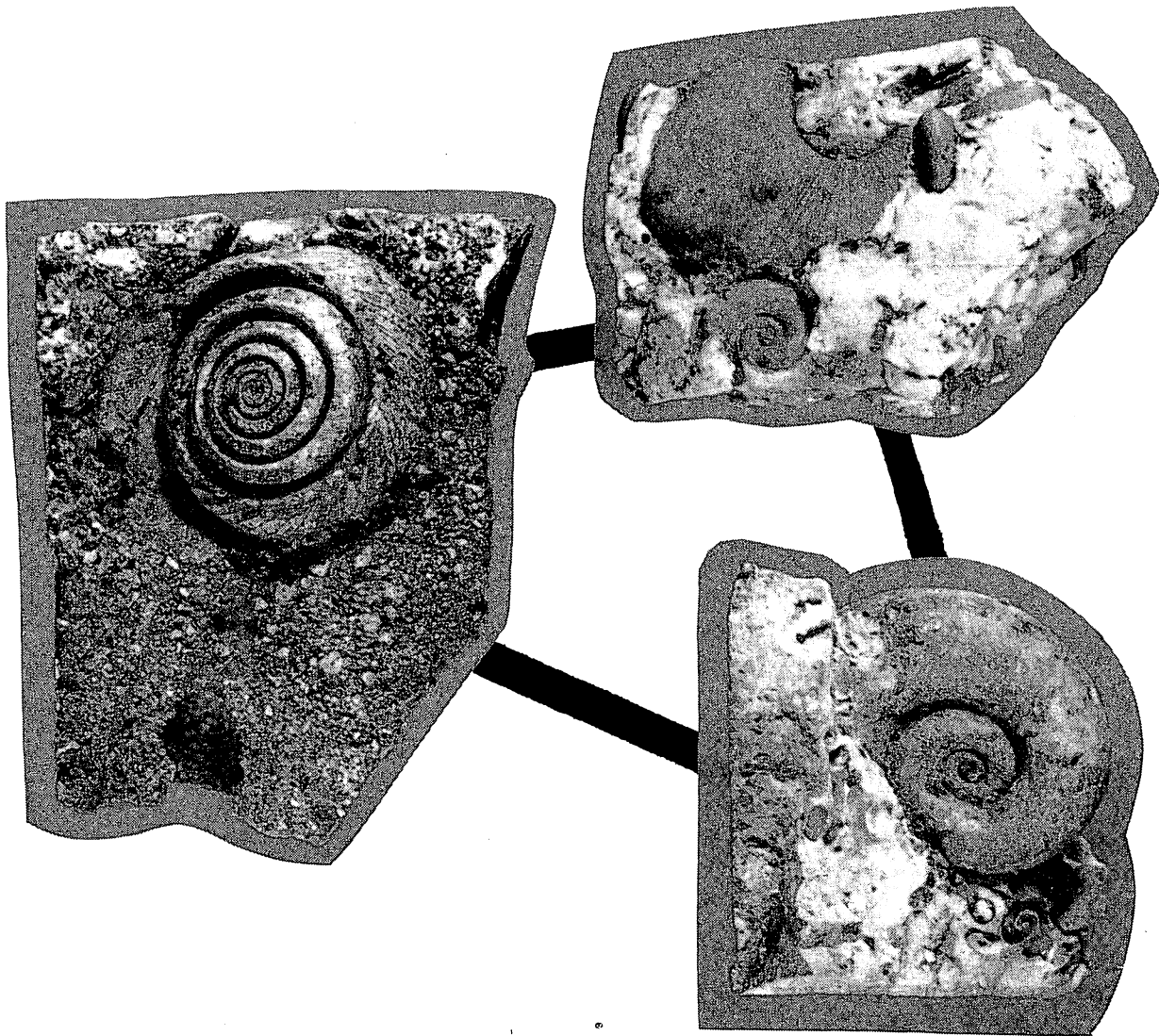


M.A.P.S *Digest*

Official Publication of
Mid-America Paleontology Society

Volume 14 Number 8
November, 1991



A LOVE OF FOSSILS BRINGS US TOGETHER

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

11 DEC MAPS MEETING. (NOTE CHANGE OF WEEKEND.) Augustana College, Rock Island, IL.

1:00 Board & General Meeting combined.
2:00 Program:

24 APR 1992 MAPS National Fossil Exposition XIV--Mollusks
25
26

Table reservation forms, travel information, and motel information appear in the January issue of the *Digest*.

***** 91/11 DUES ARE DUE *****

Are your dues due? You can tell by checking your mailing label. The top line gives the expiration date in the form of year followed by month--91/11 means 1991/Nov. Dues cover the issue of the *Digest* for the month in which they expire.

We do not send notices but will let you know if you are overdue by highlighting your mailing label on your *Digest*. We carry overdues for two months before dropping them from our mailing list.

Please include your due date and name exactly as it appears on your mailing label--or include a label.

Dues are \$15 per U.S./Canadian household per year. Overseas members may choose the \$15 fee to receive the *Digest* by surface mail or a \$25 fee to receive it by air mail. Library/Institution fee is \$25.

Make checks payable to MAPS and mail to:
Sharon Sonnleitner, Treas.
4500 Sunset Dr. SW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404

ABOUT THE COVER

This month's cover features three specimens from the collection of Gil Norris, Rock Island, Illinois. All are from the Gasconade Fm., Ordovician, MO. They are (clockwise from top right): *Oneotoceras Percuratum*, *Helicotoma Ungulata*, and *Lecanospira Compacta*.

EVIDENCE SUGGESTS DINOSAUR GAS MAY HAVE WARMED CLIMATE

source: "Dinosaur gas may have warmed climate, study says," by Lee Siegel, AP
from: *Courier Journal*, Oct. 23, 1991, Louisville, KY
sent by: Alan Goldstein, Louisville, KY

Evidence from fossilized dinosaur dung suggests that the extinct giants' flatulence may have helped warm Earth's

climate million of years ago. Known and suspected fossilized droppings show chemical signs of bacteria and algae, indicating plant-eating dinosaurs digested their food by fermenting it, a process that gives off methane. Indiana University geochemist Simon Brassell, a co-author of the study, presented a paper of the researchers' findings at the Geological Society of America's annual meeting in San Diego in October.

Other scientists questioned the possible impact of the gas. Pennsylvania State University geochemist Michael Arthur said "It's conceivable that methane from dinosaurs was a minor contributor to the greenhouse effect in the Cretaceous" period.

According to Brassell, an eventual proof of the theory that dinosaur gas helped to warm the climate would lend support to the theory that the methane produced by cattle, sheep and other livestock that ferment their food is aggravating modern global warming. Washington State University researchers are conducting a three-year study to determine how much methane enters the atmosphere when cows belch. Previous research has suggested that cows release 85 tons of methane into the atmosphere annually.

While the dinosaur study doesn't imply that gas from dinosaurs was the initial cause or the major contributor to global warming during the Cretaceous period, it does suggest that the gas did help maintain or warm the existing tropical climate during the late Cretaceous, when flowering plants and plant-eating dinosaurs were abundant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DIGEST OFF SCHEDULE

The following letters are in response to the question of how to ration tables at EXPO to accommodate all who want to participate. The question was raised at the MAPS business meeting at EXPO.

Dear Sharon,

Expand the EXPO show! Give the dealers more tables! Where are those members who only attend the EXPO show and then criticize how we are running the show? They put no effort into our monthly meetings which keep everything going. Where is their help with running the show? All they want is personal gain.

What is it that we want to accomplish at the Annual EXPO each year? Do we want to compete with the big annual commercial shows in Tuscon and Denver? Or, do we want to further the study of fossils, promote professional and amateur relations and bring everyone in the world together with a common interest in fossils?

In my opinion, the back of each MAPS DIGEST best explains the goals of the MAPS EXPO each spring. Let Denver and Tuscon be the national shows for dealers who have more interest in money than fossils.

I wish to hurt no one's feelings, and I do have a sincere interest in keeping the MAPS Society going. Please, pitch in and give the MAPS board more support and less criticism.

Sincerely, Karl Stuekerjuergen

Dear Sharon:

This is in response to the MAPS DIGEST request for comments concerning tables at EXPO. I agree with others who have responded that EXPO needs to expand. The need arises from the tremendous success that MAPS has enjoyed among fossil collectors around the world.

I like the option of setting up additional tables in the side lounge at Macomb. There usually are several people who attend for only one day or have a limited quantity of material to display. The side lounge tables should be cheaper than those in the ballroom; for example, \$10 vs. \$15, as suggested. I also suggest some room be available in the ballroom for those renting the side lounge tables to secure their material overnight--perhaps on the floor under the display tables.

I hope this is helpful.

Don Bissett

FRANKLIN HADLEY PASSES AWAY

Margaret Kahrs sent a note informing us that long-time MAPS member and DIGEST contributor Franklin Hadley passed away November 6, following an illness of four months. He specialized in brachiopods. Our condolences to his family.

As you may have noticed, October's Digest was not mailed until early November. I apologize for the delay in its issuance, but several unexpected family events in September and October cut into the time that I normally use to do the Digest. I do hope to be back to a more normal schedule by January.

SLATE OF OFFICERS FOR 1992

The nominating committee presented the following slate of officers for 1992:

- President.....Marv Houg
1st Vice President.....Lyle Kugler
2nd Vice President.....Allyn Adams
Secretary.....Jo Ann Good
Treasurer.....Sharon Sonnleitner
Director.....Randy Wheeler

Other Directors are: Peggy Wallace (exp. '93) and Doug DeRosear (exp. '92).

Officers will be voted on at the December meeting.

** WANTED: **
** COVERS AND ARTICLES FOR DIGEST **
** SEND TO EDITOR **
** **

FEDERAL LANDS CURRENT COLLECTING RULES by John Boland, MAPS member

Two laws, Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the National Environment Policy Act, dictate that no collecting can be made on National Park System land, national landmark land, Wilderness land, and other designated areas. Permits (license) are required on most Fish and Wildlife land even though you do not plan to fish or game hunt. Laws for BLM and Forest Service land are similar so all parts of the USA are involved.

Continued on Page 5

GASCONADE TRILOBITES

by B.L. Stinchcomb, 4236 Ringer Rd., Mehlville, MO 63129

The nicest things come in small packages, sometimes in a small black box, or so, as children, we were often told. The ancient fossils from the Ozarks and elsewhere, have always held a certain fascination, especially those of the Precambrian, Cambrian and Lower Ordovician which often seem so difficult to come by. As a budding geology student in the early 1960's, I got my first look at an extensive collection of Ozark fossils at the Missouri School of Mines (now Univ. of Mo.--Rolla). Here were housed all sorts of neat, intriguing primitive mollusks, such as loosely and sinistrally coiled snails, monoplacophorans and primitive cephalopods called ellesmeroids.

Fossils other than mollusks, however, were few; this in spite of the fact that there were a sizeable number of drawers containing these Cambrian fossils and the Cambrian Period was, so the textbooks said, the age of trilobites. Fossils in yet other drawers were from the lowest, and hence oldest, part of the Ordovician Period, a time which like the Cambrian, was supposed to be a "heyday" of trilobites; but here, as with the drawers containing Cambrian fossils, few trilobites were to be seen.

One Lower Ordovician formation, the Gasconade, was particularly intriguing. It had enough fossils in it to be interesting but was not so loaded as to become tiring. It cropped out just west of Rolla, so although I didn't have a car, I could bum a ride with some student going into this hinterland to hunt rabbits or to target practice. Gasconade cherts yielded their treasure of a considerable variety of primitive mollusks in time, once one's eyes became trained; but as was the case with fossils in the geology department drawers, there were no trilobites! A year later some thin chert beds in the Gasconade Formation east of Rolla did yield some trilobites. These were cephalons of small trilobites, covered with little bumps or warts, sort of like those one sees on a toad or on some lobsters; but they really were trilobites. The horizon yielding these, it was determined, was stratigraphically above the fossiliferous horizons which yielded the mollusks. The bumpy-nosed trilobite layer

bridged the boundary between the Gasconade and the overlying, and hence younger, Roubicoux formation. Here at last were trilobites, although, alas, none were whole.

As most MAPS members know, many trilobite collectors want complete specimens! A cephalon or pygidium is not enough. They want complete trilobite specimens or seemingly none at all. Now, this is fine if you're collecting well-known genera like *Elrathia*, *Asaphiscus*, *Calymene* or *Phacops*. These and some twenty-five or so genera of trilobites can be obtained without too much cost or, at certain localities, can be collected without undue amounts of effort as complete specimens. Beyond this, however, the going gets tough for the trilobite collector who insists on having in his collection only complete trilobite specimens.

Trilobites came, when living, in a bewildering variety of forms (species). In a way, this variety was similar to the evolutionary development which their arthropod cousins, the insects, underwent in later geologic periods and exhibit today. Trilobites underwent an incredible amount of speciation during their 300 million year reign on the Earth. This diversification produced many trilobite types, so many in fact, that new ones still turn up in the primary literature of paleontology. One who wants, in collecting trilobites, to get as much of this diversity as is possible has to resign himself to being satisfied with many partial specimens--but some of these are really odd.

Such was the case with the little bumpy-nosed trilobites we found from near the very top of the Gasconade Formation: not complete specimens, but what was there was indeed odd. But what about the other 95% of the Gasconade Formation? No trilobites are reported in the paleontological literature from this part of the formation, except for the plates!

While doing undergraduate work at Rolla and later at Washington University, I acquired the nickname of "The Spook" due to my constant inhabiting of the dark collections cabinets and fossil data files from former

paleontologists. One of the intriguing things which I turned up at Rolla while I was gleaning through the drawers of Ozark fossils was turn-of-the-century glass negatives chuck full of all sorts and manner of Ozark fossils, most of which I had never seen the likes of before. During the early part of this century, geologic exploration of the Ozark Uplift was undertaken on a fairly large scale by members of the Missouri Geological Survey and members of the Geology Department of Missouri School of Mines. What made this endeavor feasible was Mr. Ford's marvel of mass production, the model T motor car. With the automobile, extensive field work became possible in those parts of Missouri which previously had been, for one reason or another, geologic "terra incognita." One of these areas, at that time unexplored as a consequence of its remoteness and ruggedness, was Shannon County. This area, which today includes the rugged terrain of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers now encompassed in the Ozark Scenic National Waterways, yielded a fauna of fossils unlike that known from anywhere else. It was a fauna rich in trilobites and mollusks, and the formation which yielded these fossils, a thick sequence of cherty dolomite, was named the Eminence Formation after the town of Eminence on the Jacks Fork of the Current River.

Studies of the fossils of the Eminence Formation and other Ozark faunas led U.S. Geological Survey geologist E. O. Ulrich in the 1920's to propose a geologic period which presumably was unrepresented in other parts of the world. Ulrich and colleagues in Missouri were to give the name of Ozarkian Period to this part of the geologic timetable, a "new" geologic period proposed between the Cambrian and the Ordovician periods. The glass negatives of Ozark fossils had been prepared by Ulrich and associates who were at Rolla in support of Ulrich's proposed Ozarkian Period. Most, but not all, of the fossils on the negatives were eventually illustrated and described in various publications which came out in the late 20's, 30's and 40's.

On one of the plates were numerous Gasconade trilobites, different from any I had collected and likewise different from any published in the paleontological literature. The actual specimens today reside

in drawers of the U.S. National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), along with many other fine fossils. These Gasconade trilobites are still not scientifically known and eventually need to be described and placed into the paleontological literature. Since we have collected extensively from the Gasconade Formation over much of the Ozark area over a twenty year period, only a few trilobites other than the "bumpy-nosed" ones have turned up. Even with all this collecting, we have collected fewer Gasconade trilobites than those on the glass plates. There are tales that E. O. Ulrich had an incredibly keen eye for spotting fossils and demanded performance "or else" from field workers under him. I've also heard tales that he had, along with a lot of drive, a haughty attitude and, possibly, a lot of fossil-collecting luck.

All of our collecting has produced only a small number trilobite cephalons and pygidia. I've never seen a complete specimen from the Gasconade Formation and neither did E. O. Ulrich. Why would anyone want to be interested in something so rare as Gasconade trilobites? For one thing, they are rare! Rare things of any sort hold a fascination for many people, including me, and this includes rare fossils (which don't always have to be showy or be trophy specimens!). Years of collecting breaking chert boulders and masses has produced a residue of twenty trilobite specimens which fit, after preparation, nicely into a small black box. Eight small trilobites of these represent four species, probably new ones, since no trilobites are "in the literature" from the Gasconade Formation. (The bumpy-nosed ones--*Hystricurus*--from the very top of the formation, which in my earlier days of Ozark collecting were found to be fairly common, are an exception.)

The Gasconade trilobites will have to be compared with the extensive trilobite fauna from the Garden City Formation and related formations of Utah and Nevada, part of which is of the same age as the Gasconade Formation. If trilobites like the Missouri Gasconade specimens are not found there, they are probably new species or new forms and should be described, illustrated and published. If they are known from the great basin area, then they should be reported from the Ozarks. This has yet to be done!

See page 8 for photo

FEDERAL LANDS..., Continued from P. 2**CURRENT COLLECTING RULES**

Federal Register 43 CFR Ch 11 (10-1-89 Edition) Subpart 3622 on petrified wood states in part that no application or permit for free use is required except for specimens over 250 pounds in weight. All public lands administrated by the BLM and Bureau of Reclamation are open to or available for free use removal of petrified wood. Paragraph 3522.4 states:

(1) The maximum quantity of petrified wood that any one person is allowed to remove without charge per day is 25 pounds in weight plus one piece, providing that the maximum total amount that one person may remove in one calendar year shall not exceed 250 pounds. Pooling of quotas to obtain pieces larger than 250 pounds is not allowed.

(2) Except for holders of permits under Subpart 3621 of this title to remove museum pieces, no person shall use explosives, power equipment, including, but not limited to tractors, bulldozers, plows, powershovels, semi-trailers, or other heavy equipment for excavation or removal of petrified wood.

(3) Petrified wood obtained under this section shall be for personal use and shall not be sold or bartered to commercial dealers

(4) The collection of petrified wood shall be accomplished in a manner that prevents unnecessary and undue degradation of lands.

Subpart 8365.1-5 Property and resources states:

(a) On all public lands, unless otherwise authorized, no person shall:

(1) Willfully deface, disturb, remove or destroy any personal property, or structures, or scientific, cultural, archaeological, or historic resource, natural or area;

(2) Willfully deface, remove or destroy plants or their parts, soil, rocks or minerals, or caves resources, except as permitted under paragraph (b) or (c) of this paragraph; or

(3) Use on the public lands explosive, motorized or mechanical devices, except metal detectors, to aid in the collection of specimens permitted under paragraph (b) or (c) of this paragraph

(b) Except on developed recreation sites and areas, or where otherwise prohibited and posted, it is permissible to collect from public lands reasonable amounts of the following amounts for non-commercial purposes:

(1) Commonly available renewable resources such as flowers, berries, nuts, seeds, cones, and leaves;

(2) Nonrenewable resources such as rocks, mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils and semiprecious gemstones.

(5c) The collection of renewable or non-renewable resources from public lands for sale or barter to commercial dealers may be done only after obtaining a contract or permit from an authorizing officer in accordance with Part 3610.

NOTE: Many states also have similar laws which cover parks, forest lands and road right-of-ways. Check with State Geological Survey offices and/or the sheriff's office.

**MAPS TO PARTICIPATE IN ANAPS MEETING
IN CHICAGO IN 1992**

Every five years the Association of North American Paleontological Societies (ANAPS) holds a convention of all the paleontological societies in North America. The next such meeting will be held June 28 - July 1, 1992 in Chicago. While the meeting is scientific and fairly academic, MAPS members are invited to attend, and the first day's event, a symposium "Global Change: Past, Present and Future" at the Field Museum, is open to the public. Although only one fossil exhibit in the Field Museum will be open (due to renovation), MAPS will set up several cases, which will be on display there for a month.

MAPS is associated with ANAPS, and we encourage interested members to attend the convention. ANAPS is offering amateurs a discounted rate of about \$100 for the 4-day event--the exact amount has not yet been set. Dorm housing at the University of Chicago for about \$30-35/night and other discounted housing will be available. Registration deadline is June 1. See following blue page for additional information.

FIFTH NORTH AMERICAN PALEONTOLOGICAL CONVENTION

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Sunday, June 28th - Wednesday, July 1st, 1992

sponsored by

Association of North American Paleontological Societies
Field Museum of Natural History - University of Illinois at Chicago - University of Chicago

In 1992-93 the University of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History will celebrate their centenaries. As part of these celebrations the paleontologists at the Field Museum, the University of Chicago, and the University of Illinois at Chicago invite you to participate with your colleagues in the Fifth North American Paleontological Convention (NAPC.V). We hope that this meeting will stimulate an exchange of ideas and information among the diverse subdisciplines of paleontology, and we are especially keen to encourage the participation of students and amateur paleontologists in the program. With your help, our goal is to make NAPC.V as intellectually exciting and socially memorable as the First North American Paleontological Convention held in Chicago in 1969. — *The Organizing Committee*

Peter R. Crane, *Field Museum of Natural History*
David Jablonski, *University of Chicago*
Michael C. LaBarbera, *University of Chicago*
Roy E. Plotnick, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

John J. Flynn, *Field Museum of Natural History*
Susan M. Kidwell, *University of Chicago*
Scott Lidgard, *Field Museum of Natural History*

PROGRAM - The program for NAPC.V will begin with a Reception on the evening of Sunday, June 28th, 1992. The scientific program will begin on Monday, June 29th and end on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 1st, 1992. On Sunday the Field Museum will host a public symposium "Global Change: Past, Present and Future" emphasizing the significance of paleontological data to current discussions of global change. This symposium with invited speakers will be open to all participants in NAPC.V as well as members of the public.

The scientific program for NAPC.V will be divided approximately equally between Symposia focusing on interdisciplinary themes in paleontology and Contributed Paper Sessions. We especially encourage presentations that are of interest to several subdisciplines within paleontology. To ensure the participation of as many paleontologists as possible, registrants will be limited to one oral presentation at the meeting (although they may be listed as coauthors on more than one paper). The scientific program will also include a short plenary session of invited presentations, and a major poster session (not conflicting with symposia or contributed papers) that will be held early in the meeting. We anticipate a total of approximately 15 Symposia, each with about 12 presentations, and approximately 12 Contributed Paper Sessions each with about 16 presentations. Symposia currently scheduled are listed below with their conveners.

Long Records of Land Biotas: A Comparison of Wyoming-Montana Paleogene and Siwalik (Miocene) Sequences -
A.K.Behrensmeyer & C. E. Badgley with T.M.Bown

Environmental Patterns in the Origins and Fates of Major Groups - *D.J.Bottjer & D.Jablonski*

Molecular Paleontology and Exceptional Preservation - *D.E.G.Briggs*

Phylogenetics and Rates of Evolution: Morphologic, Genomic and Taxic Rates - *R.Cloutier & D.K.Elliott*

Early Metazoan Evolution - *S.Conway Morris*

Paleobiogeography: Global Change and Evolution - *R.E.Crick, C.Scotese & A.Raymond*

Late Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic Circum-Pacific Events and their Global Correlation (IGCP 272) - *M.Dickins, D.W.Boyd & G.D.Stanley*

The Meaning of Higher Taxa in Macroevolutionary Studies - *D.E.Fastovsky & J.M.Clark*

Morphometric Approaches to Evolutionary Inference - *B.T.Huber & D. Erwin*

Biomolecular and Isotopic Paleontology: An Integrated Approach - *J.D.Hudson, J.M.Hayes & D.M.Martill*

Environmental and Biologic Change in Neogene and Quaternary Tropical America - *J.B.C.Jackson, A.G.Coates & A.F.Budd*

Implications of Sequence Stratigraphy for Evolutionary and Biostratigraphic Patterns - *S.M.Kidwell & J.J.Flynn*

Advances in Deep Sea Paleocology - *W.C.Miller*

Paleozoic and Post-Paleozoic Benthos: Comparative Ecology and Physiology - *M.C.Rhodes & G.J.Vermeij*

Origin of Modern Terrestrial Ecosystems: Late Mesozoic and Cenozoic - *G.R.Upchurch & R.K.Stucky*

STUDENT AND AMATEUR PALEONTOLOGIST PARTICIPATION - Participation of students and amateur paleontologists in NAPC.V is particularly encouraged. Registered students and amateur paleontologists will be eligible for a reduced registration fee.

ACCOMMODATION - Accommodation has been reserved at reasonable rates at the Congress Hotel (10 minutes walk from the Field Museum). Additional accommodation will be available in student dormitories at the University of Chicago.

FIELD EXCURSIONS - Several field excursions are anticipated, and will start either before or after the meeting. To assist the planning of these excursions please indicate your preferences on the enclosed form.

EXHIBIT SPACE - Limited space for commercial exhibits and display of specimens will be available at the meeting. Sale of specimens will not be permitted as part of NAPC.V.

ACCOMPANYING FAMILY AND FRIENDS - The Field Museum is located close to downtown Chicago on the lakefront and within easy reach of numerous popular attractions and cultural institutions, including the Art Institute of Chicago, the Shedd Aquarium and the Adler Planetarium. Chicago is also home to some of the greatest achievements in modern architecture, exceptional opportunities for shopping and a bewildering diversity of ethnic restaurants and nightlife. The campus of the University Chicago is easily accessible from downtown and features many further attractions including the Oriental Institute, the Frank Lloyd Wright masterpiece Robie House and the nearby Museum of Science and Industry.

DEADLINES - The deadline for preregistration is June 1st, and for abstract submission February 1st, 1992.

FURTHER INFORMATION ? - Please return the enclosed form to ensure receipt of Second (Final) Circular

REQUEST FOR SECOND CIRCULAR - NAPC.V

NAME :

MAILING
ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:
FAX:

Please check as appropriate

ATTENDANCE : Scientific Program -	Certain.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accompanying family and friends -	Certain.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOMMODATION:	Dormitory.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hotel, Single Room	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hotel, Shared Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELD EXCURSIONS : Participation -	Certain.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preference on timing of excursions -	Before Convention..	<input type="checkbox"/>	After Convention....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Either.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preference -	Ordovician.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Silurian.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carboniferous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marine	Environments		Marine	Environments	Cyclothem	
					Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
					(please specify)	
ATTENDANCE: Public symposium -	Certain.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
"Global Change" - Sunday, 6.28.92						

PLEASE RETURN BY 1st NOVEMBER 1991 TO:

Peter R. Crane, NAPC.V, Department of Geology,
Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.

Please ADD the Following NEW OR REJOINING MEMBERS to Your Directory:

Jean-Jacques Abello
25 Landers St.
San Francisco, CA 94114
415-552-8593

John & Sharon Baron
158 Bush Hill Rd.
Pelham, NH 03076
603-635-7923

Jeff Grieff
6246 7th NW
Seattle, WA 98107

Douglas S. Keith
610 4th Ave. S.W.
Rochester, MN 55902
507-289-6201

Phil Liff-Grieff
2714 Cunard St.
Los Angeles, CA 90065

Terry W. Roe
3200 Steamboat Drive
Fort Worth, TX 76123-1540
817-292-5357

Fossil Dealer. Will trade. Interested all fossils, vertebrate and invertebrate. Has for trade CA fossils (Sand Dollars, etc.) and French fossils (ammonites, belemnites, etc.)

Production Control/Eng. Asst. Will trade. Interested in all fossils. Have for trade Miocene Chesapeake Bay Material, Penn. ferns and others. Member of AAPS. Want to learn more about fossil sites and preparation, etc.

Physician. Will not trade. Major interest marine fossils, mainly Paleozoic. Interested in finding other locales for fossil hunting.

Assembler (Aircraft). Major interest ammonites. member Dallas Paleontological Soc. Wants to make new contacts and friends with people who have like interests.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES OF ADDRESS OR CORRECTIONS:

Leslie H. Heinzl
11 Blackford Circle
Thurmont, MD 21788
301-271-3178

Russell J. Jacobson
402 McArthur Drive
Urbana, IL 61801
217-244-2425

John E. McArdle & Family
14280 Golf View Dr.
Eden Prairie, MN 55346-3000
612-949-0815

Richard Trexler
721 N.W. 14th Court
Miami, FL 33125
305-649-9346

Garth Ziemba
612 Staunton Road
Naperville, IL 60565

John Hearty
12 Armadale Street (3/2)
GLASGOW G31 2UX
SCOTLAND

ADVERTISING SECTION

Ads are \$5.00 per inch (6 lines x 1 column--43 spaces). Send information and checks payable to MAPS to: Mrs. Gerry Norris, 2623 34th Avenue Ct., Rock Island, IL 61201. Phone: (309) 786-6505. This space is a \$5.00 size.

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721 N.W. 14th Court

Miami, Florida 33125

Telephone (305) 649-9346



Bumpy-nosed trilobite: *Hystericurus* sp. from the Lowermost Ordovician Gasconade Fm. of the MO Ozarks.

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: One year from month of payment is \$15.00 per household. Institution or Library fee is \$25.00. Overseas fee is \$15.00 with Surface Mailing of DIGESTS OR \$25.00 with Air Mailing of DIGESTS. (Payments other than those stated will be pro-rated.)

MAPS meetings are held on the 1st Saturday of each month (2nd Saturday if inclement weather). October & May meetings are scheduled field trips. The June meeting is in conjunction with the Bloomington, IN, Gem, Mineral, Fossil Show & Swap. A picnic is held the fourth weekend in July. November through April (except February) meetings are scheduled for 1 p.m. in the Science Building, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois. The February meeting is held at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois. One annual International Fossil Exposition is held in the Spring.

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

President: Gil Norris, 2623 34th Avenue Ct., Rock Island, IL 61202
1st Vice President: Marvin Houg, 3330 44th St. N.E., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402
2nd Vice President: Allyn Adams, 612 W. 51st Street, Davenport, IA 52806
Secretary: Jo Ann Good, 404 So. West 11th St., Aledo, IL 61231
Treasurer: Sharon Sonnleitner, 4800 Sunset Dr. SW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52404
Membership: Tom Walsh, 501 East 19th Avenue, Coal Valley, IL 61240



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FIRST CLASS MAIL

MID-AMERICA PALEONTOLOGY SOCIETY

Mrs. Sharon Sonnleitner
MAPS DIGEST Editor
4800 Sunset Dr. SW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404

Dated Material - Meeting Notice