OUR FOURTH YEAR BEGINS

Included in this issue of the Digest begins a section The Professional's Corner: Two Paleontologists, H. L. Strimple and N. Gary Lane each begin a series of copyrighted articles for MAPS members. Your editor takes this opportunity to express a most sincere thank you from the Executive Board and all MAPS members. Indication is other paleontologists will be contributing throughout this year. There is, however still a great need for support from all of you, the members, to continue to send the many news clippings of current geologic discoveries and your own original articles. You are what keeps this little 10-page Digest alive. Every contribution is worthwhile, valid and appreciated!

Several phone calls in the last few weeks indicate a little information to members may be necessary. The Digest comes to you over a period of 9 months, October to June. The October issue reaches you just prior to our first Fall meeting, this year a field trip see page 2, and ends with a summer issue the first part of June. Our fiscal year begins January 1.

Over the summer months we see different people as we travel and collect but we lose some contact because for 3 months the Digest is not mailed. Hopefully, everyone discovered treasures from ancient seas and had some fun with some gorgeous MAPS people somewhere.

Everyone is back now--loose ends will be gathered together and we begin another great year culminated with National Fossil Exposition IV. Why not begin planning now to attend this very special show. How about more display cases this year. It's hard work and a most generous gift--those display cases--but everyone has something special to share. Think about it and begin now to make plans.

A very special thank you is in order for Gil and Gerry Norris and Bob Kenyon who so generously give of their time to help in the mailing of the Digest.

Our membership is still growing. It is unbelievably exciting--your notes, your warmth, your sincerity are what keep... (continued page 2)

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS

3 Oct MAPS OCTOBER MEETING -- Field Trip
Lewis Kehr, Ottawa, IL, Host, p. 2

4 Nov MAPS NOVEMBER MEETING -- Augustana College, 1:00 p.m. Board meeting, 2:00 p.m. Program

"A LOVE OF FOSSILS BRINGS US TOGETHER"
REPORTS OF SUMMER

Several members attended the Rocky Mountain/AFMS Show, Salt Lake City. Reports have it there were few fossils but 2 beautiful display cases belonging to the Lloyd Gunthers, Brigham City. Several members journeyed to Lexington for the Eastern Federation Show. The July MAPS meeting at the MPS Show, South Bend was a big meeting. Some confusion resulted in no MAPS display case. Next year promises a change. With members in all the Federations it is important MAPS be represented at all Federation Shows. The August meeting in Bedford was also well attended.

It was decided to send a letter to the MWF Show chairman for 1982, show to be held in Minneapolis, requesting space adjacent to the show area for swapping. MWF decided no swapping on the floor at the 1982 Show.

An invitation has been extended to MWF to hold their Executive Board Meeting at Macomb, IL April 2, 3, and 4, meeting to coincide with Expo IV.

Get requests for rules changes for fossil competitive displays to Paul Caponera, 2330 Collins Street, Blue Island, IL 60406, immediately. Requests for change need to be submitted by October 1.

A preview of the MAPS new Echinoderm program was given. It was decided a study guide as a hand out with this slide program is needed.

The Treasurer, Alberta Cray, reported a balance on hand of $2,482.33. Expo III bills have been paid—a report is being written for publication.

The MAPS Labor Day Field Trip hosted by Maggie Kahr, Paul Wiley, and Jeff Shenks, all of Indiana, was well attended and good fossil hunting it was.

Don Good and Gil Norris will put together a slide program with study guide on Brachiopods to be ready for Expo IV. The study guide, which will be a member hand out, will provide a format to be used with future slide programs to be made by MAPS.

OCTOBER MEETING -- FIELD TRIP

Hi, remember me, Slinki Linki? Don't forget your safety equipment. Adopt the philosophy of the Indians. Live on the land without blemishing it. Good Luck! Get lots of treasure from ancient Pennsylvanian seas!

Saturday, October 3, Lewis W. Kehr, 1209 Retz Drive, Ottawa, IL 61350 will be our host for the day. We're headed for Oglesby, IL.

Take I-80 to Route 51 US at Peru, IL, Exit 321, go South on 51 to 1st traffic signal after the Illinois River (approximately 2 miles). At the traffic signal turn left (East)—there is no numbered highway there but there is a sign which says Illinois Valley Community College and Oglesby. Continue to Oglesby and Portland Avenue. At Portland Avenue turn Right and park along the street until everyone arrives.

Plans are to meet along Portland Avenue at 9:00 am. We'll go with Lewis to Marquette Cement Company at 9:30. Bring along a sack lunch for noon. The weather has been beautiful but sometimes brisk; a light jacket or sweater might be needed. We'll hunt in the quarry until noon and then move to another old quarry.

We'll be looking for Pennsylvanian material—brachiopods, cephalopods, shark teeth, horn coral and some trilobites.

Arrangements have been made at a local spot for dinner before everyone leaves for home. Sounds great!! See you in Oglesby October 3 about 9:00 am. What better way to spend a fall Saturday—cephalopods, shark teeth and trilobites and old friends.

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NOVEMBER MEETING

Bring summer new found treasures, references and we'll have a meeting of identification. November 7, 2:00 pm.

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OUR FOURTH YEAR BEGINS (concluded)

this Good Ship MAPS afloat. And now—Off To The Best Year Yet!!

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

President Paul Caponera appointed Alberta Cray, Allyn Adams, and Doug Johnson to the nominating committee.

Nominations are as follows:
Cheryl DeRosear -- President
Don Good -- 1st Vice President
Doug Johnson -- 2nd Vice President
Peggy Wallace -- Secretary
Alberta Cray -- Treasurer
Tom Walsh -- Board of Directors
3 year term

THE EXCHANGE

For Sale: *Mesosaurus brazilensis* only a few specimens of this Upper Pennsylvanian reptile. Specimens are virtually complete and average 50 cm in length.

Contact: Larry Nuelle, P. O. Box 685, Rolla, MO 65401

INDIANA FOSSIL HUNT

The Labor Day Field Trip in IN was a huge success. 41 people from eight states journeyed to 3 separate sights to discover a variety of Indiana fossils.

Hostess Maggie Kahrs was terrific. The epitome of organization, she invited everyone to her home to see her beautiful fossil gardens and her own private collection. She passed out geodized brachiopods at dinner Sunday night to everyone and a few lucky people got geodized crinoids also. In addition to everything else she even entertained.

Ask the Caldwells, KY about trilobites. Rick Christiansen, TX travelled the farthest.

A special thanks to our charming hostess, Maggie, and to back up hosts Paul Wiley and Jeff Shanks.

More than a decade ago, a pair of 180-million-year-old fossil skeletons of the crocodile-like reptile *Parasuchus hislopi* were found side by side in the flood plain deposits of central India. Remarkable for their close proximity, the fossils were soon found to be even more unusual: Beneath the rib cage of each *Parasuchus* lay a fossil skeleton of another reptile. Apparently each had gobbled the same type of reptile for its last meal. And it turns out...the identical prey may represent a new genus and species of eosuchian reptiles.

Chatterjee has named the newly found reptile *Malerisaurus robinsonae* for the Maleri geologic formation in which it was found and...Pamela Robinson, a paleontologist...A member of the group from which snakes and lizards are believed to have evolved, *Malerisaurus* is notable for its large hindlimbs, which the skeleton shows to be almost twice as long as the forelimbs. From this, Chatterjee...infers that *Malerisaurus* was probably bipedal—ran on its hind legs. From other skeletal and geological evidence, Chatterjee concludes that the animal probably lived near the water's edge, was an insectivore and that each individual was mature—about 1.3 m. long—at the time of death. The cranial bones are "disassociated and jumbled,"...implying that the predator "...oriented its prey head first, like modern crocodiles, during initial capture and swallowed the body whole." As for why *Parasuchus* died so shortly after their last meal: "Perhaps the prey was poisonous to eat."

Submitted by Carlos Bazan, TX
A program of instruction in paleontology is needed for the MAPS membership and after much thought as well as some trepidation I think that a way is possible. It is just not possible to produce all of the basic information and needful illustrations in the Digest so certain existing books are recommended to support articles in the Digest.

There is a basic book that is written in such a manner that anyone can understand what is being said. The book was prepared as an introduction to the study of paleontology. It is not a rehash of older books, even the illustrations are new, and all facets of paleontology are covered, such as plate tectonics, biostratigraphy, feeding mechanism of various creatures, associations, etc. The title is Life of the Past by N. Gary Lane, published by Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., Columbus, Ohio 43216 and it is a paper-back. The price is somewhat less than $14.00 at the bookstore.

For Invertebrate Fossils the Moore, Lalicker and Fischer text book published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, remains the best available to date for learning terminology, taxonomy, etc. The next step forward can be Index Fossils of North America, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA. I do not know the current price and in fact it is perhaps better to invest instead in the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology even though that is a major investment. Fortunately the Treatise is in sections so that one does not have to purchase the entire thing but rather can purchase the sections dealing with the group or groups in which one has a particular interest. A price list can be obtained from the Geological Society of America, 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

My personal approach to the objective of being helpful in this project will be three-fold: (1) general information and techniques; (2) a guide to the study of fossil echinoderms; (3) insight into current research particularly on echinoderms.

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PALEONTOLOGY - A "FLUID" SCIENCE
Section 2

Paleontology, the study of fossil life, is not an exact science in the sense that mathematics, engineering, physics, astronomy, chemistry are considered to be exact sciences. Of course, even some of those disciplines get upset once in awhile when an Einstein comes along or we send a probe to Jupiter. In some respects the study of fossils is an art and one has to have a "feel" for it. It is said that when three specialists on a group of fossils get together there are apt to be four opinions about any given problem. For obvious reasons this is not the face shown to the public or to students and in fact it is not as chaotic as it sounds, but rather it is a healthy condition. The professor who teaches what he learned 20 years ago will soon find that he has no students in his course. In my 19 years at the University of Iowa I never worked with a graduate student who did not know more about geology than I, but we learned more together.

There is seldom a month that passes without one or more studies appearing somewhere in the world which deals with fossil echinoderms. The Treatise crinoid volumes were out of date even before we dotted the last "i" and crossed the last "t." I am acutely aware of this condition which is why I have never attempted
In the MAPS Digest one of the most common statements following the names of new members is that they "want to learn more about fossils". How does one go about learning more about fossils? I suppose one way to start out is to first choose a single fossiliferous outcrop or locality, one that you like, that isn't too far away and where permission to collect is not a problem. Depending on how much detail one wants to go into, it is certainly possible to spend the rest of your active life studying that single fossiliferous spot. You should begin to collect specimens keeping careful written records of just where each specimen was obtained. You should try to assemble as many good specimens as possible of each kind of fossil that you find. One or two individuals won't do. For the rarer species this may take a lot of time and effort; for the common ones you can build up a good sample rather quickly.

As you go along you will want to start trying to attach names to the specimens and this is surely one of the most frustrating aspects for amateur collectors who do not have access to a good library. It is impossible to learn very much about fossils just by looking at them. One must read what others have written in order to achieve a deeper understanding of ancient life. Some of you may be fortunate enough to live close to a large university or museum library where you can read extensively about fossils. Many do not enjoy that opportunity.

Trying to accumulate a private library is time-consuming and expensive and many of the needed works go out-of-print rapidly. The first requisite is a good general book on invertebrate morphology, classification and evolution. I have always liked Moore, Lalicker and Fisher's Invertebrate Fossils to fill that role but it is now out-of-print. The most current book is Tasch's Paleobiology of the Invertebrates, published by John Wiley & Co. I find that book unsatisfactory in several respects. There are supposed to be two new such texts on the market soon and they may be a good investment.

For most groups of invertebrate fossils the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology offers the fullest and most authoritative treatment. The introductory chapters are commonly very useful summaries of evolution, morphology, and classification. The Treatise is uncompromisingly technical and assumes a high level of vocabulary and understanding. Each volume has a glossary of technical terms. First published volumes are much less complete than later ones. A complete set is quite expensive and probably most people would want to buy only those few volumes concerning the fossils they are most interested in or that they especially collect. A local club might want to jointly buy one set for use by all of the members.

One way to accumulate a working library at relatively little expense is through reprints. Most authors receive or buy a certain number of reprints of journal articles. Longer book-length studies or monographs rarely are available as reprints. By writing to the author requesting a reprint of an article in which you are interested, promptly after the article is published, you can obtain valuable references for the cost of a stamp. Some authors exhaust their reprint stock quite rapidly so you need to act promptly. Don't worry if it takes some time for the article to reach you. Publishers often do not send reprints to the author for 6 weeks to two months after the article appears.

You should maintain a list of references that you want to look at and do not have available locally. Then when you visit or pass through a city with a good geology library you can take a few hours and examine a number of literature sources. Xeroxing facilities are commonly available at a moderate cost so that you could obtain a copy for your own use. If the article has photographic plates of illustrations, however, the xeroxing is commonly less than satisfactory.
PALEONTOLOGY - A "FLUID" SCIENCE, Section 2 -- Copyright, 1981, H. L. Strimple
to prepare a basic instruction course. One must ignore exceptions and problems
in order to make a nice package with which to teach and I just cannot do this.

Several years ago I set up a seminar and had a famous crinoid investigator pre­
sent the phylogeny (evolution) of camerate crinoids. It was a beautiful presenta­
tion with thecal diagrams, etc. Very convincing except that I personally knew
about 50% of it just did not work.

People bring a specimen to me at a meeting and are often surprised when I will
not give a name for it. I might have some idea of a name but may also have a
memory that it has been changed. With camerate one has to work out the rela­
tionship between plates, how the theca is put together, along with other factors.
The most common Burlington camerate crinoid is Dizygocrinus rotundus which,
however, is now known as Azygocrinus rotundus (changed by Lane). Among the
inadunates, for example, there is a common little Ordovician crinoid Heterocrinus
heterodactylus from the Cincinnati, Ohio area so called even in the Treatise;
however, it is now Cincinnaticrinus varibrachialis * Warn and Strimple (1977).
Heterocrinus heterodactylus is no longer an acceptable name for the species or
for the genus either, for that matter, for the Cincinnati specimens. Sorry
about that.

For practical purposes one does have to memorize a great amount of information
and can even learn to identify species, on sight as it were, but only to the
level of their source of information. One can implant the image of a picture,
say of Phanocrinus formosus, in their mind and then recognize a specimen when
they see it. However, unless one understands why or what morphologic features
cause it to be so named, they can easily misidentify something that looks like
Phanocrinus formosus but is actually another species. I should not even mention
the species really because Phanocrinus and the kindred Pentaramicrinus are
probably the most common of all Chesterian (Upper Mississippian) crinoids and
I do not mind telling you they have mighty near put me "around the bend." After
many attempts through the years I am still uneasy about some of the present in­
terpretations or concepts. Unlike some investigators I worry about my own as
much as I do about someone else's concepts.

Perhaps what I am attempting to convey is that one must use reasoning in this
as well as in almost any other endeavor.

*Note - Warn, John and Strimple, H. L. 1977. The disparid inadunate superfam­
ilies Homocrinacea and Cincinnaticrinacea (Echinodermata: Crinoidea), Ordovician­
Silurian, North America: Bull. Amer. Paleontology, v. 72 (no. 296), 138 p.,
18 pis. This study includes updated stratigraphic information, locality data
and a thorough study of the small disparid crinoids. It is published by the
Paleontological Research Institution, Ithaca, New York 14850, and I believe the
price is under $7.50. It is primarily the Ph.D. dissertation of John Warn at the
University of Cincinnati under Dr. Kenneth Caster.

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STUDYING FOSSILS -- Concluded -- Copyright, 1981, N. Gary Lane

There are used book companies that regularly buy and sell out-of-print books on
geology and paleontology. They issue selling lists from time to time, and adver­
tise from time to time in Geotimes, the national news magazine for geologists.
You might want to get on some of these mailing lists. Some older books may be
quite expensive. For instance, the last time I saw Wachsmuth and Springer's 3
volume monograph on North American camerate crinoids for sale it was $350 and I
am sure it is more than that now. By careful planning and sharing with your col­
leagues you should be able to gradually build up a working library on fossils.
This is the first step, more important even than a collection, in achieving ex­
pert knowledge about fossils.
MAPS is honored to recommend the following:

BYU Geology Studies, Volume 28, Part 1

SOME MIDDLE CAMBRIAN FOSSILS OF UTAH
Lloyd F. Gunther and Val G. Gunther

A compilation of 67 plates illustrating and describing the common trilobite and related fossils from the Cambrian of western Utah. Each plate includes a restored drawing and two photographs, at full scale, of each of the common trilobite fossils as well as associated sponges, echinoderms, brachiopods, and other arthropods. The book is designed as a field manual for collecting and identifying Cambrian fossils.

Available Now from: Brigham Young University, Department of Geology, 258 ESC, Provo, Utah 84602
Price: $5.00 "We pay postage if orders are prepaid"

BOX ELDER NEWS, Brigham City, UT—July 18, 1981 The Indians called them "timpe-khanitza-pachavee"—"little water bug living in a house of stone"—and that was a pretty good description.

They were the first living things to see the world around them, and they dominated the earth for much, much longer than man has even existed.

They are trilobites, the strange, aquatic, insect-like creatures that can be found fossilized in the Wellsville mountains between Brigham City and Honeyville.

Trilobites ruled the earth when most of it was covered by a warm, shallow sea. And they were the first creatures to develop eyes—fancy compound eyes, in fact, like those now found in some insects.

The Pahvant Ute Indians collected fossilized trilobites and made them into amulets and charms, believing they warded off evil but eventually finding them ineffective against the white man's bullets.

The white man started collecting trilobites about 1860,...to study and catalog them scientifically.

A worldwide authority on trilobites and other middle Cambrian (about 500 million years ago) wildlife (Gunther) lives in Brigham City...

(Gunther's) first fossil collection is now on display at USU. Other Gunther collections—not only fossils but bird eggs, butterflies and rocks—are on display at the Smithsonian, the American Museum of Natural History, Weber State College, Brigham Young University, the Utah Museum of Natural History (which is now setting up a special display of Gunther's trilobites), the San Diego Museum, and, of course, Brigham City's own museum-gallery...

Gunther said his book is an effort to "bring together in one volume animals that have been described over many decades...some of which have had only fragmentary descriptions until recently."

One can see the need for such a publication when one considers that there are 500 species of middle Cambrian trilobites in Utah, and hundreds of species of other animals such as sponges, jellyfish, crinoids and shellfish...

Gunther said he hopes the book will be "a bridge between the amateur and the expert," since it contains detailed information a professional would be interested in, yet is written more or less in layman's terms.

(Ed. comment. The monograph is beautiful. For those of you who may know Lloyd, it is done in typical Gunther style—a thing of excellence! A welcome addition to one's private library.)
Please add to your membership list:

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Dearborn, MI 48126
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Hans Wurzbacher
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Please note these address changes:

John J. Hovanec, 1123 Palisades Court, Rock Springs, WY 82901
Rock & JoEllen Poropat, 1238 Enderbury Drive, St. Louis, MO 63125

Trilobites of the Chicago Region—This book, originally printed in 1962 by Charles
and Patricia Armstrong has been out of print for some time. The Armstrongs have
kindly given permission for MAFS to have it reprinted. Cost $5 + $1 for postage.
Please make checks payable to MAFS. Send your checks to: Alberta Cray,
Roger & Mary Jeanne Bowin
44 State St.
Middleport, N.Y. 14105
716-735-7162

Earth Science teacher. Collecting 12 years.

Claude Y. Bronauge
201 South Elm
Afton, Okla. 74331
918-257-5366

Retired Geology teacher. Interested in invertebrates and plants. Collecting 60 years. May trade.

Arlene D. Buehler
1044 Washburn Place East
Saginaw, Mich. 48602
517-799-3171


Anne Burleigh
5005 Georgi Lane • 65
Houston, Texas 77092
713-680-0920

Retired. Been collecting one year.

Arline D. Buehler
8007 W. 55th Terrace
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66202
-722-1228

Housewife. Interested in gastropods, ammonites, crinoids and all fossils. Have for trade Pennsylvanian fossils, brachiopods, pelecypods, crinoid parts, ferns and leaves.

Bertha M. Cohoon
222 King St.
St. Augustine, Fla. 32084
-847-8417

Teacher's Aide. Interested in all fossils. Have for trade a few Braidwood fossils and some coal fossils, Pennsylvania & West Virginia, Shells from Kentucky and coral from Florida - mostly agatized.

Roger, Pat, Roger Jr., Stacey, John & Tom Dabler
6102 Underwood Ave. S.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404
319-396-3406

Inspector. Interested in crinoids, trilobites, plant fossils, petrified wood and shark's teeth. Have crinoids and wood to trade.

William J. DelPrete
64 Clark St.
Framingham, Mass. 01701
619-872-0483

Housewife. Interested in all types of fossils.

Marcia L. & Jerry A. Haas
Rt. # 3 Tyrone Rd.
Versailles, Ky. 40383
606-873-3339

Engineer. Interested in arthropods (trilobites & eurypterids). Prefers not to trade, however has a number of Canadian trilobites which he may sell.

John lellamo
105 Isabelle St. Apt. 219
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4Y 1N9
215-967-5072

Program Coordinator-Cheese Research Inst. Collecting four years. Major area of interest - shark's teeth. Have for trade Miocene and Eocene invertebrates.

Mark E. Johnson
6713, No. 8 Schroeder Rd.
Madison Wis. 53711
608-271-2050

Teacher. Collecting 7 years. Interested in brachiopods, ammonoids, and corals.
Mrs. Raymond (Ruth) Lemke
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William E. (Bill) Myers
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Des Plaines, Ill. 60016
312-824-6930

Donald C. & Mary L. O'Neill
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Steve E. Small
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916-589-0972

Charles E. Straub
102 Dear E. Perry St.
Tiffin, Ohio 44883
419-448-8539

Al Zehms
1421 Quintette Lane
De Pere, Wis. 54115
414-336-4293

A. Gerald Zvirblis
22 Yorktown Road
Mountaintop, Penna. 18707
717-678-3815


Industrial Training. Collecting 6 years. Interested in Cretaceous mollusks and echinoids, also vertebrate material.

Fossil Dealer. Interested in American elephants, ammonites, crinoids, teeth, etc. Have almost anything for trade.

Teacher. Collecting 3 years. Interested in locations and 'diggings' for fossils in all areas.

Engineer - Designer. Interested in invertebrates - trilobites.

Specifications writer & R. N. Major interest: echinoderms and brachiopods. Have for trade: limited collection at this time of basic groups.

Interested in invertebrates & plants. Have for trade all types U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, South America, Australia & Asia.

Clinical Specialist (LPN) Ohio National Guard Collecting 16 years. Interested in vertebrates - (Miss. to present) Have for trade Ordovician to Devonian brachiopods, corals, bryozoa, pelecypods, crinoids, trilobites, and gastropods.

T V Engineer (operations). Interested in Ordovician and Silurian.

Earth scientist (Air pollution control) Collecting 20 years. Interested in all phases of paleontology, especially Precambrian Life. Photography of fossils, the major periods of extinction. Have for trade Penn, Pa. plant fossils and "odds and ends."
The Mid-America Paleontology Society (MAPS) was formed to promote popular interest in the subject of paleontology, to encourage the proper collecting, study, preparation, and display of fossil material; and to assist other individuals, groups, and institutions interested in the various aspects of paleontology. It is a non-profit society incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa.

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

Family membership $7.00; individual membership $7.00; junior membership $5.00 (between ages 8 and 16); 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.

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1st Vice President: Cheryl DeRosear, Box 125, Donnellson, IA 52625
2nd Vice President: Tom Walsh, 501 E. 19th Avenue, Coal Valley, IL 61240
Secretary: Dennis Sievers, 414 E. 9th, Davenport, IA 52803
Treasurer: Alberta Cray, 1125 J Avenue, NW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52405
Historian: Lois Rabe, 102 Agnes Street, Port Byron, IL 61275

CYATHOCRINITES

MID-AMERICA PALEONTOLOGY SOCIETY

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

Dated Material - Meeting Notice