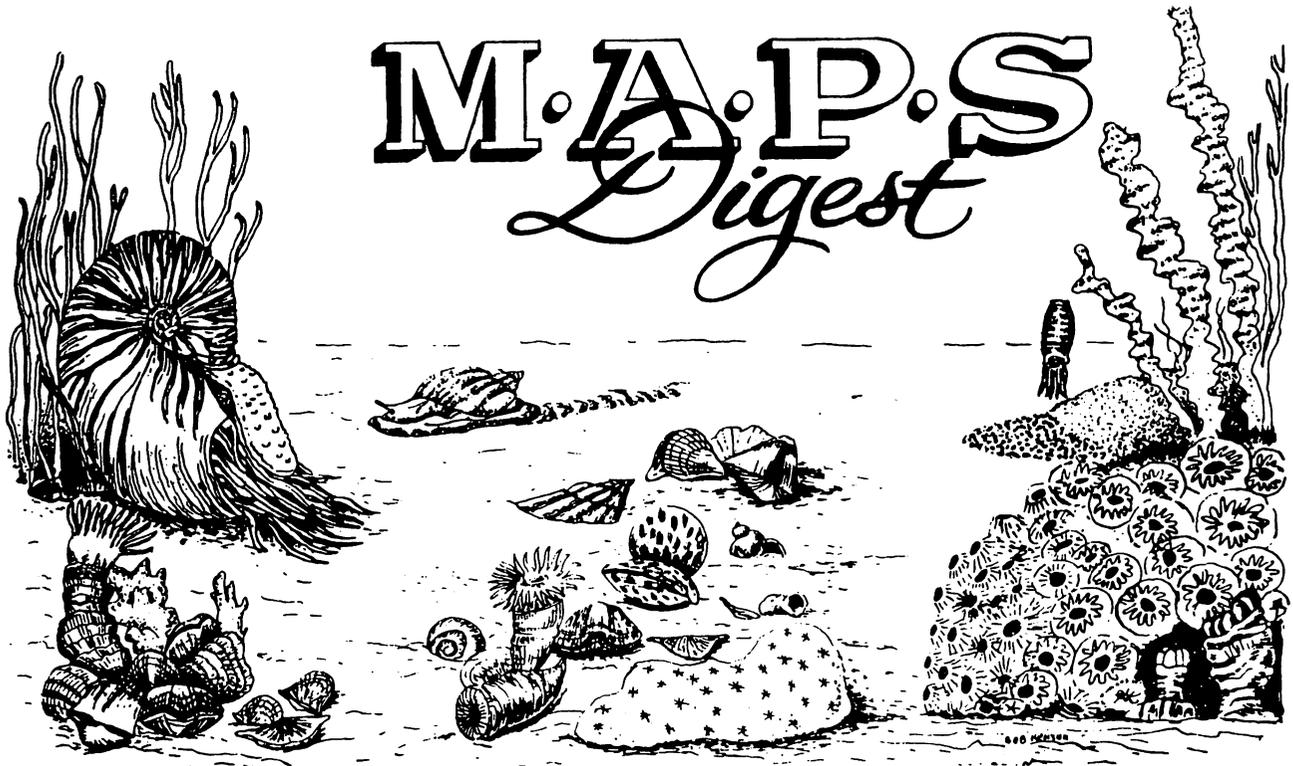


M.A.P.S. Digest

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Official Publication of
Mid-America Paleontology Society

May, 1983

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Hello Everybody! Well another EXPO is behind us, and what an EXPO it was. Before I go any further I want to thank some very dedicated people. Gil Norris, EXPO Chairman, who picked up the pieces and adroitly put together the most exciting EXPO yet; Al Adams who did a wonderful job with the desk; Tom Walsh who was a wizard with reservations this year; Paul Rechten who kept those auction figures straight; Dennis Kingery an auctioneer who can stand up with the best; Gerry Norris who can handle just about anything; Bob Heinish our crackerjack publicity man, and Mary Wells whose artistic talents produced our beautiful MAPS banner, and last but not least all those members and non-members who spent hours supporting Al manning the desk. It's people like this who make me proud of MAPS.

I am also very proud to announce our new publicity man for next year, Tom Witherspoon, Sr. from Dearborn, Michigan. Congratulations Tom, I know you will be a very positive force in MAPS and EXPO VI.

For you who were not at EXPO this year we had 155 registrations from 21 states, one from Germany, one from Ontario Canada and
(continued page 2)

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

- 7 May -- MAPS Meeting-- IBEW Hall, Cedar Rapids. Meeting 12:30. See p. 2
- 10 June -- Rocky Mountain Federation
12 Oklahoma City, OK
- 17 June -- California Federation
19 Santa Clara, CA
- 8 July -- Eastern Federation
10 Charleston, W. VA
- 14 July -- Midwest Federation
17 Kalamazoo, MI
- 4 Aug -- Northwest Federation
7 Spokane, WA
- 5 Aug -- MAPS MEETING -- Bedford Rock Swap
6 Bedford, Indiana
7 MAPS program, Saturday evening
- 28 Oct -- Austin Paleontology Show -- MAPS
29 "FOSSILMANIA" -- Pottsboro, Texas, 8 mi
30 west of Denison -- It's a first.
- 11 Nov -- South Central Federation
12 Dallas, TX
- 1984 -- EXPO VI -- APRIL 13, 14, and 15. PLAN NOW!

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The April meeting of MAPS was called to order by President, Doug Johnson at EXPO 5, Macomb, Illinois, April 16, 1983.

Al Adams read an EXPO attendance report: by late Saturday afternoon there were 155 registration blanks signed representing 21 states, Germany and Ontario Canada. 9 persons had joined MAPS at EXPO.

Doug Johnson asked for a discussion from members about having a banquet at next year's EXPO. It was agreed that though the University was high there is an advantage to being able to stay in the building on the night of the meeting and the auction. Because the University must have a numbered account 24 hours before the banquet, Tom Walsh moved that for next year paid reservations must be made by the Monday prior to EXPO. Ray Fairbank seconded the motion, motion carried.

Jim Konicny moved that paid table reservations be made by Monday prior to EXPO and that the Board be empowered to assess a penalty for late reservations. Dennis Kingery seconded. Motion carried.

Al Adams, Treasurer, reported that on April 1, 1983, MAPS had a balance of \$3,587.52.

Several members asked that there be programs scheduled at EXPO. After some discussion it was decided to schedule programs from 8 to 9a.m. on Saturday mornings and to open the floor at 9 a.m. on Saturday. If more time is needed for programs the same schedule can be followed on Sunday morning.

Bob Heinisch, who has done an excellent job as Publicity Director for MAPS this year, resigned. Tom Witherspoon, Dearborn, Michigan, volunteered to serve as the new Publicity Director.

Doug Johnson reported that he would lead the Field Trip for members to Augusta, Iowa, on Monday, April 18. The trip to originate from Donnellson, Iowa.

Gerry Norris, EXPO Co-Chairman with husband, Gil, made a special thank you to committee chairmen and others who helped with the organization of EXPO.

Meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted
Peggy Wallace, Secretary

PRESIDENT'S CORNER, Continued.

gained nine new members. Next year don't sit back in that easy chair and say it's too far to go, or maybe I'll go if the weather is nice. STOP right now and say to yourself, I'm going to MAPS EXPO next year and have the most fossil fun I have ever had. Believe me, you will.

One added note, our field trip on the Monday after EXPO was a success. It was a bright, warm, sunshiny day with 15 MAPS members attending. There were many beautiful crinoids, brachiopods, and corals collected. Everybody had fun. Isn't that what it's all about?

See you next month.

D. J.

MAPS MAY MEETING

IBEW Hall, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 7, 1983, Saturday, 12:30 p.m. If you need instructions to find the IBEW Hall call Bud Cray, 319-362-5530

Speakers for the show: 2:00 Jeff Nekola, ROCKHUNTING IN IOWA; 3:30 Dr. Wayne I Anderson, Professor & Head of the Department of Earth Science, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa. No subject was given for his talk.

The Iowa Geological Survey will have a display showing their maps and publications.

- - -

Saturday, May 14, Members are invited to be included with the Cedar Rapids Club on a field trip led by Jeff Nekola to Oskaloosa to hunt blastoids and mini brachiopods, corals and if you're lucky trilobites. Also on the agenda is a trip to a coal mine. More information at the meeting in Cedar Rapids.

EXPO V -- FIRST REPORT

From Allyn Adams--146 families and/or individuals signed in. 44 sign-ups were not members. 14 new members signed up. 21 states, Canada, and Germany were represented.

More later when all the bills and receipts are processed.

SEDIMENTARY NOTES

ALLEN C. YENERICH, Mendota, Illinois--I just wanted you to know that my wife Pat, our boy

Scott and I had a most enjoyable day on Saturday at EXPO V. Even though Pat really isn't a fossil nut like Scott and I she does like to look at all the wonderful displays...

Everyone is so friendly and interesting to talk with at the EXPO...

..I do want to congratulate everyone involved in the EXPO to make it such a success...

...Thank you again for all the enjoyment we have received as members of that great organization better known as MAPS.

HARRELL STRIMPLE, Iowa City, IA--I have recently been told by MAPS member Yourii A. Arendt, Paleontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow, of an expedition late last summer and autumn (1982) during which he collected crinoids in the Lower Devonian of Middle Asia, in Tien-Shan, in the Zaravahanian Mountain Range. He also worked in the west of Pamira, in Darvas, at the height of 4 km, in desert uninhabited by man and with places under glaciers. They made there very interesting though not very large collections of Permian (Kungurian Stage) crinoids. According to Arendt echinoderms of the Kungurian Stage have not been reported to date so this will provide most valuable information, when described, for the entire geological community.

It is of some interest that there are three cups which probably represent two species of allagecrinids (Ed note, Harrell's definition Allagecrinidae stated informally is allagecrinid) in collections under study by myself from the Lower Word of the Glass Mountains of southwest Texas (Locality 707e of G. A. Cooper). The Lower Word is thought to be a correlative (time equivalent) of the Kiabab of Arizona and the Kungurian of Russia. The Glass Mountain specimens are silicified and were etched from limestone blocks in the acid laboratory at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian). They have not been previously reported.

Slowly but surely diligent investigators are filling in the geologic and geographic gaps of the planet earth. Man's inquisitive mind and search for truth (facts) transcends physical, political and dogmatic barriers.

'OLDEST BIRD' IS NO BIRD AT ALL

The famous Dry Mesa quarry near Delta, Colorado, which has produced the world's two largest dinosaurs, now has a new credit: the world's oldest bird. Dr. James A. "Dinosaur Jim" Jensen, noted BYU paleontologist who discovered the two largest dinosaurs while digging in the quarry the past nine years, found a pelvis and two leg bones of a bird which could fly.

This discovery knocks Archaeopteryx off its perch as the oldest bird because the Dry Mesa quarry--containing fossils estimated to be 140 million years old--is slightly older than the quarry in Germany which produced Archaeopteryx in 1861. But Dr. Jensen, who also found a bone of Archaeopteryx in the Dry Mesa quarry, said that Archaeopteryx was not a bird at all. It was a feathered reptile with a skeleton of a small bipedal dinosaur about the size of a pigeon.

The paleontologist said that the evolution of feathers from scales was a long, slow process involving tens of thousands of generations of feathered reptiles before anything could glide--much less fly.

"One of the most significant aspects of the discovery of these small bones," he said, "is the evidence that there were two evolutionary stages of flight existing at the same time. This indicates that birds did not all descend from a single ancestor as most scientists have supposed.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING

The new membership directory is now in your home. We have discovered some errors. Corrections appear on page 7 with the new members.

If there is some error with your address, telephone, name or anything else, please let me know immediately. A new list of mailing addresses will/made after this mailing.

be

Help keep us concurrent with you. Thanks.

ONE MORE THING, PLEASE -- MAPS is in the process of gathering information to put together a directory of PALEO SOCIETIES. Will you please help. The summer issue will include organizations two officers, if information is available, and a professional paleontologist who contributes. Please send information about any society you know of, or belong to. YOU cause MAPS' success!

THE PROFESSIONAL'S CORNER -- H. L. Strimple -- Copyright, 1983

904 Bowery

Iowa City, IA 52240

Section 11 -- REGENERATION

Many years ago I read an account where gatherers of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay area cut up starfish which they caught in their oyster beds because the starfish were very efficient predators of clams. That is they cut them up until they finally realized that due to their amazing regenerating powers, the surgery was actually increasing the population drastically. It is fairly common knowledge that if one holds onto one arm of a modern brittle star, it will simply separate from the arm and leave it with you. Not so commonly known is that it will regenerate the arm, commonly in the same form as the original. There are instances where two arms will develop rather than one which is probably a malfunction. There are modern comatulid crinoids which are reported to add to the number of arms present by dropping off (autotomy) the upper portion of an arm and regenerating two arms to replace it.

In any event, the phenomenon of regeneration of crinoid arms or other elements is known to occur in Paleozoic crinoids. I have been aware of the matter for many years and usually call attention to regenerated parts when they appear in material under study. Apparently, the initial response is rapid in order to seal off vital elements such as nerves, hemal (blood) systems, etc. An excellent account of the action in modern crinoids is given by Hyman (1955, pp. 108-111). In essence two types of cells begin promptly with the regeneration tissue and transporting the food supplies so acquired to regenerating structures. The other type of cells which are filled with rods and granules assist in the regenerating processes while not themselves transforming into tissues.

Regeneration of an arm begins with the out-pushing of the radial water canal accompanied by mesenchyme with the whole forming a slight bud-like projection. As the regeneration bud continues to grow, brachials arise in it by secretion from mesenchyme cells as in embryonic development.

I have observed a complete set of distal portions of the ten arms of a Protencrinus atoka Strimple which have been regenerated and have essentially grown to the same size as the original arms. Very likely regeneration takes place at an accelerated pace because the crinoid is mature and is capable of producing more stereom than when young, but it is still difficult for the new arms to attain a size comparable to the original.

My wife, Christina, has always been fascinated by the unusual specimens found in the fabulous La Salle Limestone (Missourian-Upper Pennsylvanian) crinoid "pools" she discovered, and she has established a "hospital" for such material. A specimen of particular interest

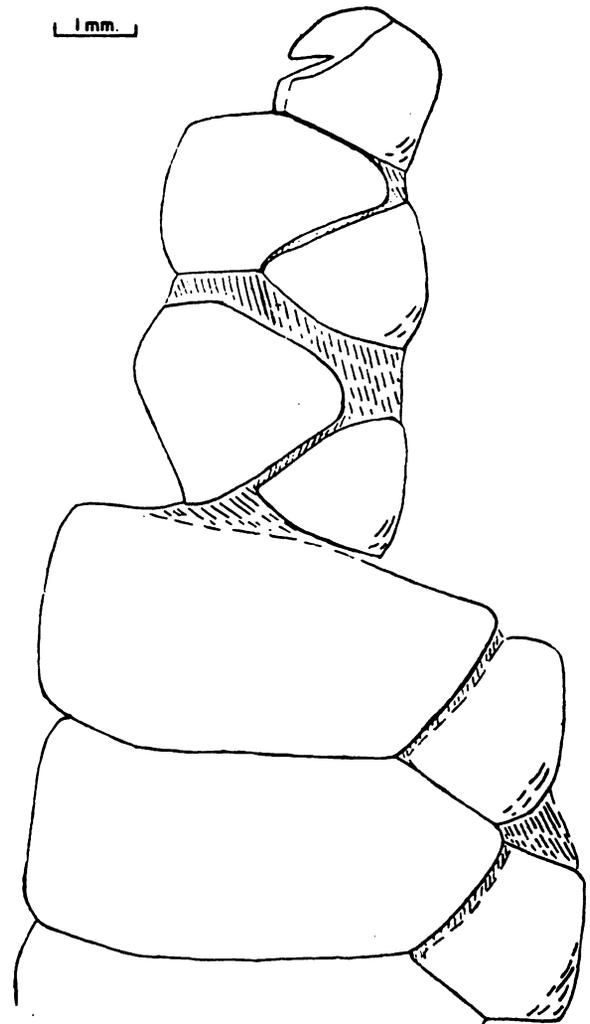


Figure 7. Drawing of a slightly disarticulated regenerated arm of Metacromyocrinus holdenvillensis Strimple.

was a flexible crinoid Enonychrocrinus simplex Strimple & Moore, which had lost the stem (all of it) and was attempting to regenerate in the large scar (cicatrix) at the base of the cup. Later on we found another that actually did regenerate about three small columnals in mid-portion of the large cicatrix. The important

observation here is that the two specimens managed to survive while sitting on the ocean floor or were suspended above the ocean floor without the aid of a column. The late Edwin Kirk explained to me some 40 years ago that crinoids were essentially weightless in their natural elements (the ocean), but I have not been able to verify this and seem to generate opposition whenever I mention it. Be that as it may, the two specimens under discussion did not fall over into the soft muddy bottom and suffocate when they lost their entire stem, rather they lived and attempted to regenerate some sort of column. This is rather unusual in another sense because there is little, if any, evidence of Pennsylvanian, or any other crinoids, attempting to regenerate any part of the stem, although the distal portions of the stem are never found to terminate with a hold fast in the Pennsylvanian. Some flexible crinoids do have numerous distals cirri, which apparently acted as a "root system" to anchor them in soft mud. Holdfasts are also essentially non-existent in the Chesteran (upper Mississippian).

A report on the specimens of Enonychocrinus simplex by Strimple & Frest has been published in the Journal of Paleontology

specimen in my wife's "hospital" which is a specimen of Stellarocrinus which lost most of its anal tube and regenerated two tubes. It is presumed the hind-gut also branched out and two points for ejected waste existed. There are other documented records of regeneration.

I once read an account of experiments with the lowly salamander in one of the many scientific magazines which I receive, and I presume it is factual. It seems the salamander is capable of regeneration of its extremities. The investigator severed the tail and when the initial "regeneration bud" appeared he carefully removed it and transplanted the bud into the side of the salamander where it continued to grow into a stubby tail, albeit entirely out of place. This account really impressed me because the implications of what could be done if we could just unlock the secret of regeneration is staggering to the mind. I suppose everyone knows that if one cuts a worm into two parts and then leaves it alone, there will soon be two worms. So much for the superiority of man over simple life forms. The lowly cockroach has been around for tens of millions of years and will probably walk over the remains of the last man or woman on earth. A rather depressing observation I must admit and not very original.

I will mention another strange, unreported

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T H E P R O F E S S I O N A L ' S C O R N E R -- Continued

Dr. N. Gary Lane
Geology Department
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

ILLUSTRATING FOSSILS -- No. 4

Since very few of us can afford or have access to a 4 x 5 sheet film camera, we generally have to make do with what we have. 35 mm cameras are much more common, less expensive, and quite satisfactory pictures can be made with them.

The best way to do this is with a macrolense, which allows you to get close enough to the fossil so that the image will fill the 35 mm frame. The depth-of-field is also reasonably good so that you don't get out-of-focus edges. The more spherical the fossil the greater problem you will have with depth-of-field. If the fossil is flat or on a flat surface (like a Green River fish), depth-of-field is no problem at all. You can increase the depth-of-field somewhat by closing down the f stop about half-way. Closing down the aperture completely does not help much to increase the depth-of-field. With a smaller aperture, you may need brighter lights in order to get a short exposure time.

helps stop vibration. The built-in light meter for many 35 mm cameras will help you get the correct exposure. You probably should take at least 3 shots of each specimen, having one in the middle of the exposure range and one each slightly under- and over-exposed.

Don't worry about the magnification with 35 mm as you will have to use an enlarger anyway to make the prints, and the magnification can be adjusted with the enlarger. One easy way to do this is to mount some kind of small scale along side your specimen and at the same level. That way your negative will have a scale along one side and you can use this to make your print x10, x20 and so on.

The camera should be tripod-mounted to decrease vibration and a cable shutter release also

A D V E R T I S I N G S E C T I O N - -

Ads may be placed in the Digest for \$3.50 per inch (6 lines). Send information and checks made payable to MAPS to: Mrs. Gerry Norris, 2623 - 34th Avenue Ct., Rock Island, IL 61201.

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THE FOSSIL TREE THAT LIVES

American botanists and paleontologists have found large numbers of fossils similar in structure to the living Sequoia trees along our western coast. In many cases these fossil finds included well-defined, flattened needle-like leaves much like hemlock, as well as cones, trigs, branches, and even trunks which were unusually well preserved. Named Metasequoia glyptostroboides, this ancient tree, it was determined, was the long extinct ancestor of the colossal California redwoods. Especially plentiful in the northwestern United States, the Metasequoias were apparently very abundant throughout the present North Temperate regions before the coming of the Ice Age. Metasequoia fossils were found from Iceland to Siberia and as far south as New Jersey.

Known to have reached back in time as far as 100 million years, the "newest" of these fossil finds were about 20 million years old and it was theorized that this was approximately the period when they became extinct.

Then, in 1944, a Chinese student botanist named T. Wang, employed as forester by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Chinese National Government, happened upon a huge tree of a kind he had never seen before, located in a remote section of Central China in the province of Szechuan near the little village of Mo-tao-chi.

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Wang thought he recognized a marked similiarity between this tree and the ancient Metasequoia fossils. Curious, he returned to Nanking, taking with him some specimens of the tree's branches, foliage, and cones, which he showed to Dr. W. C. Cheng...

Intrigued by the discovery, Dr. Cheng held a consultation with the eminent Dr. H. H. Hu... The two scientists became satisfied that the specimens were not only similar to the fossil Metasequoia, but that they were, in fact, identical! Here was a botanical occurrence without precedent.

Wang then sent some pressed samples of twigs and needles to Harvard University, along with a report describing where and how the specimens were found and the conclusions of the professors.

Excited Harvard officials immediately saw there could be no doubt whatever that it was the fossil tree Metasequoia and cabled Wang to return to the area to get a quantity of seeds to send back to Cambridge, Massachusetts...

Wang carried out his mission speedily and sent a large number of the Metasequoia seed-bearing cones to Harvard. Since the Latin name of Metasequoia glyptostroboides was a rather ungainly vocal manipulation, the tree was given the common name of Chinese Dawn Redwood.

(continued bottom of page 9)

DAVID B. BATSELL
2028 S DOUBLAS AVENUE
SPRINGFIELD IL 62704
217 787 4197

Student Will not trade Interested in plant fossils.

JOE & ADDIE BOLSER
2701 WINTERGREEN DRIVE
FLORISSANT MO 63033
314 837 1626

Technical Writer - PSCY Soc. Worker Major area of interest fossil hunting.

STEVE BROWN
2309 VAIL AVENUE
CHARLOTTE NC 28207
704 334 0063

Physicist/Electrical Engineer Will Trade Major interest invertebrate paleontology--Paleozoic trace fossils, trilobites, echinodermata (Ordo.-Dev., Ohio Area) Have for trade--have access to Cincinnati, Columbus & Silica Ohio area. Has sincere interest in paleontology.

R H "BOB" CARLSON
605 E 43RD
EUGENE OR 97405
503 343 5296

Retired from United Airlines (71 years young), will not trade. Major interest marine invertebrates trilobites, Oregon Coast fossils, gastropods & pelecypods, brachiopods & corals from Indiana & Nebraska. My problem is identification. I would rather get acquainted and talk to others before positively committing myself to trading. Wants to become more knowledgeable about my fossil interests. It remains to be seen whether or not time and other activities permit very much contribution to MAPS.

GERALD CASE
129 CARLTON AVENUE APT 21
JERSEY CITY NJ 0736

KEITH DANIEL
C/O CHICAGO CYCLE
224 N DES PLAINES
CHICAGO IL 60606

HOWARD L. EMRY
P O BOX 198
MARSING ID 83639

CHARLES GAUS
RT 1 BOX 70
BUCKINGHAM IL 60917
815 949 1710

Farmer Doesn't know if he will trade yet. Major interest trilobites.

MR & MRS RICHARD JONES
511 S ELM STREET
CRAWFORDSVILLE IN 47933
317 362 3030

Printer & Fossil Dealer. Will trade. Major interest crinoids (own Crawfordsville beds) Have for trade most of more common fossils, especially crinoids.

JON KRAMER
BOX 157
BURTONSVILLE MD 20866
301 384 2970

Student of Geology. Will trade. Major interest TR of N. America and paleobotony. Have for trade white ferns on black shale (St. Clair, PA) agatized coral.

DOROTHY B NOACK
414 SHOAL CIRCLE
LAWRENCEBURG TN 38464
615 762 1466

Housewife Will trade. Major interest echinoderms of the Mississippian, mostly crinoids. Have for trade a few Alloprosallocrinus conicus and several small cups, large stems & lots of bits and pieces. Loves to hunt & collect.

GAIL PEARSON
707 E SOUTH
BELOIT KS 67420
913 738 2520

Farmer Will trade. Major interest fossils of all kinds, sharks teeth. At a later date I should have a fair supply of Penn. fern leaves and horn corals from Kansas. Wants to increase knowledge and expand collection.

JOE POHL
RR 1
BELGIUM WI 53004
414 994 4128

Farmer. Major area of interest Pit 11

BRADLEY S. REAM
1654 - 4TH AVENUE
TERRE HAUTE IN 47807

Teacher. Will trade. Major area of interest preparatory. Has for trade brittle stars, Triassic of France, European material.

JOHN SCHROEDER
600 MOULTON #201
LOS ANGELES CA 90031
213 227 5605

Geologist Interested in Paleontology.

JOHN M SHIELDS
402 PLEASURE DRIVE
MUNDELEIN IL 60060
312 566 6490

Journalist Major interest vertebrates and arthropods.

MARK R SHURILLA
11821 W FLORIST AVENUE
MILWAUKEE WI 53225
414 562 7795

HAROLD W TICHENOR
2440 W ESTES
CHICAGO IL 60645
312 465 3797

Retired (Data Processing Systems Design) Probably will not trade. Major interest trilobites (primarily micro-specimens.

EDWARD W ULMER
R 6 BOX 4061
RAPID CITY DS 57701
605 787 5554

Major interest vertebrates and invertebrates. All SD fossils.

ALFRED P. WHITE
2024 S VINE
WICHITA KS 67213
316-267-3175

Security Guard Beech Aircraft. Will trade. Major interest crinoids. Has for trade Kansas or Texas fossils.

THE FOSSIL TREE THAT LIVES, Continued

After the war, Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, botanist and paleontologist of the University of California, traveled by foot across the rugged mountainous terrain of central China to see for himself this grove of native Metasequoias. Deep in an area called the Valley of the Tiger, he found the grove--many of the trees towering over 100 feet high and at least 300 years old.

Surrounded by tall peaks, the valley lies at an altitude of 4,000 feet, significantly enough, is called by the natives, "Sui-hsa-pa" meaning place of the water pind. This valley is about halfway between the Pacific Coast on

east and the Tibetan Plateau on the west, and between the Gobi Desert on the north and the China sea on the south.

The seeds from the cones sent to America were distributed by Harvard University officials to various interested agencies throughout this country (and England). Reports show the Metasequoia exhibited fast growth in England, on the Pacific Coast, in Washington, DC, in Philadelphia, New York City, and Boston. One of the few places it did not prove hardy was in the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois.

SCIENCE DIGEST, February, 1962
Hilda Maloney, Willows, CA

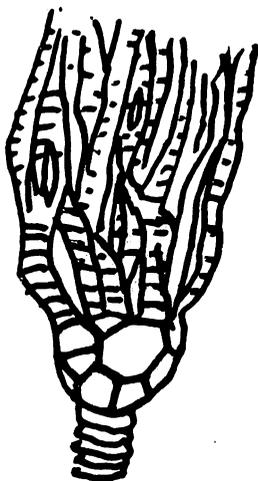
The Mid-America Paleontology Society (MAPS) was formed to promote popular interest in the subject of paleontology, to encourage the proper collecting, study, preparation, and display of fossil material; and to assist other individuals, groups, and institutions interested in the various aspects of paleontology. 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: Doug Johnson, Box 184, Donnellson, IA 52625
1st Vice President:
2nd Vice President: Alberta Cray, 1125 J Avenue, NW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52405
Secretary: Peggy Wallace, 290 South Grandview, Dubuque, IA 52001
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Dated Material - Meeting Notice