

January, 1996

Volume 29, Number 1

Greetings from the President	1
AASP Board Meeting, Ottawa, October 10th, 1995	2
Candidates for Board of Directors	3
AASP Student Scholarships available	5
New Editorial Board in place	6
Vote yes on affiliation	6
No AASP business luncheon at 9IPC	7
Worldwide E-mail Directory of Palynologists	7
Annual meeting small, but a great success	7
Golf tournament a Canadian success!	10
AASP Annual Meeting field trip to Eardley, Quebec	10
Don't miss the boat!! 9th IPC Meeting is less than six months away!	11
Letters to the Editor	12
Carboniferous samples available	12
Members in the news	13
James E. Canright, honored	13
William A. S. Sarjeant, honored	13
Jurassic stratigraphy news	13
Thesis abstract	14
Book reviews	14
Book announcements	15
Polystyrene microspheres in quantitative palynology	15
Upcoming events	16
Computers in palynology	16
Editorial	17
Appendix: Updates to AASP Members e-mail directory	17
AASP Student Scholarship application form	18
Symposium and Workshop on Neogene and Quaternary Dinoflagellates	20



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AASP MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND DUES NOTICE

Dues may be paid up to three years in advance. Overseas AASP Members (Individual or Institutional) who would like to receive their AASP Newsletter and Palynology by air mail, rather than book rate surface mail, need to include the applicable postage surcharge (noted below). Credit card users must pay a \$1.00 U.S. surcharge per transaction.

Dues		Enclosed
Individual dues:	\$30.00 U.S. per year	\$ _____
Institutional dues:	\$40.00 U.S. per year	\$ _____
Air mail surcharge (increased for 1995 and beyond)		
Europe & South America:	\$12.00 U.S. per year	\$ _____
Africa, Asia & Australia:	\$15.00 U.S. per year	\$ _____
Credit card surcharge (\$1.00 per transaction)		\$ _____
Contribution to the AASP Student Scholarship fund		\$ _____
TOTAL ENCLOSED (IN U.S. FUNDS)		\$ _____

Credit card payments (ALL information must be completed)

Mastercard ☐ Visa ☐

Credit card number: _____

Signature: _____ Card expiration date: _____

Send dues, surcharges (if applicable) and Student Scholarship contributions, with this form, to:

Dr. David T. Pocknall, AASP Secretary-Treasurer
Amoco Production Company
P.O. Box 3092
Houston, Texas 77253 U.S.A.

Be sure your name is on your check or international money order. Your cancelled check is your receipt. If you need a written receipt, advise the Secretary-Treasurer when you pay your dues. **All drafts must be payable through a U.S. based bank.**

Name: _____

Address: _____

City & State: _____

Country: _____ Zip or Postal Code: _____

Membership Application and Change of Address

New member: ☐ Change of Address: ☐

Please type or clearly print information. Date: _____

Name (First, Middle, Last): _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

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

Send along with your remittance to Dr David T. Pocknall at the above address.





A.A.S.P. NEWSLETTER

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Martin J. Head, Editor

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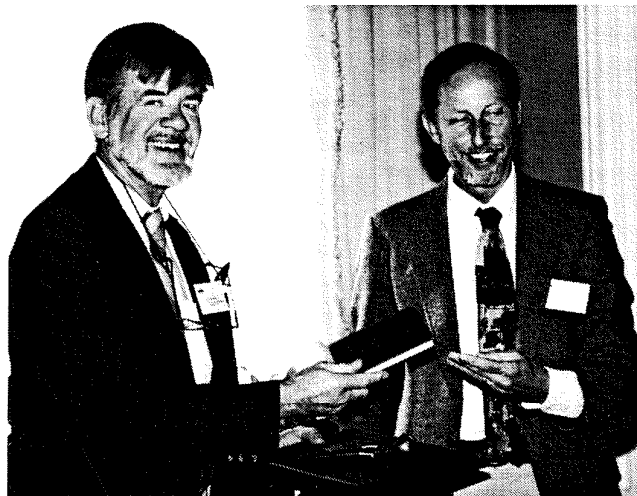
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(the address is case sensitive)

THE AASP NEWSLETTER is published four times annually. Members are ENCOURAGED to submit articles, "letters to the Editor," technical notes, meeting reports, information about "members in the news," and information about job openings in the industry. Every effort will be made to publish all information received from our membership.

The deadline for the next NEWSLETTER, the second of 1996, is **March 15**. All information should be sent on computer disk (MS Word for the Mac is best, but anything will do) or by e-mail, if possible, or if not—send hard copy. Always include a duplicate typescript of all electronic copy sent so I can check formatting, diacriticals, etc. If possible, please illustrate your contribution with art, line drawings, eye-catching logos, black & white photos, color photos, etc. We look forward to contributions from our membership.



Jan Jansonius is installed as President of AASP at the Annual Meeting in Ottawa where he receives the gavel and copy of Robert's Rules of Order by outgoing President Reed Wicander (photo: MJH)

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT

I HOPE all members enjoyed the end of 1995 in congenial company, with appreciation for the good in this world. Here in the north we went down on the seasonal teeter-totter, but soon the days will start to lengthen. In the Southern hemisphere, however, the longest day is just past, and the summer will soon end. This world is a swinging affair, dancing to the music of the spheres, and all our activities are influenced by cycles and recycling. I wish all of you a pleasant and profitable way through the obstacles that are sure to pop up in 1996.

It is scant two months since we met in Ottawa, and not much of significance has happened. However, there is a feeling of calm before the storm. All too soon for some (and not soon enough for others), we will be caught up in the rush of activities that are planned for the IX IPC. I encourage our members to attend this international meeting of minds and persons: this is a chance to talk to researchers that you knew from publications, but never from close enough to get to know their voices and sense of humor (and if they have none, that's even more amusing). Before everything else, please register in the next four weeks: the organizers need to know, as early as possible, how many people will be there, and what they will want to do. We have seen in Calgary, but even more so in the more remote Brisbane, and surprisingly yet more so in central Aix-en-Provence, how things can get out of whack if many more people show up than were anticipated. Last minute solutions or adjustments are often not possible. Also, early registrations are consid-

erably cheaper than late ones. You can even pay by credit card (which gives you a good exchange rate). And finally, even if it would be possible to save a little by finding a cheaper hotel in Houston (although after taxi fares etc. the savings would be of little consequence), it is important to realize how these things work: the Marriott Hotel will provide meeting rooms, preview rooms, poster space, etc. for no or little cost, provided a sufficient number of Conference members stay at the hotel and pay the agreed room charge. Thus, it is of crucial importance to the health of the conference budget that the participants indeed do participate, and pay their share of the overhead (it is built into the accommodation charges). Thank you for your cooperation!

Houston can be warm in June, but the venue is cool (in all meanings of the word), and the costs are reasonable indeed when all the services provided are considered. Particularly the accommodations for students are remarkably cheap (that's the correct word). This year the US dollar is near its all time low, and this means a great bargain for visitors from abroad. The few opportunities I had to travel to Texas have left lasting memories—the awe of seeing the actual space modules in the NASA center, the pleasure of swimming on the beach of Galveston; farther out are the swamps of Louisiana, the scenery of the mesas of Arizona, the Mammoth Cave in Carlsbad, the Sonora desert and its “missions” (churches), the Alamo in San Antonio, the Indian villages of Taos and the ruins of Mesa Verde, Yellowstone Park (I never did see the Grand Canyon); but hardly less spectacular is the beauty of the general countryside (there is so much wild area along quiet roads). The overall cost of traveling in the States is relatively low: gasoline, food, and accommodation are often much less than in Europe or the far east. I count on seeing many of you there!

Of course, the IPC is also AASP's business: we are sponsoring the show, and we are proud to present our best to visitors from around the world.

AASP has other business, as well. Elsewhere in this Newsletter I have prepared a summary of the general meeting in Ottawa. By and large, our affairs have been well looked after. One concern, however, remains the CENEX center in Baton Rouge. We hit the ground running, after hanging in thin air for a long time. This has made the task for those directly involved not easy; John Wrenn is establishing a well equipped center, and runs it well, with promising students and programs. Nevertheless, the contractual obligations for which AASP is responsible have not yet been fulfilled. In the summary of the Ottawa meeting the figures are found: we still need a major infusion of industry funding to earn the “matching” grant from Louisiana State University. As was shown last year, dedicated and persistent pursuance of such funds from major, but also smaller, oil companies will pay off. We need more medium size grants, but these will not come in on their own: they need to be requested and made reality by our American members—it is one of the means to provide for continuance of our discipline in northern America.

The meeting in Ottawa was—as promised—a CAPital experience. The hotel, and its ambiance, alone was worth the price of admission, and the organization was as smooth and personable as one could wish. Even the weather cooperated. The hard work of Susan and Dave Jarzen paid off in a small surplus for AASP. I thank and complement them on the execution of this task, and the Museum of Nature for the many ways of supporting us: all in attendance have benefitted. The talks were slanted toward the last minutes of the geological clock, but offered much of interest to all.

Our midyear meeting is set for March 16th, in Chicago. The venue is not yet decided, but by January 15th I will have all details. Anyone intending to attend that meeting can e-mail me for particulars. One point for discussion will be the organization of an informational booth that can be displayed at larger meetings, such as the GSA, AAPG, etc. This will require some planning, and volunteers. If you have any interest in becoming involved in this from the ground up: let me know.

Bob Clarke, Colin McGregor and I are still hard at work on the book “Palynology: principles and applications.” All chapters are now typeset, and our printer has purchased paper for the job. Some unforeseen obstacles have slowed our progress somewhat, but the index of the text now includes 80% of the text. After that is completed, we are almost home: just the final check on the final typos. Although a little behind the schedule projected in Ottawa, we are still confident that the job can go to the printers before March, and be in print before the IX ICP.

Jan Jansonius
jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca



AASP BOARD MEETING, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 10TH, 1995

THE full slate of officers of the Board was in attendance, as well as a dozen members representing the AASP Foundation, IX ICP, a variety of AASP Committees, the 1997 meeting committee, and of course the Jarzens, who organized the 1995 annual meeting. The following is a digest of main points of the minutes taken by Jansonius; anyone interested can ask me for a full copy of the minutes.

Pocknall, as Secretary, discussed the numbers of current membership; because some may be late in paying, an exact count is difficult to give, but a realistic estimate would be around 800. There were 31 new members in the last year, and several members in arrears were glad to be reminded and settled their outstanding accounts. Pocknall, as Treasurer, announced a net cash outflow of \$32,700, in spite of a \$6300 income. A loan of \$15,000 was sent to the AASP Foundation, to help provide the advance required by the printer to produce the three volume book. Nevertheless, our account is in good health.

Goodman reported that *Palynology* vol.19 would be out before year-end; it will contain 13 papers. Vol. 20 already has 20 papers, but many of these are in early stages, and not all are expected to be carried to term. Head was given a standing ovation for his excellent work on the Newsletter, as well as his organization of an AASP Web site on the WWW (the “World Wide Web” on the Internet). Goodman announced that he was making progress on the formation of an “Editorial Board,” which would alleviate the pressure on a few individuals, and would give a larger number of participants a chance to rotate duties, and become familiar with all aspect of the editorship. The results of that development are announced elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Clarke reported for the AASP Foundation. Working capital stood at \$39,000, which is enough to go to print with the three volume book. The price for the set is \$100.

Susan Jarzen reported that, although registration at the Château Laurier Hotel was below expectations (and hence an extra penalty was to be paid in rent for the meeting halls), enough late registrations had come in to bring a balanced budget within reach. Forty-three oral papers had been submitted, and 15 posters. The Museum of Nature had been most helpful in supporting the meeting, financially and materially.

Bryant reported that all systems were in place for the IX IPC; he had good control over accommodation and processes, and now the Committee has to wait for registrations to come in. About 400 participants are required to bring the budget into balance. The registration fee includes

a trip to "Space City", a free luncheon, a banquet, ice breaker, and free coffee in intermissions. Up to 700 papers can be accommodated, and two consecutive groups of posters can be displayed. The Committee can still use more volunteer help, in a number of small or more substantial capacities. Most important: the budget requires that most participants are registered in the Marriott Hotel.

Strother reported on the progress of organizing the 1997 Annual Meeting in Woods Hole. There was excellent response from invited speakers.

Davis reported that the Data Exchange Committee's Palydisks are now on the AASP Web site, and that files can be downloaded directly from there, which greatly simplifies the work of the Committee.

Fleming reported on his function as AGI liaison; there is great merit if the same representative attends both the GSA and the AAPG meeting, but this is financially difficult without some subvention from AASP. He will step down as our representative per 1996. Through AGI, abstracts of our publications will be directly imported into the GeoRef system.

Miller reported that the Student Scholarship, which now stands at \$1000, received 14 applications from six countries. The research topics ranged from Silurian to Holocene. Next year, he hopes to give wider publicity to the availability of the scholarship. Two members, McGregor and Jansonius, had been selected for the Distinguished Service Award.

CENEX.—Miller reported that this year \$46,000 (including a \$2000 donation from Phillips Oil Co., Oklahoma) had been received toward the funding of their endowed chair. However, that leaves an amount of \$212,000 to be collected before AASP has met the contractual obligation to Louisiana State University. The Committee (Miller, Piel, Pocknall, and Wood) was warmly thanked for their efforts by Wicander.

Wicander led wide ranging discussions on the advantages and disadvantages of affiliation. Although the financial consequences of affiliating are essential nil, there are some other practical consequences like more active contact (through shared meetings) that merit close attention. Wicander was to address this question at the Business Luncheon. This matter should be put to a vote by the membership.

Pocknall, with Wicander, announced a new scheme whereby Board members would be reimbursed up to \$500 for expenses incurred in traveling to the Board meetings. It is hoped that this will enable a larger segment of our membership to stand for office.

Jan Jansonius, President, AASP

CANDIDATES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(prepared by Francisca Oboh)

For PRESIDENT-ELECT

TOM DEMCHUK

THOMAS D. DEMCHUK has been a Petroleum Paleontologist with Amoco Exploration and Production Technology, Houston since 1992 and joined AASP in 1984. He received an M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987, and a Ph.D. degree in 1992 from the University of Calgary. He worked as a summer intern in 1988 at Chevron Canada Resources, Calgary.

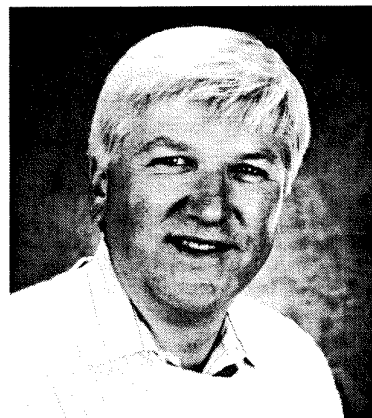
Thomas has served AASP in various capacities since 1990. He was a member of the Coordinating Committee for the 1990 AASP Meeting in Banff, L.R. Wilson Student Paper Judging Committee (1990 Banff, 1994 College Station), Poster Award Committee (1994) and Director-



at-Large (1994–1996). He has also been a member of the Affiliation Committee since 1994. Other professional organizations have benefited from his services. He is active in various capacities in the Society of Organic Petrology and the Coal Division of the Geological Society of America. He served as the Chair of the Paleontology Division, Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists from 1989 to 1992.

Thomas states that despite sharing a work environment with Gordon Wood for over 3 years, he has managed to retain his sanity!

ROLF MATHEWES



ROLF W. MATHEWES is a Professor of Biological Sciences at Simon Fraser University, (SFU) Canada. He is also a member of the Institute for Quaternary Research and serves on the Steering Committee for the new Earth Sciences Program at SFU. Rolf has been a member of AASP since 1980, and enjoys attending the annual meetings because of the stimulating breadth of research topics they provide.

Rolf received a B.Sc. degree in Biological Sciences from SFU in 1969, and a Ph.D. degree in Botany from the University of British Columbia in 1973, working with Glen Rouse. After a year of postdoctoral research at Cambridge University, England, he worked as an environmental consultant in Vancouver before joining the faculty at SFU in 1975.

Rolf's administrative duties at the university include membership of the senate and a term as Associate Chair of Biology (1992–1995). He is currently serving a 3-year term as a member of the Grant Selection Committee in Environmental Earth Sciences for NSERC, Canada's main scientific granting agency. He served as Associate Editor (paleobotany) for the *Canadian Journal of Botany* from 1989 to 1992, and President of the Canadian Association of Palynologists in 1986. He co-chaired a symposium on "A Global Younger Dryas?" at the 8th International Palynological Congress in France in 1992.

Rolf was awarded an Alexander von Humboldt research fellowship

in 1982 and again in 1991 for palynological research in Europe. He has also received an Excellence in Teaching Award from SFU (1987) and was the recipient of the UNOCAL Best Applications Paper Award at the AASP Annual Meeting in 1993. He has published over 60 refereed papers and numerous other contributions.

Although primarily a Quaternary Palynologist and Paleoecologist, Rolf maintains an interest in pre-Quaternary palynology and paleobotany, particularly in paleoclimate and evolutionary questions.

For SECRETARY-TREASURER
(Currently and unopposed for re-election)

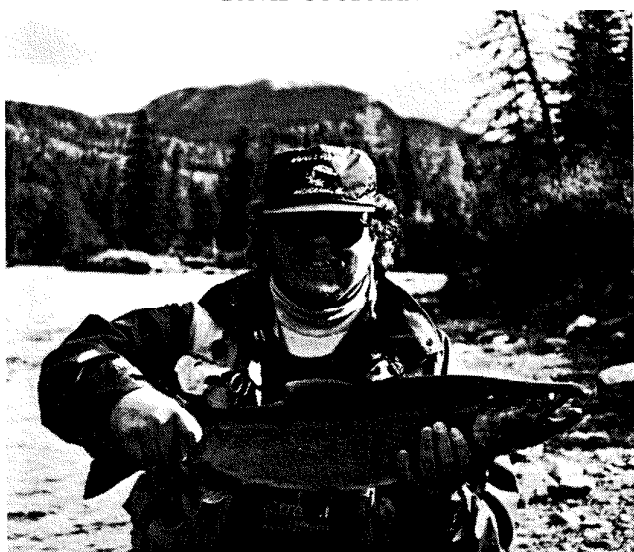
DAVID POCKNALL



DAVID T. POCKNALL joined AASP in 1985. He is a palynologist with Amoco Exploration and Production Technology, Houston, where he specializes on the Cretaceous and Tertiary. His present projects are in Latin America and Trinidad. He previously worked with the New Zealand Geological Survey for 13 years. David has served AASP as Secretary-Treasurer since 1993, and was Chairman of the Nominating Committee in 1992. He was Newsletter Editor for the Geological Society of New Zealand from 1990 to 1991.

For MANAGING EDITOR
(Currently and unopposed for re-election)

DAVID GOODMAN

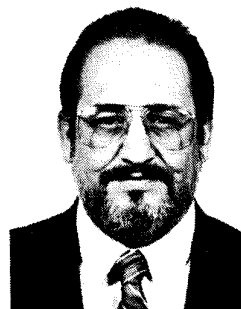


DAVID K. GOODMAN is staff stratigrapher for Arco Alaska in Anchorage, having previously held assignments with the Arco Western District Headquarters in Midland, Texas, and at the Arco Research Laboratory in Plano, Texas. Prior to joining Arco in 1983, he was a biostratigrapher at Exxon Production Research Company in Houston, Texas. Dave joined AASP in 1976. He holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and a Ph.D. from Stanford University.

Dave has served on the Technical Advisory Board for the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology and the Technical Advisory Committee for the American Museum of Natural History PALCAT (PALeontological CATalog) project. He has been managing editor of AASP since 1987, and was a director-at-large prior to that. He currently serves on the editorial boards for both *Micropaleontology* and *Marine Micropaleontology*, and will co-edit (with Rob Clarke) the 1996 Houston International Palynological Congress Proceedings Volume. He is a member of the board of directors for the Alaska Fly Fishers, holding the office of ghillie. His research interests include the morphology and geological history of dinoflagellates, quantitative stratigraphy, and paleontological database systems.

For DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

JAVIER HELENES-ESCAMILLA



JAVIER HELENES-ESCAMILLA received a B.S. degree in Geology (with a minor in Civil Engineering) from the Instituto Politecnico Nacional in Mexico City in 1977, and an M.S. degree in Geology (with emphasis on stratigraphy and micropaleontology) from Stanford University in 1980. In 1980 he received a Ph.D. degree from Stanford University, and his dissertation was on the morphology of fossil dinoflagellates, mainly from Baja California Sur, Mexico. He has been a member of AASP since 1983.

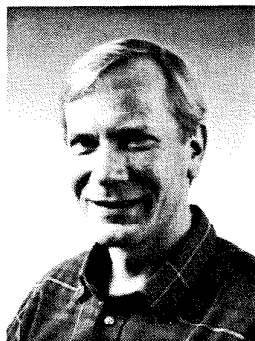
Javier has been a Research Associate at the Department of Geology, Centro de Investigación Científica y Estudios Superiores de Ensenada (CICESE), Baja California Mexico since 1994. His research interests are in the biostratigraphy, paleoenvironments, and paleogeography of the Cretaceous-lower Tertiary sedimentary sequences of west-central Baja California, the Neogene-Quaternary sediments of northern Gulf of California, and the Jurassic-Cretaceous dinoflagellates of the Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean Sea region.

From 1984 to 1994, Javier worked as a Biostratigrapher (palynology and micropaleontology) in academia and the oil industry. He worked as a Research Assistant at the Geological Institute of Bern University, Switzerland (1984-1985), Professor at the State University of Nuevo Leon, Mexico (1985-1986), Biostratigrapher at the Bujak/Davies Group, Calgary, Canada (1986-1989), Project Manager at Applied Geosystems, Fremont, California (1989-1990), and Palynological Advisor to Corpoven S.A., Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela (1990-

1994).

Javier was the recipient of the Outstanding Student Award of the Pacific Section of the SEPM in 1981, and the L.R. Wilson Award for Best Student Presentation at the 16th AASP Annual Meeting in 1983.

HENRIK NØHR-HANSEN



HENRIK NØHR-HANSEN joined AASP in 1985. He is a senior research geologist (palynologist) at the Oil Geology (Greenland) Department of the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), Copenhagen. He received his M.Sc. degree in 1984 from the University of Copenhagen, and his thesis topic was on the dinoflagellate cyst and kerogen content of a Kimmeridge Clay (Jurassic) locality in England. He received a Ph.D. degree in 1991 under the guidance of Lucy I. Costa and Raunsgaard Pedersen. His Ph.D. thesis on the Lower Cretaceous dinoflagellate cyst stratigraphy of East Greenland was supported by the Carlsberg Foundation, GEUS and the Danish Research Academy. During this study, he also worked with David J. McIntyre at the Geological Survey of Canada for six months.

From 1984 to 1987, Henrik studied the organic matter of lower Mesozoic source rocks in North Greenland on a project supported by the Danish Ministry of Energy. He is currently working on the dinoflagellate cyst stratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary deposits on- and offshore West Greenland.

GRETCHEN JONES



GRETCHEN JONES joined AASP in 1994. She received a B.S. degree in Biology in 1984 from Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas, an M.S. degree in Biology in 1987 from Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas, and a Ph.D. degree in Botany in 1993 from Texas A&M University.

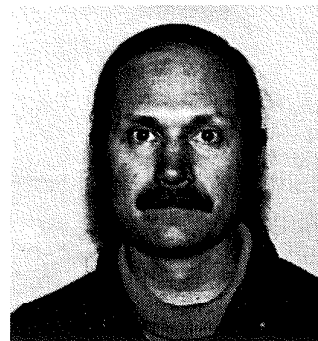
Gretchen currently works as a Research Palynologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Areawide Pest Management Research Unit

College Station, Texas. Previously, she was the Director of Botany Laboratories at Sul Ross State University (1982-1984), Assistant Curator at the Stephen F. Austin Herbarium (1984-1987), Assistant

Director of the Palynology Laboratory at Texas A&M University (1991-1993), and a Research Associate in the Estimation of the Northern Limitations of the Africanized Honey Project at Texas A&M University (1992-1993).

Gretchen served as Vice-President of the Biology Graduate Student's Association at Texas A&M University in 1982, and is currently coordinating the Melissopalynology and Entomopalynology Symposia at the 9th International Palynological Congress which will be held in Houston in June, 1996. She received the United Oil Company of California Award (jointly with Vaughn M. Bryant, Jr., Pete D. Lingren, and Michael Pendleton) in 1993 and the L.R. Wilson Award for Best Student Paper at the AASP Annual meeting in 1994.

CURTIS R. KLUG



CURTIS R. KLUG has been a member of AASP since 1985. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa. He is presently a research assistant in the Department of Geology, University of Iowa and also has a temporary research position with the Iowa Geological Survey Bureau. He has held visiting assistant professor positions at the University of Iowa, North Dakota State University, Grinnell College, and Cornell College as well as various research positions with the Iowa Geological Survey and the Illinois State Geological Survey. Curtis has served as curatorial assistant at the Milwaukee Public Museum and the Thomas A. Greene Geological Museum.

Curtis is currently a member of the Board of Directors, Geological Society of Iowa, and has served as the Vice-President and Librarian of the Wisconsin Geological Society. His primary research interests are in palynology and conodont paleontology of the Devonian system. He is also interested in the paleobotany of the Devonian and in modern pteridophytes. Currently, he is doing some work on the palynology of a Mesozoic evaporite outlier in Iowa for the Iowa Geological Survey Bureau.



AASP STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

The application form for the American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists, Inc. Student Scholarships is included at the back of this newsletter. Up to two scholarships of \$1000 (US) each may be awarded. Applications must be received by April 5, 1996 and the winners will be announced by May 3, 1996. Previous winners of this award are eligible

award are eligible only if they are pursuing a different degree than the one they were pursuing when they received the previous award. AASP Scholarships are available to all students of palynology in all countries. Students need not be AASP members.

Merrell A. Miller, Chair, AASP Awards Committee
mamiller1@hou.amoco.com



NEW EDITORIAL BOARD IN PLACE

WE HAVE been mulling over several possible changes and new configurations for the AASP editorial board for several years now, and I am pleased to announce our new organization and manuscript review process which will officially begin in 1996. Members are as follows:

MANAGING EDITOR:

David K. Goodman (Anchorage, Alaska)

EDITORIAL BOARD:

Owen K. Davis (Tucson, Arizona)
Michael J. Farabee (Avondale, Arizona)
Farley R. Fleming (Denver, Colorado)
Joyce Lucas-Clark (Fremont, California)
Francisca Oboh (Rolla, Missouri)
Paul K. Strother (Weston, Massachusetts)
Robert S. Van Pelt (Aiken, South Carolina)
Pierre A. Zippi (Anchorage, Alaska)

NEWSLETTER EDITOR/WebMaster:

Martin J. Head (Toronto, Ontario)

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR:

E. Reed Wicander (Mt. Pleasant, Michigan)

In a nutshell, instead of the old managing editor/journal editor duo of the past, we now have an editorial committee of nine persons, representing a wide spectrum of palynological expertise, who will handle the review and publication process for the AASP journal. Effective immediately, manuscripts for *Palynology* should be sent **directly** to the managing editor (Goodman) who will review each paper for scientific content and journal style, and then forward it to the appropriate member of the editorial board (the "review editor"). The review editor will handle all reviews and correspondence with reviewers and authors. Authors will then send the revised manuscripts to their review editor, who will insure that changes have been made then forward the entire package to the managing editor for final preparation prior to typesetting. The managing editor will send the entire package to Robert Clarke in Dallas for typesetting (just as we have been doing for the past three years). After the galley is complete, the managing editor and one other review editor (not the person who originally dealt with the paper) will proof the manuscript (along with authors and Clarke, of course). That's about the extent of it. The managing editor will assemble the journal and thus serve as de facto journal editor.

The intent of these changes is twofold. Primarily, we are committed

to quick turnaround of manuscripts and we hope that the new organization will be better able to achieve that goal than in the past. Secondly, participation in the publication process by a greater number of persons allows more AASP members to take an active role in organizational activities, and it substantially reduces the amount of work required by any single individual in the group (a major relief after nearly ten years of doing it as a one- or two-man shop).

Mike Farabee has done a commendable job during his tenure as assistant journal editor and journal editor for the past several years. However, he is now interested in pursuing some new projects and has asked that his role and responsibilities be lessened in order to go down those roads. He has agreed to continue with editing and will be handling our Mesozoic spore/pollen reviews in the future. I want to take this opportunity to thank Mike for his continued service to AASP; we have had a productive relationship assembling the journal in the past, and I look forward to working with Mike in his new role as a member the editorial board. Newsletter/WebMaster (Head) and book review (Wicander) functions will continue without change. Please take some time and thank both Martin and Reed for their substantial contributions to the AASP publications committee.

If other AASP members are interested in serving on the editorial board in the future, please feel free to contact me to discuss your plans (I envision this group as a dynamic entity, changing character as the published subject matter of our society and its journal evolve).

"Cogito cogitare, ergo cogito esse."

David K. Goodman	Phone	907-265-1135
Arco Alaska, Inc.	Fax	907-265-1515
700 G Street	E-mail	dgoodma5@is.arco.com
Anchorage, AK 99501		

VOTE YES ON AFFILIATION

AT THE 1995 annual AASP meeting last October, I made a presentation concerning possible affiliation of AASP with other organizations. A spirited discussion on the pros and cons of affiliation followed and, at its October 13, 1995 meeting, the AASP Board of Directors voted to authorize a ballot to be sent to all members of AASP asking whether AASP should affiliate with another organization, specifically the Geological Society of America at this time. The ballot on affiliation will be sent out with the regular election ballot and returned with your ballot in a separate envelope. A yes vote will mean that we will proceed with affiliation with GSA, and a no vote means the issue of affiliation will, for all intents and purposes, be a dead issue.

One of the goals I wanted to accomplish as President was the exploration of possible affiliation or joint meetings with other societies. The reason for this was to increase palynology's exposure to other disciplines as well as allowing our members the opportunity to participate in a larger meeting and showcase their research to a wider audience than is typically found at an AASP meeting.

An ad hoc committee, consisting of myself, Tom Demchuk, Sarah Damassa, Paul Strother, and Harry Leffingwell was formed to look into this possibility. Tom Demchuk contacted GSA and received a reply stating the criteria for associated society affiliation. According to Article XI of GSA's bylaws:

"Any national or international society that has aims consistent with those of The Geological Society of America, that is, the advancement of the science of geology, may, with the approval of the Council, associate itself with the Society for the purpose of cooperation in annual, sectional, or divisional meetings, in publications, or in other

appropriate ways.

Such Associated Societies shall not have organic connection with the Society, nor need their membership be confined to members and Teacher and Student Associates of the Society. They may be known as 'Associated Societies' in relation to the Geological Society of America."

I believe that affiliation with GSA at this time has many advantages. Among these are: the opportunity to hold annual meetings in conjunction with GSA, which I might add, has the largest contingent of paleontologists that meet annually; our members are part of a larger multi-disciplinary society and would be able to attend a wide variety of talks; we can present papers that expose our discipline to a wider audience; we can organize symposia; we can hold our business luncheon as part of the GSA meeting; it involves no financial obligation on our part; and we remain an independent organization, free to affiliate or hold meetings with other groups.

The only disadvantage I see to affiliation with GSA is that we are not guaranteed a technical session, but must compete for theme sessions. On the other hand, our members are free to present talks in any session of their choosing, provided the talk is accepted for presentation.

The biggest gains for AASP in an affiliation with GSA is that we can address a larger and more diverse scientific audience to the research our members are doing, there is no financial obligation to being an affiliated society, and we still remain an independent organization, free to affiliate with other societies if the membership wishes.

I would also point out that affiliation is not new to AASP. We are already an affiliate of the American Geological Institute and pay annual dues, based on our membership, for that affiliation. Thus, an affiliation with GSA would not be something new for AASP, nor would it involve any additional expense to our organization.

For all of the above reasons, I urge you to vote yes on affiliation with GSA.

Reed Wicander, Past President, AASP
reed.wicander@cmich.edu



NO AASP BUSINESS LUNCHEON AT 9IPC

THIS IS to notify the membership that there will not be an AASP business luncheon at the IPC IX meeting in Houston next June. The reason is because the costs associated with hosting a business luncheon were not included in the registration fee.

Rather than ask people to pay an additional charge and risk not having enough people sign up to cover the costs of the luncheon, it was decided to hold the annual business meeting during one of the evenings of the congress. In this way AASP can still conduct its business according to our bylaws and not incur additional expenses for our members.

It is planned at this point to offer a light snack and beverage during the business meeting. Just as at the annual business luncheon, reports on the state of the organization will be given, awards will be presented, the new officers will take office, and there will be a presidential address by incoming president, Gordon Wood.

Additional information as to the time and place of the business meeting will be forthcoming in the Newsletter.

Reed Wicander



WORLDWIDE E-MAIL DIRECTORY OF PALYNOLOGISTS

A GLOBAL e-mail directory of palynologists (paleo- and actuo-) now exists on the AASP web site at:

<http://www.geology.utoronto.ca/AASP/aaspeemail.html>

The directory is not restricted to AASP members, although an asterisk indicates those who are. Of course, you need not be connected to the WWW to have your e-mail address listed in the directory. If you are not already listed (i.e., your email address is not already known to AASP) but wish to be, please e-mail me a short message with:

- 1) your full name (upper cased, e.g., SMITH, JOHN B.)
- 2) your e-mail address
- 3) if available, your personal home page address.

This directory is maintained and updated regularly, and entries added, deleted, or changed promptly on request.

Martin J. Head, AASP WebMaster
head@quartz.geology.utoronto.ca



ANNUAL MEETING SMALL, BUT A GREAT SUCCESS

THE BEAUTIFUL city of Ottawa, Ontario, was the venue of the 28th Annual Meeting of AASP, and the meeting was a great success, enjoyed by all who attended. Technical sessions and ancillary meetings were convened in the impressive Chateau Laurier, a fine old hotel located near Canada's national capital buildings, and the traditional ice-breaker reception was held at the Canadian Museum of Nature, nearby. The meeting was hosted by the Canadian Association of Palynologists and adeptly organized by Susan Jarzen and David Jarzen (see photo), both of the Canadian Museum of Nature. The success of AASP's 28th was due to their excellent planning and attention to detail, both prior to and throughout the meeting. They acknowledged material and financial assistance from the Museum, and from Rob Fensome and Bill MacMillan of the Geological Survey of Canada who helped edit the Program and Abstracts volume. As usual, Bob Clarke was present to display a full range of AASP publications.

Continuing a trend of recent years, attendance was a bit low; fewer than 100 people registered. However, the program was diverse and of high quality, and the atmosphere was congenial. There are advantages to small meetings: one can be present at all sessions, and there is ample opportunity to visit with colleagues in a relaxed manner.

The technical sessions were anchored by two special sessions, on Quaternary Palynology (convened by Pierre Richard) and on Dinoflagellates and Acritarchs of Mesozoic-Cenozoic Oceans and Mar-

ginal Seas (convened by Geoffrey Norris and Martin Head). Papers on other topics were grouped in two general sessions. In addition to these oral presentations, there were posters on an assortment of subjects on display throughout the meeting. Glen MacDonald, recently of McMaster University and currently of the University of California at Los Angeles, opened the Quaternary session with a keynote address on "Challenges and opportunities in Quaternary palynology: examples from the Canadian boreal forest." Study areas discussed in contributed papers on Quaternary palynology included the High Arctic and other locations across Canada from British Columbia to the Labrador Sea, the Gulf Coast and southwestern part of the United States, and the West Indies, Chile, and Spain. Quaternary palynological research involved climate change, vegetation history and dynamics, and human influence on the environment. Dinos and acritarchs ranging in age from Albian to Pliocene were surveyed from such far-flung localities as Azerbaijan, Greenland, Romania, and Venezuela, to name just a few. These studies were applied to age determination, correlation, palynostratigraphy, and paleoclimatology. The subject matter of papers in the general sessions was especially diverse and included palynological investigations of: citrus honey, alleged dinosaur-stomach contents, Greek amphorae, Tertiary coals, and clastic deposits ranging in age from Paleozoic to Pleistocene. Poster themes covered a similarly broad spectrum. This listing is, in effect, a tribute to the vast appeal and utility of our science.

Two awards were conferred to recognize the excellence of individual presentations. The L. R. Wilson Best Student Paper Award went to Florin-Alexandru Neumann (see photo) for his paper (with Geoffrey Norris) on "Copepod remains in palynological preparations from DSDP Site 502 (Leg 68, Colombia Basin, western Caribbean Sea)." The Best Poster Award went to Yu Zicheng (see photo) and Jock McAndrews for "Postglacial paleohydrology at Crawford Lake, Ontario: dry climate triggered mid-Holocene hemlock decline?" The winner of the Unocal Award for Best Geological Applications Paper was to be announced at a later date.

The AASP Business Luncheon was highlighted by the presentation of AASP Distinguished Service Awards to Jan Jansonius and to Colin McGregor (see photo). The traditional changing of the guard took place as well, with the incoming officers taking their respective positions on the AASP Board of Directors. AASP Past-Presidents in attendance (about one-third of the total number) were introduced in turn.

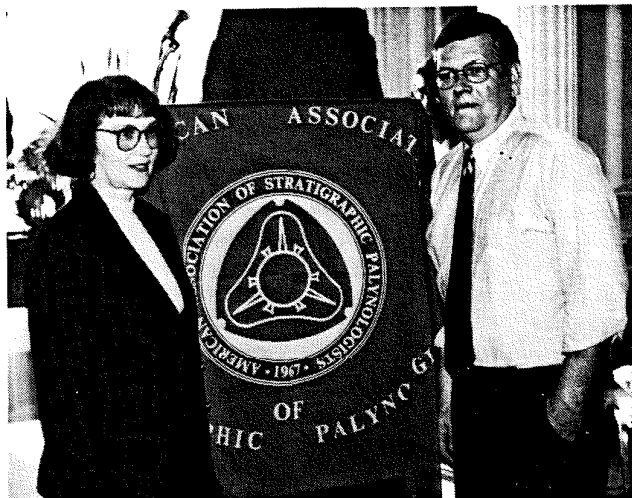
A pre-meeting golf tournament led off the social events associated with the meeting. This reporter, not given to spoiling a good walk by chasing a little white ball, was not there, and conflicting accounts of what took place make it difficult to learn the truth about who won, or who let whom win, and so on (see report, below). Of course the main event, socially speaking, was the ice breaker. Patrick Colgan, Executive Vice President of the Canadian Museum of Nature, welcomed the AASP group. After partaking of excellent hors d'oeuvres and a choice of good Canadian wines and beers, attendees could tour some of the museum's halls, which were open for the occasion. These included the minerals hall, the paleontology hall, and an outstanding botany hall; the last featured a fine display about modern and fossil pollen (clearly the influence of Dave Jarzen). On other evenings, informal socializing was facilitated by numerous British-style pubs in the vicinity of the hotel.

A post-meeting field trip took participants to Eardley, Quebec, to view and sample Quaternary deposits (see report, below). The trip was led by Steve Cumbaa of the Canadian Museum of Nature. The autumn colors of the eastern deciduous forest were a special bonus. All in all, it was a most successful and enjoyable meeting.

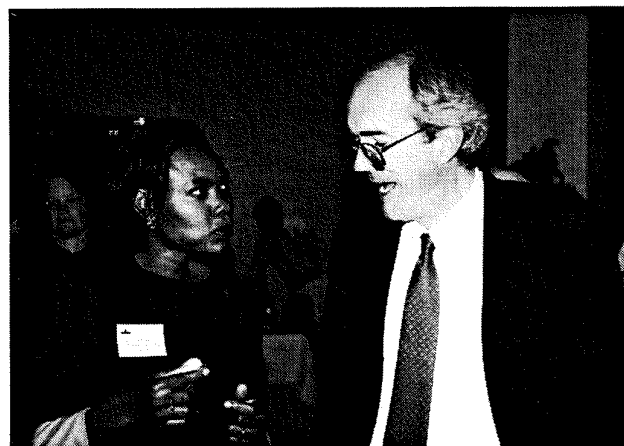
Doug Nichols, USGS, Denver.
dnichols@greenwood.cr.usgs.gov



SCENES FROM THE OTTAWA MEETING



Sue and Dave Jarzen, organizers of the annual meeting, stand by the speakers podium (photo: MJH)



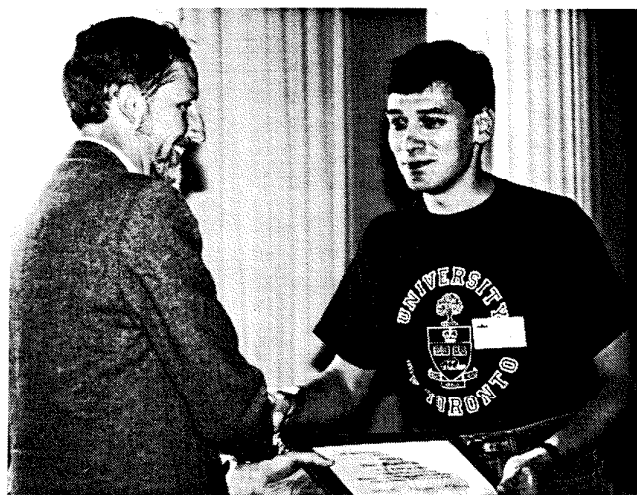
Francisca Oboh and John Firth discuss the finer points of ocean drilling during a coffee break (photo: Vaughn Bryant)



Lost in Ottawa: Rosemary Askin, Francisca Oboh, Eileen Williams, and Dave Goodman figure out how to get back to the Château Laurier Hotel (photo: Vaughn Bryant)



Behind the scenes: Colin McGregor (left), Jan Janssonius, and Bob Clarke make final adjustments to the magnificent tome (photo: Sue Jarzen)



Florin Neumann (right) receives from Reed Wicander the Best Student Paper Award for his paper (with Geoffrey Norris) on Copepod remains (photo: MJH)



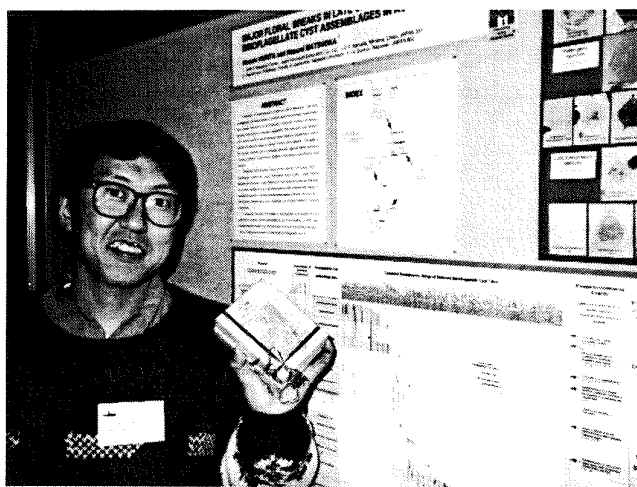
Chris Denison (left), Gail Chmura, and Arun Kumar enjoy refreshments at the icebreaker (photo: Vaughn Bryant)



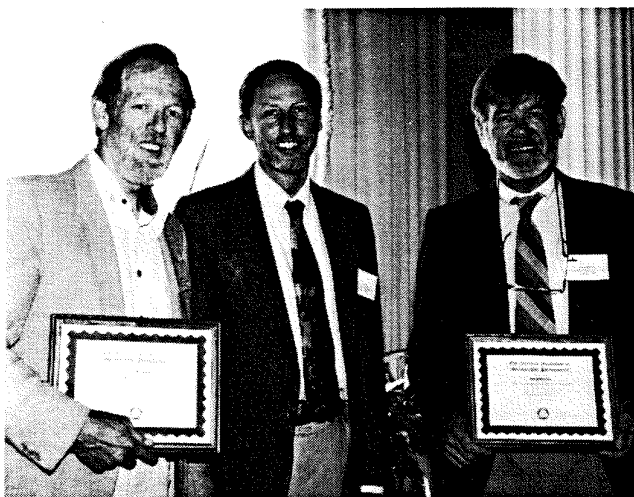
Yu Zicheng receives from Reed Wicander the Best Poster Award for his contribution with Jock McAndrews on Postglacial paleohydrology at Crawford Lake, Ontario (photo: MJH)



Lucy Edwards and family pose for the cameras during the icebreaker (photo: MJH)



Hiroshi Kurita, from Japan, with his prize for travelling furthest to attend the AASP meeting (photo: Sue Jarzen)



Reed Wicander (center) presents AASP Distinguished Service Awards to Jan Jansonius (right) and Colin McGregor during the Business Luncheon (photo: MJH)

GOLF TOURNAMENT A CANADIAN SUCCESS!

ARTICLES, BOOKS, and a growing number of “pink slips” point to the probability that palynology and palynologists are slowly fading into the sunset of science. Even though this is a grave problem, there is a problem that should be of even more concern to AASP and palynology—the demise of the AASP golfer.

The Ottawa meeting marked the 8th time the AASP golf tournament has been held in conjunction with an annual meeting. Past events have been marked by great enthusiasm and by numbers of avid golfing participants sometimes numbering eight or more. Only rarely has there been fewer than four. Nevertheless, the Ottawa tournament was attended by only three faithful AASP members—Ken Piel, David Pocknall, and Vaughn Bryant.



The faithful three: Ken Piel (left), David Pocknall, and Vaughn Bryant at the start of the AASP golf tournament (photo: Vaughn Bryant)

The actual tournament was held at the Pineview Golf Club, one of Ottawa's finest courses. The contest took place on one of those rare,

cloudless, fall days when conditions are ideal for golfing. At 1:00 PM the three golfers arrived (see photo) at the appointed course and immediately entered into a long discussion on how the scoring should be kept in order to give each of the three golfers a proper “chance” of winning, considering their various handicaps, including their mental ones!

Ken and Vaughn were quick to admit they were avid golfers, but their scores were not yet up to the requirements for the PGA pro tour, and thus they pleaded for some type of scoring handicap. David, whose real desire in life is to become a golf pro, rarely misses a golf shot and is only a few strokes short of being on “the PGA tour right now!” After much debate, David introduced something he called the “Kiwi Scoring System,” and also agreed to throw in a one-shot advantage on each of the 18 holes for both Vaughn and Ken. David also agreed to keep the score since he felt neither of the others could master the complex Kiwi scoring method calculations. Ken and Vaughn were somewhat wary of letting this “near pro” keep score using a scoring system nobody but he understood; but, they agreed because David is the official AASP Treasurer, and has been certified honest by auditors who have repeatedly examined his financial books. Vaughn and Ken weren't sure that this type of spotless bookkeeping honesty would carry over into the one area of David's life where almost everyone else tends to tell a few “white lies” and sometimes “forgets to record all the bad shots taken on each hole!” Nevertheless, Ken and Vaughn agreed because, as they remarked, “If you can't trust your AASP Treasurer...then who can you trust!” After the customary handshakes, all three headed off to the first tee box.

During the first nine holes the contest was still in question. David occasionally missed a putt; Ken and Vaughn occasionally made one. Thus, using the Kiwi Scoring System the match was nearly a draw at the halfway point. Neither Ken nor Vaughn never really understood how the Kiwi scoring system worked, but since they were still in the running, they thought it must be OK.

As the event neared the finishing holes, Ken and Vaughn (they were riding on a golf cart) were still fresh and were still hitting the ball fairly well. David, who insisted on carrying his clubs and walking, was beginning to tire and this led to a few errant shots “into the rough” and a few missed putts. Thus, by the end of the match Vaughn had a slight lead using the Kiwi scoring method, even though in actual raw score David has finished all 18 holes in just one stroke over par while Ken and Vaughn were closer in raw scores to the 100 mark! Best of all, Ken remarked that it was the first time he had broken 100 in some time.

Regardless of the actual scores, all three participants had a great time and loved the beautiful fall colors, the crisp air, the excellent company and the great golf course. Hopefully, the next time AASP holds a golf tournament, some of those other AASP golfers (still hiding from public view) will want to try their luck at beating the scores of this dynamic threesome!

Vaughn M. Bryant, Jr.
vbryant@tamu.edu

AASP ANNUAL MEETING FIELD TRIP TO EARDLEY, QUEBEC (OCTOBER 14, 1995)

THE AIM of this trip was to examine and collect deposits of the Champlain Sea, a late Pleistocene–early Holocene incursion of the North Atlantic. This marine tongue extended along the St. Lawrence valley and across the isostatically depressed lowlands of the Ottawa region from about 12,000 to 9,000 years B.P. The trip was attended by 13 participants and led by Steve Cumbaa who was very ably assisted by Clayton Kennedy (both of the Canadian Museum of Nature). The field



Steve Cumbaa (left), Clayton Kennedy, and Martin Head at the start of the field trip to Eardley (photo: sue Jarzen)



Splitting nodules at Eardley—Steve Cumbaa holding the tongs while others look on in anticipation (photo: MJH)



At last! — A nodule splits to reveal fish remains inside. Scale bar is in cm (photo: MJH)

trip guide was written by C.R. Harrington, also of the Canadian Museum of Nature, and much additional support was also given by the Museum.

The first stop was the Canadian Museum of Nature paleolabs, where, having been fed donuts and coffee, we were treated to an overview of the Champlain Sea and a quick behind-the-scenes guided tour of the museum collections and preparatory facilities. Then followed a visit to the public galleries of the Museum where we saw excellent displays of whale and seal skeletons and other faunas collected from the Champlain Sea deposits. Outside the Museum we marvelled at a realistic, life-size replica of a wind-blown family woolly mammoths, a fitting tribute to the Museum's research into the Quaternary of the region.

The next stop was a sand and gravel excavation adjacent to Foster's Pit, just south of Ottawa. Careful searching yielded small marine bivalves and a fossil squirrel bone. Although nothing larger was found by our group, this site has produced whale and seal bones probably deposited on an ancient marine spit or bar.

A lunch stop at Gatineau Park (just north of Eardley, Quebec) allowed us to observe the beautiful colors of fall, while some of the more intrepid members of the group scrambled down an embankment to examine a thick section of Champlain Sea clay. A short bus ride then took us to the Eardley fossil site where an unnamed creek cuts into the Champlain Sea clay. Calcareous concretions that have washed out of the clay are abundant on the lower banks and floor of the creek. These nodules were the main focus of our collecting effort since some contain fish and other vertebrate remains. Watching members of our group wading through mud and icy-cold waters of the creek in search of nodules was a site to behold. But this was the easy part. Next was the tricky operation of splitting lengthwise the often-flattened nodules to see what, if anything, was inside. Each nodule was hit with a hammer while holding it tightly with iron tongs (see photo). After failed attempts that reduced promising nodules to minute fragments, the technique became somewhat perfected and a few fish remains were finally recovered by the group (see photo). Moreover, it was determined by hard-won experience that only about one in thirty nodules was macrofossiliferous.

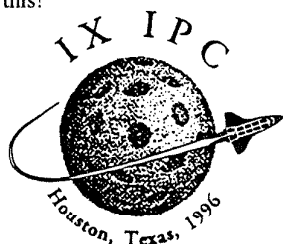
The weather was cool and became rainy towards the end of the day, but this did not dampen spirits or much reduce the urge to collect. It was a wonderful way to experience the Quebec and Ottawa countryside and a memorable introduction to the Quaternary geology of this area. The Jarzens are to be congratulated for organizing the field trip and Steve Cumbaa for so enthusiastically leading it.

Martin J. Head
Department of Geology
University of Toronto

DON'T MISS THE BOAT!! 9TH IPC MEETING IS LESS THAN SIX MONTHS AWAY!

BY NOW most of the known world has heard that the 9th IPC will be held in Houston, Texas, during the last part of June, 1996. Nevertheless, we feel compelled to remind everyone once again about this upcoming event for several reasons. First, this 9th IPC might be the last one to be held in the United States during the careers of many of us. Thus, it would be nice to say, when we retire, that "we attended" the last big IPC blowout of the 20th Century! Second, even though we still have six months before the meeting begins, time passes quickly when you are

having fun! From my own past experience I know that I have had a tendency to put things off until the very last minute and then frantically have to write my abstracts only days before they are due, and then Federal Express them to the organizing committee. I hate to admit that I am also prone to still be working on my oral paper presentation on the airplane as I am flying to the meeting locale! Honestly, there has to be a better way of doing this!



Wouldn't it be great to "get your abstract and registration materials sent in EARLY for a change!" Also, this would greatly help the IPC Committee as we try to coordinate and plan the many events that are going to be held during the meeting. If for no other reason than trying to help those of us on the organizing committee sleep better at night and have to worry less, PLEASE send your materials in now.

For those few of you who may have spent the last year on some deserted island, and thus did not know the 9th IPC is going to be held in Houston, Texas in June of 1996, either John Wrenn or I would be willing to fill you in on what is going to happen. All you have to do is send us an email, Fax, or letter requesting information about the meeting, the symposia, the hotel, or any other aspect that is being planned as part of the 9th IPC. Once contacted, we will gladly send you a copy of this vital information by air mail.

Finally, remember that each IPC meeting is only as good as the efforts made by those participants who attend and are willing to share their vast knowledge of the discipline. This is the whole reason why each of the past, and the current, IPC organizing committees have been willing to devote four years of their professional careers to working on the myriad details involved in planning one of these big events.

Please help make the 9th IPC not only one that will be remembered as being the "last" one of the 20th century, but also as being the "best" one as well! We need you there! Send in your materials NOW!

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Dr. Vaughn M. Bryant
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Request for room-mates at 9IPC

I'M ROSIE BRUCE, a PhD student from Australia and will be going to the 9th IPC. However, all the people I know here have prearranged accommodation with contacts overseas or otherwise. I am interested in

sharing accommodation at the Marriott Hotel with three other students in one of the quadruple rooms. If not at the Marriott, I am happy to share accommodation at another hotel nearby. I cannot afford to stay in a single room in any of the fairly decent hotels (sounds pretty sad, but true).

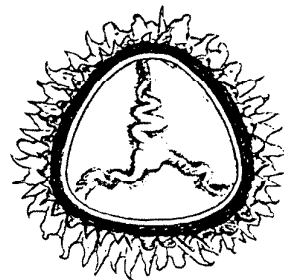
Rosie Bruce
Department of Botany, The University of Queensland
R.Bruce@botany.uq.edu.au

Appreciation

I APPRECIATED and enjoyed...the poster signed by so many AASP members [which] did my morale a world of good. It is nice to just know you are not totally forgotten. I am doing much better and drive my car on short trips about the campus area. My crowning achievement was a trip to Atlanta, Georgia for a reunion with my World War II combat unit. Most are in worse shape than myself. I seem to stay busy, and the key is to find things productive and interesting. The facility I live in is on the university campus and makes it convenient for many things such as library, athletics, etc. I do have one daughter who keeps pretty close tabs on me, and I am adjusting to a new life routine. Again, my thanks for your concern and kind comments. With best regards:

Charlie Felix
Christian Village of Abilene
633 E.N. 19th St. Apt. 303
Abilene, TX 79601

[At the last AASP meeting, participants signed a large poster of Ottawa and Vaughn Bryant sent it to Charlie who is under the weather and in a nursing home. A note from Charlie thanking AASP for the poster was received by Vaughn and is reproduced here.—Ed.]



CARBONIFEROUS SAMPLES AVAILABLE

CHARLIE FELIX has raw, unprocessed sample splits of his published Springer material (Felix and Burbridge, *Palaeontology*, vol. 10, 1967) and samples of the Goddard material of Wiggins (Wiggins, unpubl. M.S. thesis, Univ. of Oklahoma, 1962). There are 22 Springer and 13 Goddard samples represented. Approximately 12 sets are available, and Charlie will distribute them to interested individuals on a first come basis. The Goddard study by Virgil Wiggins is the basis for one of the finest unpublished palynology studies of the Carboniferous.

Charles Felix
633 E.N. 19th St.
Apt. 303
Abilene, TX 79601

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

James E. Canright, honored

JAMES E. CANRIGHT, professor emeritus of botany at Arizona State University, received the Botanical Society of America's most prestigious honor, the Award of Merit, at the 45th annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences in San Diego, Aug. 7–10. Canright was honored for "service and outstanding scholarship for advancement of knowledge in the botanical sciences."

The Botanical Society of America Merit Awards are made to persons judged to have made outstanding contributions to botanical science. The first awards were made in 1956 at the 50th anniversary of the Botanical Society, and one or more have been present each year since that time. Jim Canright, a scholar on the Ranales and one of two recipients this year, was cited for his systematic studies of primitive angiosperm groups which has contributed to the understanding of flowering plant evolution, and for his pioneering work in palynology which has established the significance of the discipline for both basic and applied research.

William A. S. Sarjeant, honored

CANADIAN PALEONTOLOGIST and geological historian, Professor William Antony S. Sarjeant was one of two geologists elected this year to a Fellowship of the Royal Society of Canada. His citation read:

"William Sarjeant, University of Saskatchewan, has not only published numerous significant articles on fossil vertebrate footprints and fossilized microplankton but has also become a well-known authority on the history of geology. His book on fossil and living dinoflagellates is recognized as a leading text. Publications on acritarchs have received wide acclaim. His international bibliography covers all publications in the Latin alphabet pertinent to the history of geology from its beginnings to 1984. The only one of its kind, and one which has brief biographies of authors as well as references, it has become an invaluable research tool for geologists and historians alike."

Professor Sarjeant has been a member of the Faculty of the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, since 1972. He was a joint recipient of a Golden Trilobite Award from the Paleontological Society for his participation in the writing of *A Classification of Living and Fossil Dinoflagellates* and has also received the Sue Tyler Friedman medal of the Geological Society of London, the Founders' Medal of the Society for the History of Natural History, and the History of Geology Award of the Geological Society of America. Under the pen-name ANTONY SWITHIN, he has published four novels of historical science fantasy, under the series title, "The perilous Quest for Lyonesse." A second Supplement to his bibliography of *Geologists and the History of Geology*, in three further volumes, is scheduled for publication early in 1996.

[The Royal Society of Canada is Canada's leading academic institution and analogous to the National Academy of Sciences, —Ed.]

JURASSIC STRATIGRAPHY NEWS

by Newsletter Correspondent, Niels Poulsen

BATHONIAN WORKING Group.—The Bathonian Working Group (BWG) under the International Subcommission on Jurassic Stratigraphy (ISJS) dealing with biostratigraphy, biochronology, sedi-

mentology, sequence stratigraphy, magnetostratigraphy, and paleontology is now reorganized. A leading team for the BWG has been created by the convener, Charles Mangold. The team consists of:

Ammonites and biochronology:	G. Dietl (Museum Stuttgart)
Brachiopods:	Y. Almeras (Univ. Lyon I)
Foraminifers:	C. Ruget (Univ. Catho. Lyon)
Ostracodes:	A.M. Bodergat (Univ. Lyon I)
Dinoflagellate cysts:	N. Poulsen (Geol. Surv. Denm.)
Sedimentology and sequence stratigraphy:	S. Fernandez-Lopez (Univ. Madrid)
Geochemistry:	M. Renard (Univ. Paris 6)

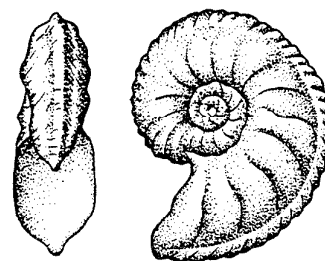
Other geologists interested in participating in the work of the Bathonian Working Group may contact the convener, Charles Mangold, Centres des Sciences de la Terre Université Claude-Bernard, Lyon I, 43 bd du 11 Novembre 1918, 69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, FRANCE.

The BWG Held a workshop and field meeting 13th–15th October 1995 at Bas Auran, in southeastern France. At the meeting some talks on Bathonian stratigraphy were given, and the BWG studied and collected samples at the possible GSSP candidate for the basal Bathonian, the Bas Auran section in the Digne–Barre area in southeastern France.

The locality is described in Sturani (1967). See also Torrens (1987).

References:

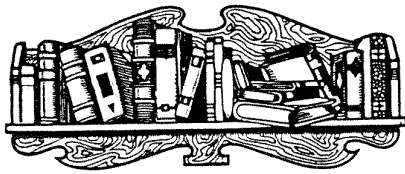
- Sturani, C., 1967. Ammonites and stratigraphy of the Bathonian in the Digne–Barre area. *Bollettino della Società Paleontologica Italiana*, 5 (1966): 3–57.
- Torrens, H., 1987. Ammonites and stratigraphy of the Bathonian rocks in the Digne–Barre area (South-Eastern France, Dept. Alpes de Haute Provence) (Notes for a revision constructed from material left by Carlo Sturani) *Bollettino della Società Paleontologica Italiana*, 26 (1–2): 93–108.



5TH OXFORDIAN Kimmeridgian Working Group.—This group will be meeting in Great Britain or Germany, 1996 or 1997. Information: François Atrops, Université de Lyon, Centre des Sciences de la Terre, Envoi du Dept. de Géologie, 27–43, bd du 11 novembre, F 69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, FRANCE. Phone: (+33) 72 43 13 41, Fax: (+33) 72 44 83 82.

5th International Congress on Jurassic Stratigraphy.—The next congress for ISJS is expected to be in August 1998 in Canada, arranged by Russel Hall (University of Calgary, Canada).

Niels Poulsen
Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland
Thoravej 8, Dk-2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark



THESIS ABSTRACT

Palynological and tephra correlations among deep wells in the modern Great Salt Lake, Utah, USA—Implications for a Neogene through Pleistocene climatic reconstruction

M.S. thesis by Thomas E. Moutoux*

PALYNOLOGICAL and tephra information provides the foundation for correlation of five deep wells from the Great Salt Lake. Pollen correlations are primarily resolved using pollen percentage diagrams. Analysis of the individual tephra units allow correlation of tephra based on chemical similarities. Known regional tephra recognized in one or more of the wells are the Lava Creek B ash bed, the Bishop ash bed, the Huckleberry Ridge ash bed, the Santee ash bed and the Walcott ash bed. Absolute ages associated with these ash beds and three other units subsequently allow for the calculation of long term sediment accumulation rates at each well location. Sediment accumulation rates, averaged over the last 4 to 5 million years of record, range between 0.18 mm/yr and 0.43 mm/yr. The two longest records, which represent an approximated 16 million years, provide average sedimentation rates over this entire period of 0.23 mm/yr and 0.13 mm/yr.

Neogene through Pleistocene paleoclimatic conditions are subsequently estimated using pollen percentages based on the pollen counts from all five wells. Quantitative climatic interpretations based on the palynology suggest close to modern, but slightly warmer and drier conditions from ca. 7 million years ago (Ma) to ca. 3.5 Ma. The period lasting from ca. 3.5 Ma to ca. 0.7 Ma was characterized by a clearly hotter and more arid climate compared to today; though a short cool period may have occurred between 2.7 and 2.9 Ma. Conditions over the last 0.7 Ma were generally cooler and moister than the previous period, and at times may have been significantly cooler and moister than the modern climate. A qualitative estimate of precipitation conditions based on *Pinus* percentages suggests higher than modern mean annual precipitation in the mid-Miocene, with an overall decrease through the Pliocene.

*Thomas E. Moutoux, M.S. thesis, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721. 1995. 32 pages, appendices a-f. Supervisor: Owen K. Davis.

BOOK REVIEWS

Tropical Archaeobotany: Applications and new developments edited by Jon G. Hather, 1994. Routledge, London and New York; ISBN 0-415-09784-3; xx + 270 pages. \$69.55.

This book is the second in a series (*One World Archaeology*), resulting from the Second World Archaeological Congress held in Barquisimeto, Venezuela, in September, 1990. The twelve chapters comprise a thematic approach derived from a combination of pre-circulated papers and lectures. The basic theme is the recognition and characterization of agricultural activities in a tropical context in an

attempt to better understand their origins and developments. Geographically, the papers focus on the humid and monsoonal tropics of Africa, the Indo-Pacific and Latin America, including montane areas where agricultural histories and practices are poorly understood, due in part to little past attention to these areas, but also because of the technical problems involved in their study.

In Chapter 1, Thompson considers the interpretive potential of charcoal analysis and the methodological problems associated with wood taphonomy, especially within tropical regions where these analyses are not routine. In a similar fashion Hather (Chapter 3) discusses the importance of charred root and tuber crops from archaeological sites of varying ages from Polynesia and Melanesia.

Chapters 6 through 9 are of special importance to palynologists, as they consider the use of palynomorphs (in the broadest sense) in the study of tropical agriculture origins, human activity and aspects of climatic change. Pearsall (Chapter 6) discusses the importance of phytolith analysis in the reconstruction of subsistence in a lowland tropical site from Ecuador; Maloney (Chapter 7) uses palynology to trace the origins of tropical agriculture in Southeast Asia; Haberle (Chapter 8) demonstrates the application of palynology (including pollen, phytolith and diatom analyses) as anthropogenic indicators in late Quaternary deposits from New Guinea; and Flenley (Chapter 9) has successfully applied palynology as a tool to detect human activity in several South Pacific islands.

Other chapters in this excellent review include a study of the development of tropical agriculture in India (Kalale, Chapter 2); interpretation of stomach and intestinal contents of mummies from north-eastern Chile (Holden, Chapter 4); the techniques employed in the analysis of starch residues on prehistoric stone tools (Loy, Chapter 5); the identification of root crop taxa from the desert coast of Peru using chemosystematics (Ugent, Chapter 10); protein and lipid analysis of food residues (Fankhauser, Chapter 11); and the variation of DNA in taro and yam (Mathews and Terauchi, Chapter 12).

As its title suggests, the book presents an excellent review and current thought on applications and new developments in tropical archaeobotany. With new developments and applications being seen in palynology over the past few years (e.g. forensic palynology, entomopalynology, phytolith analysis) I have added this book to my personal library as an excellent reference source for this rapidly developing new area of research for palynologists.

David M. Jarzen
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Cenozoic Plants and Climates of the Arctic, edited by M. C. Boulter and H. Fisher, 1994. Nato Advanced Science Institutes Series: Series I: Global Environmental Change, Vol. 27. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 401 pp. ISBN3-540-58616-4. Hardcover DM 258.00.

To quote from the publisher's announcement of this book: "Fifty million year ago, the Arctic Ocean was a warm sea, bounded by lush vegetation of the warm-temperate shores of Scandinavia, Siberia, Alaska, and the Northwest Territories. Wind and storms were rare because Atlantic weather systems had not developed but, as today, polar day length added a hostile element to this otherwise tranquil climate. With the aid of scientists from all countries close to the Arctic Circle, this book describes the paleontology, the statistical analysis of vegetational features, comparisons with atmospheric, marine, and geological features and some of the first models of plant migration developed from newly constructed databases."

This book is a collection of 26 peer-reviewed papers originally

presented at a NATO Advanced Research Workshop held at the University of East London in November 1993. Introductory contributions by Boulter and Chaloner are followed by papers focussing mainly on leaf fossils and their distributions. However, dinoflagellates (mostly North Atlantic; 3 papers), stomatal studies (1 paper), and tectonomagmatic studies (1 paper) are also represented along with discussions on newly constructed plant fossil databases and on climate and plant migration. A single paper deals specifically with spores and pollen (from the Plio-Pleistocene of Poland), although sporomorphs are discussed along with leaf fossils in many other papers. The book is illustrated with nine half-tone plates of leaf fossils and countless text figures including many on fossil plant geographic distributions. Formal descriptions are given for three new leaf-based species from the Paleocene/Eocene boundary deposits of Kamchatka, Russia, but otherwise systematic studies are not emphasised in the book.

A particular strength of this book lies in its breadth of geographic coverage: Russia (7 papers), Alaska (2 papers), Arctic Canada (1 paper), Europe (4 papers), Spitsbergen (1 paper), and review papers integrating data from these and other areas. It is encouraging to see contributions from so many Russian authors, with new data and important reviews, particularly since the accessing and evaluating of Russian paleobotanical and palynological literature has always been a hindrance to those working in the West. Another traditional difficulty in Arctic Tertiary paleobotany has been the accurate dating of assemblages, a problem that can be reduced by better integration with other fossil groups (e.g. correlation via sporomorphs to the marine record) and by employing other methods of dating such as magnetostratigraphy, tephrochronology, isotope stratigraphy, etc. So it is nice to see papers addressing these problems using dinoflagellates (e.g., papers by Manum and Hubbard et al.), benthic and planktonic foraminifers (Fot'janova and Serova), and magnetostratigraphy (Krassilov).

This book contains many novel ideas and approaches as well as new data and important syntheses. Discussions range from the K/T event in the Arctic to multivariate statistical analyses of Paleogene-Pleistocene dinoflagellates of the North Atlantic (Hubbard et al.). The book is well produced and sturdily (although not stitch) bound. It deserves a place on the bookshelves of all those interested in the terrestrial environments and vegetation of mid and high northern latitudes.

Martin J. Head
Department of Geology
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Toronto, Canada, M5S 3B1

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS



The Endemic Genera of Seed Plants of China, by Tsun-shen Ying et al., 1993, Beijing: Science Press. (English version, 824 pp., with more than 243 figures and 184 plates, taxa index). Price: US\$100.

It is estimated that China has a flora exceeding 25,000 species of seed plants representing 3116 genera in 301 families, including gymnosperms and angiosperms. The flora of China is noteworthy not only for the many primitive families and relict or monotypic genera it contains,

but also in its high percentage of endemic genera. The endemic genera are of significance in studies of endemism in the flora of the entire world.

In this book, descriptions of the endemic genera, discussions of their origin, the centers of endemism in China and the causes of their formation and distribution are presented.

Pollen from 250 collections representing 70 families and 184 endemic genera have been examined by light microscopy and SEM.

If you are interested in this book, please contact:

Dr Changqing Song
Paleobotany Section
Institute of Botany
Beijing 100093
P.R. China

or

Dr Qinhua Jiang
Geology Dept.
Peking University
Beijing 100871
P.R. China

qjiang@geoms.geol.pku.edu.cn

Pollens and Pollinosis: Current problems: Papers presented at the Second Symposium on Pollens and Pollinosis, Lublin, Poland, 1-2 December 1995. Edited by Radoslaw Spiewak, M.D.

This book is just over 100 pages in length and contains 47 short articles on subjects such as aeropalynology, pollen fallout, monitoring, pollinosis, pollen allergens etc. The book is available from the Institute of Agricultural Medicine at the price of \$15. It can be ordered by writing to Radoslaw Spiewak at the address "spiewak@galen.imw.lublin.pl" or by traditional post to:

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Jaczewskiego 2
P.O.Box 185
20-090 Lublin, POLAND

POLYSTYRENE MICROSPHERES IN QUANTITATIVE PALYNOLOGY

WE USE polystyrene microspheres to spike our pollen samples. Last fall, we started ordering them from DuPont NEN (New England Nuclear Research Products). The spheres we ordered from NEN were the non-radioactive 15 micron microspheres, catalog number NEM-002—a 500 mg lot in a 50 ml suspension of 20% of Dextran with Tween to prevent clumping. The shipment we received contained about 1.8995×10^8 beads (they will give you the approximate number of beads if you ask them for it when you place your order, which is kind of nice). NEN can be reached by calling 1-800-551-2121. Their customer service address is:

DuPont NEN Research Products
Customer Service
549 Albany Street
Boston, MA 02118

When making your less-concentrated suspensions, you can use dextran, but I'd advise a 7%–10% concentration of Dextran rather than a 20% concentration, as the latter is awfully sticky and can cause clumping, even with Triton X or Tween added. Also, I was told by one of the NEN lab scientists to sonicate the concentrated suspension you are sent for 15 minutes, then swirl it, and sonicate it once again before making up the other suspensions. I follow this same procedure immediately before I

add the spheres to my samples, swirling in between samples.

Now—having given you this info, I am compelled to let you know that these babies are pretty expensive. They cost about 320 dollars. But, the reason we use them is that they are the right density—they can be added at the very beginning of processing. They won't float out with HF treatment. The only possible drawback with this product is that the spheres are black, so if you have a lot of charcoal or pyrite in your sample, they might be obscured. I have not had this problem.

Previously, we had been using microspheres from Duke Scientific, which were cheaper (and light-colored), but because of their lesser density, had to be added after HF treatment. However, if bucks are a factor, Duke's phone number is 1-800-334-3883, and their fax is 415-962-0718. They are in Palo Alto, California. I think we paid about 100 dollars for the last batch we order from them. Either way, the amount you receive is adequate, once diluted down to the right concentration, to make numerous spikes.

Pietra Gardetto Mueller
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1011 E. Ash St.
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[This was an informal but valuable response to a question posted on the internet. It has been reproduced here for the benefit of those who use the spike method to quantify their palynological analyses.—Ed.]



First European Symposium on Aerobiology (CA 96) September 11–13th 1996, Santiago de Compostela (Spain)

THE ORGANIZING Committee of CA invites all those interested in attending the 1st European Symposium on Aerobiology. It is possible to present oral and poster communications.

Preliminary programme

1st Session.—Basic Aerobiology

- Techniques and methodology
- Pollen morphology of taxa of aerobiological interest
- Intramural aerobiology
- Meteorology applied to aerobiology
- Forecast models
- Internet and Aerobiology

2nd Session.—Aerobiology and agriculture

- Aerobiology and phenology
- Pollination and fruition
- Aerobiology of fungal disease in agriculture
- Forecast and crop control by aerobiological monitoring

3rd Session.—Biodeterioration and cultural heritage

- Environmental pollution

● Biodeterioration of monuments and works of art

For further information, contact:

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COMPUTERS IN PALYNOLOGY

RangeMapper—A Macintosh program for species distribution mapping

RANGEMAPPER 2.3 is a Macintosh program for generating species distribution maps of publishable quality, that can be dropped into your own documents. It plots maps in seven projections, and includes mapping data files for the world (low resolution) and for North America (higher-resolution). Higher-resolution files are also available for Australia and New Zealand, and are under development for Europe and South America. Higher-resolution files with more hydrologic detail, major highways, and administrative borders (National Forests, etc.) are available for Alaska north of 64 degrees, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California. More states will follow later. There is considerable flexibility as to what is shown in a given map—even to the point of adding (or highlighting) hydrologic features individually by name. Species data are plotted by reading ASCII files of lat/long data, which can be exported from data bases or spreadsheets. Data may be plotted as dots (squares/circles, open/filled), lines, or 3-D bars whose heights are controlled by a third variable (thus displaying the geographic variation of quantitative information). A user-designed lat/long grid (or lat/long tick marks around the border) may be overlaid on any map, and lat/long coordinates may be read off the screen.

Hardware requirements: any Mac from SE through the IIs and Quadras to PowerMacs, most PowerBooks and Duos (except 500 series PowerBooks, where there is some kind of incompatibility, and possibly some newer PowerBooks on which RM has not been tested). RM needs 2.5MB of free RAM in which to run. You will need around 20MB of hard disk space if you want all the RM 2.3 mapping data files available at one time.

Software requirements: RM works under System 6 or System 7. You must have a text editor, or a word processor capable of saving files "as text," in order to make the lat/long plotting data files used to plot species data to the maps. A drawing program like Canvas or SuperPaint (Canvas is strongly recommended) is a very helpful adjunct to RM.

Price: the RM 2.3 package, with lo-res world and higher-res North America mapping data files included, costs \$495 plus \$7.50 shipping/handling (\$10 to Canada, \$20 to Europe, \$25 to Asia). Some additional mapping files are available at extra cost.

For a detailed brochure with many sample maps, write to:

Tundra Vole Software
1590 North Becker Ridge Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709-2705
Phone: (907) 479-2689
E-mail: tvole@imagi.net

Cambridge Biology Web site facilities extended

THE FACILITIES of the Cambridge Palaeoecology and Evolutionary Biology World Wide Web (WWW) server have recently been extended in two areas:

1. The manual for psimpoll and pscomb (programs for plotting and analyzing pollen and other stratigraphic data) is now available. This WWW version replaces the PostScript version. The programs themselves are also available through the WWW site.
2. The number of images of pollen grains included with the pollen catalogue of the British Isles has been extended to about 110. Some of the image files are large (the size is indicated for each), so downloading them may be subject to delay, especially on transatlantic lines at times of day when the western European and north American business times coincide.

The URL for the site is:

WWW <http://www-palecol.plantsci.cam.ac.uk/>
Anon ftp <ftp://ftp-palecol.plantsci.cam.ac.uk>

Keith Bennett
Department of Plant Sciences,
University of Cambridge
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[It is worth noting that some of the images are as good as, or even better than, those seen through the light microscope.—Ed.]

EDITORIAL

IT WAS a pleasure to see so many AASP members at the annual meeting in Ottawa. To satisfy the curiosity of those unable to attend, this issue is full of items relating to that meeting.

For the first time in AASP's history, it was possible to see the Annual Meeting Schedule and Abstracts on-line several weeks ahead of the meeting itself, thanks to AASP's World Wide Web site. Also, a counter has recently been installed on the AASP home page to keep track of usage. We had a total of 167 visitors during the period December 15–31. Another new development on the AASP web site is an expansion of our member's e-mail directory. It now includes all palynologists, actuo- and paleo-, irrespective of affiliation (although AASP members are asterisked, see p. 7). This will simplify communication within the entire wired palynological community.

Other items in this issue include book reviews and a thesis abstract. If you would like to review a book for AASP, please contact our Book Review Editor, Reed Wicander. And if you have recently completed a thesis in palynology, or if your student has, please send a copy of the abstract to me for publication in the Newsletter.

APPENDIX: UPDATES TO AASP MEMBERS E-MAIL DIRECTORY

THIS APPENDIX lists additions and revisions to the e-mail directory that was printed as an appendix to the October 1995 issue of the AASP Newsletter. Home pages have been removed from the list but are present on the web version. The full version of the list with all updates exists as the "World Palynology E-mail and WWW Directory"

on the AASP Web site. If you are not on the list but wish to be, please contact the AASP Newsletter Editor/WebMaster at:
head@quartz.geology.utoronto.ca

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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, up to two scholarships for \$1000 (US) 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 qualification 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 April 5, 1996 and awards will be announced by May 3, 1996.

Part A - Application for A.A.S.P. Student Scholarship

Student's name: _____

Address: _____

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

Institution	Degree	Beginning Date	Completion Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Project Supervisor: _____

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):

*Use additional sheet, if needed.

(OVER)

Title of proposed investigation: _____

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

- [illegible]

Comments: _____

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, perseverance, imagination and the probable creativity, and the value of the project.

Faculty supervisor's name _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Position: _____

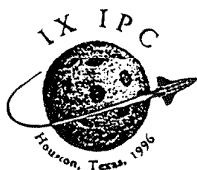
Institution: _____

Address: _____

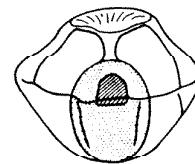
Please return Parts A and B to:

Merrell A. Miller
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P. O. Box 3092
Houston, TX 77253-3092

Phone: 713/366-3919 Fax: 713/366-7416
e-mail: mamiller1@hou.amoco.com



NEOGENE-QUATERNARY DINOFLAGELLATES SYMPOSIUM AND WORKSHOP



Symposium: A symposium on Neogene–Quaternary dinoflagellates will be held during the Ninth International Palynological Congress, Houston, Texas (June 23–28, 1996). This “Call for Papers” seeks preliminary titles for the Symposium.

Workshop: A one-day workshop will examine materials brought by participants, including holotype and topotype specimens. Microscopes, photomicroscopes, video equipment, 35mm slide projectors, etc. will be available. We urge participants to bring microscope slides, photos, videos, etc. of any Upper Cenozoic cysts for examination. If possible, bring extra slides, sediment, or residue for exchange with colleagues, and film for photomicroscopes. You might plan using an England Finder™ to quickly relocate specimens at the Workshop. There is no charge for attending the workshop.

Informal presentations and a round-table discussion of problematical and special-interest taxa will be held in the afternoon. A transcript of this discussion will be drawn up for possible publication, as with previous workshops (Head and Wrenn, 1992, *Neogene and Quaternary Dinoflagellate Cysts and Acritarchs*, p. 27: AASP Foundation; Head et al., 1993, *Palynology*, 17:201–239.)

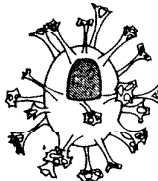
What to do now: If you wish to present an oral contribution at the Symposium, please indicate your preliminary title on the form below. Please use this form also to register interest in the Workshop, to list materials you may be able to bring, and to suggest taxa for the round-table discussion.

The “Call for Papers” form (below):
Abstracts (send to Vaughn Bryant, see p. 11)

Why not right now!
March 31, 1996

Co-convenors

Martin J. Head
Department of Geology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada, M5S 3B1
head@quartz.geology.utoronto.ca



John. H. Wrenn, CENEX
Department of Geology and Geophysics
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
glwrenn@lsuvm.sncc.lsu.edu

Please complete this form by checking appropriate boxes:

☐ I hope to present a paper at the Symposium on Neogene–Quaternary Dinoflagellates

(Preliminary Title) _____

☐ I hope to attend the Workshop and bring the following materials _____

I suggest the following taxa be slated for round-table discussion _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel.# _____ fax _____ e-mail _____

Please return completed form (or e-mail the requested information) to Martin J. Head.