

Ebridians

Ebrius = latin for “drunken”, refers to general appearance of moving ebridians

General Biology

- Biflagellate, with solid opaline bars, large nucleus
- Solid opaline rods act as inner support
- First thought to be larval radiolaria, some modern systematists place them as a class of dinoflagellates lacking chromatophores

Range:

- first appear in Paleocene
- Most abundant in Eocene, then gradually decrease in abundance.
- Rare in post-Miocene sed

Ecology/Paleoecology

- Characterize Marine or saline environments
- Eat diatoms