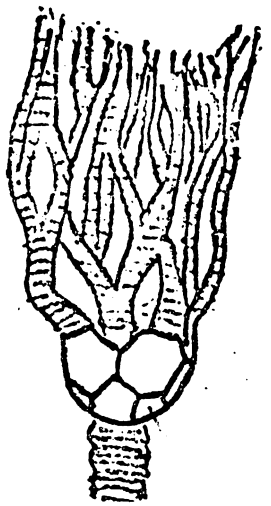
M.A.P.S. DIGEST

Volume 2 Number 6 April 1979

Official Publication of the
Mid-America Paleontology Society



CYATHOCRINITES

National Fossil Exposition

Tanner Hall
Western Illinois University
MACOMB, IL

M.A.P.S.

MARCH 31, 1979
9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

APRIL 1, 1979
9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m.

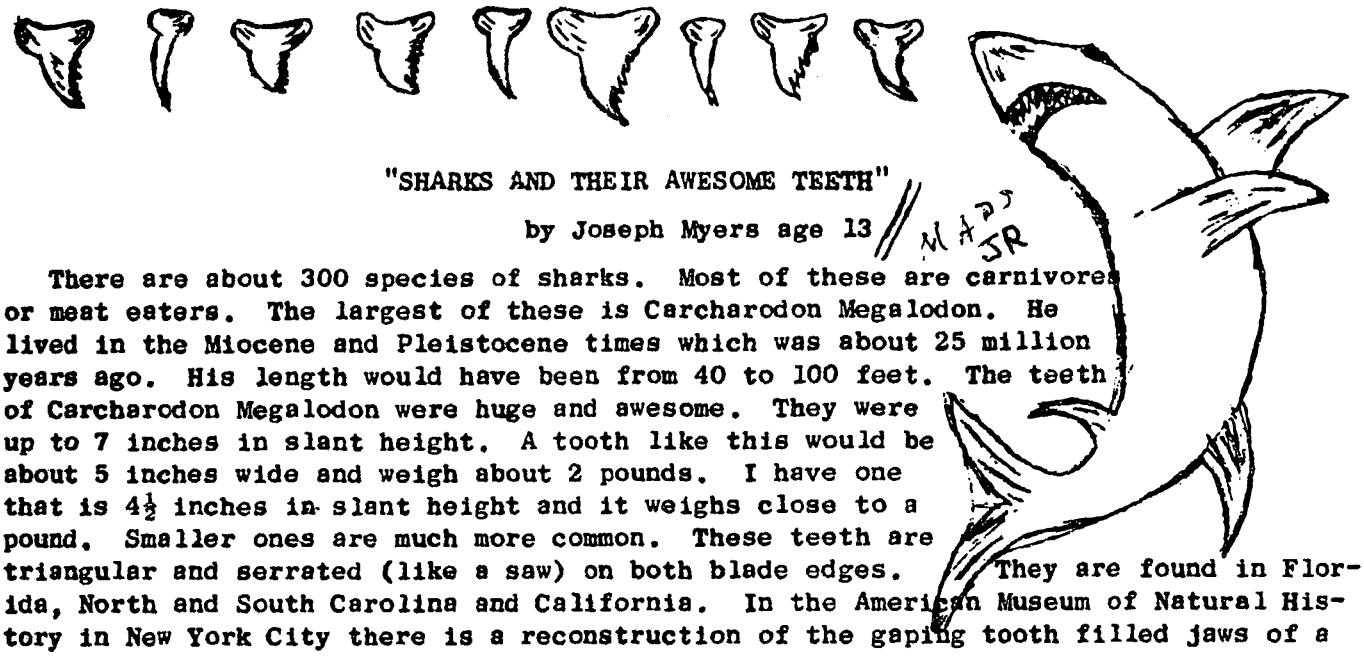
HOSTS: Mid America Paleontology Society (Maps)
Eastern Missouri Society of Paleo.
Earth Science Club of N. IL (Esconi)

Are you all ready to go ? Swapping material all packed ? Display specimans all labeled ? Display case all shined up ? Then pack your bag, your car or your camper, and head for Macomb, Illinois.

There will be lots to do that weekend: display some of your "prize" specimans; trade for some of the things that you have wanted to complete that suite or that special display; buy a few items if they are not available thru trading; and meet your MAPS fellow-members, the society officers, and the new friends you have made thru the mail since joining MAPS.

We hear that collectors will be coming to Macomb from as far away as Florida and California and all the points between. This should be a GOOD weekend !

"A LOVE OF FOSSILS BRINGS US TOGETHER"



"SHARKS AND THEIR AWESOME TEETH"

by Joseph Myers age 13 // MAPS JR

There are about 300 species of sharks. Most of these are carnivores or meat eaters. The largest of these is Carcharodon Megalodon. He lived in the Miocene and Pleistocene times which was about 25 million years ago. His length would have been from 40 to 100 feet. The teeth of Carcharodon Megalodon were huge and awesome. They were up to 7 inches in slant height. A tooth like this would be about 5 inches wide and weigh about 2 pounds. I have one that is 4½ inches in slant height and it weighs close to a pound. Smaller ones are much more common. These teeth are triangular and serrated (like a saw) on both blade edges. They are found in Florida, North and South Carolina and California. In the American Museum of Natural History in New York City there is a reconstruction of the gaping tooth filled jaws of a giant shark. An average size man could stand up between the jaws.

The "Great White" (Carcharodon Carcharias) living today is of this species. Carcharodon Carcharias is called "the man eater" and he reigns supreme. He has no natural enemies, only man. This is the shark in the movies "Jaws" and "Jaws 2", or rather the dummy shark in the movies represented Carcharodon Carcharias. It has poor vision and is not very bright and will eat almost anything including other sharks, tin cans and of course, people. Among the things found in the bellies of some sharks besides fish are shoes, license plates, a roll of tar paper, a ladies hand bag, a cat, a chicken and in a shark killed in the 19th century was found a suit of armor.

Sharks have ruled the seas for more than 300 million years. They have changed very little in all the passing eons. Fossils of sharks is mainly the teeth. This is because sharks have no bones, only cartilage. Cartilage does not usually fossilize. It decays like all the other soft parts which leaves only the hard teeth. There are so many shark's teeth to be found because sharks loose their teeth easily when biting into hard objects and they have back up rows of new teeth which moves down to replace a lost one. They have as many as 6 to 7 rows of teeth in their mouth. The teeth of a 10 foot 4 inch lemon shark were counted and there were over 400 teeth in his mouth. I have a shark's jaw with 6 rows of teeth and in the front row there is a loose one and a tooth in the next row is already slightly extending foreward to replace it.

All sharks are not "man eaters." The large whale sharks and basking sharks may grow to 50 feet and weigh several tons. They feed on micro-algae and small organisms that are strained from the sea water through his gill rakers. Most sharks are drab brey or brown. The blue shark (Prionace glauco) has a bright blue back and a snow white belly. The great white is grey on top and white on the belly. They have no scales but a tough sand paper-like skin.

These fearsome creatures may be found in all the seas except in Antarctic waters. Even the Artic waters have sharks. These are the "sleeper" or "Greenland" shark. They are harmless. Sharks are also found in some rivers. There are some inland species but marine sharks have been known to travel far upstream into inland rivers. This has been in Africa, Asia, Australia and other foreign countries.

The normal diet of most sharks is living animals. Some may turn scavenger. They travel alone or in groups. They are guided to their food by sound, scent, sight, vibrations and electrical impulses. Any movement such as paddling, kicking or splashing will attract the sharks due to the vibration carried through the water. This is the reason there are so many attacks on swimmers at the beaches. Sharks sense of smell is very keen and blood from man or animal excites and attracts them from ½ mile away. They can hear sounds from a mile away.

continued on next page

The upper jaw of a shark is immovable and the lower jaw provides the biting action but it is not true that a shark must turn on its side or back in order to bite. They sometimes do this but they do not have to. Ordinary fish lay eggs but sharks give birth to their babies like an animal. They may have anywhere from 6 to 60 babies at one time. Sharks are immune from disease. Scientists are studying the primative antibodies of the sharks in hopes of helping man.

Hunting for fossil shark's teeth is fun. I found a shark's tooth embeded in limestone in south western Wisconsin. This proves the area was once an ancient sea. In the summer of 1978 we went to Florida where my brother was stationed aboard the U. S. Santa Barbara. We all hunted shark's teeth on the beach near Jacksonville. We weren't having much luck as it was the wrong time of day. We were told to try the dredging dump on the St. John's River and here we had much better luck. A lady told us that some years earlier she sat in one spot and gathered 100 teeth in one hour. It is not as easy now. It took 5 of us 2½ hours to find 70 teeth. We went back to the beach later when the tide went out and we found teeth. It takes a while to train your eyes to see them.

According to a book "Fossil Shark Teeth of Florida", the Bone Valley Phosphate Mines in Brewster, Florida and canals, river bottoms and in and along drainage ditches throughout Florida are good places to hunt fossil shark teeth. The beach at Venice is probable the best place to hunt. Our friends Mr. and Mrs. Henry Young, live in Florida and go to Venice often and most of the time they find a lot of teeth. It is best to hunt on the beach after a big wind storm. Calvert Cliffs in Maryland is another good place to hunt.

You don't need many tools to hunt shark's teeth. Just a sand shovel and a plastic bucket, box or jar to put the teeth in. The fossil teeth are usually black unless the tooth was in the sun a long time. It may be bleached to a dull white. A new tooth is shiny and white. There are a lot of different shapes and sizes of teeth. Some long, thin and sharp like a dagger, some short and fat, some smooth and some with serrated edges. They may be concave or convex or they may be straight. They may be real tiny or up to 7 inches. The average size is about ½ inch to an inch.

It is fun to make a collection of these awesome shark's teeth. You can even make jewelry from some of the nice shaped ones. There are books with pictures to help a person to identify them.

References: Fossil Shark Teeth of Florida by O. D. Hazeltine, Sharks-Attacks On Man by George A. Llano, Kelly's Guide to Fossil Sharks" second edition by K. V. Kelley, Jr., May 1972 Rock and Gem an article by Francis Trapp In Search of the Ancient Giant White Shark, Fossils - A Golden Guide by Frank H. T. Rhodes-Herbert S. Zim and Paul R. Shaffer, and Inside the Shark - Nova-Channel 11 T.V. August 27, 1978.

TURRITELLA AGATE.....THE NAME IS FALSE !

Turritella agate is found in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, and around Superior and Wamsutter too. The little snail who inhabited the shell lived in the Eocene, about 40-million years ago. These fossils were not laid down in a sea but in a fresh-water lake. The shell is highly silicified, more so than the brown matrix from which they can be etched. Whoever named this agate only knew that the sea-snail Turritella had a high spiral shell. He jumped right in with this name without bothering to check the species out. The name has stuck, causing many people to be misled.

These fossils are not even in the Turritella family: the true name is Oxyterma tenera. A few years ago this species was known as Goniobasis tenera but furthur research caused the additional name change. You better check your collection right now and perhaps bring your identification up-to-date with the correct name on this beautiful little gastropod.

NIAGARENSIS versus CELEBRA

by Chuck and Pat Armstrong

As newcomers to the fun of trilobite collecting, we were interested in identifying our specimans and confused by the use of the names Calymene celebra and Calymene niagarensis. Determined to find out the difference between them we consulted all the books at our disposal, wrote letters to the Washington, D C and Illinois State Museums, and even asked our encycopledia answering service. It seems that this is a great problem in the field of trilobites, and we, as amateurs, had to bump into it.

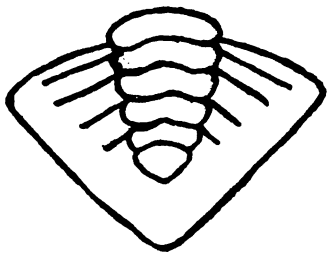
The genus Calymene has long been a rather unique one, for it seems that a number of our well known trilobites such as Phacops rana have been classified at one time or another as a Calymene. As it now stands, all the members of the genus are difficult to tell apart.

Since none of the books we had on hand gave a description of the two trilobites we wrote to the Smithsonian and received the following reply from G. A. Cooper, Head Curator, Department of Geology: "I am sorry to say that I cannot answer your question concerning the difference between Calymene celebra and C. niagarensis. I do not know the latter species and without the authors name I am unable to find it". What a surprise ! We also wrote to the Illinois State Museum, thinking that they would know more about Illinois trilobites than Washington, and received this reply from C. Condit, Curator of Geology: "In regard to your query concerning the difference between Calymene niagarensis and C. celebra, it appears from the literature that the two names are synonymous". Again a surprise !

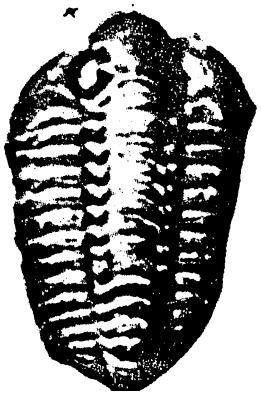
So again we found no real answer, and the literature seemed to confirm that the names were truly synonymous. In "Index Fossils of North America" Shimer and Shrock say "Calymene celebra is usually identified as C. niagarensis". A paper by Dr D J Fisher identifies a trilobite as Calymene celebra with niagarensis in parenthesis. This indicates they are the same species. However, Heinz Lowenstam in his paper lists the two trilobites indepently: C. niagarensis in the Racine formation and C. celebra in the Waukesha and the Joliet formations.

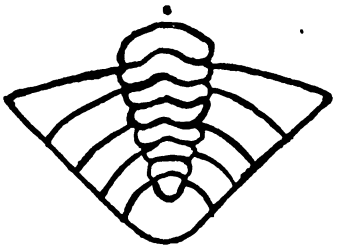
Here again two opposing views and the solution to our problem seemed to be far away. Then our encyclopedia answering service came thru with quotations from previously unobtainable papers which furnished descriptions of the two species and made their differences plain. At last the solution.

The paper holding the secret was written by P E Conrad, "New and Old Silurian Trilobites from SE Wisconsin", Harvard University Bulletin, Museum of Comparative Zoology 60:3-41, 1916. It says in part "Calymene celebra, the most common in the Chicago area, is found in the Waukesha and Joliet formations usually and not in the Racine; C. niagarensis is found in the Racine and rarely in the other two."



C. celebra





C. niagarensis

NIAGARENSIS versus CELEBRA (contd)

The cephalons are identical and the thoracic segments usually number 13 in both species. The pygidium of Calymene celebra has only six axial segments and four pleural segments which do not go to the margin of the tail. Conversely, Calymene niagarensis has eight axial segments on its pygidium and the four pleural ribs do go to the margin of the tail and are often more distinct there than close to the axial lobe.

There you have it, plain and simple. Now, fossil-lovers, get out your Calymene and check them over. Are you one of the few who has his trilobites labeled correctly?

(From EARTH SCIENCE MAGAZINE)

BOOK REPORT

We would like to add a note to the book report by Dick Johannesen on "The World of Fossils", see Volume 2 Number 5, March 1979 of our MAPS DIGEST.

We agree with Dick on his evaluation of the book; however, there is a book on the market entitled "The Dawn of Life" by the same author and published by World Publishing, Times Mirror, New York, New York. With the exception of the title page, from cover to cover this book is exactly the same as "The World of Fossils". The jacket cover is also different.

For those who may be ordering by mail, don't make the same mistake as a friend of ours who bought both books only to discover that they were identical. We bought "The Dawn of Life" five years ago and paid $5.95 for it then.

Jim & Sylvia
Konecny

FROM THE PRESIDENTS DESK.....

Plans are progressing nicely for our national Fossil Exposition on March 31 and April 1 in Macomb, Illinois. So far people from California, Texas, and Massachusetts are traveling the farthest to attend. This is our big event of the year where members from all parts of the USA can get together.

This weekend will also be your chance to express your views as we are planning a session to give all members an opportunity to state their opinions on what the society should do for them. I am hereby asking all members to express their views so that your officers will know what you want.

Madelynne Lillybeck of Molin, Illinois has accepted the position of MAPS DIGEST editor and will be working with Dick Johannesen until he leaves for Europe in June, when she will take over. My personal thanks to you, Madelynne, for taking over this important responsibility.

I am going to display a case of brachiopods and shells, plus a case of ammonites at the Exposition as I feel that brachiopods represent a part of the fossil record that should not be neglected. I hope that many different types of material will be shown by our local and our distant members.

Many of our members are part-time dealers and thru selling, will bring many types of material to the Exposition that would not be otherwise available. This too will be a valuable addition to our weekend together.

Please understand, though, we sincerely hope that swapping will predominate on this weekend.

I am looking forward to seeing and meeting many of you on March 31st and April 1st.

Gil Norris

Fossil, from the Latin fossilis - dug up; any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant of a former geological age, as a skeleton, footprint, tooth, shell, etc.

UNIQUE COLLECTION AT BELOIT (WISCONSIN) COLLEGE

A unique fossil collection giving an insight into the marine animal life of an age long past has been donated to Beloit College. The gift of Robert H Solem of South Beloit, it is the B. H. Beane fossil crinoid collection from the limestone quarries at LeGrand, Iowa. It is acknowledged by experts to be one of the great collections in the field of paleontology. This is the most extensive and most perfectly preserved finding of crinoids ever made.

Often called "sea lilies" or "stone flowers", the crinoid was one of the most plentiful creatures in the sea of 350-million years ago, a sea which at that time covered almost all of what is now central North America.

A generally cup-shaped animal with feathery arms, the crinoid was only about 1" wide thru its thimble - shaped body, which was composed of small calcerous plates. To the body was attached a stalk several feet long in the adult animal. The base of the stalk was attached by tendrils to the sea bottom. A colony of crinoids, paleontologists say, could be likened to an undersea garden, with the creatures swaying in the gentle currents and feeding on the tiny organisms carried to them by the water.

While the crinoid is the most plentiful of the fossils found on the Le Grand slabs, geologists know the creature shared the seas with many other soft-bodied animals, which decomposed upon death, as well as many one-celled animals and the shark whose fossilized teeth and spines are occasionally found. More than 40 species of crinoids have been identified from the fossils at Le Grand, along with a rare find of starfish, blastoids, brachiopods, corals, bryozoans, an occasional gastropod, sharks tooth or spine, trilobite and cystoids have also been found. The entire outcrop at LeGrand is part of the Hampton Formation, Kinderhook Group, of the Mississippian period.

Geologists are uncertain as to just what conditions existed here to entomb thousands of crinoids so gently in the limy mud that their number and perfection of preservation eventually as "crinoidal limestone" are unmatched by any other similar find.

The LeGrand collection represents the lifework of Dr B. H. Beane. He was born in 1879, the son of a Quaker minister and farmer. Beane, who died in 1966 at age 87, once described as his boyhood heroes the first men who hunted crinoids in the quarry next to his farm. His own efforts were later rewarded when Penn College have him an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

It was in 1874 that a blast unearthed the first "nest" of these "stone flowers", and fine small collections were made by a number of individuals before the "nest" was exhausted in 1890. Beane once wrote that between 1890 and 1931 he turned over literally tons of loose rock looking for specimans. His patience was rewarded when quarry operations unearthed two more "nests", a small one in 1931 and another in 1933 that yielded several thousand specimans with many of the last slabs being superior to anything found previously. The quarry was worked until 1958 when operations there ceased.

Beane worked on and off on some of the slabs for years to free the fossils from the matrix, but many were never worked and the numbers and kinds of fossils they hold await the work of a professional curator. Thousands of visitors came over the years to Beane's farm home to see the crinoid slabs he stored in the chicken-house, barn, and even in his bedroom. Among the visitors was Robert H Solem, a long-time geology enthusiast, to whom Beane agreed to sell the collection on the stipulation that it would be kept intact and displayed as a unit, and that it would not be taken from LeGrand until his death.

Solem mentioned his acquisition to Dr Woodard, professor of geology at Beloit who had long been aware of its importance; Dr Woodard suggested that the

UNIQUE COLLECTION (continued)

deceased Beane's, Solem's, and the colleges interests would all be best served if the collection could be displayed prominently for students and visitors in the colleges new Chamberlin Hall of Science. So the collection was moved by truck from the Beane farm to Beloit.

Editors note: thru the generosity of Robert Solem, donating the collection, furnishing an airdent for cleaning, and graduate geology students to do the work, many of the slabs have now been prepared and are on display at Beloit College. Can you visualize 75 to 100 running feet of 5-foot wide crinoid slabs, all expertly prepared, displayed and lighted? Also an exquisite display of mirror-polished petrified wood rounds, many 4-feet in diameter, again covering some 75 feet! The petrified wood is also the gift of Solem.

These are two displays that you MUST SEE if you are in the area on vacation this summer. DJ

(From ESCONI Earth Science News)

MINUTES of the Marth meeting

President Gil Norris called the meeting to order. No corrections were required for the February minutes so they we e approved as printed in the MAPS DIGEST. Treasurer JoAnn Good reported a balance of $18.00, plus a large inventory of jacket patches.

Don Good, Chairman of the National Fossil Exposition reported confirmations from persons in eight states. Many exchange bulletins are carrying details of our Exposition. Gilbert Norris reported that he is receiving many calls and letters on this too.

Society members were asked to start thinking about a new bulletin editor probably to start in October. He suggested that perhaps one person could do the writing, another the typing, and another the addressing and mailing, if this would help.

MINUTES (continued)

Helen Asher invited the society to hold its September 1st meeting in Peoria, in connection with the Peoria club annual show. This was moved, seconded, and carried.

Gil Norris announced that the April society meeting will be held after the banquet, on Saturday nite, March 31st at Macomb.

Logos (stencils) for use on shirts, about 9" by 12", were exhibited. These will sell for $2.50 each. A show of hands indicated that fifteen people were interested so fifty stencils will be ordered.

Lloyde Rose reported on the pins that can be provided by a Junior Achievement group. Those who were not at the February meeting signed up to indicate their interest in this item.

The formal meeting adjourned and Helen Asher introduced Dr Gordon C. Baird of the Chicago Field Museum. He gave us a very interesting and informative slide lecture program on the specimans of the Mazon Creek area.

The latest on Pit 11 at Braidwood is that it will remain open but you will need a pass to enter; this can be obtained from Dr Eugene Richardson of the Field Museum in Chicago. The Will County portion of the area will be flooded, but that in Kankanee County will be open for collecting.

Dr Baird also reported that two new publications on the area will be available at the Carboniferous Congress to be held in Urbana, Illinois on May 20-27, 1979 and thereafter.

JACKET PATCHES

Jacket patches with the society logo in dark blue and silver (like that on our first page) are available for $1.00 each. Contact President Gil Norris, Treasurer JoAnn Good, or DIGEST Editor Dick Johannesen if you want one or more. They will also be available at the Fossil Exposition in Macomb.

Please add the following to yourlist of members:

John J Fagan, St Laurence HS
5556 West 77th Street
Burbank, Illinois 60459
312-458-8436

Collecting 8 years. HS science and math teacher. Will trade. Interested in Mazon Creek flora and fauna, and southern California invertebrates

C Irving Johnson
3213 Granada
El Monte, California 91731
213-448-0591

Collecting 23 years. Retired/disabled research associate in vertebrate paleo., LA County Museum. Interested in fossil teeth: mammal, reptile, fish

Phil and Anna Marcus
2020 Henderson Avenue
Wheaton, Maryland 20902
301-942-3044

Collecting 12 years. Retired attorney. Will trade. Interested in all fossils except micro's.

Change the address for C Andrew Anderson to 717 Fifth Street, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

Mrs Edward J (Mary Ida) Stone
121 West Frank Street
Geneseo, Illinois 61254

Eric Vanderhoeft
Rue de la Concorde 34
1050 Brussels, Belgium
02-538-5024

Collecting 9 years. Insurance agent. Will trade. Interested in vertebrates, human (prehistory) artifacts, modern mammal skulls & shark jaws

Mrs F W (Mary L) Stover
3254 West Shadowlawn Ave, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
404-237-2865

Collecting 5 years. Retired teacher. Will trade. Interested in all types of fossils

Richard G Moravec
512 South Stewart
Lombard, Illinois 60148
312-495-9398

Collecting 25 years. Structural draftsman Will trade. Interested in all types of fossil material

Douglas & Sandra Johnson
719 Main Street, #2
Donnellson, Iowa 52625
319-835-5957

Collecting 10 years. Factory worker. Will trade. Interested in all types of fossils.

Dr Fred H Behnken
Geology Dept, Augustana College
Rock Island, Illinois 61201
309-794-7403

Collecting 10 years. Geology professor. Will trade. Interested in all types of fossils, especially West Texas Permian, and micropaleontology

Ghioldi Beppe
Viale C Battisti 13
13051 Biella (VC) Italy

Collecting 5 years. Will trade. Interested in all types of fossils

Mrs Addal Staael
Route 1
Stanley, North Dakota 58784

Collecting 3 years. Housewife. Will trade. Interested in all fossils except micro's

Please add the following to your 1978-1979 roster of members:

Susan Jones
4712 West Placita de Suerte
Tucson, Arizona 85705
602-622-7824

Collecting 10 years. Geologist. Will trade. Interested in arthropods and field trips. Only fossil collector in her club

Robert & Sue Howell
Route 2, Box 98
Roachdale, Indiana 46172
317-596-5204

Collecting 25 years. Electronic specialist. Will trade. Interested in crinoids, starfish, echinoids, blastoits, trilobites, edrioasteroids

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URBAN BUILDINGS A SOURCE OF FOSSILS ?

Fossil hunters in urban areas need not leave the city to pursue their hobby. They can join a growing trend in spotting fossils in building stones.

Syracust University geologist Dr. O. Nye says "More and more fossil hunters and rockhounds are combing urban areas enjoying the many fossils to be found in building stones".

"If you are lucky you might even find some dinosaur footprints, but that would be unusual. I think the only place that you would be likely to find these would be in the old brownstone houses in the New York City area".

"In almost every city and small town are buildings of slabs of limestone that may contain fossil clams, coral, sponges, brachiopods, and even the lowly snail. Or you might find some plants, such as ferns".

Nye maintains that buildings have long been recognized as forms of art in terms of architecture, but their potential as a valuable geological learning tool has been neglected.

"The urban fossil hunter doesn't even need a magnifying glass to spot these exciting remains of past ages" he says. "Many fossil remains can be easily spotted with a little patience and practice".

Contributed by Dr F M Fryxell
From Rock Island Argus, 14 Jan 1979

MAPS MEMBERS George and Fran Koldoff, Larry Osterburger, John Fagan, and

A FOSSIL-RELATED FIND

In 1961 three rockhounds collecting geodes in the Coso Mountains of California may have found a device of such vast intiquity that only a vanished civilization from some precatyclysmic world would seem to explain its origin.

One of the geodes found that day was encrusted with fossil shells. Mike Mikesell, one of the party, ruined his diamond saw blade when he cut the geode in half. Instead of a cavity the object contained a circular section of apparently ceramic material with a 2mm shaft of bright metal in its center.

Sliced in two, the object showed a hexagonal part, a porcelain or ceramic insulator with a central metallic shaft, and the remains of a corroded piece of metal with threads. The overall impression is that the object in the geode (?) is man-made and not a bizarre trick of nature. It appears to be some kind of electrical device.....specifically, a sparkplug !

In the opinion of a trained geologist who examined the fossil shells encrusting the outer surface of the geode, the nodule had taken at least 500,000 years to attain its present form.

From Parade, 4 March 1979

Sandy Wallock will be exhibiting at the Rock, Mineral and Fossil Show of the Greater Oak Lawn Diggers (GOLD) on 29 April in Palos Hills, Illinois.

MAPS DIGEST Volume ~~2~~ 1 Number ~~5~~ 1 September 1977 April 1979

The Mid-America Paleontology Society (MAPS) was formed to promote popular interest in the subject of paleontology, to encourage the proper collecting, study, preparation, and display of fossil materials; and to assist other individuals, groups, and institutions interested in the various aspects of paleontology. It is a non-profit society incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa.

MAPS is affiliated with the Midwest Federation of Mineralogical and Geological Societies, and with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies. Membership in MAPS is open to anyone, anywhere who is sincerely interested in fossils and the aims of the Society.

Family membership $6.00; individual membership $5.00; junior membership $3.00 (between ages 8 and 16); dealer membership (non voting) $20.00.

MAPS meetings are held on the 1st Saturday of each month (2nd Saturday if inclement weather) October thru May at 2PM in the Science Building Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

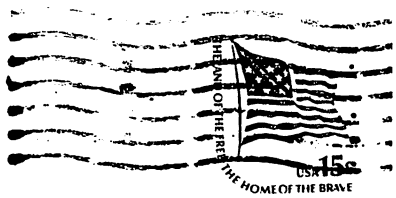
President: Gilbert Norris, 2623 34th Ave Court, Rock Island, Illinois 61201

Vice President: Douglas DeRosear, P O Box 125, Donnellson, Iowa 52625

Secretary: Alberta Cray, 1126 J Avenue, NW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52405

Treasurer: JoAnn Good, 410 NW 3rd Street, Aledo, Illinois 61231

DIGEST Editor: Dick Johannesen, 2708 34th St, Rock Island, Illinois 61201



MID-AMERICA PALEONTOLOGY SOCIETY
Dick Johannesen, MAPS DIGEST Editor
2708 34th St, Rock Island, Ill 61201

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Dated material - meeting notice

Madelyne Lillybeck
1039 33rd St Court
Moline, Ill
61265

Mid American Paleontology