

A. Gastropod

- 1 Suture
- 2 Aperture
- 3 Spire
- 4 Body Whorl

B. Clam

- 5 Anterior adductor muscle
- 6 Beak
- 7 Tooth
- 8 Posterior adductor muscle
- 9 Palial sinus
- 10 Palial line

C. Trilobite

- 11 Pleural lobe
- 12 Axis
- 13 Pleural lobe
- 14 Cephalon
- 15 Thorax
- 16 Pygidium

D. Oyster

Oyster suspension feeder

E. Scallop

Swimming scallop
Pecten

F. Clam

Burrowed Venus clam
siphon suspension feeder

G. Brachiopod

- 17 Pedicle
- 18 Adductor muscle closed
- 19 Diductor muscle opened
- 20 Pedicle valve
- 21 Lophophore
- 22 Brachial valve

H. Brachiopod

- 23 Brachial valve
- 24 Pedicle valve
- 25 Pedicle

I. Trilobite Cryptolithus

- 26 Glabella
- 27 Genal spine

J. Free Cheek

K. Archimedes

- 28 Zoarium
- 29 Axis

L. Graptolite

- 30 Nema
- 31 Sricula
- 32 Stipe
- 33 Rhabdosome
- 34 Thecae

M. Deep burrowing

Echinoid

N. Saurischian

- 35 Ischium
- 36 Ilium
- 37 Pubis

O. Ornithischian

- 38 Ilium
- 39 Ischium
- 40 Pubis

P. Crinoid

- 41 Calyx
- 42 Column
- 43 Mouth
- 44 Arm
- 45 Pinnule

Q.

46 Erosion and subsequent deposition mixed fossils of different ages:

Pecten (Eocene ~ R);

Cassiope (Cretaceous);

Crinoid (Ordovician ~ R);

Rugosa (Ordovician ~ Permian)

Mucrospirifer (Devonian);

Phacopida (Ordovician ~ Devonian)

R.

47 Trilobites have segmented exoskeletons.

Crinoids have skeletons made of individual plates. The hard parts often come apart after death.

Trilobites molted their exoskeleton in order to grow. Shed exoskeletons increased the fossilization of trilobite remains.