

Station 1

A



B



C



D



1. Which specimen does not belong? _____
2. Specimen B was first discovered and named by who? _____
3. What appendage of specimen A acted as a counterbalance? _____
4. The name of specimen D means "Speedy thief". What was the maximum speed of this creature (in mph)? _____
5. True or False: Specimen C was both bipedal and quadrupedal. _____

Station 2

A



B



C



D



6. The bulbous feature on specimen A's cephalon is called a _____.
7. The thorax of specimen D usually had how many segments? _____
8. Out of the three types of trilobite eyes, what kind of eyes does specimen C have? _____
9. The thorax of specimen A usually had how many segments? _____
10. True or False: Specimen B is the least common trilobite fossil In North America. _____

Station 3

A



B



C



D



11. Which specimen has the nickname of “Devil’s toenail?” _____

12. What is the temporal range of specimen D? _____

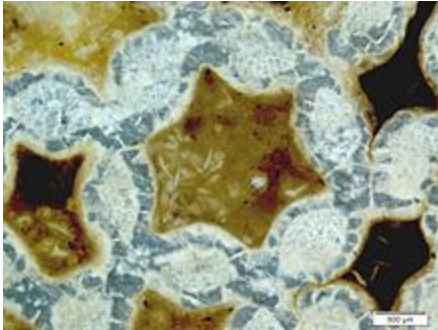
13. The name of specimen C is from the Latin word for a _____. .

14. All but one specimen is epifaunal. Which one is it? _____

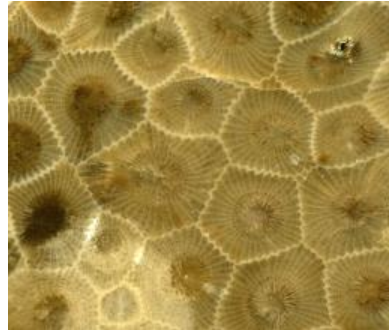
15. What does the term “epifaunal” mean?

Station 4

A



B



C



D



16. What is the glaciated form of specimen B called? _____

17. The glaciated form of specimen B is the state stone of which state?

18. What is the common name of specimen A? _____

19. How did specimen C get ahold of its' prey?

20. True or False: specimen D was a colony forming organism. _____

Station 5

A



B



21. What do these two specimens have in common?

22. All specimens of specimen A were discovered in what country?

23. Due to the characteristics of specimen B, specimen B was nicknamed

24. What time period was specimen B extant?

25. Could specimen A fly?

Station 6



26. What is this place called? _____

27. The oldest specimens found in this area is how many years old?

28. True or False: A human specimen has been discovered here. _____

29. Are these quarries still active? _____

30. The state fossil of California is associated with these quarries. What is it (common and scientific name)?

Station 7

A



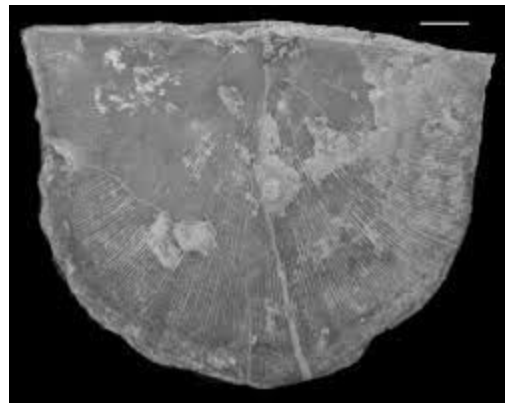
B



C



D



31. List the specimens from oldest to youngest. _____

32. Members of this phylum are called _____ because they resemble early Roman lamps.

33. The genus of specimen D is named after _____, a 19th century naturalist.

34. True or False: All but one specimen are suspension feeders. _____

35. What order is specimen C in? _____

Station 8



36. What are these? _____

37. How are these produced?

38. Why are these structures important to scientists?

39. What is this structures' significance to the atmosphere?

40. The first record of these structures began _____ years ago.

Station 9

A



B



C



41. List the specimens from oldest to youngest. _____

42. Did specimen A and specimen C coexist? _____

43. True or False: Specimen A could unhinge its jaw, like a snake. _____

44. What is the temporal range of specimen C? _____

45. Who discovered specimen B first? _____

Station 10

Identify the genus of each specimen.



46. _____



47. _____



48. _____



49. _____



50. _____



51. _____



52. _____



53. _____



54. _____



55. _____



56. _____



57. _____



58. _____



59. _____



60. _____

Station 11

A



B



C



61. What was the bite force of specimen A at the tip? _____ N
62. Identify the Order of specimen C. _____
63. What was the average length of specimen C? _____
64. Name a close relative of specimen B. _____
65. True or False: Specimen A was cannibalistic. _____

Station 12

Identify the mode of preservation and a brief synopsis of how it was preserved.



66. Mode of Preservation: _____

Synopsis: _____



67. Mode of Preservation: _____

Synopsis: _____



68. Mode of Preservation: _____

Synopsis: _____

Station 12 (continued)



69. Mode of Preservation: _____

Synopsis: _____



70. Mode of Preservation: _____

Synopsis: _____

Station 13

A



B



71. Identify specimen A and B. _____

72. What is the temporal range of specimen A? _____

73. Specimen B used _____ to reproduce instead of seeds.

74. What country is specimen A native to? _____

75. Specimen A could reach heights up to _____ feet.

Station 14

Define the following terms:

76. Bilateral Symmetry - _____

77. Gymnosperms - _____

78. Radial Symmetry - _____

79. Sessile - _____

80. Dike - _____

Station 15



81. Identify the order of this specimen. _____
82. This is the state fossil of which state? _____
83. Name the closest modern relative of this specimen. _____
84. What is the temporal range of this specimen? _____
85. The largest of these specimens reached _____ in length.

Station 16



86. How many species of this specimen are there? _____

87. About how many specimens have been recovered? _____

88. True or False: This is the most abundant fossil in the La Brea Tar Pits.

89. This genus was described by _____, a Danish naturalist.

90. What is the temporal range of this specimen? _____

Station 17

A



B



91. Identify each sedimentary rock. _____

92. What preserved organisms are usually in sample A? List two. _____

93. Describe the formation of sample B. _____

94. What is the sedimentary classification of sample B? _____

95. The term for sample A comes from the Spanish word for _____ and

_____.

Station 18



96. How did this specimen thermoregulate? _____
97. Identify the family of this specimen. _____
98. Fossils attributed to this specimen were first studied by American paleontologist _____ in the 1870s.
99. How many species are there of this genus? _____
100. True or False: This specimen has a diapsid skull type.