FLORIDA PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 27 NO. 2 SPRING 2010

Florida Paleontological Society, Inc. Spring Meeting - April 23-25, 2010 Naples, Florida

The field trip to the Longan Lakes Quarry had a large turnout with approximately 40 people gathering at the Quality Inn Golf Resort in Naples Saturday morning. At the resort, members signed waivers and were provided with a helpful identification guide, written by Gary Schmelz and Glen Stacell. The group caravanned to Longan Lakes Quarry/Big Island Excavation where the trip leaders led participants down into the shell pit. The spoil piles and quarry walls exposed rich shell marls deposited by shallow seas and estuaries during the early to mid Pleistocene. Most people collected from the surface while others exposed buried fossils with water pumps and sieves. Fossil shells were abundant, with the majority of collected material originating from the Bermont Formation, middle Pleistocene, with a few shells found from the underlying Caloosahatchee Formation. Some noteworthy finds included fossil shells *Fulguropsis floridanum*, *Fasicolaria okeechobensis*, *Triplofusus giganteus*, *Chicoreus dilectus*, and *Pusula pediculus*; crab claw and leg fragments from *Menippe* sp., *Calappa* sp., and the family

FPS Members after a fun and productive morning of collecting fossil shells, corals, crabs, and echinoids.

Portunidae; recrystallized corals; calcite crystals; and the sand dollar, *Encope abberans*. I was lucky enough to have collected a rare sea turtle barnacle identified by Roger Portell. These unusual barnacles are specialized to cling to the shells of sea turtles and can be identified by their low streamlined profile and the unusual pattern found on the base. Roger also collected two large slabs of hard

Marge Fantozzi (FPS President) helps Past President Melissa Cole out of the mud.

ground, one with columnar corals (*Solenastrea* sp.) and another with articulated chamid bivalves. From these slabs Roger hopes to learn more about sedimentation and changes in water salinity of the deposit and hence the formation of the unit.

The group exited the quarry at noon and went to Longhorn Steakhouse for lunch and the society's first fossil raffle. Members were randomly given numbers that determined the order in which they were allowed to select an item from a group of donated fossils. One lucky recipient

selected a mystery box that held a complete fossil turtle carapace from Nebraska; another mystery box included an exceptional *Otodus obliquus* tooth from Morocco; and numerous other fossils were given away including paleobotanical specimens, an *Encope tamiamiensis* from Florida, a polished stromatolite from New York, a display of *Squalicorax* sharks teeth form Morocco, and local fossil shells.

The reception held later that evening was also well attended and members received the latest issue of Florida Fossil Invertebrates written by Alex Kittle and Roger Portell. Guests were treated to a fascinating talk given by Alex Hastings on Paleocene crocodyliforms from Columbia along with broader analysis of their relationships. Alex Hastings is a graduate student in the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology and a recent recipient of the Morgan Award. Alex's talk was followed by an auction, the proceeds of which benefited the Morgan Award. A cast of a saber cat skull and a cast of a complete pterosaur fetched the highest bids. Publications, specimen vials, and other fossil related items were also auctioned. The trip ended pleasantly with a handful of members assembling in the lounge to discuss their finds over a cold drink.

Submitted by Bret M. Boyd

Scampering up and down the spoil piles, FPS field trip participants search for fossil treasures.

FLORIDA PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

As stated in the Articles of Incorporation, "The purposes of this Corporation shall be to advance the science of Paleontology, especially in Florida, to disseminate knowledge of this subject and to facilitate cooperations of all persons concerned with the history, stratigraphy, evolution, ecology, anatomy, and taxonomy of Florida's past fauna and flora. The Corporation shall also be concerned with the collection and preservation of Florida fossils." (Article III, Section 1).

CODE OF ETHICS

ARTICLE X

Section 1. Members of the Florida Paleontological Society, Inc., are expected to respect all private and public properties.

Section 2. No member shall collect without appropriate permission on private or public properties.

Section 3. Members should make a sincere effort to keep themselves informed of laws, regulations, and rules on collecting on private or public properties.

Section 4. Members shall not use firearms, blasting equipment or dredging apparatuses without appropriate licenses and permits.

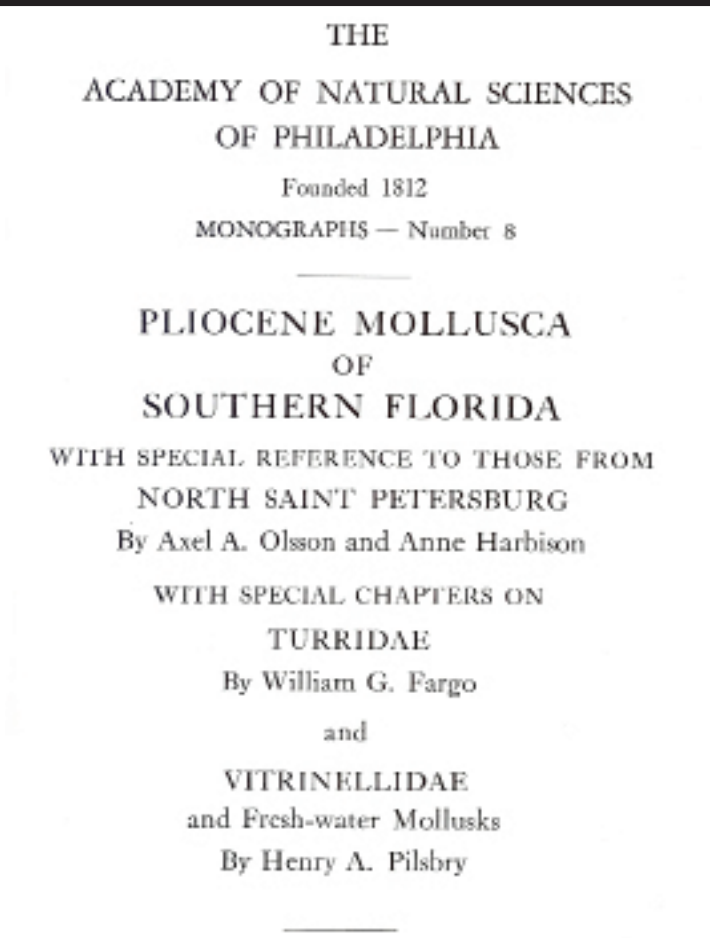
Section 5. Members shall dispose of litter properly.

Section 6. Members shall report to proper state offices any seemingly important paleontological and archaeological sites.

Section 7. Members shall respect and cooperate with field trip leaders or designated authorities in all collecting areas.

Section 8. Members shall appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources.

Section 9. Members shall conduct themselves in a manner that best represents the Florida Paleontological Society, Inc.



THE

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OF PHILADELPHIA

Founded 1812

MONOGRAPHS — Number 8

PLIOCENE MOLLUSCA
OF
SOUTHERN FLORIDA

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE FROM
NORTH SAINT PETERSBURG

By Axel A. Olsson and Anne Harbison

WITH SPECIAL CHAPTERS ON
TURRIDAE
By William G. Fargo
and
VITRINELLIDAE
and Fresh-water Mollusks
By Henry A. Pilsbry

Pliocene Mollusca of Southern Florida

The FPS is glad to make available the 1990 reprint of the classic monograph *Pliocene Mollusca of Southern Florida* (1953) by Axel A. Olsson and Anne Harbison with special sections by William G. Fargo and Henry A. Pilsbry.

This volume is an excellent resource for any enthusiast of Florida geology and paleontology. There are detailed descriptions of over 100 taxa with quality reproductions of 65 plates illustrating Florida's rich and diverse molluscan fauna. Available to members at $15 and non-members for $20.

ANNUAL DUES for the FPS are $10.00 for Associate Membership (persons under age 18) and $20.00 for Full Membership (persons over age 18) and Institutional Subscriptions. Couples may join for $25.00, and Family Memberships (3 or more persons) are available for $30.00. Persons interested in FPS membership need only send their names, addresses, and appropriate dues to the Secretary, Florida Paleontological Society, Inc., at the address on page 2. Please make checks payable to the FPS. Members receive the FPS newsletter, Florida Fossil Invertebrates, Fossil Species of Florida, and other random publications entitled to members.

NEWSLETTER POLICY: All worthy news items, art work, and photographs related to paleontology and various clubs in Florida are welcome. The editors reserve the right not to publish submissions and to edit those which are published. Please address submissions to the Editors, Florida Paleontological Society, Inc. Newsletter, at the address inside the front cover.

Board Meeting Minutes
Sunday, April 25, 2010
8:00 AM
Quality Inn and Suites Golf Resort
Naples, Florida

The meeting was called to order by President, Marge Fantozzi. Other members in attendance were: Alex Kittle, Sara Morey, Joan Herrera, Melissa Cole, Wallace Ward, Craig Samuel, Roger Portell, Gary Schmelz, and Marcia Wright. Wally Ward moved and Gary Schmelz seconded that the minutes of the November meeting be accepted as published in the winter 2010 newsletter.

George Hecht has resigned as treasurer. Phil Whisler has agreed to take on those duties. An up-to-date treasurer's report will be available at the next board meeting. Alex Kittle will take care of membership. Thank you to George for many years of service and to Phil and Alex for consenting to shoulder these responsibilities.

The society t-shirts' art work has still not gotten to the correct person. Sara Morey will resend the same to Roger Portell.

Roger Portell announced that because of the generous match of $1000 from David Steadman (Chair of the Natural History Department of the FLMNH); the Gary Morgan award was shared between two winners: Alex Hastings and Fabiany Herrerra.

Joan Herrera reported that she is working on a business website for the society – removed from the museum's site. She is looking at GoDaddy.com and will probably also set up to accept PayPal.

Paul Roth has loaned some of his fossils to the society for our next display at the Fossil Hall at the FLMNH. The museum will make labels and arrange the display.

Roger Portell reported that the $200 that the board allotted to him for pump repair was not used. He requested that he be allowed to use $100-300 to bind past issues of the Plaster Jacket, the newsletter, and other society publications, purchase a collapsible dolly to transport society items, and purchase a good larger cooler for FPS field trips. Marcia Wright moved and Gary Schmelz and Wally Ward seconded the motion for same. The motion passed.

Roger Portell also reported that the bookplates for publishing Margaret Thomas' Beach and Bank Collecting have been totally destroyed. We have 620 copies of the book left and will have to make a decision about possibly going to the expense of republishing it at a future date.

There was some discussion of location possibilities for the next meeting of FPS. No decision was made, but the place and time will be determined at a later date, and the membership informed.

Alex Kittle, who is handling membership and mailings, requested and was granted monies for membership software which would accomplish this more accurately. Gary Schmelz so moved and Melissa Cole seconded. The motion passed.

The summer 2010 newsletter's museum feature article will be done by the Vertebrate Paleontology Division. Beginning in 2011 the newsletter will be biannual instead of quarterly - with a winter and a summer issue only. Paleobotany will write the winter 2011 museum article.

The board thanks Gary Schmelz and his SW Florida team for hosting this weekend's FPS meeting and field trip. It was a fun, well-planned, and productive trip for everyone. Many thanks…

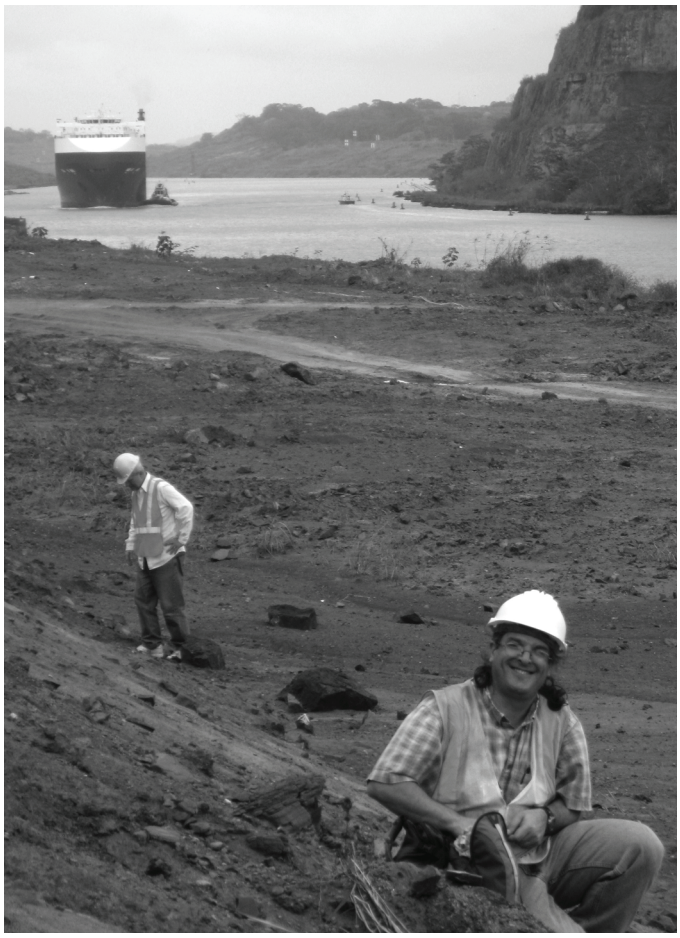
The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 AM.

Respectfully submitted,
Marcia Wright, Secretary

News from the FLMNH Vertebrate Paleontology Division

Dr. Richard C. Hulbert, VP Collection Manager

This report covers the interval from January 2009 through March 2010. Jason Bourque replaced Jane Mason as the VP preparator. Jason recently received his Master's degree in Museum Studies from UF and before that worked at the museum's exhibits facility as an artist. In addition to making a large dent in a massive backlog of preparation projects this year, Jason has also worked on a number of his own research projects on fossil turtles. He has also attracted and retained many volunteers in the prep lab. Bruce MacFadden left us temporarily in 2009 to take up a one-year stint working with the National Science Foundation in its Division of Research on Learning. Bruce will return to Gainesville this June. Jonathan Bloch was granted tenure and promoted to Associate Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology. The other full-time VP staff, collections manager Richard Hulbert, and collections assistant Art Poyer, remain unchanged.



Jonathan Bloch and Doug Jones survey the Cucaracha Formation at newly exposed sites along the Panama Canal expansion.

Bruce's Ph.D. student Larisa Grawe DeSantis had an extremely eventful last year. She completed her dissertation and graduated, was hired as an assistant professor in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Vanderbilt University, and gave birth to a daughter, Sidney Jo DeSantis. Although now geographically separated from us, Larisa will continue to collaborate with FLMNH paleontologists on Florida research projects. Jon's graduate student Edwin Cadena completed his M.Sc. thesis on Paleocene turtles from Colombia and has now started working on his Ph. D. at North Carolina State University. Joining us in the fall of 2009 were two new grad students, Ph.D. candidate Carly Manz from the University of Michigan and M. Sc. Student Aldo Rincón from the National University of Colombia and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. Carly is studying the first known skeletons of a group of small insectivorous mammals thought to be ancestral to bats from the early Tertiary of Wyoming and Montana under the supervision of Jonathan Bloch. Aldo is working with Jonathan and Bruce on mammal fossils from a latest Oligocene-earliest Miocene fauna he discovered in Panama. This new fauna is several million years older than the better known Cucaracha Formation fauna that Bruce has been publishing on for the past several years, so this is now the earliest record of Tertiary land vertebrates in Central America.

In the summer of 2009 Jonathan Bloch led fossil collecting expeditions to the Paleocene-Eocene of northern Colombia and to the Bighorn Basin in Wyoming. The expedition to Colombia, along with several others in the past few years, has resulted in the discovery of the first known land mammals from the early Tertiary (about 55 million years ago) of tropical South America. Jon is finding that all of the mammals represent new species and is using this new evidence to test ideas about the impact of global

warming on biodiversity in the tropics. Funded by the National Science Foundation, Jon's fieldwork in Wyoming during the month of July resulted in the collection of over 1,000 new fossils including the oldest specimens of horses and primates ever discovered in North America! Along with Jon's UF crew, the Wyoming expedition involved over 20 sedimentary geology, geochemistry, and paleontology professors, students, and postdocs from Northwestern University, University of Colorado, University of Nebraska, Stony Brook, and the Smithsonian. In 2009, Jon and co-authors published a paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences on the origin of opossums and another in the on-line journal PLoS ONE on the evolution of the primate brain based on fossils from the Paleocene-Eocene of Wyoming.

Jason has made a large dent in the backlog of preparation projects and still has time for research on his fossil turtles.

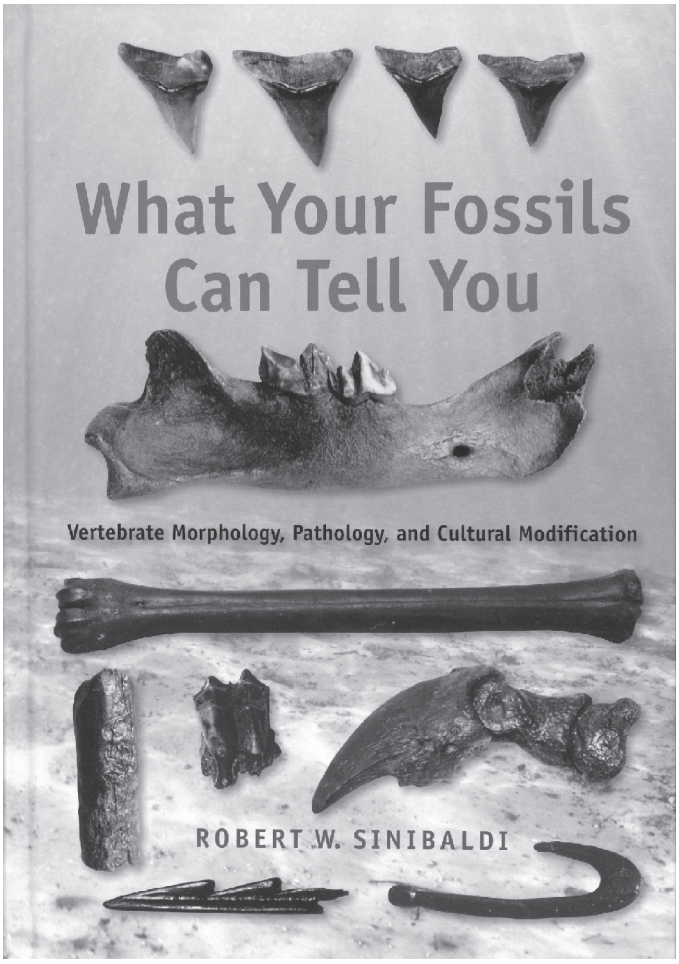
Our major annual volunteer fossil dig for 2009 was held for the first time at Thomas Farm. One hundred-fifteen public volunteers dug alongside museum staff and students over a six-week-long stretch last October and November. In addition to the usual large number of *Parahippus* and *Archaeohippus* fossils, this venerable Miocene site always produces, there were several major discoveries. Isolated teeth, osteoderms, and limb bones of *Alligator olseni* are fairly common, but Aldo Rincón found a nearly intact skull, one of the few ever found of this species. Volunteer Sheila Lucas found a crushed but relatively complete skull of the bear dog *Amphicyon longiramus*. This is only the third skull of this species ever found. As an added bonus, in digging around the bear-dog skull to make a plaster jacket, Sheila and fellow volunteer Sari Sanborn and museum preparator Jason Bourque found a largely intact tortoise shell up against the skull's forehead. These too are very rare at this site. So the bear dog skull + tortoise shell plaster jacket easily became the largest one made at the site for the 2009 field season.

Research by FLMNH VP'ers in 2009 at times made its way into the popular zeitgeist. Most prominent was the description of the largest known snake from the Paleocene (about 60 million years old) of Colombia that was collected and published by Jonathan Bloch and his graduate students in the prestigious journal Nature. *Titanoboa*, as the 50-foot-long creature was named, made its way quickly across the internet, onto the front page of USA Today, and soon had its very own Wikipedia page! In the beginning of 2010, Jon and his students Alex Hastings and Edwin Cadena followed up this discovery with descriptions of a new dyrosaurid crocodile ("snake food") and a new side-necked turtle from the *Titanoboa* locality that were published as two separate papers in the Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology. Another article that received wide-spread public acclaim was that of grad student Dana Ehret and others on the ancestry of the great white shark based on

an articulated fossil skeleton from Peru. Also, an analysis of the response of large mammals to climate change by Larisa DeSantis, Bruce MacFadden, and others using Florida fossils was published in PLoS ONE. Its conclusions, that the studied species changed their diets when climates shifted, created a stir because modern ecologic models are based on the assumption that species will not adapt to changes in resources. Richard Hulbert was part of a team of UF scientists that studied a drawing of a mammoth made on a fossil bone that was found in the Vero Beach area. They concluded that it was not a modern fake, and could be a genuine example of Paleo-Indian art, which are extremely rare. Unfortunately, the specimen remains in a private collection, limiting scientific analysis.

Pachyarmatherium was first recognized from the Leisey Shell Pit in Hillsborough County, and later found at other early Pleistocene sites in Florida (and one in South Carolina). Since being named in 1995, paleontologists have continued to argue about whether it is more closely related to armadillos or glyptodonts. As with other xenarthrans, *Pachyarmatherium* was assumed to have a South American ancestry, but no records were known from that continent. In 2009, two teams of paleontologists independently reported the first discoveries of fossils of *Pachyarmatherium* from South America (Venezuela and Brazil).

This year the vertebrate paleontology collection of the FLMNH received donations of significant specimens from Andreas Kerner, John Waldrop, Aaron Gipson, Paul Roth, Mike and Seina Searle, Barbara Fite, Eduard Ionescu, William Faucher, Ed Derouin, the family of the late Richard Piotrowski, and B. Boyd. Such donations continue to help us conduct research on Florida's fossil animals. Richard Hulbert along with collaborators published three technical papers in 2009/2010 on Florida fossils (the tapir *Tapirus polkensis*, the bear *Arctodus simus*, and the peccary *Pecari* sp.) that all relied heavily on donated specimens. Some of the on-going research by Richard, Jason Bourque, Dana Ehret, and others at the museum also uses fossils donated by avocational paleontologists.



What Your Fossils Can Tell You: Vertebrate Morphology, Pathology, and Cultural Modification By Robert W. Sinibaldi

This practical and fun identification manual for amateurs and professionals alike is now available at bookstores and directly from the University Press of Florida. Written primarily for the avid amateur and beginning paleontologist, *What Your Fossils Can Tell You* offers both experienced and novice fossil hunters and collectors the information needed to correctly identify and interpret the significance of their discoveries. Amateur fossils hunters are presented with the tools they need to recognize significant finds and knowledge of how to collect vertebrate fossils responsibly and legally.

Robert Sinibaldi, in informal collaboration with a number of fossil experts, has compiled materials with a wide appeal. He explains many of the complex bumps, grooves, markings, and other anomalies that occur on fossil bones and teeth. A wealth of photographs helps readers visually identify these features and apply related concepts to their personal collections. Along with many common specimens, scores of unique fossil items are debuted here in print for the first time.

Florida Museum scientists discover megalodon shark nursery

May 10, 2010

By Vilma Jarvinen, vjarvinen@flmnh.ufl.edu

GAINESVILLE, Fla. --- Florida Museum of Natural History researchers have discovered a 10-million-year-old Neotropical nursery area for the extinct megalodon shark in Panama, providing fossil evidence the fish used these areas to protect their young for millions of years.

Appearing in the online journal PLoS ONE, the article is the first thorough study of megalodon juveniles and gives scientists a better picture of shark behavior.

"The study provides evidence of megalodon behavior in the fossil record," said lead author Catalina Pimiento, who just completed a master's degree in zoology from the University of Florida and worked in the Florida Museum's vertebrate paleontology division. "Behavior doesn't fossilize, but we were able to interpret ancient protection strategies used by extinct sharks based on the fossil record."

Previously suggested fossil shark paleo-nursery areas, the Paleocene Williamsburg Formation and late Oligocene Chandler Bridge Formation of South Carolina, were based only on the anecdotal presence of juvenile teeth accompanied by marine mammals.

"Neither of the collections from previously suggested nursery grounds has been as rigorously analyzed as the specimens in this study, which better supports the presence of this paleo-nursery area," Pimiento said.

In the current study, funded by the National Science Foundation, researchers collected 400 fossil shark teeth between 2007 and 2009 from the shallow marine Gatun Formation, which connected the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea during the late Miocene Epoch in Panama. Most of the 28 Carcharocles megalodon specimens were surprisingly small, Pimiento said, and analysis determined the size did not relate to tooth position in the jaw or the size of the species during the late Miocene.

"Our study suggests the specimens represent mostly juveniles with lengths between 2 and 10.5 meters," Pimiento said.

Michael Gottfried, associate professor and curator of vertebrate paleontology at Michigan State University Museum, helped review the PLoS ONE article. His method of determining the skeletal anatomy of megalodon sharks based on comparisons with the great white shark was used in the study. Though Gottfried said he did not completely agree with all of the study's conclusions, he believes the findings are interesting.

"Shark nursery areas are very poorly known, both for living and fossil species," Gottfried said. "If the teeth from Panama described by Catalina and her collaborators do indeed come from a nursery area for the giant megalodon shark, they have the potential to provide a lot of interesting information on the paleobiology of this enormous, but still very enigmatic, fossil species."

Nursery areas for sharks have ample food resources and serve as protection for juveniles and neonates from predators. Some

scientists argue megalodon did not need nursery areas to protect their young because it was the largest shark that ever lived. But researchers discovered teeth in the study area from juvenile megalodon sharks as small as 2 meters long. Other studies also have confirmed recent-day large sharks such as the tiger shark, great hammerhead, and the white shark use nursery areas.

Other studies have shown white sharks, which belong to the same order as megalodon, seasonally return to the eastern Pacific and other coastal "hot spots" for feeding, foraging, and mating. The researchers considered the hypothesis that megalodon sharks used the grounds for feeding and reproduction rather than as a protective nursery area, but rejected the possibility based on the high number of juveniles, presence of neonates, shallow depth of the area, and the scarcity of large mammals.

"This study of the megalodon teeth from Panama and its paleobiologic implications demonstrates the potential information that other fossil shark faunas can give us, including survival strategies, feeding habits, and live histories," said Dana Ehret, second author and vertebrate paleontology graduate student at the Florida Museum.

Other authors are Bruce MacFadden, Florida Museum of Natural History vertebrate paleontology curator, and Gordon Hubbell of Jaws International.

Most of the teeth collected are located in the Florida Museum of Natural History, which also houses the Florida Program for Shark Research and the International Shark Attack File.

Announcing the Florida Paleontological Society's

Gary S. Morgan Student Research Award

15th ANNUAL COMPETITION

Prospectus and General Overview

The Florida Paleontological Society (FPS) is pleased to announce the 15th annual competition for its student research award. The purpose of this award is to promote a better understanding of **Florida paleontology** through new research discoveries. Eligible fields of relevance within paleontology include invertebrates, vertebrates, microfossils, and plants. This award is open to **any student, undergraduate or graduate**, in good standing at any Florida University or College.

For this 15th competition, the FPS has allocated an award of up to $1000. The grant's purpose is for expenditures such as (but not restricted to) field work, museum research travel, laboratory analyses, research materials, etc. It is not intended to fund travel to scientific meetings, indirect (overhead) costs, salaries, or wages. **Deadline for receipt of proposals is 1 December 2010**.

Applications must be postmarked on or before the deadline and be sent to the Awards Chairman at the address listed below. Applications will be reviewed by committee and judged based on the following criteria: (1) merit of proposed research, (2) feasibility of project, (3) clarity of expression, and (4) strength of recommendation letter from faculty sponsor. The screening/award committee shall consist of both professional and avocational paleontologists. The Awardee will be notified after 15 December 2010 and the FPS Treasurer will send a check for the requested amount (up to $1000) to the recipient.

It is expected that, during or after completion of the research, the recipient(s) will present results of their discoveries in the form of (1) a short article of a non-technical nature to be published in the FPS Newsletter and/or (2) a talk presented at an FPS meeting. In the event of the latter, the student's travel expenses to the meeting shall be paid by the FPS (this expense should not be included in the submitted proposal).

Application Process and Requirements:

The application is intended to be short - thus, items 1-4 (combined) are limited to two pages (minimum 10 point type, standard 1" margins). **The application must include:**

1. Title of research project
2. Name, address, and phone number of applicant
3. Current college status (where enrolled, major, degree program, anticipated graduation date).
4. Project description written in **general**, i.e., **to the extent possible, non-technical**, terms to include a description of what he/she plans to study, why it is interesting or important, how and when it will be done, and a budget of proposed expenditures.
5. Appended to the proposal, a letter from a faculty sponsor who will vouch for the qualifications of the applicant (as well as the importance of the project) and a short statement that the faculty member will supervise the research.

Applications should be postmarked by 1 December 2010 and sent to:

Roger Portell, Awards Chairman
Florida Paleontological Society
Florida Museum of Natural History
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611-2035

FLORIDA PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Mail completed form to :
Florida Paleontological Society
University of Florida, Box 117800
Gainesville, FL 32611-7800

New_____ Renewal_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Email address _____Phone Number _____

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP

1. INDIVIDUAL ACTIVE ($20.00) _____
2. INSTITUTIONAL ($20.00) _____
3. COUPLES ($25.00) _____
4. FAMILY (3 or more $30.00) _____
5. LIFE ($500.00) _____
6. ASSOCIATE (under 18 $10.00) _____

NOTE!! MEMBERSHIPS ARE FOR A CALENDAR YEAR AND ARE DUE NO LATER THAN JANUARY 1 EACH YEAR! PLEASE RENEW ON TIME!

BIOGRAPHICAL FACT SHEET

1. NUMBER OF YEARS OF INTEREST IN PALEONTOLOGY_____

2. WHICH BEST DESCRIBES YOUR STATUS: COLLECTOR ___ OCCASIONAL DEALER ___ FULL TIME DEALER ___ PROFESSIONAL POSITION ___ JUST STARTING ___

3. PRIMARY AREAS OF INTEREST:

	VERTEBRATE	INVERTEBRATE	BOTANY	MICRO
PLEISTOCENE	____	____	____	____
PLIOCENE	____	____	____	____
MIOCENE	____	____	____	____
OLIGOCENE	____	____	____	____
EARLIER	____	____	____	____

4. LIST ANY PREFERRED TYPES (Echinoids, Crabs, Horses, Sloths, Plants, etc.).

5. LIST ANY PUBLISHED WORKS ON PALEONTOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

6. DO YOU BUY _____ TRADE _____ FIND _____ FOSSILS?

7. LIST ANY SKILLS OR ABILITIES THAT MAY BE OF USE TO THE SOCIETY'S PROJECTS (RESTORATION, PERPARATION, COMPUTER USE, GRAPHICS SKILLS, SPEAKING, PHOTOGRAPHY, PUBLIC RELATIONS, WRITING, FUND RAISING, ETC.).

8. LIST ANY UNUSUAL SPECIMENS FOUND, CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THEY WERE LOCATED AND THEIR DISPOSITION.

PLEASE USE AN ADDITIONAL SHEET IF REQUIRED. THANK YOU!

Payments, contributions, or gifts to the Florida Paleontological Society are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. Dues payments may be deductible by members as ordinary or necessary business expenses. We recommend that you consult with your tax advisor.