

# APPENDIX A

**Algae**

*Girvanella* (x 1) "cocktail-onion";  
concentric layering, small, abundant.



**Stromatoporoid**

*Stromatocentrum rugosum* (x 1/10)  
irregular, sub-concentric masses to 30 cm across  
(looks as though a cow just went by)



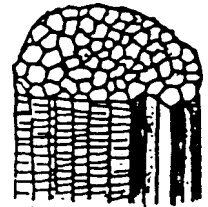
**Corals (Coelenterates)**

*Lambeophyllum profundum* (x 1)  
oldest genus of solitary coral in geologic  
record; shaped like ice-cream cone; presumably  
lived in shallow photic zone with algae.



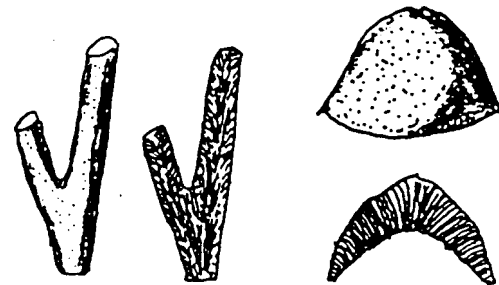
top side

*Foerstephyllum wissleri* (x 1)  
honeycomb variety of colonial coral: presumably lived  
in shallow photic zone with algae: this species named  
after Professor Benjamin Wissler, Middlebury College.  
Sketch shows top (honeycomb) and side (columns;  
cut-away columns with interior tabulae).



**Bryozoans (x 2, x 1)**

Colonial coral-like animals with microscopic  
tubes for each individual; surface has tiny  
pin-hole apertures, visible with hand lens:  
interior has hair-like fibers. Bryozoans are  
filter feeders, needing clear water.



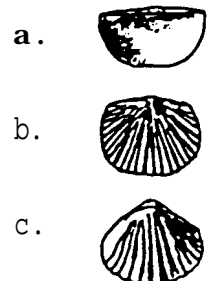
(shape and cross-section)

"stick"

Prasopora

**Brachiopods (2 shells) (x 1, 1/2)**

Varieties are wide or narrow-hinged smooth or  
marked with radiating lines or ribs; some show  
concentric growth lines. Diverse assemblage of  
brachiopods indicates open marine conditions;

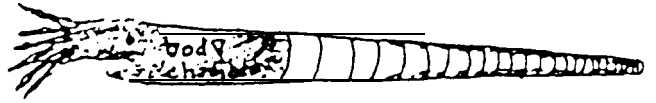


a. *Sowerbyella*;      b. orthid;      c. rhynchonellid

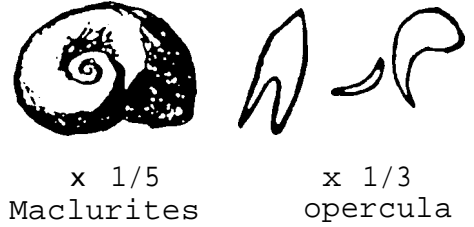
FIGURE 5A. Fossils of the Crown Point, New York, Section.

Baldwin, B., and C. J. Mehrtens 1985, The Crown Point  
section, New York: Vermont Geological Society, Vermont  
Geology, v. 4, Field Trip Guide D, p. D1-D14.

Nautiloids (x 1/5, 1/10)  
 Belong to Mollusca, Cephalopoda.  
 Related to squids; swimmers,  
 predators. Chambers behind body  
 chamber are preserved.



Gastropods (Mollusca; snails)  
 Maclurites is flat-coiled; probably grazed  
 on algae in very shallow water. Its  
 operculum is a thick-walled "hand"-shaped  
 lid. Many snails have moderate to high  
 spires (coils).



x 1  
 Lophospira

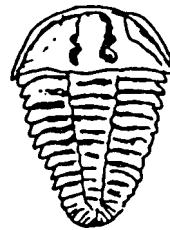


x 1  
 Hormotoma

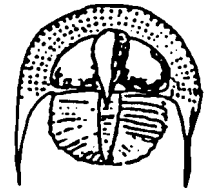


x 1/2  
 Lecanospira

Trilobites (x 1)  
 Belong to Arthropoda. Like locusts,  
 they molted, so one animal could  
 leave many exoskeleton fragments.  
 The cephalon (head region) is most  
 important part for identification.



Flexicalymene



Cryptolithus

Pelmatozoans (x 1/2)  
 Belong to Echinodermata. Pelmatozoan stem  
 (of crinoid, cystoid etc.) comes apart  
 in the sediment, leaving disks with round  
 or star-shaped holes; cup with the living  
 chamber seldom found here. Echinoderms  
 live only in water of normal salinity.

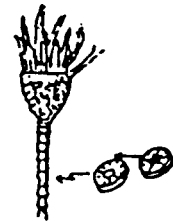


FIGURE 5B. Fossils of the Crown Point, New York, Section.