

PRISCUM

The Newsletter of the Paleontological Society

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Volume 15, Number 1 Summer 2006

President's Column: Global Paleontology

Insights into the globalization of our understanding of the fossil record contributed by David Bottjer
Page 2

My Two Cents

This is the most exciting treasurer's report you will ever read!

Page 3

New Membership & Fee Structure for PS

The new structure allows greater flexibility in types of memberships while keeping fees low.

Page 3

PS Distinguished Lecturers

Are you looking for someone to speak in your department? Two dynamic, engaging speakers are recommended by the society.

Page 4

Membership Initia- tives

View the new Paleontological Society lapel pin and bumper stickers!

Page 7

Photo Gallery

Scroll to the end of each issue to see pictures of paleo-people doing paleo-things. Feel free to submit your own photos for subsequent issues.

Page 12

New in PRISCUM

Mystery Fossil



Are you a field paleontologist? Do you ever spend time looking through museum collections? Chances are, you have come across more than one fossil that made you think, "What the heck is that?" Mystery Fossil is a new column in PRISCUM that will give our membership a chance to answer that question. See page 11 for more information and this issue's submission.

PaleoVoice

PRISCUM is introducing a new forum that will allow readers to submit essays discussing topics relevant to paleontology. Topics should seek to stimulate thought and discussion and can range from commentary on court cases involving the teaching of evolution, to database formats, to the role of the Paleontological Society. Replies to previous opinions will also be appropriate. Essays should be sent to Lisa Amati at amatilm@potsdam.edu by November 1.

News from the Field

This is a new column that will appear in every issue beginning this winter. The intent is to highlight interesting work being done by interesting people in interesting places (or some combination of the above). To submit to this column, please send text explaining who is participating, what is being studied, the location of field work and images of people, scenery and specimens. Remember, in this society, ostracodes are as interesting as ostracoderms! Please send submissions to Lisa Amati at amatilm@potsdam.edu by November 1.

President's Column: Global Paleontology

by David J. Bottjer

It wasn't so long ago that most paleontologists built their research interests and careers through careful study of single geographic regions. For members of the Paleontological Society, that typically was somewhere in North America. But, as we all know, the times have been changing dramatically in this regard. Occurrence of historic events such as the end of the cold war and the rapid economic development of China, as well as the great improvement in transportation networks, have now made it possible to conduct field work in what had in the not-too-distant past been inaccessible areas. This has strongly affected the way paleontologists around the world do their science, and we can look forward in the future to developing a truly global understanding of the fossil record.

Part of the way that this globalization of paleontology has moved ahead has been through development by the International Palaeontological Association (IPA) of the International Palaeontological Congress (IPC). The first IPC was very successfully held in 2002 in Sydney, Australia. The Second International Palaeontological Congress was held this June in Beijing, China. This meeting provided a stimulating venue for paleontologists from around the world to present their research and to form future collaborations. It was also the first chance for many paleontologists from outside China to attend field trips to the many spectacular fossil sites for which China is famous.

With the growing international nature of paleontology it becomes increasingly important for education and research programs to include opportunities for students to develop as global paleontological citizens. Recognizing this, the Paleontological Society teamed-up with the National Science Foundation to offer twenty-five U.S. students in paleontology US\$1,000.00 travel grants to attend the Beijing IPC. This effort was well-received, with the successful selection of twenty-five applicants for these grants, which ensured their attendance at this

meeting. For many of these students it was their first trip to an international meeting as well as to China.



As universities around the world continue to grow and strengthen, the level of global paleontological inquiry has risen remarkably. Paleontologists have participated for quite some time in the UNESCO International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), now termed the International Geoscience Programme. This has produced significant advances on the global scale, but greater efforts are needed. The NSF/PS travel grants program to U.S. students to attend the Beijing IPC is one additional way to foster further global interactions, and provides a great start for the Paleontological Society in this arena as it continues to develop opportunities for increased international cooperation in paleontology.

My Two Cents

by Mark E. Patzkowsky, Treasurer

Before your eyes glaze over at the thought of reading the Treasurer's report on the Paleontological Society finances, let me assure you that I will give you only one dollar amount in this column: \$1,804,094. That number represents the total assets (investments plus cash) of the Society on December 31, 2005, and is the highest total ever for the Paleontological Society, even compared to the peak of the stock market bubble of 1999 and 2000.

You probably imagine that when I reported this figure at the Mid-Year Council meeting the champagne corks were popping and that Dave Bottjer was leading us in an *a cappella* version of "We're in the Money". Although everyone was pleased with my report, there was no wild celebration. The good news is temporary unless we as a society continue to adapt to the changing times.

Our biggest challenge is the steady decline in institutional subscriptions to our journals over the past several years brought about by the pressure put on library budgets by the large publishing houses and by the move to online availability of our journals through BioOne and Geoscience World. At the end of April this year we were running about 10% below institutional subscriptions last year at the same time. If this trend continues to the end of the year it represents a substantial loss of revenue for the Society. The persistent decline in the number of institutions subscribing to our journals mimics the decline of trilobite diversity through the Middle and Late Paleozoic. But, like the trilobites, will the number of institutional subscribers eventually go to zero? I think not, although we may ourselves force the issue by going to all electronic publishing in the future. Fortunately, because we are currently in good financial shape, this change is not imminent.

What has been our adaptive strategy to fend off our own financial extinction? Two things are working in our favor. First, in the last year, we increased the price of our journals to institutions by 50%, bringing our price more in line with our sister journals. Given the ISI rankings of our journals among other

paleontological journals, institutions had been getting a tremendous bargain. We have not yet seen an accelerated decline in renewals because of the price rise, and instead are seeing an increase in revenue from institutions overall. Second, with the successful start to Geoscience World and the continued success of BioOne, we are currently seeing a substantial profit in the online business of publishing.

What additional changes can you expect to see in the future? The following article will outline a new price structure for individual membership dues and subscriptions that we hope will encourage more individuals to join the Society. Like institutions, individual membership has declined, although not quite so steeply. Increasing our individual membership is a major objective for us and would lend stability to our financial situation. Finally, many of our financial concerns would be eliminated with a substantial increase in our endowment. You will soon be notified of the the Second Century Campaign designed to raise money for the Paleontological Society as we begin our second century supporting research, education, and public outreach in paleontology. With your help, we can all enjoy the party and hum a few bars at the centennial celebration in 2008!

New Membership Fee Structure for Society

by Roger Thomas

The Paleontological Society will introduce a new fee structure, based on assumptions different from those we have made in the past, for 2007.

Prompted by changing times and recommendations from PS members, the Council adopted the new model at its Midyear meeting on April 7, in Washington, DC. Details of the actual numbers needed to balance the budget are still being worked out, but the new fees will be set in time for 2007 billing, later in the summer. Highlights of the model are as follows:

* A basic membership fee will include electronic access to both the *Journal of Paleontology* and *Paleobiology*, discounts on publications and GSA registration fees, eligibility for student research grants, and other benefits of membership.

* Paper copies of both journals will continue to be available, each at a separate subscription fee.

* All subscribers to PS journals will be members of the Society, but members will no longer be required to take a paper journal. The stipulation that membership in PS includes a subscription to the *Journal of Paleontology*, enshrined in our Constitution, will be met by provision of electronic access.

* Student membership fees and paper subscriptions to our two journals will continue to be deeply discounted.

* Retired members will continue to receive a discount. Emeritus members will pay no fee, but they will not have access to the journals, as at present.

The new, cafeteria-style fee structure is intended to offer more flexibility in the choice of options to PS members. It is also designed to appeal to a greater number of paleontologists in specialized subdisciplines than we currently induce to become PS members.

If you have any comments or suggestions relating to the fee structure we are implementing, please direct them to the Secretary at roger.thomas@fandm.edu

Paleontological Society Distinguished Lecturers

by Anne Raymond

The Paleontological Society Distinguished Lecturers for 2005-2007 are Roy Plotnick and Sally Walker, both renowned for the intellectual excitement generated by their talks and for their enthusiastic delivery.

Roy Plotnick

Roy Plotnick is in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences of the University of Illinois at Chicago. His research interests are notably eclectic, and include arthropod paleobiology, functional morphology, taphonomy, trace fossils and landscape ecology. His current emphasis is on spatial analysis and modeling. Roy is actively involved in both the Paleobiology Database and the CHRONOS project. Possible lecture topics include:

1. Round Up the Usual Suspects: Why are Common Fossils Common?
2. Let Us Prey: Trace Fossils, Foraging Ecology and the Origins of Behavior
3. Is Evolution Fractal?: Self-similarity in the History of Life



Please contact Roy at plotnick@uic.edu or at the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences at the University of Illinois at Chicago to invite him to speak at your department.

Sally Walker

Sally Walker keeps herself busy in the Department of Geology at the University of Georgia in Athens. A deep enthusiasm and curiosity for all aspects of evolutionary paleoecology motivates Sally's research, which focuses on molluscan experimental taphonomy from terrestrial habitats to the deep

sea. Under this topic, she studies the paleoecology and evolution of hermit crabs and their use and abuse of mollusc shells, bioerosion and biont accumulation on molluscan shells, mutualism and predation. She is keen on doing international fieldwork and, in the last year, she's worked in the Bahamas using deep-sea submersibles and SCUBA, melted in the Dominican Republic heat, and examined hurricane damage in Bermuda. In her free time, she enjoys raising chickens and public support for sustainable development. Sally's talks include:

1. The Perils of Predation for the Gastropod Fossil Record
2. Fossil Forensics: Biodiversity and Paleoecology entombed on molluscan shells
3. The Posthumous Life of Gastropod Shells: Cerion's Dilemma



For more information about Sally and her research, please go to <http://www.gly.uga.edu/walker.html>

If you'd like Sally to speak in your department, you can contact her at swalker@gly.uga.edu or at the University of Georgia Department of Geology.

Geochronology: Emerging Opportunities

Paleontological Society Short Course, GSA 2006

Saturday, Oct. 21, 8 am - 5 pm

by Thomas Oszewski

One of the most significant contributions of paleontologists to understanding life on Earth is the perspective provided by time. Whereas modern biologists are restricted to the timeslice represented by the present day, we have access to a deeper view of the historical events that shaped life as we see it now. Understanding the history of life is fundamentally dependent on knowledge of the actual timing of past events, which in turn depends on the quality of numerical age estimates.



The impetus for this short course arose out of an Earthtime (<http://earth-time.org/about.html>) work-group meeting in fall of 2003 that included geochronologists, paleontologists, and other researchers interested in Earth history. One of the outcomes of discussions at this meeting was the need for broader understanding of how recent advances in geochronology can be applied to address longstanding problems in stratigraphy, paleontology, tectonics, etc. Good examples of paleontological relevance are the timing and duration of major events in the history of life like the Cambrian radiation and the end-Permian mass extinction. Clearly, paleontologists can benefit by incorporating new, high-quality age estimates directly into their research programs. However, to make the most of these emerging opportunities, paleontologists need an accessible resource describing the current state of the art in geochronology and how to best engage geochronologists in collaborations.

The first part of the short course will focus on radioisotopic methods – how they work and what the state of the art permits. Speakers will include Brent Miller on the principles of radiometric dating, Sam Bowring on Uranium-Lead dating, Paul Renne on

Potassium-Argon and Argon-Argon dating, Troy Rasbury on extracting dates directly from sedimentary rocks, and George Gehring on dating of detrital zircons. The second part of the course will feature Felix Gradstein speaking on how these dates are incorporated into geologic timescales, Heiko Palike on the use of astronomical cycles in deriving absolute ages in the Cenozoic, and Doug Erwin on how improved understanding of timing has contributed to understanding the history of life.

Our hope is that this course will serve as a resource for paleontologists as well as other scientists who can benefit from collaborating with geochronologists. This is a chance to show how paleontology can be integrated with other geological disciplines to solve increasingly complex problems in the Earth sciences. Please spread the word so that as many people as possible can take advantage of this opportunity (don't forget to tell them that the Paleontological Society short courses are free of charge). See you at GSA in Philadelphia!

PS Sponsored Topical Sessions, GSA 2006

T1. High Resolution Quaternary Records from Cave Environments (Sun AM)

T9. "Ice House" / "Hothouse" – An Analysis of Late Paleozoic Floras and Their Response to Global Climate Change (Tues AM)

T28. An Appetite for Apatite: Conodont-Based Geological Investigations in the 21st Century (Mon AM)

T63. From the Scientific Revolution to the Enlightenment: Emergence of Modern Geology and Evolutionary Thought from the 16th–18th Century (Sun AM, Sun PM)

T103. The Terrestrial Eocene–Oligocene Boundary Revisited: A Comparison of Multi-proxy Records of Paleoenvironmental and Paleoclimatic Change (Mon AM)

T107. The EARTHTIME Project (Sun AM, Sun PM)

T109. Mass Extinctions: New Approaches Analyzing Process Links Between Land and Sea (Tues AM)

T111. The Late Cretaceous–Early Tertiary Interval in the Atlantic Coastal Plain (Tues PM)

T112. Extinction, Dwarfing and the Lilliput Effect (Wed AM)

T113. Applied Reef Coral Paleoecology (Wed PM)

T114. The Dynamic Reef and Shelly Communities of the Paleozoic: A Tribute to the Research Career of Paul Copper (Tues PM)

T115. Fossil Behavior: In Honor of Adolf Seilacher (Tues PM, Wed AM, Wed PM)

T116. Trilobite Paleobiology and Evolution: In Honor of Brian Chatterton (Mon AM)

T117. Life on Late Devonian Continents—Organisms and Ecosystems in Transition: In Honor of James Richard "Dick" Beerbower (Tues AM)

T118. Biotic Response to Global Environmental Change: Analogs for the Future of Life on Earth (Sun PM)

T133. Late Permian–Early Triassic Earth (Wed PM)

T139. Changes in Ocean and Atmospheric Redox State and the Evolution of Life (Sun AM, Sun PM)

Paleontology Discipline Sessions

Paleontology (Posters) I: Paleoecology, Taphonomy, and Early Life (Sun AM)

Paleontology I: Macroecology and Fossil Abundance (Sun PM)

Paleontology II: Diversity, Turnover, and Extinction (Mon AM)

Paleontology III: Morphospace and Morphological Patterns (Mon AM)

Paleontology IV: Early Life and the Cambrian Explosion (Tues AM)

Paleontology V: Taphonomy and Exceptional Preservation (Tues AM)

Paleontology VI: Ancient Terrestrial Ecosystems (Tues PM)

Paleontology VII: Phylogeny, Systematics, and Evolution (Tues PM)

Paleontology VIII: Fossil Distributions in Time and Space (Wed AM)

Paleontology IX: Preservational Bias and Experimental Taphonomy (Wed AM)

Paleontology X: Marine Ecological Dynamics (Wed PM)

Paleontology (Posters) II: Fossils in Time, Space, and Morphospace (Wed PM)

Membership Initiatives

by Jennifer McElwain

Thanks to the hard work of Lisa Park, outgoing Councilor at Large (under 40), the Paleontological Society has a number of exciting new membership initiatives. Stunning lapel pins illustrating the Paleontological Society logo are now available for all new and renewing members. If you have not received one of these beautiful pins please contact incoming Councilor at Large Jennifer McElwain (jmcelwain@fieldmuseum.org) who will arrange for one to be sent. Alternatively pins will be available at the upcoming GSA meeting in Philadelphia at the Paleontological Society booth.



Over 200 of you voted in our Paleontological Society Bumper Sticker contest at GSA, Salt Lake City. Three winners will be announced at the Paleontological Society Luncheon at GSA in Philadelphia and the winning entries will be available for purchase by society members for \$5.00 each. All of the entries are shown below.

Watch this space for bumper sticker order forms and future exciting membership initiatives!



Finally, we would like to extend a very warm welcome to 108 new members of the Paleontological Society who have joined in 2006!

Georgianna Lynn Brewster-Wingard	United States
Kenneth C. Gass	United States
Dr. Mervin Kontrovitz	United States
John C. Steinmetz	United States

Keith Dewing	Canada	Alyson Brink	United States
Donald S. Phillips	United States	Christopher Thomas Reinhard	United States
Stephen T. Hasiotis	United States	Elizabeth Hermesen	United States
Glenn Jaecks	Slovenia	Christopher Allen Klug	United States
Dr Forest J. Gahn	United States	Richard Gordon Urash	United States
Karl A. Lang	United States	Stephen P Niedzwiecki	United States
Hans R Thierstein	Switzerland	Stacy Gohman	United States
Joseph Miller	United States	Yurena Yanes Lopez	United States
Peter Rose	United States	Carrie Leigh Tyler	United States
Marc R. Spencer	United States	Pablo J. Arroyo-Matus	Mexico
Matthew O'Donnell	United States	Michelle McCoy	United States
Victoria E. Mccoy	United States	Victoria Herridge	United Kingdom
Robert Dundas	United States	Michael E. Burns	United States
Nicholas D Pyenson	United States	Barbara Cariglino	United States
Michelle Spaulding	United States	Stephanie E Pierce	United Kingdom
Amy M Balanoff	United States	Marcela Martinez-Millan	United States
Alex Page	United Kingdom	Jingmai O'Connor	United States
Aubrey Mae Shirk	United States	David Kendrick	United States
Phoebe A. Cohen	United States	Valerie N Speciale	United States
Ashley Da Silva	United States	Cory Bryan Jones	United States
Regan Dunn	United States	Joshua Andrew Ludtke	United States
Fiona E. Fearnhead	The Netherlands	Jennifer Anne Stempien	United States
Benjamin Sames	Germany	Rubens Valerio	Brazil
Gregory Janevski	United States	Stephaney Puchalski	United States
Manabu Sakamoto	United Kingdom	Rene A. Shroat-lewis	United States
Dong-chan Lee	Korea, Republic of	Elizabeth Abbott Landau	United States
Eric Gregory Ekdale	United States	Meaghan Elizabeth Julian	United States
Andrew Gordon Simpson	United States	Matthew Weiler	United States
Rainer Brocke	Germany	Daniel Joseph Chure	United States
Paul L Sealey	United States	Maria das Dores Silva	Brazil
Kristen L Myshrall	United States	Sarda Sahney	United Kingdom
Carole Jan Burrow	Australia	Timothy Fisher	United States
Michelle T.W. Carter	United States	Jeremy Emiland Martin	France
Edward Matthes	United States	Autumn Thompson	United States
Capt Goro	United States	Erik N Hoffmann	United States
Thomas James Challands	United Kingdom	Alexei A Rivera	United Kingdom
Sasha Ree Linsin	United States	David Lamb	United States
James Michael Tapp	United States	Melissa Watchorn	Canada
Stijn Goolaerts	Belgium	David J Allen	United States
Anna Lee Jerve	United States	Verne Franklin Herbert Simons	United States
Markovic Aleksandar	Bosnia And Herzegowina	Kirk Lewis Domke	United States
Tonu Meidla	Estonia	Lisa Diana Williamson	United States
Benjamin John Burger	United States	Celina Angelica Suarez	United States
Joel D. Hutson	United States	Jamie Shamrock	United States
Lew Hotchkiss	United States	Gregory Raymond Lawson	United States
Jeremy Lane Green	United States	Brandon Charles Klingensmith	United States
David Christian Baines	United Kingdom	Valerie Ann Nakamura	United States
Douglas Henson	United States	Gerald GeRue	United States
Frank Joseph Varriale	United States	Patricia Mason	United States
Caleb Ray Osborn	United States	Brian Andres	United States
Jon Jay Smith	United States	Christine Simpson	United States
Jose Ismael Domingos	Brazil		

Taphonomy: Process and Bias Through Time

GSA 2005 Topical Session Organized by
Peter A. Allison and David J. Bottjer

It is now widely accepted that taphonomic bias is a pervasive feature of the fossil record. A series of laboratory experiments and field studies during the last 20 years has provided a sound first-order understanding of how these processes work. A pressing concern, however, is how these processes have varied through time in different depositional environments. This second-order understanding is essential if we are to truly fully release the data locked in the fossil record. It is one thing to work with a biased data set and quite another to work with a bias that has changed with time. This topical session focused on the extent to which taphonomic bias has changed through time in different environments. The talks included work from both new and established researchers who are using laboratory, field and data base techniques. The studied organisms addressed by speakers ranged widely, from microbes (Bartley) to plants (Gastaldo), and invertebrates (Liu, Stigall Rode, Rothfus, Kidwell, Kowalewski) to vertebrates (Tompson, Miller, Noto). Analytic approaches included investigations of particular facies (Nebelsick) and the distribution through time of Lagerstätten (Retallack), as well as the effects of lithification (Hendy, Alroy) and mass extinctions (Bottjer). Attendance at this session demonstrated strongly that taphonomy is a vibrant science that is well on its way towards contributing to a better understanding how fossil preservation varies through time.

The session will in part be reprised in a forthcoming book to be published by Springer as part of their successful "Topics in Geobiology" collection. The last book on taphonomy from this series was published in 1991 and edited by Peter Allison and Derek Briggs. The previous book focused on processes and how they affected broad architectural types (shells, soft parts or bone etc.) of organic remains. The new volume will also focus on process but it will not merely be an "update". It will include recent experimental and field studies but will focus on how bias has changed through time. This em-

phasis on the temporal variance of taphonomic bias will help to define the questions that need to be addressed in future research.

Report from Jocelyn Sessa Paleontological Society Student Representative

Hello everyone. As the Paleontological Society student representative, I would like to highlight some recent student-related Society activities:

1. The membership dues structure will be revised beginning next renewal term. I am happy to report that student membership will continue to remain at a 'bargain' rate. I am particularly excited about the inclusion of an electronic subscription to the journal *Paleobiology* for all membership categories, including student membership. See Roger Thomas' article on page 3 for more information on the new membership format.
2. The Society received \$25,000 from NSF to disburse to students attending the International Paleontological Congress in Beijing, China. Twenty-five students were awarded \$1,000 to help defray meeting costs. The Society distributed similar awards last year to students attending the North American Paleontology Conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
3. The Society will provide \$7,500 to support students attending the Paleobiology Database Intensive Summer Course in Analytical Paleobiology. Funds will go towards housing expenses and student travel from the United States, England, Columbia, and Turkey to Santa Barbara. More information about the course can be found at: http://paleodb.org/cgi-bin/bridge.pl?user=Guest&action=displayPage&page=summer_course_2007.

I've attended two Paleontological Society Council meetings and have seen the work the Society does for its members and for the paleontological community at large. I am impressed by the Society's focus on helping students, be it by subsidizing student tickets at the annual GSA luncheon or by keeping student membership rates low. At a time when professional societies are revamping their roles to include more than the publishing of jour-

nals, the Paleontological Society has made student assistance one of its top priorities and we are looking to do more. I would love to hear from you about how the Society can continue to support its student members. Drop me an email at: jsessa@psu.edu.

Fossil Reef in Vermont Proposed as a National Natural Landmark

by Susan Butts

On Isle La Motte, at the northern end of Lake Champlain, Ordovician carbonates reveal *The Oldest Coral Reef* as Percy Raymond called it in 1924. The Ordovician reef and marine communities are also exposed on Garden Island and Valcour Island, in Lake Champlain near the border of Vermont and New York. Generally considered a buildup by modern terminology, it is constructed primarily of bryozoans and stromatoporoids, but contains a diverse assemblage of brachiopods, trilobites, and algae, and less common corals, cephalopods, gastropods, and crinoids.

The Isle La Motte Preservation Trust was formed in 1998 and has acquired 100 acres including the historic Fisk Quarry and Goodsell Ridge sites. The Trust has applied to the National Park Service for designation as a National Natural Landmark. Charlotte J. Mehrtens, Chair of the University of Vermont Geology Department, has been instrumental in acquiring the property and the Paleontological Society has written a letter in support of landmark designation for this important paleontological site.

The group plans to open a visitor's educational center in September, 2006. The educational center will guide visitors through reef succession as they walk through the gently dipping outcrops. The museum building will house a fossil collection and polished slabs representing important stratigraphic units, so that visitors may gain a better understanding of paleoecology, diversity, and faunal succession. Most of the bulk and fossil material was donated from the collections of Columbia University, and cut, polished, and identified at the University of

Vermont and Yale University. Charles Shelley, a resident of Connecticut, and part-time resident on Isle La Motte, has been carefully documenting the history of geologic research on the reef. Recently, the trust members invited Max Pitcher, whose 1964 thesis from Columbia University is entitled "Evolution of Chazyan (Ordovician) Reefs of Eastern United States and Canada", to visit the site and look through the rocks and fossils donated by Columbia. The visitor's center is also amassing a comprehensive body of historical literature on Chazyan faunas of eastern North America and an extensive reprint library pledged by June Ross (bryozoa) and Max Pitcher (paleoecology).



To find out more about the reef site and the Isle La Motte Preservation Trust, you can visit their web page at <http://www.ilmpt.org/>. Above photo courtesy of Isle La Motte Preservation Trust.



Photo courtesy of Susan Butts

Mystery Fossil - Whorls

PRISCUM's first mystery fossil is housed at the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University and was submitted for identification by Susan Butts. The specimen comes from the early Mississippian Keokuk Group in Indian Creek, Montgomery County, Indiana. The matrix is calcareous siltstone and the associated taxa are bryozoa, as seen in the photographs below.



If you would like to submit a fossil for the next issue or identify a previous submission, please send as much of the following information as possible to Lisa Amati at amatilm@potsdam.edu. Deadline for the fall issue of PRISCUM is November 1.

Information for Fossil Submission

When was the fossil collected and by whom?

Where is it housed currently?

Formation/Member/Horizon collected from

Age

Facies description

Associated taxa

Number of specimens in collection

Tentative identification

Information for Identification

Name

Affiliation

Identification

Characteristics used for identification

Comparison to similar and/or related taxa

Other known specimens and their location

PRISCUM Photo Gallery

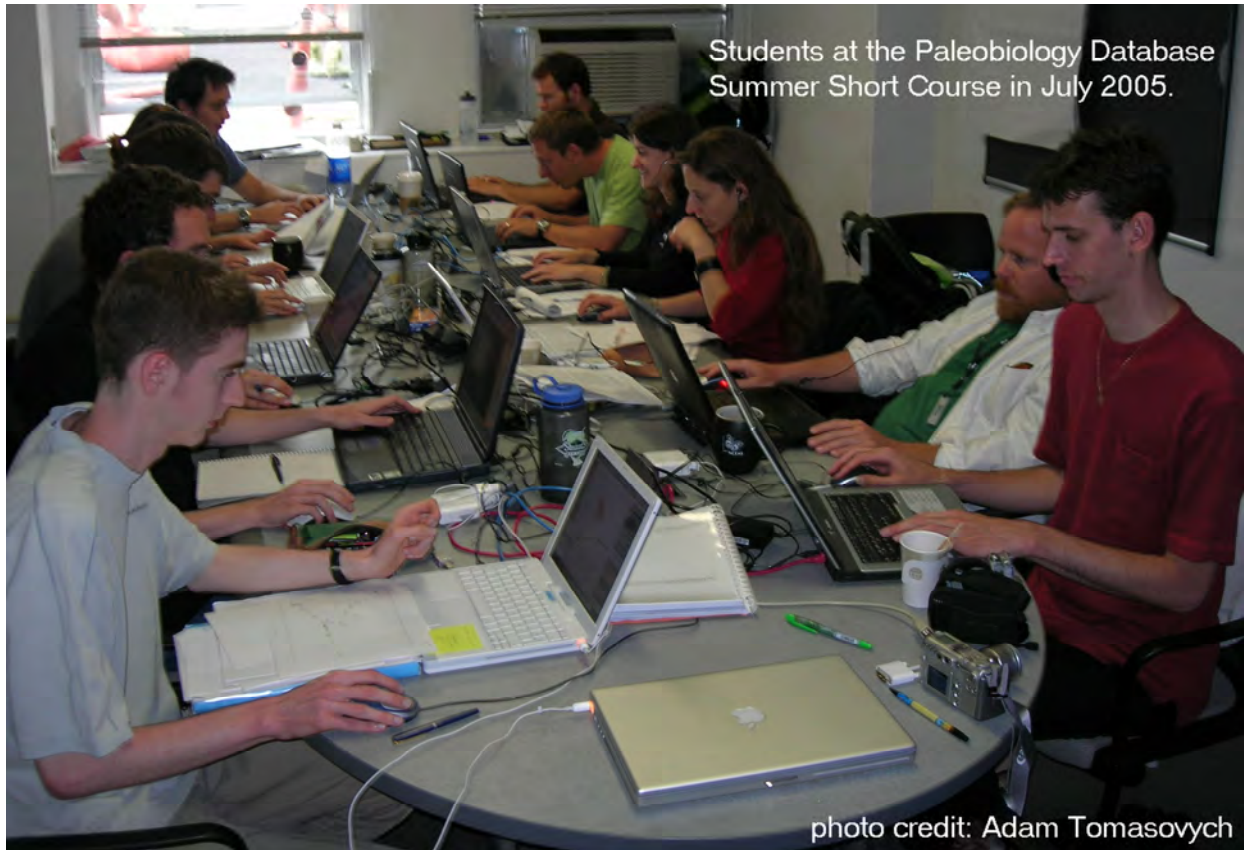


photo credit: Adam Tomasovych

Arnie Miller with current and former graduate students after a Paleontological Society-sponsored session at GSA. From left: Jocelyn Sessa, James Bonelli, Arnie Miller, Austin Hendy, Devin Buick, and Kate Bulinski.

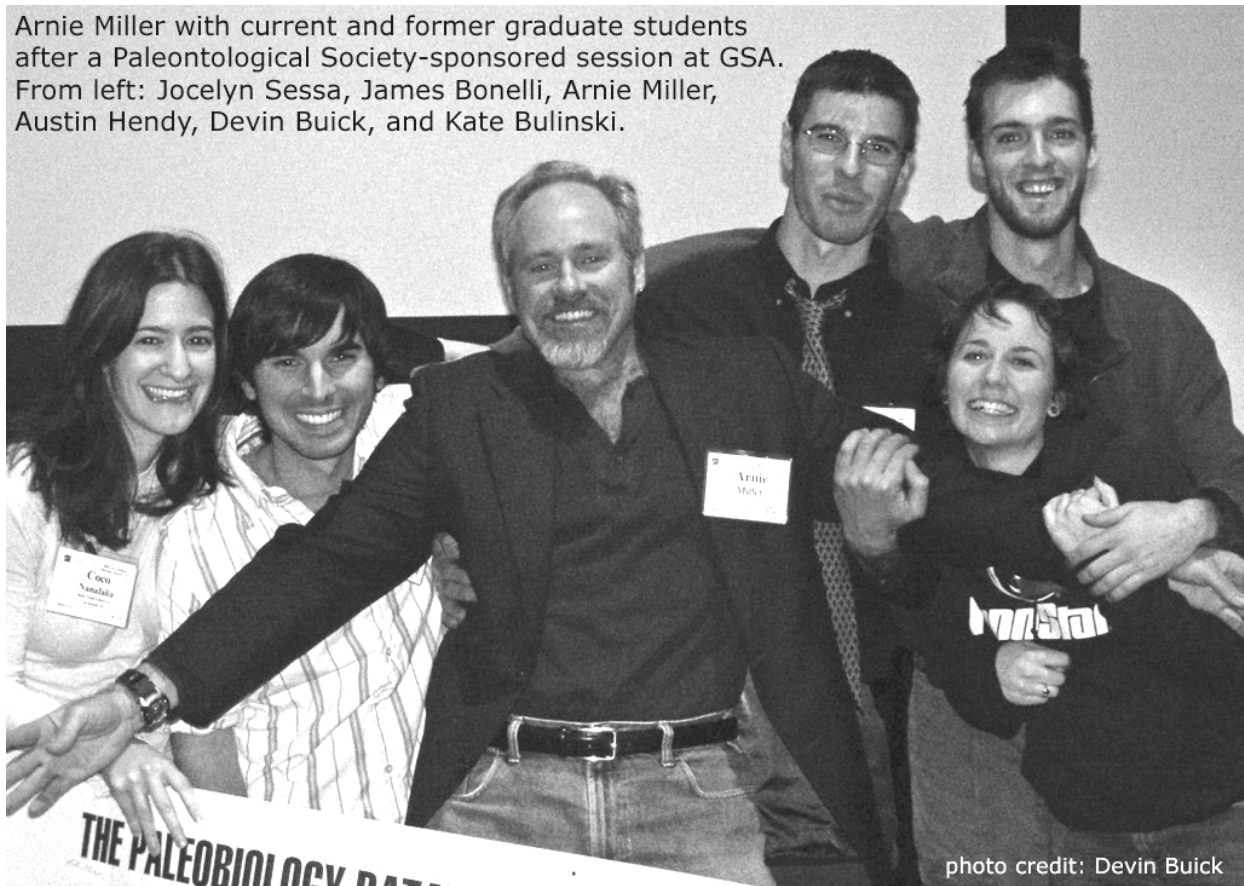


photo credit: Devin Buick

Paleo Society members
at GSA in Salt Lake



photo credit: J.Sessa

Paleo Society members on a fieldtrip after the Salt Lake City GSA



photo credit: Kenton Brett

NOTICES

NOTICES is a new “bulletin board” that will allow members of the paleontological community to list events, grants, symposia and employment/internship opportunities. To keep page length to a minimum, we would prefer a heading and short description accompanied by a web page or email contact. Examples of uses that may be appropriate are listed below.

Upcoming events

Grant opportunities

Employment opportunities

Internships available

Graduate research positions

Technical sessions or symposia at GSA national or section meetings

Equipment or specimens needed

Equipment or specimens for trade

Please send your announcements to Lisa Amati at amatilm@potdam.edu.

****All submissions will be subject to verification by the editors prior to inclusion****

Paleontological Society Officers

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President Elect: Derek E. G. Briggs
Past-President: William I. Ausich
Secretary: Roger K. Thomas
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