Digitization improves dissemination, discovery, and long-term preservation in fossil amber collections.



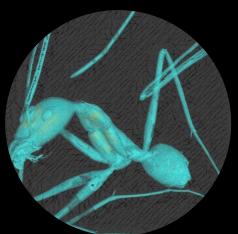


Phil Barden

Department of Biological Sciences New Jersey Institute of Technology



Discovery



Dissemination



Improving Preservation



Leptomyrmex neotropicus from ~20 million year old Dominican amber (Barden, Boudinot, & Lucky 2017)

dvantages of X-ray computed tomography r geological investigations

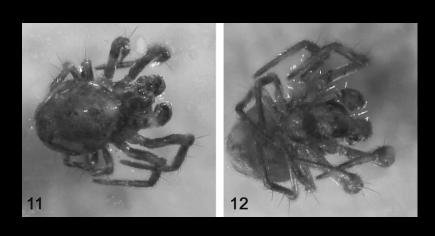
he best-known advantage of X-ray CT is its bility to quickly and non-destructively image interior of opaque solid objects in three mensions. For rare or irreplaceable specimens

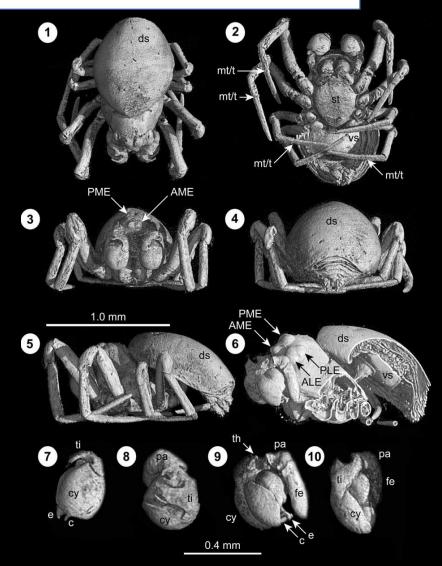
For example, few of the many palaeontologis interested in dinosaurs will ever have a chance thandle the skull of the world's oldest dinosau *Herrerasaurus* – only a single complete specime is known and it resides in a museum in Argertina – but a high quality CT dataset provide unlimited virtual access, while offering informations



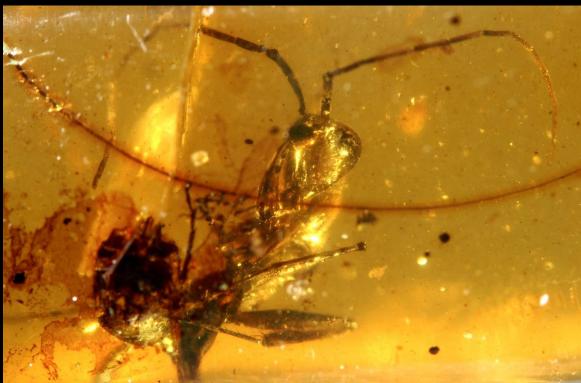
First fossil Micropholcommatidae (Araneae), imaged in Eocene Paris amber using X-Ray Computed Tomography

DAVID PENNEY^{1,4}, MANUEL DIERICK², VEERLE CNUDDE², BERT MASSCHAELE², JELLE VLASSENBROECK², LUC VAN HOOREBEKE² & PATRIC JACOBS³

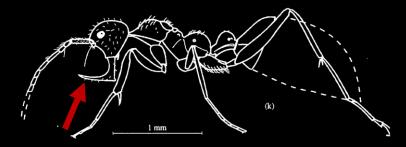








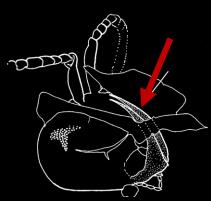




Haidomyrmex cerberus Dlussky 1996



Antweb & Vincent Perrichot



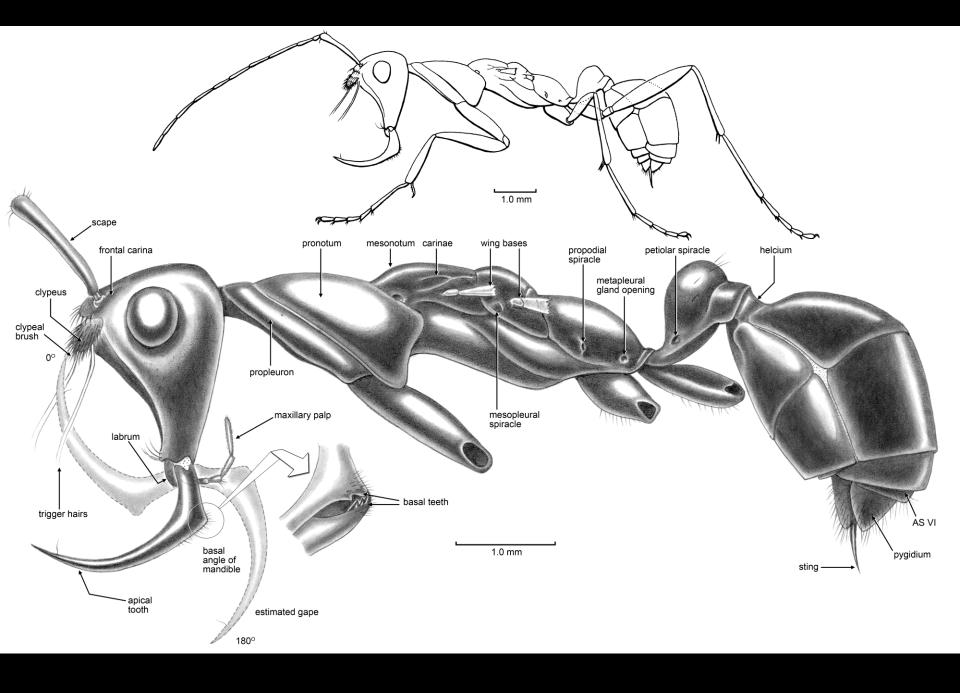
Haidomyrmodes mammuthus Perrichot et al. 2008



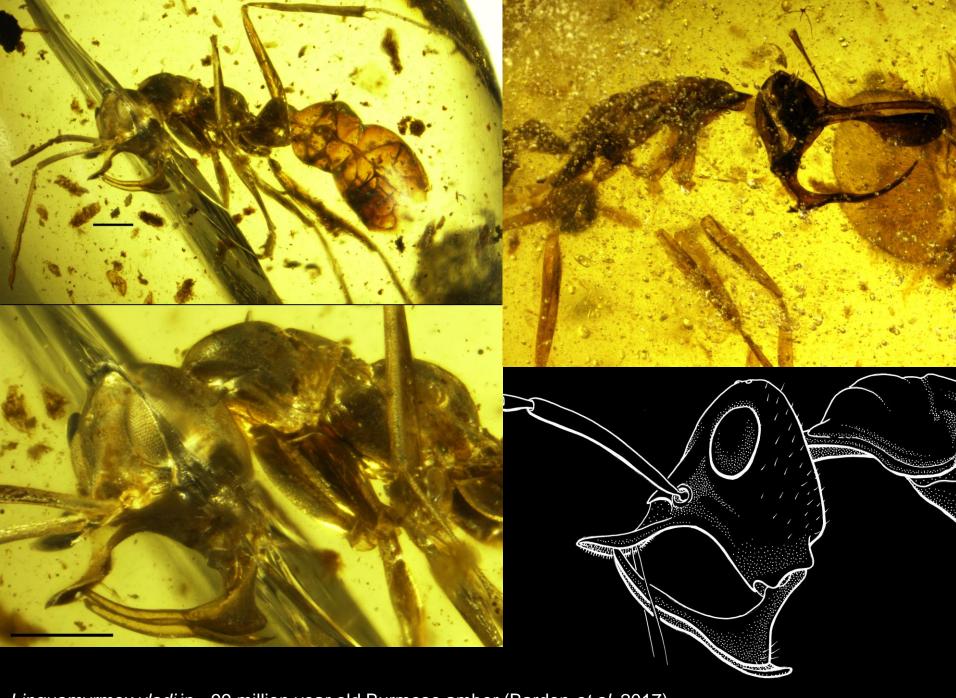




_____1 mm



Haidomyrmex scimitarus in ~99 million year old Burmese amber (Barden & Grimaldi 2012)

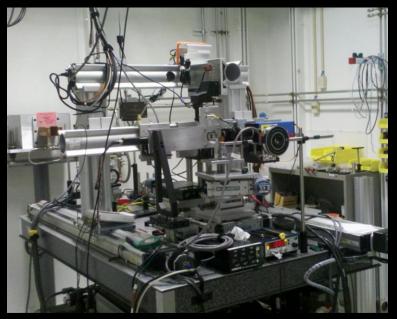


Linguamyrmex vladi in ~99 million year old Burmese amber (Barden et al. 2017)



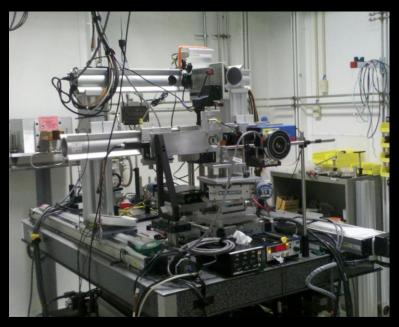








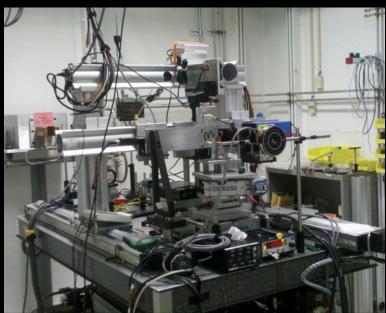














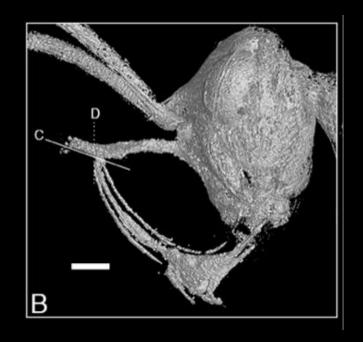
What kind of data does CT scanning generate?

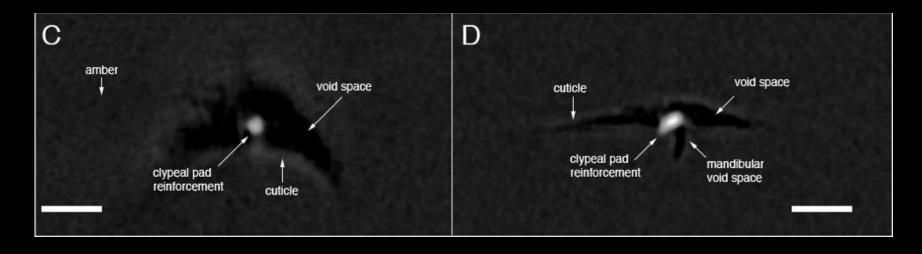


Brighter areas result from sample absorption meaning less photons Darker areas result from sample transmittance meaning more photons

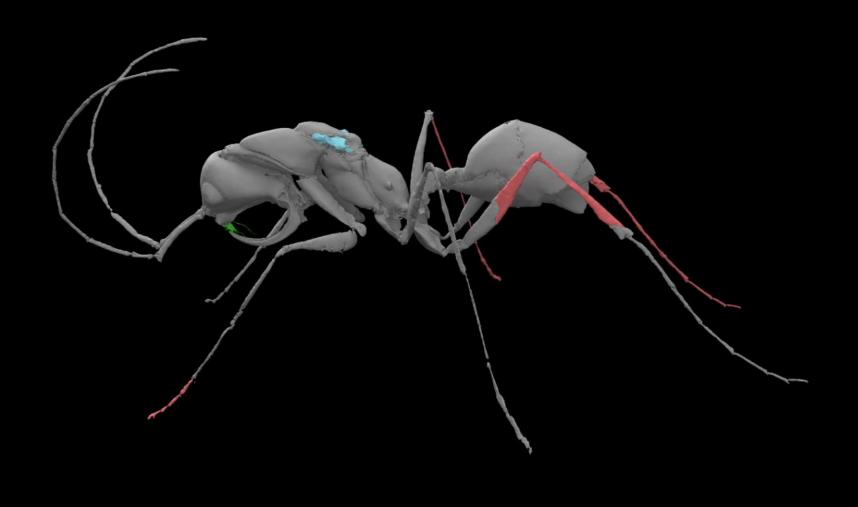


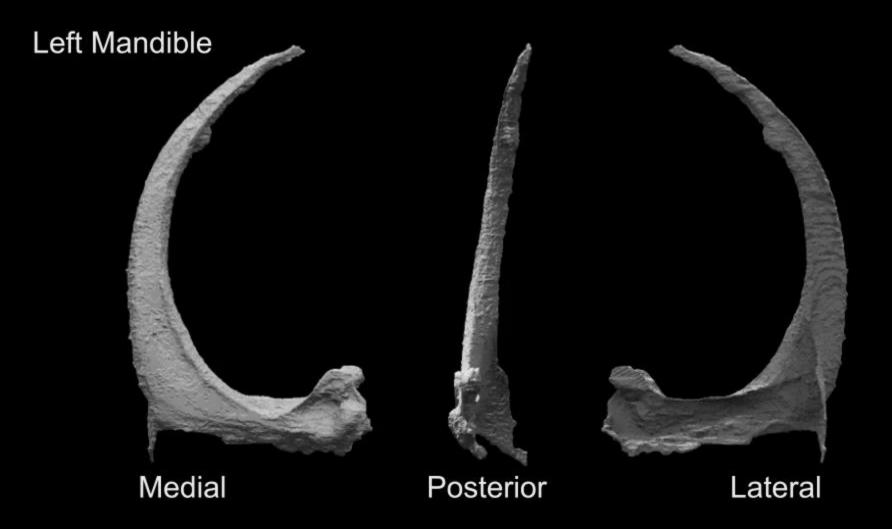
Linguamyrmex vladi in ~99 million year old Burmese amber (Barden, Herhold, & Grimaldi 2017)

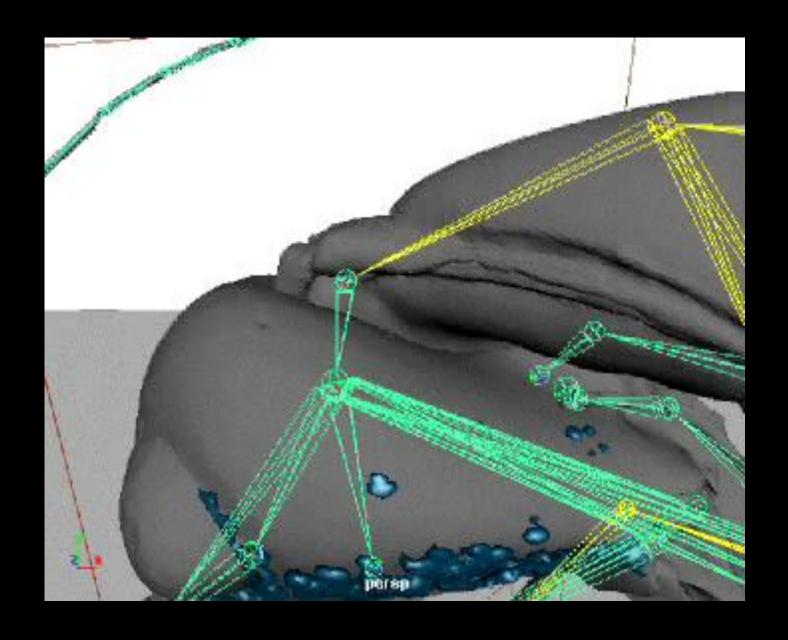




Linguamyrmex vladi in ~99 million year old Burmese amber (Barden, Herhold, & Grimaldi 2017)









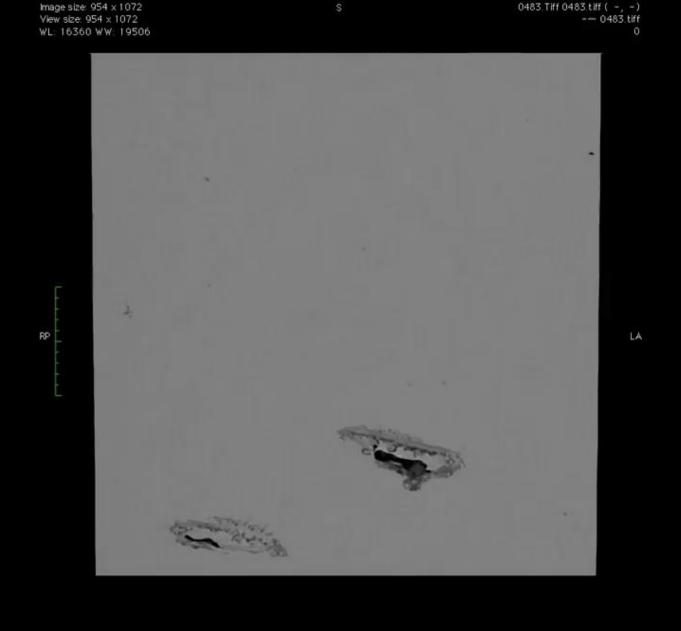
Haidomyrmex Scimitarus Mandible Articulation

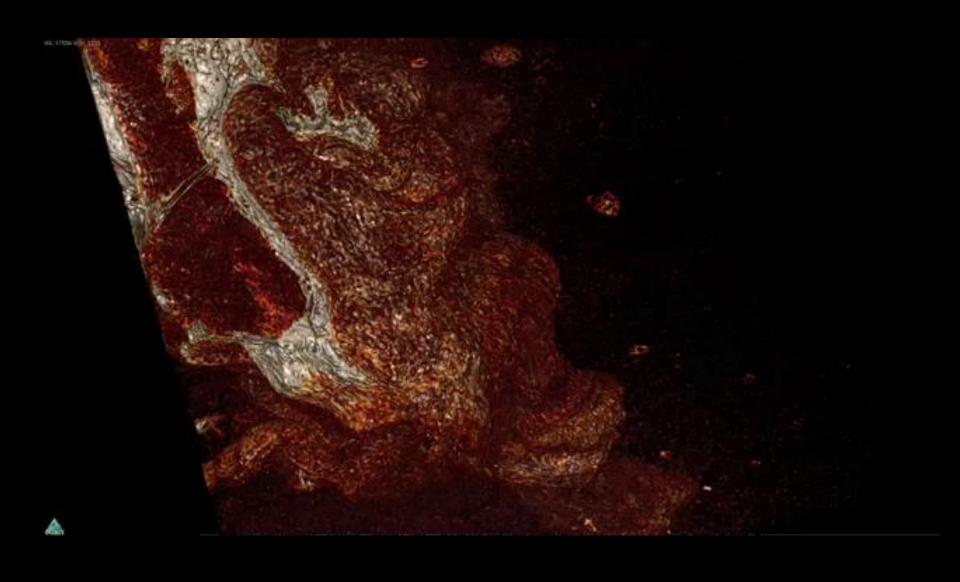
Mandible Pivot Closeup with Palps and Maxilla Not Visible

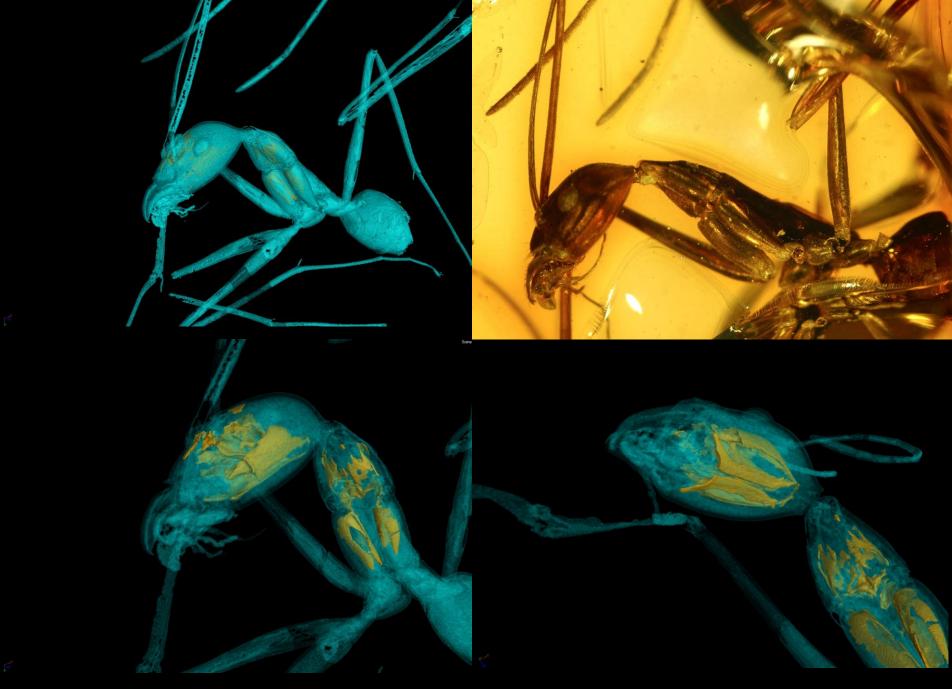




Zigrasimecia tonsora from~99 million year old Burmese amber (Barden & Grimaldi 2013)

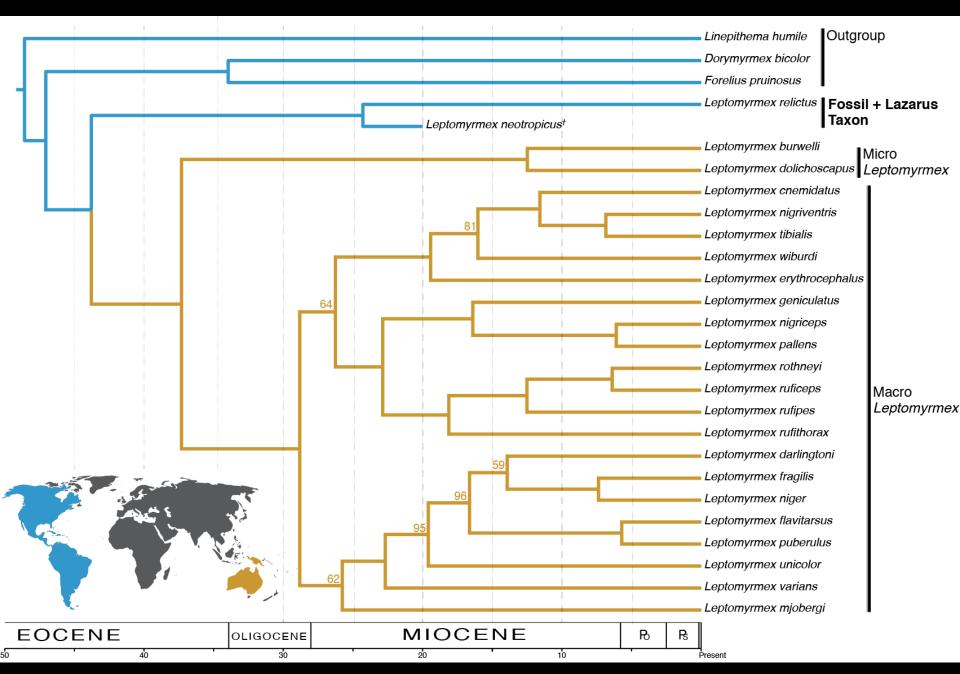






Leptomyrmex neotropicus from ~20 million year old Dominican amber (Barden, Boudinot, & Lucky 2017)

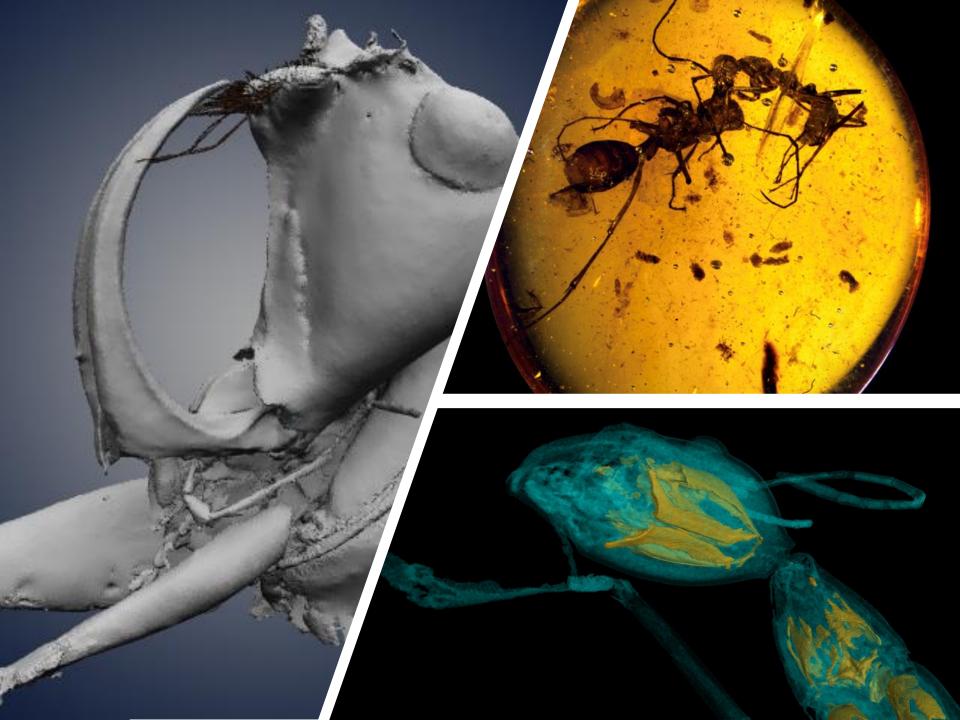


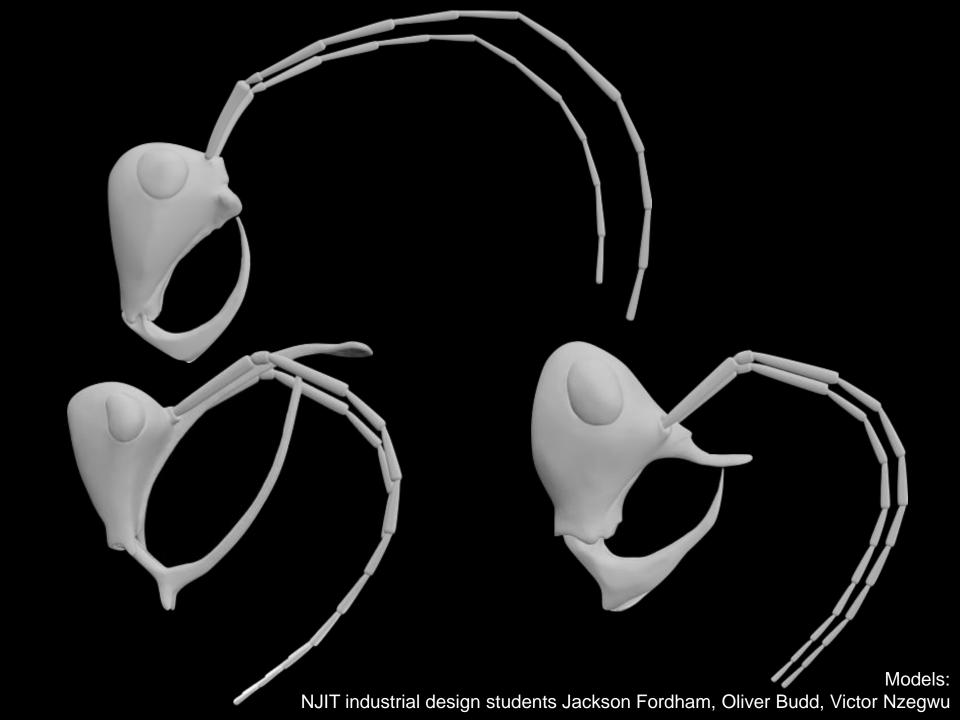


Leptomyrmex neotropicus from ~20 million year old Dominican amber (Barden, Boudinot, & Lucky In Press)





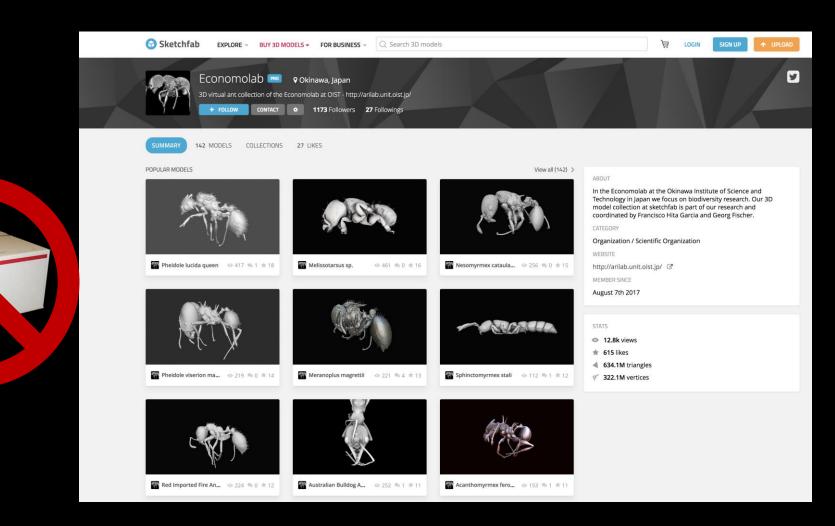












Many thanks to

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James Carpenter / American Museum of Natural History

Jessica Ware / Rutgers University – Newark John LaPolla / Towson University Mark Riccio / Cornell University & General Electric Manpreet Kohli / Rutgers University – Newark Martina Decker / New Jersey Institute of Technology Michael Engel / University of Kansas Susan Perkins / American Museum of Natural History Vincent Perrichot / Université de Rennes





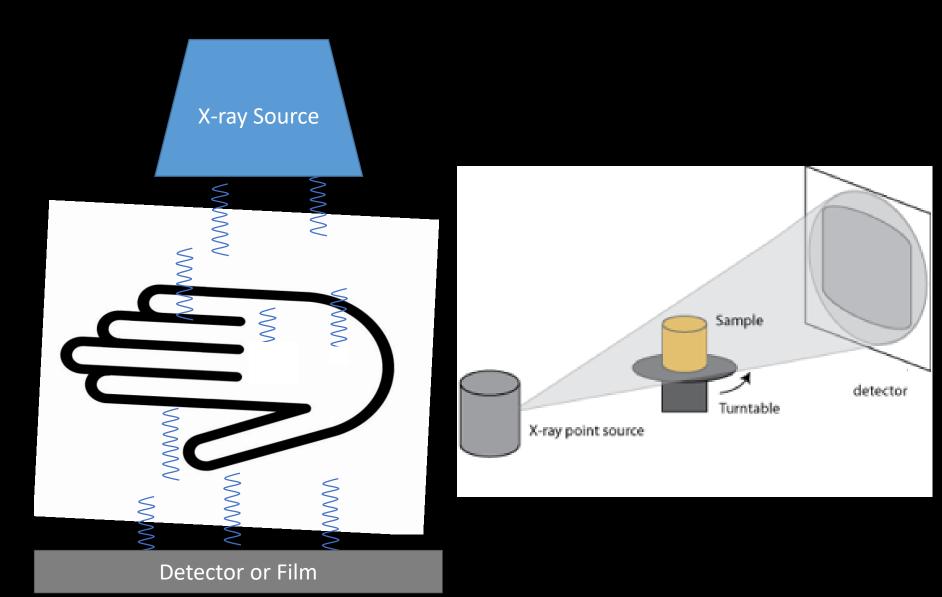


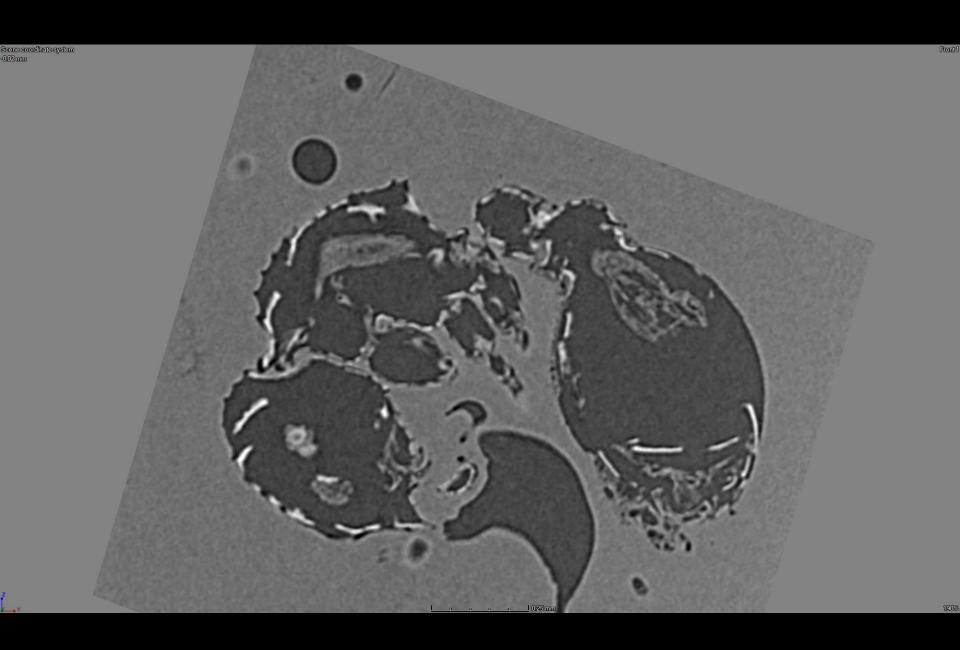
Imaging, Animation

Martina Decker / New Jersey Institute of Technology
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James Thostenson / Duke University
Morgan Hill / American Museum of Natural History
Steve Thurston / American Museum of Natural History

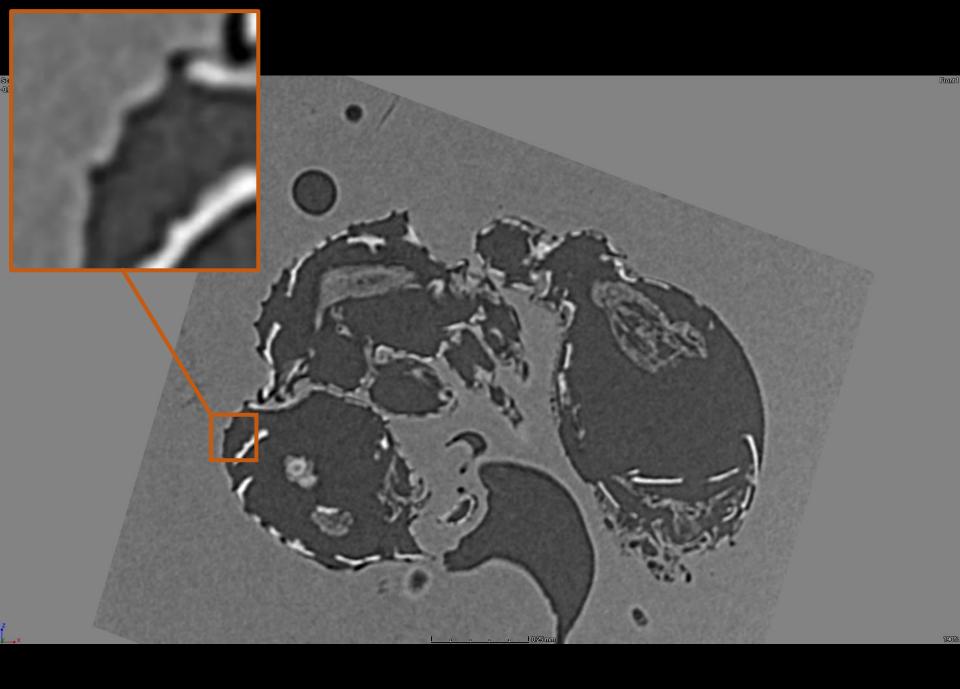


How are X-rays used in imaging?





Worker in ~52 million year old Cambay amber (Barden & Grimaldi unpublished)





______0.35 mm