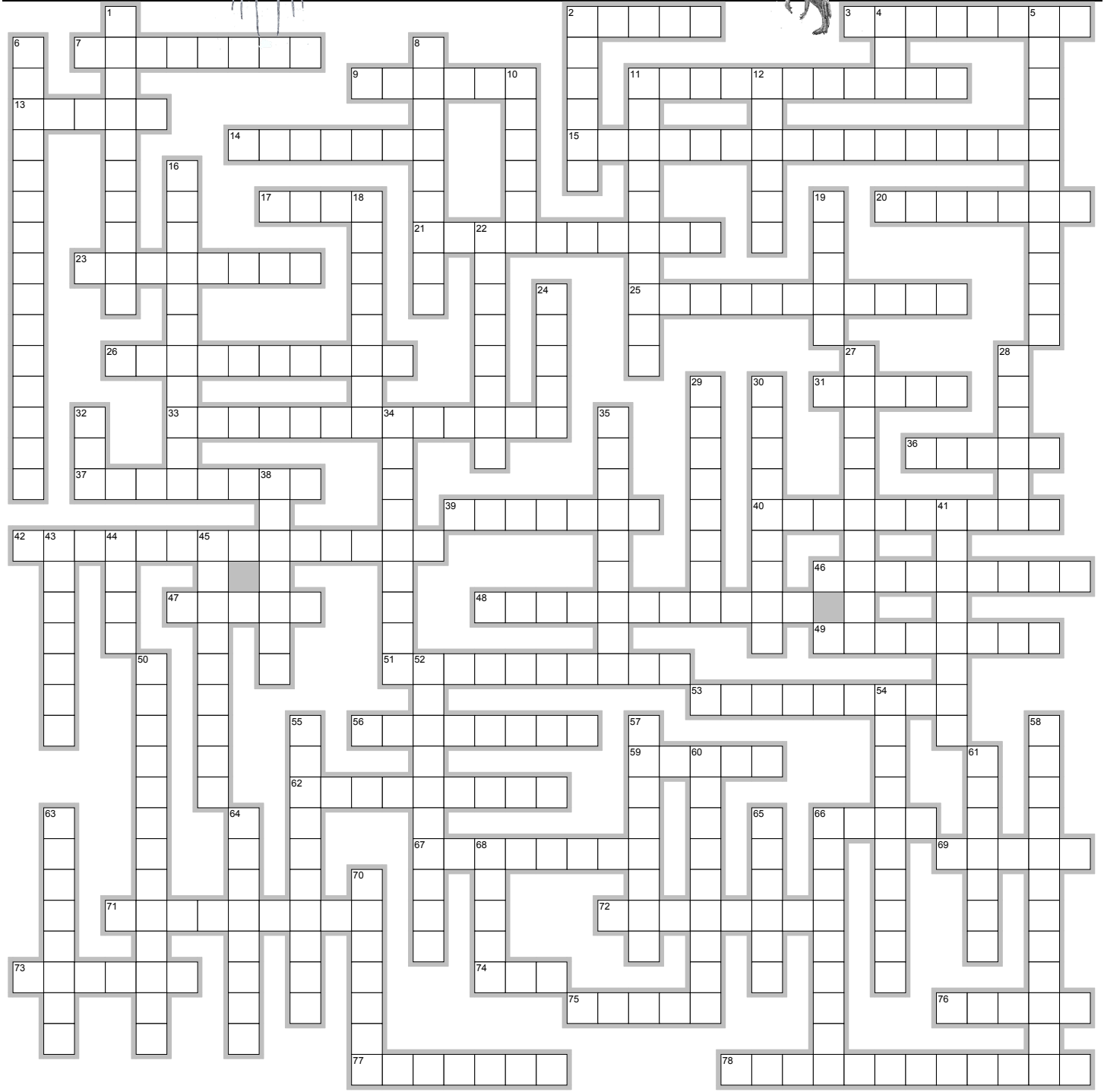
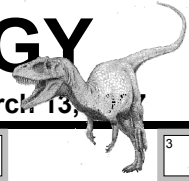


PALEONTOLOGY



Created with EclipseCrossword — www.eclipsecrossword.com

Across

- 2. A taxonomic category in Linnaean biological classification. Subdivision of a family consisting of similar Grouping.
- 3. The land plant Group Tracheophyta which have specialized tissues (xylem and phloem) for conducting fluid through the stem.
- 7. Linage of giant horsetails which belonged to the Sphenopsida Group that also includes smaller plants.
- 9. Group of single-celled algae that live in both marine and fresh-water environments.
- 11. The sixth of the seven epochs of the Cenozoic; it lasted from 1.8 million to 11500 years ago.
- 13. A case covering or sheath such as the pollen sac of an anther the spore case of a moss or the outer covering of the pupa of certain insects.
- 14. The second of the two periods of the Cenozoic Era; it lasted from 33.9 to the present.
- 15. (2 words) The tendency for certain gases such as carbon dioxide and methane to trap heat at the Earth's surface by reducing outgoing long-wave radiation.
- 17. A plant that lacks woody tissue.

20. The largest taxonomic category in traditional Linnaean biological classification.
21. An extinct Group of artiodactyl mammals from the Eocene and Oligocene.
23. Common name for members of the Dipnoi subdivision of Choanichthyes fishes that date back to the Devonian.
25. Mammalia Order which includes cattle swine and deer. They typically have an even number of toes on the feet.
26. Phylum of marine invertebrate animals that are sessile bivalved organisms but are more closely related to the colonial Bryozoa than the bivalved mollusks.
31. Group of prosimian primate mammals that are currently restricted to Madagascar.
33. (3 words) The class Actinopterygii.
36. The angiosperm family Cyperaceae.
37. Subphylum of jawless fish-like vertebrates.
39. One of two classes of flowering plants characterized by one primary embryonic leaf parallel veins vascular bundles scattered throughout ground tissue petals in multiples of three one pore or slit in pollen grains and fibrous roots.
40. The second of six periods constituting the Paleozoic Era from about 490 to 439 million years ago.
42. (2 words) An extensive block of igneous rock located between Britain and Greenland - part of the continental connection between Europe and North America in the early Cenozoic before formation of the North Atlantic by rifting.
46. The mammalian Order which has Group of mostly herbivorous primitive mammals common in Paleocene and Eocene faunas.
47. A taxonomic category in Linnaean biological classification. A subdivision of Phylum consisting of Grouping of similar orders or subclasses.
48. Triassic-Jurassic herbivorous synapsids. These small to medium-sized animals were highly specialized and mammal-like.
49. an extinct Group of hoofed herbivorous mammals found exclusively in North America from the Eocene to the Miocene.
51. Common name for organisms that are characterized by bodies showing radial symmetry (usually in fives) and the presence of tube feet in most forms.
53. (two words) the land plant Group Spermatophyta.
56. Mammalia Order, one of two common Groups of carnivorous mammals in the Paleocene and Eocene.
59. A taxonomic category in Linnaean biological classification. A subdivision of a class consisting of Grouping of similar families.
62. the crustacean class which have a shrimp-like body in a bivalved shell.
66. The vertebrate class Aves.
67. Common name for organisms typified by sea urchins. Most have a rounded form with five-fold radial symmetry.
69. The living organisms of a time and place.
71. Major Group of reptiles that includes the extinct pterosaurs and dinosaurs as well as living birds and crocodiles and their extinct relatives.
72. Any hoofed mammal.
73. Permian reptiles related to the sail-backed pelycosaurs. They were herbivorous and ranged in size from 1 to 6 meters long.
74. The largest division of geologic time.
75. Any plant of the angiosperm family Gramineae. An important component of the late Cenozoic and living flora in many parts of the world.
76. The set of resources and manner of using them of a given species.
77. The subclass of reptiles that includes lizards and snakes.
78. Bony fish
5. Extinct order of fish called placoderms that were characterized by bony fins.
6. Ray-finned fish
8. The first of the two periods of the Cenozoic Era; it lasted from 65.5 to 33.9 million years ago.
10. Existing in or produced by the sea.
11. Large marine diapsid reptiles from the Mesozoic.
12. Phylum Porifera which are multicellular colonial aquatic invertebrates.
16. Large quadrupedal armored ornithischians with bony plates and spikes.
18. Tiny colonial animals that generally build stony skeletons of calcium carbonate, superficially similar to coral.
19. General term for aquatic plants that lack seeds and vascular tissue. They are taxonomically and ecologically diverse.
22. The first of the three periods of the Mesozoic Era; it lasted from 252-200 million years ago.
24. The fourth largest division of the geologic time scale subdivision of a period.
27. Group of Permian synapsid vertebrates.
28. The supercontinent that included all the modern continental masses.
29. Extinct Group that had stalks were sessile and fed on particles suspended in the water column.
30. The first of the seven epochs of the Cenozoic Era; it lasted from 65.5 to 55.8 million years ago.
32. The second largest division of the geologic time scale subdivision of an eon.
34. An organism with cells that have a membrane-bounded nucleus and organelles such as mitochondria and plastids.
35. The spore-bearing vascular plant Group
38. Subclass of reptiles whose skulls lack openings in the temporal region behind the eyes. Turtles are the only living Group.
41. Phylum which includes all organisms with a notochord at some stage in their development.
43. The unit of geologic time 2.5 - 4.0 billion years ago during which the first terrestrial rocks formed.
44. A ridge or mound-like structure usually of calcium carbonate built by the accumulation of skeletons of sessile marine organisms dominantly corals in the present day.
45. The geologic Era between the Precambrian and Mesozoic Eras roughly 543-252 million years ago.
50. (2 words) A term used to describe a warming event that raises Earth's average temperature and causes an associated climate change.
52. The third and final period of the Mesozoic Era; it lasted from 146 to 65.5 million years ago.
54. Suborder which includes Old and New World monkeys apes and humans. They are characterized by binocular vision large brains and high manual dexterity.
55. Group of oyster-like large bivalved mollusks abundant during the Jurassic and Cretaceous.
57. Group of worm-like vertebrate organisms common from the Ordovician to the Triassic.
58. One of the two lineages that make up the Dinosauria. They includes five major lineages: Ornithomimidae Stegosauria Ankylosauria Pachycephalosauria and Ceratopsia.
60. The first set of teeth which are replaced during growth by permanent teeth.milk teeth baby teeth
61. No longer living anywhere.
63. A member of the archosaur class. Translated in 1842 by its originator Sir Richard Owen means fearfully-great lizard.
64. The geologic era that spans the length of time between the Paleozoic and Cenozoic eras roughly 252-65.5 million years ago. It comprises three periods: the Triassic Jurassic and Cretaceous periods.
65. Describes a species that is still living not extinct.
66. Squid-like cephalopods that evolved in the Carboniferous and lived through the Mesozoic.
68. The perissodactyl ungulate family Equidae.
70. The common name for any echinoderm including sea lilies feather stars etc.

Down

1. Composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃).
2. A woody deciduous seed plant with distinctive fan-shaped leaves.
4. Species of the family Pongidae. Includes gibbons orangutans gorillas chimpanzees and humans.