

M.A.P.S Digest



Volume 4 Number 4

February, 1981

Official Publication of the
Mid-America Paleontology Society

DUES ARE DUE -- \$ 7

A list of just exactly what you get for your \$7 dues would be great but then we'd have to eliminate the letter from the President and all the articles and the calendar and the last page which is always filled with more fossil lovers. Just get your act together, will you, and if you haven't sent in \$7 for your 1981 dues, you've already missed the deadline, but we'll accept it and you won't miss the hottest little publication in the world and without doubt the best friends you'll ever meet anywhere! And THAT'S A FACT!!! ONLY \$7.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The cold winds of winter have finally engulfed the mid section of our country. Only the hardiest of our fellows are fossil hunting anywhere north of the Ohio. Just last weekend we overheard two trilobites in Thornton Quarry, "TGIF - thank god I'm fossilized!" Nonetheless, the warm spirit of MAPS thaws even the coldest days.

During the January meeting we finalized all assignments for tasks within MAPS next year. It was not difficult to find willing members to work and we all appreciate their valuable support. High on our agenda and in our thoughts is the coming of MAPS EXPO III. Planning has been finalized and now each MAPS member needs to spread the word nationwide, internationally, and to their neighbor
(continued page 2)

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

- 7 Feb MAPS Meeting -- Augustana College
1:00 p.m. Board Meeting
2:00 p.m. Program--Dick Johannesen -- Solnhofen, Germany.
- 7 Mar Gil Norris -- European Shows and Fossils
- 4 Apr Ronald Lewis, Knox College, Lecture and Lab on crinoids. Bring your crinoids for identification
- 24 Apr EXPO III -- Western Hall Gym,
25 Western Illinois University,
26 Macomb, IL LIVE AUCTION
- 23 May Chicagoland Show -- Field trip
24 - 25
- 23 July Midwest Federation Show --
24 - 25 South Bend, IN

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

30 members identified themselves at the January meeting.

Alberta Cray, Treasurer, reported a balance in the treasury of \$1,540.05.

Gil Norris, Chairman EXPO III, and Cheryl DeRosear, in charge of tables EXPO III, both report action is beginning and EXPO III is getting into gear.

If any member can present a case in multi-club shows, please coordinate with Gil to get MAPS information to advertise our club.

November, December, January, February, March, and April meetings will be held at Augustana all other meetings to be field trips or in conjunction with other club show/swaps.

Gil Norris and Dick Johannesen are in the process of making a slide program Overview of Paleontology. A second slide program on 3 classes of Echinoids was also discussed. Motion by Bud Cray, seconded by Peggy Wallace to proceed with one, evaluate the outcome before going on.

Dick Johannesen directed the attention of members to a number of excellent specimens to turn into dollars for Augustana. MAPS was born at Augustana. Specimens available to MAPS members first. Write in advance of EXPO (see more information page 3).

Meeting adjourned and the program was given by Dr. Larry DeMott, Paleontologist Knox College, Galesburg, IL who spoke on Mid Ordovician Trilobites of Upper Mississippi Valley. (Editor's note--Dr. DeMott was excellent. He has to be profound in the classroom. His printout and slides left few questions about trilobites. See page 4 for more information.

TEASER

What did a Hypodiconotus say to a Dolothocerus?

What's a heavenly body and a card game?

Do you think trilobites ever suffered from a pain in the cephalon?

Did a trilobite ever get caught by its pygidium? (answers on page 10)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, Cont'd.

so that we can be even more successful than before. Gil Norris chairs this year's EXPO and will continue as the chairman of EXPO IV, Cheryl DeRosear will co-chair EXPO IV, so if you can be of help contact them soon.

Our meeting schedule for 1981 has also been finalized so look over the dates and the many interesting meeting places early so that as many of our members can get together over the coming months. MAPS will also be setting up special exhibits at various shows this year including the MWF Show in South Bend. Others will be placed in multi-club shows by members who live close by. If there is a multi-club show in your area why not consider placing an exhibit there on behalf of MAPS, this would be good for our image and Gil Norris has Membership information for distribution along with the exhibit. Finally, several field trips are being planned for our membership. Look for news of these in later bulletins.

These winter months are great times to clean up the specimens found last summer, research them and new collecting sites, travel south to visit and hunt with other MAPS members more lucky to be in the sun belt, correspond with trading buddies and make new acquaintances through the mail. Our directory is unique and provides us each with a wealth of opportunities.

The next few months MAPS will hold regular meetings at Augustana in Rock Island. We would like to encourage more members to come, our programs have been very excellent and the Geology Museum is well worth a 3 hour trip in itself; one visit isn't nearly enough. Until next month, all the best...

Paul F. Caponera, President

Miss the Inaugural Ball? Don't fret!
The best ball is yet to come --
EXPO III

A LIBRARY FOR MAPS

Several people in our organization have offered our club their excess books if we were interested in starting a library. A study is now under way to see how such a library could be set up. It had been suggested that perhaps a small percentage of the proceeds from the live auction at EXPO could be put in a fund for books. If any of our members have had any experience-good or bad-with a library of this sort, please let me know. Any questions which should be considered should be sent to me.

Anyone who has any extra books relating to fossils and/or geology who would be willing to donate to our club library, please write, also. I think with the co-operation of our membership this program will succeed.

This club is a study group and I think the books would benefit all of us. The books would be available to all members in good standing with the club. Send questions, comments, and ideas so we can get started on a library as soon as possible.

Cheryl DeRosear, Vice Pres.
Programs and Education
Box 125
Donnellson, IA 52625

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO

(at EXPO III)

As many of my fellow-members know, MAPS was born and still holds its monthly meetings here at Augustana College in Rock Island. This happy relationship between professional and amateur paleontologists is one that we hope will continue indefinitely.

Recently, as a part of my responsibilities as curator of the Geology Museum, I made a search thru our study collection of fossils and found that we have some very fine museum quality material in excess of our needs. I plan to bring these specimens with me to EXPO III at Macomb in April.

(continued page 5)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-CHICAGO CIRCLE
Department of Geological Sciences
Presents

"The Rise & Diversification of Fossil Fish

A short-course in five sessions taught by Professor David Bardack of the Chicago Circle Campus

Thursday March 26 - April 23, 1981
Oak Brook, Illinois
7 pm-9 pm 5 sessions -- \$50

The five-sessions will examine the structure of the basic fish groups found in the fossil record. Evolutionary relationships will be discussed and include the origin of jaws, fins, head parts and bones. Also, fossil fish will be described in terms of ecology, rate of evolution and abundance of specimens. Visits to the Field Museum collections are anticipated.

This is a unique opportunity to study a fossil group with a professional paleontologist and researcher. Significant fossils from Illinois will also be discussed and placed in their evolutionary perspective.

Collectors and students are welcome to participate in the class which is scheduled in a location convenient to many Earth Science club members in northeastern Illinois.

To register or for more information please call, no later than March 19th:

Paul Caponera
312-920-0740

TRILOBITES OF THE CHICAGO REGION

Everything takes longer than one thinks it will, and for that matter longer than it should.

Quotes from printers will be presented at the February 7 Board meeting. Books will be ready by EXPO III, with luck maybe before.

Many thanks for your patience!

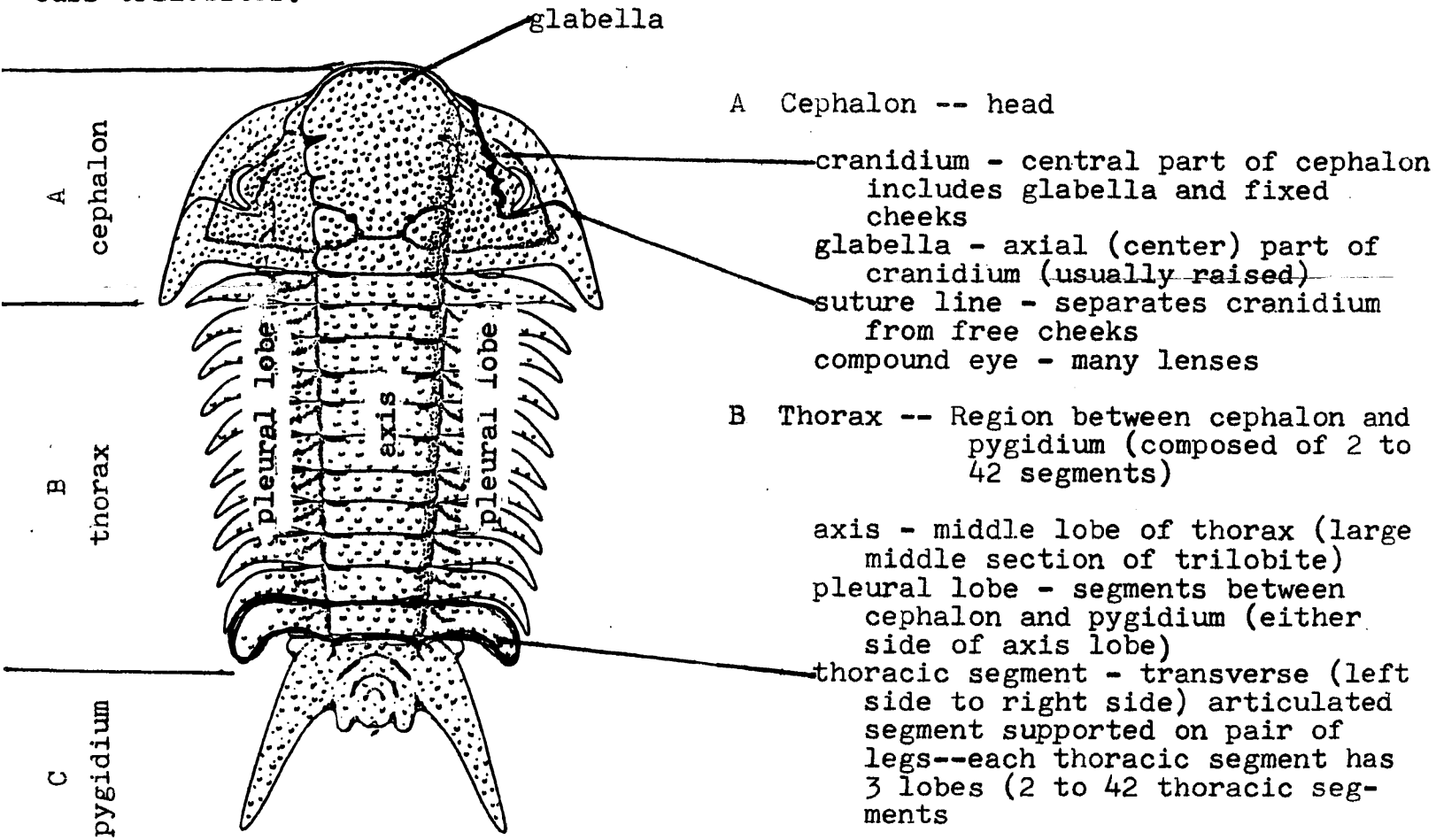
EXPO III -- a meeting place for islands

MID-ORDOVICIAN TRILOBITES of the UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY -- Dr. Larry DeMott
 Knox College
 Galesburg, IL

To try to capsule the program presented by Dr. DeMott would be most difficult. Dr. DeMott gave each a handout and used innumerable further illustrations on the over head.

What has become very clear is that, if one is to communicate with any collector of trilobites or to understand a presentation such as the one given by Dr. DeMott, one has to learn a "trilobite language." At this point I take a liberty and use a portion from Dr. DeMott and the rest from a book INVERTEBRATE FOSSILS, Raymond C. Moore, Cecil Lalicker, Alfred Fischer, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. (For whatever reason, in this area Bob Cooper and Don Good refer to this book as LALICKER. It is almost the bible of fossils.)

Below is a trilobite used in the presentation and words to study, play with, use on your family and friends, whatever, but they are fundamental if one is to discuss trilobites.



Ceraurinella typa

- A Cephalon -- head
 - cranidium - central part of cephalon includes glabella and fixed cheeks
 - glabella - axial (center) part of cranidium (usually raised)
 - suture line - separates cranidium from free cheeks
 - compound eye - many lenses
- B Thorax -- Region between cephalon and pygidium (composed of 2 to 42 segments)
 - axis - middle lobe of thorax (large middle section of trilobite)
 - pleural lobe - segments between cephalon and pygidium (either side of axis lobe)
 - thoracic segment - transverse (left side to right side) articulated segment supported on pair of legs--each thoracic segment has 3 lobes (2 to 42 thoracic segments)
- C Pygidium -- Tail
- D Dorsal Surface -- Top Surface
- E Ventral Surface -- Underneath Surface

A special thanks to Doug DeRosear who is always so generous in sharing his vast knowledge of trilobites.

hypostome - plate on underside of cephalon in front of mouth (not shown)

THE EXCHANGE

If you have the special fossil requested in this column, please write or call before mailing. Ad will appear two times.

Don Good, 410 N.W. 3rd St., Aledo, IL 61231 -- 309-582-5232.

Wanted--brachiopods (except ORDOVICIAN--Ed. error last month).

Will trade--Mississippian crinoids.

Richard Heimlich, 23871 Moritz, Oak Park, MI 48237 -- 313-542-2298

HELP--Need a complete Permian or Penn. period trilobite other than Ditomopyge to finish a competitive display. Have 15 kinds of trilobites to trade.

Dick Lutin, 916 N. 3rd, Niles, MI 49120 616-684-4315

Wanted--Diplura trilobites, crinoid stems/ calyx's on plates.

Will trade--Badlands vertebrate specimens (Oligocene), Cretaceous ammonites, baculites, scaphites, write for complete list.

Jim Jenks, 3296 Valley Heights Dr., Salt Lake City, UT 84118 808-968-5537.

Wanted--starfish. Will trade--Triassic ammonites.

MAPS SATELLITES

For some time the Executive Board has been tossing around the idea of MAPS Satellite Clubs.

Don Good is willing to begin a series of study programs which will be used at MAPS Headquarter meetings and which could be used in Satellite Clubs as well. Every one would need the book INVERTEBRATE FOSSILS, Lalicker (ref. page 4). Don says "you ought to have it anyway."

This week's mail brought a letter from Dick Lutin, Niles, MI suggesting a Satellite Club in the Michigan/Indiana area. Maybe instead of monthly, it could be a quarterly club, maybe organized thru the paleontology section of a club you already belong to.

There seems to be a definite interest, now it's getting organized. Send your thoughts to Don Good, 410 N.W. 3rd St., Aledo, IL 61231. Let's JUST DO IT!

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO, Cont'd.

This material includes a complete lower jaw with teeth of the rhino Gaenopus; the articulated rear legs plus one foot of the rhino Hyracodon; a complete upper skull section with teeth of the oreodon Merycodon; a 19" long Notogoneus, a 7½" Devonian cephalopod, Gomphoceras; and a 9½" coral colony Astrhelia.

I will also have some excellent casts of specimens in the F M Fryxell Museum, such as Mesosaurus; Pachypleurosaurus, a Triassic nothosaur; the Oligocene creodont Hyaedon; and the Devonian arthrodire Millerosteus.

All of these, both fossils and casts, will be offered for sale. I will be at EXPO III one day only, on Saturday, April 25, so if you are interested in any of the above see me then. More detailed information on these specimens can be obtained if you write to me prior to EXPO III.

Judging from the variety and the quality of the specimens that I saw at EXPO II there just might be the opportunity for trading with some MAPS members.

Dick Johannesen, Curator
F M Fryxell Geology Museum
Augustana College
Rock Island, IL 61201

TRILOBITE

tiny creatures
caught in a moment's whisper
fixed in matrix by Diety's hand

evolutionary stillpoints of imagination
ageless heralds of humanity

a miner's blasting
or steel chisel's cracking
will reveal these

tiny creatures
creeping across rock

--P F Caponera

Give your Honey a fossil for Valentine's Day.

COMPETITION AND THE RULES OF COMPETITION, Cont'd. from January Digest

Philip Marcus, 2020 Henderson Avenue, Wheaton, MD 20902

Rule 1.0 has considerable significance for fossil exhibition. For many years that Rule provided that competitive exhibitors must own the materials exhibited. At a Uniform Rules Committee meeting in 1974 the suggestion was made and adopted that an exception be made for lapidarists who had sold some items but were able to borrow them back for exhibition purposes. The analogy was made to an artist having an exhibition of paintings in which he used both sold and unsold works. Rule 1.0 was changed accordingly.

It often happens that a fossil collector--and I suspect--mineral collectors take specimens to museums for aid in identification. This may be the only specimen of its kind and quality that he has found. If it is an unusual specimen because of its rarity or because of its quality the Museum may ask the collector if he would be willing to donate the specimen to the Museum. The Museum may be willing to allow the donor to borrow the specimen for exhibition purposes, or it may make a vary life-like cast for the donating collectors. This has happened with respect to the writer and his wife on a number of occasions. But there have been instances where we have refused to make such donations because we would not have been able to exhibit a borrowed specimen.

Such donations have the praiseworthy effect of preserving something worthwhile for posterity and for aiding scientific inquiry.

In one of the work papers for that 1974 meeting the comment was made that: "It is not intended to permit Mineral or Fossil Exhibitor this privilege." No reason was given for reserving this "privilege" to lapidarists who had already reaped the benefit of a sale. Sometime later, when this writer suggested to the chairlady of the Fossil Subcommittee that it recommend the Rule be changed to give fossil collectors a similar privilege, the reply was that the subcommittee had refused to do so. Again, no reason was given.

Late in 1974, the writer and his wife had some contact with Dr. Webb of the Florida State Museum. He is a vertebrate expert who has acted as a judge at shows. In the course of a discussion with him, he strongly expressed the feeling that the rule ought to be changed to encourage donations.

This writer has had considerable contact with the Smithsonian. In the course of a conversation with the Collections Manager of the Smithsonian's fossil collection the writer mentioned that there were some specimens we were not giving the Smithsonian because of this Rule. He then wrote a letter, in March of 1975, and sent the writer a copy. His letter was mailed to the then chairlady of the AFMS Fossil Subcommittee and a copy was sent by him to the Chairman of the AFMS Rules Committee. It was a thoughtful letter, from which I quote a paragraph:

The basis for all paleontological work is specimens. The study of Paleontology is an historical study based on the interpretation of objects. As I am sure you know many kinds of fossils are unique or extremely rare. Such specimens should be placed in Museums or institutions which are prepared to ensure the safety of specimens and their availability to science. I am sure many persons who have such specimens now-and are interested in continuing their enjoyment and pride and exhibition of their collections,- are withholding specimens from scientific examination.

Astonishingly enough he was not given the courtesy of a reply to his letter. This writer would hope that MAPS and Fossils For Fun might join in an effort to persuade AFMS to change Rule 1.0.

We turn to the rules that specifically pertain to the exhibition of fossils (do I hear the editor say, about time!) (Ed. note--next summer I intend to meet this man. We've become friends over the phone and in an exchange of letters.)

2. The Fossil Rules

Fossil rules are found in Division F of the Uniform Rules. Ten classes are listed, such as Vertebrates, Invertebrates, etc. Most exhibitors can find a class that is feasible for him or her to enter. It may be noted that joint exhibition is permissible (no one, I believe, has ever asked whether a particular fossil in a case is owned by both him and her or by him or her). There is also a category, Fossils Collected in the Field, and special rules for Thumbnail or Micromount fossil exhibition. For the most part, the applicable judging points are: Labeling, 30; Quality, 30; Variety, 20; Showmanship, 10; Rarity, 5; Reference List, 5.

Labeling often is difficult for the exhibitor. The Uniform Rules devotes more than a page to that subject. There are six requirements, which need not be listed in a particular order. Anna and I ordinarily use the following arrangement:

Phylum:
Class:
Scientific Name:
Common Name:
Period or Epoch (as the case may be)
Locality:

In some instances it is possible to use a group label, as in the case of Locality, where you have entered Fossils From One Locality. But often you will need a separate label for each specimen in the case.

The AFMS has put out an Approved Reference List of Classification and Common Names For Fossils, which is very helpful as to Phyla, Classes and Common Names. The Guidelines For Exhibitors contain much information on Showmanship but it does not have the reading simplicity of a Jack and Jill text. Judges with meager knowledge of fossils are likely to pay much attention to this part of the judging--a wrinkle in the lining, its color, etc.

For the most part, the Scientific Name is likely to be a stumbling block for the exhibitor. Having the species name as well as the genus name is not an absolute requirement, but lack of a species name may cause problems. Rule 21.1 provides: "It will be permissible to use the sp. when, after research, the exhibitor is unable to determine the species, but he must realize that he will be considered in error if the judge can name the species or tell the exhibitor in what reference the name may (sic) This is a troublesome part of the Rule. It appears to have crept into the Rules in the Fourth Edition. What it may result in is that after going to the trouble of getting an identification from a written or oral source of an interesting, and one of your better, fossils, and that identification is just of genus you may decide not to show it because some judge may think there is a species name and deduct points. The public is thus deprived of the benefit of seeing the fossil and the exhibitor is deterred from doing his best. It may be noted that among paleontologists there are "splitters" and non-splitters. The former thinks that even slight differences between specimens deserves a different species name, while the latter would require some substantial difference. Some experts may think the species name is in doubt, others may have stronger convictions. And which of such judges you may get is a matter of luck.

It would seem better to allow a case to have a minor number of specimens with unnamed species, without deduction of points. The particular judge could make comments as to the species of a particular one of such specimens but without deduction of points where the exhibitor has given a reference for the scientific name he has used.

Labeling for fossils, in this writer's opinion, is much more difficult than in the case of minerals.

Most exhibitors type their labels--printing is expensive. Because, ordinarily, there is so much information to put on a label, multiplied by the number of specimens shown, the chances of typographical errors are high. This writer recalls several instances where we discovered such error only after setting up a case, and, early the next morning, knocking at the door, long before opening time, hoping a guard would let us in to make the change. On one such occasion the show had an exhibit of gold specimens. I leave it to the reader to guess how successful we were in getting a guard to let us in. If one has a number of small fossils in a case labels with a lot of information on them may overshadow the fossils. If the labels are not of uniform size the chances of point deduction are high.

Because of the above, if one gets a good score at a show with a particular exhibit, there is a tendency to leave the exhibit untouched for another show so that one will not have to change labels, even though you have added interesting fossils to your collection which might enhance the case--trying to have a card typed one year to look the same as a card typed in other years can be a difficult task. And doing all the cards over is not only onerous but increases the chances of error. We have tried both, sometimes with embarrassing results. The public may be the loser if you play it safe, but it is a tough question for an exhibitor to decide.

The Rules contain an informative discussion of Variety, which, generally, pertains to life forms and time units. There also are shorter discussions of Quality, Rarity, and Showmanship.

a. The Reference List

Rule 23.9 provides:

The exhibitor must post OUTSIDE his case a list showing where he obtained the scientific name for each specimen. This Reference List of Scientific Names should be attached to the case with a duplicate supplied to the Judging Director. The duplicate will be returned to the exhibitor after judging. It is preferable to cite a publication for each name, but if the exhibitor was unable to find a published reference for that fossil he must give the name of the individual or institution who identified the specimen for him. Reference to a publication should include the name of the author, year of publication, name of article and/or publication, page number and plate and figure number of any illustrations. Any other information pertinent to the fossils which the exhibitor may wish to furnish for the judges or viewers may be included in this list. Reproduced copies of pages from publications may be used with the reference list.

A total of five (5) points shall be assigned to the Reference List, the number of points earned shall depend upon the completeness and accuracy of the list which will not be judged for spelling errors.

If the exhibitor chooses to use a classification different than any listed in the AFMS Fossil List, the reference(s) must be cited in the Reference List.

This writer regards the above Rule with horror. It was not in the early editions of the Uniform Rules. Before discussing it a general observation may be noted. The rule makers sometimes act as if they never have attended a show with an appreciable number of visitors. Only a few persons can view a particular case,

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at one time. The vast majority of viewers neither have the time nor the inclination to spend much time before any particular case, except if it is a spectacular special exhibit. If some do spend more than a few minutes before a case the next in line, as like as not, will skip the case and go on to another one. Inviting the public to read lengthy narrative material is likely to be counter-productive.

This is an onerous requirement, especially where one has built up an exhibit by collecting, trading and buying. Almost never does an identification from a trader seller or expert come with page and/or illustration reference. And many a written source is unobtainable or very difficult to obtain by the would-be exhibitor. There are hundreds of written references that are out of print, in distant libraries, or in a foreign language. It is impossible for even a small percentage of such literature to be present at a show, and it is impossible for judges, while judging, to have the time to check more than a few references.

The show people are supposed to furnish written references for the judges. In the writer's experience this has consisted, for the most part of the Treatise on Paleontology, its many volumes often trundled in a grocery cart. And that reference is regarded as flawed and outmoded by a number of paleontologists. At local shows, where the sponsoring show may not have the expensive Treatises, a more inadequate reference may be supplied.

What purpose is served by giving the name of an individual from whom one received a fossil in trade? How does a judge determine whether an exhibitor was "unable" to obtain a written reference?

As a proposal, this Rule was considered at a meeting of the Fossil Subcommittee of the AFMS Rules Committee at the National Show in Lincoln, Nebraska, some years ago. At that meeting, the writer, an invited outsider, remarked that with everything else a judge had to do this proposal would impose an unreasonable burden upon a judge. One of that show's judges, who was present then said that he would not bother to check the reference. I commented that since points were being given for accuracy it would be dishonest for judges to give a score without checking the references. No member of the subcommittee, however, seemed concerned over accuracy not being checked.

In a letter to the writer the chairlady of the subcommittee made a spirited defense of the proposal, but I think the points she made are far outweighed by the fact that this rule is an added serious impediment to competitive exhibition and invites dishonesty. In our experience the less qualified judges are inclined to use this Rule for point deduction.

This writer's club has rejected this Rule and provides merely that the exhibitor list references without page number and without tying a reference to a particular fossil. No points are allotted to this modification.

b. Thumbnail Exhibition

Rule 24.1 states that:

A Thumbnail is defined as any specimen displayed so that it will fit into a one inch cube." The Rule excludes Micromounts.

Through the first two editions of the Rules both the Mineral and Fossil Rules required 50 thumbnail specimens be shown. With respect to fossils, this created both a challenge to the exhibitor and an opportunity to display a case of fossils of considerable variety. And, in the normal 48 inch case 50 thumbnails did not tend to seem lost. Such a number gave the viewer an interesting exhibit to observe and helped impart some understanding of the range of fossil life.

(concluded next month)

...and HERE'S A PIECE OF THE ROCK

Astronomers have long supposed that the earth and the moon must act on each other as brakes, slowing both the earth's rotation and the moon's revolution. The strength of the braking action, however, has been impossible to estimate directly but at the end of 1978, new evidence on the question came from an unexpected source--the growth rhythms of the ancient and beautiful chambered nautilus. As the nautilus grows, it secretes new shell in fine ridges called growth lines building in a logarithmic spiral and periodically closing itself off with a septum from the chambers it has outgrown. (See Digest November and December, 1980, The Buoyancy of the Chambered Nautilus.) Peter Kahn, a paleontologist at Princeton, and Stephen Pompea, a physicist at Colorado State University, found that present-day shells almost invariably show thirty growth lines, give or take a couple, between one septum and the next. Since the length of the lunar month at present is 29.53 days, Kahn and Pompea surmised that the nautilus lays down a growth line every day and a septum every month. Then, looking back through the fossil record, they discovered that the older the fossil, the fewer growth lines it showed between septa. The earliest nautiloids, 420 million years old, have only nine growth lines between septa. Kahn and Pompea proposed that 420 million years ago the moon circled the earth once every nine days, the day had only twenty-one hours, and the moon loomed enormous in the night sky--less than half its present distance from the earth.

THE SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS
Horace Freeland Judson

Don't know. But I can use the word now. What do you think, Doug D?

A headache? Maybe just before molting
its exoskeleton???

Stlnckt llnckllllll

Meet you at EXPO III.

TEASER ANSWERS

SEDIMENTARY NOTES

Diane Dare, Evansville, IN says "besides being Pres. of Evansville Lap. Society this year, I'm also the competitive Display Chairman for the 1981 MWF show in South Bend. Want to invite all MAPS members to attend the show, and bring a display!"

Mrs. Richard Offeman says MAPS members are invited to the Nat'l Show in 1982 in Houston, TX. Get out your calendars and make a note.

Mary Stover, Atlanta, GA sent an article which will appear in a later issue about fossils in building blocks. Nice letter.

David Jones, Worthington, MN sent an article to appear soon, also. David took a trip South and enjoyed Southern hospitality from MAPS members. David says he'll be at EXPO III in April. It's beginning to get exciting!!

Doug Johnson, Donnellson, IA is a Vertebrate enthusiast. There are 2 Dougs in Donnellson--this is the other Doug. He's terrific. Quiet, part of the Program and Education Committee, ready and willing to work. Very congenial and always ready to hunt fossils. He'll be at EXPO III and no doubt several other shows. It was his idea to have this very successful column. He named it, too. Meet him at EXPO III if you don't already know him.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

A new membership list will be ready for distribution at EXPO III.

Check the little blurb after your name. If you'd like any changes made, please write IMMEDIATELY. The only changes I plan to make are the addition of 2 years to the time collecting.

A fossil lover is one who can appreciate all the wrinkles and pustules on a dead critter.

--Dr. Larry DeMott
Knox College
Galesburg, IL

Please add the following to your membership list:

Don Auler
623 E. Highland
Villa Park, IL 60181
312-832-0479

Collecting 20 years. Service occupation. Will trade. Wants to learn more and participate in field trips.

Mildred Rose Callihan
8731 Wilson Road
Independence, MO 64053
816-461-8098

Collecting 25 years. Retired. Will trade. Likes all fossils. Wants to study. Joining a club will challenge to more and better collecting.

B. Clay Cartmell
2307 Manchester Road
Natural Science Research
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
313-

Gerhard F. Frerichs
Waldburgstr. 33
Poeblingen 7030
WEST GERMANY

Collecting 10 years. System analyst. Will trade Major interest echinoids of Mesozoic and Cenozoic era and old literature about echinoids. Will trade European invertebrates especially echinoids.

Ruth Glines
120 West A
Ogallala, NE 69153
308-

Mark Good
410 N.W. 3rd St.,
Aledo, IL 61231
309-582-5232

Collecting 18 years. Navy. Nuclear power. Loves collecting. Don, father, Don, that is says he teathed on dinosaur bones and used crinoid stems for a rattle.

Pat & David Hughes
R R #4
Ames, IA 50010
515-292-2187

Collecting 15 years. Retired. Will trade. Interested corals, ammonites, mini-fossils, oddities. Will trade horn coral, colony coral and misc Ia fossils. Wants to learn and participate in activities.

Terry McDonald
5 Abinger Cres. Islington
Ontario, CANADA M9B2Y4
416-231-0474

Collecting 10 years. Biology Teacher. Will trade. Likes Devonian fossils of all kinds, blastoids and trilobites, Trades Ord. trilobites (Pseudogygites & Isotelus) & edrioasteroids & Ord. & Dev. fossils

Steve Sroka
3637 N. St. Louis
Chicago, IL 60618

Collecting 10 years. Graduate student. Will trade Major interest Mazon Creek fauna & flora. Interested in all fossils.

Scott A. Yenerich
R. R. # 1
Mendota, IL 61342
815-539-6009

12 years old. Collecting 9 years. Greatest interest vertebrates with dinosaurs at top. Terrific!! Welcome, Scott. Get you Dad to bring you to EXPO III.

Address Changes: Mrs. Matilda L. Berg, 46 - 07 70th St., Woodside, NY 11377
Robert D. Hubbard, 720 Poplar Lane, Gas City, IN 46933
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PLEASE -- Don't forget your dues -- only \$7. You are an old friend now and we don't want to lose you. Old friends are like diamonds, you know, precious and rare.

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 material; 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 \$7.00; individual membership \$7.00; junior membership \$5.00 (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 2 PM in the Science Building, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

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CYATHOCRINITES

MID-AMERICA PALEONTOLOGY SOCIETY

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Dated Material - Meeting Notice



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