

M.A.P.S. *Digest*

Official Publication of
Mid-America Paleontology Society

Volume 24, Number 8
November 2001



MARK YOUR CALENDARS

Jan 12 MAPS MEETING

Trowbridge Hall, University of Iowa, 123 N. Capital St., Iowa City, IA. Main Lecture Room, #125.

1:00 Board and General meeting

2:00 Program—Chris Brochu

Chris is the new vertebrate man at Iowa. He was involved with the preparation of Sue at the Field Museum but he will present a program on his main interest - before and after Sue - crocodiles.

Feb 9 MAPS BOARD AND GENERAL MEETING & PROGRAM

Trowbridge Hall, University of Iowa, 123 N. Capital St., Iowa City, IA. Main Lecture Room, #125.

1:00 Board and General meeting

2:00 Program—Russ Ciochon

Russ is a paleoanthropologist and will present a program on Gigantopithecus - an extinct ape which was the largest primate ever to roam the earth.

Mar 9-10 TAMPA BAY FOSSIL CLUB 15TH ANNUAL FOSSILFEST

Florida State Fairgrounds, intersection of U.S. 301 and I-4, just east of Tampa

Sat. 9-6

Sun. 9-4

tampabayfossilclub@juno.com

Jun 5-Dec 22 EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS: THE WORLD OF THE EURYPTERID. Paleo Research Inst. (PRI), 1259

Trumansburg Rd., Route 96, Ithaca, NY 14850. 607-273-6623. www.priweb.org

An experimental multimedia experience introduces the world of 350-550 million years ago.

Jun 27-Jan 5 MAKING OF THE MUSEUM: QUEST FOR MEGAFAUNA. Paleo Research Inst. (PRI), 1259 Trumansburg Rd., Route 96, Ithaca, NY 14850. 607-273-6623. www.priweb.org

Find the answers to how the PRI recently acquired a number of large vertebrate specimens and what they intend to do with them.

Mar 24-25 BUFFALO SHOW—INCLUDES FOSSILS

Erie County Fairgrounds, Hamburg, NY

Sat. 10-7; Sun. 10-5

Contact Bob Hoffman 716-681-6875; RJH52089@earthlink.net

Apr 12-14, 2002 MAPS NATIONAL FOSSIL EXPOSITION XXIV - TRACKS, TRAILS, and TRACES

Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL

Fri., Apr. 12 8 am - 5 pm Keynote Speaker @ 7:30

Sat., Apr. 13 8 am - 5 pm Meeting & Live Auction @ 7:00

Sun., Apr. 14 8 am - 12 noon

Information will be included in the December issue.

ABOUT THE COVER

by Bruce L. Stinchcomb

Pictured on this month's cover are psilophytes. Psilophytes (Si-lo-fites), primitive leafless land plants, grew adjacent to the low, early Ozark landmass during the Devonian Period. Such wet lowlands may have surrounded the Ozarks and seem to have been a favored life form, as they can be locally abundant over a sizeable area. An influx of mud, carried hundreds of miles from what is now the Appalachian Mountains, was deposited on these lowlands, burying and preserving the psilophytes.

991/09 DUES ARE DUE

Are your dues due? You can tell by checking your mailing label. It reflects dues received by November 30. The top line gives the expiration date in the form of "99year" followed by month--991/11 means 2001/November. 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 and stamping your Digest. We carry overdues for two issues before dropping them from our mailing list.

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

Dues are \$20 per U.S./Canadian household per year. Overseas members may choose the \$20 fee to receive the Digest by surface mail or a \$30 fee to receive it by air mail. (Please send a check drawn on a United States bank in US funds; US currency; a money order; or a check drawn on an International bank in your currency.) Library/Institution fee is \$25.

Make check payable to MAPS and mail to:

Sharon Sonnleitner, Treas.

4800 Sunset Dr. SW

Cedar Rapids, IA 52404

MAPS EXPO APPROACHING

April 12-14, the weekend for this year's Expo, is just four short months away. The next issue of the Digest will carry all the registration and housing information. Look for it in early January.

Charlie Oldham is editing this year's Expo *Digest* on *Tracks, Trails, and Traces*. We hope those of you who have any sort of expertise or interesting story to tell related to this theme will support the Expo issue by sending an article to Charlie:

Charles Oldham
7405 West Hwy 22
Crestwood, KY 40014
502-241-8755

PRICELESS PLESIOSAUR FOUND

from Ft. Lewis Rock Club News 8/01
via *Dinny's Doin's*, Sharon Ottilige, Ed. 12/01

An almost complete Plesiosaur skeleton has been found by Coober Pedy miners Joe Vilda and George Dani. The fossil was unearthed in an opal mine where the two miners were working. The find was identified by the Department of Mines. The fossil is almost priceless since there is nothing to compare it with. The miners think it may well be worth over \$1,000,000. They plan to sell it to the highest bidder. The Plesiosaur measured 10 feet from tip of head to tail and probably swam like a turtle. It looked a bit like a seal with turtle flippers and had a long neck and tail. It ate fish, dived for food and swallowed rock to maintain ballast. Some of these gizzard rocks were found with the fossil. It returned to the surface for air. Some of the tail and parts of the flippers were missing; otherwise it was complete. To make the find even more exciting, the 105 million year old marine reptile had turned in **precious opal**.

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

By Glen Kuban

From *Paleo Newsletter*, Jean Wallace, Ed. 4/01

Ever heard of the conulariid referred to as an "armored jellyfish?"

"Armored jellyfish" is just a slang or common name that collectors have used for years, similar to "lampshells" for brachiopods. Although they were once considered possible relatives of jellyfish or corals, and placed in the phylum Cnidaria, their taxonomic identity has been debated for decades, and the tendency in recent years has been to place them in their own phylum or regard them as a problematic group of uncertain affinities. Evidently the soft parts have never been well preserved, and it is speculated that some were benthic (attached to the ocean floor) while others may have been planktonic. I believe they are known from Cambrian through Triassic.

The spelling of conulariid (the term for all forms similar to "Conularia") is not a typo. Although I've seen it spelled with one or two i's in various publications, I was informed by an invertebrate paleontologist that conulariid is the proper spelling, and that it is pronounced like *Kaun-ular'-ee-id*.

SEND YOUR CHANGES FOR THE 2002 MAPS DIRECTORY

We will publish a complete Directory in 2002. Please send all your changes of address, phone numbers, area codes, blurbs, etc., to the editor by **March 1**. Any changes you have sent previously with dues, etc., are recorded and do not need to be resent. The new Directory will come out at Expo.

Send updates to:

Sharon Sonnleitner
4800 Sunset Dr. SW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404

FOSSILS ON FEDERAL AND INDIAN LANDS—PART VIII**Report of the Secretary of the Interior, May 2000**<http://www.doi.gov/fossil/fossilreport.htm>*This is the last of several installments***Summary of Public Comments from *Federal Register* Notice,
64 FR 58094, October 28, 1999**

comment period on the draft report "Assessment of Fossil Management on Federal and Indian Lands," and how the comments were addressed in the final report. Comments have been paraphrased in order to integrate the major points.

This section summarizes the comments received during the public

Comment	Action or Response
The seven principles form a sound basis for proper stewardship of these valuable resources.	Incorporated into the final report.
The seven principles create a foundation for partnerships with DOI in ensuring public benefit.	Incorporated into the final report.
Fossils from federal lands are part of America's heritage. Museums and universities are proud to share these resources with visitors and students.	Incorporated into the final report as Principles 1 and 6.
Vertebrate fossils are extremely rare, as are some invertebrate and plant fossils.	Incorporated into the final report as Principles 2 and 3.
Understanding the significance of fossils depends on collection by qualified personnel who also collect pertinent contextual data.	Incorporated into the final report as Principle 1.
By keeping these fossils at public institutions, knowledge gained from scientific studies is shared with the public.	Incorporated into the final report as Principles 1 and 6.
Collection of fossils on federal lands should be overseen by qualified individuals and institutions that curate and store specimens.	Incorporated into the final report as Principles 2, 3, and 6.
Hundreds of volunteers and amateur paleontologists are involved in museum and other institutional programs and have made fossils accessible to all.	Incorporated into the final report as Principle 7.
Recommendations in the draft report will allow for continuing development of partnerships between amateurs and professional paleontologists.	Incorporated into the final report as Principle 7.
Theft from federal lands is a serious problem, and increased fossil prices dictate increased penalties as effective deterrents.	Incorporated into the final report as Principle 4.
The recommendations in the draft report will ensure that the people of the U.S. receive full benefits from this valuable public resource.	Addressed throughout the final report.
The recommendations in the draft report will ensure that effective stewardship of our important fossil resources can be accomplished.	Addressed throughout the final report.
No change is needed in existing legislation and regulations. Additional legislation would inhibit people's rights to collect fossils.	Addressed in Principles 3 and 7, and in Executive Summary.
Legislation for fossil protection should include private and state lands, or federal actions on private lands. Treatment of valuable fossils on Indian lands should be changed.	Not requested in this report (see the Introduction). The trust relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes is defined under section III, Management of Fossils on Indian Lands.
Please clarify the term "recreational collecting."	This definition has been added to the Glossary.

What is a "qualified paleontologist," and why cannot people with collecting experience qualify for collecting permits? Most universities do not offer that degree; what about work experience and training?	See Table 2. Permit holders must have professional training. Amateurs with professional training may qualify for permits.
Individuals who inadvertently collect "significant invertebrate and plant fossils" could be penalized.	See Executive Summary, Table 1, and Principle 3.
There is not enough space in repositories to house all the specimens found on federal lands nor enough dollars to excavate and curate them all.	Considered in Principle 6. Effective partnerships with museums of all kinds have so far provided housing for federal specimens as needed.
We are concerned about continued access to invertebrate and plant fossils by amateurs.	Considered in Principle 3. See Executive Summary and Table 1.
Amateurs should be able to collect "common" vertebrate fossils, e.g., shark teeth, or "insignificant" vertebrate fossils, e.g., isolated bone fragments ("float bone").	Considered in Principle 2.
Some institutions have fossil collections that are not available to the general public or amateurs.	Considered in Principle 6.
All fossils are not rare, but abundant.	Considered in Principles 1, 2 and 3. Current studies document that the majority of vertebrate fossils are rare.

A.L.A.A. HR 2974 CONCERNS

Marion Zenker, Legislative Liaison, American Lands Access Association
from *Paleo Newsletter*, Jean Wallace, Ed. 11/01

Here are my primary objections to the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act introduced as HR 2974 by Prime Sponsor James McGovern of Massachusetts on 2 October 2001.

It is not possible to write good law when you begin with false premises. This Act states that "all vertebrate fossils, are rare" which is on its face a false statement for those who understand that vertebrate fossils include every shark tooth, every mouse, squirrel, snake, bird or fish bone that has ever been preserved. Paleontologist, Dr. Charles Love, estimated years ago, that in just one-half mile of the Green River Formation alone, there are enough fossil fish specimens to provide two to each man, woman and child alive on this earth. Following from this false premise, this Act states that the collection of vertebrate fossils on federal lands can be legally carried out only under permit and then states further that all fossils collected under permit remain the property of the United States—the Federal government. Given that all U. S. museums already have more material than they have staff or monies to house, curate or exhibit, where are these fossils going to be housed?

This requirement of ownership also leads me to ask: How much money are taxpayers willing to pay to provide for the housing, accession and curation of all the vertebrate fossil material on our more than half a billion acres of Federal Land—let alone to pay for the enforcement of an Act which assumes that every fossil shark tooth and fish bone should be housed in an "approved repository?" It seems a very relevant question when the majority of these resources can be collected, preserved and made available for exhibit and research by amateur and private, professional fossil collectors and paleontologists at no cost to the taxpayer and often in ways that generate tax dollars rather than spending them.

This Act also states that "nothing in subsection (a) (under prohibited acts) shall apply to any person with respect to any

paleontological resource which was in the lawful possession of such person prior to the date of the enactment of this Act." However, unless each person who has any vertebrate or rare invertebrate or plant fossils in their possession prior to the enactment of this Act can provide unassailable proof of where, when and by whom those fossils were collected, this Act's passage would open the door to many false accusations and charges by law enforcement, damaging reputations and even destroying many small businesses.

The inclusion of the right to seize not only fossils that are deemed to be collected illegally under this Act but also "all vehicles and equipment of any person that were used in connection with the violation" is especially frightening. This provision ensures that enforcement officials have the capability of creating financial ruin for individuals and businesses (even if your business was not actively involved in fossil collection). Unless every fossil in your possession was collected at the same time from the same site, you can be charged under this Act with multiple violations which also vastly escalates the amount of the fines that can levied and the prison time to which you can be sentenced.

Please contact your Members of Congress with your requests that they NOT support this bill and further to actively work to defeat it—there is as yet no companion bill introduced in the Senate, so you can only refer to HR2974, the House Bill, at this time. However, your Senators need to be placed on alert since the people who wrote the House Bill are actively seeking a Senate Sponsor to introduce it in that chamber. WE know that Harry Reid of Nevada and Byron Dorgan of North Dakota have both been approached to act as Prime Sponsors in the Senate, so reaching those Senatorial offices is urgently needed at this time.

Sincerely yours, Marion Zenker, October 31, 2001

BUILDING A REFERENCE LIBRARY

by Dan Quinsey

from *Alberta Palaeontology Bulletin*, 3/01; via *Paleo Newsletter*, Jean Wallace, ed. 6/01

For the amateur collector, starting a reference library can be a stressful and uncertain experience. As your collection grows, so will your desire for knowledge on various subjects.

Knowledge can be obtained through courses, networking, the Internet and books. Evening courses are virtually nonexistent. Networking with other fossil collectors through clubs and societies can be rewarding; however, the information you are usually seeking is varied and sometimes slow to obtain. The Internet has a vast amount of information if you know what you are looking for. This will not suit the amateur trying to identify a trilobite when all he knows is that he has a trilobite. When it comes to books as reference material, little else compares.

There are many books on the subject of fossils. Picking the right material to optimize your information at the lowest cost can be a difficult task. Here are some recommendations.

Determine your needs, then consult with other collectors, educational institutions, and the public library to see which books are suitable. Review the books first, if possible, to make sure the information contained within is on a level you can comprehend. Palaeontology is an evolving science; information can outdate itself quickly. Check the copyright date to see how old the text is. I have found that books updated or written within the last ten years are fairly accurate. After doing this, compile a "want" list of the books you are looking for.

You can usually find everything you are looking for in the General Science section of most bookstores. Also check the nature and anthropology sections; not every bookstore shelves books in the same manner. Do not underestimate the children's section of a bookstore. Some of my most valuable dinosaur references have been found there. Fine treasures can also be found in used bookstores. Some of these outlets are connected to a database capable of searching for hard-to-find or out of print books.

To save you some time, I have compiled a list of some books that would make a great foundation to any reference library. Remember to review these books before you buy them to see if they meet your needs.

One of the best books I have found on the general subject of prehistoric life is the *Discovery Channel Atlas of the Prehistoric World* by Douglas Palmer (ISBN 1-56331-829-6). This book has it all—what else can I say? A second text you should look for is *The Book of Life* by Stephen Jay Gould (ISBN 0-670-853-75-5). This book focuses more on life on Earth, whereas Palmer's book looks at Earth in general. Also a must for your library.

Every beginner should have fossil, identification books to refer to. *Fossils* by Cyril Walker and David Ward (ISBN 0-773 7-2597-0) and *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Fossils* (ISBN 0-394-52412-8) are both excellent references. These two books will cover just about every common fossil you will encounter. They provide hundreds of colour photographs combined with concise, informative descriptions of each fossil. The next book to get would be *The Fossil Book: A Record of Prehistoric Life* by Patricia Vickers Rich, Thomas Hewitt Rich, Mildred Adams Fenton and Carroll Lane Fenton (ISBN 0-486-29371-8). This volume is considered one of the definitive guides to fossils, and is indispensable to any collector. The latest edition is 1989. *Invertebrate Fossils* by Moore, Lalicker and Fisher (Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 5 1-12632) should be your next pick. This reference was written in 1952 but is still found on almost every collector's bookshelf. The illustrations are too numerous to count. Watch the used bookstores for this one.

There are many books written for specific fossils. For fossil plants, *Common Fossil Plants of Western North America* by William D. Tidwell (ISBN 1-56098-758-8) is a valuable resource. Make sure you find the Second Edition. Those interested in

ammonites should buy *Ammonites and the Other Cephalopods of the Pierre Seaway* by Neal L. Larson, Stephen D. Jorgensen, Robert A. Farrar, Peter L. Larson (ISBN 0-945005-25-3).

This book is easily understood and covers over 90 species of cephalopods.

Trilobite hunters will want *Trilobites* by Riccardo Levi-Seti (ISBN 0-26-47452-6). This second edition provides over 200 superb photographs and is irresistible to anyone with a passion for trilobites.

Fossil fishes are so varied, there are many books on the subject. The best one I have found is *The Rise of Fishes* by John A. Long (ISBN 0-8018-5438-5). This book covers 500 million years of evolution and has hundreds of photographs and illustrations. *Discovering Fossil Fishes* by John G. Misey (ISBN 0-8050-4366-7) is also a valuable text, but the content is limited. *Fossil Atlas — Fishes* by Baensch Publishing (ISBN 1-56465-15-0 USA or ISBN 3-88244-019-8 Other Countries) is an invaluable identifier. This book is out of print and is hard to come by. Keep your eyes open.

One last book to mention is *The Collector's Guide to Fossil Sharks and Rays from the Cretaceous of Texas* by Bruce J. Welton and Roger F. Farish (ISBN 0-9638394-0-3). With over 80 species identified and more than 150 illustrations, this comprehensive guide to shark teeth is a must for every collector.

For those interested in insects and amber, *The Amber Forest* by George Poinar, Jr., and Roberta Poinar (ISBN 0-691-02888-5) is a fantastic book to own, if not for the information, for the striking photographs contained within.

Dinosaurs: a popular topic with hundreds if not thousands of books to choose from. The best identifier I have seen to date is *A Guide to Alberta Vertebrate Fossils From the Age of Dinosaurs* by Hope Johnson and John E. Storer (Povincial Museum of Alberta, Publication 4). A must for any collector. The *Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs* edited by Philip J. Currie and Kevin Padin (ISBN 0-12-226810-5) is also a must for your library. This book is expensive

but pulls together so much information on dinosaurs, you would have to spend up to ten times the same amount of money to obtain the same information from other sources. Of special note, this book has over 100 authors, each contributing from his or her area of expertise. *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Dinosaurs* by Jay Stevenson and George R. McGhee (ISBN 0-02-862390-8) is a great start for any beginner. *The Macmillan Illustrated Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs and Prehistoric Animals* (ISBN 0-02-042981-9) and the *Ultimate Book of Dinosaurs* (ISBN 0-75253-759-8) are two very good volumes covering almost everything you want to know about dinosaurs. *The Handy Dinosaur Answer Book* by Thoms E. Sverney and Patricia Barnes-Sverney (ISBN 1-57859-072-8) covers more than 1,000 commonly asked questions about dinosaurs.

Many other books are available on specific dinosaur subjects. You will have to do some homework to find the right books for you. One last reference worth mentioning is *The Dinosaur Question and Answer Book* from Owl Magazine and The Dinosaur Project (ISBN 0-920775-772). Owl Magazine asked its readers (children): "If you could ask one question about dinosaurs, what would it be?" Over 11,000 questions poured in. This book answers the most commonly asked questions using information provided by scientists of the Dinosaur Project. If you want to know which dinosaur would make the best pet, or how much it would hurt if a plant-eating dinosaur bit you, you will have to buy this book.

Finally, *The Fossil Collector's Handbook* by Gerhard Lichter (ISBN 0-8069-0350-3) will get any beginner on the right track learning how to find, identify, prepare and display fossils.

In a concluding word, do not forget the Internet. It is still a great source for information. Most of the above mentioned books can lead you in the right direction when researching a particular subject. One very good search engine is www.google.com This engine has indexed more than 1.3 billion web pages. Try narrowing your search by using the directory and selecting "science" then "earth sciences" and so on.

Good luck. Good hunting. Good reading.

ADVERTISING SECTION

Ads are \$5.00 per inch. 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.

To extend currently running ads, please send request and remittance to Editor by the 15th of the month. We do not bill. Ads do not run in the EXPO issue (April). Ads can be printed in different sizes of type to fit a 1" space.

2002 CENTRAL ILLINOIS FOSSIL SHOW

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Eileen Mizerk
2094 Windward Lane
Hanover Park IL 60133
630-389-7736
emizerk@home.com

Computer programmer. Will not trade yet. Member
ESCONI, Glen Ellyn, IL.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES OF ADDRESS OR CORRECTIONS:

Don & Marge Brazda
239 Oakland Grove
Elmhurst IL 60126
312-832-6629

Insurance/Registered Nurse. Maybe trade later.
major areas of interest spirifers, trilobites & Mazon
Creek. Want to learn more about recognizing &
identifying stratigraphy. Know many people who are
members of MAPS and want to learn more in general
about Paleontology.

Scott Crawford
6945 Mississippi St.
Merrillville IN 46410
630-309-6222

Consulting Engineer. Will not trade. Major interest
Mazon Creek formation in IL. Member of Earth
Science Club of Northern IL.

Bess Hamers
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541-535-6269
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Gene Harris
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Philadelphia PA 19115
215-331-7144

Firefighter. Enjoys trading. Interested in all fossils,
but esp. vertebrates. Has for trade a large variety of
fossils with extensive fossils from the Miocene of NC,
esp. shark teeth. Is searching for shark teeth from
Penna., Jurassic, Triassic, Oligocene, and Permian
periods.

Jewel Karpel
17 Escondido Circle #238
Altamonte Springs FL 32701
417-830-8963
fx 407-830-8975
jkpaleo@msn.com

Amateur Paleontologist with FL Prehistoric Mus., Inc.
d/b/a/Florida Fossil Hunters, Orlando, FL. Desires to
meet & talk with others to increase knowledge of
fossils. Will trade. Speciality is trilobites. Will
participate in any field trips.

James & Sylvia Konecny
3036 Geronimo Road
Prescott AZ 86305
928-445-0077

Collecting since 1960. Retired. Will trade. Interested
in paleobotany, invertebrate and vertebrates and
historical geology. Wish to learn and share knowledge
with others.

Colleen Lund
541 W. 98th St. #361
Bloomington MN 55420
cjlund@aol.com

John E. McArdle & Family
541 W. 98th St. #361
Bloomington MN 55420

Pang Hui Siang (Last name is Pang)
Block 5 Dover Crescent # 11-10
Singapore 130005
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Remieier. Will not trade yet (96). Interested in all fossils. Wants to learn more about fossils.

Geoff Thomas
P.O. Box 70
Adamstown. NSW 2289
AUSTRALIA
02.49527111 (Business: all hours)
fossilgt@austarmetro.com.au

Semi-retired. Will trade. Major interest all fossils, esp. trilobites, echinoids, crinoid calyxes & fish.

TINY CRUSTACEAN MAY PUSH BACK TIME SCALE FOR EMERGENCE OF COMPLEX ORGANISMS

source: Fossil of Oldest Crustacean has Exquisite Detail

<http://home-news.excite.com/printstory/news/r/010719/14/science-science-crustacean-dc>

The discovery of a tiny 511-million-year-old crustacean is causing a stir among paleontologists. The exquisitely preserved fossil raises questions about the theory that a sudden explosion of fossils in the early Cambrian signals a "rapid evolution of the main animal groups that we see today over a relatively short period."

Although less than 1/50 of an inch long, the minuscule animal predates previously discovered crustaceans by millions of years. It lived 50 million years before the first known fish and 280 million years before the first dinosaurs. Recovered from limestone in Shropshire, England, the small fossil supports the counter-argument to rapid evolution over a short period in the early Cambrian: it suggests it is likely Precambrian evolution gave rise to the large variety of animal groups found in the early Cambrian, but the early creatures were not preserved in the fossil record.

Two specimens of the phosphatocopid crustacean were discovered after dissolving some of the limestone in acetic acid in a laboratory. The specimens are preserved with astonishing detail. Not only the shells are preserved, but also the soft parts are cast in calcium phosphate, yielding three-dimensional views of the critters.

"(British Geological Survey paleontologist Mark) Williams said the appendages the crustacean used to bring food to its mouth are preserved, as well as an antenna and parts of the body. The arrangement of head appendages is typical of crustaceans, he added. It had a spherical shell, with its legs and head protruding below. Williams said it resembled the juvenile form of today's barnacles, which also are crustaceans." Williams' findings appear in the journal *Science*.

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: \$20.00 per household covers one year's issues of DIGESTS. For new members and those who renew more than 3 issues past their due date, the year begins with the first available issue. Institution or Library fee is \$25.00. Overseas fee is \$20.00 with Surface Mailing of DIGESTS OR \$30.00 with Air Mailing of DIGESTS. (Payments other than those stated will be pro-rated over the 9 yearly issues.)

MAPS meetings are held on the 2nd Saturday of October, November, January, and March and at EXPO in April. A picnic is held during the summer. October through March meetings are scheduled for 1 p.m. in Trowbridge Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. One annual International Fossil Exposition is held in April.

The MAPS official publication, MAPS DIGEST, is published 9 months of the year—October through April, May/June, and July/August/September. View MAPS web page at <http://midamericapaleo.tripod.com/>

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Dated Material - Meeting Notice

CYATHOCRINITES



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MID-AMERICA PALEONTOLOGY SOCIETY