

MAPS *Digest*



Volume 5 Number 1

January, 1982

Official Publication of
Mid-America Paleontology Society

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Maybe you would like to know a little about your new President. It wasn't very long ago that I had never heard of a fossil trilobite or crinoid. I thought only dinosaurs were ever fossilized (that's the impression I got from high school). I never dreamed I would get into fossils and end up where I am today with our collection.

I married into a rock collecting family and went to my first rock show in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1974. There I bought a fossil fish and I haven't stopped collecting since. Now our collection consists mostly of trilobites and crinoids.

During the next year, we will be emphasizing education more than ever before. The programs we have scheduled this winter will be both interesting and educational. We are receiving a lot of help with our programs from the professional paleontologists at the University of Iowa. So far we have commitments from their staff for three quite varied programs.

Expo 82 is well under way. The first weekend of April is "the big weekend." Once again we are expecting people from all over the United States and some from overseas. Word has been spreading and there should be an even larger variety of people and fossils than ever before.

Cheryl DeRosear, President

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Stay in touch with the greatest
people anywhere. AND THAT'S A
FACT!!

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

9 Jan MAPS Meeting -- Augustana College

1:00 p.m. Board Meeting
2:00 p.m. Program -- Dr. Holmes Semken,
The University of Iowa, "Pleistocene
Vertebrates of the Upper Midwest"

(Please note -- the 9th is the second
Saturday in January due to holidays.)
SEE YOU THERE

6 Feb MAPS Meeting -- Augustana College

1:00 p.m. Board Meeting
2:00 p.m. Program -- Dr. Glenister, The
University of Iowa. Topic to be an-
nounced.

HI

We are starting a new year. Our club will celebrate a 4 year birthday next month. Please let me take a moment of your time to tell each of you a most sincere thank you.

The Digest would never exist without your help. Every issue is packed as full as possible with clippings, drawings, original articles which you contribute. Coming home at night and looking through the mail is exciting. Sometimes inside the envelopes is just the contribution--more often than not is a little note of encouragement. How well aware I am that not only do you take time to find the article but also clip it, write a note and then mail it.

Our membership is varied--the young student 10 to 16, we have several, the amateur just starting to collect, the professional amateur who has been collecting many years and is very informed and the professional who has made paleontology a life career. Each of you has a point of view and private need. To try to include something for everyone is the goal. Probably one of the most challenging statements heard was "the Digest is becoming a resource." It is what is intended but that only happens with your generosity.

So, on with 1982, the well-planned monthly meetings, Expo IV just over the horizon, field trips but most of all the exciting people. Hope 1982 is a banner year for each of you as you gather your treasures from ancient seas.

Love you, Madelynne

ON ODES TO OSTRACODES, OR THE ODDS AGAINST OSTRACODS!

While those of us who teach freshman college courses lament the inability of our young students to differentiate between subjects, verbs, and predicates (and clauses are beyond comprehension), it is noteworthy that even our learned colleagues have their problems. Dr. Richard H. Benson of the Smithsonian Institution now¹ has brought to our attention the controversy which swirls around the literary use of the common terms "ostracod" and "ostracode" in place of the formal form "Ostracoda." While this might seem amusing², papers submitted for publication have been returned for revision because authors failed to conform with a particular editor's personal preference.³ And one might also be able to sympathize for the unnamed graduate student who was required to remove 300 supposedly superfluous "e's" from the "ostracodes" of his thesis. Writes Dr. Benson in rhythmic refrain:

In celebration of Oxford's⁴ mode,
Most American spell it "ostracode."

The Britisher's closer proximity to God
causes him to spell it "ostracod."⁵

A German claimed Aristotle said it first,
And of the two "ostrocod" is wurst;

While a Frenchman after having learned to
spell it,
Said it right, by right appellate.

The Italians with gestures free,
Pronounce one "ostracod-eh" and two
"ostracod-ee."

All the rest look on amused,
Most don't care which one is used.

For now, both "ostracod" and "ostracode"
survive:

The two of them very much alive.

I end this ode with a short delighter;
Both may be right, but one is right.⁶

Footnotes: 1. Journal of Paleontology, vol. 55, no. 6, pp 1200-1206, November, 1981.

2. Actually, this is amusing.

3. For another story of the trials and tribulations of a scientist in his dealings with journal editors, the interested reader might refer to the article "E Pluribus Boojum: the Physicist as Neologist," by N. David Mermin, Physics Today, vol. 34, no. 4, pp 46-53, April, 1981. Dr. Mermin proposed the use of the apt term "boojum" for a physical phenomenon which was observed to "softly and suddenly vanish away."

4. The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford University Press, Oxford, England, 1971

- Footnotes, Continued: 5. This is the preferred form given in Webster's Third New International Dictionary, G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, MA, 1971.
6. For historical and etymological reasons, "ostracode" is preferable, although "ostracod" cannot be considered wrong, concludes Dr. Benson.

--submitted by Charles J. Peterson

(Editor's note--The above is dedicated to Dick Johannesen who wrote a letter about the "nit picking" of the paleontologists. Actually he was scolding the editor, mildly for publishing something. If this doesn't cause you to laugh, get the reference in Footnote 3. Charles has sent a copy which I would love to publish but it is far too long albeit very amusing!!)

KONECNYS MAKE SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION

--submitted by H. L. Strimple, Iowa City, IA

It is now official, the species Aglaocrinus konecnyorum is described and named for MAPS members Jim and Sylvia Konecny by G. D. Webster in the Journal of Paleontology, Vol. 55, no. 6, November, 1981. The species is from the Naco Formation, Desmoinesian Stage, Pennsylvanian Age from the Kohl Ranch in Arizona. Dr. Webster noted "Appreciation is extended to Jim and Sylvia Konecny for their diligence when collecting most of the specimens of this study and their generous donation of the specimens to the Museum of Northern Arizona." This affords a prime example of cooperation between amateurs and professionals.

NEWS ITEM, SCIENCE DIGEST, August, 1981

--submitted by Tony Raines, Oklahoma City, OK

Considerable evidence has been accumulated in recent years that the dinosaurs, at least some of them, were not the senseless, pea-brained brutes motivated solely by the drive to eat or keep from being eaten, as fostered by the scientific and popular literature. Some appeared to have had communal or herd instincts, even to the point of family protection. This is not all that extraordinary when the protective behavior of modern-day crocodiles toward their young is taken into account.

A dinosaur nursery was found in the Upper Cretaceous Two Medicine Formation of Montana in 1978 by Princeton Paleontologist, John R. Horner. Eleven skeletons of 3-foot-long hadrosaurid dinosaur babies were found in a 7-foot-wide elliptical nest-like structure along with eggshells littering the bottom. Four more baby skeletons were found outside the "nest", and the skull of an adult was found 120 yards away. Hadrosaurids were a herbivorous type of duck-billed dinosaur that reached an adult length of about thirty feet.

The baby dinosaurs were not hatchlings. Later discoveries showed that hatchlings of this particular dinosaur were about 1.5 feet long. Those found in the nest would have to be classed as juveniles. Their teeth were well worn, indicating they had been feeding on hardy plant material that had been found outside the nest, or that had been brought to them by adults.

FOSSIL PREPARATION TECHNIQUES

--submitted by Tony Raines, Oklahoma City, OK

It has been common practice by some collectors to wash fossils with strong detergents and soaps to remove mud, shaly matrix, and other foreign material. Even "Quaternary-0" has been used by those who could afford it.

These practices are not recommended for those who wish to retain the maximum esthetic qualities of their invertebrate fossils.

It has been found through experience that the harsh action of the chemical bases in strong detergents, TSP (tri-sodium phosphate), and other agents tends to produce a slight etching effect especially on invertebrates whose shells are composed of aragonite or calcite. There is also a whitening of the fossils, chiefly around the thinner edges, which detracts from their natural appearance. If fossils must be washed and scrubbed, the use of a gentle laundry soap such as Ivory Snow or Lux is recommended.

Response to a letter dated October 5, 1981, from Mr. Philip Marcus (MAPS Digest, v. 4 (10) , p. 7).

In sequence.--Obviously there is need for a new edition of Moore, Lalicker and Fischer but there are always used book stores. Moore was working on a revision in his hospital room three days before he went into a coma and died. There is just not anything else to take its place. I have a substantial library but have never heard of Beerbower, Search for the Past. The paper back by W. H. Matthews III is in my wife's library but as pointed out by Mr. Marcus it was written almost 20 years ago and most of the illustrations were copied. I recommended Lane, Life of the Past because it is new, is unusually well done, has new illustrations, and gives a good overview in relatively easy to understand language.

As Mr. Marcus apparently has been told elsewhere Index Fossils of North America is out of date. It is a helpful reference so long as one understands that it is out of date and limited in coverage. Anyone who knows how to use an index can find anything covered by the Treatise but you do have to know a name. Even just a genus or family name for example. Most people just search for a picture that "looks like" the fossil they are attempting to identify. It is seldom that simple even in Index Fossils.

I have been very open about our problems in paleontology, probably too frank, but am hardly prepared to accept the evaluation (chaotic) by Mr. Marcus. We operate under a strict set of rules known as the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and no change is accepted for long that does not follow the code. Our papers are commonly subjected to peer review by two specialists before they are even edited for publication. The rules are strict about priority. If a species is properly documented it is virtually impossible to change it although it can be synonymized with an older known species if indeed they are conspecific. Higher taxa (genera etc.) are different because they are groupings of species, then genera, etc. I do not personally know any paleontologists who "spend more time undermining what has been accepted in the past than in exploring new finds and new fields". Some of us get too old and decrepit to explore which is a stage I have about reached. It is exactly because there is so much new material being found that most of the changes in taxonomy take place.

It seems that Mr. Marcus does not agree with two specific changes that have been made pertaining to material with which he is familiar. Apparently some specialists at the Smithsonian Institution agree with one of his complaints. If a species is involved there is only one way to tell and that is to go to the original type material. A species is not someones "concept", it is objective (a form of life). A case in point is the species Eupachycrinus bassetti Worthen (now Ethelocrinus). Specimens commonly labeled by that name in museums are not that species at all. Most of them belong to the species Ethelocrinus magister (I just finished checking it out).

I cannot imagine where the question concerning "outrageous page charges" to authors by paleontological journals came from. I can only speak for invertebrate paleontological journals which are indeed in dire financial straits most of the time (as are many commercial publications anymore). Very few of them have mandatory page charges but it may happen soon. It is an economic matter, small circulation, high printing costs. Half tone plates used by some journals are very expensive and half the cost of the plates are passed on to authors by one journal, full cost by another. The Memoir series of the Paleontological Society do require \$90 per page. Large studies have become a problem. Separates, or reprints, are expensive but it is customary for specialists to exchange with those in their field.

H. L. Strimple

P. S. If you get tired of the law (speaking of something confusing) and chasing fossil teeth, Mr. Marcus, there are Devonian crinoids in your fair Maryland. My young colleague Roger Pabian and I have reported on three species from there and I would surely like to see better preserved specimens of the Lasiocrinus. Unfortunately, we did not collect the material so I cannot pinpoint the locality for you. No doubt there are other potential localities.

(Ed. note--the board decided a letter/answer series would take too much space. The Editor felt the answer to Philip Marcus's letter had much information. Future letters will probably be directed to the source for discussion. Sorry! I sort of like this!)

MAN'S ANCESTRAL RELATIVES MIGHT HAVE BEEN DINOSAURS

San Jose MERCURY, unknown date

But for a twist of evolutionary fate, dinosaurs rather than apes might have been our ancestral forbears, says a Canadian scholar who has developed a model of the imaginary reptilian creature.

Dale Russell, curator of fossil vertebrates at the National Museums of Canada in Ottawa, has developed a theory that intelligent life forms could have developed from the large reptiles that roamed the earth millions of years ago.

Russell's imaginary creature would look like a hairless, green-skinned reptile with a bulging skull, luminous catlike eyes and three-fingered hands.

Russell, an expert on evolution who is a visiting scholar at the paleontology department at the University of California at Berkeley, calls his creature a "dinosauroid."

All it would have taken, he said, was an adjustment in the earth's history that would have kept the giant dinosaurs as the dominant form of life on the planet. Strange as the theory may seem, Russell said his lizard-man has a serious message: High intelligence may be a natural result wherever life evolves in the universe, and perhaps man's general body form is no fluke.

In developing his creature, Russell followed evolutionary trends he believes were already under way in one line of dinosaurs 78 million years ago. The Stenochyosaurus, a long-tailed carnivorous forest dweller that stood about 5 feet tall, had many of the attributes that man's own ancestors possessed 3 million or 4 million years ago, Russell said.

The creature stood on two legs, had thumbs, binocular vision and a large brain for a dinosaur. The result of his conjectures, Russell said, made even him nervous while he was evolving the theory.

"When I saw the direction it was going, I started having second thoughts. This is not the kind of speculation most of my colleagues are comfortable with. "Can you imagine the reaction from Biblical creationists to this?" he asked.

So far, the reaction at Berkeley has been positive. "Most of the people are absolutely fascinated," he said. "Nobody has started avoiding me in corridors." The intelligency of humans today ... is in accord with a trend established more than 200 million years ago. The first creatures that began developing along the natural line toward intelligence were reptiles, dominated by the dinosaurs.

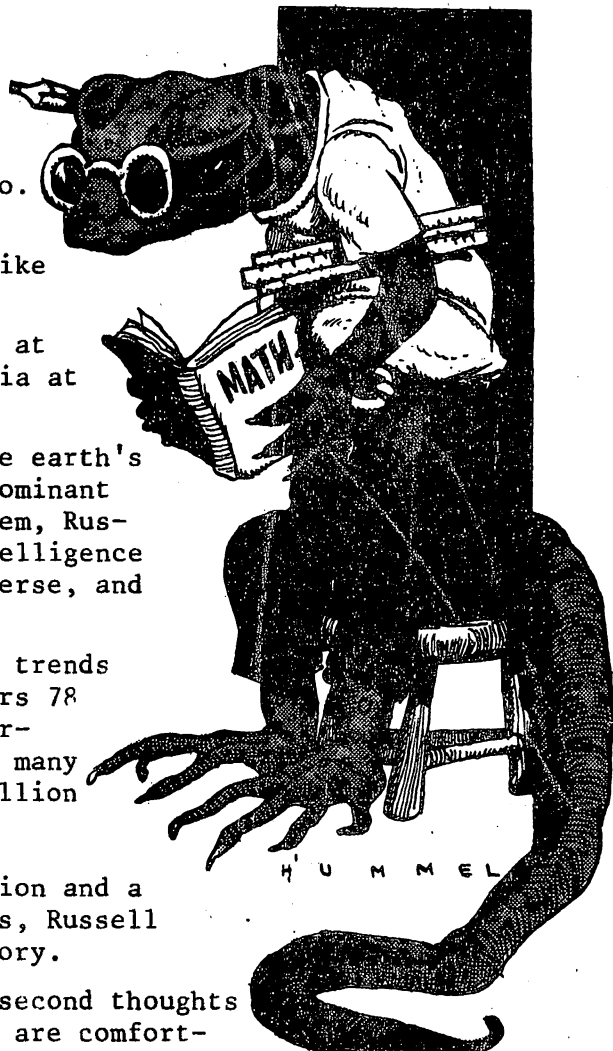
When the dinosaurs abruptly disappeared along with half the species of life in the world 65 million years ago, mammals underwent an evolutionary explosion to fill the void. Russell said mammals picked up the natural line toward developing intelligence right where the dinosaurs left off.

--submitted by Charles J. Peterson, Columbia, MO 65211

RECOMMENDED READING -- SMITHSONIAN, December, 1981

"Remarkable Tower of Time
Tells Story of Evolution"--

a 700 million year span of life on Earth from single cells to modern Man..."The time column shows evolutionary highlights at the approximate times and within the periods they occurred. By radiometrically dating rocks and the fossils within, scientists can determine these times. The column extends past the zero point--today--so that modern Man, a mere 40,000 years old, could be painted large enough to be seen." "New Dinosaur Hall re-creates The Age of Reptiles" Museum of Natural History, "Dinosaur Hall has been reorganized and ...as part of an extensive museum project called "Fpssils" The History of Life."...Other features of the hall include the time column...and exhibits on the origins of vertebrates...the fossil history of flight, living fossils and fossils as natural resources." Thanks to Peggy Wallace, Dubuque, IA 52001



Jim Hummel — Mercury

* NATIONAL FOSSIL EXPOSITION IV -- 1982

LOCATION AND TIME Expo IV will be held at the Student Union, in the grand ballroom, on the campus of Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois. The simplest way to find the site is to turn off IL 67 west on University Drive then south to the Union. Setting-up is permitted on Friday, April 2, beginning at 9:00 A. M.

Expo hours: Friday 1:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Saturday 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

TRANSPORTATION There are 2 highways leading into Macomb, IL 136, an east-west route, and IL 67, a north-south route.

There is no plane service going to Macomb at this time, but we will provide free transportation from Moline, Illinois Airport, if you will make ADVANCE arrangements with Madelynne Lillybeck, 1039 - 33rd St. Ct., Moline, IL 61265, 309-764-0921, or Burlington, Iowa, Thursday, April 1, Doug DeRosear, Box 125, Donnellson, IA 52625, 319-835-5521

LODGING Persons traveling in self-contained camping units may park on the parking lot.

Four motels that are near are: Travel Lodge--309-833-4521--1414 W. Jackson St., Single \$23, Double \$24, Double with 4 persons \$29. All plus 5% tax. Holiday Inn--309-833-5511--1400 N. LaFayette, Single \$33, Double \$40, each plus 5% tax. Landmark Motel--309-837-4817--1505 East Jackson Road, (this motel is on Rt. 136 at the east edge of Macomb), Single \$14.70, Double \$19.95, tax included. Time-Out Motor Lodge--309-837-4838--#LL University Drive and Highway 67 north, Single \$21, Double \$25.20 tax included.

THEY ALL SAID IDENTIFY WITH MAPS. RATES WILL BE HIGHER IF NOT WITH MAPS. They all also said there could be a small price increase after January 1, though if one, it will be small. Reservations in advance are recommended and don't forget, identify yourself as being part of our group.

MEALS Meals are available in the Union. There are several hamburger type stands. There are restaurants in town and at least one grocery that has a deli bar and chairs.

The banquet on Saturday night will cost about \$8.00 each--a buffet. If you will be attending the banquet, please indicate the number of tickets on the registration form and pay for these tickets at the information desk at Expo when you arrive.

EXPO REGULATIONS Everyone is requested to make advance registrations by MARCH 15th. This is done by sending the enclosed registration form with your fees to: Cheryl DeRosear, Box 125, Donnellson, IA 52625 or phone 309-835-5521.

ALL TABLES WILL BE ASSIGNED. If you want a table next to someone, SAY SO WHEN YOU SEND YOUR MONEY. Tables cost \$8.00 each for the week-end.

We encourage displays. Tables (no limit) will be provided for displays--no charge. Each person is responsible for his/her lights, extension cords, 2 prong adapters, table covers, etc. Chairs are furnished.

THE COMMITTEE INSISTS THAT ALL MATERIALS BE FOSSIL OR FOSSIL-RELATED. Mountings, gemstones, etc. are not permitted.

OTHER ACTIVITIES Everyone is requested to provide at least one nice specimen for the live auction. The specimen, with full data and name of fossil and doner can be left at the information booth up until 3:00 on Saturday.

If you wish to mail the specimen, send it to H. Paul Rechten (address below). We will send a postal acknowledgement on receipt of the mailed specimen.

The banquet will be held at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday night. The LIVE AUCTION will immediately follow. Advance reservations for the dinner are requested, please pay at the Reception desk upon arrival at Expo.

Make all CHECKS PAYABLE TO MAPS. If you have any questions, please contact any of the names below and we will endeavor to help you.

Show Chairman: Gil Norris, 2623 - 34th Ave. Ct., Rock Island, IL 61201 309-786-6505
 Table Reserve: Cheryl DeRosear, Box 125, Donnellson, IA 52625 319-835-5521
 Auction: H. Paul Rechten, 7405 Shields, Harvard, IL 60033 815-943-4178
 Reception Desk: Allyn Adams, 612 W. 51st St., Davenport, IA 52806 319-391-5443
 Security: Doug Johnson, 719 Main St., Apt. 2, Donnellson, IA 52806 319-835-5957
 Liaison: Wallace Harris, 325 E. Franklin, Macomb, IL 61455 309-833-4869

NO ONE EXCEPT GUARD ALLOWED ON THE SHOW FLOOR FOR ANY REASON AFTER SHOW HOURS.

If interested in a post Expo field trip on Monday, write to Doug Johnson, address above.

A D V E R T I S I N G P A G E

Fossil Shark Teeth For Sale.
 1/2 inch to 4 3/4 inches--Nice to
 Perfect Condition. List.

Bill Overman
 100 The Esplanade, Villa 13
 Venice, FL 33595

\$\$\$

Fossils For Sale: TRILOBITES--CRYPTOLITHUS,
PHACOPS BASIDECHENELLA, METACRYPHAEUS,
FLEXICALYMENE MODOCIA, PSEUDOGYGITES,
ASAPHISCUS, AMPYXINA, BRACHYASPIDION,
CALYMENE, ELRATHIA, DIACALYMENE CEDARIA,
BOCASPIDELLA AND MORE all complete.
 Fair prices. Also crinoids, cystoids,
 blastoids, large shark teeth and more.
 Send for list.

UNIVERSAC FOSSILS
 23871 Moritz
 Oak Park, Michigan 48237

\$\$\$

Special of the month --One Palaeolagus--
 Oligocene rabbit skull: Prepared, clean, fine
 specimen, no matrix, teeth showing. \$175.00
 DEN'S PETRIFIED CRITTERS, 110 Grant,
 Rock Springs, WY 82901
 See you at Expo IV--April 2, 3, 4.

\$\$\$

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甲
骨
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Judy Owyang

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FOSSIL PREPARATION TIPS

--SUBMITTED BY Jim Welch, Billings, MT 59104

How often have you been cleaning a fossil that has a hairline crack, only to have it break along the crack? Try stopping the break before it can happen. Apply a drop or two of Krazy Glue to the crack. The strong capillary action of Krazy Glue allows it to penetrate and mend the narrowest crack. (Super Glue can also be used, but it is more viscous and not as effective.

Extracting a fossil from very hard matrix is always difficult, especially when you get down close to the fossil itself. If you have one of the small hand-held motor tools (Dremel, Sears Wards, etc.), try using the Carbide Steel cutting bits marketed by Dremel. These bits will cut through very hard matrix without wearing down. They are small enough to get in close to the fossil. I use them for preparing Cretaceous Ammonites that are encased in hard concretions and also to remove hard limestone from around crinoids. Do not try using these bits to clean the actual surface of the fossil!!!

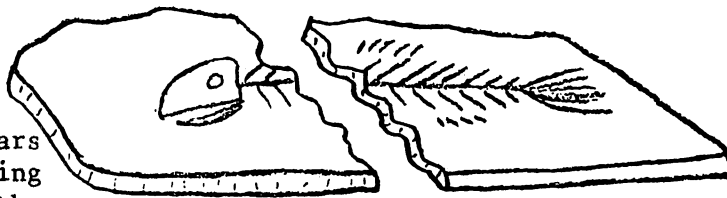


Figure 1

Repairing a large but thin fossil slab that has broken can be a real problem because of the relatively small gluing surface (Figure 1). The problem is compounded if the matrix is soft. One solution is to use fiberglass. Although it is cheaper to buy fiberglass cloth and resin in bulk, it is simplest to buy a Fiberglass Repair Kit for a one-time repair. Most automotive stores or automotive sections in hardware stores carry these Fiberglass Repair Kits, which contain fiberglass resin, catalyst and fiberglass cloth.

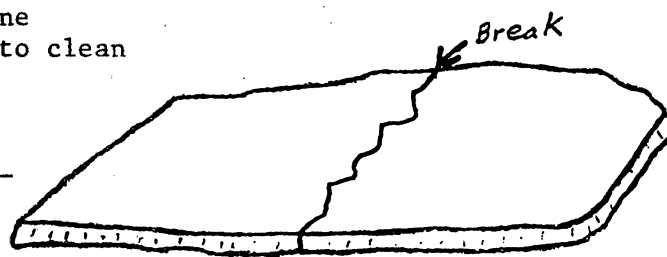


Figure 2

To mend the broken slab, lay it flat with the Reverse side up and the broken edges matched together (Figure 2). You may want to lay the slab in a bed of sand or else use a touch of Duco or white glue to keep the edges properly aligned. Next cut a piece of the fiberglass cloth large enough to cover the back of the slab without overlapping it (Figure 3). Mix the fiberglass resin and catalyst according to the directions in the kit. Soak the fiberglass cloth in the liquid fiberglass, then spread the cloth over the back of the slab. Smooth out the cloth to remove all air bubbles (Figure 3). Then pour a thin coat of the liquid fiberglass over the cloth (Figure 4)--not too much or it will drip over the edges of the slab. One layer of the cloth will suffice on pieces at least 12" x 16" x 1" in size. Very large slabs should receive additional layers of cloth soaked in the resin. If desired, a loop of wire can be fiberglassed onto the back for hanging the slab. CAUTION: Use very good VENTILATION--preferably outdoors!!! Also wear rubber gloves when handling fiberglass. Be neat! After hardening spilled fiberglass can only be removed mechanically.

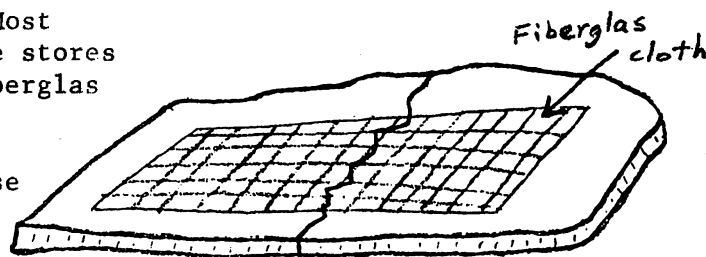


Figure 3

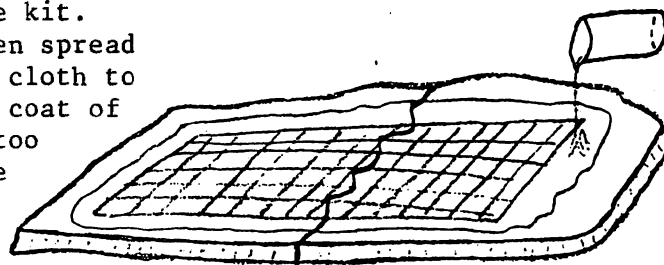


Figure 4

Life can only be understood backward, but must be lived forward.
Søren Kierkegaard

EVOLUTION OF THE EARTH
Dott, Jr./Batten



Please add the following to your membership list:

Kenneth W. Craddock
711 Emery
Denton TX 76201
817-382-4277

Collecting 25 years. Jewelry Maker. Will Trade. Interested in all fossils particularly lower Permian vertebrates and Echinoderm (all periods). Has 1. Permian bones, fossils from W. TX and OK. Fossil cast of fine specimens. Wants to help prompt interest in Paleontology and fossil collecting.

Lloyd H. Gleason III
778 Dividing Creek Rd.
Arnold, MD 21012
301-544-0865

Collecting 5 years. Numerical Control Programmer. Will trade Learning basics. Has Miocene vertebra, sharks teeth, gastropod, bivalves, brachiopods for trade. Wants to get a basic and general knowledge of fossils.

Dennis J. Heyden
1902 - 11th St.
Monroe, WI 53566
608-325-4495

Collecting 20 years. Executive. Will trade. Wants to learn more and acquire more specimens.

Bill & Connie Timm
922 Wedgewood Way
Richardson, TX 75080

A REQUEST: In a few weeks the new Membership List will go to the printers. Please take a look at the little description opposite your name. IF YOU DESIRE ANY CHANGES or IF THERE IS NOTHING FOLLOWING YOUR NAME, please send something about yourself to be included in the up-to-date membership booklet. Send information to: Mrs. Madelynne Lillybeck, 1039 - 33rd St. Ct., Moline, IL 61265. Thank you.

MAPS NAME TAGS Our club logo, Cyathocrinites in white on a blue background. Send \$2.50 To:

Fred S. Farrar, Rte, #2 - Box 295, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901 -- 314-686-2130

NATIONAL FOSSIL EXPO IV REGISTRATION FORM

(Please complete the form, enclose a check payable to MAPS, and mail both to Cheryl DeRosear, Box 125, Donnellson, IA 52625, before March 15, 1982.

Name: _____ PHONE NO: _____ / _____
area

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

_____ YES, I will provide a display for Expo. It will require _____ linear feet of table.

_____ I request (number) of 6 foot tables for selling-swapping. The cost is \$8.00 per table for the weekend. I have enclosed a check in the amount of \$ _____.

_____ Banquet Tickets: _____ (Number Required)

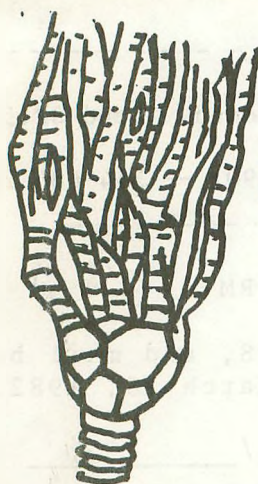
The Mid-America Paleontology Society (MAPS) was formed to promote popular interest in the subject of paleontology, to encourage the proper collecting, study, preparation, and display of fossil material; and to assist other individuals, groups, and institutions interested in the various aspects of paleontology. 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).

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

President: Cheryl DeRosear, Box 125, Donnellson, IA 52625
1st Vice President: Don Good, 410 N.W. 3rd Street, Aledo, IL 61231
2nd Vice President: Doug Johnson, Box 184, Donnellson, IA 52625
Secretary: Peggy Wallace, 590 So. Grandview, Dubuque, IA 52001
Treasurer: Alberta Cray, 1125 J Avenue, NW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52405



Ap 2-3-4
EXPO info inside

FIRST CLASS MAIL



CYATHOCRINITES

MID-AMERICA PALEONTOLOGY SOCIETY

Madelynne M. Lillybeck
MAPS DIGEST Editor
1039 - 33rd St. Ct.
Moline, IL 61265

Allyn & Dorris Adams
612 W. 51st St.
Davenport, IA 52806

Dated Material - Meeting Notice