

Florida Paleontological Society, Inc.
Newsletter



**1999 FPS
Dues are
now due!**

See the renewal form at the end of this letter. Please remit your check, payable to *Florida Paleontological Society*, to our new membership chairperson at the following address:

Erica Dew
P.O. Box 8039
Palatka, FL
32178

**Spring
Meeting
Information
Inside**

Volume 15 Number 4 Fall Quarter 1998

FLORIDA PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC

OFFICERS

President:	Terry Sellari, 5555 Pentail Circle Tampa, FL 33625 (813) 968-6820
President-Elect:	Tom Ahern, 629 Gail Ave. Temple Terrace, Florida 33617
Past President:	Gordon Hubbell, 150 Buttonwood Drive Key Biscayne, Florida 33149 (305) 361-5890
Vice President:	Jim Toomey, 6425 28 th Ave. E., Bradenton, FL 34208 (941) 748-4646
Secretary:	Eric Taylor, P.O. Box 3506 Lake City, Florida 32056 (904) 752-6764
Treasurer:	Phil Whisler, Fla. Paleo. Soc., Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida 32611 (352) 335-5550

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joyce Bode, Ft. Meade, 1999	Sue Hutchens, Old Town, 2000
Janet Burton, Havana, 1999	Bruce MacFadden, Gainesville, 1999
Douglas Dew, Palatka, 2000	Roger Portell, Gainesville, 2000
Barbara Fite, Lutz, 2000	Joyce Jackson Poulton, Ponte Vedra Bch., 1999
Steve Hutchens, Old Town, 2000	Dean Sligh, Orlando, 1999
Barbara Toomey, Sanibel, 2000	

COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENTS

Book Committee:	R. Portell, B. MacFadden
Nominations:	G. Hubbell, J. Bode, J. Toomey
Finance:	J. Rupert, P. Whisler, R. Portell
Membership:	Erica Dew
By-Laws:	E. Taylor, R. Miller, B. Macfadden, B. Toomey
Honorary Members and Awards:	T. Sellari, B. Fite, R. Portell, S. Hutchens
Historical:	Tom Ahern
Board of Editors:	R. Portell, F. Rupert, E. Taylor, G. Hubbell
Spring Meeting	Jerry Bond, Christopher Gervais
Fall Meeting	J. Owen, T. Sellari, B. Fite, R. Miller
Resident Agent:	Bruce MacFadden

HONORARY MEMBERS

Anita Brown Lelia and William Brayfield David Webb Gary Morgan Clifford Jeremiah

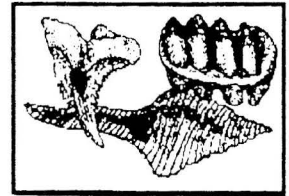
INFORMATION, MEMBERSHIP, AND PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Please Address: Secretary, Florida Paleontological Society, Inc.
Florida Museum of Natural History
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Announcing
the
Florida Paleontological Society
1999 Spring Meeting

April 30, May 1, and May 2, 1999
Calusa Nature Center
Ft. Myers, Florida

Hosted by the
Paleontological Society of Lee County

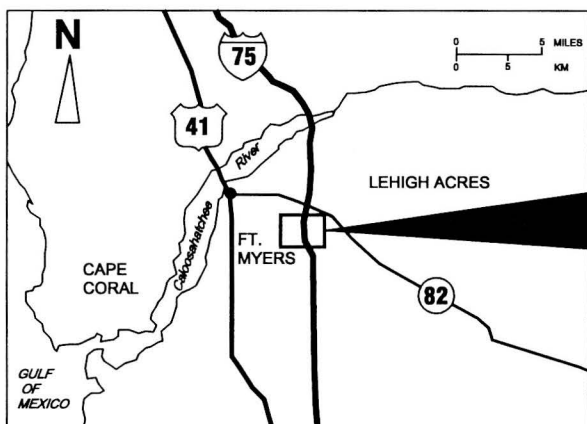


Tentative Schedule of Events

- Friday, April 30th:** Welcoming Reception at the Calusa Nature Center, Iona House, from 6:00 to 8:00 PM. Optional presentation in the adjacent planetarium.
- Saturday, May 1st:** Talks, barbecue dinner, and fossil auction at the Iona House. Sonny's will cater the barbecue, and will offer a choice of Chicken, BBQ beef, or BBQ pork, two sides, and a roll. Cost: Adults, \$6.00, children under 12, \$4.00. Drinks will be provided.
- Sunday, May 2nd:** Tentative field trips: Canoeing the Peace River and visit to a local shell pit. Details will be forthcoming.

Please complete and return the meal reservation form on page 3 if you plan to attend.

The Wellesley Inn, at I-75 exit 22, has a block of rooms reserved at the special rate of \$45 per night. Call Aaron Nelms, assistant general manager, at (941) 278-3949.



FPS Books and Supplies

New Edition!

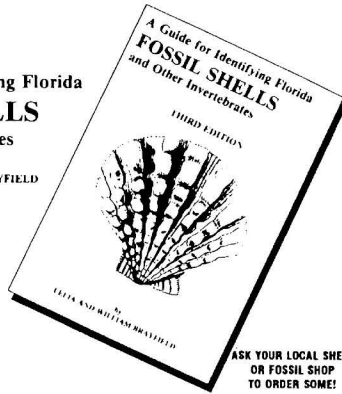
A Guide for Identifying Florida FOSSIL SHELLS and Other Invertebrates

by LELIA AND WILLIAM BRAYFIELD

Updated by the staff of the Invertebrate Paleontology Division, Florida Museum of Natural History.

"Our hope is that collectors of Florida fossils will continue to enjoy the Brayfields' book, find this edition more useful than ever in identifying their specimens, and feel that we have been faithful to the authors with our revision."

Dr. Douglas S. Jones, Roger W. Portell and Kevin S. Schindler.



ASK YOUR LOCAL SHELL OR FOSSIL SHOP TO ORDER SOME!

\$5.97 each plus shipping

Newly Revised Edition

FOSSIL VERTEBRATES—

Beach and Bank Collecting for Amateurs

By M. C. Thomas



Take It With You!

- Use this guide to help you get started as an amateur collecting fossils on the coastal beaches or on spoil bank deposits.
- Attractively presented 72 page book explains the exciting **Where, When, How and Why** of beginning this hobby and of understanding the ancient past.
- High quality photographic illustrations for comparison.

Available by the single copy in many bookstores, shell and fossil shops, and museum shops. Dealers may order in quantity from:

The Florida Paleontological Society
Florida Museum of Natural History
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Paleontology and Geology of the Leisey Shell Pits, Early Pleistocene of Florida

Volume Editors:

Richard C. Hulbert, Jr., Gary S. Morgan, and S. David Webb

Bulletin Editors:

F. Wayne King and Rhoda J. Bryant

For the last two decades the Leisey Shell Corporation has operated several pits along Tampa Bay. Draglines unearthed numerous invertebrate fossils and, occasionally, vertebrate fossils. The spoil piles and quarry walls were periodically explored by several avocational paleontologists. In 1983 a tremendous concentration of fossil bones was exposed. Quarrying in the area ceased, thanks to the cooperation of the owner, C.E. "Bud" Leisey, Jr., and manager, Eric Hunter. In 1984, after meetings among representatives of the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH), Leisey Shell Corporation and avocational paleontologists, a major operation was planned. The owners subsequently transferred ownership of the fossils to FLMNH. That Spring major excavations resumed as a cooperative effort among the FLMNH, the Tampa Bay Mineral and Science Club, and the Leisey Shell Corporation. The dig has attracted the attention of local, state, and national news media, including a spot on NBC's "Today Show", an article in Newsweek magazine, and a lengthy Sunday feature in the Tampa Tribune.

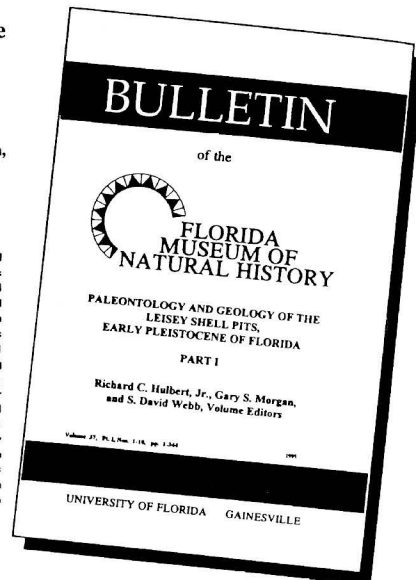
Publication Date: March 1995

This volume is printed in two parts, including twenty papers which cover birds, fishes, invertebrates, mammals, plants, and reptiles and amphibians, as well as the taphonomy of terrestrial mammals and geology of this Early Pleistocene site. Several new species are described.

Bibliographic Data

1995 Volume 37, Part I	352 pages	21 halftones	40 line diagrams	numerous tables
1995 Volume 37, Part II	324 pages	40 halftones	26 line diagrams	numerous tables

FPS Members may order this set for \$25.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Please indicate the number of copies desired, and include your name and complete mailing address with your order. Make check or money order payable to Florida Paleontological Society.



\$3.75 plus shipping HANDBOOK OF PALEO-PREPARATION TECHNIQUES



Howard H. Converse, Jr.

An FPS classic; \$6.50 each plus postage

Order and Shipping Information

- All books require a minimum order of 10.
- Terms: 30 days Net from billing
- Shipping Charges will be calculated on the total number of items ordered

Send orders/inquiries to:

Florida Paleontological Society
Florida Museum of Natural
History, Powell Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32601

Butvar™ specimen consolidant

by the one pound bag

\$7.50 ea.

**Florida Paleontological Society
Spring Meeting 1999
Reservation Form**

**Calusa Nature Center
3450 Ortiz Avenue
Ft. Myers, Florida**

(Please complete form and mail ASAP if you plan to attend)

Your name: _____ Phone ()- _____

I (we) plan to attend the following portions of the Spring Meeting:

Saturday, May 1 *(place checks/numbers
in appropriate blanks)*

	Yes	No	Number of people
Barbeque Dinner:	_____	_____	_____

Please enclose proper prepayment:

_____ Adults X \$6.00 plus _____ children under 12 yrs. X \$4.00 = _____ Total

Make checks payable to Florida Paleontological Society.

Sunday, May 2

(Please indicate your interest in one of the tentative trips; final plans TBA)

	Yes	No	Number of People
Collecting trip to shell pit	_____	_____	_____
Canoeing on Peace River	_____	_____	_____

Please return form by ***April 23rd*** to:

**David Cale, Meeting Coordinator
929 Happy Road
North Ft. Myers, Florida 33803
ph. (941) 656-6111**

The Geology and Paleontology of the Lee County Area, Southwestern Florida.

Frank R. Rupert and Thomas M. Scott
Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee

Lee County is situated in the southwestern Florida peninsula on the Gulf of Mexico. It straddles two broad geomorphic provinces, the Sarasota Rivers District on the north and the Everglades District on the south (Scott, 1999) (Figure 1). Each province is subdivided into smaller local zones on the basis of origin, land features, and elevation. Northwestern Lee County lies in the Sarasota Rivers District, locally represented by a smaller, flat, elevationally-low region named the Coastal Lowlands. Central and southern Lee County lie in the Everglades District, comprised of three smaller geomorphic regions, the Coastal Lowlands, the Immokalee Rise, and the Big Cypress. The Coastal Lowlands is a generally flat, sandy, gently seaward-sloping zone that was inundated and planed by high-standing late Pleistocene seas. Land surface elevations are less than 25 feet above mean sea level (msl). Extending eastward and southward from eastern Lee County into adjacent Hendry and Collier Counties are two broad, relict submarine sand shoals named the Immokalee Rise and Big Cypress. These features are comprised principally of quartz sand and formed as Pleistocene seabottoms, covering the older carbonate bedrock. The Immokalee Rise stands higher than the adjacent Coastal Lowlands and Big Cypress, ranging from about 25 to 45 feet above msl. In contrast, the Big Cypress is a low, sandy, swampy region of pine forests and hammocks lying below about 25 feet above msl in elevation.

The shallow stratigraphy of Lee County is comprised of Tertiary siliciclastic and carbonate sediments. Surficial sediments are largely Quaternary undifferentiated sands, clayey sands, and shelly sands of variable thickness. Figure 2 is a geologic map of the county, and Figure 3 illustrates the shallow geologic units in cross section. The map in Figure 2 is constructed to show the extent of the formations as they occur within 20 feet of land surface. Each formation may be more extensive in the subsurface, but because each eventually dips below the arbitrary 20 feet depth or pinches out, their entire extent is hidden by shallower units shown on the map.

For the purposes of this paper, only the upper 750 feet of the stratigraphic column is discussed. The oldest rock encountered within this section is the Lower Oligocene (approximately 38 to 35 million years ago [mya]) Suwannee Limestone. The Suwannee was deposited as a marine limestone in a shallow, temperate sea. It is a very fossiliferous limestone, commonly containing foraminifera, molluscs, and echinoids. The top of the Suwannee is deep beneath Lee County, generally in excess of 500 feet below land surface (bls). The unit rises to the north and is exposed at the surface in a very small area in Hillsborough and Polk Counties, 120 miles north of Lee County. The Suwannee Limestone constitutes an important part of the Floridan aquifer system in southern Florida. The Hawthorn Group (Scott, 1988) overlies the Suwannee Limestone in Lee County.

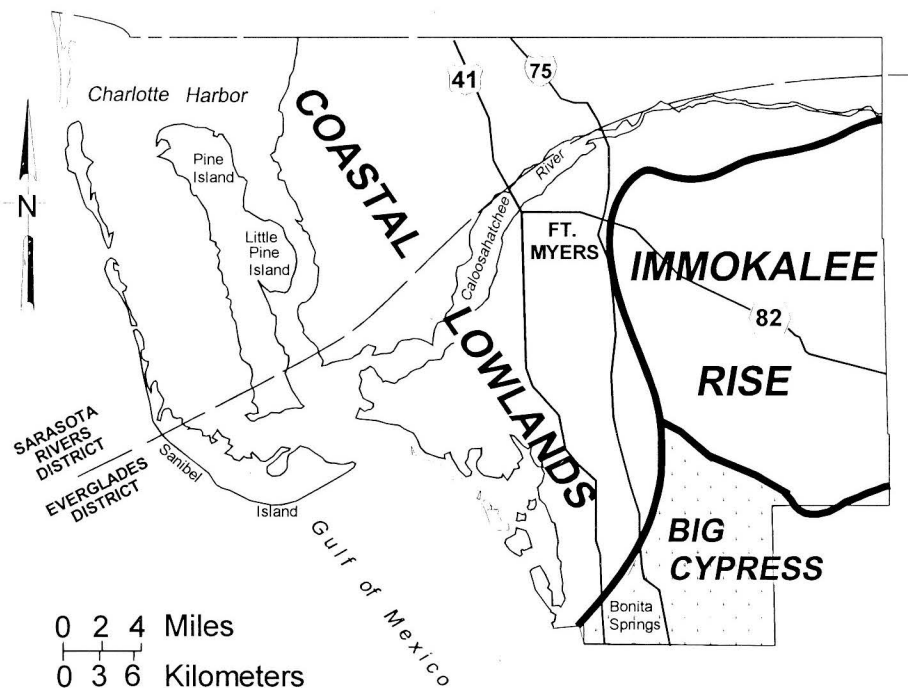


Figure 1. Geomorphic map of Lee County, Florida (from Scott, 1999, in preparation)

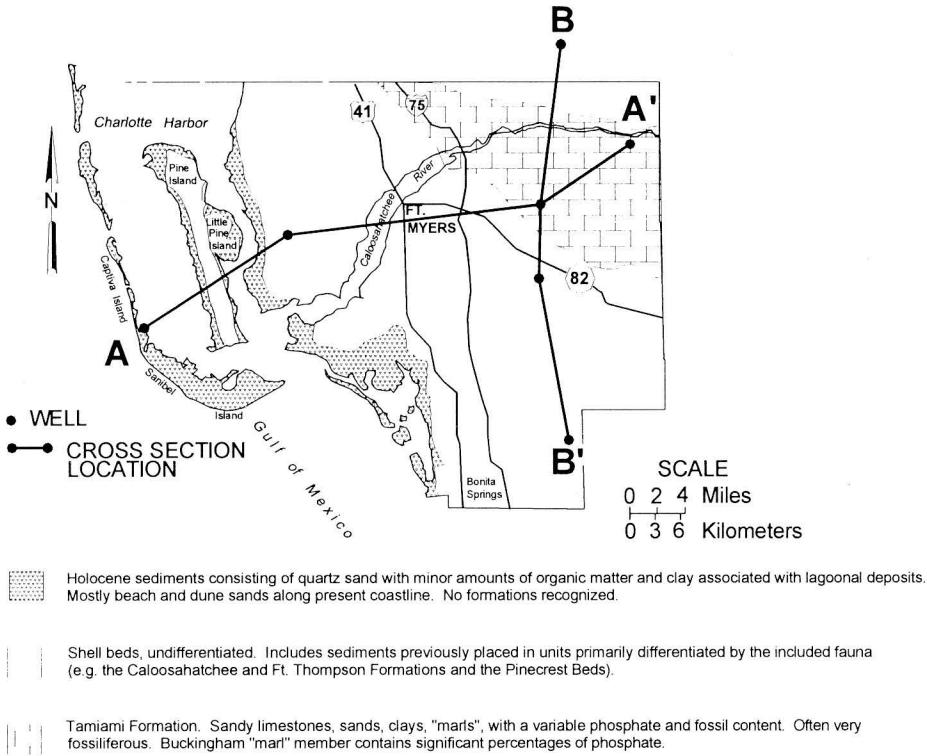


Figure 2. Map showing the shallow geology and cross section locations in Lee County, Florida (modified from Scott, 1999 in preparation)

The sediments of the Hawthorn Group were deposited over a period in which a major sedimentation change took place on the Florida Platform. Prior to the mid-Oligocene, the Florida Platform was a broad carbonate depositional environment with only a minor influx of siliciclastics (quartz sands, silts and clays). The siliciclastic sediment source, the Appalachian Mountains, had been subjected to erosion for millions of years and had been reduced considerably in elevation. As a result, little sediment was being shed and entering the carbonate environment of the platform. A broad, regional uplift of the southern Appalachians occurred during the mid-Oligocene (about 30 mya), rejuvenating the erosional cycle. The renewed erosion supplied siliciclastic sediments to the marine depositional environment. These sediments were transported onto the Florida Platform, first mixing with

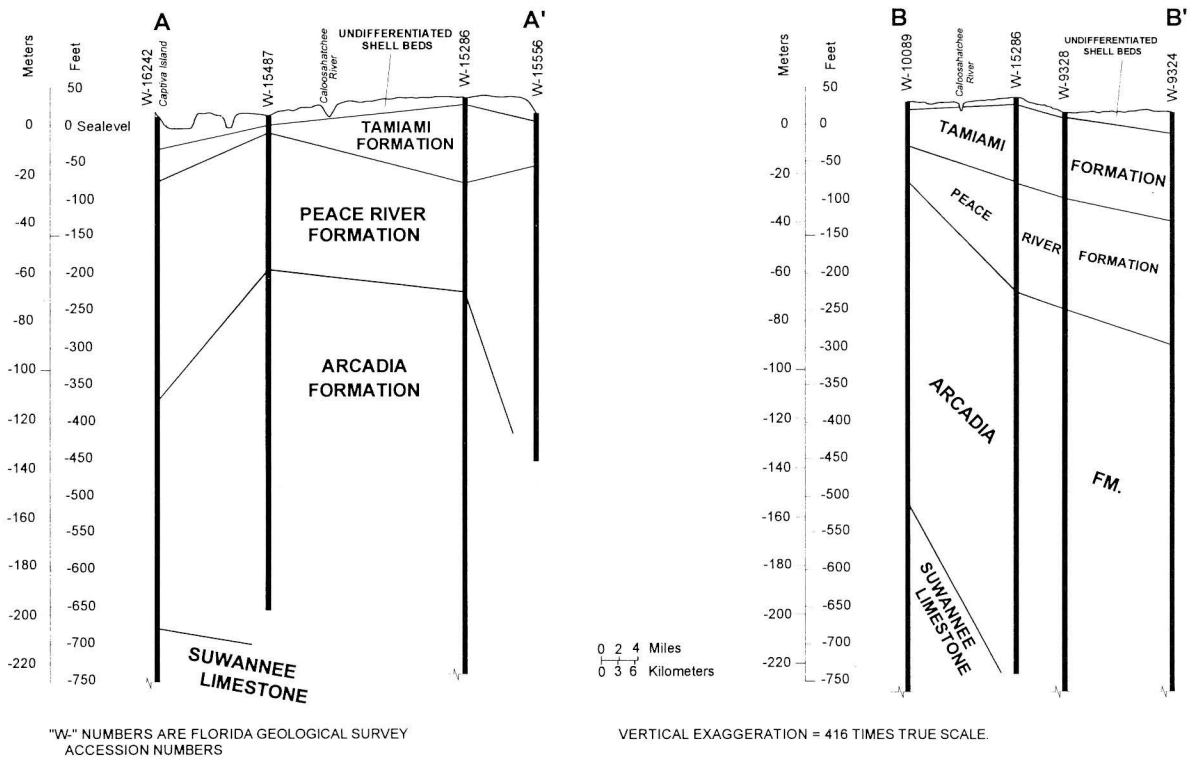


Figure 3. West-east and north-south geologic cross sections in Lee County, Florida (modified in part from Green, et al., 1990).

the carbonates, then subsequently replacing carbonate deposition. This dramatic transformation represents the first major sedimentation change on the Florida Platform in millions of years. While this shift in sedimentation was taking place, another unique and interesting geologic event was occurring. Phosphate was forming (phosphogenesis). The deposition of abundant phosphate is a geologically infrequent event requiring a very specific set of circumstances. Cold, phosphorous-laden ocean waters upwelled onto the shallow continental shelf allowing many organisms to flourish. The organic-rich sediments that resulted facilitated the precipitation of phosphatic minerals. Subsequent sea level fluctuations concentrated the phosphate grains and created the phosphate deposits of the Hawthorn Group.

The Hawthorn Group in Lee County consists of two formations. In ascending order these are the Arcadia Formation and the Peace River Formation. The Upper Oligocene to Middle Miocene (approximately 30 mya to 16 mya) Arcadia Formation is predominantly a carbonate unit comprised of dolostone/limestone with highly variable percentages of quartz sand, clay, and phosphate. Based on the variable lithologies, the Arcadia has two named members, the Nocatee and Tampa Members. The Nocatee Member is a sand and clay unit with variable phosphate. The Tampa Member is a sandy limestone with only minor phosphate. The Arcadia Formation, in general, is fossiliferous containing abundant molluscs and other marine fossils with the rare inclusion of vertebrates. It occurs at or near the surface in the Gulf coastal counties north of Lee County. The Peace River Formation overlies the Arcadia Formation in Lee County.

The Middle Miocene to Lower Pliocene (16 mya to 4 mya) Peace River Formation is predominantly a siliciclastic unit with only scattered carbonate beds. The phosphate content is highly variable with some beds containing economically valuable concentrations (primarily in areas northeast of Lee County). The Peace River Formation contains the famous Bone Valley Member, previously referred to as the Bone Valley Gravel or the Bone Valley Formation. This fossiliferous unit occurs only in a restricted area north-northeast of Lee County known as the Central Florida Phosphate District. Numerous vertebrate fossils are found in the Bone Valley, ranging from shark's teeth to dugong, whale, horse, and many others. The top of the Hawthorn Group typically occurs at depths of 25 to 110 feet bls in Lee County. It ranges from approximately 500 feet thick under northeastern Lee County to over 650 feet thick under the eastern and southern portions of the county.

Overlying the Hawthorn Group sediments in Lee County is the Upper Pliocene (approximately 4 mya) Tamiami Formation. The Tamiami Formation consists of yellowish-gray, shelly, quartz sandy, slightly phosphatic limestone with calcilutite or recrystallized calcite matrix, sands and clays. Some portions of the Tamiami, for example the Pinecrest beds, are extremely fossiliferous containing a very diverse molluscan fauna that attracts both professional and amateur paleontologists. The Tamiami Formation in Lee County occurs at depths of about 10 to 40 feet bls. It occurs near the surface in a broad area of northeastern Lee County (Figure 2). The Tamiami is commonly exposed in shell pits in the area as a weathered carbonate underlying Pleistocene shell beds and sands. A common fossil from the Tamiami is the distinctive echinoid *Encope tamiamiensis* (Figure 4).

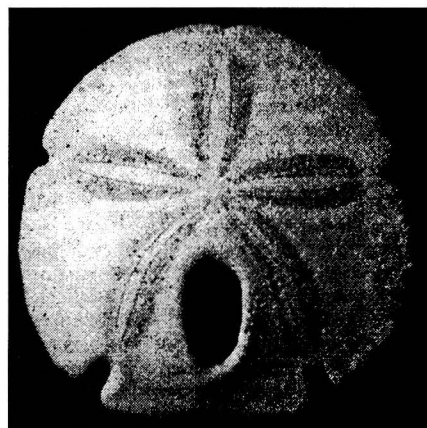


Figure 4: Echinoid *Encope tamiamiensis* from the Tamiami Formation (modified from Portell et al., 1993)

Plio-Pleistocene (approximately 3 mya - .01 mya) sediments overlie the Tamiami Formation and consist of limestones and sands with variable fossil content. These units have been recognized as the Caloosahatchee "formation", Bermont "formation", and the Fort Thompson Formation by many paleontologists. Although a particular lithology may occur in a formation, problems arise from the practice of identifying units based on the incorporated molluscan faunas. Currently, a particular fauna with its guide fossils is used to determine whether a unit is the Caloosahatchee "formation" or the Bermont "formation". This practice

does not conform with the North American Stratigraphic Code. The Code is a set of guidelines adopted by geologists that specify how to identify various types of stratigraphic units. Under the Code, formations are lithostratigraphic units which should be identified based on the sediment types, not on the recognition of the incorporated fossils. In an attempt to rectify this local problem, Scott (1992) suggested placing the Caloosahatchee, Bermont, and Fort Thompson formations in the Okeechobee formation (informally). Lithologically, the Okeechobee formation consists of limestone, sands, and clays with varying shell content. Work is in progress to determine the validity of this approach.

Holocene undifferentiated sands form the surficial sediments on the barrier islands and coastal portions of Lee County. Most are beach and dune deposits, and some of these sediments may contain minor quantities of organic matter and clay typically associated with marine lagoonal deposits.

Fossil Hunting

Lee County and nearby areas offer the fossil enthusiast some of the finest Miocene to Recent fossil collecting opportunities in the state. Vertebrate fossils may be found in abundance in the Hawthorn Group sediments of neighboring

counties. Pliocene and Pleistocene shell bed deposits in Lee and adjacent Charlotte Counties yield abundant fossil molluscs, and the beaches of Sanibel Island offer world-renowned Recent shell collecting.

Molluscan fossiliferous units of the Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson, and Pinecrest formations occur near or at the surface in Lee and neighboring counties. These Plio-Pleistocene shell and sand units commonly contain well-preserved Pliocene and Pleistocene molluscs, corals, and barnacles as well as freshwater molluscs. They are best observed and collected in excavations such as shell pits or along canals and stream banks. Brown (1988) describes a fossil mollusc site at Shell Creek in nearby Charlotte County (four miles west of I-75 on S.R. 17 to County Road 764, then 4.4 miles east to Shell Creek Park). The best collecting here is from a canoe launched at the park. Many of the more famous pits, from which invertebrates as well as fossil vertebrates have been taken, are located in Charlotte County, Lee County's northern neighbor. The fossiliferous strata extend under Lee County and eastward into Hendry County. The knowledgeable collector should routinely check all new excavations in the area for potential exposures. Shelly sediments are also exposed along the Caloosahatchee River, particularly the four-mile stretch just east of La Belle, in Hendry County. The high riverbanks here are best explored from a boat or canoe. Boat access is available at the Franklin Lock in Lee County, near the junction of S.R. 78 and S.R. 31, and at the public ramp on S.R. 78 just west of La Belle. Quarries and drainage ditches cut in the Pliocene Tamiami Formation may contain molluscs and echinoids, including the characteristic echinoid *Encope tamiamiensis*. Limestone portions of this formation are typically more lithified than younger units, and many of the fossils occur as molds or casts or are well-cemented in the rock matrix.

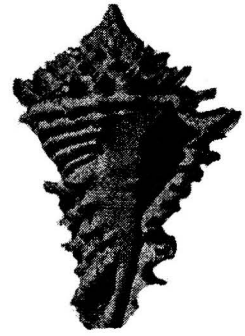


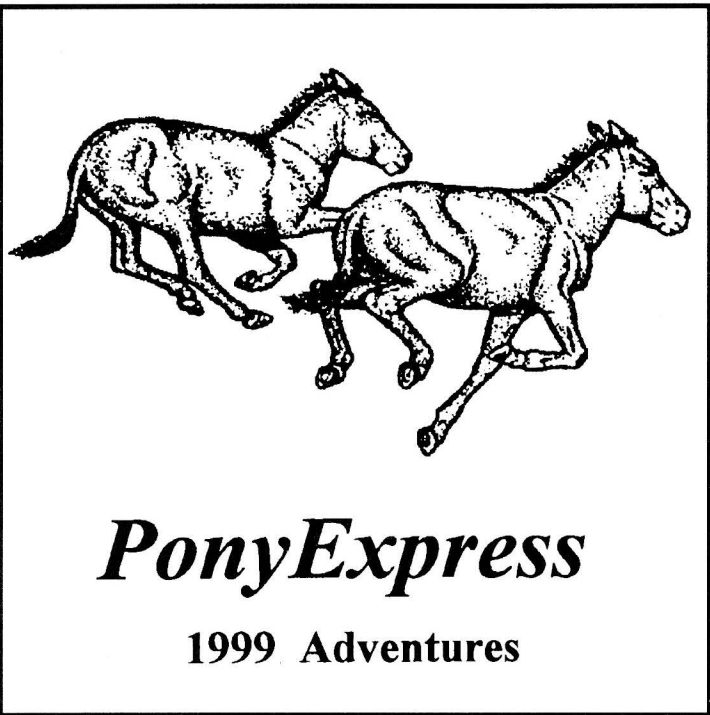
Figure 5. *Histriovasum horridum* from the Pleistocene of southwest Florida. (from DuBar, 1958).

A word of caution is in order. With southern Florida's burgeoning population, many potential fossil sites are becoming developed or otherwise off limits to collectors. Many private mines and quarries, once a prime source of fresh material for amateur collectors, are no longer willing to bear the liability in allowing the public into their pits. That leaves only those pits which allow organized groups such as fossil clubs in to collect, and public access areas such as streams and beaches. It is now more important than ever to conduct collecting activities in a responsible manner. Respect the private property rights of others and always seek permission before entering anyone's land. To ensure continued access to any site, avoid littering or destructive digging, and leave the site as you found it.

Hunting for vertebrate fossils entails searching the same kinds of areas as fossil invertebrates occur. Check any areas where excavation or dredging is in progress. Many collectors walk the sediment spoil piles created by the dredging of canals. Similar material is typically pumped shoreward as fill in construction and beach renourishment projects. The smaller vertebrate teeth and bones easily survive the dredging process, and diligent searching may yield good finds. Pleistocene vertebrate fossils may also occur in streambed deposits, having been washed out of the strata by down-cutting stream erosion or by flood stage scouring. The vertebrate deposits may be concentrated in holes or other natural impediments in the stream bed. A vertebrate fossil permit, which is required by law for serious collecting of all bones and teeth (other than shark's teeth) is available from the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville 32611, Website: <http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/vertpaleo/vpppermit.htm>.

References

- Brown, R., 1988, Florida's Fossils, Guide to location, identification, and enjoyment: Sarasota, the Pineapple Press, 208 p.
- DuBar, J. R., 1958, Stratigraphy and paleontology of the Late Neogene strata of the Caloosahatchee River area of southern Florida: Florida Geological Survey Bulletin 40, 267 p.
- Green, R. C., Campbell, K. M., and Scott, T. M., 1990, Core drilling project: Lee, Hendry and Collier Counties: Florida Geological Survey Open File Report 37, 44 p.
- Missimer, T. M., and Scott, T. M., 1993, Geologic map of Lee County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Open File map Series 61. Scale: 1:126,720.
- Portell, R., Oyen, C. and Rupert, F., 1993, Common Cenozoic Echinoids from Florida: Florida Geological Survey Poster.
- Scott, T. M., 1992, Coastal Plain stratigraphy: the dichotomy of biostratigraphy and lithostratigraphy—a philosophical approach to an old problem, in: Scott, T.M., and Allmon, W.D. (eds.), The Plio-Pleistocene stratigraphy and paleontology of southern Florida: Florida Geological Survey Special Publication 36, p.23.
- Scott, T. M., 1999, (in preparation) Geomorphic map of the State of Florida.
- Scott, T. M., 1999, (in preparation) Geologic map of the State of Florida.
- Scott, T. M., 1988, The lithostratigraphy of the Hawthorn Group (Miocene) of Florida: Florida Geological Survey Bulletin 59, 146 p.



2nd Annual Western Fossil Adventure to Nebraska

2nd Annual Summer Lab Session at FLMNH

The Pony Express is pleased to offer two remaining events in 1999. Due to overwhelming popularity, the Annual Thomas Farm Dig is sold out. The Annual Western Fossil Adventure and Summer Lab Session will allow participants the opportunity to dig fossils, learn about paleontology, and enjoy great camaraderie. The dig and prep-lab sessions are open on a first-come-first serve basis (until full) to anyone aged 16 or older. Minors, ages 16 and 17 must be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

2nd Annual Western Fossil Adventure (Limited to 12 participants): During this week-long field trip to Nebraska participants will collect Oligocene fossil mammals for the FLMNH from classic "badlands" beds and learn about field techniques in paleontology. This tour will include 8 nights lodging, transportation during the week, orientation packets, field supplies, and most meals. Participants will be responsible for transportation to and from Rapid City, South Dakota, some meals, and personal and incidental expenses. The participation fee for this dig is \$1,200.00 per person (double occupancy; with a \$600 single occupancy surcharge, pending on room availability; see registration form). The cost includes: motel rooms (8 nights, dbl. occupancy), van transportation during 8 day field trip, welcoming dinner reception in Rapid City, South Dakota, many of the meals, and a "Good-bye" dinner in Crawford, Nebraska. A tentative schedule of activities (subject to change) is as follows:

Sat., 6/19/99	Sun., 6/20	Mon., 6/21	Tues., 6/22	Weds., 6/23	Thurs., 6/24	Fri., 6/25	Sat., 6/26/99
Arrive Rapid City.	Museum of Geology Tour.	Toadstool State Park.	Collect Fossils.	Collect Fossils.	Collect Fossils.	Collect Fossils.	Collect Fossils (AM)
Welcome Dinner, 7 PM	Drive to Ft. Robinson, NE.	Collect Fossils and learn field paleontology		Afternoon free in Ft. Robinson.		Visit Hudson-Meng bison site.	Return to Rapid City (PM).
						Good-bye dinner.	

2nd Annual Summer Lab Session: Back by popular demand! Our summer lab session at the Florida Museum of Natural History. During this workshop participants will learn to process and identify fossils that have been collected at Thomas Farm the previous spring. Participants will learn screen washing techniques, sorting matrix for microfauna, preparing fossils out of plaster jackets, gluing, striping, labeling and identifying fossils. The session will consist of a welcome social (Thursday evening, August



12,) and Friday dinner, one and one-half days of fossil processing activities at the FLMNH. The participation fee for this workshop is \$150.00 per person (see registration form). The cost includes: Reception social on Thursday evening, doughnuts and coffee during orientation on Friday morning, dinner Friday evening, and excellent learning experiences about the preparation and identification of fossils from Thomas Farm. Participants will make their own motel arrangements and provide those meals that are not included in the fee.

Pony Express 1999 Adventures Registration Form

Name _____

Address _____ Zip _____

Phone(AM) _____ (PM) _____ email _____

Western Fossil Adventure, June 19, 1999 - June 26, 1999:

Please reserve ____ spaces @ \$1,200 per person, dbl. occupancy for a total of \$ _____

(Double occupancy rate, please indicate roommate _____)

Single occupancy surcharge of \$600 (subject to availability) \$ _____

Summer Lab Session, August 12, 1999 - August 14, 1999:

Reserve ____ spaces @ \$150 per person for a total of: \$ _____

TOTAL REGISTRATION FEES \$ _____; TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____
(50% required to confirm your place(s); you will be billed for the remainder 60 days prior to the event. Please make checks payable to **UF Foundation** and send with a copy of this completed form to: *Pony Express*, Florida Museum of Natural History, Powell Hall, P.O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32611-2710.

Cancellations 60 days or more in advance of trip will receive a full refund of all payments made. Cancellations less than 60 days prior to trip will receive a 50% refund, unless a replacement from the waiting list attends in your place. No refunds for no-shows.

For further information, contact Erika Simons at (352) 486-2000 ext. 255. or email: esimons@flmnh.ufl.edu

This form may be photocopied.





FLORIDA PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Mail completed form to: Erica Dew, Membership Chairperson
P.O. Box 8039
Palatka, FL 32178

New _____ Renewal _____ Member Number (From label) _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip Code _____ Telephone _____
E-mail Address _____

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. INDIVIDUAL ACTIVE (\$15.00) _____ | 2. SUBSCRIBER (\$15.00) _____ |
| 3. INSTITUTIONAL (\$15.00) _____ | 4. GIFT (Mark Type) _____ |
| 5. FAMILY (3 or more. \$25.00) _____ | 6. COUPLES (\$20.00) _____ |
| 7. SUSTAINING (\$50.00) _____ | 8. ASSOCIATE (Under 18
\$5.00) _____ |

FAMILY AND COUPLES PLEASE LIST NAMES OF ALL APPLICANTS IF NEW. PLEASE COMPLETE PERSONAL FACT SHEET BELOW IF NEW OR CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED SINCE PREVIOUS YEAR.

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:

<u>VERTEBRATE</u>	<u>INVERTEBRATE</u>	<u>BOTANY</u>	<u>MICRO</u>
PLEISTOCENE _____	_____	_____	_____
PLIOCENE _____	_____	_____	_____
MIOCENE _____	_____	_____	_____
OLIGOCENE _____	_____	_____	_____
EOCENE _____	_____	_____	_____
EARLIER _____	_____	_____	_____

4. LIST ANY PREFERRED TYPES (Horses, Sloths, Echinoids 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, PREPARATION, 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!

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 cooperation 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 IX

- 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.

ANNUAL DUES for the FPS are \$5.00 for Associate Membership (persons under age 18) and \$15.00 for Full Membership (persons over age 18) and Institutional Subscriptions. Couples may join for \$20.00, and Family memberships (3 or more persons) are available for \$25.00. A Sustaining membership is also available for \$50. Persons interested in FPS membership need only send their names, addresses, and appropriate dues to the Secretary, Florida Paleontological Society, Inc., at the address inside the front cover. Please make checks payable to the FPS. Members receive a membership card, the FPS newsletter, the Papers in Florida Paleontology, and other random publications entitled to members.

NEWSLETTER POLICY: All worthy slews 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.