

# The Paleo Times

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The Official Publication of the Eastern Missouri Society For Paleontology

## EMSP SOAPBOX

By David Lukens & Don Howell

If you have any articles, comments, or need to communicate with me I can be reached through the following: [dmslukens@yahoo.com](mailto:dmslukens@yahoo.com).

NOTE: To anyone who has volunteered to help carry school supplies to Montana. I will bring them to the June meeting so people can figure out how much they can pack in their cars.

David

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I would like to thank David Lukens for running the May meeting for me while I was running a fever. I understand it was a great meeting. I look forward to seeing each and every one of you at the June 12th meeting. Then the next day will be Fossil Days at Mastodon State Park, so come on out to that too. However, first I hope to see you on the June 7th field-trip to Cedar Creek. Whatever you do, have a fun yet safe summer hunting fossils!

Your Prez, Don III

## **Next meeting**

Next meeting is **Friday, June 12th** at 7:30 pm in the New Earth and Planetary Sciences building at Washington University (see more details below).

NOTE: There is no meeting for either July or August, though club picnic will be in August.

## **Thanks / Congratulations**

Thanks to Carl & Gary for the presentation they gave on how to make molds of fossils. Thanks to John for his article this month. I am always looking for people to submit articles about fossils, trips, places to visit, etc.

## Upcoming Events/ Field Trips

June Field Trip – June 7, 2009 @ 9:00 AM. This is a trip to the Cedar Creek area near Fulton MO for collecting of invertebrate fossils (shells, corals, etc.). Meeting point is on the north side of I-70 at the exit for Kingdom City / Hwy 54. We will be meeting at the Information center / Firefighter memorial. We will likely be leaving shortly after 9:00am. Depending on location, it is about a 1 ½ - 2 hour drive from STL to get there. The contact will be Pat ([info@mofossils.com](mailto:info@mofossils.com))

Carl Campbell is providing an opportunity for travel and collecting this summer (separate from Paleotrek). “Geologic Field Experiences in North America” will run from Jun 8 – June 21. He needs 18 participants at a minimum and sign up is by March 26<sup>th</sup>. The cost is \$1,400 (pretty much all inclusive – hotel and most meals). Brief itinerary is travel to Grand Tetons, Yellowstone, and then digging in Jordan Montana.

We are planning on having a table with items for sale at the Mastodon State Park Fossil Days on June 13th. We will need volunteers to answer questions and staff the tables for sales. We will only be selling fossil boards. Please let someone know if you can be there to help staff the table.

July 25, 2009 – July field Trip to Cold Water Creek led by Rich. We will meet at the McDonalds parking lot just north of Lindberg and New Halls Ferry in North St. Louis (Florissant?). We will meet at 9:30, expect to leave the lot before 10:00, get on the creek, and finish around 2:00 PM. This will be a

canoe trip looking for Pleistocene fossils; we have had good luck in the past. We need people to sign up or contact me ahead of time ([dmslukens@yahoo.com](mailto:dmslukens@yahoo.com)). We also need to know who among club members can provide canoes and lifejackets for the trip. We need to make sure there are enough canoes for everyone. This is an urban creek, it smells, there is broken glass and debris in the creek. Bring shoes that can get filthy and towels and a change of clothes for when you get back to your car.

August 14-16 is another gem/mineral/rock show at the Machinists Hall on Old St. Charles Rock Road. We will have a table to sell and demonstrate. We will need volunteers, as we get closer to this date. Also, when you are out collecting this summer, pick up something for the club. We are now up to 3 venues to sell/fundraise per year. The club agreed that this was a nice number to maintain.

Date is set for the club picnic; it will be August 30, 2009 at Kirkwood Park at the New Pavilion. Put it on your calendar. More details to follow.

Date has been set for the next Viking show. Location will be the same as last year. Dates will be November 27-29, 2009. The price will be \$75/table. We will be getting 2 or 3 tables.

At the next meeting Bruce will hopefully have his newest book for sale. It is suppose to come in soon. This one will cover the Mesozoic time.

Remember that annual dues were due starting in January. If you have not paid, please get your money in. If it is not paid by March 1<sup>st</sup>, you newsletters will stop.

### **Notes from the Meeting**

Collections are still ongoing for the Joe Bolser Scholarship Fund. . If you want to donate please bring your donations to the next meeting or put them in the mail.

Reminder the new club membership rolls are being updated. The April mailing will be based on this new membership list and who has paid dues. If there are problems or concerns after the April mailing

please contact me (David Lukens at 636-751-8746 ([dmslukens@yahoo.com](mailto:dmslukens@yahoo.com)) or Peg Cole at 618-476-7896.

The raffle for the composite Meg tooth has started. The tooth will be on display at the June meeting and will likely be at future ones also (See Tom) we are selling raffle tickets for a 4" Megalodon tooth from Florida. This tooth was originally broken and has been restored, estimated value is \$30-\$50. Tickets will be \$1 each or 6 for \$5. The drawing will probably be during the August Picnic meeting. You will not need to be present to win.

Current membership stands at 45 e-mail + 19 letters. I sorted through the e-mail list and only two persons responded of those contacted. The others will be removed from the mailing list. If you have not renewed for this year, please send in your money as soon as possible.

Items for the June meeting:

- Continue the Meg tooth raffle
- Possible update on the Mastodon Park Show  
Do we need to have a get together to make more fossil boards and arrange what we have?

### **Paleo-shorts**

-Original and summary articles provided by members of EMSP. Where possible, I have tried to add in website where you can read more.

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,518302,00.html>

Did some dinosaurs the asteroid impact by as much as 500,000 years? That is the question based on fossil evidence found in the San Juan Basin in Colorado / New Mexico. Paleontologists have been analyzing bones found in the Ojo Alamo Sandstone. Once of the items looked at is to make sure that the bones are at the original location and not ones that were washed out and redeposited. Therefore they have also been examining the surrounding matrix. In addition, the recently found bones have different concentrations of certain elements compared with older fossils. Among the bones found are hadrosaur bones.

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,511595,00.html?sPage=fnc/scitech/evolution>

Amateur fossil hunters made a find in SW Michigan. Three young boys looking for old bottles and other things long an abandoned railroad track found a bone. Paleontologists have identified it as vertebrae from a Jefferson Mammoth.

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,510366,00.html?sPage=fnc/scitech/evolution>

A new set of juvenile Triceratops fossils from the Hell Creek Formation may indicate that the animals traveled together in groups, at least as juveniles. The 66 million year old remains are from 3 different animals found jumbled together in Montana. This may contradict previous findings of separate individuals and indicate that they were not solitary animals. This finding comes after a recent find by Paul Sereno of a group of juvenile Psittacosaurus from Asia. The Triceratops site was found by the Burpee Museum in 2005. The 3 appear to have died at the same time due to flooding in a former flood plain area laced with river channels.

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,509906,00.html?sPage=fnc/scitech/evolution>

Fossil fragments first found over 100 years ago in the Burgess shale of Canada have finally been found to be a 500 million year old large predator. The animal, named Hurdia Victoria, was 1-½ feet long with a pair of large claws and a circular mouth with many teeth. While various fragments of the animal have been found over the years, they often have been described as parts from other animals. The most recent information comes from a specimen that has been in the Smithsonian since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was not examined until recently. It was initially identified incorrectly before the unique feature of a 3-piece shell projecting to the front of the head was identified. Previously it was unsure if this was something that moved forward after death, was part of something which molted off, or something else. Its purpose is still unknown. What or whom the predator ate is also unknown though it was probably not choosy, eating trilobites, mollusks, and other animals. The fossil also shows details of gills on the body, some of the best preserved ever found.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8027269.stm>

A 10 year study which collected over 3,000 different samples from 14 different groups in Africa have shown it to be the most genetically diverse place on Earth. The scientists looked at the individual ancestry by looking at over 1,000 DNA markers. Much of the data comes from some of the most remote areas of Africa and from groups that have never been studied before. This study also shows that the emergence point of migration of modern humans was in South-west Africa on the coast between Namibia and Angola. The study also confirmed that the oldest genetic links belong to the San people (Bushman). It also showed some interesting details such as the fact that while the Masai (from Kenya) have maintained their lifestyle and language they have mixed with many other groups that speak other languages. It also confirmed that most African-Americans were predominately from Western Africa from Senegal to Angola. But the diversity of people living in Africa make location origins of most people almost impossible.

<http://www.livescience.com/animals/090512-dino-nest.html>

A new site in northwestern Alberta Canada has been found to be very interesting. It is the first site found with a variety of animals between the known locations in Alaska and the known locations on southern Alberta. In addition, the site proves that dinosaurs were nesting at high latitudes like this. Among the remains found were a nesting site for plant eating dinosaurs that have been ravaged by a Troodon (similar to raptors) who ate the baby dinosaurs 73 million years ago. Teeth found at the site confirmed the presence of the Troodon. In addition to these fossils, remains of armored, thickheaded herbivores, fish, and reptiles have been found. In addition, remains of a duckbill dinosaur were found that is different than previously found ones and may be a new species.

<http://www.sciencecentric.com/news/article.php?q=09051819-giant-shrew-lived-sierra-de-atapuerca-mountains-nearly-million-years-ago>

Remains of a new species of giant shrew dating back between 780-900,000 years ago have been found in Spain. The shrew found in Burgos, several hours north of Madrid are larger than other shrews and appears more related to the Asian than the European types. The new genus and species have been named Dolinasorex glyphodon. This is distinct from the

previous fossils found which belong to the species *Beremendia fissidens*. Analysis of the jaws and teeth fossils found have shown that time period in Spain was warm and wet with a stable climate and that the shrew's origin was from eastern Asia. Also the animal had red teeth (maybe a Soviet shrew?) and that at 60 grams was 4 times heavier than modern ones, which weigh 14 grams. In addition, this animal injected toxic saliva through a narrow channel on its lower incisors, something seen in several related rodents in Cuba and Haiti. Most of the remains found appear to be in pellets deposited by birds of prey.

<http://www.sciencecentric.com/news/article.php?q=09042245-field-museum-palaeontologist-leads-study-on-two-new-dinosaurs-from-china>

In 2006 & 2007 a joint American and Chinese team uncovered a large deposit of dinosaur bones from the early Cretaceous time. The remains were found in the southern Gobi desert of Gansu China. Among the species found were two new theropod dinosaurs. One named *Xiongguanlong baimoensis* is an early relative of the T. Rex and was about 5' tall and weighed 600 pounds. The 1 ½' skull had 70 teeth. This animal may represent a missing link between the early tyrannosaurs and the more famous T. Rex and *Albertosaurus* and help to fill in the 40-50 million years of missing history on these dinosaurs. This animal's skull is unusual as it has a long and narrow snout but it does have some items in common with T. Rex including a short broad braincase, nipping teeth at the front of the mouth, and reinforced vertebrae to support the head. In addition, three examples of another theropod were found which has been named *Beishanlong grandis* were found. This ornithomimosaur weighed 1400 pounds and is one of the largest of its type ever found. Analysis of the bones shows that it was not full-grown when it died either. It had strong forearms and 6-inch claws, probably used for digging in the ground. In addition, other dinosaurs discovered have included a primitive beaked type of duckbill dinosaur. A small horned dinosaur, and both small and large sickle clawed theropods.

<http://www.sciencecentric.com/news/article.php?q=09051570-discovery-amber-reveals-ancient-biology-termites>

Remains of a 100 million year old termite found in amber are providing new insights into the

relationship between the insect and the microorganism found with it. The termite was living in a humid tropical forest in what is now Myanmar (Burma) when it was caught in the tree sap. It had also been attacked by something, as its abdomen was torn open allowing the protozoa in its gut to be spilled out and studied. These, even this far back had developed together to help the termite to digest the wood. Without each other, the termites and protozoa would die. Originally the termites were able to consume food without the protozoa but eventually developed the dependence to their mutual benefit. Somewhere in the past they began producing a liquid with protozoa that they excrete and the termite babies eat the feces to add the protozoa to their digestive system (and you thought baby food was bad!). In addition to this new information on termites, the sample also revealed 10 new fossil flagellate species of protozoa, a new species of termite, a new genus of fossil amoeba and 14 additional trophic and encysted protist stages.

<http://www.sciencecentric.com/news/article.php?q=09050611-island-life-probable-reason-hobbit-small-brain>

New studies on the hobbit, *Homo floresiensis*, indicate that it may have developed a small brain because it lived on an island. This is based on a study of extinct dwarf hippos from Madagascar that developed smaller brains relative to their body size (hippos in Madagascar?). The development of smaller brains on that island may help to explain the hobbit's brain size and explain it as a small human rather than as an abnormal individual. In the past Madagascar had 3 different types of hippos, which survived until about 6,000 years ago. While it is known that animals often become dwarfs on island, the reduction in brain size has not been proven before. While many cases of dwarfism exist such as dwarf mammoths on Wrangel Island (Siberia) and Channel Islands (California) the opposite can also happen producing the Komodo dragon or the Dodo (related to pigeons). But another example of small brains was that of fossils of a dwarf bovine found on the island of Mallorca (Spain) that was 5 million years old, whose brain was reduced by 50% compared with other bovines.

<http://www.sciencecentric.com/news/article.php?q=09042713-new-blow-dinosaur-killing-asteroid-theory>

New challenges are being brought up to the theory of the dinosaur-killer Chicxulub asteroid from 65 million years ago. It was thought that glassy spherules found below the K-T boundary proved the theory. But now a new group of scientists are arguing that this evidence actually is from as much as 300,000 years before the K-T boundary. They have studied several localities in Mexico and found as much as 4-9 meters (12-27 feet) of sediments (accumulated at a rate of 2-3 cm / 1000 years) after the impact and before the K-T boundary. But supporters of the asteroid theory believe that these deposits are either due to earthquakes or tsunami activity. But the scientists claim that the sandstone deposition is typical of normal sedimentation with burrows of animals in them, evidence of erosion and deposition of deposits and no signs of major disturbances. At one of the sites, the scientists found 52 species in the sediments below the spherule layer and the same ones present above the layer.

[http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/43481/title/Portuguese\\_trove\\_of\\_trilobite\\_fossils](http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/43481/title/Portuguese_trove_of_trilobite_fossils)

A massive find of trilobites has been found in a slate quarry in Portugal. The slabs include some of the largest trilobites found, many of large groups numbering in the thousands, indicating that they were social animals. The fossils found date to approximately 465 million years ago. Some of the rocks include hundreds of molted exoskeletons and others include animals of various sizes. The biggest one found was 86.5 cm long (almost 3 feet long). One of the paleontologists is quoted as saying "In some parts of the quarry, every damn specimen is colossal."

[http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/43381/title/Soft\\_tissue\\_from\\_a\\_dino\\_fossil](http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/43381/title/Soft_tissue_from_a_dino_fossil)

Mary H. Schweitzer, who previously announced in 2005 finding soft tissue from a T-rex bone has announced that she and other paleontologists believe that they have found soft tissue in the 80 million year old remains of a hadrosaur. The studies indicate that the bones contain collagen, elastin, and laminin, all of which are extracellular proteins found in soft tissues.

<http://www.cnn.com/2009/TECH/science/05/19/human.ancestor/index.html>

A 47 million year old fossil named "Ida" may be the common ancestor to monkeys, primates and humans.

The remains of the cat-sized primate come from an extinct lake in Germany. The scientists state that Ida, which has been named, *Darwinius masillae* is a transitional species from the time when the primate line split into two groups with humans and monkeys on one side and lemurs on the other. This fossil is also the most complete ever found prior to human burials. It was collected in Messel Pit, Germany in 1983 and was originally part of a private collection. But because it was split in two parts, scientists did not recognize its significance. The fossil is almost complete with only part of one leg missing. Even the softer parts of the body were preserved including the gut, which contained its last meal of fruits, leaves, and seeds. The animal was estimated to have been about 2' long and about 9 months old when it died. It also has two features found in lemurs including a grooming claw on its foot and a fused row of teeth in the lower jaw. It also had a broken wrist, which may have contributed to its death. It may have been overcome by CO2 gases emitted by the lake while drinking and fallen into the lake and been preserved for future generations.

<http://www.livescience.com/culture/090520-ida-fossil-hype.html>

Apparently "Ida" the heralded missing ancestor of primates is not as important as the press made her out to be, her 15 minutes of fame are over.

Apparently much of the hype about the 47 million year old fossil was exactly that, hype dreamed up by someone running a P.R. campaign more adapted for pop or sport stars than a primate fossil. While the fossil is significant and good quality, the press appears to be overblown and unveiling which included NYC Mayor Michael Bloomberg, a planned TV documentary, a book already written about it, or exclusive deals for coverage was excessive.

<http://www.sciencecentric.com/news/article.php?q=09052106-asteroid-attack-3-9-billion-years-ago-may-have-enhanced-early-life-on-earth>

The impact of asteroids (some as big as states) about 3.9 billion years ago may have helped life on Earth rather than exterminating it according to new information. The study indicates in melted only part of the crust and life probably survived in subsurface areas. Since evidence of the impact on Earth which occurred over a 20-30 million year span have been erased on Earth, information was studied from the Moon and other planets. The computer models

indicate about 25% of the Earth's crust was melted due to the impacts. The most likely place for life to survive was near hydrothermal vents where the microbes live at temperatures between 175-230 F. Though some are known to survive in temperatures over 250 F. Current evidence indicates life existed from at least 3.83 million years ago but probably existed before this time. Many scientists believe that Earth was hit by a rogue planet the size of Mars about 4.5 billion years ago which formed moonlets and our present moon when the exploded particles coalesced. This basically reset the clock for life on Earth.

<http://www.paleontologynews.com/link.asp?ID=442022&Title=Dinosaur%20fossils%20may%20be%20exhibited%20in%20northern%20Peru>

Remains of 4 dinosaurs recently discovered in Northern Peru will be exhibited in the new Paleontological museum being built in Trujillo. The fossils include a glyptodont, a megaterio (like a sloth bear), and a horse like unidentified species, and a mastodon (DLL – article says dinosaurs but all appear to be mammals?).

<http://www.paleontologynews.com/link.asp?ID=441864&Title=Paleontology%20in%20the%20poop>

The oldest recorded human hair has been found in South Africa. This pushes the age from 9,000 to between 195,000-257,000 years ago. That is the good news. The bad news, is that the hair was recovered from a coprolite left by hyenas. While it is good for science, it was probably not good for the donor of the hair.

### MAPS EXPO by John Stade

I was asked to give a short talk about the recent MAPS Expo at the April EMSP meeting. Many people gave interesting reports on a variety of topics, so I felt I really didn't get to add my two cents. However here is roughly what I was going to say.

Some of you have gone to the MAPS Expo, but to those of you who have never gone, you really miss quite an event. EXPO bills itself as the largest all-fossil show in the world, and it probably is. For those of us who are interested in fossils, it's like you've died and gone to heaven. And it not a museum, they're all for sale with prices ranging from

\$1.00 to more than I paid for my truck. Someone was overheard to say that EXPO is a much better show than Tucson or Denver for people who want to buy things to add to their collections. At Tucson and Denver, it is primarily dealers wholesaling to other dealers.

All items at EXPO are fossils or fossil-related. There is no lapidary material, minerals, non-fossil related jewelry, or Indian artifacts. And it is a big show. EXPO takes place in the field house at Western Illinois University in Macomb, Illinois. The entire gym floor is covered with tables where dealers are selling fossils. It's at least 2 or 3 times as big as any of the gem / mineral shows in St. Louis. AND IT'S ALL FOSSILS.

In addition to the fabulous specimens for sale on the table, there are several displays, which by themselves are worth going to EXPO to see. Some individuals bring in the cream of their collections and Treasures of the Earth always brings in a big display. This year it was the giant mammoth from China, last year it was the giant megalodon jaw, and previously it has been some fabulous life-sized dinosaurs.

The show runs Friday, Saturday, and Sunday morning. Friday is kid's day when schools in the area bus their kids in to the show and it is also the busiest day with dealers buying, selling, and swapping with other dealers. Saturday is a little less hectic, but by then most of the bargains are gone. By Sunday morning, many of the dealers have already left, but that's when sometimes some really good deals can be made. Many of the dealers arrive several days early, rent the ground floor rooms at the nearby Days Inn, and sell and deal from their rooms before the show actually opens.

We generally rent two tables and try to sell the excess fossils we have collected. And turn around and spend that money on fossils we wouldn't be able to personally collect. Every bit as important as this is, we get to see a lot of good friends we only see once a year and make some new friends we hope we will see again next year. The people at EXPO are very friendly and extremely knowledgeable. Some are real experts in their fields. And they don't seem to mind identifying the specimens that I have collected but can't identify myself.

Many people missing one of the highlights of the weekend. Friday night there is always a speaker whose topic is related to the show's theme. The speakers are top people in their specialties and come from museums, universities, the Smithsonian, etc. Saturday night is mercifully a short business meeting, which is worth attending especially to hear Doug DeRose read his secretary's minutes. I don't think I've ever heard any other audience give a round of applause for the reading of minutes. The meeting is followed by a live auction of fossils, tools, books, equipment, etc. The proceeds of which go toward MAPS supported scholarships.

All in all, it's an event you really shouldn't miss. Put it on your calendar now so you don't miss it. Next year's dates are March 26-28, 2010.

## **Around Town**

### **Upcoming Gem & Fossil shows**

- **Colorado Mineral & Fossil Show (Fall), September 16–20, 2009, Denver, CO**

- **Colorado Fossil Expo, September 18–20, 2009, Denver, CO**

- **Arizona Mineral & Fossil Show, January 30–February 13, 2010, Tucson, AZ**

#### **JUNE 2009:**

June 13

Mineral Society, Greater St. Louis Association of Earth Science Club; Missouri Mines State Historic Site, Hwy. 32; Fri. 9-6, Sat. 9-6, Sun. 9-5; free admission; rocks, minerals, fossils, lapidary; contact Lloyd E. Marler, (573) 431-2951, or Missouri Mines State Historic Site, P.O. Box 492, Park Hills, MO 63601, (573) 431-6226

13--CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: 2nd annual Geode Festival; Chicago Rocks & Minerals Society; Salvation Army (Fellowship Hall), 4056 N. Pulaski, at Irving Park Rd.; Sat. 1-5; free admission; geode cracking (yours or ours), geode sales (whole or cracked), geode ID, geode exhibits; contact Craig Heinze, 1131 Hampton Harbor, Schaumburg, IL 60193-4219, (847) 584-8637; e-mail:

cheinze@flash.net; Web site: [www.chicagorocks.org](http://www.chicagorocks.org)

26-28--BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA: 44th annual show and swap; Lawrence County Rock Club; Monroe County 4-H Fairgrounds, from the junction with IN 37, go south on IN 45S for 1.2 miles, then right (west) on Airport Road for 0.7 mile; gems, jewelry, minerals, fossils, rocks, lapidary equipment and supplies, rockhounding and prospecting supplies, 4-H project material, science project material; Fri. 10-6:30, Sat. 9-6:30, Sun. 10-4; contact Dave Treffinger, 13101 E 250 N, Loogootee, IN 47553, (812) 295-3463; [www.lawrencecountyrockclub.org](http://www.lawrencecountyrockclub.org)

27-28--LAKE OZARK, MISSOURI: Osage Rock & Mineral Club; 8th annual show; The Country Club Hotel and Spa, 301 Carol Rd.; Sat. 11-5, Sun. 11-5; free admission; gemstones, jewelry, meteorites, geodes, fossils, minerals, quartz crystals, custom jewelry, cabochons, gift items, demonstrations, displays, kids' games, prizes; contact Roger Varvel, (417) 532-4367; e-mail: [rvarvel@fidnet.com](mailto:rvarvel@fidnet.com)

27-28--RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA: 29th annual show; Western Dakota Gem & Mineral Society; Rapid City Civic Center; Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-4; exhibits, displays, demonstrations, dealers, silent auction; contact Deb Radomski, (605) 343-7850

#### **JULY 2009:**

17-19--INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Show; GemStreet USA; Indiana State Fairgrounds, Pioneer, Our Land Bldg., 1202 E. 38 St.; Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 11-5; adults \$7, seniors (60+) and students (12-17) \$5, under 12 free, ticket good all weekend; fine gems, jewelry, mineral specimens, fossils, beads, findings, display items, Scout badges, discount coupon on Web site; contact Jane Strieter Smith, (216) 521-GEMS (4367); e-mail: [spi@stratos.net](mailto:spi@stratos.net); Web site: [www.gemstreetusa.com](http://www.gemstreetusa.com)

#### **JULY-AUGUST 2009:**

30-2--BILLINGS, MONTANA: AFMS/NFMS show and convention; Billings Gem & Mineral Club; Holiday Inn Trade Center, 5500 Midland Rd.; Thu. 10-6, Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; adults \$5 (2 days \$8, 4 days \$15), children under 12 free with adult; more than 35 dealers, jewelry, gems, minerals, fossils, lapidary supplies, demonstrations,

educational displays, moon rock, dinosaurs, Yogo sapphires, cave bear, silent auctions, live auction, a full week of field trips after the show; contact Doug True, (406) 670-0506; e-mail: [dtruefossils@yahoo.com](mailto:dtruefossils@yahoo.com); Web site: [www.amfed.org/nfms/nfmsshow](http://www.amfed.org/nfms/nfmsshow)

### AUGUST 2009:

22-23--PEORIA, ILLINOIS: Show; Peoria Academy of Science Geology Section; Ramada and Conference Center, 4400 N. Brandywine Drive.; Sat. 9-5, Sun. 10-5; free admission; demonstrators, silent auction, fluorescent display, exhibits, flume, fossil cleaning, the T-Rex SUE, ISGS material identification; contact Jim Travis, (309) 645-3609; e-mail: [boatnick@aol.com](mailto:boatnick@aol.com); Web site: [www.pasgeology.com](http://www.pasgeology.com)

### Reports

If you have suggestions for field trip locations, please e-mail them to me and I will begin putting together a list.

### NEEDED

We are always looking for more donations of small fossils (quarter size or smaller) for the fossil boards. We are especially in need of small trilobites (the Utah ones are best) were also looking for horn corals, other corals, gastropods, bryozoans, and other donations. Please bring to the next meeting so we can meet later and work on putting more fossil boards together for the upcoming show.

### CONTACTS

Do you need to find out something about the next meeting or have questions on the next field trip? If so, please talk to or contact one of the EMSP officers.

President – Don Howell

([donhowelliii@sbcglobal.net](mailto:donhowelliii@sbcglobal.net))

Vice-President: Bruce Stinchcomb

Treasurer: Pete Smith

Secretaries: David Lukens

([dmslukens@yahoo.com](mailto:dmslukens@yahoo.com)) and Peggy Cole

### DUES ARE DUE

Our treasurer, Pete Smith will accept dues payment for a full year. **Dues are \$20.00 per household per year-payable in January if receiving the newsletter by e-mail. The dues are \$25 for those receiving the newsletter by regular mail.** See Pete at the next meeting

or mail a check (payable to Eastern Missouri Society for Paleontology) to:

**EMSP**  
**P.O. Box 220273**  
**St. Louis, MO. 63122**

### Distribution of the Newsletter by email

Can't find your newsletter, just when you need it for a trip? Then sign up for the e-mail version. This also saves the club money so we can bring in speakers (once we pick some...) E-mail requests to [dmslukens@yahoo.com](mailto:dmslukens@yahoo.com), [motirek@gmail.com](mailto:motirek@gmail.com) or [abfactor@gmail.com](mailto:abfactor@gmail.com)



Meetings are held the 2nd Friday of every month (except July, August, and December) in room 203 of the new Earth & Planetary Sciences Building on the campus of Washington University. The Earth & Planetary Sciences building is on the southwest corner of Hoyt Drive and Forest Park Pkwy. There is a large parking lot just across the street.

# What is EMSP?

The Eastern Missouri Society for Paleontology (EMSP) is a not-for-profit organization Dedicated to promoting the enjoyment of fossil collecting. It is open to all individuals interested in learning about the history of life on earth. The club membership includes professional paleontologists as well as amateur hobbyists. The EMSP provides an open forum for the exchange of information and access to expertise on collecting, identifying, preparing and displaying fossils.

EMSP meetings are held on the second Friday of every month (except July, August and December) at 7:30pm in the Earth and Planetary Sciences Building on the campus of Washington University. Each meeting includes an informal exchange of information and speakers on a variety of fossil-related topics.

Weather permitting, field trips to fossil collection localities around the St. Louis area are held each month. Led by experienced collectors, these trips are a fun way to augment discussions at the monthly meetings. The club participates in joint field trips with other paleo clubs, visiting fossil sites throughout the United States. EMSP is also a proud to be involved in partnerships with the St. Louis Science Center and the Greater St. Louis Association of Earth Science Clubs, Inc.

**Eastern Missouri Society For Paleontology  
(EMSP)  
P.O. Box 220273  
St. Louis, MO. 63122**

**FIRST CLASS MAIL**

