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THE WORK AND TYPE COLLECTIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
PALAEOONTOLOGIST, PROFESSOR DOROTHY HILL (1907-1997).
Simpson, A.

The outstanding Australian palaeontologist, Professor Dorothy Hill, is renowned for her pioneering work on fossil corals and Palaeozoic biostratigraphy. During her long association with the University of Queensland she achieved much in the fields of science and education. Her working life has left an invaluable legacy of scientific papers and numerous specimens in the collections of the Geology Museum at the University of Queensland. These include 186 type specimens of 107 taxa. A comprehensive listing is given. Short biographical notes on her working life highlighting her more significant scientific achievements, particularly in relation to collection development at the University of Queensland, are also given as contextual information.

A CENTURY OF GRAPTOLITE RESEARCH IN CAMBRIDGE.
Rickards, R.B.

Graptolite research in Cambridge was dominated during the first half of the 20th Century by two people: Gertrude Elles and Oliver Bulman. They had quite different approaches to research, and to curation of collections. Elles' research was primarily field-based and her curatorial procedures a curator's headache; Bulman's work was primarily laboratory-based and palaeobiological. The present author overlapped with and succeeded Bulman, and his curatorial biases led to his succeeding A. G. Brighton as Curator of the Sedgwick Museum. The nature of these changes through the century and the contribution to graptolite research on a wider scale are analysed.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN MUSEUMS.
Bowden, A.

Written guidelines defining the individual procedures which make up a documentation system are an invaluable tool to good quality collection management - this paper explains the rationale behind this statement and provides a format to written procedural documents.

COMPARING GAP-FILLERS USED IN CONSERVING SUB-FOSSIL
MATERIAL.
Larkin, N.R. and Makridou, E.

Often when conserving mechanically weak sub-fossil bone material, an inert volumising filler for a chosen adhesive (e.g. Paraloid B72) is needed to create a gap-filling substance to strengthen some bones, so as to reduce the potential of damage to some of the more fragile specimens. Although a frequent method, little is in print on this subject. Testing determined the comparative suitability of five materials (calcium carbonate, glass beads, crushed glass, glass bubbles and phenolic microballons) as polymer fillers in terms of strength, shrinkage, reversibility, ease of use, and adhesive properties at various filler to resin ratios. Glass beads (44 microns average diameter)

at a ratio of 3:1 filler to resin by weight out-performed the other fillers in most of the categories.

LOST AND FOUND

BOOK REVIEWS