

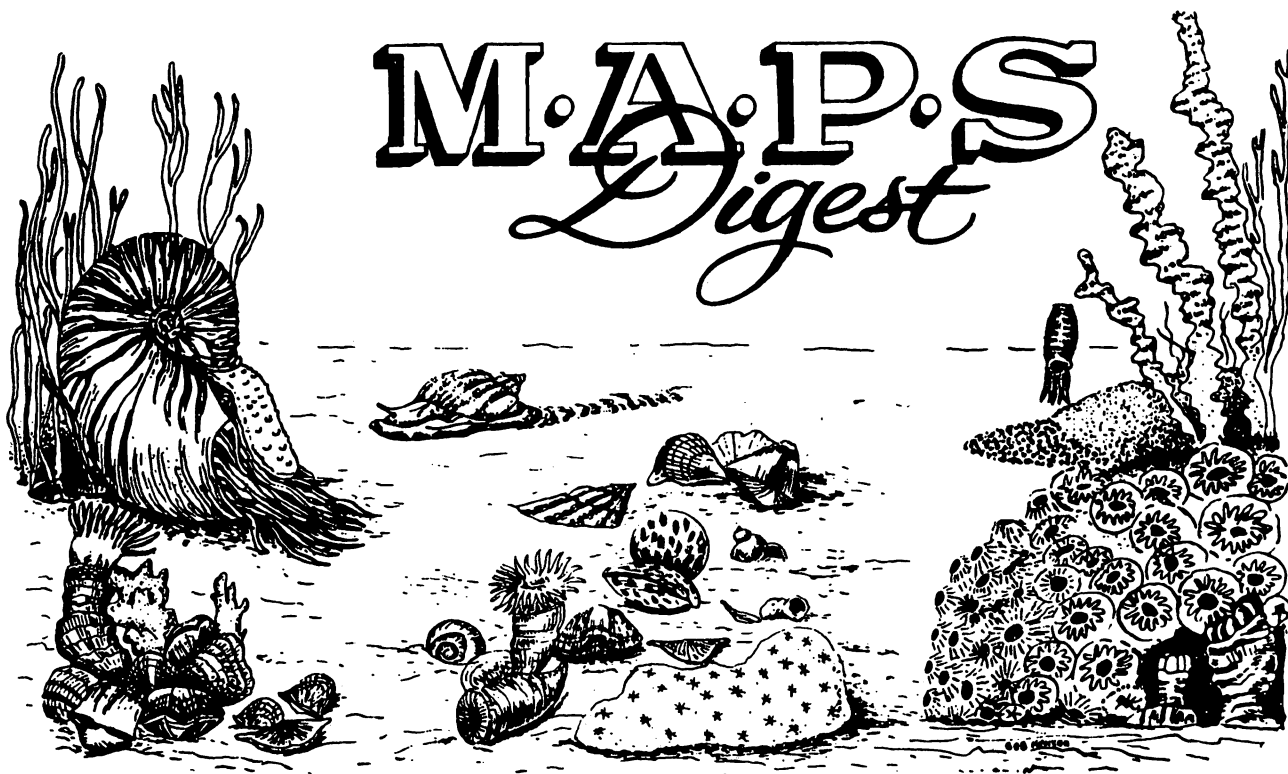
# M.A.P.S. Digest

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Official Publication of  
Mid-America Paleontology Society

March, 1985

Hope your day is Shamrock Lucky,  
Rainbow Bright, Leprechaun Happy.  
From morn until night.



## GUESS WHO'S COMING TO ---- EXPO

It is both a privilege and a pleasure for MAPS and Western Illinois University to welcome Fred Collier, Collections Manager, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, to EXPO VII.

Many of you will remember Mr. Collier's enthusiastic and exciting presentation of Dr. Walcott and The Burgess Shale at EXPO VI. For some of us it was a first encounter with fossilized life forms of the Burgess Shale as seen in the very large display which Mr. Collier brought with him from the National Museum.

This year Mr. Collier has decided to bring a display of Bryozoa. Along with the display (which he says will not be as large as The Burgess Shale) will be microscopes and the latest technique in the study of cellular structure. Everyone will have an opportunity for hands on learning. In addition Mr. Collier will present a lecture on Bryozoa and its place in the evolution process on this great planet Earth.

(Cont'd. page 2)

## MARK YOUR CALENDARS

- 2 Mar -- MAPS MEETING -- Augustana College Fryxell Museum, Rock Island, IL  
1:00 p.m. Board Meeting  
2:00 p.m. MAPS Meeting  
Presentation on CEPHALOPODA by Cathy Baker a grad student, The University of Iowa
- 30 Mar -- MAPS April Meeting  
IBEW Local 405 Hall, 1211 Wiley Blvd. S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
- 19 Apr -- EXPO VII -- MAPS in conjunction with  
20 Western Illinois University, Geology  
21 Department, Macomb, Illinois
- 8 Oct -- MUNICH -- 10 days of fossil field trip
- 18 Oct -- MUNICH, W. Germany -- Munich Show
- 19, 20 Bring your treasurers to swap. LUCKY!
- 25 Oct -- FOSSILMANIA III -- Austin Paleo. Soc.  
26 Dallas Texas. They're already getting  
27 ready.
- 1986 APRIL 11, 12, 13 -- EXPO VIII

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Thirty six members and guests toasted a "Good Ship MAPS" with birthday cake and coffee at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, on Saturday, February 9.

President Marv Houg called the business meeting to order. The secretary's minutes were read and approved.

Treasurer Allyn Adams reported January receipts were \$747; disbursements were \$517.50 making a checking account balance February 1 of \$660.72 and a savings account balance of \$1169.99. Total balance is \$1,830.77. The report was approved as read.

Tom Walsh, reporting for the Audit Committee, found the MAPS accounts in order. MAPS currently has 535 member families. Seven Februarys ago 17 members met to form the organization which has become important to so many people.

Jeff Nekola, field trip chairman, reported that plans for four field trips were being formulated.

EXPO plans are progressing on schedule. All Union rooms are now reserved.

Marv reported that a new MAPS Chapter, The Falls of the Ohio", Louisville, Kentucky, was formed during January. Congratulations Allan Goldstein and Charlie Oldham and fellow MAPS members.

The business meeting was adjourned.

Our speaker, Dr. Richard Anderson, Chairman, Department of Geology, Augustana College, presented a fascinating lecture, Mississippian Stratigraphy in Relation to the Upper Mississippi Valley (Minnesota to Missouri).

Respectfully submitted,  
Peggy Wallace, Secretary



2 GENTLE REMINDERS --

1. Your dues are due. Send \$7 to Allyn Adams 612 W. 51st Street, Davenport, IA 52806
2. Do you have a NAME TAG? Send only \$2.75 to Fred Farrar, Rt #2, Box 295, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901. They are most attractive. Everyone likes to be called by name. When we see each other maybe once a year we some times can't remember a name quickly. You know--it's happened to you. NAME TAGS help.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Fred Collier Cont'd.

MAPS members look forward to this special attraction at EXPO VII. If you haven't quite decided whether to attend this EXPO, along with all those tables of dazzling fossils from ancient seas will be this opportunity for you to speak personally with Mr. Collier, to see a display from the National Museum, and to learn from a lecture on Bryozoa.



A D V E R T I S I N G   S E C T I O N

Ads \$3.50 per inch (6 lines). Send information and checks payable to MAPS to: Mrs. Gerry Norris, 2623 - 34th Avenue Ct., Rock Island, IL 61201 Phone 309-786-6505

FOR SALE -- Econoline Mini Blast Sandblaster with work chamber and optional mini gun. Good for cleaning fossils.

Jamie Stout  
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Cedar Rapids, IA 52403  
☺ ☺ ☺ ☺

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- 10 Echinoids from Cret. to Plio. . . . . \$20
- 10 Insects: 8 Eocene on shale, 1 Oligocene and 1 Pliocene in amber . . . . . \$20
- 10 Echinoderms: 3 cystoids, 1 blastoid 1 echinoid, 4 crinoids including 1 complete crown. . . . . \$20
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- General Catalog 22. . . . . \$ 4
- Special Bulletin 37 . . . . . \$ 5

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(Must have 100 orders before Lesquereux Coal Flora Atlas can be printed. Give a friend a gift.)

☘ ☘ ☘ ☘

WANTED -- Edrioasteroids, especially Discocystis kaskaskiensis. Will buy or trade Ordovician echinoderms and trilobites.

MR. TERRY MCDONALD  
5 Abinger Cres.  
Islington, Ontario  
CANADA M9B 2Y4

SPECIAL THANKS



AUSTIN PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Austin, Texas  
and Jean Whitely, Editor  
DRY DREDGERS, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Roger  
Laib, Editor

GENESEE VALLEY FOSSIL SECTION, Rochester  
Academy of Science, Rochester, New York  
and Marianna Rhoades, Editor  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
Los Angeles, California and June Maxwell  
Editor

for helping to promote EXPO VII in your  
club newsletters. Appreciate it!!



3 MORE DATES OF INTEREST

APRIL 13 and 14 -- DRY DREDGERS Show/Swap  
in conjunction with Cincinnati Mineral Soc.

JUNE 15 -- 11:00 to 12:00 noon --Dr. Jason  
A. Lillegraven, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Wyoming  
State Mineral and Gem Show

Dr. Jason A. Lillegraven (Professor of  
Geology and Geophysics, the University of  
Wyoming) will speak on the Volcanic Epi-  
sode of the Middle Parts of the Eocene Epoch,

roughly 45 million years before present,  
as seen in northwestern Wyoming. Special at-  
tention will be paid to the violent development  
of the Absaroka Range, and how vertebrate fos-  
sils have been used to date geological events  
in the local area. He will summarize research  
on the Absaroka Range completed in recent  
years by the University of Wyoming graduate  
students and faculty. The ABSAROKA RANGE is  
unique among Wyoming's mountains, in being  
little more than a colossal heap of complexly  
layered lava, volcanic ash, and rock debris  
eroded from flanks of nearby, but now extinct,  
volcanoes. Fossilized remains of ancient for-  
ests and their animal inhabitants are present  
within the layers of volcanic debris on the  
rugged slopes of the Absarokas.

APRIL 25 - 28 A note from the Paleozoic Re-  
search Institution Newsletter announces a sym-  
posium on Paleozoic Marine Invertebrates given  
by the Paleontological Society, N. Central  
Section, to be held in the Skyroom of Holmes  
Student Center, Northern Illinois University,  
DeKalb, Illinois.

Thurs, April 25, 8:00 to 12:00 Paleozoic Mar-  
ine Invertebrates --Paleobiology and Paleo-  
ecology. Friday p.m., Silurian of Great Lakes  
Region. Pre Registration \$25, Meeting Reg-  
istration \$30. Field trips Saturday and Sun-  
day. \$25 includes box lunch, refreshments,  
guidebook--limit 40 people. (Maybe an after  
EXPO event)



FROM THE MATRIX

CLARENCE M. SCHUCHMAN, Sacramento, CA-- A  
fossil salvage program carried out during the  
past year under the auspices of the California  
Academy of Sciences Department of Geology,  
Dr. Peter U. Rodda, Chairman, San Francisco,  
California, took place in the area in which I  
have been active for nearly twenty years, at-  
tempting: 1) to collect and preserve the  
fossils, and 2) to defend the area against the  
designs of dam builders and water impounders.

One of the effects of this study, in an area  
chiefly famous for Lower Cretaceous deposits,  
was the discovery of a fantastic new pocket of  
well preserved Upper Cretaceous ammonites of  
which the large Austiniceras austini was one.

I recently finished preparing this specimen.  
It was done as a demonstration for the public  
in the lobby of the Academy over a period of  
a week-and-a-half.

The problem of handling and fitting the speci-  
men together received a unique solution when

we came across an attitude orienter down in the basement in "Exhibits". It had been used in some sort of optics work they were doing for the Navy in World War II. The machine was a rather large piece of equipment they were about to throw out since they had found no use for it.

It had a stand that bolted to the floor and was fitted with three rack- and-pinion arc units. Two of them adjusted tilt 180° one back and forth, the other left and right. A third rotated the entire mechanism 360°. All were operated by hand wheels.

It turned out to be ideal. We fastened the heaviest piece to the platform and oriented it for each succeeding piece so that gravity supplied the pressure for cementing.

This turned out to be one of the great experiences I have ever been afforded. The Academy is indeed a "crossroads of the world." I found myself talking to a family from New Zealand, and in the next breath attempting to communicate with a Frenchman with a fossil under his arm who had no knowledge of English nor I of French. A fabulous place staffed by fabulous people!

(Rozaline Johnson says precisely the same thing. If you plan a trip West to include San Francisco take time to stop at the Academy of Science.)

JANE LANDEEN, Rock Springs, Wyoming -- On a field trip hunting fossils with Dennis Kingery and Bari Sines (Jane's forte is finding tiny marsupial jaw bones complete with teeth) Jane discovered some new plant and leaf fossils. Look forward to an article soon about this find.

LLOYD GUNTHER, Brigham City, Utah -- sent a snapshot of the UTAH TRILOBITES display at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Utah showing some of the trilobites Lloyd, Metta and Val collected. An impressive display includes actual fossilized forms with Val's extraordinary drawings.

The University of Utah is in Salt Lake City, Lloyd is Curator at Brigham Young University, Provo.

CARLOS BAZAN, San Antonio, Texas -- When I was in Washington DC I visited Fred Collier. At that time he did not have plans to attend this year's EXPO. . .I really enjoyed

his talk and display at the last EXPO. I think that the presence of a representative from the Smithsonian added a new dimension to our show; one which I would like to see continued. It would certainly help foster contact between the professional and amateur fossil lovers. What would you think about MAPS establishing a fund to invite "professional" participation at EXPO.

#### FALLS OF THE OHIO FOSSIL CLUB

The first meeting of the new MAPS Chapter called the "Falls of the Ohio Fossil Club" was held at the Louisville Museum of History and Science on January 25. . .

MAPS has received a copy of the first newsletter. Future newsletters will contain collecting and trading tips as well as a "fossil of the issue". (Ed. comment--Hooray for that. This editor has been trying to get that a part of MAPS Digest for some time now. Maybe yet. Can hardly wait to see how you do it.) Our quarterly journal, "The Ohio Valley Paleontologist" will contain articles too large for our newsletter, especially related to regional stratigraphy and paleontology. We will contact regional paleontologists and ask for short article contributions. This will not be competitive for the MAPS Digest, in fact, most articles may be reprinted in the Digest if desired. MAPS members wishing to subscribe to our newsletter and journal may do so by sending \$10 to Allan Goldstein, 3430 Bryan Way, Louisville, KY 40220. Checks should not be made out in the club's name until we establish a bank account, which may be a month or two.

Our group will sponsor a MAPS field trip on an annual basis, generally related to (but not exclusively) the Silurian and Devonian strata of Kentuckiana (including the Falls of the Ohio River, the world's largest exposed Devonian reef).

Quoted from FALLS OF THE OHIO FOSSIL CLUB NEWSLETTER, Volume 1, Number 1

Did you know that when the Falls of the Ohio River was a great barrier reef, it was located 30° south of the equator! Typical colonial corals at that time were three to ten feet across and two to five feet high - and larger! The largest trilobites were nearly two feet long covered with spines - and yet non-aggressive! (Much like today's porcupine.)

## THE FOSSIL RECORD AND THE DRIFTING CONTINENTS

John A. Rivers  
47 Revella Street  
Rochester, New York 14609



At the same time that the continents of Laurasia in the northern hemisphere were moving about those of Gondwanaland in the southern hemisphere were showing nomadic tendencies of their own. The fragmentation of Gondwanaland probably started earlier than that of Laurasia. During the mid-Cambrian Period the continents of South America, Africa, India, Antarctica and Australia appear to have been connected to each other. Moreover, their positions were probably just the reverse of that which we see today. This model would show the wider portions (present northern parts) of Africa and South America to the south, near the present South Pole. Antarctica and Australia were then on the equator. These continents slowly moved south and the mass eventually crossed the south polar region. During the late Ordovician the South Pole would have been located in the present Sahara Desert. The land mass continued to slide under the bottom of the planet until Antarctica reached its present position, probably in the early to mid-Carboniferous. They remained in this relative position until South America and Antarctica began to pull apart during the early Cretaceous. Africa and South America had already begun to pull apart (during the Jurassic Period).

About 110 million years ago, during the Cretaceous, Africa separated from India, Australia, New Zealand and Antarctica. During the Eocene Australia separated from Antarctica. North America linked with South America about 1.7 million years ago.

These continents, too, have their own distinct fossil records supporting Continental Drift. A belt of folded Precambrian and Cambrian rocks near Adelaide, Australia can be correlated with a similar formation extending across Antarctica. The primitive sponge Archaeocyatha is represented by fossil remains in both of these fold belts.

A primitive fern of the Carboniferous Periods, Glossopteris, is found in fossil form in both Brazil and South America. Recently remains of this fossil plant were also discovered in coal beds on Antarctica, further pointing to the tropical origin of these regions. While plants are fairly good indicators of continental connections, there is always the possibility that wind- or water-borne seeds or spores might have spread the vegetation from one continent to another.

One indicator of continental joining which has been known for a number of years is a small river-dweller of the late Permian, Mesosaurus. The Mesosaurus seems to have been the earliest of the aquatic reptiles. He was a small vertebrate with a slender alligator-like snout armed with needle teeth. The fossil remains of this creature have been found in only two places, western South Africa and almost directly across the Atlantic in southeastern Brazil. It is almost impossible for this little fellow to have

managed to swim the hundreds of miles of salt water separating these continents.

In recent years, fossil assemblages, identified as Lystrosaurus of Triassic age were found at Coalsack Bluffs, Antarctica. This primitive reptile is the predominate fossil in the Triassic Karroo deposits of South Africa, where its remains account for about 90 percent of all the fossils. The fossilized remains of this creature are also found in India. Lystrosaurus was no larger than a sheep and had a spherical head with nostrils and eye sockets high on its surface indicating a life style much like a hippopotamus. It possessed a large body with stout legs. The feet were broad, the tail short and the head distinguished by a turned down beak with two large tusks and a beak-like lower jaw. All and all it was admirably adapted to the streams and lake shores in which it lived, but this shape hardly adapted it to swim across the hundreds of miles of ocean which now separate the continents. Unless these land masses were connected in the past it is hard to explain how these fossil remains became distributed in such widely separated areas. Other fossil remains are also found in these localities, along with the Lystrosaurus fauna. Among these are Procolophon a small lizard-like reptile, Thrinaxodon a mammal-like reptilian predator about the size of a weasel and Prolocerta a tiny pre-lizard

Among the more interesting discoveries are the remains of the monster Kannemeyeria who was

six feet long and built along the lines of a rhinoceras, along the Argentine side of the Andes Mountains. Kannemayeria had previously been found only in South America. A creature as heavy as this could hardly have swum the Atlantic Ocean.

Four anteaters living today on the continents resulting from the breakup of Gondwanaland must have descended from a common ancestor. They are the Ant Bear (Edentata) of South America, Aardvard (Tubulidentata) of Africa, Pangolin (Pholidota) of Africa and Asia and Spiny Anteater (Monotremata) of Australia.

This list could go on and on: thirty identical species of fossil ostracods found just north of the Brazilian city of Salvador are also found in Gabon in Africa; the non-marine gastropod Helix pomatia was found to have lived in both western Europe and the eastern part of North America.

New fossil evidence supporting continental drift is appearing continuously. The study of this part of the fossil record can and should be a fascinating "sideline" for serious collectors of fossils. Understanding how and why the continents moved in the geologic past will increase your understanding of how and why fossils are found in their present locations.

Six million years ago the Mediterranean was a two-mile deep dry valley, walled off from the Atlantic by a mountain range across the Strait of Gibraltar. When the dam broke, perhaps as the result of an earthquake, the Atlantic poured in. Today Africa is slowly moving northward and is closing the



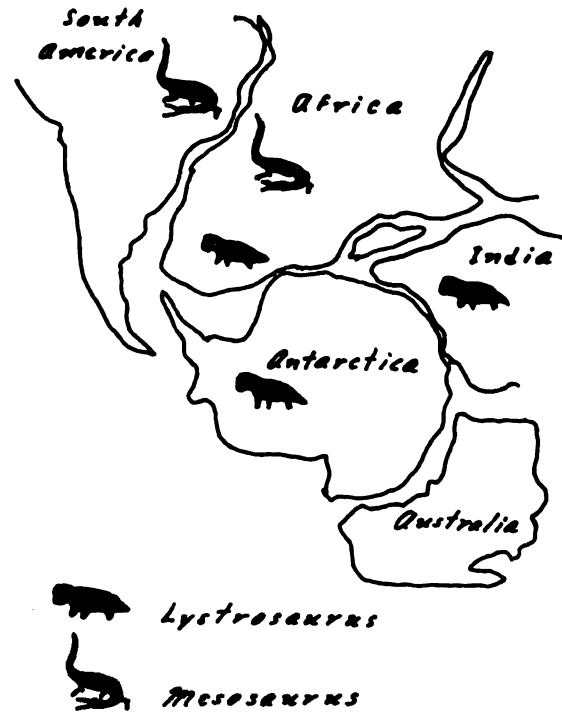
\* \* \* \* \*

For the article which follows, Alan Goldstein went through the new supplement of the TREATISE ON INVERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY, PART F (CORALS) --700 pages-- and sorted out which corals can be found in which states/Provinces. Needless to say, many hours of work were involved. Next, Alan says he will send a list by Province for our Canadian members' benefit and also list those corals with a cosmopolitan/hemispheric distribution (i.e. Favosites, Alveolites, etc.) Later, he intends to provide lists for (Eastern) Europe and Australia.

REFERENCES

Hill, Dorothy. 1981. Treatise On Invertebrate Paleontology, Part F, Coelenterata, Sup. 1. 762p

Mediterranean Sea. Volcanic eruptions, such as Mr. Edna's in 1971, as well as the violent earthquakes which shake Greece and Turkey are but incidents in this collision of plates. And so the story continues to be written.



RECOMMENDED READING:

Clayton, Keith. The Crust of the Earth. Garden City, New York: Natural History Press, 1967.

Klein, H. Arthur. Oceans And Continents In Motion. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1972.

Smith, A. G., Hurley, A. M., and Briden, J. C. Phanerozoic Paleogeographic World Maps. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Oliver, Wm. A., Jr. 1976. Noncystimorph Colonial Rugose Corals of the Onesquethaw and Lower Cazenovia Stages in New York and Adjacent Areas. U.S.G.S. Professional Paper 869. 156p.

---, 1976. Presidential Address Biogeography of Devonian Rugose Corals. J. Paleont. v. 50, no. 3, 365-373.

Sorouf, J. E. and Oliver, W. A., Jr. (Eds.). 1983. Silurian and Devonian Corals and Stromatoporooids of New York. 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria. 180p.

Stumm, Erwin C. 1965. Silurian and Devonian Corals of the Falls of the Ohio: Geol. Soc. America Mem. 93, 184p.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PALEOZOIC CORALS<sup>1</sup>

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Alan Goldstein

3430 Bryan Way

Louisville, KY 40220

Paleozoic corals are widely distributed throughout the world. They can be found wherever the water temperature is warm enough to allow the precipitation of calcium carbonate, which forms their external skeleton. Some corals had a world-wide distribution, while others lived in a very restrictive environment. Many species serve as index fossils in limited areas because they can only be found in a specific age stratum. Over large areas, corals make poor index fossils, other than differentiating lower and upper periods (i.e. differentiating lower, middle and upper Devonian). Corals have been used to recreate landmass distribution and the location of water channels connecting otherwise separated seas during the Paleozoic era (see Oliver, 1976).

The Devonian period was the age of corals because the continents were located within  $\pm 30^\circ$  of the equator. Much of the present continents were submerged under shallow seas - ideal for the development and proliferation of coral reefs. In North America, major Devonian coral occurrences can be found in Nevada (lower Devonian), Kentucky to New York and Ontario (middle Devonian), Iowa and Alberta (upper Devonian). States with Devonian strata may have more corals than other states with younger or older strata when conditions were right for reefs. (Although some reefs have low specie variability.) The richest coral bed in North America is the "Coral Zone" found at the Falls of the Ohio - where the limestone consists of mostly corals on top of corals. The states of Kentucky and Indiana (which share most species) have over 100 genera. This is more than the second and third state/province (Nevada and Ontario) combined!

Among those interested in paleontology, corals always rank near the bottom of the list. While it is true that they are more difficult to identify than brachiopods and trilobites, they offer a tremendous variety of growth habits, symmetry, and overall beauty. This offers advantages for those knowledgeable in corals because rare species can be purchased considerably cheaper than common trilobites! Most corals - unless silicified - are unspectacular.

They do have more distinct external features than bryozoans, sponges and stromatoporoids. Corals have been used to determine the length of the year, millions of years ago. As predicted, the length of the year is decreasing.

This multi-part article will list coral genera found in the United States, Canada, Western Europe, and Australia. It will also list corals with world-wide and hemispheric distribution. The source of locality information is the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, Part F, Coelenterata, Supplement 1 Rugosa and Tabulata (1981). It is not perfect, so this writer would appreciate any additions or corrections to this list.

This writer is assembling a reference collection of corals from world-wide localities and needs additional specimens. I will give localities for those wishing to enhance their own coral collection who can provide corals for my reference collection and will help MAPS members identify specimens whenever possible. I have as many as 80 species of corals for trade. If you are interested, please contact this writer.

## Notes Regarding the List

If a question mark occurs before the name (eg. ?Amplexiphyllum), the type species has not been studied for the genus. Those who have studied subsequent species cannot absolutely vouch for its accuracy.

If a question mark appears after the name (eg. Strombodes(?)), the genus may be found in the state/province, but again, the occurrence has not been absolutely established.

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the name indicates that (according to the Treatise) the genus has only been found in the state/province indicated. No other occurrences of this genus are known from anywhere else in the world.

One asterisk (\*) before the name indicates that the state/province indicated is the only known North American occurrence of that genus.

Special notes with the Kentucky/Indiana corals will be found with that list.

<sup>1</sup> Contributions of the Falls of the Ohio Fossil Club--#1.

Alabama

Barylasma - 1-mMiss  
 Baryphyllum - mMiss  
 Pseudozaphrentoides - Miss

Alaska

Acrocyathus - Miss-Penn  
 \*Agetolites - uOrd  
 Chaetetipora - ?uOrd  
 Dipyphyllum - Miss-Penn  
 \*Eostrotion - mMiss  
 Lithostrotion - uMiss  
 \*Martinophyllum - mDev  
 Pachyfavosites(?) - uOrd-uSil  
 Parastriatopora - Sil  
 Plasmophyllum - ?uSil  
 Rhabdotetradium - uOrd  
 \*\*Sarcinula - uOrd  
 Sciophyllum - uMiss  
 \*Sinopora - 1Perm  
 Siphonodendron - mMiss  
 Stelliporella - Sil  
 Striatopora - ?uSil  
 Tabulophyllum - uDev  
 Thecostegites - m or u Dev

Arizona

Acrocyathus - Miss  
 Amplexizaphrentis - uMiss  
 Aulina - uMiss?  
 Aulopora - uDev  
 Disphyllum - uDev  
 Dorlodotia - uMiss  
 Ekvaphyllum - mMiss  
 Hexagonaria - uDev  
 Homalophyllites - 1Miss  
 Neokonickophyllum(?) - Penn  
 Nyctopora - uOrd  
 Pachyphyllum - uDev  
 \*Reuschia - uOrd  
 ?Smithiphyllum - uDev  
 Tabellaephyllum - Miss  
 Tabulophyllum - uDev  
 Vesiculophyllum - Miss

Arkansas

Barytichisma - 1Penn  
 Caninostrotion - uMiss  
 Kinkaidia - uMiss  
 Konickophyllum - Miss  
 Lophophyllidium - Penn-Perm  
 Parastriatoporella - 1Penn

California

Aulocystis - mDev  
 Bayhaium - 1Perm  
 Bighornia - uOrd  
 Dalmanophyllum - 1Sil  
 Dohmophyllum - ?uSil  
 Ekvaphyllum(?) - mMiss  
 \*\*?Klamthastraea - ?uSil  
 Paleocyclus - 1Sil  
 Paleophyllum - umOrd-uOrd  
 \*Petrozium - ?lmSil  
 Pycnostylus - Sil  
 Rhegmaphyllum - 1mSil  
 \*Ryderophyllum - Sil  
 \*\*Shastaphyllum - uSil or 1Dev  
 Vesiculophyllum - Miss  
 \*\*Wintunastraea - uSil or 1Dev

Colorado

Bighornia - uOrd  
 Calapoecia - uOrd  
 Homalophyllites - 1Miss  
 Stereostylus - Penn

Idaho

Amplexus - Miss  
 Bighornia - uOrd  
 Dorlodotia - uMiss  
 Duncanopora - Penn  
 Faberophyllum(?) - mMiss  
 Pleurosiphonella - Miss  
 Sciophyllum - uMiss

Illinois

Acrocyathus - Miss  
 Amplexizaphrentis - uMiss  
 Amplexus(?) - Miss  
 Asthenophyllum - mSil  
 ?Auloporella - u1-lmSil  
 Aulozoa - mSil  
 Beaumontia - Miss  
 Caninostrotion - uMiss  
 Comanaphyllum - mDev  
 Cleistopora - 1Miss  
 Cumminsia(?) - uMiss  
 \*\*Grabauphyllum - mSil  
 Kinkaidia - uuMiss  
 Lophophyllidium - Penn  
 Microcyathus - mDev  
 Microcyclus - mDev  
 Palaeacis - Miss  
 Vesiculophyllum - 1Miss



<u>Indiana</u>		Asterobillingsa(?)	- 1-mDev
(See Kentucky)		Astrocerium	- mSil
		Aulocophyllum	- mDev
		Aulocystis	- mDev
<u>Iowa</u>		Aulopora	- mDev
Acanthohalysites	- 1-uSil	Barylasma	(I)- 1-mMiss
Arachnophyllum	- 1-mSil	Baryphyllum	(I)- mMiss
Aulocaulis	- uDev	?Blothrophyllum	- mDev
Bighornia	- uOrd	Bordenia	- mDev, 1mMiss
Charactophyllum	- uDev	**Bractea	- mDev
Cleistopora	- 1Miss	Bucanophyllum	- mDev
Crenulites	- uOrd	Calapoecia	- uOrd
**Dipterophyllum	- 1Miss	Calostylus	K - Sil, mDev
Disphyllum	- uDev	Clinophyllum	I - 1Miss
Goniophyllum	- 1Sil	Coenites	- m-uSil
Homalophyllites	- 1Miss	**Coleophyllum	- mDev
Iowaphyllum	- uDev	**Cladionophyllum	- mDev
Kionophyllum	- Penn	**Compressiphyllum	- mDev
Mastopora	- uDev	Comanophyllum	(K)- mDev
Plexituba	- uDev	Craterophyllum	- 1-uDev
Pterorrhiza	- uDev	Cumminsia	(I)- uMiss
?Smithiphyllum	- uDev	Cylindrophyllum	- mDev
Stereostylus	- Penn	Cystelasma	(K)- mMiss
Tabulophyllum	- uDev	Cystihalysites	(I)- mSil
Vesiculophyllum	- Miss	Dalmanophyllum	- mSil
		**Diorychopora	- mSil
<u>Kansas</u>		?Diplochone	- mDev
**Axolithophyllum	- Penn	Duncanella	I - mSil
Dibunophyllum	- Penn	Edaphophyllum	- mDev
**Geyerophyllum	- Penn	Egosiella	(I)- mSil
Herischiella	- 1Perm	Emmonsia	- mDev
Kionophyllum	- Penn	Entelophyllum	- mSil
Lophoamplexus	- Penn-1Perm	Eridophyllum	- mDev
Lophophyllidium	- Penn-Perm	Favistina	- uOrd
Neokonickophyllum	- Penn	Foerstephyllum	- m-uOrd
Sestrophyllum	- Penn	Granulidictyum	- 1-mDev
*Sochkineophyllum	- 1Perm	Grewingia	- uOrd
Stereostylus	- Penn	Hadrophyllum	- mDev
Sutgerlandia	- Miss	Hallia	- mDev
		Halysites	- mSil
<u>Kentucky &amp; Indiana</u>		Hapsiphyllum	- mMiss
		?Heterophrentis	- mDev
Note: if found in Indiana		Homalophyllites	(K)- mMiss
only: (I). If found in		**Homalophyllum	- mDev
Kentucky only: (K). If		Iowaphyllum	- mDev
probably in state, but un-		Ketophyllum=Dokophyllum	- mSil
reported: ( ).		**Kionelasma	- mDev
Acinophyllum	(I)- mDev	Kodonophyllum	- mSil
Acroclyathus	- mMiss	Kinkaidia (?)	- uuMiss
Acrophyllum	- mDev	Lecfedites	(I)- mDev
Aemuliophyllum	- mDev	Michelinia	- 1-mDev
?Amplexiphyllum	- mDev	?Microclyathus	(I)- Miss
Amplexizaphrentis	- uMiss	Odontophyllum	- mDev
Amplexus(?)	(K)- Miss	Palaeacis	- Miss
Amsdenoides	- uSil	Palastraea	- uMiss
Anisophyllum	(I)- uSil	Pachyprocteria	- mDev
Antholites	- mDev	Palealveolites	(K)- mOrd
Arachnophyllum	- 1-mSil	Paratetradium	- m-uOrd
Bethanyphyllum	- mDev	**?Phymatophyllum	- mDev
		Planalveolites(?)	- mSil



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.

Membership in MAPS is open to anyone, anywhere who is sincerely interested in fossils and the aims of the Society.

Membership fee: January 1 through December 31 is \$7.00 per household.

MAPS meetings are held on the 1st Saturday of each month (2nd Saturday if inclement weather). September, October, May, June, and July meetings are scheduled field trips. The August meeting is in conjunction with the Bedford, Indiana, Swap sponsored by the Indiana Society of Paleontology, the Indiana Chapter of MAPS. November through April meetings are scheduled for 2 p.m. in the Science Building, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois. MAPS Annual International Fossil Exposition is held in the Spring, and a second show in the Fall, Fossilmania, is sponsored by Austin Paleontological Society, a MAPS Affiliate.

MAPS official publication, MAPS DIGEST, is published 9 months of the year--October through June.

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