

Paleo Kit for HGMS Show

by Neal Immega

Number	Description
46	<p>Kingdom Plantae, Gymnosperm Conifer, Petrified Wood. Look at this with a hand lens, and you will see the very small cells. The wood has been mineralized—all the pore spaces filled with silica. Commonly this is called Petrified Wood. Miocene age. Jasper, TX.</p>
43	<p>Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Porifera, Family Calcispongia. Sponge, Genus <i>Wewokella</i>. The sponge uses calcite rods called spicules to hold its shape, and you can see these on the surface of the sponge. Pennsylvanian Age, Mineral Wells, TX.</p>
45	<p>Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Cnidaria, anthrozoa. Coral, horn. Genus <i>Caninia</i> These corals originally had a horn shape but have been broken into pieces by wave action. Massive reefs of these corals are found near Lake Bridgeport, TX. The identifying feature is the radial lines (septa) that run from the center outward. Pennsylvanian age, Lake Brownwood, TX.</p>
60	<p>Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Brachiopoda Brachiopod Brachiopods are symmetrical across the two valves (unlike clams which are symmetrical between the two valves). Look closely at the pointy end (beak), and you will see a hole where an anchoring muscle comes out. Silurian age, Decatur, TN.</p>
67	<p>Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Bryozoa Bryozoa, various genera. Bryozoa are a colony of animals. Each dot is an opening where an animal lived. Pennsylvanian age, Lake Brownwood, TX.</p>
11	<p>Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Echinodermata Crinoid stem fragment. The stem is what connects the body to the sea bottom. Vast quantities of these stems are found in the Paleozoic. Pennsylvania age, Lake Brownwood, TX.</p>
21	<p>Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Echinodermata, class Echinodea. Micraster, sea urchin. This animal burrows through sediment, collecting food with its feet which are powered by a hydraulic pump. Commonly preserved because it is composed of calcite. Cretaceous Age, Lometa, TX.</p>
20	<p>Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Mollusca, Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonitida Ammonite various genera, squid. The complete animal is a spiral. What you have is a piece of it. Present in huge numbers in the Cretaceous. Cretaceous age, Lake Texoma, TX.</p>

- 30 Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Mollusca, Class Gastropoda
Snail, *Tranennella*.
Snails have aragonite shells and often dissolve in ground water. These look perfect, possibly because they are so young, being Pleistocene in age. West Palm Beach, FL.
- 25 Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Mollusca, Class Bivalvia
Oyster, *Texigryphea*, common name is Devil's Toenail.
Oysters are atypical bivalves because they do not have symmetrical shells, but rather attach to the bottom on their left side. Cretaceous age, Lometa, TX.
- 33 Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata.
Shark tooth.
Sharks shed their teeth about every three weeks, and vast quantities are found particularly in Morocco and Florida. Shark teeth are difficult to identify down to Genera/Species because each tooth in the jaw has a different shape. Miocene age, Morocco.
- 34 Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata.
Ray tooth.
The ridged side is the root of the tooth, and the other side does the crushing.
Miocene age, Morocco.
- 38 Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata.
Turtle shell.
The shell is real bone. The spongy area is the marrow cavity where red blood cells are made.
Pleistocene age, Florida.