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Further information at [www.bryozoa.net/iba](http://www.bryozoa.net/iba)

## News from the Membership

**Blanca Figuerola.** Currently I'm working on my PhD Dissertation on the taxonomy, diversity and chemical ecology of Antarctic bryozoans. Also, I am interested in the existent relation of diversity between nearby areas. Last month I had the pleasure to carry out a research stage of my PhD at NIWA under the supervision of Dr Dennis Gordon. I was trained with the identification tools for bryozoans during this stage and over two hundred of samples from Falkland Islands have now been identified (with possible new genera and species). The remaining samples (more than two hundred) will be identified in Barcelona in the following months. It was an exiting experience to spend the time at NIWA, and I would like to thank Dr Gordon for his patience and help during my stage. This training stage also gave me the opportunity to attend the Australarwood meeting and to enjoy with talks of some IBA members. Moreover, I could dive in the Poor Knights Islands, a Marine Reserve, where subtropical and temperate marine life coexist with extraordinary diversity, beauty and density.



Above: *Hornera* sp (Poor Knights Islands). Below: Dennis, Brenda, and me.

**Abby Smith.** The IBA was pretty well represented at the ICRS in Cairns, August 2012. Abby Smith, Aaron O'Dea, Kevin Tilbrook, and Jeremy Jackson were all present. Jeremy received the Darwin Medal and gave a plenary address. Aaron won third prize in the "people and reefs" category with his photo (see below). So we did okay, then.

**Aaron O’Dea’s photo** won Third Prize in the People and Reefs category at the International Coral Reef Symposium in Cairns, July 2012.



**Russel Zimmer.** During the summer, while I was at the Friday Harbor Labs, I made several videos of *Membranipora* feeding and spawning to put up on YouTube. These were made using 1-zooid rows cut from colonies. The URL for the first video is <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cF7Soo78Qfg&feature=youtu.be> showing sperm (spermatozeugmata) release through the two distalmost tentacles. The video was made using a dissecting scope and so resolution is not what I could get with a compound scope. However, spermatozeugmata release is not a common event and zooids don't particularly like being in thin wet mounts, so I was more than happy to get this. I suspect Mike Temkin is the only other person who has seen this as clearly. I'll keep you posted when I get other videos up... I may entitle the upcoming series of related videos “BryoPorn” to boost my viewership.



**Javier Souto.** I am happy to inform the IBA people that I will spend two years as a postdoc fellow at the University of Vienna. I just received a scholarship by the Lise Meitner Program of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), and the project will start in January 2013. Together with **Bjorn Berning** and **Andrew Ostrovsky** I will be working on the taxonomy, ecology and biogeography of bryozoans from several Iberian Seamounts. Herewith I cordially invite everyone to the start off party with lots of Spanish red wine and a big Jamón Ibérico!

**Björn Berning.** I have been on the Azores once again in July. Jack-of-all-trades Sérgio Ávila (Universidade dos Açores) organised yet another successful and enjoyable field campaign

with numerous volcanologists, biologists and palaeontologists attending in order to unravel the natural history of the archipelago. The Mio-Pliocene bryozoan assemblage is not incredibly diverse (some 20-30 species) but very interesting nevertheless!

**Steve Hageman.** Abby Smith writes, “The University of Otago was delighted to host a 2-week visit from Prof Steve Hageman last month. He gave a lecture tour around New Zealand and collaborated with Abby Smith and her students, taking the chance to explore southern New Zealand as well. It rained almost the whole time! But we had fun.”



**Mary Sears.** On July 1, 2012, **Roger Cuffey** visited me and **Robert Woollacott** at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. I had the pleasure of touring campus with Roger and his relatives before joining Bob at the Museum. The picture was taken in the Great Mammal Hall.

**News from the Laboratório de Sistemática e Evolução de Bryozoa: \*\*\*bryozoans are pop!\*\*\*** Our team has been very happy during the past few weeks, as the bryozoans became very famous in the main channels of scientific and popular Brazilian media!!! The manuscript entitled "Nine New Species of *Bugula* Oken (Bryozoa: Cheilostomata) in Brazilian Shallow Waters" by Vieira, Winston and Fehlaue-Ale (doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0040492) was positively received by the main lab's funding agency, which prepared a nice report about that work (text in English available at <http://agencia.fapesp.br/en/16200>). Soon after it, the species *Bugula bowiei* named after David Bowie frenetically attracted the attention of the web media, and because of that our findings were released in more than 50 websites and blogs (including National Geographic), mainly from Brazil, but also from the US and China!

Bellow you can read individual updates from our members:

**Karin Fehlaue-Ale:** Today is September 28th and I am looking forward to receiving **Andrea Waeschenbach** tomorrow. She will be at CEBIMar during the entire October, working with us on a project that aims to unravel the phylogenetic relationships between species of *Amathia* and *Bowerbankia*. **Javier Souto** is also involved in this project. Meanwhile, **Judy Winston** will arrive at CEBIMar in the October 4th! She will be working with Leandro and I on several projects. We are all expecting that the end of 2012 will be very productive for our team...

**Leandro Vieira:** I finished my thesis titled “Taxonomic revision of the genus *Scrupocellaria* (Bryozoa, Candidae)” to give the thesis presentation in December 2012. I’m grateful to you who sent comparative specimens, SEMs images and remarks on specimens from different localities. Despite of the heavy volume of the thesis, I’ll need more

some years to finish the work, with dozens of new taxa that need to be described. Maybe I can include an oral presentation on the morphological phylogeny of *Scrupocellaria* in the next IBA meeting in Catania.

**Bruno Sayão:** I am examining material collection and subsequently doing laboratory processes for achievement of DNA sequences of the genes 16S and COI from species of the genus *Amathia* collected in localities of southeast and northeast of Brazil, south of Australia and New Zealand. Meanwhile, I am working on the construction and analysis of a morphological key containing 25 characters for at least 10 distinct species of *Amathia* and *Zoobotryon verticillatum*. Finally, I am planning travels for collecting bryozoans along the northeastern, southeastern and southern Brazilian coast.

**Karine Nascimento:** During this month I was finally approved for the realization of Master's degree in Zoology at the University of São Paulo (USP). This way, I can start a project on the global distribution of the bryozoan *Zoobotryon verticillatum* using molecular data. Some sequences of this species have already been acquired for specimens from Brazil, USA and Australia, indicating interesting results. I'm excited about this project and want to start it as soon as possible, however I will have to wait until early next year when I will officially begin my studies! Meanwhile, I am working on the Brazilian Barcoding of Life database project (Br-BOL) under Karin's supervision. Our laboratory is the unique responsible for sequencing bryozoans occurring along the Brazilian coast, and much of this work has already been done by us. Soon these sequences will be available to the scientific community on the web.

## New Members

**Maarten van Hardenbroek.** I am currently working as postdoc at the University of Bern, Switzerland, where I am studying the stable isotope ecology and the potential to use statoblasts of limnetic bryozoans in palaeoecological reconstructions based on lake sediments. My group collaborates with Beth Okamura and Hanna Hartikainen (NHM London) on this.

**Malgorzata Nowak.** During 11<sup>th</sup> Larwood Meeting in Brno I had pleasure to meet part of Bryozoan “family”, which was very warm and open to me as a new member. It was really nice for me to participate in all the presentation sessions and evening meetings. Since 2011 I have been a PhD student at the Institute of Oceanology, Poland, under the supervision of Piotr Kuklinski. My research is focused on the taxonomy, ecology and mineralogy of Bryozoans from King George Island, Antarctic.

After one year of work focused mostly on the taxonomy of rocky shore communities and interactions between encrusting organisms, over 3000 rocks and pebbles were analyzed already and I hope that results of my work will be published soon. Unfortunately I haven't found any new species yet, but I still looking for them! Then I plan to analyze samples of Bryozoans collected from soft sediments of King George Island. When the taxonomy is complete I will start to examine mineral composition of Bryozoan skeletons. If you have any suggestions about my work or any questions, please contact me via email: [malnow@iopan.gda.pl](mailto:malnow@iopan.gda.pl). Best regards to all.

# Report from Australarwood IV

16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2012

Museum of Tropical Queensland, Townsville, Queensland, Australia

Kevin Tilbrook, Conference Host

This meeting was preceded by the International Coral Reef Symposium (ICRS) in Cairns, a pale imitation of the meeting to follow. However, it was a great opportunity to catch up with a couple of people that were coming down to Townsville (TSV), namely Aaron and Abby. Jeremy was at the ICRS too, but was unable to come to TSV due to prior commitments. (Goodness knows what could have been more important than a bryozoologists' chin-wag – coral-bleaching, over-fishing, climate change, ocean acidification, just one excuse after another!?) Suffice to say, I brought Abby back to TSV on the Saturday after the ICRS and Aaron made his way down on the Sunday. The other participants came in over the course of the Sunday and by Monday we were all good to go.

Although there was only eight of us there were attendees from Spain and Panama as well as New Zealand and Australia, whose expertise ranged from palaeontology and geochemistry to Antarctic ecology and coral reef biodiversity which made for some interesting conversations. The meeting consisted of a day of talks (16<sup>th</sup>), talking and general discussions followed by an evening meal. On the 17<sup>th</sup> I led a sight-seeing trip – with a guided tour of Reef HQ (the world's largest living coral reef aquarium), followed by a ferry trip to Magnetic Island, some snorkelling, an Australian wildlife 'experience' (where various endemics were given the honour of appearing in photos with eminent academics), all crowned off by a meal overlooking picturesque Horseshoe Bay at sunset! We made our way home via bus and the ferry (the quietest part of the two days, although as usual Abby and I made enough noise for all of us!). (Full itinerary attached.)

Over the two days some collaborations were cemented and new ideas and potential collaborations highlighted. By Wednesday all was done and people departed their separate ways. All in all a great time was had by all! Thanks to all for coming.



**Participants:** Aaron O'Dea, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama; Abby Smith, University of Otago, New Zealand; Blanca Figuerola, University of Barcelona, Spain; Catherine Reid, University of Canterbury, New Zealand; Dennis Gordon, NIWA, New Zealand; Kevin J. Tilbrook, Museum of Tropical Queensland, Australia; Robyn Cumming, Museum of Tropical Queensland, Australia; Rolf Schmidt, Museum Victoria, Australia.

## Abstracts from Australarwood IV

### **Review of Cupuladriid Evolution and Ecology**

Aaron O'Dea

*Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama*

Since the late Mesozoic several bryozoan groups have occupied unstable soft-sediment habitats by adopting a dome or cup shape and a free-living, motile mode of life. Today, free-living bryozoans often dominate the epibenthos of these expansive habitats yet their biology, ecology and macroevolution remain poorly understood. In this talk I will explore the evolutionary and ecological history of Tropical American Cupuladriid bryozoans as revealed by their molecular and fossil records as well as through experimental study of living animals. In particular, we will consider the relationship between form and function in an unstable habitat, and how the variation between form and habitat can tell us about ecology of these intriguing organisms. We will see that colony shape and size and the employment of mandibles to improve stability, return to the surface after burial, and remove epibiota are central to success of the cupuladriids and therefore probably the post-Mesozoic success of free-living bryozoans in general. We will see how the extremely rich cupuladriid fossil record in Tropical America can illuminate the processes of speciation in the seas during formation of the Isthmus of Panama. We will then see how reproductive life histories in cupuladriids have dramatically changed over the last 10 million years in the Caribbean and how the lack of flexibility in the mode of reproduction led to the widespread extinction of some species.

### **Dredging around the South Island**

Dr. Abigail M. Smith

*University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand*

We have been collecting bottom dredges from around southern New Zealand since 1995, and at present have a collection of 127 dredges. They range from 45 to 53° S in latitude, and 13 to 670 m water depth.

All the dredges are archived and many are preserved in ethanol. Deck photos of bryozoans were taken; all bryozoans present were sampled and identified. Many of them were retained in ethanol for genetic analysis. Other samples were removed for mineralogical analysis.

Deck photos have been used to create a new field identification guide for southern New Zealand (Smith & Gordon, 2011). Other results are already coming out, both genetic (Waeschenbach et al., 2009) and mineralogical (Smith & Girvan, 2010; Smith & Lawton, 2010). The collection is available for further study.

### **Determining the Life-Span of Paleozoic Bryozoan Colonies**

Catherine Reid

*University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

Palaeozoic bryozoan colonies are often large and this is particularly so for Permian bryozoan colonies from Tasmania. During the Permian Tasmania was at high southern latitudes and brachiopod and bryozoan-rich limestones were deposited in cold-water glaciomarine environments. In the examples from Maria Island, Tasmania, bryozoan gigantism is best shown in foliose trepostome colonies, however, in sediment starved dropstone-rich horizons large colony size is displayed across a variety of trepostome and fenestellid taxa. This suggests colony size could be achieved by simply living longer where sedimentation rates are sufficiently low to allow growth rates of these carbonate organisms to



outpace sedimentation. This is in keeping with cold-water environments typically having low benthic invertebrate settlement rates and reduced competition for space allowing successful settlers to achieve larger size over a longer life. Also seen at Maria Island are large foliose trepostomes preserved in life position in calcareous siltstones that show continuous deposition through the growth of the bryozoan colony. In this example the sediment acts as a support for erect rigid bryozoans, but if ages of bryozoans can be determined we can also calculate rates of sedimentation in these finer grained glaciomarine rocks.

Study of skeletal morphology is underway to determine whether we can define annual growth cycles in Palaeozoic bryozoans and therefore determine the life-span of individual colonies. This has two main benefits;- calculation of sedimentation rates and estimation of annual carbonate production indicating whether these forms grew at accelerated rates that might indicate symbionts.

Thus far progress has been limited as a consequence of the huge variety of internal morphologies between taxonomic groups. The large foliose forms from Tasmania commonly have crushed endozones and tracing growth patterns is problematic. Branching forms are less common but are showing more promising results whereby rows of thin monilae cross the endozone and may represent annual growth checks. As the appearance of annual growth checks relies on seasonality or seasonal changes in growth rate they may not be as well expressed in these cold-water bryozoans. Cool and warm-water trepostomes are also being investigated to try and counter this problem.

### **The species of *Amathia* (Bryozoa: Ctenostomata) in New Zealand — including four new species, two of them probable alien origin — and some cases of mistaken identity**

Dennis Gordon<sup>1</sup>, Mary Spencer Jones<sup>2</sup>, Masato Hirose<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NIWA, New Zealand, <sup>2</sup>The Natural History Museum, UK, <sup>3</sup>National Museum of Nature and Science, Japan.

The status of the vesiculariid ctenostome bryozoan genus *Amathia* in New Zealand has been evaluated on the basis of all known material, including historic specimens in museums and that newly collected during formal surveillance of ports, harbours and vessels for alien species. Eight species are recognised, four of them new to science. *Amathia chimonidesi* n. sp. and *A. zealandica* n. sp. are the only endemic species. *Amathia* n. sp. 1 and *A.* n. sp. 2 are probably previously unrecognised alien species; they are known only from Auckland harbour and some nearby beaches where they have been discovered only within the past decade. *Amathia bicornis* (Tenison-Woods), *A. biseriata* Krauss, *A. lamourouxi* Chimonides (based only on material in the Natural History Museum, London) and *A. wilsoni* Kirkpatrick are Australasian species that occur naturally on both sides of the Tasman Sea. Of this latter group, *A. bicornis* was discovered only at a single locality on the southwest coast of North Island in 1983 on a fucoid seaweed and it may be relatively recently self-introduced. The amathiform vesiculariid *Bowerbankia citrina* is also newly recorded for New Zealand. A specimen of *Amathia lendigera* in the Museum of New Zealand, purportedly from Napier, is considered to be based on a misunderstanding or a labelling error and does not represent a failed alien introduction. The status of *Amathia acervata*, a species from Japan is clarified.

### **Lanceoporidae from the Gulf of Carpentaria**

Robyn Cumming, Kevin Tilbrook

*Museum of Tropical Queensland, Australia*

This talk reviews species of the Lanceoporid genera *Calyptotheca* and *Schizotheca* found in sledge and dredge material from the Gulf of Carpentaria. In total, five species of *Calyptotheca* have been found, one of which is new, and one new species of *Schizotheca* has been found (a second new species most probably belongs to this genus too).

## **Oligocene Core Bryozoans from off the Victorian Coast.**

Rolf Schmidt

*Museum Victoria*

Samples that intersect Early Oligocene sediments from the Esso drill core Groper-1, which was drilled off the Victorian Gippsland coast in 1968, have been processed and analysed for composition of their sediments and micropalaeontology by Stephen Gallagher (Melbourne University). The Bryozoa are being analysed by myself to investigate if they can shed more light on the palaeoecology of the region at the time. The section spans a time period that saw the first major glaciations of the Cenozoic (Oi1 and Oi2), and the southern Australian shelf had front-row seats to the initiation of the Circum-Antarctic Current. Bryozoan abundances as well as taxonomic and morphological composition of the faunas fluctuate widely, and it is hoped to match these patterns with other indicators of palaeoenvironment.

## **Often used, but ill-defined: what is a lyrula?**

Björn Berning<sup>1</sup>, Andrew N. Ostrovsky<sup>2,3</sup>, Kevin Tilbrook<sup>4</sup>

*Museum of Tropical Queensland, Australia*

<sup>1</sup>*Oberösterreichische Landesmuseen, Austria;* <sup>2</sup>*St. Petersburg State University, Russia;* <sup>3</sup>*University of Vienna, Austria;* <sup>4</sup>*Museum of Tropical Queensland, Australia.*

When comparing taxonomic papers of different authors it is noticeable that the terms used to describe any given morphological character may differ, whereas it would certainly be desirable that, for the sake of clarity and consistency, every feature is defined by a single term only. For instance, the position of the ovicell may be referred to as hyperstomial, prominent and/or independent, all meaning more or less the same. Whereas the use of a wealth of descriptive terms is certainly due to a long terminological history and conceptual changes, and also dependent on an author's personal style, preference and interpretation, another major problem lies in our ignorance of the function and homology of certain characters. This lack of knowledge inevitably leads to an ill - defined terminology of morphological features. For instance: what exactly is a lyrula? What is its function, and is there a (functional or ontogenetic) difference between a lyrula and a central tooth? In this presentation we advocate (as a numerous bryozoologists before us) to straighten out and more precisely define the terms used to describe bryozoans.

## **Poster Presentation**

### **Repellent activity of Antarctic bryozoans against sympatric macro and micropredators**

Blanca Figuerola

*University of Barcelona, Spain*

# Hunting Bryozoans off the Berlengas Islands

Björn Berning

Javier Souto and I have just spent the second half of September on an old four-master of the Portuguese Navy, sampling the subtidal down to 30 m around the Berlengas Islands off Peniche. A large group of scientists, divers and photographers was assembled by the EMEPC/M@rbis organisations to go scuba diving for anything that lives in, on and above the seafloor. As very little is known on bryozoans from the coasts of Portugal it comes as no surprise that Javi's sampling efforts yielded quite a number of new records for the islands and Portugal. Whereas 15 species were officially reported prior to our cruise, the number shot up to 65 species after only a week of sampling, which was well received not only by our Portuguese colleagues but also highlighted by the regional press in words and images.

The Berlengas Islands are remarkable in that they show some relationships to the Mediterranean flora and fauna, with no occurrence records of these species anywhere else along the southern Portuguese coast. We could add at least *Schizobrachiella sanguinea* to this record, with more species awaiting thorough identification after our return.

We would very much like to thank the EMEPC/M@rbis-Team for inviting us on this cruise, and especially Mónica Albuquerque, Estibaliz Bercibar, Frederico Dias and Inês Tojeira for the excellent organisation.



Figure 1: Javier at work, sampling bryozoans (Photo: A. Bertoncini).



Figure 2 : Björn at work, peeling the potatoes for almost 90 people on board.

Fig. 3 (next page): Newspaper article on the cruise. Note that bryozoans even made it in the subheader, that *Bicellariella ciliata* is figured at centre bottom, and that Björn believes that they meant Javier with the “maior especialista mundial nestes organismos”, while Javier is convinced that they had Björn in mind when writing this... ;-)

# Berlengas desvendam novas espécies à ciência

**Expedição.** Surpresas científicas a nível mundial deverão ser encontradas no grupo dos briozoários. Até agora, missão recolheu amostras de 50 espécies nunca avistadas na região

RITA CARVALHO

Ao fim de uma semana de muitos mergulhos, e entre as mais de 1500 amostras de fauna e flora recolhidas, a expedição às Berlengas já descobriu 40 a 50 espécies novas na região. Mas as surpresas a bordo do *Creoula* podem ainda ser mais emocionantes para a equipa de 80 investigadores que vasculha o fundo do mar ao largo de Peniche. E para a ciência em geral. Pois aqui poderão ser dadas a conhecer ao mundo espécies até agora completamente desconhecidas.

"Temos uma forte esperança em encontrar espécies totalmente desconhecidas", disse ontem ao DN, Frederico Dias, coordenador da missão promovida pela Estrutura de Missão para a Extensão da Plataforma Continental. A bordo do antigo bacalhoeiro, transformado num laboratório a céu aberto onde estudantes e veteranos analisam, selecionam e catalogam, o investigador não esconde o entusiasmo com o sucesso que a expedição já leva. E avança que a descoberta mais importante deverá ocorrer entre o grupo dos briozoários, animais marinhos de organização colonial e ainda muito pouco estudados.

"A expedição tem corrido muito bem. Acreditamos que as maiores descobertas sejam entre os briozoários", acrescenta Frederico Dias, explicando que estes animais parecem plantas e são muito diversificados. Algumas colónias atingem vários metros, outros organismos só são vistos no microscópio ou por olhares muito treinados. A bordo do *Creoula* está também o maior especialista mundial nestes organismos, por isso, quando as amostras foram exaustivamente analisadas no laboratório, as surpresas aparecerão certamente, acredita o chefe da missão.

A riqueza subaquática das Berlengas, classificada como Reserva da Biosfera da UNESCO, e considerada o maior viveiro natural da costa oeste atlântica, também está a revelar espécies cuja existência

na região não era conhecida. Como por exemplo uma alga típica do Mediterrâneo. Algo que poderá indiciar influências das alterações climáticas, mas que os investigadores não arriscam dar como certo, até porque, antes desta expedição, a região nunca tinha sido devidamente explorada.

A riqueza das Berlengas explica-se por ser a fronteira entre as águas frias e quentes, mas também por beneficiar da proximidade ao Canhão da Nazaré. Dentro de uma semana, o *Creoula* regressará a terra e o material recolhido levará muito tempo a ser processado.



Equipa a bordo: Estibaliz Berecibar, Mónica Albuquerque, Frederico Dias e Inês Tojeira



DR. ALINO VASCO RODRIGUES  
Coral mole



DR. INÊS SOUSA  
Mergulhador realiza censo de peixes bentónicos



'Poliqueta *Eunice torquata*', novo registo de espécie de Anelídeo na zona das Berlengas



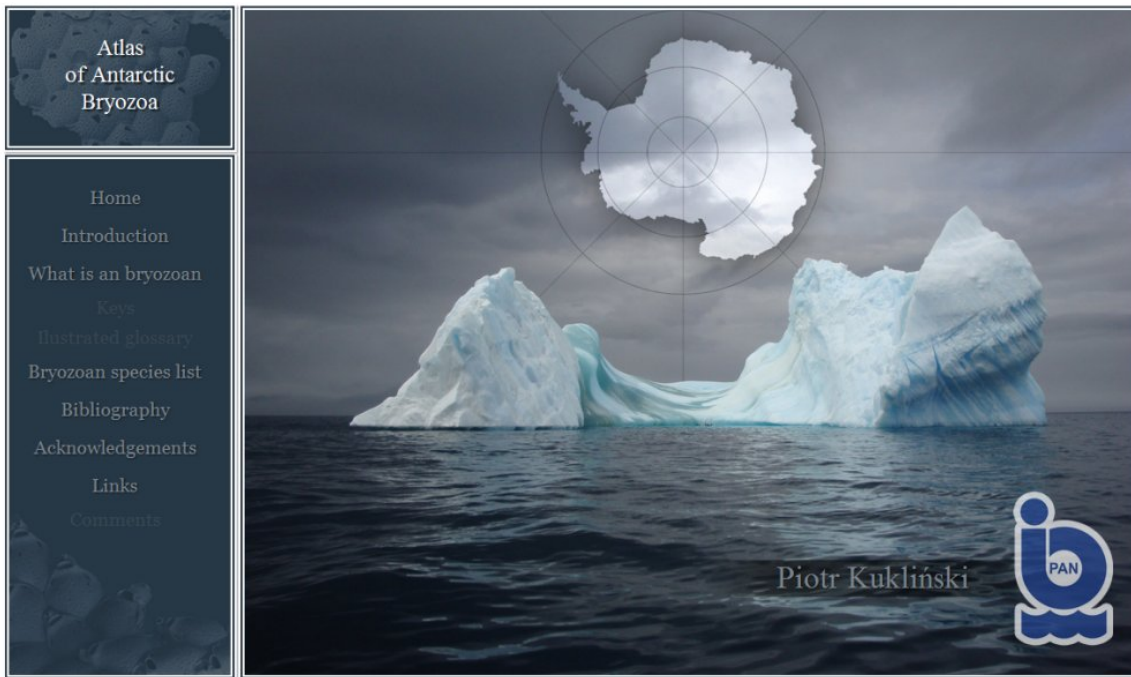
'Briozoário *Bicelliarella*', grupo em que as descobertas são mais promissoras



'*Amphiroa beauvoisii*', nova alga na zona, o que prova o carácter subtropical destas ilhas

# Atlas of Antarctic Bryozoa

Piotr Kuklinski



Recently I launched a web page about Antarctic bryozoans entitled Atlas of Antarctic Bryozoa : [www.antarcticbryozoa.net](http://www.antarcticbryozoa.net). This Atlas of Antarctic Bryozoa includes numerous electron micrographs; such images of both type and non-type material. The goal of this web-based tool is also to present comprehensive information about each species, including scans of the original print descriptions (or a link to the original description if available online), type specimen repository information, detailed distributional records, subsequently published literature citations etc. I hope it will be of some help to you.

I would welcome any comments about the content of the website, including ideas for improvement and correction of mistakes. If someone would like to join me in developing this web-page you are more than welcome.

Looking forward to hear from you. Piotr Kuklinski ([kuki@iopan.gda.pl](mailto:kuki@iopan.gda.pl))

## Museum Collections of Bryozoans (Partial List)

*(Editor's Note: Last month I put out a call for current information on museum collections that include bryozoans. Many thanks to everyone who responded. What follows is a partial list. I know there is much more. Please keep sending information (or corrections) and suggestions for organizing the list. Eventually we should have a document worthy of posting on the IBA website).*

Austrian Geological Survey (= Geologische Bundesanstalt):

Neulinggasse 38, 1030 Wien/Vienna; [www.geologie.ac.at/](http://www.geologie.ac.at/)

**Holdings:** A few specimens referring to Kühn (1925).

Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Harvard University, 26 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138

Adam Baldinger, Curatorial Associate for living invertebrates (exclusive of insects).

[http://www.mcz.harvard.edu/Departments/InvertZoo/baldinger\\_a.html](http://www.mcz.harvard.edu/Departments/InvertZoo/baldinger_a.html)

[abaldinger@oeb.harvard.edu](mailto:abaldinger@oeb.harvard.edu)

Tel. 617-495-2468

Musée océanographique de Monaco

Avenue Saint-Martin, MC 98000 MONACO

Michèle Bruni, Assistante du Conservateur, Service des collections

Tél: +377 93 15 36 23; Fax : +377 93 50 52 97

[www.oceano.mc](http://www.oceano.mc) <http://www.oceano.mc>

**Holdings:** Material from the Calvet Collection

Museu Nacional, Departamento de Invertebrados

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Quinta da Boa Vista, s/n, São Cristóvão

20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

Dr Guilherme Muricy, Curator of the Bryozoa Collection

Phone number: 55+21+2562-6990

Email: [gmuricy@ism.com.br](mailto:gmuricy@ism.com.br) and [muricy@mn.ufrj.br](mailto:muricy@mn.ufrj.br)

Museo de Historia Natural Marina de Colombia MHNMC

Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras INVEMAR

Sociedad Portuaria, Cerro Punta Betín, Santa Marta (Magdalena)

Colombia (SA)

Paola Flórez, Collection Manager of Bryozoans

Tel: (+57)( 5) 4328600 Ext. 253

Museum of Natural History, Vienna (= Naturhistorisches Museum)

Burgring 7, 1010 Wien/Vienna, [www.nhm-wien.ac.at](http://www.nhm-wien.ac.at)

Department of Geology and Palaeontology:

**Holdings:** Reuss-collection (Neogene, Palaeogene, Cretaceous – including many types !)

Bobies-collection (Neogene from Austria)

In addition a few bryozoological ‘oddities’ are also curated here, e.g. bryozoa from the Neogene of New Zealand (Stoliczka, 1865).

Recent Bryozoa kept in the department “3. Zoologie (Wirbellose ohne Insekten)”:

A small but rather remarkable collection – mostly a “wet collection” comprising more than 270 different taxa. Many specimens from the Pieper-collection, a number of specimens determined or revised by Friedl and Kluge.

National Museum of Ireland

Merrion Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

Ms Sylviane Vaucheret, Documentation Officer

Phone: +353 1 6486 396

E-mail: [SVaucheret@museum.ie](mailto:SVaucheret@museum.ie)

National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian)

Department of Invertebrate Zoology

Museum Support Center, MRC 534

4210 Silver Hill Road

Suitland, MD 20746

Recent bryozoans: Cheryl Bright, tel. 301-238-1756, Email [brightc@si.edu](mailto:brightc@si.edu)

National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian)

PO Box 37012, MRC 121

Washington, DC 20013-7012

Fossil bryozoans: Kathy Hollis, tel. 202-633-1357, Email [hollisk@si.edu](mailto:hollisk@si.edu)

Natural History Collections and Prof. M. Ilan Porifera Lab

Tel Aviv University, Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv 69978 ISRAEL

Sigal Shefer, PhD, Collection Manager

Tel: [+972 3 640 8613](tel:+97236408613)

Fax: [+972 3 640 9403](tel:+97236409403)

Email: [shef@post.tau.ac.il](mailto:shef@post.tau.ac.il)

**Holdings:** About 55 species from the Eastern Mediterranean and 30 species from the Red Sea. The majority of the collections is dated to the 1960-70 of the last century.

Natural History Museum Berlin

Museum für Naturkunde

Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung

an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Invalidenstraße 43

10115 Berlin, Germany

Dr. Carsten Lüter(biology)

Tel.: +49-30-2093-8529

Fax: +49-30-2093-8528

E-Mail: [carsten.lueter@museum.hu-berlin.de](mailto:carsten.lueter@museum.hu-berlin.de)

Natural History Museum Paris

Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle

Département Systématique et Évolution

case postale 51, 57 rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris cedex 05, France

Dr. Pierre Lozouet (biology)

E-mail: [lozouet@mnhn.fr](mailto:lozouet@mnhn.fr)

Natural History Museum Paris

Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle  
Département Histoire de la Terre  
case postale 38, 8 rue Buffon, 75005 Paris, France  
Dr. Jean-Paul Saint-Martin (palaeontology)  
E-mail: [jpsmart@mnhn.fr](mailto:jpsmart@mnhn.fr)  
Tel.: +33-1-40-793021

Natural History Museum

Cromwell Road  
London SW7 5BD UK  
Mary E. Spencer Jones, Senior Curator, Dept of Life Sciences  
[m.spencer-jones@nhm.ac.uk](mailto:m.spencer-jones@nhm.ac.uk)  
Tel. +44 (0) 20 7 942 5570

Natural History Museum Vienna (palaeontology)

Naturhistorisches Museum Wien  
Burgring 7  
1010 Vienna, Austria  
Dr. Oleg Mandic  
Tel.: +43 1 52177-256  
Fax: +43 1 52177-459

Naturalis in Leiden for the NCB Naturalis

P.O. Box 9517, 2300 ra Leiden, The Netherlands  
Koos van Egmond, Collection Manger  
Tel: +3171 568 7562  
Fax: +3171 568 7666  
Email: [koos.vanegmond@ncbnaturalis.nl](mailto:koos.vanegmond@ncbnaturalis.nl)  
**Holdings:** Dutch bryozoan collections, e.g. Siboga.

Oberösterreichische Landesmuseen

Geowissenschaftliche Sammlungen  
Welser Str. 20, 4060 Leonding, Austria  
Dr. Björn Berning (palaeontology)  
tel.: +43-732-674256-124  
fax: +43-732-674256-160  
E-mail: [b.berning@landesmuseum.at](mailto:b.berning@landesmuseum.at)

Oceanographic Museum of Monaco

*Oceanographic Museum of Monaco*  
Avenue Saint-Martin, 98000 Monaco, Monaco  
Michèle Bruni (biology):  
Scientific Collections Department  
Tel.: +377-93-153623  
Fax : +377-93-505297  
E-mail: [m.bruni@oceano.mc](mailto:m.bruni@oceano.mc)  
**Holdings:** Jullien & Calvet collections: Hironnelle, Princess Alice cruises.



Peabody Museum of Natural History

Yale University

P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118 USA

Eric Lazo-Wasem, Senior Collections Manager

Division of Invertebrate Zoology

Tel 1-203-432-3784; Email [eric.lazo-wasem@yale.edu](mailto:eric.lazo-wasem@yale.edu)

**Holdings:**

- 1) Historical collections by Verrill and (possibly) Osburn from the East Coast of USA;
- 2) Bill Banta's collections from all over the world (specimens on slides).
- 3) Collections by Matt Dick, including from Hawaii; Kodiak and Ketchikan, Alaska; and a HUGE amount of material from the Bering Sea shelf and slope, Alaska.
- 4) Possibly all of June Ross's Recent and Paleozoic collections.

(Plus much more)

Searchable data base at <http://peabody.yale.edu/collections/search-collections?iz>

The Manchester Museum.

The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL

Tel: 0161 2758766

[www.manchester.ac.uk/museum](http://www.manchester.ac.uk/museum)

[www.facebook.com/ManchesterMuseum](http://www.facebook.com/ManchesterMuseum). Twitter @McrMuseum

Henry McGhie BSc, MA, AMA, Head of Collections and Curator of Zoology

Kate Sherburn, Curatorial Assistant (Natural Environments)

**Holdings:** Waters Collection

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Santa Barbara, California 93105 USA

Dr. Henry W. Chaney, Director of Collections and Research

Tel +1 (1) 805-682-4711, ext 150; Fax +1 (1) 805-963-9679

[hchaney@sbnature2.org](mailto:hchaney@sbnature2.org)

**Holdings:** Primarily the collections of the Allan Hancock Foundation (ex University of Southern California), including the Velero III and IV expeditions from the eastern Pacific; Raymond Osburn's collection from his Pacific Bryozoa series (1950-1953); the research collections compiled by John and Dorothy Soule (and Henry Chaney) from the Indo-Pacific from 1970 to 2000; the historic collections from Southern California of A. E. Blagg, George and Nettie McGinitie (including their Point Barrow, Alaska, material); environmental survey collections from Southern Californian estuaries and marinas, 1969-1990. Approximately 280 primary types. Very little of the collection is electronically accessible, exception being Kevin Tilbrook's Solomon Island collection.

Swedish Museum of Natural History

Department of Invertebrate Zoology

P.O.Box 50007, S-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden

Karin Sindemark Kronestedt, Curatorial Assistant

Phone +46 (0)8 519 541 31; Fax +46 (0)8 519 541 25

[www.nrm.se](http://www.nrm.se) <<http://www.nrm.se/>>

Trinity College

Geological Collections, Department of Geology

Dublin 2

## IRELAND

Dr Patrick N. Wyse Jackson, Collection Manager

tel: 35318961477

email: [wysjcknp@tcd.ie](mailto:wysjcknp@tcd.ie)

### University of Graz, Institute for Geology and Palaeontology

Heonrichstraße 26, 8010 Graz

**Holdings:** Specimens of *Fenestella* referring to Kodosi's publication (1967).

### University of Innsbruck, Institute of Zoology and Limnology

Technikerstraße 25, 6020 Innsbruck

**Holdings:** Material referring to the publication on bryozoa from the Adriatic Sea by Heller (1867), revised by Friedl (1917, 1925), partly restudied by Hayward & McKinney (2002), including important type specimens.

### University of Vienna, Geozentrum, Department of Palaeontology

UZA II, Althanstraße 14, 1090 Wien/Vienna

[www.univie.ac.at/Palaeontologie/CONTACT1\\_EN.html](http://www.univie.ac.at/Palaeontologie/CONTACT1_EN.html)

**Holdings:** In addition to the old and rather small collection of this institute (Paleozoic, Cretaceous, Palaeogene, Neogene of Austria) material referring to a few publications is kept here:

Kühn (1955), Udin (1964), Schmid (1989), Schattleitner (1991).

Vávra-collection: 'Bryozoa from Ordovician to Recent'.

This collection includes rather rich material from IBA field trips (1974 – 2007), the main focus being however material from the Austrian Miocene. Material from the Austrian Eocene (published by Zágorský 2001, 2003) is also included. All these collections will be transferred to the Museum of Natural History, Vienna within the next few years however.

### University of Vienna, Department of Freshwater Ecology

Althanstraße 14, 1090 Wien/Vienna

**Holdings:** A collection of phylactolaemata is kept here (for details please contact Emmy R. Wöss, Vienna; [emmy.woess@univie.ac.at](mailto:emmy.woess@univie.ac.at)).

### Upper Austrian State Museum

Biologiezentrum

Oberösterreichische Landesmuseen

Johann-Wilh.-Klein-Str.73, 4040 Linz, Austria

Dr. Ernie Aescht (biology), Sammlungen Evertabrata except Insecta

Tel.: +43-732-759733-53

Fax: +43/732/759733-99

E-mail: [e.aescht@landesmuseum.at](mailto:e.aescht@landesmuseum.at)

### Université Lyon1

UMR 5023 Ecologie des Hydrosystèmes Fluviaux

Hydrobiologie et Ecologie Souterraines

Bât. Forel, 6, rue Raphaël Dubois, 69 622 Villeurbanne Cedex France

<http://umr5023.univ-lyon1.fr>

<http://hautecourt.univ-lyon1.fr>

Michel Creuzé des Châtelliers

**Holdings:** Calvet material from the Caudan Expedition in the Bay of Biscay, and other fossil specimens.

University of Innsbruck

Institut für Ökologie, Universität Innsbruck, Technikerstrasse 25, Room 517, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Prof. Dr. Erwin Meyer, (biology):

Tel: +43-512-507-6142

Fax: +43-512-507-6190

E-mail: [erwin.meyer@uibk.ac.at](mailto:erwin.meyer@uibk.ac.at)

**Holdings:** Heller collection

## 2013 International Bryozoology Association Awards

The IBA Advisory Council is delighted to announce the upcoming International Bryozoology Association Awards. The Awards are supported by IBA funds and by members' donations.

The overall aim of the IBA Awards is to support bryozoan research.

In particular, support is offered in the form of a travel grant towards attendance at an IBA conference. We will give priority to supporting students (and others who have limited access to funding sources) who are IBA members and who wish to present their research at an IBA meeting.

### Application Guidelines:

- a. Applications must be made to the IBA Secretary by email.
- b. Each email application must contain
  - a brief CV and short abstract of the research to be presented (1 page)
  - a description of the project/travel including a budget and information as to whether they have obtained or may obtain support towards the costs from other sources (along with amounts) (1 page)
  - a letter of support (from employers, supervisor, or associate) (1 page)in that order, as a single .pdf document if possible, sent by email to the IBA Secretary.
- c. Applications will be accepted up until 6 months prior to an IBA meeting (i.e., the next deadline is 3 December 2012).
- d. Applicants will be notified within a month of applications closing (3 January 2013).
- e. Amounts awarded and number of awards are at discretion of the committee and dependent on availability of funds. Awards may not be made if there are no suitable applicants. (We envisage that in 2013, three grants will be made.)
- f. Anyone receiving an IBA Award for attendance of an IBA meeting must present a paper at that IBA meeting during which they must mention support from IBA Award, and further acknowledge support of the IBA in any related presentation or publication.

**Please send applications by email before 3 December 2012 to [tim.wood@wright.edu](mailto:tim.wood@wright.edu)**

# BioSyst.EU 2013 – Global Systematics



Dear colleagues,

We would like to call your attention to and encourage your participation in Symposium 16 on Evolution and Systematics of Colonial Organisms at the 2nd BioSyst.EU meeting in Vienna, 18-22 February 2013.

In this session we'd like to assemble contributions on topics that highlight the uniqueness of clonal organisms, and that stress their importance as model organisms for all aspects of evolutionary research, from the ecological and morphological to the developmental and molecular.

Please note that the deadline for early registration and abstract submission is 31 October 2012. See <http://biosysteu.univie.ac.at/home/> for forms and further information.

Feel free to inform your colleagues about this symposium.

Andrew Ostrovsky & Björn Berning

## ICZN Expands and Refines Methods of Publication

Abstract from ZooKeys 219: 1-10.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has voted in favour of a revised version of the amendment to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* that was proposed in 2008. The purpose of the amendment is to expand and refine the methods of publication allowed by the Code, particularly in relation to electronic publication. The amendment establishes an *Official Register of Zoological Nomenclature* (with ZooBank as its online version), allows electronic publication after 2011 under certain conditions, and disallows publication on optical discs after 2012. The requirements for electronic publications are that the work be registered in ZooBank before it is published, that the work itself state the date of publication and contain evidence that registration has occurred, and that the ZooBank registration state both the name of an electronic archive intended to preserve the work and the ISSN or ISBN associated with the work. Registration of new scientific names and nomenclatural acts is not required. The Commission has confirmed that ZooBank is ready to handle the requirements of the amendment.

For full article: <http://www.pensoft.net/journals/zookeys/article/3944/amendment-of-articles-8-9-10-21-and-78-of-the-international-code-of-zoological-nomenclature-to-expand-and-refine-methods>

# Bryozoa and Bryozoologists on (official) Postage Stamps

N. Vávra, Department of Palaeontology, University of Vienna

Being a collector of postage stamps for already more than 60 years, it has been one of the rarest experiences to find any stamp showing a relationship to the topic of ‘bryozoology’. Many other objects on stamps related to natural sciences are really not uncommon at all: minerals, Recent molluscs, and fossils have been the main concern of many thematic collections shown at various stamp exhibitions already.

There exist however a very few examples in respect to bryozoa which will be shortly described here. The first (official) postage stamp which I had in my hands showing a bryozoan colony came from Greece: on March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1988 Greece had issued a set of five stamps dedicated to ‘Microorganisms in the Mediterranean’ - each of them in two different types of dentition. The organism depicted on a stamp with a face value of 40 drachmas (**Fig.1**) shows distinctly the inscription ‘*Diaperoecia major*’. The picture given is not very convincing however: it may remind us also of some coral, possibly *Cladocora* (personal remark by Paul Taylor).



**Figure 1:** *Diaperoecia major* (?)  
on a Greek stamp (1988)

**Figure 2:** ‘*Retepora cellulosa*’  
on a stamp from Algeria (1970).

A far more convincing – and even older - example comes from Algeria however. This country issued on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1970 a set of four stamps under the title ‘Marine animals’. The third stamp of this set with a face value of 75 Centimes (**Figure 2**) shows a colony of ‘*Retepora cellulosa*’ (= Neptunsschleier) – this determination being given in the MICHEL-catalogue as well as on the stamp itself. A first day cover of these set of stamps (**Figure 3**) shows also a special postmark with a rough sketch of this ‘*Retepora*’-colony too.

A case in which a bryozoologist had become the subject of an official postage stamp can be reported from Czech Republic: under the title ‘Explorers’ this country issued on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2008 a set of two stamps. One of them dedicated to Alois Musil (1868 – 1944), an orientalist and explorer of Arabia, the second one dedicated to Ferdinand Stoliczka (1838 – 1874), geologist and explorer of the Himalayas. This stamp (**Figure 4**) shows also the correct Czech spelling of this name: Stolička. This scientist had been born in Hochwald (Moravia) and died at Murghi in Ladak, Himalaya. He had been assistant at the Institute of Geology of the University of Vienna from 1860 – 1862 and has then been working as a geologist for the Geological Survey of India. He was geologist and paleontologist as well. His paleontological studies concern mainly investigations of molluscs from the Mesozoic (esp. Cretaceous) and

from the ‘Tertiary’. But he described even Recent molluscs; his really comprehensive monographies deal with the results of his investigations in India however. In respect to bryozoology his pioneer studies of fossil bryozoa from the Lower Miocene of the Orakei Bay near Auckland, material collected by HOCHSTETTER in 1859 - one of the results of the Novara-expedition (1857 – 1859) – have to be mentioned.



Figure 3: ‘FDC’ (First Day Cover) from Algeria (1970).

Figure 4: F. Stoliczka – a bryozoologist on an official postage stamp.

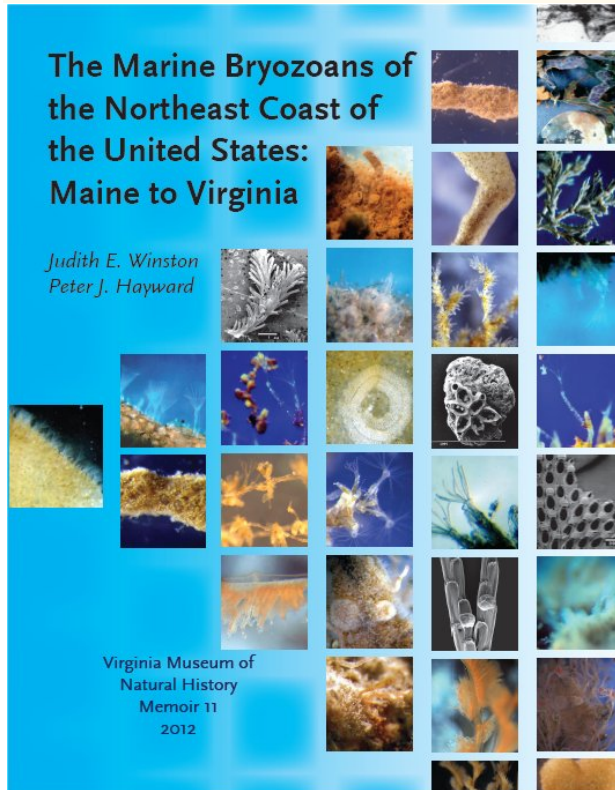


So far a short description of a few examples referring to bryozoology as a topic of (official) postage stamps. In the course of the last few years it had become possible however in some countries to order ‘personalisierte’ postage stamps (Austria) or to submit private subjects and photos for the blank fields attached to regular postage stamps (e.g. Australia, Slovakia). This is the reason why you may find stamps with a blank field showing a small picture of Patricia Cook (Australia) or of the author of this contribution (Slovakia) or even a ‘personalisierte’ stamp (Austria) with the author’s portrait – gifts from different colleagues at various occasions.

## References/Literature:

- MICHEL – Stamp catalogues (different volumes and editions), Schwaneberger Verlag GmbH, München.  
 STOLICZKA, F. (1865): Fossile Bryozoen aus dem tertiären Grünsandsteine der Orakei-Bay bei Auckland. – Reise der Novara, Geol. Theil I, 2, Paläontologie, pp 89 – 158, pls. 17 – 20.  
 ZAPFE, H. (1971): Index Palaeontologicorum Austriae. – 140 p. In: ZAPFE, H. (ed.): Catalogus Fossilium Austriae, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Springer, Wien, New York.

## Bryozoan Bookstall



Winston, Judith and Peter Hayward. 2012. *The Marine Bryozoans of the Northeast Coast of the United States: Maine to Virginia*. Virginia Museum of Natural History, Memoir 11 ISBN 1-884549-34-9.

This is the first new guide to the identification and distribution of bryozoans of this region published in the last 100 years. The publication includes 114 species, with detailed descriptions and illustrations of each one. Twelve new or previously misidentified species are included, as well as one new genus. The guide is based on a multi-year NSF-sponsored survey that included new collections at more than a hundred localities and study of additional material from museum collections and the collections of other scientists working in the region.

This publication is available for purchase online with a select quantity available as free downloads from the museum's Web site. Museum publications are also available for purchase at the VMNH Store located inside the museum, as well as by calling the museum at 276-634-4141 ext. 4319.

Visit [www.vmnh.net](http://www.vmnh.net) for more information.

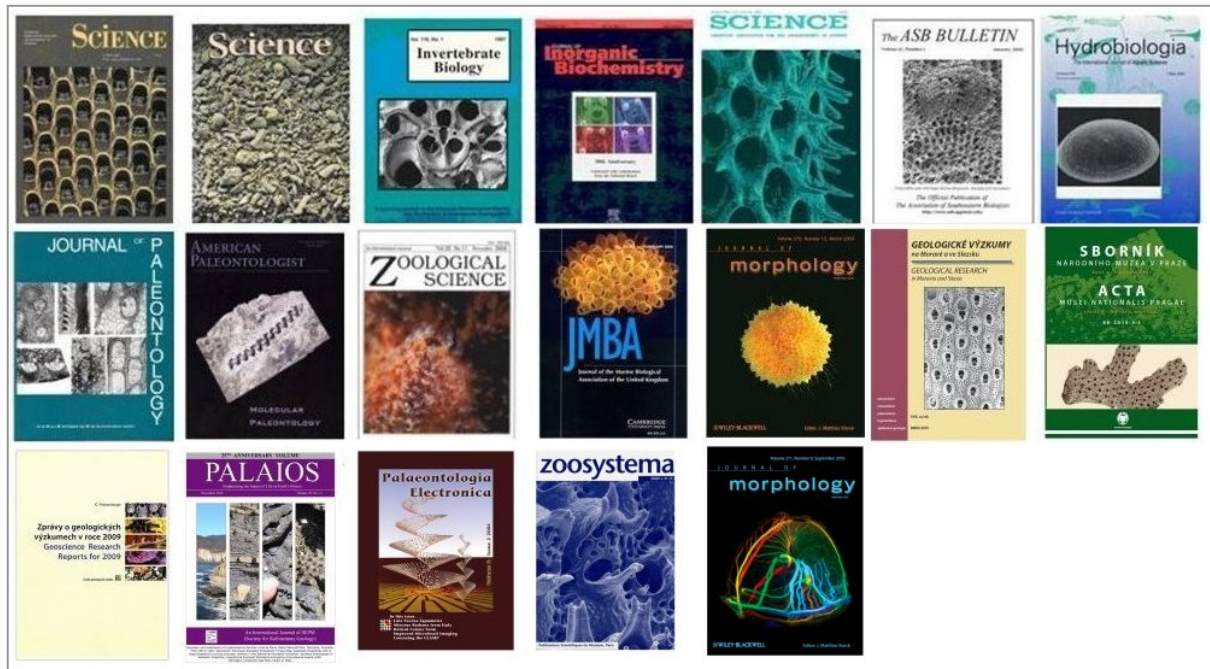
## Journal Cover



Caption. "Cover photograph of *Alcyonidium hirsutum* encrusting *Fucus serratus*, Falls of Lora, Loch Etive, Scotland, June 1998 by John S. Ryland."

Related paper. Ryland JS & Porter JS (2006). The identification, distribution and biology of encrusting species of *Alcyonidium* (Bryozoa: Ctenostomatida) around the coasts of Ireland. *Biology and Environment. Proc. R. Irish Acad.* 106B: 19-33.

Previously featured journal issues with bryozoans on the cover are shown below. We are running out of space here but the covers keep coming!





# Meetings and Conferences

## **Bryozoology**

16<sup>th</sup> IBA Conference  
10-15 June, 2013, Catania, Italy  
Host: Antonietta Rosso

BioSyst.EU 2013 Global Systematics!  
Including Symposium 16 on Evolution and Systematics of Colonial Organisms  
Vienna, 18-22 February 2013 (Abstract deadline 31 October 2012)  
<http://biosysteu.univie.ac.at/home/>

## **Paleontology**

American Geophysical Union  
2011 Fall Meeting  
3-7 December, 2012, San Francisco, CA.  
<http://www.agu.org/meetings/>

The Palaeontological Association  
56th Annual Meeting 2012  
16-18 December 2012, Dublin, Ireland  
[http://www.palass.org/modules.php?name=annual\\_meeting&page=30](http://www.palass.org/modules.php?name=annual_meeting&page=30)

Tenth North American Paleontological Convention  
Summer, 2013. (Venue not yet announced)

Geological Society of America Annual Meeting  
4-7 November 2012, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA  
<http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2012/>

## **Biology**

Aquatic Invasive Species, 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference,  
21-25 April 2013, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada  
[http://www.icaiss.org/html/info\\_intro.html](http://www.icaiss.org/html/info_intro.html)

2012 Deep-Sea Biology Symposium  
3-7 December, 2012. Wellington, New Zealand  
<http://www.confer.co.nz/dsbs2012/index.htm> .

7<sup>th</sup> Southern Connections Congress  
21-25 January 2013. Dunedin, New Zealand  
<http://www.otago.ac.nz/V11-southern-connection/>

## Recent Publications

The following list includes works either published since the previous issue of the *IBA Bulletin* or else missed by previous issues. As always, members are encouraged to support future compilations by continuing to send complete citations to the IBA secretary at any time. Reprints will be gratefully received by the IBA archivist, Mary Spencer Jones.

- Calder, Dale and Anita Brinckmann-Voss. 2011. Gustav Heinrich Kirchenpauer (1808-1887) of the City of Hamburg and his research on hydroids and bryozoans. *Zootaxa* 2742: 49-59.
- Ernst, A. & Carrera, M. (2012): Upper Ordovician (Sandbian) bryozoan fauna from Argentinean Precordillera. – *Journal of Paleontology*, **86** (5), 2012, p. 721–752.
- Ernst, A., May, A. & Marks, S. (2012): Bryozoans, corals, and microfacies of Lower Eifelian (Middle Devonian) limestones at Kierspe, Germany. - *Facies*, 58: 727–758.
- Hondt, J.-L. d' (2012).- TimesPrésence inattendue de quelques espèces de Bryozoaires à Tahiti (Polynésie française). *Bull. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux*, 2012, 147 (N.S.), 40 (2) : 121-128.
- Figuerola Blanca, Laura Núñez-Pons, Jennifer Vázquez, Sergi Taboada, Javier Cristobo, Manuel Ballesteros and Conxita Avila. 2012. Chemical Interactions in Antarctic Marine Benthic Ecosystems, *Marine Ecosystems*, Antonio Cruzado (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-51-0176-5, InTech, Available from: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/marine-ecosystems/chemical-interactions-in-antarctic-marine-benthic-ecosystems>
- Pachut, J. F. and R. L. Anstey. 2012. Rates of anagenetic evolution and selection intensity in Middle and Upper Ordovician species of the bryozoan genus *Peronopora*. *Paleobiology*, 38:403-423.
- Vieira LM, Winston JE, Fehlauer-Ale KH (2012) Nine New Species of *Bugula* Oken (Bryozoa: Cheilostomata) in Brazilian Shallow Waters. *PLoS ONE* 7(7):e40492. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040492

