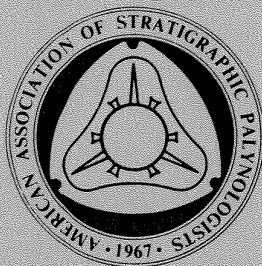


VOLUME 18, NUMBER 4

News	1
Presidential Address, 18th Annual AASP Meeting, El Paso Vaughn Bryant, Jr.	2
Book Review Merrell A. Miller, Leonard E. Eames, Evan J. Kidson	4
<u>TECHNICAL SECTION</u>	
Comment to: Lentin, <i>Canningia turrita</i> Brideaux, 1977, as the lining of a peridinioid calcareous dinoflagellate Stefan Hultberg	6

**AASP NEWSLETTER
SOHIO PETROLEUM CO.
LINCOLN CENTRE 1, 5400 LBJ FREEWAY
DALLAS, TX 75240**

**BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
GRAPEVINE, TX 76051
PERMIT NO. 94**



Membership Application Form

Please type or clearly print all information. The AASP Directory file is limited to 5 lines @ 29 characters.

Date: _____

Name: _____
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Nature of work (graduate student, exploration stratigrapher, etc.):

Send to: Dr. Kenneth M. Piel
Union Oil Co., Research Center
P. O. Box 76
Brea, CA 92621

Please send \$20.00 (US)
with your application.

Date: _____

Listed Name: _____

Name change: _____
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Address change: _____

Telephone change: _____

Send to: Dr. Kenneth M. Piel
Union Oil Co., Research Center
P. O. Box 76
Brea, CA 92621



AASP NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 4 OCTOBER, 1985

R. L. RAVN, EDITOR ISSN 0732-6041

NEWSLETTER'S NEW HOME

As promised in the preceding issue, the AASP Newsletter has indeed moved. Your editor's new address appears on the cover; my phone is (214) 960-4329.

Every move generates its share of chaos; this one generated about five times its share. Certain correspondence I received before leaving San Francisco vanished on its way to Dallas. The lack of a forwarding address also has probably resulted in some correspondence not being received. If you sent me something that has not been acknowledged and does not appear in this issue, please let me know. It may be necessary to resubmit it. The next Newsletter issue will be assembled in January, and I will get into it everything I receive in the interim. I regret the inconvenience to members who sent items, and apologize for the delays and difficulties.

I'd also like to thank Ken Piel, who functioned admirably as my mailbox during this interim.

EL PASO, ADIOS!

A big YA-HOO! (I can say that now, I'm in Texas) for Bill Cornell and the rest of the organizing committee for the El Paso AASP Annual Meeting. I had me a powerful good time, and by all accounts, so did 114 other registrants.

President-elect Ray Christopher succeeded outgoing President Vaughn Bryant, and Vaughn ended his tenure with a Presidential Address to the Annual Business Luncheon that presents food for thought for all AASP members. The text of that address appears later in this Newsletter issue. Ken Piel continues for another year as AASP Secretary-Treasurer, and Doug Nichols remains as Managing Editor. Bill Cornell and Barbara Whitney joined the Board of Directors as Directors-at-Large, succeeding Lucy Edwards and Virgil Wiggins, who stepped down after two years on the Board. AASP's new President-Elect is Don Benson, who waits in the wings until next year's meeting in New York, when he will succeed Ray Christopher.

The meeting opened with a special symposium on pollen ultrastructure, chaired by Tom Taylor, and also contained an afternoon session devoted to the L. R. Wilson Student Paper competition, plus four



Amy Sullivan, recipient of the L. R. Wilson Student Paper Award, with Secretary-Treasurer Ken Piel and President Emeritus Vaughn Bryant.

technical sessions devoted to presentations of general interest. I'd like especially to thank participants in the poster session at the El Paso meeting, for contributing to what I felt was the best set of poster displays we've had at any meeting I've attended. During the two days the posters were up for viewing, the room was clogged at every available break with people viewing and discussing the displays.

The winner of the L. R. Wilson Student Paper competition, which Dr. Wilson himself attended, was Amy Sullivan of the Department of Geology, University of Iowa, whose presentation was titled "Middle and late Wisconsinan floras of Western Illinois and North-Central Iowa." Amy (see above) received a plaque and a cash stipend. Congratulations to Amy and to all the other participants in the Student Paper Competition, all of whom deserve applause for well-prepared, well-presented and well-received talks.

AASP Newsletter is published quarterly by American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists, Inc.

Other highlights of the meeting were the Western hoedown and the Saturday Field Trips to the El Paso area and the Sierra de Juarez, across the river in Mexico, the latter of which I attended. My thanks and congratulations to all involved in organizing this most enjoyable and successful meeting: Bill Cornell, the local chairman; J. Richard Jones, the program chairman; Charles Felix, who handled registration; David LeMone, who, along with Bill, organized the field trips; Graham Williams, chairman of the Awards Committee handling the L. R. Wilson Award, and the judges, Lew Stover, Sarah Damassa, John Shane and Reed Wicander. Thanks too, to the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Texas at El Paso, for logistical support without which the meeting could not have run so smoothly.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

If we as a society do not heed the warning signs, then one of the popular fairy tales of the next century may be about a group of dedicated scientists who, like the knights of Camelot, flourished for one brief moment in history. Perhaps the fairy tale will go something like this:

Once upon a time in the twentieth century, the people of many lands needed energy sources such as oil, gas and coal. Others became curious about how the environment and vegetation had changed in the past. And still others searched for answers about the origins of agriculture and about the diets of ancient cultures. Frantically, the kings and chiefs of many lands searched for ways to answer and solve these many problems.

Soon, an answer was at hand! Money and honors were given to wise men and women who found that tiny, microscopic, organic-walled, fossil organisms held the key to the problems that plagued the kings and chiefs of the land. These wise men and women called themselves palynologists and soon they were in great demand. All the kings and chiefs wanted their own palynologists. The discipline grew and grew until one day some of them formed their own special society called AASP.

The palynologists loved their new society and at first worked hard to help their society grow. Prophets went forth to encourage others to join and their numbers increased. Reports were written and published in their own journal and contribution series. More money was needed so a new AASP Foundation was created to find new funds. Meetings were held each year so that all the magic palynologists could visit with each other and tell of all the new discoveries they were finding. Those were good times and all were pleased with themselves and boasted how important they were.

Towards the end of the century, times changed. Difficult times fell upon many of the chiefs and kings. Revenues and profits dropped, other energy sources were discovered, student enrollments fell and universities began to look for ways to save money. Unfortunately, the AASP and their palynologists became apathetic and did not heed the warnings.

Slowly at first, then more rapidly, the older palynologists began to retire and as they did their positions were filled by people in other disciplines. Other palynologists nearing retirement noticed that their numbers were decreasing, but they were not concerned. After all, in a few years they also would retire and few cared what happened to the discipline once they quit their jobs.

By the 1980's the younger palynologists voiced their alarm and tried to get AASP to look seriously at the growing extinction of their discipline. Each year AASP voiced their fears at their annual meeting and resolved to do something about the extinction problem. However, after the meeting each member forgot about his or her common resolve, worried only about his or her specific job, and hoped for an early retirement before their discipline became totally extinct.

As their numbers dwindled, AASP fell upon hard times. Dues went up to keep the society solvent as the membership decreased. The AASP Foundation went broke and dissolved. Soon, even AASP dissolved and its membership dispersed to other societies.

Near the end of the century there were no longer any palynologists. The younger palynologists changed their research and emphasis to save their jobs. The kings and chiefs no longer hired anyone who was a palynologist so universities no longer needed teachers in that discipline.

In the final days of the great palynology extinction there were a few in AASP and elsewhere who frantically voiced their alarm to industry, universities and to the media. But it was too late. By then the numbers of palynologists were too few and by then the kings and chiefs could no longer find a need to keep, train, or hire palynologists.

The last palynologist put away his microscope, sent his reference slides and books to the museum and changed the name on his door and business card from palynologist to geophysicist in the spring of 1999. So passed an interesting phase in our history. The discipline that had helped solve the early energy crisis, the profession that helped answer the mysteries of subsurface stratigraphy, the science that helped answer the paleoenvironmental sequences of the world, and told mankind about the diets of his ancient ancestors, was gone.

And so, in the year 2025 children will read about the great extinctions of the past. The great die-off of marine organisms of the Permian, the demise of the dinosaurs in the Cretaceous, and the extinction of a curious group of scientists called palynologists who like ostriches stuck their heads in the sand at the first sign of problems and thus disappeared without a struggle. Oh, some people will still be interested in palynology in the twenty-first century. By then framed covers of the journal *Palynology* will become a status symbol and will adorn the living room walls of the rich. AASP lapel pins and key chains will sell for hundreds of dollars in antique shops and even SEM prints of palynomorphs will do a brisk business at flea market stalls.

So what shall it be? Shall we take a stand and work to save our profession, or shall we begin planning for our own extinction? The choice is ours!!!

Vaughn Bryant.

AASP NEWS

Several items of interest to all members were presented at the two Board of Directors meetings in El Paso. In light of Vaughn's Presidential Address, the report of the Chair-in-Palynology Committee chairman, Harry Leffingwell is of special significance. It is brief, and worth quoting in its entirety:

"Because of the poor prospects for petroleum industry fund raising of the magnitude necessary to fund an

academic chair, the Committee decided at the Mid-Year meeting in New York City (April 18-19, 1985) to postpone further deliberations for one year, and re-assess the prospects at that time. Accordingly, there is nothing to report regarding this Committee at this meeting."

AASP experienced a small increase in membership during the past year. The Annual Membership Report, compiled by Secretary-Treasurer Ken Piel, shows a total as of October 1, 1985 of 1028 members (898 individual and 130 institutional). Of the individual members, however, 111 were listed as delinquent for 1985 dues, which Ken termed a "disturbingly high number." In this regard, please note that the current Newsletter in your hands contains attached at the back the famous and ever-popular Annual Dues Notice. Ken will be happy to entertain its return to him at your earliest convenience.

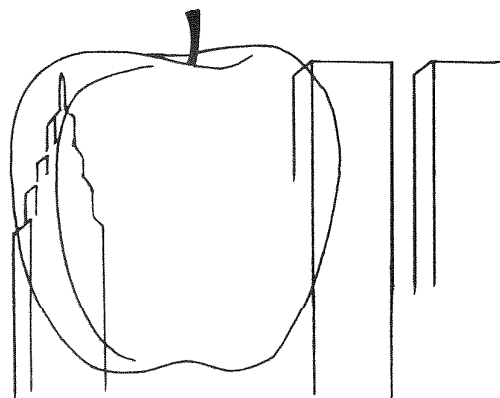
Ken's Annual Treasurer's Report shows the organization to be in sound financial condition, with a net worth as of October 1 of \$46,630.33. Although this net figure does fluctuate considerably as various projects and bills and receipts come and go, it does reflect an increase of somewhat more than 10% over the total net assets reported one year ago. AASP Foundation, as reported by Foundation Treasurer Bob Clarke, also shows a healthy balance of \$33,080.78, plus another \$1,900 due from persons who have ordered publications. The Rick Pierce Memorial Fund, administered by the Foundation, has a current balance of \$300. Anyone interested in contributing to the Rick Pierce Fund, should contact Bob Clarke. The disposition of the proceeds from the Pierce Fund remain to be determined, and will be a matter for future discussion by the Board of Directors.

To prove that committees can do their jobs to completion, John Clendening presented to the Board the final report of the By-laws Committee. The proposed revisions in AASP by-laws were approved, with a 54% return of ballots from 839 "members in good standing." Although the receipt of ballots from more than half the members was gratifying, a second look at the results might reveal some apathy, as stamped, self-addressed envelopes for ballot return were provided to most of the membership. Serving with John on the By-laws Committee were Bill Cornell and Don Benson. With this Final Report, the By-laws Committee is disbanded, with thanks for a thankless job well-done.

AASP STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Again this year, AASP plans to award two \$250 student scholarships to support studies in palynology. Although the awards ordinarily have gone to graduate students, advanced undergraduates also are welcome to apply. Selection of awardees will be based on the qualifications of the student, the originality and imagination evident in the proposed project, and the likelihood of significant scientific contribution to the field of palynology. An application form is attached to this issue of the Newsletter. Professors, please call these scholarships to the attention of your students.

Graham Williams, Chairman, Awards Committee.



1986 ANNUAL AASP MEETING

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of AASP will be held October 29-November 1 at the Milford Plaza Hotel at 270 W. 45th Street, New York City. The meeting is being held in conjunction with C.I.M.P., and tentative plans are to have special symposia on Triassic palynology and on Neogene dinoflagellate cyst biostratigraphy, along with a field trip and other goodies. Further details will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter, as will an abstract form. Inquiries may be directed to:

Daniel Habib, Department of Geology, Queens College, Flushing, NY.

Persons interested in the Neogene dinoflagellate cyst symposium should contact:

John Wrenn, Amoco Production Co., Research Center, P.O. Box 3385, Tulsa, OK 74102.

MARINE PALYNOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

A symposium on marine palynology will be held as part of the Second International Conference on Paleooceanography to be held at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts, from September 6-12, 1986. The symposium, tentatively scheduled for Saturday, September 6, is the first of its kind, marking a "coming of age" of palynology as a tool for paleooceanography. It is anticipated that papers will fall into two main categories: Recent-Quaternary studies showing the potential use of palynology for paleooceanography, and pre-Quaternary examples where palynology offers paleooceanographic information.

Those wishing to participate in the symposium should contact Barrie Dale, Institutt for Geologi, Universitetet i Oslo, P.O. Box 1047, Blindern, N-0316, Oslo 3, Norway. Suggested titles for papers offered for presentation should reach Barrie not later than February 1, 1986. A first circular with provisional program will be sent in February or March to those who have expressed interest.

CORRECTION

In the Memorial to Dan Beju, published in the Newsletter, v. 18, no. 3, it was stated erroneously that Dan joined the Amoco Research Center in 1971. Dan actually joined Amoco in 1974. We regret the error.

BOOK REVIEW

Palynostratigraphy of North-East Libya, edited by Bindra Thusu and Bernard Owens, *Journal of Micropalaeontology*, March 1985, vol. 4, pt. 1, viii + 182 pp., 9 figures (two of which are color foldout cross sections), 68 plates. Available at a cost of 15.00 or free to members by subscription to the British Micropalaeontological Society at a rate of 10.00 per annum. Inquiries regarding purchase or membership application should be directed to Dr. J. Whittaker, Department of Palaeontology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, U.K.

The Palynostratigraphy of North-East Libya is the product of a combined effort of the Arabian Gulf Oil Company, Commission Internationale de Microflore du Paléozoïque (CIMP), and Garyounis University, Benghazi, Libya. The purposes of this volume, as defined by the editors in the Introduction, are to provide photographic documentation of the palynomorph succession for immediate exploration application and establish a framework for forthcoming detailed reports on northeastern Libyan stratigraphic palynology to be presented at the 1986 symposium on Libyan Petroleum Geology to be held in Benghazi. In our opinion, these goals were achieved.

This well-organized volume begins with a brief discussion of the stratigraphy and structural setting that introduces the reader to the geology of northeastern Libya. This is followed by nine articles on Late Ordovician through Cretaceous palynomorph assemblages organized in ascending stratigraphic order. These are dependent, to a degree, on the introductory article. Subcrop and structure contour maps, as well as two-color foldout structural cross sections, contribute to the explanation of the stratigraphy and tectonics and are in accord with the emphasis on visual displays which is thematic for this volume. The lithologic succession, stratigraphic thickness, and comments about facies and depositional settings are discussed at the systemic level. No lithostratigraphic nomenclature for northeastern Libya is discussed in this article. If it has been established, it would have made a useful addition.

The individual palynology articles briefly discuss and profusely illustrate assemblages from late Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian (Emsian-Famennian), Early Carboniferous (early Visean-Serpukhovian), Late Carboniferous Early Permian (Ghzelian-Artinskian), Middle Triassic (Anisian-Ladinian), Middle-Late Jurassic (late Bathonian-Tithonian), Early Cretaceous (Neocomian-Cenomanian), and Early-Late Cretaceous (Aptian-Cenomanian) strata. Strata younger than Cenomanian are not considered and the absence of any particular stages implies their absence in northeast Libya.

The text of each palynological article is generally less than three pages and discusses the palynomorph assemblages and criteria used to date the strata examined. Although the basic format of these articles is similar, they vary in the amount of detail presented. Inconsistencies in the manner of documentation of wells studied and the type of samples examined -- cores vs. cuttings -- cause confusion. Several articles contain this information in the text, others in plate explanations; and for some, the reader must refer to the location map where the wells are coded as to cuttings or core samples. A consistent approach to the documentation of this data would have permitted

easier evaluation of caving and allow a rapid appraisal of the data quality. In several instances, wells mentioned in the text were not plotted on the maps; and conversely, some plotted wells were never discussed. This is a particularly acute problem for the C1-2 well which was not located on any map and was the source of many illustrated Mesozoic palynomorphs.

Aside from the inconsistency in well and sample documentation mentioned above, criticisms are few. Among these, the incorrect new combinations proposed in the plate explanations of several articles require mention. Comments about the uniformity of palynomorph recovery through the stratigraphic intervals considered would have made a useful addition to this volume. This shortcoming presumably will be corrected in the proceedings of the 1986 Benghazi meeting.

The strength of this volume, unquestionably, is the 68 plates illustrating the various palynomorph assemblages. Although the plates vary somewhat, they are of unusually high quality. For example, F. Paris' SEM micrographs of chitinozoans are a real treat. All micrographs in this volume are sufficiently clear to independently appraise the identifications of the illustrated specimens. We were skeptical about the correctness of some identifications; however, the number is small and this initial work was intended to be illustrative, not taxonomic. The utility of the plates is considerably enhanced by the comprehensive index of illustrated acritarchs, chitinozoans, dinoflagellate cysts, and miospores and megaspores. Angiosperm pollen taxa were included with the miospores and megaspores for this index.

In short, the Palynostratigraphy of North-East Libya is a photographic atlas of the palynomorph succession in northeastern Libya that is an excellent value. This volume is useful to all stratigraphic palynologists working on North Africa and a sound basis for all future palynological studies in northeastern Libya and adjacent areas.

Merrell A. Miller, Leonard E. Eames, Evan J. Kidson;
Amoco Production Company, Research Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

NEW INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

- Geoffrey S. Bayliss, GeoChem Laboratories, Inc., 1143-C Brittmore Road, Houston, TX 77043.
Dale C. Beeson, Core Laboratories Int'l. Ltd, 24-A, Lim Teck Boo Road, Singapore 1953.
Charles P. Daghljan, Dartmouth EM Facility, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03756.
Murray J. Dudgeon, P. O. Box 262, Indooroopilly, Brisbane 4068, Australia.
Faith L. Duncan, 720 38th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121.
S. M. Habibur-Rahman, Assistant Director, Geological Survey of Bangladesh, Pioneer Road, Segunbagicha, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
John G. Jones, Anthropology Department, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.
Murray J. Jones, C.S.R. Oil & Gas Division, G.P.O. Box 880, 10 Eagle Street, Brisbane 4001, Australia.
Curtis R. Klug, Geology Department, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.
Olajide Lawal, Geology Department, University of Ilorin, PMB 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria.
Barbara Mohr, Institut für Paläontologie, Schwendenerstrasse 8, 1 Berlin 33, West Germany.
Linda J. Scott, Palynological Analysts, 386 Gladiola St., Golden, CO 80401.
Glenn A. Smith, Geology Department, University of California at Davis, Davis, CA 95616.

Richard V. Tyson, Geological Sciences Department, University College London, Gower Street, London, England WC1E 6BT.

Rollin G. Ehlenfeldt, P.O. Box 3225, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

Hermanus B. Eland, 16730 Hedgecroft, Suite 306, Houston, TX 77060.

Kevin W. Green, 16631 Sims Street, Apartment D, Huntington Beach, CA 92649.

Ashok K. Jain, Palynology Laboratory, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Raikabagh Palace, Jodhpur, India.

Hans-Werner Kuegel, Institut für Paläontologie, D-8520 Erlangen, Lowenichstrasse 27, Germany.

Michael W. Pendleton, 102 Timberlake, Bryan, TX 77801.

Keith Richards, Robertson Research International, Ty'n-y-Coed, Llanhros, Llandudno, North Wales, LL30 1AS, U.K.

NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Elf Aquitaine, Service de Palynologie, Boussens, 31360 Saint-Martory, France.

Petronas, P.O. Box 12444, 23 Floor Menara Dayabumi, Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Türkiye Petrolleri A. O., Mudafaa Cad 22, Bakanlikar, Ankara, Turkey.

TEXAS A&M RESUME BOOK

Texas A&M University's Geology Department has compiled a Geology Graduate Student Resume Book for 1985-1986 for the benefit of potential employers. The book contains 58 one-page resumes of students at both the Master's and Ph.D. levels, along with their specialties and employment interests. In addition, the Resume Book also contains brief descriptions of the Geology Department at Texas A&M and its faculty. The book is free. Interested persons should contact:

Vincent S. Cronin, Department of Geology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

In response to the note in the preceding issue of the Newsletter about the longest-known generic name for a palynomorph (John Williams of BP had a 29-letter monster), Vasu Nambudiri of the University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, has done it one better. He and P. L. Binda, after what must have been an arduous ordeal of searching through reprints, have found a name 30 letters long: *Punctaparasyntetrademicolpites*. It exceeds Williams' nominee, which is: *Noeggerathiopsisdoxonotrilletes*. My own search revealed a couple of 28-letter names, as well. For those workers contemplating future taxonomic publications, please try to restrain the urge to set new records in this category.

Bob Ravn

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Ken Piel would like to remind all members that a new edition of the AASP Directory will appear early in 1986. If you have moved since the last edition came out, please notify Ken before February 1.

28TH INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The 28th International Geological Congress will be held in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., in July, 1989. The last Congress was held in Moscow in 1984. This is the premier Congress in the world for the exchange of the latest information in the geological sciences. At least 5,000 people from most countries in the world are expected to attend.

The scientific program will consist of symposia and regular sessions covering the latest developments in the basic and applied earth sciences. Interdisciplinary symposia will be featured because so many problems in earth science today require a battery of disciplines for their successful solution. Topics will be discussed both from a global viewpoint and by the use of case histories. Poster symposia will be an innovation.

Organizers of the Congress are soliciting help in suggesting symposium topics, both for oral and poster presentation. Topics should be of broad interest to a variety of geologists. Due to the limited time available, not all symposium topics suggested can be presented, but space will be found in the program for as many excellent suggestions as can be accommodated.

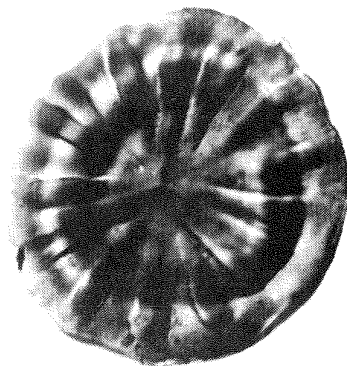
In addition to the regular scientific sessions and symposia, the Organizational Committee of the Congress is planning to hold pre- and post-meeting Workshops and Short Courses to consider research topics of interest. Anyone interested in suggesting a topic or further information should write to:

Dr. Robin Brett, Vice-President for Scientific Programs, Bureau of the 28th International Geological Congress, P.O. Box 1001, Herndon, VA 22070 U.S.A.

SAMPLE SLIDES AVAILABLE

A wide range of British palynological rock samples or slides (from Ordovician to Cretaceous) are available for sale. For further information please contact:

A. H. Zahiri, Paleontological Petroleum Services, Unit 11A, Mid-Cheshire Business Centre, Winnington, Northwich, Cheshire, England.



Emphanisporites annulatus McGregor 1960; approximately 750X; Emsian, subsurface southwestern Georgia, U.S.A.

AASP NEWSLETTER TECHNICAL SECTION

COMMENT TO: LENTIN, *CANNINGIA TURRITA*
BRIDEAUX, 1977, AS THE LINING OF A
PERIDINIOID CALCAREOUS DINOFLAGELLATE.

Stefan Hultberg, BP Research Centre, Sunbury-on-Thames,
Middlesex, England

In a recent short contribution, concerning the organic linings of certain calcareous dinoflagellates, Judith Lentin referred to my manuscript (Hultberg, S. U., in press. *Lineasphaera* - a calciodinellacean dinoflagellate with an organic wall) about a new calcareous dinoflagellate with an inner organic wall. Originally, in that manuscript, I described this new dinoflagellate as a new genus, *Lineasphaera*.

However, after receiving the comments from Judith Lentin, I realised the problems of synonymy and altered the manuscript to describe a new species of *Pithonella*: *P. organica*, and documented the morphology of this species. The manuscript will appear in *Grana* this year (1985).

Therefore, the comment by Lentin on my manuscript was correct before it went to press, but is now out of date.

Reference cited

LENTIN, J. K. 1985. "*Canningia*" *turrita* Brideaux, 1977, as the lining of a peridinioid calcareous dinoflagellate. AASP Newsletter, V. 18, no. 3: 8.

Title of proposed investigation:

Project supervisor:

Summary of the investigation (250 words or less, on an attached sheet); include objectives, why you selected this problem and its significance, and how you plan to approach and carry out the investigation.

I agree that the recommendation I am requesting from my faculty supervisor will be held in confidence by officials of my institution, and I hereby waive any rights I may have to examine it.

yes _____ no _____

Date:

Applicant's signature:

PART B

Endorsement by Faculty Supervisor

1. Ranking of applicant versus other students you have known who are pursuing the same degree:

lower 50% _____ upper 50% _____ upper 25% _____ upper 10% _____ upper 5% _____

2. Did idea for project originate from student? yes _____ no _____

3. Can you verify the student's statements as to other awards, honors, or financial aid received or applied for? yes _____ no _____

Comment:

4. Please provide a brief summary (100 words or less, on an attached sheet) or your assessment of the applicant's project and his or her potential to attain the objectives. Among other traits, please comment on the student's native intellectual ability, ability to express him(her)self, perserverence, imagination and probable creativity, and value of the project.

Faculty supervisor's name:

Signature:

Date:

Position:

Institution:

Address:

Please return parts A and B to: Graham L. Williams, Atlantic Geoscience Centre, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, P.O. Box 1006, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, B2Y 4A2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STRATIGRAPHIC PALYNOLOGISTS
STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP

The American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists is pleased to announce its program of Student Scholarships to support studies in palynology. Currently two such scholarships for \$250 (U.S.) each may be awarded annually. Ordinarily the scholarships will be awarded to graduate students, but advanced undergraduate students may also apply.

Basis of Awards - The qualifications of the student, the originality and imagination evident in the proposed project, and the likelihood of significant contribution to the science of palynology are factors that will be weighed in selection of award winners.

To Apply - Part A of this form is to be filled out by the student and part B by the student's faculty supervisor. The faculty supervisor will send both forms together to the address given at the end of part B. Scholarship applications must be received no later than March 1, and awards will be announced by May 30.

PART A Application for A.A.S.P. Student Scholarship

Student's name:

Address:

Universities or other institutions attended (earliest listed first). Include institution you will be attending during tenure of the scholarship, degree you will be seeking, and anticipated completion date:

Institution	Degree	Beginning date	Completion date
-------------	--------	----------------	-----------------

What is your background in palynology?

Professional experience:

Previous awards or honors:

Summary of institutional or other support for your project (specify whether granted or applied for):



ANNUAL DUES NOTICE

DUES ARE PAYABLE ON, OR BEFORE, 1 JANUARY OF EACH YEAR

RETURN THIS NOTICE WITH YOUR DUES

Individual dues are \$20.00(U.S.)

Institutional dues are \$30.00(U.S.)

ALL DUES MAY BE PAID UP TO 3 YEARS IN ADVANCE

Name _____

Address _____

Individual dues at \$20 per year \$ _____

Voluntary donation to AASP Student Scholarship Fund \$ _____

Total enclosed \$ _____

Send to: DR. KENNETH M. PIEL, AASP SECY.-TREAS.

UNION OIL CO., RESEARCH CENTER

P.O. BOX 76

BREA, CA 92621

Your canceled check is your receipt. If a written receipt is needed, please so advise the Secty. Treas. when you submit your dues.

Please pay your dues promptly. Our By-Laws state that dues are payable on or before 1 January of each year.

Overseas members (Individuals or Institutions) of AASP who would like to receive their Newsletters and journal by Air Mail should include the extra amount of funds indicated below. For the regular rate overseas members will continue to receive their mail via sea mail.

AIR MAIL EXTRA POSTAGE SURCHARGE

1. Europe and South America **\$9.00 (U.S.)**

2. Africa, Asia, Australia **\$12.00 (U.S.)**