PAIRED TO 41 TOKEN ID 65.00 ETH LAST SALE

TRAITS 3

RAREST
Sam Spratt

THE BLUESHIRT SKULL CONTRACT ADDRESS
0xb952a70d5f6736974c7be830e8d...

THE BLUESHIRT SKULL TOKEN ID
33019

88

Activity Orders About

45 ETH	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM
47 ETH												
48 ETH												
58 ETH												
56 ETH												

All Sale Listing Buy Offer Transfer Mint

EVENT	PRICE	FROM	TO	TIME
Sale	65.00 ETH	MIDGA	42:61b	5d ago
Sale	55.00 WETH	9b4:67	Birdo	6d ago
Mint	-	NullAddress	Sam Spratt:SkullsOfLuci	3y ago

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