



PALEONTOLOGY

Editor

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New Listings



Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family	Code
BELGIUM 2018 August 27 (Face to Face with Prehistoric Animals) (MS/10)				
a	(72c)	†Woolly Rhinoceros, <i>Coelodonta</i> sp.	Rhinocerotidae	A
b	(72c)	†Giant Elk, <i>Megaloceros</i> sp.	Cervidae	A
c	(72c)	†Mammoth, <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	Elephantidae	A
d	(72c)	<i>Gastornis</i> sp.	†Gastornithidae	A
e	(72c)	<i>Mosasaurus</i> sp.	†Mosasauridae	A
N/A		MS/10 (2ea #a–e)		
	Margin	R: †Mammoth, <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	Elephantidae	Z
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2018 July 17 (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (CA18412a&b) ^[1]				
a	850fr	<i>Hypsibema missouriensis</i> (state dinosaur of Missouri)	†Hadrosauroidae	A
b	850fr	<i>Spinosaurus aegyptiacus</i>	†Spinosauridae	A
c	850fr	<i>Mosasaurus hoffmannii</i>	†Mosasauridae	A
d	850fr	<i>Gorgosaurus libratus</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	A
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Fukuisaurus tetoriensis</i>	†Hadrosauroidae	A
	Margin	R: U/I Tyrannosaur attacking U/I dinosaur	†Tyrannosauridae	U Z
COLOMBIA 2018 June 15 (History Festival Foundation) (Single)				
N/A	1000p	Stylized Ammonite	†Ammonoidea	S
DJIBOUTI 2018 June 12 (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (DJB18315a&b) ^[1]				
1444a	240fr	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	A
1444b	240fr	<i>Ceratops</i> (= <i>Triceratops</i>) <i>horridus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
1444c	240fr	<i>Tyrannosaurus rex</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	A
1444d	240fr	<i>Parasaurolophus walkeri</i>	†Hadrosauridae	A
1464	SS 950fr	<i>Compsognathus longipes</i>	†Compsognathidae	A
	Margin	Ctr: <i>Ceratops</i> (= <i>Triceratops</i>) <i>horridus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	Z
		R: <i>Spinosaurus aegyptiacus</i>	†Spinosauridae	Z
2018 July 27 (Prehistoric Aquatic Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1) ^[1]				
a	240fr	<i>Drepanaspis gemuendenensis</i>	†Psaummosteidae	A
b	240fr	<i>Eurhinosaurus longirostris</i>	†Leptonectidae	A
c	240fr	<i>Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus</i>	†Plesiosauridae	A
d	240fr	<i>Dinichthys terrelli</i>	†Dinichthyidae	A
	Margin	Bkgrd: Megalodon tooth, <i>Carcharocles megalodon</i>	†Otodontidae	Z
N/A	SS 950fr	<i>Carcharocles megalodon</i>	†Otodontidae	A
	Margin	Bkgrd: Megalodon tooth, <i>Carcharocles megalodon</i>	†Otodontidae	Z
		UR: <i>Xenacanthus decheni</i>	†Xenacanthidae	Z
		MR: <i>Orthacanthus senckenbergianus</i>	†Orthacanthidae	Z
		LR: <i>Dinichthys terrelli</i>	†Dinichthyidae	Z
ISRAEL 2018 August 28 (Archaeozoology in Eretz Israel) (Set/2)				
N/A	2.50s	Elephant tusk (w/ photo of elephant & Acheulean stonework)		U B
N/A	2.50s	Lioness skull (w/ photo of lioness & Jaffa clock tower)		U B

HUNGARY**2018 September 3** (World of Bakony Dinosaurs) (MS/6)

a	120fo	<i>Ajkaceratops kozmai</i>	†Bagaceratopidae	A
b	120fo	<i>Pneumatoraptor fodori</i>	Clade: Paraves	A
c	120fo	<i>Bakonydraco galaczi</i>	†Tapejaridae	A
d	120fo	<i>Hungarosaurus tormai</i>	†Nodosauridae	A
e	120fo	<i>Iharkutosuchus makadii</i>	†Hylaeochampsidae	A
f	120fo	<i>Pannoniasaurus inexpectatus</i>	†Mosasauridae	A
	Margin	UR: <i>Bakonydraco galaczi</i>	†Tapejaridae	Z

GUINEA**2018 August 8** (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (GU18311a&b)^[1]

a	12500fr	<i>Beipiaosaurus inexpectus</i>	†Therizinosauroidea	A
b	12500fr	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	A
c	12500fr	<i>Altirhinus kurzanovi</i>	Order: †Ornithischia	A
d	12500fr	<i>Nasutoceratops titusi</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
N/A	SS 50000fr	<i>Deinonychus antirrhopus</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	A
	Margin	R: <i>Tyrannosaurus rex</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	Z
		UR & Bot: <i>Dakotaraptor steini</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	Z

MALDIVE ISLANDS**2018 August 8** (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (MLD18802a&b)^[1]

a	22r	<i>Megalosaurus bucklandii</i>	†Megalosauridae	A
b	22r	<i>Anchiceratops ornatus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
c	22r	<i>Garudimimus brevipes</i>	†Deinocheiridae	A
d	22r	<i>Talarurus plicatospineus</i>	†Ankylosauridae	A
N/A	SS 70r	<i>Gigantspinosaurus sichuanensis</i>	Order: †Ornithischia	A
	Margin	UR: <i>Dimorphodon macronyx</i>	†Dimorphodontidae	Z
		LR: <i>Apatosaurus ajax</i>	†Diplodocidae	Z
		LL: <i>Baryonyx walkeri</i>	†Spinosauridae	Z

2018 August 15 (Prehistoric Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1) (MLD18914a&b)^[1]

a	22r	<i>Teratornis merriami</i>	†Teratornithidae	A
b	22r	†Conquered Lorikeet, <i>Vini vidivici</i>	Psittaculidae	A
c	22r	<i>Genyornis newtoni</i>	†Dromornithidae	A
d	22r	†Turtle-jawed Moa-nalo, <i>Chelychelynechen quassus</i>	Anatidae	A
N/A	SS 70r	†Viti Levu Giant Pigeon, <i>Natunaornis gigoura</i>	Columbidae	A
	Margin	R & Bot: †South Island Giant Moa, <i>Dinornis robustus</i>	Dinornithidae	Z

2018 October 4 (Prehistoric Flying Reptiles) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	22r	<i>Dimorphodon macronyx</i>	†Dimorphodontidae	A
b	22r	<i>Pteranodon longiceps</i>	†Pteranodontidae	A
c	22r	<i>Dsungaripterus weii</i>	†Dsungaripteridae	A
d	22r	<i>Eudimorphodon ranzii</i>	†Eudimorphodontidae	A
N/A	SS 70r	<i>Quetzalcoatlus northropi</i>	†Azhdarchidae	A
	Margin	LL: <i>Pteranodon longiceps</i>	†Pteranodontidae	Z
		UR: <i>Eudimorphodon ranzii</i>	†Eudimorphodontidae	Z

2018 October 4 (Prehistoric Water Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	22r	<i>Liopleurodon ferox</i>	†Pliosauridae	A
b	22r	<i>Stethacanthus altonensis</i>	†Stethacanthidae	A
c	22r	<i>Besanosaurus leptorhynchus</i>	†Besanosauridae	A
d	22r	<i>Kronosaurus queenslandicus</i>	†Pliosauridae	A
N/A	SS 70r	<i>Mosasaurus hoffmannii</i>	†Mosasauridae	A
	Margin	UL: <i>Stethacanthus altonensis</i>	†Stethacanthidae	Z
		LL: <i>Liopleurodon ferox</i>	†Pliosauridae	Z

MOZAMBIQUE		2018 June 15 (Prehistoric Water Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1) ^[1]		
a	116m	<i>Nothosaurus mirabilis</i>	†Nothosauridae	A
b	116m	<i>Carcharocles megalodon</i>	†Otodontidae	A
c	116m	<i>Mesosaurus tenuidens</i>	†Mesosauridae	A
d	116m	Bot: <i>Tylosaurus proriger</i>	†Mosasauridae	B
		Top: <i>Diplocaulus magnicornis</i>	†Diplocaulidae	B
N/A	SS 300m	<i>Mosasaurus hoffmannii</i>	†Mosasauridae	A
	Margin	UR: <i>Dunkleosteus terrelli</i>	†Dunkleosteidae	Z
		Ctr: <i>Henodus chelyops</i>	†Henodontidae	Z
		LL: <i>Ichthyosaurus communis</i>	†Ichthyosauridae	Z
		LR: <i>Thalattoarchon saurophagis</i>	Order: †Ichthyosauria	Z
		2018 August 15 (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (MOZ18406a&b) ^[1]		
a	116m	<i>Lambeosaurus lambei</i>	†Hadrosauridae	A
b	116m	<i>Brachiosaurus altithorax</i>	†Brachiosauridae	A
c	116m	<i>Ceratops (=Triceratops) horridus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
d	116m	<i>Nanotyrannus lancensis</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	A
N/A	SS 300m	<i>Stegosaurus stenops</i>	†Stegosauridae	A
	Margin	Ctr: <i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	Z
		Bot: <i>Rhamphorhynchus etchesi</i>	†Rhamphorhynchidae	Z
		LR: <i>Tyrannosaurus rex</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	Z
ST. THOMAS & PRINCE IS.		2018 July 23 (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (ST18303a&b) ^[1]		
a	31d	<i>Spinosaurus aegyptiacus</i>	†Spinosauridae	A
b	31d	<i>Archaeoceratops oshimai</i>	†Archaeoceratopsidae	A
c	31d	<i>Amargasaurus cazau</i>	†Dicraeosauridae	A
d	31d	<i>Parasaurolophus walkeri</i>	†Hadrosauridae	A
N/A	SS 124d	<i>Centrosaurus apertus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
	Margin	LR: <i>Barosaurus lentus</i>	†Diplodocidae	Z
		Bot: <i>Dilophosaurus wetherilli</i>	†Dilophosauridae	Z
SIERRA LEONE		2018 June 29 (Prehistoric Flying Reptiles) (MS/4 & SS/1) ^[1]		
a	9800le	<i>Dimorphodon macronyx</i>	†Dimorphodontidae	A
b	9800le	<i>Quetzalcoatlus northropi</i>	†Azhdarchidae	A
c	9800le	<i>Peteinosaurus zambelli</i>	Clade: †Eopterosauria	A
d	9800le	U/I Pterosaur	Order: †Pterosauria	U A
N/A	SS 40000le	<i>Pteranodon longiceps</i>	†Pteranodontidae	A
	Margin	UR: <i>Dimorphodon macronyx</i>	†Dimorphodontidae	Z
		LR: <i>Zhejiangopterus linhaiensis</i>	†Azhdarchidae	Z
		2018 July 27 (Prehistoric Water Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1) ^[1]		
a	9800le	<i>Ichthyosaurus communis</i> (also LR margin)	†Ichthyosauridae	A Z
b	9800le	<i>Liopleurodon ferox</i> (also LL margin)	†Pliosauridae	A Z
c	9800le	<i>Eurypterus remipes</i> (also UR margin)	†Eurypteridae	A Z
d	9800le	<i>Elasmosaurus platyurus</i>	†Elasmosauridae	A
	Margin	UL: <i>Dunkleosteus terrelli</i>	†Dunkleosteidae	Z
N/A	SS 40000le	<i>Dunkleosteus terrelli</i>	†Dunkleosteidae	A
	Margin	R: † <i>Livyatan melvillei</i>	Physeteroidea	Z
		L: <i>Ichthyosaurus communis</i>	†Ichthyosauridae	Z
		2018 August 30 (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (SRL18703a&b) ^[1]		
a	9800le	<i>Spinosaurus aegyptiacus</i>	†Spinosauridae	A
b	9800le	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	A
c	9800le	<i>Beipiaosaurus inexpectus</i>	†Therizinosauroidea	A
d	9800le	<i>Altirhinus kurzanovi</i>	Order: †Ornithischia	A

SIERRA LEONE (continued)

N/A	SS 40000le	<i>Nasutoceratops titusi</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
	Margin	R: <i>Altirhinus kurzanovi</i>	Order: †Ornithischia	Z

TOGO**2018 June 28** (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1) (TG18306a&b)^[1]

a	800fr	<i>Alectrosaurus olseni</i>	†Tyrannosauroidae	A
b	800fr	<i>Giganotosaurus carolinii</i>	†Carcharodontosauridae	A
c	800fr	<i>Ceratops (=Triceratops) horridus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
d	800fr	<i>Anhanguera piscator</i>	†Anhangueridae	A
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Mosasaurus hoffmannii</i>	†Mosasauridae	A
	Margin	L: <i>Liopleurodon ferox</i>	†Pliosauridae	Z
		Ctr: U/I Ammonite	†Ammonoidea	U Z

2018 June 28 (Extinct Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1) (TG18311a&b)^[1]

a	800fr	†Giant Elk, <i>Megaloceros giganteus</i>	Cervidae	A
b	800fr	†Haast's Eagle, <i>Harpagornis moorei</i>	Accipitridae	A
c	800fr	†Japanese Wolf, <i>Canis lupus ssp. hodophilax</i>	Canidae	A
d	800fr	†Golden Toad, <i>Incilius periglenes</i>	Bufoidea	A
N/A	SS 3300fr	†Pinta Island Tortoise, <i>Chelonoidis abingdonii</i>	Testudinidae	A
	Margin	L: †Mammoth, <i>Mammuthus primigenius</i>	Elephantidae	Z

Other Stamps to Consider**AUSTRALIA****2018 June 12** (Art in Nature) (SS/4 & Bklt/10)

This stamp issue shows aerial photographs illustrating the exquisite beauty found in the country's natural landforms. One of these stamps shows a landscape of Shark Bay, Western Australia.

4814	\$1	Shark Bay, Western Australia		R
4817a		SS/4 (Sc#4814–17) (perf 14½×14)		
4818	\$1	Shark Bay, Western Australia		R
4818a		Bklt/10 (Sc#4818) (die cut 10¾×11) (s/a)		

Shark Bay, Western Australia: Located about half way up Western Australia's west coast, Shark Bay is a spectacular World Heritage-listed area that stretches along 1,500 kilometers of coastline. It includes several islands, white sand beaches, red cliffs, and tranquil turquoise lagoons and is home to remarkable biological diversity and marine life. Showing the shifting sands of this coastal idyll, the photograph was taken on a Phase One IQ280 80 mega pixel camera by Christian Fletcher.

Shark Bay is also one of the few places where scientists can study modern stromatolites—a bacterial-sediment structure. Stromatolites make up the majority of fossils from the Precambrian. The Bay is very hypersaline, which is likely why the stromatolites can grow into the larger structures. In other parts of the world, grazing snails, echinoids, and other animals eat the bacterial mats faster than they accumulate, so we do not see stromatolites except in places where environmental conditions are too harsh for the grazers. Shark Bay is also a World Heritage Site (<https://www.sharkbay.org>).

BELGIUM**2018 June 11** (Africa Museum) (MS/5)

N/A	(€1.13)	Various objects from collection and view of museum exterior		R
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The Africa Museum is recognized worldwide for its rich, varied, and scientifically valuable collections. The majority of its visitors are unaware of the size of this heritage as the permanent exhibition only has about one percent of its holdings on display. The museum is known for its ethnographic objects, but its natural science collections, archives, and photos are equally remarkable.

The vast majority of the objects come from the Congo Democratic Republic and were collected during the colonial period. However, the museum's collections contain specimens from around the world, dating back 650 million years (for some of the fossils) to the present day. The fossil collection has more than 18,000 specimens from Central Africa, collected through fieldwork, or acquired through donations.

The collection is very diverse in terms of types of specimen (from the remains of large reptiles to microscopic skeletons of unicellular organisms) and in terms of age (approximately 650 million years to a few thousand years). Examples of large specimen series include: stromatolites from the Neoproterozoic (Lower Congo, Katanga, Kasai), plant fossils from the Carboniferous-Permian (Katanga), fish fossils from the Jurassic-Cretaceous of the Congo Basin, and a diverse fauna from the Cretaceous-Cenozoic of the Atlantic coastal region (Lower Congo, Angola, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon). Visit their website for more information (www.africamuseum.be/).

GIBRALTAR **2018 May 18** (100th anniv. Royal Air Force) (Set/6 & SS/4)

Three stamps in the Set/6 and each of the four stamps in the SS show the Rock of Gibraltar in the background. The rock formation is famous for the discovery of Neanderthal fossils. The Rock of Gibraltar and Neanderthals are depicted on many Gibraltar stamps since 1973.

1670	22p	Rock of Gibraltar (w/ Supermarine Spitfire Mark V)	R
1674	£2	Rock of Gibraltar (w/ Vickers Wellington Mark IC)	R
1675	£3	Rock of Gibraltar (w/ Lockheed Hudson III)	R
1676		SS/4 (Sc#1676a-d)	R

2018 July 31 (Views from the Rock) (Set/6)

Four of these stamps include the Rock of Gibraltar itself in the design.

N/A	64p	Rock of Gibraltar	R
N/A	70p	Rock of Gibraltar	R
N/A	80p	Rock of Gibraltar	R
N/A	£1	Rock of Gibraltar	R

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE IS. **2018 September 28** (Stamps-on-Stamps) (2ea SS/1)^[1]

N/A	SS 25d	† <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> (Burundi Sc#1390b s-o-s)	Hominidae	C
N/A	SS 124d	† <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> (Burundi Sc#1390b s-o-s)	Hominidae	C

Postmarks

JAPAN **2018 September 1**

2018.09.01–2018.10.15 Postmark: “National Sports Festival 2015” in Fukui Prefecture with Dinosaur fossil from Dinosaur Museum of Fukui on top side.

Future Issues

2018.Q4: **Armenia:** “Flora and fauna of the ancient world.” Perhaps some more dinosaur stamps, similar to stamps set of 2017.

Next Year:

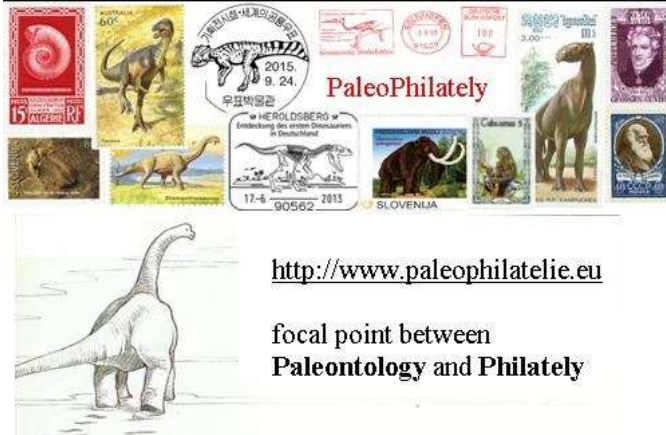
2019.03.??: **Slovenia:** Oligocene Mammal Fossil: *Anthracotherium*.

Notes:

[1] Commercial issue: Stamps issued only for sale to collectors, not used for postal purpose. Stamps of countries that issued excessive or too expensive stamps. Not recommended for serious collectors.

If you know about any recent or future Paleontology-related stamps not listed above, please send a short message to Associate Editor Mr. Michael Kogan (admin@paleophilatelie.eu), or by post to the Editor, Jack R. Congrove (address on inside cover).

Images and detailed descriptions of all stamps mentioned above can be viewed on the following website: <http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/year/current.html>.



<http://www.paleophilatelie.eu>

focal point between
Paleontology and Philately

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list of all new issues

http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/phil_catalogue.html
chronology and country based catalog

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ARCHAEOZOOLOGY IN ERETZ ISRAEL

Archaeozoology is the scientific field that studies animal bones found in archeological excavations. A number of unique finds have been made in excavations in Eretz Israel, including: the bones of a Syrian bear in Tel Hadid dating from the Iron Age (Israelite) (930–586 BCE). The remains of an ancient hippopotamus from the Pottery Neolithic Period (5500–4500 BCE) were also discovered in the Ramat Aviv area of Tel Aviv. The Israel Philatelic Service previously issued a stamp featuring a dinosaur whose fossilized footprints were discovered on the banks of the Tethys Sea, on a kibbutz near Jerusalem.

On 28 August 2018, Israel Post issued a pair of 2.50s stamps commemorating Archaeozoology in Eretz Israel (Land of Israel). One stamp shows an elephant tusk relic on display in the pre-historic exhibit at the Israel Museum, alongside elephant bones from the Daughters of Jacob Bridge. The tusk dates to the early Stone Age (1 million to 120,000 years ago).

The stamp also features a stock photo of a modern elephant and Acheulean stone work from the Design Museum Holon.

The second stamp shows a lioness skull that, until recently, was kept on the top floor of the Jaffa Museum. Archeologist Dr. Jacob Kaplan believed that the place where the lioness remains were discovered was a pre-Philistine temple thought to be dedicated to the lion.

The remains were dated to the late Bronze Age when the sea people (including the Philistines) entered Eretz Israel from the south. Until recently, the skull was kept on the top floor of the Jaffa Museum. The stamp also shows a stock photo of a modern lioness and the Jaffa Clock Tower.

The stamps were designed by Ronen Goldberg and printed in sheets of 15 with five tabs using the offset method by Cartor Security Printing in France.

