FROM OUR PRESIDENT

A very fruitful Executive meeting was held at our home the last Sunday in April. Three subcommittees made great strides toward completion of their projects. Allyn Adams and Dick Johannesen showed the group the slide program "Fossils Tell The Story". It was about 80% complete and will be fantastic. It will be christened at the Lincoln Show as a part of the Paleontology Seminar on Friday afternoon.

The MAPS Exhibit for the Lincoln Show was also nearly completed that day. There will be fossils representing the 32 states and 9 foreign countries of our membership. In many instances, the choice of which fossil to use was difficult. The specimens are all borrowed from the Quad City members and will have to be returned. We would like to have specimens donated and leave the display set up permanently, available for loan to various shows.

Finally, the Constitution and Bi-Law Committee completed their revisions and this will be voted on for ratification at the MAPS meeting in Lincoln. In relation to this, it was the general consensus of those present that the time is coming when MAPS officers will have to be chosen so as to represent a much larger geographical area than just the Quad City region. The mechanics of this will not be simple and we are open for suggestions.

Don

Below is a list of summer activities—MAPS meetings for the next 4 months. Please note times, meeting places and other pertinent information.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

12 - 15 National Midwest Show, Bob DeVaney Sports Center, 15th & Military Road, Lincoln, NE MAPS meeting Friday, June 13, 2:00 p.m.

4-5-6 MAPS July Meeting — Field Trip, Carthage, IL. Contact Don Good, 410 N.W. 3rd St., Aledo, IL, 309-582-5232 for reservations.

1-2-3 MAPS August Meeting — Bedford, IN. Meeting 2 August, 11 a.m., Lawrence County Fairgrounds, .7 mile West of Bedford, Highways 50 & 37.

30 Aug MAPS September Meeting — Exposition Gardens, North side of Peoria, IL.

"A LOVE OF FOSSILS BRINGS US TOGETHER"
4TH OF JULY FIELD TRIP

Just a reminder to you who will be attending the field trip-swap near Carthage, IL over the July 4th weekend. I need to know if you want camping or motel reservations. Which nights, how many rooms, full hook up, etc. information is required. The sooner you can take care of this, the better. Notify me, Don Good, no later than mid-June. (I will be away on vacation the last full week in June, so you won't be able to reach me then.)

Don Good
410 NW 3rd St.
Aledo, IL 61231
309-582-5232

PALEO SEMINAR

If you're at the Lincoln Show, attend the Paleo Seminar on Friday from 2:00 to 5:00. There will be a short NAPS meeting, also, during this time.

We do not have the room assignment yet, but you can get that when you get there.

Also, volunteer to sit by the exhibit for an hour or two during the show.

Members are asked to pick up membership applications at Lincoln so you will have these to distribute to prospective MAPS members. Also have the person write your name as sponsor on the bottom of the application. At the next Expo banquet, we'll recognize the members who have solicited the largest number of new members during the previous year. By the way, our membership now exceeds 300. How we've grown. "Each One Reach One" is our slogan.

"It is estimated that there is 32 times as much scientific literature today than there was in 1929" If one projects this at a geometric rate for the next 50 years it stagger the mind, yet that is exactly what is taking place.

"Science Service"

Submitted by: Harrell L. Strimple
The University of Iowa
Department of Geology
Iowa City, IA 52242

MWF SHOW IN '83

There is to be a bid to hold the 1983 MWF Show in Macomb. MAPS voted to not join the 7 other clubs in this venture, but to encourage individual MAPS members in this area to be supportive.

A meeting of all members of the 7 clubs plus MAPS members that are interested in helping will be held Friday, May 30 at 8:00 p.m. in the Sandburg Auditorium in the Student Union at Western Illinois University in Macomb.

It is hoped there will be a good representation from MAPS for this meeting.

NINE WAYS TO GET RID OF UNWANTED ROCKS

1. Fix the chuckholes in your driveway.
2. Throw them at bill collectors and door to door salesmen.
3. Take them to club displays and go off and leave them there.
4. Put them in your tumbler with a double dose of course grit and forget them.
5. Slip them in your competitor's case.
6. Throw them over the fence into your neighbor's rock garden.
7. Fix a large label, "This Fossil Material Insured by Pinkerton" and leave them unwatched somewhere.
8. Fill the trunk of your car with them to help you get through the snow drifts and then when spring arrives take them back where you got them for other collectors.
9. Don't take them home in the first place.

GEMS via DIABLO DIGGINS via Roz Johnson
Napa, California

(Ed. note. There are supposed to be 10 of those little gems but one number got left out somewhere along the way, so I took a liberty and changed it to 9.)
ANCIENT WHALE: By Land and Sea

In what may be the oldest whale fossil find yet recorded, a back portion of a skull and several teeth of whales that inhabited the ancient Tethys Sea about 45 to 50 million years ago have been uncovered by University of Michigan paleontologist Philip D. Gingerich. The fossils found in 1978 in a solid rock layer in the Himalayan foothills of Pakistan, were mixed with remains of both land and marine mammals in an area that was once a shoreline—which suggests that the primitive whale may have been both a sea and land dweller, Gingerich says. He further speculates that the whale, which was 6 to 8 feet long and weighed 400 to 500 pounds, was one of several "transitional animal forms (that) fed on fish in the sea during the day and came back to land at night." During the Eocene period, whales most likely still had four limbs, he says, and adds, "We first suspected that the cranial bone comes from a whale because the brain cavity is not very large. Whales have much smaller brains than other mammals relative to their skull or body size."

Submitted by: Carlos Bazan
3124 Darvany
Dallas, TX 75220

*****

A VACATION OR FIELD TRIP LOG
Arthur E. Smith Jr. Feature Writer
South Central Federation of Mineral Societies Newsletter

Just about everyone who has gone on a collecting vacation or field trip looks back on it days, weeks, or years later and tries to remember places, events, or people that have slipped from memory. Why not keep a complete log of the trip? If you are like me this is easier said than done. I have many logs of 3 or 4 days of a 2 week trip. You have to be persistent with yourself to keep it going. The best way is to try to write down things as they happen during the day. If you forget and do not do this a summary at night before going to bed is the next best thing. If you get in the right habit you should be able to keep a log for the whole trip.

What to include in the log is the next question. The answer is everything. A really good log will include time, dates, locations, mileage between points, amount of gas, weather, events, feelings, experiences, people, etc. Excess information you can always eliminate later but if you fail to record the data you will have to do without it. I generally pick up maps, postcards, and literature that is pertinent to the trip. These you can add to the log and further supplement it with your own pictures.

When I get home from the trip I edit the log and then type it. Pictures, maps, cards, etc. are then synchronized with the text of the log. I generally have a folder at the end that can include any large maps with the route marked on it plus pertinent literature that will not fit with the text.

Now that you have the log you may wonder what to do with it. Keep it!! You will enjoy reading back through it for many years to come. Also your friends will enjoy reading it, particularly, if they have made or plan to make a similar trip. The information is helpful to direct others so they can do the good things and omit the bad. The information will be particularly useful in settling discussions in future years.

Now that you have the data why not write an article for your club paper using part or all of the information. It can be strictly a narrative of the trip or go into some detail on some of the specific sites visited and the material collected.

(continued page 10)
Parts of trees that grew more than 14 million years ago in what is now Central Washington have been found where they were buried under a scorching flow of lava.

Because of a quirk of nature, the material did not decay or become petrified. Instead, it is still wood, by far the oldest known in the world.

The tree fragments, some up to a foot long and 6 inches in diameter, were soft and wet when they were found 200 feet underground during the drilling of the 10,000-foot Second Bacon Tunnel about 2 miles south of Coulee City, Grant County. When exposed to air, the wood dried and crumbled.

But a Port Orchard laboratory has begun processing some of the still-soggy wood to stabilize it, so it can be studied and exhibited.

Dan Neumann, project geologist in Ephrata for the Water and Power Resources Service (formerly Bureau of Reclamation), said some of the material would be exhibited in the Grant County Museum there.

Neumann said the wood was found along the wall of the 25-foot-wide tunnel after blasting. It was sandwiched between basalt flows of known ages, and was in sandstone which Neumann assumes was washed in by floods during the eons between lava flows.

The Second Bacon Tunnel is part of an irrigation project to convey water through a hill composed mostly of basalt rock. The basalt was part of the hundreds of flows which issued from crevices in the earth and repeatedly covered much of what is now Central Washington and Oregon millions of years ago.

The flows, easily visible to motorists in places where water has cut through them (as at Vantage where I-5 crosses the Columbia River), were one of the greatest outpourings of molten rock ever to occur on earth.

Neumann said the ancient wood is about the same age as the famous petrified wood at Gingko State Park near Vantage, "but it was laid down in a different environment. At Vantage, the wood apparently was exposed to mineral-bearing water and over the ages the mineral replaced the wood, turning it to stone.

"In this case, there was moisture but no mineral and the wood remained wood. It is black but it still looks like wood. You can even see the rings."

Neumann hopes that stabilized specimens of the wood will enable plant experts to determine what kind of trees grew in that area. That information, in turn would tell something about the ancient environment.

The wood, found in 1978, has been kept wet until a preservation process was selected. After several successful trials, the agency selected Gerald H. Grosso, Director of the Pacific Northwest Conservation Laboratory in Port Orchard, to stabilize the wood. Grosso studied various ways to stabilize water-logged ancient wood when he worked with centuries-old wooden artifacts at the Ozette Indiana Village site south of Cape Flattery.

(continued page 10)
Crows Nests

Compared with animals, fossil plants have received little attention in folklore. This is no doubt due to the fact that the plants are relatively easy to recognise as such, be they living or fossil. At one time the roots of stigmari from the coal measures were believed to be the remains of fish or reptiles. Lot likens them to Carp or Barbel.

The Fossil Forest in the Purbeck beds (Jurassic) at Lulworth Cove in Dorset contains large, well-preserved, fossil Cycad trees. At Lulworth the Portland limestone is overlain by the Hard Cap, a band of tufaceous limestone. Over this is a Dirt Bed composed of black earth and pebbles which is a fossil soil deposit. The Cycads grew in this soil and when they died, the stumps, some still in the position of growth, were replaced with silica. Some are up to four feet across and have a bowl-shaped outline due to the more rapid weathering at the centre of the trunks. This bowl-shape has led to them being named Birds Nests or Crows Nests.

Miscellaneous

Shark teeth do not seem to have inspired any folklore or folk names in Britain, although, in Malta large shark teeth are known as Tongue stones. However, it was believed in medieval times that wine in which these teeth had been steeped, was an antidote to poison and snake bite and that shark teeth used as a charm would protect against the 'evil eye'. In a Palaeolithic context they have been pierced for suspension.

When considered as the 'remains or trace of an animal', the flint implements of ancient man may be considered to be fossils, or if less than 250,000 years old, sub-fossils. It may not be out of place therefore to mention here some of the folklore attached to flint arrowheads of various ages which are of quite common occurrence. These were often mounted in precious metals and worn as pendants in medieval times. They were known as elf-shot or elf-bolts and they were labeled as such in museums as late as the 19th century. It was believed that fairies fired them at cattle and caused them to fall sick, but it was also believed that the elf-shot was beneficial to cattle that were already sick.

Fossiliferous Rocks

Although not acquiring any particular folklore, many fossiliferous rocks have been used by man because of their attractive appearance. One has only to think of the many ornamental building stones. As far back as the Neolithic man was using various stones, for tools and weapons, which were too soft for any practical use. They had been chosen because of their attractive appearance for tools and weapons which were destined for ceremonial or ritualistic use. A Neolithic Axe head from Bury St., Edmunds, Suffolk, comes into this category. Beautifully made from a limestone of Jurassic age, occurring locally as a glacial erratic, the rock, a mass of fossil worm tubes of the genus Serpula, was too soft for use as an axe. From a Bronze Age, Wessex Culture burial at Bush Barrow, Wiltshire, comes a ceremonial mace head, possibly a badge of office of some important tribal leader. The mace head is made of beautifully polished coral limestone, containing the fossil Stromatoporid coral Amphipora ramosa. It was originally fitted with a wooden handle and brass mountings. The latter being found with the mace head.

(continued page 10)
WHAT STORIES A FOSSIL CAN TELL!!

Most of us have read, at some time or other, that a specimen we might find could make an important addition to the body of knowledge we have about the past. "Not very likely" I can hear you say. I, too, have had this thought from time to time. But it can happen...it did happen to me!

The Collinson Quarry in Milan, IL, is cut into Devonian bedrock, specifically the Cedar Valley Limestone. The fossils found there are what you would expect: The cephalopod Gomphoceras, the anthozoans Phillipsastrae and Zaphrentis, and the trilobite Phacops rana among others. In this quarry are also one or two small Pennsylvanian age exposures, fissure-fillings that were not eroded away or removed by action of the Illinoian glaciers. These small Pennsylvanian deposits have given up a few small and fragmentary plant fossils. The surface deposits are Pleistocene and Recent.

While on a field trip with a friend to Collinson in the Spring of 1979 one of the quarry workers called my attention to a block of material that was unusual, even to him. Instead of being dull grey in color this approximately 3' x 3' x 6" slab was mottled with streaks and blotches of red. And the surface texture was different, as though someone had poured irregular streaks or ribbons of melted material on a relatively smooth surface, letting them run down in haphazard fashion. Looking at the slab edgewise, it was a series of peaks and valleys. Neither Perry Wingerter nor I had ever seen this lithology or rock type in the Collinson Quarry before. We later learned that this unusual formation was a secondary carbonate encrustation, something like travertine. Unfortunately, the workman could not remember exactly where in the quarry this piece had been found. But it was from the Collinson Quarry.

Examining the slab closely, I discovered at one edge and near a corner, a foreign body embedded in one of the grooves. With the quarryman's permission I removed the piece and took it back to my office at the Fryxell Museum at Augustana College.

The object looked to me like part of a bone, and this tentative identification was later echoed by both Dr. Richard Anderson and Dr. Fred Behnken of the Augustana Geology Department faculty. And both agreed that vertebrate material was unknown from the Collinson Pennsylvanian outcrops. The only vertebrate materials reported from this quarry have been a few fish teeth or Devonian Age.

To be more sure of the identification of what we had, the bone (?) and a piece of the matrix was sent to Bari Manning of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. A most unexpected and exciting answer soon came back: the bone (and it was a bone) was tentatively identified as belonging to a small to medium-size anthracosaur, "amphibian" in a rather loose sense. It seems to be the distal right femur of Cricotus, which is known from Pennsylvanian to Permian age deposits. In any case, it is the first known record of a tetrapod from western Illinois!

This specimen is now in the hands of a specialist in Late Paleozoic faunas at Princeton, Dr. Don Baird, for further study. If the location of this fissure-fill can be pinpointed, it is just possible that the remains of other trapped vertebrates could make the Collinson Quarry another "fort Sill".

(Editor's note—TERRIFIC!!)
PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY POSITION STATEMENT — Submitted by: Dr. Fred Behnken
Geology Dept.
Augustana College
Rock Island, IL 61201

WHEREAS, the members of the Paleontological Society recognize the need to protect certain paleontological materials, and

WHEREAS, there are various proposals to amend the Antiquities Act and to issue federal regulations under the authority of various federal laws for the protection and management of paleontological resources on federal lands and

WHEREAS, The Paleontological Society recognizes the need of the profession for a position to be taken which will serve as a basis for consultation with federal legislators and agency officials,

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS THE POSITION OF THE PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY THAT:

1. Paleontological materials are different from cultural materials and should be treated separately by law and regulation.

2. The protection presently extended to cultural materials by the Antiquities Act is supported by the Society.

3. Confusion between paleontological and cultural materials and protection extended by law or regulation should be clarified, preferably to exclude from federal protection fossil materials not directly related to a cultural site, unless otherwise deserving protection.

4. The Society supports the views of the members of the Society of Vertebrates Paleontology that protection by law or regulation can reasonably be extended to prevent all excavation of vertebrate fossil sites on federal lands except by permit.

5. Few, if any, invertebrate fossils, paleobotanical, microfaunal or microfloral fossils deserve protection from unrestricted professional or noncommercial amateur collection.

6. Incidental collection of protected fossils in hand specimen size samples presumed not to be a violation of any law or regulation where made by a non-commercial professional earth scientist or student in a class or program, unless such collection is shown to be an intentional, wilful and/or reckless violation of a designated site.

7. An appropriate mechanism should be provided for the protection of localities containing rare, unusual and significant invertebrate, microfossils, or plant fossils or their impressions.

8. Any such mechanism should require a substantial showing by disinterested professionals that the proposed designation involves an immediate and ascertainable significance.

9. All commercial (for sale or resale) collecting on federal lands should be by permit only.

10. Penalties for unpermitted collecting by professionals and amateurs should be graduated, beginning with simple fines of initial offenses and confiscation of collected materials.

11. The Federal Government should provide little in the way of funds to support evaluation and collection of fossils under "collection" and "protection" programs. Exceptions might include salvage operations involving an immediate need to protect significant resources from irreparable harm.

12. Close attention should be paid to possible conflicts of interest and building of paleontological empires. The Society does not support efforts to require the final depository of paleontological materials to be in the state or political subdivision thereof, nor does the Society support the concept that replicas of such collections should be provided to such repositories.

(continued page 10)
CARNIVOROUS DINOSAURS

IN THE SWIM

The huge meat-eating dinosaur may have been chasing lunch as it dove into the lake that day 180 million years ago. It could have been eluding another rapacious reptile. Or it might just have been going for a dip. Whatever its purpose, it moved easily through the 8-foot-deep water kicking off the bottom with the claws of its strong hind legs and leaving evenly placed scratches in the thick mud. Eons later, when state geologist Richard L. Krueger showed W. P. Coombs those scratches preserved in the stones of Rocky Hill, CT, the thought "immediately struck" that the animal had been swimming. "The only way I could visualize those tracks being made was by an animal whose weight was buoyed."

The unusual tracks—a triangular arrangement of two parallel scratches and a semi-circular imprint—are the first evidence that carnivorous dinosaurs were able to swim, Coombs reports in the March 14 SCIENCE. Common thinking, says Coombs, has been that vegetarian dinosaurs avoided their predators via water, implying that meat-eaters were not so aquatically adept. The footprints belie this supposition and "raise the possibility that they could have swum out after herbivorous dinosaurs in the water in the same way that some cats chase their prey into water today," Coombs said in an interview from Western New England College in Springfield Massachusetts.

The swimmers left at least 43 prints that fall into two size categories. Several of the tracks form sequences clearly made by single individuals. Based on the stride length, the spacing of the claw marks, the sharpness of the claws that made the marks and the types of dinosaurs previously determined to have lived in the area, Coombs concludes that carnivorous rather than herbivorous dinosaurs were responsible for the tracks. The large tracks are most likely the work of either Megalosaurus or Teratosaurus, he says, while the smaller tracks best fit a small carnivore from the family Coeluridae.

The tracks are not likely to have been made by other means of movement, says Coombs, because dinosaurs used the entire foot in both running and walking. Similar tracks have been reported only one other time, he says—to be expected since currents would quickly wipe them out. In this case, the lack of current in the lake and the stickiness of the thick mud prevented the tracks from being washed away. As the dinosaur's foot touched bottom, the claws sank deeply into the bottom. When the animal pushed off, the middle digit acted as a pivot and the other two claws shoved against the mud, leaving small grooves.

Coombs notes that while moving through the water by kicking off the bottom is not strictly swimming, the animal was certainly afloat and would have had to swim when its feet no longer reached the lake bottom. As for what the animals were doing in the water, Coombs declines to extrapolate from footprints to habits, but (continued page 9)
Living Fossils, an Editorial,
Keith K. Howell
OCEANS Number 3, 1980

After 15 million years virtually unchanged, the Hawaiian monk seal is, by general consent, an anachronism. It reached the Hawaiian island chain by swimming from the Caribbean, at a time when the Isthmus of Panama was still underwater, along the nutrient-rich waters of the Pacific North Equatorial Current. The current has since moved in relation to the islands, and the monk seal, its present habitat now surrounded by watery deserts, is marooned on and around the volcanic outcrops and seamounts that make up this archipelago.

For most of those millions of years it was not a bad place to be. Its only real enemies were sharks, and a healthy adult seal with its wits about it can (and does) swim circles around predatory sharks.

The rest of the pinniped species, following the cold currents, explored most of the world, experimented--changed their diets, became pelagic, lived gregariously--and adapted in a dozen different ways....Some adaptations worked; others failed, and the particular species died out.

Meanwhile, the Hawaiian monk seal, oblivious to all this change, basked undisturbed on the warm sandy beaches of Hawaii. Undisturbed, that is, for 14.99 million years. Any instincts that its ancestors might once have had to avoid land predators had long since been lost. Only when man arrived with his camp followers--dogs, goats, rats and the like--the monk seal began a downward, irreversible spiral.

Ironically, even now, when man has become aware of the problem and is trying on land at least, to leave the animal be, he finds he can do nothing right. His mere presence appears as an anathema....

Nevertheless (man) can (still) do a few things to preserve this "living fossil" a while longer....

CARNIVOROUS DINOSAURS...SWIM

points out that two types of carnivorous dinosaurs are represented by the swimming tracks and suggests that the ability to swim was common rather than exceptional among (carnivorous dinosaurs). If this interpretation is correct, traditional hypotheses of escape behavior by herbivorous dinosaurs as well as of pursuit tactics of predatory (dinosaurs) will have to be revised."

SCIENCE NEWS 5 April 80

Submitted by: Carlos Bazan, Texas
Charles Peterson, Missouri

What is a good guide fossil? (or index fossil?)

"The fossil must be restricted to one time span (for example, restricted to one geologic period); it must be easily recognized and identified; it must be fairly common and have a world wide distribution. Another point, guide fossils must come from a variety of environments."

Dr. K. Bladh
University of Arizona

Submitted by: Jim & Sylvia Konecny
Prescott, Arizona

---

In the mud of the Cambrian main
Did our earliest ancestors dive,
From a shapeless, albuminous grain
We mortals are being derived.

EVOLUTION OF THE EARTH
Robert H. Dott, Jr.
Roger L. Batten

Grant Allen
"The Ballade of Evolution"

page 9
TUNNEL WORK REVEALS ANCIENT WOOD

Grosso said he is using a process developed at the Museum of Antiquities in Scotland. The wood is soaked in a solution which gradually replaces the water with acetone and then is saturated with resin. The resin eventually crystallizes.

"It ends up looking just like wood, except it is much heavier," Grosso said.

Charles Peterson comments: "As a teenager, we did a lot of collecting of petrified wood there. Not uncommonly we would find partially preserved wood, where the wood had not been completely replaced by silica and would resemble a fibrous, easily crumbled mass. Fortunately we would generally find the beautiful petrified wood we were after."

****

A VACATION OR FIELD TRIP LOG

The same information will also be useful for a program, particularly if you took slides or movies with the trip.

If you do one log I know that you will try it again.

Submitted by: Rosemary Ganshirt
Houston, TX 77081

****

Well...It's the end of the road for a while.

What a year it has been--an increase in membership, which means more good people more good fossils. Expo II was excellent, which means one can hardly wait for Expo III. (Gil already has Expo III fliers for Topeka and Lincoln.) MAPS is responsible for a Paleo Seminar at the National, so someone out there knows we're here, too.

Hardest part of all of this is stepping out of contact with you. YOU have been terrific! This Digest, for example, is loaded with your contributions. It could never be without you! Many thanks!

Take care; have a marvelous summer doing whatever you like to do most; collect lots of treasures from the seas; send all your clippings and fillers so next year will be even better.

****

THE FOLKLORE OF FOSSILS

Conclusion

Folklore seems to have attached to fossils wherever they occur and although that which has been discussed has been mainly of British origin, sufficient mention has been made of the folklore of other countries to show that there is a wide field of research for anyone who may be interested in this particular aspect of the study of fossils. The United States and Canada should be a prolific source of fossil folklore, for not only are there the Indian legends to consider, but also the lore of the various ethnic groups who emigrated to the New World during the 19th century.

(Editor's note--Many thanks for an excellent and unusual article punctuated throughout with British spellings, British humor and wit, not to mention British charm. With luck you will start an international contribution of paleontological literature and we will all be winners because of it!)

****

PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY POSITION

13. Any proposed law or regulation restricting fossil collection must recognize the fossiliferous nature of rocks and the need for law and regulation only for unusual, rare, specific categories of fossils.

14. The Society should cooperate with federal and state agencies in assessing the value of paleontological resources on federal lands where these agencies feel it is desirable or necessary to do so.

****

"Sweepstakes" is a term that applies to a chance migration of organisms; this type of dispersal route occurs mainly on islands. An example is the arrival of Darwin's Finches on the Galapagos Islands.

Dr. Karl Flessa
University of Arizona

Submitted by Jim & Sylvia Konecny
Prescott, Arizona

****
Please add to your membership list:

Michelle Bernauer  
Poverty Knob Farm  
Deer Creek, IL 61733  
309-447-6913

Collecting 6 months. Student. Will trade. Joined after Expo II. (Michelle is 9 years old, one of our youngest members. Lucky lady to discover fossils so young. Ed. note.)

John & Kathy Catalani  
408 Justine Avenue  
Bolingbrook, IL 60439  
312-739-2644

Collecting 10 years. Earth science teacher. Will probably trade. Interested in Platteville, Ordovician cephalopods, Mississippian echinoderms. Likes an all fossil club and meeting people.

Eugene F. Hartstein  
112 Flint Hill Rd.  
Wilmington, DE 19808  
302-999-9789

Collecting 11 years. Chemical engineer. Will trade. Interested in fossil sharks, rays, etc., echinoids, vertebrate paleontology. Interested in fossils and communication with other areas.

Edward M. Lauginiger  
11 West Holly Oak Road  
Wilmington, DE 19809  
302-798-5810

Collecting 4 years. Teacher. Will trade. Interested in Cretaceous time period, trilobites and other arthropods, all fossils. Wants to exchange information and specimens.

William A. Overman  
100 The Explanade #1-Villa 13  
Venice, FL 33595  
435-1662

Collecting 11 years. Retired. Will trade. Interested in fossil shark teeth. Wants to meet members with the same interest.

Kenneth R. Cowell  
747 Silver Springs Avenue  
Silver Springs, MD 20910  
301-589-2926

Will trade. Veterinarian. Interested in bones and teeth. Looking for fossilized broken bones. Had been looking for a fossil club and could not find one. Interested in turtles has marine fossils to trade.

Richard Smith  
Laekenveld, 6  
1810 Wemmel, BELGIUM

Collecting 21 years. Teacher. Will trade. Interested in all fossils, primarily shark's teeth and mammal teeth. Wants to know American collectors and to trade with them.

Address change: Richard S. Rock, from Crest Hill, IL to:  
P. O. Box 395, Wilmington, IL 60481

EDITOR BLOOPERS: make the following changes—should read:

page 1— Miguel and Fernanda Barbosa NOT Barboza
page 2— Ghioldi Beppe, Viale C Battisti 13, 13051 Biella (VC), ITALY  
2— Marie Caruthers, P.O. Box 362, Marshfield, WI 54449
5— Andrew & Josephine Hay, 8024 W. Winnemac Ave., Norridge, IL 60656
6— Lee & Laveta Hodges, adress correct, phone --913-432-5857
10-- Steven A. & Karlene Ramsdell NOT Ransdell
12— Raymond Stanisz NOT Stånlig
2— David P. Bradbury, address correct, phone -- 381-7151 not 361

These are what have been called to my attention. Should there be others, please send me corrections and in the September issue corrections will be made. Thank you very much for your patience. Maddy

See you in September. Yeeah!!
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 materials; and to assist other individuals, groups, and institutions interested in the various aspects of paleontology. It is a non-profit society incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa.

MAPS is affiliated with the Midwest Federation of Mineralogical and Geological Societies, and with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies. Membership in MAPS is open to anyone, anywhere who is sincerely interested in fossils and the aims of the Society.

Family membership $6.00; individual membership $5.00; junior membership $3.00 (between ages 8 and 16); dealer membership (non voting $20.00).

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

President: Don Good, 410 NW 3rd Street, Aledo, IL 61231
Vice President Wallace Harris, 325 E. Franklin, Macomb, IL 61455
Secretary Tom Miller, 3219 West Locust St., Davenport, IA 52804
Treasurer Alberta Cray, 1125 J Avenue, NW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52405
DIGEST Editor: Madelynne Lillybeck, 1039-33rd St. Ct., Moline, IL 61265

CYATHOCRINITES

MID-AMERICA PALEONTOLOGY SOCIETY

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

Dated Material - Meeting Notice