



PALEONTOLOGY

Editor

Michael Kogan, BU1863

New Listings



Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family	Code
--------	-------	-----------------------------	--------	------

ANGOLA

2018 December 10 (Dinosaurs & Minerals) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

Note: At the end of 2018, Angola became a client of Stamperija agency that started to produce a lot of colorful stamps of every possible topic, on behalf of the country. Each stamp on the MS also issued in MS/10.

a	300k	<i>Yangchuanosaurus shangyouensis</i>	†Metriacanthosauridae	A
b	300k	<i>Rhamphorhynchus longicaudus</i>	†Rhamphorhynchidae	A
c	300k	<i>Hatzegopteryx thambema</i>	†Azhdarchidae	A
d	300k	<i>Diplodocus longus</i>	†Diplodocidae	A
N/A	SS 1200k	<i>Austroraptor cabazai</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	A
	Margin	LL: U/I Sauropod		U Z

ARMENIA

2018 December 14 (Flora & Fauna of Ancient World – II) (Pair)

a	220d	<i>Argentinosaurus</i>	Clade: †Lognkosauria	A
b	280d	<i>Tapejara</i>	†Tapejaridae	A

Note: For this issue, distinguished from 2017, a FDC was issued together with the stamps and cancelled at the ceremony that took place in the Armenian Geological Museum. In the background, you can see the skeleton of an approximately 600,000 year old *Trogotherium* elephant found in Armenia in the 20th century. It is pity that both stamps show North American prehistoric animals, rather than some local ones.



<https://www.stamps.am/issues/dinosaurs?fbclid=IwAR0cpFyJvUbkl1aVpiN4idXJEU3-wLcImthUGRvRYhBn0tFv2fzT9HgAECjw>

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2018 December 20

(Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	900fr	<i>Triceratops horridus</i> (Cap: <i>Ceratops horridus</i>)	†Ceratopsidae	A
b	900fr	<i>Spinosaurus aegyptiacus</i>	†Spinosauridae	A
c	900fr	<i>Lambeosaurus lambei</i>	†Hadrosauridae	A
d	900fr	<i>Dilophosaurus wetherilli</i>	†Dilophosauridae	A
N/A	SS 3600fr	<i>Therizinosaurus cheloniformis</i>	†Therizinosauridae	A
	Margin	R: <i>Dilophosaurus wetherilli</i>	†Dilophosauridae	Z

2018 December 20 (Tyrannosaurus rex) (SS/1)^[1]

N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Tyrannosaurus rex</i> (embossed stamp)	†Tyrannosauridae	A
-----	-----------	---	------------------	---

DJIBOUTI**2018 December 13** (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	240fr	<i>Dilophosaurus wetherilli</i>	†Dilophosauridae	A
b	240fr	<i>Brontosaurus excelsus</i>	†Diplodocidae	A
c	240fr	<i>Stegosaurus stenops</i>	†Stegosauridae	A
d	240fr	<i>Therizinosaurus cheloniformis</i>	†Therizinosauridae	A
N/A	SS 950fr	<i>Giganotosaurus carolinii</i>	†Carcharodontosauridae	A
	Margin	R: <i>Therizinosaurus cheloniformis</i>	†Therizinosauridae	Z
		LL: <i>Stegosaurus stenops</i>	†Stegosauridae	Z

GUINEA BISSAU**2018 November 12** (Fossils) (MS/5 & SS/1)^[1]

a	640fr	<i>Archaeopteryx lithographica</i>	†Archaeopterygidae	A
b	640fr	Trilobite, <i>Walliserops trifurcatus</i>	†Acastidae	A
c	640fr	Tetrapod, <i>Seymouria baylorensis</i>	†Seymouriidae	A
d	640fr	Coprolite (South Carolina, USA) (w/ paleontologist)		A
e	640fr	R: Cephalopod, <i>Baculites vertebralis</i>	†Baculitidae	B
		L: Ammonite, <i>Discoscaphites iris</i>	†Scaphitidae	B
	Margin	Top: <i>Australopithecus afarensis</i>	Hominidae	Z
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Australopithecus afarensis</i>	Hominidae	A
	Margin	LR: Ammonite, <i>Discoscaphites iris</i>	†Scaphitidae	Z
		UR: <i>Archaeopteryx lithographica</i>	†Archaeopterygidae	Z
		Bot: Trilobite, <i>Walliserops trifurcatus</i>	†Acastidae	Z

2018 November 12 (Flying Dinosaurs) (MS/5 & SS/1)^[1]

a	640fr	<i>Pteranodon longiceps</i>	†Pteranodontidae	A
b	640fr	<i>Rhamphorhynchus muensteri</i>	†Rhamphorhynchidae	A
c	640fr	<i>Scaphognathus crassirostris</i>	†Rhamphorhynchidae	A
d	640fr	<i>Quetzalcoatlus northropi</i>	†Azhdarchidae	A
e	640fr	<i>Eudimorphodon ranzii</i>	†Eudimorphodontidae	A
	Margin	Top: <i>Dimorphodon macronyx</i>	†Dimorphodontidae	Z
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Dimorphodon macronyx</i>	†Dimorphodontidae	A
	Margin	Top: <i>Quetzalcoatlus northropi</i>	†Azhdarchidae	Z
		MR: <i>Scaphognathus crassirostris</i>	†Rhamphorhynchidae	Z
		Bot: <i>Eudimorphodon ranzii</i>	†Eudimorphodontidae	Z

2018 December 17 (Dinosaurs) (MS/5 & SS/1)^[1]

a	640fr	<i>Irritator challengeri</i>	†Spinosauridae	A
b	640fr	<i>Ouranosaurus nigeriensis</i>	Clade: †Hadrosauriformes	A
c	640fr	<i>Saurolophus osborni</i>	†Hadrosauridae	A
d	640fr	<i>Triceratops horridus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
e	640fr	<i>Stegosaurus stenops</i>	†Stegosauridae	A
	Margin	Top: <i>Diamantinasaurus matildae</i>	Clade: †Titanosauria	Z
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Diamantinasaurus matildae</i>	Clade: †Titanosauria	A
	Margin	R: <i>Saurolophus osborni</i>	†Hadrosauridae	Z

NIGER**2018 October 24** (Prehistoric Flying Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	800fr	<i>Tapejara wellnhoferi</i>	†Tapejaridae	A
b	800fr	<i>Pteranodon longiceps</i>	†Pteranodontidae	A
c	800fr	<i>Huanhepterus quingyangensis</i>	†Ctenochasmatidae	A
d	800fr	<i>Tropeognathus mesembrinus</i>	†Ornithocheiridae	A
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Peteinosaurus zambelli</i>	Clade: †Eopterosauria	A
	Margin	UR & Bot: <i>Thalassodromeus sethi</i>	Clade: †Azhdarchoidea	Z

NIGER (continued)

2018 October 24 (Prehistoric Water Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	800fr	U/I Ammonite	Subclass: Ammonoidea	U
b	800fr	<i>Ichthyosaurus communis</i>	†Ichthyosauridae	A
c	800fr	<i>Kronosaurus queenslandicus</i>	†Pliosauridae	A
d	800fr	<i>Opabinia regalis</i>	†Opabiniidae	A
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Rodhocetus kasrani</i>	†Protocetidae	A
	Margin	LL: <i>Rodhocetus kasrani</i>	†Protocetidae	Z
		MR: <i>Dunkleosteus terrelli</i> (Cap/Syn: <i>Dinichthys terrelli</i>)	†Dunkleosteidae	Z
		LR: <i>Diplocaulus limbatus</i>	†Diplocaulidae	Z

2018 November 22 (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	800fr	<i>Triceratops horridus</i> (Cap: <i>Ceratops horridus</i>)	†Ceratopsidae	A
b	800fr	<i>Quetzalcoatlus northropi</i>	†Azhdarchidae	A
c	800fr	<i>Stegosaurus stenops</i>	†Stegosauridae	A
d	800fr	<i>Sarcosuchus imperator</i>	†Pholidosauridae	A
N/A	SS 3300fr	<i>Parasaurolophus walkeri</i>	†Hadrosauridae	A
	Margin	LR: <i>Triceratops horridus</i> (Cap: <i>Ceratops horridus</i>)	†Ceratopsidae	Z
		LL: <i>Stegosaurus stenops</i>	†Stegosauridae	Z

SIERRA LEONE

2018 December 28 (Dinosaurs) (MS/4 & SS/1)^[1]

a	9800le	<i>Brachyceratops montanensis</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
b	9800le	<i>Caudipteryx zoui</i>	†Caudipteridae	A
c	9800le	<i>Austroraptor cabazai</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	A
d	9800le	<i>Bistahieversor sealeyi</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	A
N/A	SS 40000le	<i>Archaeoceratops oshimai</i>	†Archaeoceratopsidae	A
		R: <i>Bistahieversor sealeyi</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	Z

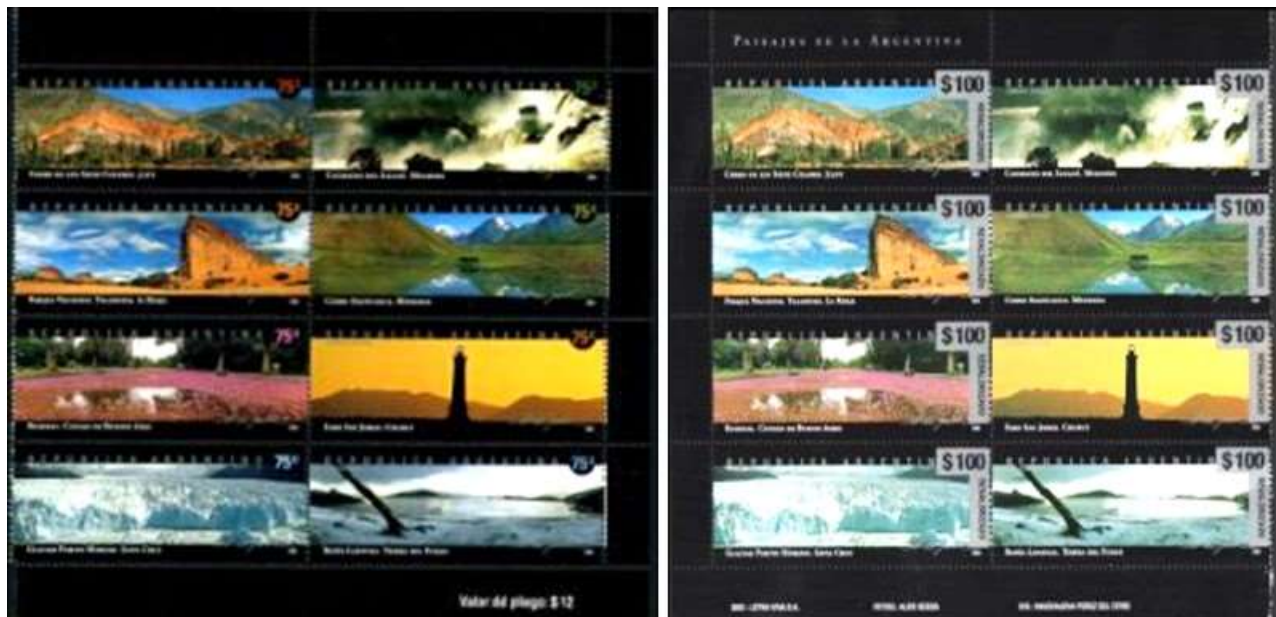
Other Stamps to Consider

ARGENTINA

2018 (Landscapes: Surch on 2002 stamps) (MS/8)

The first stamp on the second row from top shows a landscape of Talampaya National Park listed a UNESCO heritage site for its paleontological and archeological values.

c	\$100	Talampaya National Park (paleontology site)	R
---	-------	---	---

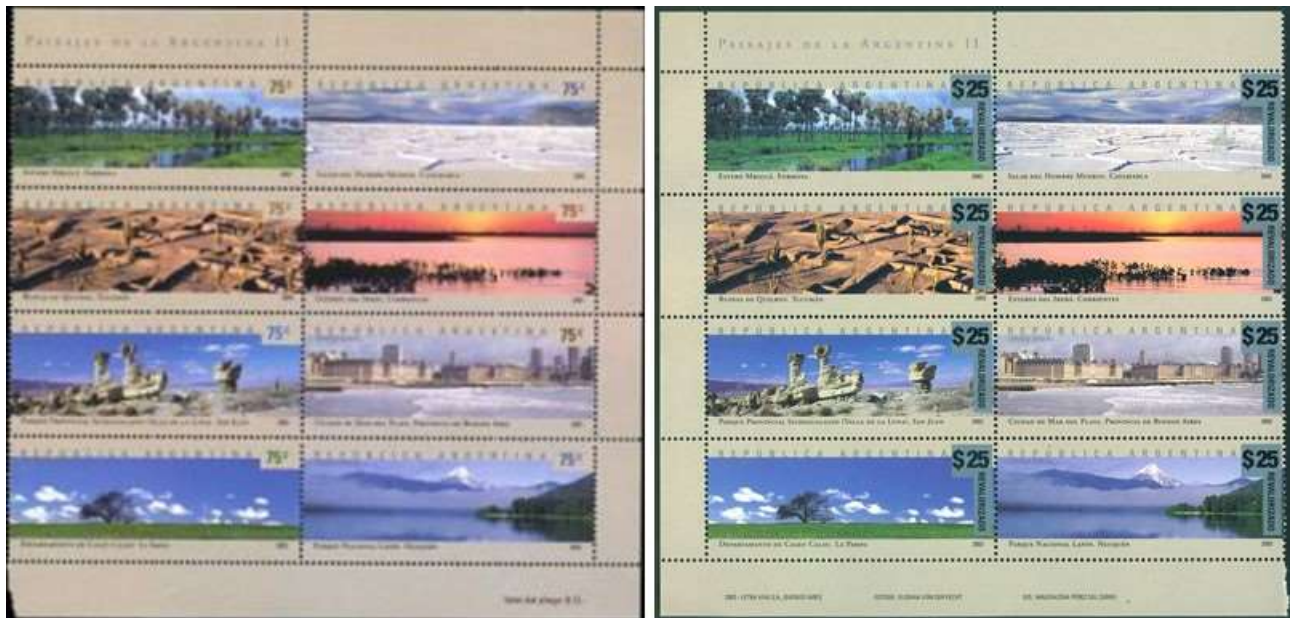




ARGENTINA 2018 (Landscapes: Surch on 2003 stamps) (MS/8)
 The first stamp in the third row from the top shows Ischigualasto (Moon Valley) Provincial Park.

e \$25 Ischigualasto Provincial Park (paleontology site)

R



Ischigualasto and Talampaya Provincial Parks are two contiguous parks, extending over 275,300 ha (1,063 sq mi) in the desert region on the western border of the Sierra Pampeanas of central Argentina. They contain the most complete continental fossil record known from the Triassic Period (245–208 million years ago). Six geological formations in the parks contain fossils of a wide range of ancestors

of mammals, dinosaurs, and plants revealing the evolution of vertebrates and the nature of palaeo-environments in the Triassic Period. (source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/966>)

BULGARIA**2018 October 18** (Extinct Animals) (MS/4)

a	65s	Aurochs, † <i>Bos primigenius</i>	Bovidae	A
b	1.20l	Steller's Sea Cow, † <i>Hydrodamalis gigas</i>	Dugongidae	A
c	1.50l	Tasmanian Tiger, † <i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	†Thylacinidae	A
d	2l	Great Auk, † <i>Pinguinus impennis</i>	Alcidae	A



The aurochs is an extinct species of large wild cattle that inhabited Europe, Asia, and North Africa. It is the ancestor of domestic cattle. It has also been suggested as an ancestor genetically to the modern European bison, which have been crossbred with steppe bison.

The species survived in Europe until 1627, when the last recorded aurochs died in the Jaktorów Forest in Poland.

Due to the fact that the aurochs appears on many prehistoric cave paintings, it can be considered for PaleoPhilately collectors. The stamp with the aurochs appears on associated post stationery. The postmark on first day cover shows its skull and its fossil is shown on illustration of the cover.

CZECH REPUBLIC**2018 October 10** (200th anniv. National Museum in Prague) (Single)

The stamp depicts the building and expositions of the National Museum. The National Museum is the largest Czech museum. It started with donations of large private collections, dedicated mostly to natural science, by a group of local aristocrats led by Count Kaspar Maria Sternberg.

N/A 19k National Museum in Prague R

PERU**2019 February 11** (100th anniv. Natural History Museum)

The Natural History Museum (*Museo de Historia Natural*) in Lima, is Peru's most important museum of natural history. It was established in 1918, and belongs to the National University of San Marcos. The museum is repository of representative specimens of Peruvian fauna, flora, and minerals, including exhibitions of mammals, primates, invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, birds, plants, fossils, dinosaurs, fish, and minerals.

N/A 6s Natural History Museum entrance R

Personalized Issue**SPAIN****2019 January 17** (25th anniv. Mufomi Fossil & Mineral Museum)

In celebration of its 25th anniversary, the Mufomi Fossil and Mineral Museum of Elgoibar issued two personalized stamps. One stamp shows a mineral, the other a *Mixosaurus* species. *Mixosaurus* was a small-to-medium-sized ichthyosaur, not growing more than two meters in total length with small species not growing more than one meter.

Mufomi offers the largest collection of fossils and minerals in Basque Country (an autonomous community in northern Spain). The museum is divided into two rooms. The first one is dedicated to invertebrate fossils and fossils from the region. In the other room are exhibited vertebrate fossils and minerals collected from all corners of the world. It is a pity they chose to depict a foreign animal (*Mixosaurus* fossils have been found near the Italy–Switzerland border and in South China) instead of a local one.

N/A (A) *Mixosaurus* sp. †Mixosauridae A

Commemorative Postmarks**SPAIN****2019 January 17** (25th anniv. Mufomi Fossil & Mineral Museum)

The commemorative postmark for the personalized stamps described above shows a stylized Ammonite.



Future Issues

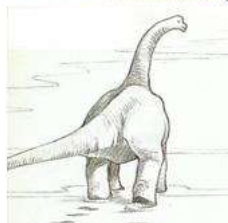
- 2019.02.15: **Latvia:** Unique exhibits of the Latvian Natural History Museum (tentative: it is still not clear what will be depicted there)
- 2019.03.22: **Slovenia:** Oligocene Mammal Fossil: *Anthracotherium magnum*
- 2019.Q1: **Armenia:** Flora & Fauna of Ancient World – III (single stamp)
- 2019.06-03: **Hungary:** 150th anniversary of the Hungarian Royal Geological Institute (tentative: it is still not clear what will be depicted there)
- 2019.09.05: **Germany:** 250th anniversary of Alexander von Humboldt, great German naturalist. Some collectors might consider this stamp as Charles Darwin made frequent reference to Humboldt's work in his *Voyage of the Beagle*, where Darwin described his own scientific exploration of the Americas.
- 2019.xx.xx: **Portugal:** ATM stamps "Fossils Discovered in Portugal"
- 2019.xx.xx: **Ukraine:** Commemorative cover "100th anniversary of zoological museum in Kiev" (there are big Paleontology exhibits in the museum)

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

<http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/year/current.html>
list of all new issues

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

http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/stamps_overview.html
gallery of stamps, FDC, circulated covers

Contact: admin@paleophilatelie.eu

Join us on Facebook: PaleoPhilately group





Italia 2018 National Exhibition of Philatelic Literature with international participation
under the patronage of the Federation of the European Philatelic Associations, the European Academy of Philately, the Association Internationale des Journalistes Philatéliques and the Unione stampa filatelica italiana, and with the scientific advice of the Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi" in Prato

Certificate of Award

We hereby certify that
Michael Kogan

has participated in the **Italia 2018** Exhibition and has been awarded this diploma representing a
Large Vermeil medal

for the Exhibit
Paleophilatelie web site - focal point between Paleontology and Philately

Verona, 23 November 2018

<p>Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi General Commissioner</p> 	<p>Giancarlo Morolli President of the Jury</p> 	<p>Piero Macrelli President of the Organizing Committee</p> 
---	---	--

JOSHUA TREE

The US Postal Service issued several stamps to accommodate the new postal rates that went into effect on 27 January 2019. One of these is the Joshua Tree stamp that fulfills the new \$7.35 Priority Mail rate. Most of these new issues, including this one, had Kansas City as the first day city.

The stamps were printed on pressure sensitive paper in panes of four using four-color offset and microprint by Ashton Potter (USA) Ltd. The designer and art director was Greg Breeding from Charlottesville, Virginia. The typographer and artist was Dan Cosgrove from Chicago, Illinois.

The Joshua Tree (*Yucca brevifolia*) is native to parts of California, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada confined mostly to the Mojave Desert. It is unclear how it came by its common name as no documentation supports traditional tales.

The trunk consists of thousands of small fibers and lacks annual growth rings, making it difficult to determine the tree's age. They can live for hundreds of years. Some specimens survive a thousand years. The tallest trees reach about 15 m (49 ft). New plants can grow from seeds, but in some populations, new stems grow from underground rhizomes that spread out around the parent tree.

The evergreen leaves are dark green, linear, bayonet-shaped, 15–35 cm long and 7–15 mm broad at the base. Flowers appear from February to April. After blooming, the trees are pollinated by the Yucca Moth (Prodoxidae), which spreads pollen while laying her eggs inside the flower. The moth larvae feed on the seeds.

