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| 1. <i>Cryptolithus</i> |
| 2. <i>Leptaena</i> |
| 3. <i>Mucrospirifer</i> |
| 4. <i>Coelophysis</i> |
| 5. <i>Belemnitella</i> |
| 6. <i>Rhombopora</i> |
| 7. F |
| 8. Butterfly Shells |
| 9. Ordovician |
| 10. Guard |
| 11. Ghost Ranch, New Mexico |
| 12. O |
| 13. <i>Iguanodon</i> |
| 14. <i>Hexagonaria</i> |
| 15. <i>Lingula</i> |
| 16. <i>Gryphaea</i> |
| 17. <i>Dunkleosteus</i> |
| 18. Crinoids |
| 19. <i>Annularia</i> |
| 20. <i>Nummulites</i> |
| 21. C, F |
| 22. D |
| 23. Placed it on the Iguanodon's nose |
| 24. Horsetails |
| 25. Devonian |
| 26. Michigan |
| 27. <i>Calamites</i> |
| 28. <i>Allosaurus</i> |
| 29. <i>Parasaurolophus</i> |
| 30. <i>Hydnoceras</i> |
| 31. <i>Dactylioceras</i> |
| 32. <i>Lystrosaurus</i> |
| 33. <i>Acer</i> |
| 34. <i>Pholadomya</i> |
| 35. Mosasaur |
| 36. A, B |
| 37. After the Permian extinction, <i>Lystrosaurus</i> dominated Pangaea, so much so that 95% of all land vertebrates were <i>Lystrosaurus</i> |
| 38. Sound amplification, or thermoregulation |
| 39. Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden |
| 40. Cretaceous |
| 41. Opal |
| 42. F |
| 43. <i>Turritella</i> |
| 44. <i>Basilosaurus</i> |
| 45. <i>Platystrophia</i> |

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| 46. <i>Ginkgo</i> |
| 47. <i>Mammuthus</i> |
| 48. <i>Platyceras</i> |
| 49. <i>Bothriolepis</i> |
| 50. <i>Phacops</i> |
| 51. Schizochroal |
| 52. Wrangel Island |
| 53. It is abundant across a wide swath of geologic time- so it's presence cannot determine how old a rock layer is. |
| 54. 12-20 M |
| 55. Antiarchi |
| 56. The shape of the shell is like a turret. |
| 57. <i>Elrathia</i> |
| 58. <i>Rafinesquina</i> |
| 59. <i>Archaeopteryx</i> |
| 60. <i>Baculites</i> |
| 61. <i>Plateosaurus</i> |
| 62. <i>Isotelus</i> |
| 63. <i>Dimetrodon</i> |
| 64. <i>Juresania</i> |
| 65. Ancient Wing |
| 66. Thermoregulation |
| 67. Triassic |
| 68. Lophophore |
| 69. Pygidium |
| 70. G |
| 71. Panthalassa |
| 72. Pangaea |
| 73. Tethys Sea |
| 74. Any time between Permian and Jurassic is acceptable |
| 75. Cambrian |
| 76. Operculum |
| 77. An informal competition amongst paleontologists to discover the largest number of species. Othniel Charles Marsh and Edward Drinker Cope. |
| 78. 96% |
| 79. An insect becomes trapped in tree sap, that eventually hardens. |
| 80. Devonian |
| 81. Must be found during a limited time frame, and it must be abundant within that frame. |
| 82. Carboniferous |
| 83. Because beyond 50,000 years, there is simply not enough carbon atoms in a fossil or body to make a judgement on how long it has been dead. |
| 84. Articulate brachiopods toothed hinges, while inarticulate brachiopods have untoothed hinges |
| 85. <i>Hexagonaria</i> |