

Notice of Annual General Meeting and Annual Address

The 164th Annual General Meeting will be held in the Flett Lecture Theatre, Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD on Tuesday, 12th April, 2011 at 4.00 pm. The Annual Report of Council will be presented, along with Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st December 2010 and Council Members and Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Tea and coffee will be available from 3.30 pm in the foyer of the Flett Lecture Theatre. This meeting is open to all members of the Society.

The AGM will be followed by the Society's Fifth Annual Lecture, to be given by Prof. Jim Kennedy (University of Oxford) on "William Buckland: caves, coprolites, dinosaurs, a Red Lady and the dawn of palaeoecology". The event will be held in the Flett Lecture Theatre, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD at 4.15 pm. This event is open to members of the Society and other interested parties.

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1 Publications: Volume 164 was published in December 2010.

Vol. 164, 2010 (for 2010) (£230):

- 634. The mammal fauna of the early Eocene Blackheath Formation of Abbey Wood, London, by J. J. Hooker (pp. 1–162, pls 1–4, complete. £125.00).
- 635. The British Silurian Crinoidea. Part 2. Addendum to Part 1 and Cladida, by S. K. Donovan, R. E. Widdison, D. N. Lewis, & F. E. Fearnhead (pp. 47–133, pls 7–36. £105.00).

The Editors welcome suggestions for new titles and would also be grateful for manuscripts that represent concluding or additional parts of ongoing unfinished monographs.

2 Subscriptions for 2011 were considered due on 1st January 2011 and will entitle subscribers to Volume 165. Individual subscriptions are £35.00. Institutional subscriptions are £120.00, though if paid through an agency are £230.00. The Student rate remains at half the individual rate, £17.50.

Subscriptions can be sent to Dr M. P. A. Howe, The Treasurer, c/o British Geological Survey, Kingsley Dunham Centre, Keyworth, Nottingham, NG12 5GG, United Kingdom (cheques, drawn on a UK bank, should be made payable to 'The Palaeontographical Society'). A subscription renewal form for 2011 (Volume 165) was enclosed with the recent mailing of Volume 164. If a replacement is required please download one from the Society website or contact the Treasurer.

The Society also accepts credit card payments for subscriptions and renewals via PayPal. If you wish to pay via this method please follow the instructions on the 2011 subscriptions form or visit the Society's website (www.palaeosoc.org).

The Treasurer maintains the membership list and prepares the distribution list for each volume of monographs. Any enquiries concerning subscriptions or methods of payment should be directed to the Treasurer. His e-mail address is mhowe@bgs.ac.uk.

3 The Society's Web Site (www.palaeosoc.org) and Online Shop was launched in 2009 and continues to be an effective tool for posting new information on the Society (including progress reports for Palaeontographical Society Research Grants and other announcements) and for selling Society publications and enabling credit card payments for membership renewals. To obtain the member's discount from the online shop, a password is required. If you have not already registered your e-mail address with us and been issued with your personal password please contact the President (a.smith@nhm.ac.uk), who will be pleased to issue you with one.

4 Research fund: The Palaeontographical Society Research Fund scheme aims to provide awards in the region of £500 for research on the UK fossil flora and fauna. Please see the website or contact either Co-Secretary (P.Barrett@nhm.ac.uk or S.Long@nhm.ac.uk) for further information. The next closing date for applications is 25th February 2011 and the successful applicant(s) will be announced at the AGM. Four grants were awarded in 2010:

Dr S. K. Donovan (University of Leiden, The Netherlands): "Systematics of British Silurian crinoids in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A."

Dr K. N. Page (University of Plymouth, UK): "A monograph of the ammonites of the British Lower Callovian (Middle Jurassic)".

Dr M. Schemm-Gregory (Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal): "Revision of Devonian brachiopods from Devon".

Mr P. Winrow (Imperial College, UK): "Early lingulate brachiopods from the Comley Limestone, Cambrian of Shropshire".

Reports on three of these projects (and one from the previous year) are appended to the end of this Newsletter.

5 Discount rate on backstock for Members and Authors: Individual Members are reminded that they are entitled to a discount of at least 50% on the purchase of one copy of any backstock and reprinted editions where available. This discount is available via the website when using your member login details. Authors are entitled to receive a 75% discount on backparts of monographs they contributed to. If authors wish to purchase backstock they should contact the Treasurer (mhowe@bgs.ac.uk).

6 Society Archives: Members of the Society wishing to view the archives of the Palaeontographical Society should write to one of the Co-Secretaries (S.Long@nhm.ac.uk or P.Barrett@nhm.ac.uk).

7 Annual Address: The subject of the Fifth Annual Address is “William Buckland: caves, coprolites, dinosaurs, a Red Lady and the dawn of palaeoecology”. This year’s speaker is Prof. Jim Kennedy (University of Oxford) who was until recently Director of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. Prof. Kennedy is an internationally recognized expert on Cretaceous ammonites and biostratigraphy, and is also an authority on the life and work of Rev. William Buckland, the first Reader in Geology at the University of Oxford. This promises to be a fascinating talk, and details of the meeting venue and date are given above. The abstract for the Address is available on the front page of the Society’s website (www.palaeosoc.org).

8 Lyell Meeting: The Society is a sponsor of the Lyell Meeting, which will be held in the Meeting Room of the Geological Society (Burlington House) on Monday 24th October 2011. This year’s Lyell Meeting is being convened by Dr S. K. Donovan and is entitled: “Islands: palaeontology, geology and tectonics”.

9 Nominations for Council: The Palaeontographical Society is open for nominations to council for 2011–14. The council meets twice a year and is responsible for overseeing the running of the Society and for providing guidance on how it can best serve its membership’s needs. Any member of the Society can nominate a candidate, and names will be considered at the AGM. Members should nominate a candidate by sending an email to the Co-Secretaries (p.barrett@nhm.ac.uk or s.long@nhm.ac.uk) together with a statement from the candidate that he/she is willing to be considered.

10 Financial advisor: Council is still seeking an individual from among the membership who has past experience in investments management and who would be willing to offer the Society informal advice on financial matters. Please contact the Treasurer (mhowe@bgs.ac.uk) if you would be interested in taking on such a role.

11 Out-of-print monographs: The Society hopes to make out-of-print monographs available to the membership by scanning back copies of these works and archiving them on our website as .pdf files. These files will be free to download for members and will also represent a valuable archival resource for the Society. If members have any unbound copies of old monographs (numbers 1-250) that they would be willing to loan Council for this purpose please contact one of the Co-Secretaries (p.barrett@nhm.ac.uk or s.long@nhm.ac.uk). Council has already produced a number of .pdfs of out-of-print monographs and hopes to mount downloadable files for members on the Society webpage over the next few months.

12 New members: We would like to extend a warm welcome to the following recent new members of the Society: Dr R. B. J. Benson (UK), Mr W. George (UK), Dr A. Schmidt (Germany), Dr S. Shawcross (UK) and Mr T. Stubbs (UK).

13 Newsletter: If in future you would prefer to receive this newsletter and the Annual Report in electronic form (rather than hardcopy) please send your details to Paul Barrett (P.Barrett@nhm.ac.uk).

P. M. Barrett
Co-Secretary
February 2011

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**Systematics of British Silurian crinoids in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.**

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My original travel plans proved impractical and, instead, I visited the NMNH after the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting in Denver, arriving in Washington D.C. on the evening of Wednesday, 3rd November, and departing on the evening of Friday, 5th November. My grant was used to purchase a return ticket London Heathrow - Washington Dulles and to pay (in part) for my hotel accommodation. Plans to include the data collected on this trip in Part 2 of *British Silurian Crinoidea* proved impractical when the publication of this volume was accelerated to December 2010.

The largest and most important collection of fossil crinoids in the world is that of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (USNM). This is based on the collection of the distinguished amateur Frank Springer (1848-1927).

The purpose of this visit was to research species of British flexible crinoid that were, at best, poorly represented in European collections. The most important of these was *Icthyocrinus phillipsianus* Springer, 1920, from the Much Wenlock Limestone Formation at Dudley. This was originally described from a small collection of four specimens, all now in the USNM; no specimens in UK museums have been considered conspecific. The Springer Collection of the USNM includes four specimens in S.1708. Following examination, the complete crown (Springer 1920, pl. 36, fig. 13a, b) is regarded as the unique type. The other three specimens include groups of arms that form incomplete crowns and are not necessarily conspecific; two other species of *Icthyocrinus* are reported. These may be conspecific, but I prefer to recognise this uncertainty in calling them *Icthyocrinus* sp. cf. *I. phillipsianus*. *Icthyocrinus phillipsianus* has now received its first description since 1920 and has been photographed for the first time.

Also important was the rare *Meristocrinus minor* Springer, 1920, also from the same formation at Dudley. One specimen is in the Natural History Museum in London (NHMUK) and two were reported in the USNM (Springer 1920, p. 213). One of the USNM specimens is an electroplate cast provided by Francis Bather (1863-1934), former Keeper of Geology at the NHMUK, of that institution's specimen. The USNM specimen has been redescribed and photographed for the first time, and will contribute to a new description of this species based on both types.

Descriptions and photographs of both of these species will be included in an addendum to Part 2 at the beginning of the third and final part of *British Silurian Crinoidea*. The (still incomplete) typescript of this part was over 24,000 words in length at the time of writing and is expected to be submitted later in 2011.

REFERENCE

SPRINGER, F. 1920. The Crinoidea Flexibilia. *Smithsonian Institution Publication*, **2501** (2 volumes), 1-486.

A monograph of the ammonites of the British Lower Callovian (Middle Jurassic)

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Introduction

The early Callovian, was a time of great biogeographic exchange of ammonite faunas across Europe, with Macrocephalitinae arriving from the Sula-New Guinean Province of southeast Asia, Keppleritidae and Cadoceratinae arriving from different parts of the Boreal Sea (including from an Arctic Province), and various Perisphinctidae venturing from the Sub-Mediterranean Province to the south (Page 2008, fig. 3). These events are recorded in the lower Callovian rocks of Britain, especially in southern areas, which provide, therefore, one of the most complete records of ammonite faunas from this time known anywhere across Europe. Elsewhere, non-sequences are widespread at the base of the stage (e.g. Iberia, western France, central and northern Britain) or successions are highly condensed, with many stratigraphical gaps (e.g. southern Germany, southern Poland).

These problems have meant that it still has not been possible to formally establish a Global Stratotype Section and Point (GSSP) for the base of the Stage, and it is likely that only sections outwith of Europe (e.g. in East Greenland) will eventually provide the expanded and complete sequence required by the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS). Although sequences in southern Britain are probably not faunally rich enough to provide a suitable GSSP, they have, nevertheless, yielded sufficient stratigraphically useful ammonites to indicate their relative completeness. Any study of lower Callovian ammonites from Britain, therefore, has a broader relevance for global stratigraphy and correlations.

Progress

The aim of the current and ongoing project is to review and update the taxonomy of lower Callovian ammonites established in the author's PhD thesis of 1988, entitled "*The Stratigraphy and Ammonites of the British Lower Callovian*" (University of London, unpublished), preparing the work in the format of a Palaeontographical Society monograph. In total forty-six species were recognised in the 1988 study, of which 12 were considered to be 'new' (i.e. undescribed). Although the stratigraphical conclusions were subsequently published (Callomon *et al.* 1988; Page 1989, 2001; Page in Cox & Page 2002a, b; Sumbler *et al.* 2002a, b; Cox *et al.* 2002a, b, c, *etc.*), the taxonomy of the ammonite faunas has not been published in full (excepting brief extracts in Page 1991). Amongst these faunas the following families, subfamilies and genera can now be recognised:

Suborder AMMONITINA Hyatt, 1889, Superfamily SPIROCERATACEAE Hyatt, 1900, Family SPIROCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1900:

Genus *Parapatoceras* Spath, 1924,

Genus *Crioconites* Buckman, 1925

Suborder HAPLOCERATINA Bessanova & Michailova, 1983, Superfamily HAPLOCERATACEAE Zittel, 1884, Family OPPELIIDAE Bonarelli, 1894, Subfamily OPPELIINAE Bonarelli, 1894:

Genus *Paralcidia* Spath, 1928

Suborder PERISPHINCTINA Bessanova & Michailova, 1983, Superfamily SPHAEROCERATACEAE nov., Family MACROCEPHALITIDAE Buckman, 1922, Subfamily MACROCEPHALITINAE Salfeld, 1921:

Genus *Macrocephalites* Zittel, 1884

Suborder PERISPHINCTINA Bessanova & Michailova, 1983, Superfamily SPHAEROCERATACEAE nov., Family CARDIOCERATIDAE Siemiradzki, 1891, Subfamily ARCTICEPHALITINAE Meledina, 1968:

Genus *Chamoussetia* R. Douvillé, 1912

Suborder PERISPHINCTINA Bessanova & Michailova, 1983, Superfamily SPHAEROCERATACEAE nov., Family CARDIOCERATIDAE Siemiradzki, 1891, Subfamily CADOCERATINAE Hyatt, 1900:

Genus *Cadoceras* Fisher, 1892

Suborder PERISPHINCTINA Bessanova & Michailova 1983, Superfamily STEPHANOCERATACEAE Neumayr, 1875, Family KOSMOCERATIDAE HAUG, 1887:

Genus *Keplerites* Neumayr & Uhlig, 1892 (including the subgenera *Keplerites* (*Keplerites*) Neumayr & Uhlig, 1892 and Subgenus *Keplerites* (*Gowericeras*) Neumayr & Uhlig, 1892

Genus *Sigaloceras* Hyatt, 1900 (including the subgenera *Sigaloceras* (*Sigaloceras*) Hyatt, 1900 and *Sigaloceras* (*Catasigaloceras*) Buckman, 1923

Suborder PERISPHINCTINA Bessanova & Michailova, 1983, Superfamily PERISPHINCTACEAE Steinmann, 1890, Family PERISPHINCTIDAE Steinmann, 1890, Subfamily 'PSEUDOPERISPHINCTINAE' Schindewolf, 1925:

Genus *Homeoplanulites* Buckman, 1922

?Genus *Anaplanulites* Buckman, 1922 (or Proplanulitinae)

Suborder PERISPHINCTINA Bessanova & Michailova, 1983, Superfamily PERISPHINCTACEAE Steinmann, 1890, Family PERISPHINCTIDAE Steinmann, 1890, Subfamily PROPLANULITINAE Buckman, 1921:

Genus *Proplanulites* Buckman, 1922

Suborder PERISPHINCTINA Bessanova & Michailova, 1983, Superfamily PERISPHINCTACEAE Steinmann, 1890, Family REINECKEIIDAE Hyatt, 1900:

Genus *Reineckeia* Bayle, 1878

Subsequently work in Russia by authors such as V. Mitta and D. Kiselev has provided a plethora of new, nominal species names especially for Arctocephalitinae, Cadoceratinae and Kepleritidae and the relationship between these and British species now requires assessment. For other groups such as 'Pseudoperisphinctinae', Proplanulitinae and Macrocephalitinae no significant recent works have appeared, although further progress is now being made on upper Bathonian–Callovian Pseudoperisphinctinae in conjunction with Dr G. Meléndez (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain: preliminary results published in Page & Meléndez 2000). The proposed monograph, therefore, will mark a major new contribution to a European understanding of these latter groups.

As part of the process of reviewing the original taxonomic work of 1988 a range of UK museum visits are being undertaken to reassess material previously studied, as well as describe more recently acquired faunas. This

process is ongoing, but in the last year, several unexpected opportunities arose to revisit institutions in other countries, notably the collections of the Geological Survey of Poland and the Department of Geology of the University of Warsaw, Poland, as well as those of the Palaeontology Department of the University of Zaragoza, Spain. These visits contributed significantly to the ongoing study as it became possible to reassess lower Callovian ammonite faunas from Iberia and eastern central Europe in the context of a contemporary view of Jurassic biogeography (as reviewed by Page 2008). A revelation here was that whereas a view previously established that differences in faunas recovered from different areas across northern Europe could primarily be accounted for by stratigraphical gaps and non-preservation, examination of associated faunal elements as an independent age-control, clearly indicated that biogeographical effects are also very significant. Most affected appear to be Macrocephalitinae, with Keppleritinae and Pseudoperisphinctinae also apparently showing some differences. The Macrocephalitinae in particular, have defied virtually all attempts to establish a workable taxonomical framework at species level across Europe (cf. Page 1988, p. 41), but the answer now seems clear - they *really* are different in different regions. With this effect in mind, it is now possible to progress with the production of a clear and reliable taxonomy of British lower Callovian ammonites, an essential pre-requisite for the projected monograph.

Future work

The taxonomic framework established in the present draft of the projected monograph will continue to be developed, and will then be applied to and tested on existing museum and other available collections containing lower Callovian ammonites, during forthcoming visits. It is hoped that high quality photographic negatives dating from the original 1988 study can be digitised in the near future and draft plates assembled. In addition, figures of specimens not previously seen, or misinterpreted, will be required, and preliminary discussions with several institutions indicate that they may be able to provide such resources. Once digital pictures are available, compilation of Part 1 of the projected monograph will be possible – it is envisaged that this will be ready for submission in Autumn 2011.

Acknowledgements. My grateful thanks to the Society for providing the resources necessary to complete this project. In addition I would like to thank Dr Ewa Główniak (University of Warsaw) and Dr Guillermo Meléndez (University of Zaragoza) for making possible visits to their institutions.

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Revision of Devonian Brachiopods from Devon

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Brachiopods, especially of Devonian age, are important index fossils for Palaeozoic rocks and important tools for palaeobiogeographical interpretation, due to their fast evolution and widespread abundance in this time interval. Devon is eponymous with the Devonian system, which was introduced by R. Murchison and A. Sedgwick. Since the 19th Century the brachiopod fauna from Devon has been reported and described (e.g. Davidson 1864, 1865; Evans 1985), however, a modern revision is lacking and their affinities to brachiopods occurring in the German and Belgium Rheno-Ardenne Mountains are still a matter of debate (Jansen 2001; Schemm-Gregory & Jansen 2007; Schemm-Gregory 2009). This project was initiated on the type collections by Davidson and Evans, which have been studied at the Natural History Museum, London. In collaboration with Dr Kevin Page (University of Plymouth), various classical outcrops along the coast of southern Devon were visited and sampled last year. Melanie Border kindly helped to get permission to sample the rocks of the English Riviera Geopark in which most of the classical sections are situated. Special attention was paid to the Lower Devonian Meatfoot Group, which is currently assigned to the Siegenian and Emsian stages (middle and upper Lower Devonian) in the classical German sense. The rocks consist of grey sandstones, siltstones and shales. The brachiopod fauna in this unit occurs in lenses, which are often unfortunately tectonically deformed, complicating their identification. The specimens are mostly preserved as internal and external moulds. These specimens will be cleaned and photographed. Latex casts will be prepared to study the shell morphology, especially the micro-ornamentation, which is essential for systematic assignment. The brachiopod fauna is quite diverse, however, the majority of the brachiopod fauna is almost monospecifically dominated by chonetid brachiopods: spiriferids, strophomenids and a few orthids have also been found. Side-by-side comparisons will show if the Devonian of southern England is related to the Rheno-Ardenne Mountains, to the northern Gondwanan terrains (Cantabrian Mountains, Eastern Iberian Chains, Armorcaín Massif), or even to the Appalachian Mountains. It is planned to present the results of this project at the Devonian Meeting in Novosibirsk (Summer 2011) and at the Annual Meeting of the Palaeontological Association in Plymouth (December 2011). A monograph on this fauna has been started which will be submitted to the Palaeontographical Society. Further sampling in north Devon and Cornwall are planned to complete the revision of the Devonian brachiopods from southern England.

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Systematics of British Upper Silurian trilobites

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Descriptions of trilobites from the Silurian of Britain have been ongoing since the 17th Century, but more recent publications have focussed on the Llandovery and Wenlock series. To date around 31 genera and 43 species have been recognised from the British Upper Silurian, but many have not been studied in over 35 years and are in need of systematic revision. My research project aims to extend previous studies by formally documenting British Upper

Silurian trilobite taxa and establishing their affinities. Descriptions are primarily based on collections amassed by my supervisors and this has been supplemented by fieldwork. Substantial collections exist in various museums in Britain also, and comprise some of the largest Silurian trilobite collections in the world. Funding from the Palaeontographical Society has allowed me to study trilobite collections at the British Geological Survey (Keyworth: BGS), National Museum of Wales (Cardiff), Sedgwick Museum (Cambridge: CAMSM), Oxford University Museum (OXFUM), National History Museum (London: NHMUK) and Ludlow Museum. The study of figured and unfigured material from museums around the UK has provided new data aiding both the identification and documentation of British Upper Silurian faunas.

Work is proceeding on the systematics and palaeobiology of British Upper Silurian trilobites, and is largely based on the description of trilobites that commonly occur in platform facies. The Ludlow Elton Group, is one example, and includes several taxa including *Dalmanites*, *Raphiophorus*, *Calymene*, *Exallaspis*, a phacopid, and an encrinurid. A comparison with the type material of Forbes (1848) and Whittard (1938) has confirmed the presence of *Raphiophorus parvulus* and *Exallaspis coronata* in the Middle and Upper Elton formations. Several well-preserved specimens at Ludlow Museum, Salop may also allow *Calymene* and the encrinurid to be identified to species-level for the first time. *Dalmanites myops*, *D. caudatus* and *D. nexilis* are, to date, the only recognised dalmanitids occurring in the Elton Group. It is likely, however, that specimens formerly assigned to one of the first two species, in fact represent different taxa. A comparison of type material at the NHMUK with material from the Elton Group is ongoing and may yield additional species. Material collected from the Bringewood and Leintwardine formations is also being compared with museum collections and will provide additional data on the taxa concerned.

Work is also progressing on the documentation of an unusual deep-water fauna from the late Wenlock\early Ludlow Coldwell Formation (Tranerth Group), of the Lake District. The most abundant trilobites include *Decoroproetus scrobiculatus*, *Delops nobilis marri* and *Struveria howgillensis* (Storey & Thomas 2008). Based on collections in the Sedgwick Museum, and the British Geological Survey, *Calymene* and *Encrinurus* are herein known to occur in the Tranerth Group for the first time. A survey of Owens' (1973) *Decoroproetus* material at the National Museum of Wales has helped identify additional species in the Coldwell Formation, and this includes *Decoroproetus* cf. *wigwig* and *Decoroproetus* sp. nov.? In addition, a detailed study of the Rickards (1965) collection (CAMSM) in comparison with *Delops obtusicaudatus* (CAMSM, BGS and NHM) and *Delops nobilis nobilis* (OXFUM) has helped to revise the characters diagnostic of each species along with the genus. A comparison of existing collections from the Coldwell Formation demonstrates strong similarities with the fauna of the Swedish Colonus Shale (Hede 1915). In particular *Delops nobilis marri* and *Struveria howgillensis* are thought to be conspecific with *Dalmanites mobergi* and *Dalmanites simricus* respectively.

Work will continue on the documentation of British Upper Silurian trilobites, and it is anticipated that this will be published in a form of a monograph. The author would like to thank the Palaeontographical Society for funding this research project, and allowing a complete coverage of the British Silurian trilobite fauna. This will complement a similar survey of Gotland, and it is expected that this will allow a more complete understanding of the differences and similarities of trilobite taxa occurring in Britain and Gotland. The study of endemic and shared taxa between these two regions will also allow a better appreciation of the spatial distribution of taxa. This has broader implications for future biogeographic and palaeoenvironmental studies on Silurian trilobites.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2009–10

The following volumes appeared in 2009–2010:

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Co -Secretaries: Drs S. L. Long and P. M. Barrett, Department of Palaeontology, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD

February 2011

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
for the year ending 31st December 2009

Read and adopted at the 163rd Annual General Meeting held in the Flett Lecture Theatre of the Natural History Museum, London on the afternoon of 14th April 2010, Dr A. B. Smith, The President, in the Chair.

One volume was published in 2009 (163) for the year 2009, comprising the following parts:

Volume 163 (for 2009) published December 2009. £210, complete:

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During the year, £10,856.93 was received from the sales of backstock held by the Society.

The balance shown in the Statement of Accounts stands at £81,895.04. The Income and Expenditure Account for 2009 is annexed.

Three grants were awarded from the Palaeontographical Society Research Fund in 2009, to Dr A. Butcher, Mr J. Lamsdell and Mr A. Storey.

The Third Annual Address of the Society was delivered by Dr Lyall Anderson on “Charles W. Peach: one of Darwin’s barnacle providers” on 15th April 2009 at the Natural History Museum.

COUNCIL 2010–2011

Following the Annual General Meeting, held on Wednesday 14th April 2010, Dr M. Williams retired as Vice-President, and Dr S. J. Braddy was elected as a new Vice-President. Dr M. Munt was elected as Marketing Manager. Dr M. P. A. Howe was re-elected as Treasurer. Drs D. Loydell and B. Cox were re-elected as Editors, and Drs S. L. Long and P. M. Barrett were re-elected as Co-Secretaries. Dr G. Mullins retired from Council. Dr M. Friedman and Dr M. J. Simms were elected new members of Council.

President	Dr A. B. Smith
Vice-Presidents	Mr M. Woods and Dr S. J. Braddy
Treasurer	Dr M. P. A. Howe
Co-Secretaries	Dr S. L. Long and Dr P. M. Barrett
Editors	Dr D. Loydell and Dr B. Cox
Marketing Manager	Dr M. Munt
Other Members	Prof. R. J. Aldridge, Prof. M. Collinson, Dr M. Friedman, Dr. M. Richter and Dr M. J. Simms.