STATION #1

1. What is the genus of this specimen?
2. What portion of the organism is preserved in this specimen?
    a. Phragmocone
    b. Proostracum
    c. Guard
    d. Siphuncle
3. In what epoch was this organism most abundant?
    a. Oligocene
    b. Early Cretaceous
    c. Paleocene
    d. Late Jurassic
4. This is an example of the state fossil of what state?
    a. Maryland
    b. Delaware
    c. Washington
    d. Rhode Island
5. The purpose of this portion of the organism was which of the following?
    a. Buoyancy
    b. Protection
    c. A & B
    d. None of the Above

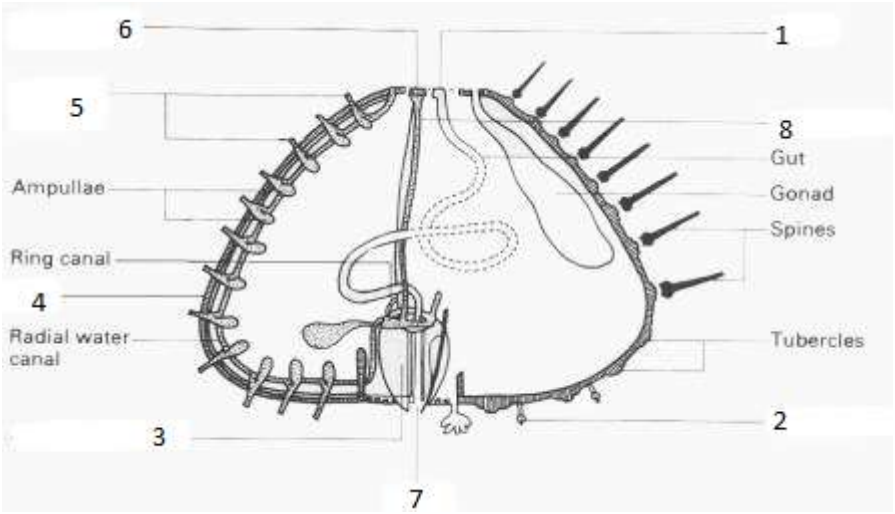
STATION #2

1. What is the genus of the specimen?
2. What are the rows of fenestrae thought to have been used for?
    a. It was used for digging.
    b. It was used to filter out food particles.
    c. It was used to stabilize the organism's position.
    d. It was used to kill prey.
3. Members of this phylum possessing these rows of fenestrae are said to be what?
    a. Trinucleoid
    b. Olenimorphs
    c. Pelagic
    d. Fenestrate
4. In comparison to the other body segments, the ____ of this organism is disproportionately large.
    a. Thorax
    b. Pleura
    c. Cephalon
    d. Abdomen

STATION #3

Fill in the blanks with the letters of the corresponding term.

A. Madreporite
B. Stone Canal
C. Anus
D. Mouth
E. Tube Feet
F. Test
G. Aristotle's Lantern
H. Pedicellaria



STATION #4

1. What is the common name of this specimen?
2. Which part of the organism is represented in the largest fossil in the specimen?
    a. Stem
    b. Holdfast
    c. Pinnule
    d. Calyx
3. To what period do the oldest examples of this organism date?
    a. Ordovician
    b. Cambrian
    c. Carboniferous
    d. Devonian
4. The scientific name of the class comes from the Greek for _____.
    a. Flower Shape
    b. Lily Form
    c. Shrub Like
    d. Feathered Arms

STATION #5

1. Identify the specimen in the photograph.
2. In 1856 the first specimen of this organism was recognised by who?
    a. Francis Turville-Petre
    b. William King
    c. Paul Mellars
    d. Johann Carl Fuhlrott
3. Approximately what was the average height of this organism?
    a. 1.2m
    b. 30cm
    c. 3.5m
    d. 1.6m
4. What is generally thought to have been the diet of the organism?
    a. Primarily Herbivorous
    b. Exclusively Herbivorous
    c. Primarily Carnivorous
    d. Insectivorous

STATION #6

1. What is the common name of the specimen?
2. Due to the lack of bone marrow, these creatures produce red blood cells primarily using what organ?
    a. Liver
    b. Spleen
    c. Kidney
    d. Heart
3. The skin of members of this class is covered by many small scales that stick out and result in protection and a reduce in drag. These small scales are called what?
    a. Ganoid Scales
    b. Cosmoid Scales
    c. Placoid Scales
    d. Cycloid Scales
4. This class of organisms first appeared in the fossil record during what period?
    a. Ordovician
    b. Carboniferous
    c. Permian
    d. Devonian

STATION #7

1. What is the genus of this specimen?
2. This is the state fossil of _____?
    a. New York
    b. Ohio
    c. Pennsylvania
    d. Wisconsin
3. In life the exoskeleton of this organism would have been composed of what?
    a. Calcium Phosphate
    b. Calcium Carbonate
    c. Chitin
    d. Silicon Dioxide
4. The phylum of this organism went extinct during which great extinction event?
    a. Late Devonian
    b. Cretaceous-Tertiary
    c. Permian-Triassic
    d. Triassic-Jurassic

STATION #8

1. What is the genus of the specimen in the picture?
2. Approximately what was the average length of a specimen of this genus?
    a. 12m
    b. 20m
    c. 9m
    d. 1m
3. This genus was first described by who in a part of what scientific rivalry?
    a. Edward Drinker Cope; The Discovery Race
    b. Edward Drinker Cope; The Bone Wars
    c. Othniel Charles Marsh; The Discovery Race
    d. Othniel Charles Marsh; The Bone Wars
4. The genus name of this organism means what?
    a. Meuse River Lizard
    b. Fish Lizard
    c. Roof Lizard
    d. Plate Armo

STATION #9

Okay… there is a shell in front of you, and on it there is an imprint of a shell.

1. You will notice that there is an impression of a shelled organism on the larger shell of the specimen to the left. The method by which this smaller shell was preserved is known as what?
    a. Adpression
    b. Endocast
    c. Bioimmuration
    d. Steinker
2. The red fossils in the middle are small trace fossils of burrows made by a variety of organsims. The study of trace fossils such as these is known as what?
    a. Ichnology
    b. Biogenology
    c. Paleopedology
    d. Palynology
3. The group of fossils to the right are all examples of the state fossil of which state?
    a. Maryland
    b. New Jersey
    c. Georgia
    d. California
4. "*Sedimentary layers are deposited in a time sequence, with the oldest on the bottom and the youngest on the top.*"

    This concept is known as what?
    a. Principle of Cross-Cutting Relationships
    b. The Law of Superposition
    c. Principle of Lateral Continuity
    d. Principle of Original Horizontality

STATION #10

1. Identify the phylum of this specimen.
2. To which other phylum are organisms of this group most closely related?
    a. Porifera
    b. Mollusca
    c. Cnidaria
    d. Bryozoa
3. This phylum reached greatest diversity in which era?
    a. Paleozoic Era
    b. Mesozoic Era
    c. Neoproterozoic Era
    d. Cenozoic Era
4. Which of the following organs are used by members of this phylum for absorption of oxygen?
    a. Pharynx
    b. Coelom
    c. Gills
    d. Lophophore