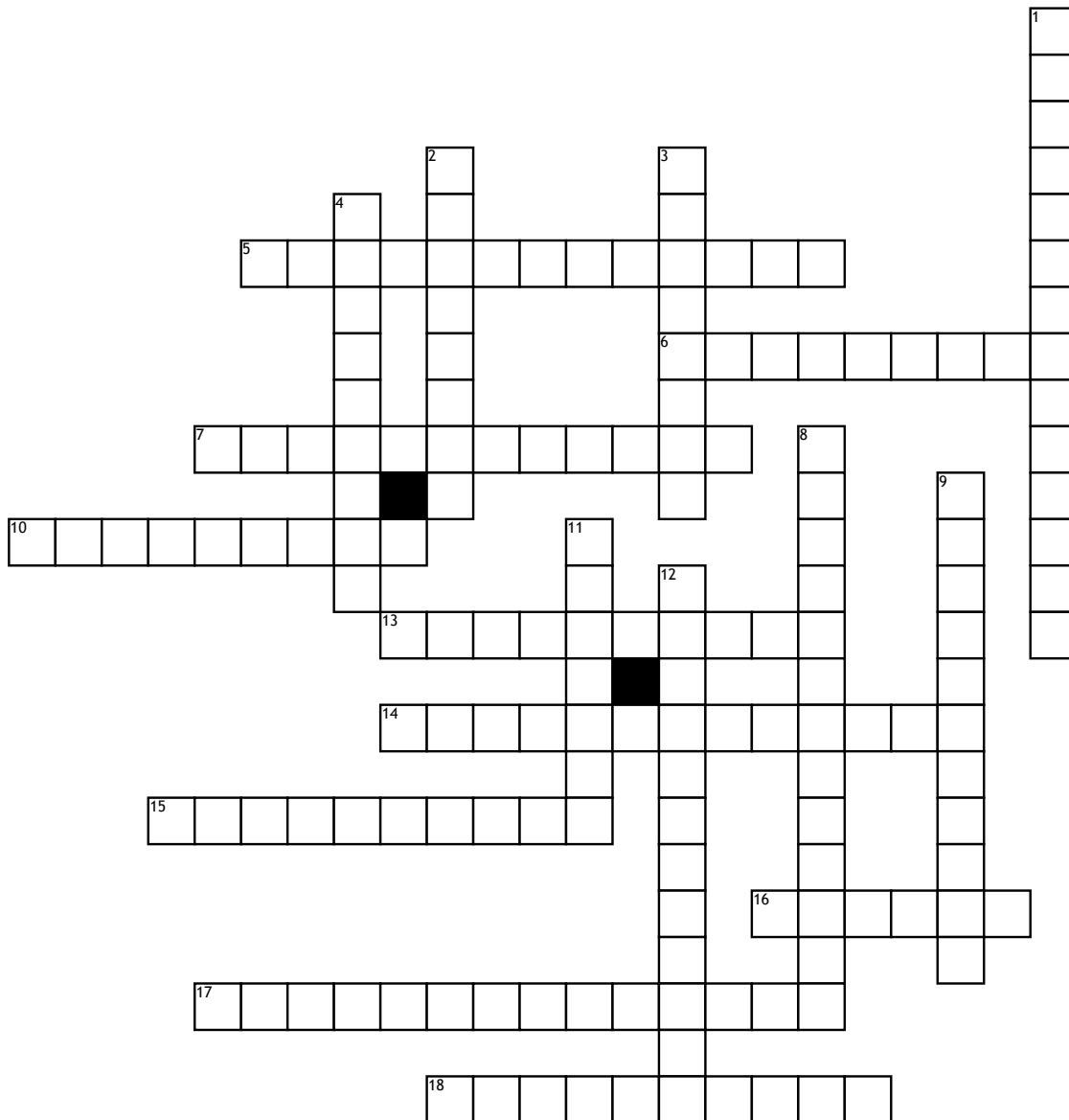


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Fossils 24-36



## Across

5. Each valve of the shell is convex in profile, and the hinge line between the valves is wide. Surface markings on the shell include prominent angular ridges and intervening linear depressions.

6. An extinct group of marine mollusc animals, last species died out during the Cretaceous-Paleogene extinction event.

7. wide flat shells that measure a couple of inches across (large for a brachiopod). Common in Cincinnati, Ohio area.

10. common name "honeycomb coral", characterized by polygonal closely packed corallites

13. Found in the Devonian (417-354 mya) rocks of New York and West Virginia. Fossil sponges range in size from 0.4 inches to more than 3 feet

14. Generally small, averaging 2.6 inches in diameter. Has a strong, ribbed shell, eventually died out 180 mya

15. Lived from the Carboniferous to the Permian, This was a branching bryozoan that lived as all of them did- sessile, benthic, and filter feeding.

16. The most diverse bivalve family in the Mesozoic era, almost disappeared completely by the end of the Cretaceous period.

17. The prominent beak of the pedicle valve usually overlaps that of the brachial valve, in order to allow the shell to open and close.

18. The shells are generally biconvex, with equal valves round in outline, and slightly longer than wide, very common in the fossil state from Cretaceous period (from 112.6-0.012 mya)

## Down

1. A genus of saucer-shaped Silurian fossil sponges

2. common name "Devil's Toenail", They are particularly common in many parts of Britain.

3. The very distinctive shell is characterized by its wrinkled ornamentation and fine linear markings, found as fossils in Ordovician to Lower Carboniferous sedimentary rocks

4. nickname-"walking stick rock", The genus lived worldwide throughout most of the Late Cretaceous.

8. Extinct brachiopods (lamp shells) commonly found as fossils in Ordovician to Lower Carboniferous sedimentary rocks (between 488 million and 318 million years old), characterized by its wrinkled ornamentation and fine linear markings.

9. morphology is variable, being able to grow into just about any shape. It lived in warm, shallow water reefs, Lived from the Miocene to the Pleistocene during the Neogene and Quaternary periods.

11. Extinct molluscan genus common in shallow-water marine deposits of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods (from about 200-65.5 mya), characterized by its very thick shell, which attained massive proportions.

12. Can be referred to as horn coral, was a solitary animal rather than a colonial form.