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About the Antarctic Field Guides

About the project

The Antarctic Field Guides is a collaborative tool offering free access to information that can help you identify Antarctic organisms. Thanks to the initial efforts from Prof. Andrew Clarke, Dr David Barnes (British Antarctic Survey) and Dr Stefano Schiaparelli (University of Genoa and Italian National Antarctic Museum), it allows users to build a tailor-made, customized guide, to be taken in the field or simply browsed. The pages are generated on-the-fly from the contents of authoritative, quality controlled data resources ([SCAR-MarBIN](#) and [ANTABIF](#), [RAMS](#), [GBIF](#)), and ensures the user to access up-to-date information about the group of organisms he/she is interested in. Even if the primary focus is for scientists, the AFGs are open and free for all to enjoy.

About the data and its usage

The maps of the AFGs are generated using publicly available occurrence records accessible through data.biodiversity.aq and may not represent the full range.

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Scientific name

Lacerna eatoni (Busk, 1876)

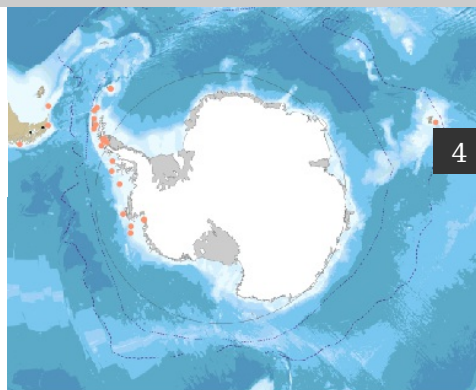
Animalia Bryozoa Gymnolaemata Cheilostomatida Lacernidae Lacerna

Source Name

British Antarctic Survey

Description

Grey/ yellow to white in colour but translucent when young. The apertures (from which the tentacles emerge) of each zooid are hemispherical with a characteristic notch in.



Distribution info

5m to deep water. The species occurs in Patagonia, Kerguelen Island and throughout west Antarctica. Two other Antarctic species occur in southern polar waters, *L. hosteensis* and *L. watersi*. Further *Lacerna* species occur in the Subantarctic.

Ecology

This species is uncommon on boulder undersurfaces but quite common on other organisms such as ascidians, other bryozoans (particularly *I. tenuis*), brachiopods, or molluscs. Little is known about its ecology. It is a suspension feeder, eating phytoplankton during spring and summer months. It is probably grazed by limpets and echinoids.

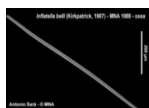
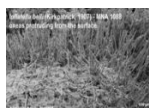
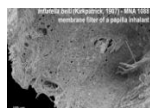
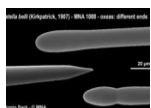
Scientific name

Inflatella belli (Kirkpatrick, 1907)

Animalia Porifera Demospongiae Poecilosclerida Coelosphaeridae Inflatella

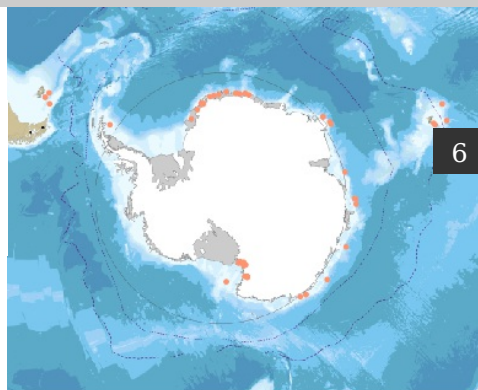
Source Name

British Antarctic Survey



Description

Grows as distinctive yellow or brown spheres with large trumpet-shaped papillae. The sponge reaches up to 50cm diameter.



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Distribution info

18 to 506m on hard substrates from Sub-Antarctica to the Antarctic Peninsula and Continent

Ecology

Inflatella belli is a suspension feeder and contains diatoms living within its cells, but their role is unclear.