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The KGJ Collection – Fossils: Guidance for Collection Management

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Abstract
Fossils are defined as the "evidence of life preserved in a geologic context" and are used in paleontology including paleogenomics and paleoproteomics approaches with a significant role in education, artistic representations and traditional medicine. Collections are a key source for the study of fossils and thus important to follow structure and requirements for trusted and effective management. This article uses the author´s KGJ Collection (Ciudad Real, Spain) of fossils to provide guidance on collection structure and requirements, documentation record, scientific approaches, science-art interactions and artistic representations. Information on selected fossils is shown with focus on spider inclusions in amber. Publications and communications are included to visualize the collection and give access to the information.

Keywords: *Amber; Art; Collection; Fossil; Publication; Spider.*

1. Introduction

The origin of a collection is relevant to understand why it was created, built and maintained. In the case of the KGJ Collection - Fossils, it has a scientific origin based on initial research using biomolecular tools in anthropology (Riego et al. 1998, Lleonart et al. 2000, de la Fuente and Toirac 2024). In this research, DNA was extracted from ancient human bone remains (Riego et al. 1998) and from skeletal remains of Ernesto Che Guevara's guerrilla members in Bolivia (Lleonart et al. 2000, de la Fuente and Toirac 2024) for genotyping analysis.

Then, in connection with scientific projects focused on ticks and tick-borne diseases to approach research on epidemiology, tick-host-pathogen molecular interactions, and development of vaccines and other control interventions (e.g., de la Fuente 2001, Revel et al. 2005, Cabezas-Cruz et al. 2014, Gulia-Nuss et al. 2016, Shaw et al. 2017, de la Fuente et al. 2024a, Semper et al. 2025), the collection started with fossil tick specimens preserved in amber (de la Fuente 2003, Estrada-Peña and de la Fuente 2018, de la Fuente and Estrada-Peña 2026a, de la Fuente et al. 2024b, 2026a, 2026b). Then, the KGJ Collection was expanded to multiple fossil organisms preserved in amber, limestones, petrified wood, trilobites, bones, remains of microscopic organisms or grains of pollen and artistic-folkloric pieces (de la Fuente 2026a, de la Fuente et al. 2026b).

2. Collection structure and requirements

Documenting the collection is important to provide information on its origin and objectives in a historical context while ensuring the preservation of the pieces. The pieces should be sorted by subject in an inventory with professional cataloguing standards containing provenance with trusted origin and provider with certificate of authenticity (COA) or declaration of legal origin (DLO) when available, physical condition, authenticity and accession numbers for each piece. The authenticity of the fossils should be confirmed following scientific criteria as described by de la Fuente et al. (2026b). Publications provide additional information about the collection with detailed description and analysis of the fossils.

Accordingly, a catalogue record for fossils is suggested to include for each piece (Zauzig 2017; GallerySystems, https://www.gallerysystems.com/best-practices-for-collections-documentation-and-object-cataloguing/) the following information:

1. Title-name of the fossil piece.
2. Images digitalized.
3. Description and classification of fossil inclusions.
4. Materials (amber, limestone, bone remains).
5. Condition noting any damage and previous repairs.
6. Geographic origin and provenance.
7. Dimensions.
8. Epoch.
9. A unique identifying-accession number and location to the piece.
10. Year in which piece was acquired and price.
11. Publication references when available.

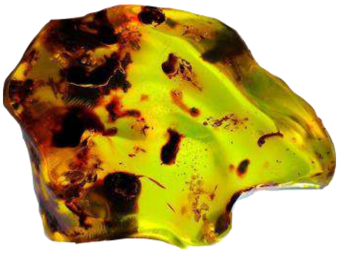
3. Documentation record

Different formats can be used for documentation record of fossils but always containing key relevant information as disclosed in the "Collection structure and requirements" section and summarized in Table 1.

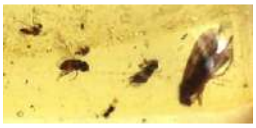
Table 1: Example of fossil records from KGJ Collection (Ciudad Real, Spain).

Inclusions	**Classification References**	**Piece ID Information**	**Epoch**
ARTHROPODS in AMBER			
Mite and spider 	 Parasitic mite (Mesostigmata)  Jumping spider (Salticidae) Refs.: de la Fuente 2026b, de la Fuente et al. 2026b	2025 (AS) (XXIII) 50 € 27x13 mm 0.3 g DLO*	Burmese amber Myanmar Cretaceous ca. 99 Mya
Spider and insects  Sheet weaver spider (Linyphiidae)	Non-biting midge (Chironomidae), leafhopper (Cicadellidae), jumping plant lice (Psyllidae), gnats (Sciaroidea)   	2026 (EU) (KGPp20) 180 € 32x 30 x 6 mm COA*	Baltic amber Eocene 56 - 33.9 Mya
Spider and mosquito 	Dwarf/Money spider (Linyphiidae), mosquito (Culicidae)  	2026 (AS) (KGPp16) 45 € Diameter, ca. 15 mm DLO	Burmese amber Myanmar Cretaceous ca. 99 Mya
Spider and Stonefly	Spider (Araneae), Stonefly (Plecoptera)	2026 (AS) (KGPp17)	Burmese amber Myanmar

	 Spider  Stonefly	100 € 22.2x11.4 mm 0.53 g DLO	Cretaceous ca. 99 Mya
Spider and detritus 	Sheet weaver spider (Linyphiidae), decomposed organic debris 	2026 (EU) (KGPp18) 95 € 13x2.5x8 mm COA*	Baltic amber Eocene 56 - 33.9 Mya

Spider 	Spider (Araneae) 	2026 (EU) (KGPp19) 155 € 36x10x17 mm COA*	Baltic amber Eocene 56 - 33.9 Mya
Millipede & Insects  	Flat-backed millipede & ants   	2006 (CI) (G32) 192 € COA*	Dominican amber (Santiago de los Caballeros) Miocene ca.15-25 Mya

Mexican amber	Unclassified inclusions  	2006 (MX) (G35) 120 € **55 x 55 x 40 mm, 40 g** **COA***	Chiapas Mexico Miocene ca. 23-28 Mya

	Certified high-end gemological quality		
Plant leaf & ant 	*Platycerium* (Staghorn Fern) sp. Ant *Electromyrmex* klebsi+  	2006 (EU) (G34) 122 € 25 x 15 x 5 mm COA*	Baltic amber Eocene 56 - 33.9 Mya
Insects in Copal   	Phasmida, Chiromidae, Formicidae, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Sciaroidea, and other insects  Provider: https://www.lithologia.com	2006 (AF) (G33) 131 € 84x15x12 mm DLO	Madagascar (AntsirananaDiego Suarez) Holocene - Pleistocene ca. 300 ya

STROMATOLITES			
Stromatolite 	Layered trace fossils of microbial life, primarily cyanobacteria with oldest record of life on Earth Sahara Desert Ref.: Vaz-Rodrigues and de la Fuente 2026	2026 (AF) (KGJ4) 127 € 9 x 5.5 x 5 cm	Morocco Pre-Cambrian Mesoproterozoic ca. 1.1 Bya (1100 Mya)

MOLLUSCA			
Ammonite cephalopods	Ammonite mollusks *Aioloceras* (formerly *Cleoniceras*) sp.  	2026 (AF) 85 € 11.5 cm	Lower Cretaceous (145-99 Mya) Mahajanga Province, Madagascar

	Ref.: de la Fuente 2026c		

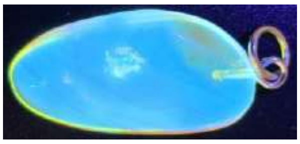
ARTHROPODS in LIMESTONE - INSECTS			
Insect moth 	 Lepidoptera	UNK	UNK

MAMMALS			
Human bone remains 	Catacombs of Domitilla, Rome 	(EU)	2nd to 5th century AD Italy

PLANTS			
Truffle 	Wetland plants Calcium carbonate precipitated around plants or in flowing water 	(NA) Box II	Permian 299-252 Mya
Oak leaf 	*Quercus consimilis* Succor Creek Formation 	22 (NA) Box II 350 € Leaf is 0.95 inches long DLO	Miocene 23.03-5.33 Mya Rockville, Oregon, USA
Petrified wood	Extinct conifer *Araucarioxylon arizonicum*	48 (NA)	Jurassic Arizona, USA

		DLO	201-143 Mya

REPTILES			
Mosasaur teeth 	Family Mosasauridae 	2026 (AF) (2026-MO) 30 € COA* Mosatooth	Cretaceous Khouribga Basin, Morocco ca. 66-70 Mya

DECORATIVE ART			
Spider brooch 	Baltic amber and 925 sterling silver 	2026 (EU) (20261) 44 € 35 x 30 x 10 mm 4.8 g	Baltic amber Eocene 56 - 33.9 Mya
Spider pendant  	Baltic amber and 925 sterling silver With spider and fly inclusions  	2026 (EU) KGPp21 95 € 26.6 × 12 × 4.5 mm	Baltic amber Lithuania Eocene 56 - 33.9 Mya

Abbreviations: Mya, million years ago; COA, certificate of authenticity (*disclosed in Supplementary Information); DLO, declaration of legal origin (*disclosed in Supplementary Information); AS, Asia; EU, Europe; AF, Africa; CI, Dominican Republic; MX, Mexico; NA, North America; UNK, unknown.

4. Scientific approaches

The study of amber fossil organisms in the KGJ Collection began with ticks (Arachnida: Parasitiformes: Ixodida) (de la Fuente 2003, Estrada-Peña and de la Fuente 2018, de la Fuente and Estrada-Peña 2026a, de la Fuente et al. 2024b, 2026a, 2026b) and continued with other organisms such as ants (de la Fuente and Estrada Peña 2026b, de la Fuente 2026d), plants (de la Fuente 2026e), spiders (de la Fuente 2026f), insects life cycle (de la Fuente 2026g), beetles (de la Fuente 2026h) and interactions between different organisms (de la Fuente and Estrada Peña 2026c).

As previously described (e.g., de la Fuente and Estrada Peña 2026c), amber pieces are polished under natural conditions and certified by tests with UV light, saltwater floating, sinks in fresh water, acetone resistant, and heat-smell of pine resin. Manipulation of fossil amber should follow protocols to reduce the possible allergenic effects (de la Fuente et al. 2026d). Images of amber pieces are captured using different microscopes such as a Leica M80 routine stereomicroscope with a 1X PLAN objective and a 2X-6X zoom (https://www.leica-microsystems.com/products/light-microscopes/stereo-microscopes/p/leica-m80/) and a Carl Zeiss stereomicroscope (SteREO Discovery V12, Munich, Germany) using the ZEN 2 pro software. Microscope images are analyzed using multiple approaches such as Image J program (https://imagej.net/ij/) and interpretative camera drawings generated with the Befunky application (https://www.befunky.com/features/photo-to-sketch/) or composed with ColorifyAI (https://colorifyai.art/photo-to-sketch/). For classification of fossil organism inclusions, morphology references by Fossil Identifier (https://www.identifyrock.net/tools/fossil-identifier), experts' opinion and published literature are used. When relevant and possible, large resolution images are obtained and analyzed with micro-computed tomography (Micro-CT) as a non-destructive 3D imaging technique that uses X-rays to visualize the internal structure of objects at high resolution, often down to the submicron scale. Amber pieces should be linked to the statement that "Amber provider knows that in line with the laws and regulations in his country it is allowed to sell/export these objects".

The results of these analyses are conducted at different levels depending on the objectives of the study. In some cases, high resolution images are used to provide information for morphological classification of amber fossil inclusions (Figs. 1 and 2, ID XXIII in Table 1). In this study, morphological references were used to classify the jumping spider (Fig. 2A; Nabawy et al. 2018) and parasitic mite (Fig. 2B; Dhooria 2016) sysninclusions in Burmite.

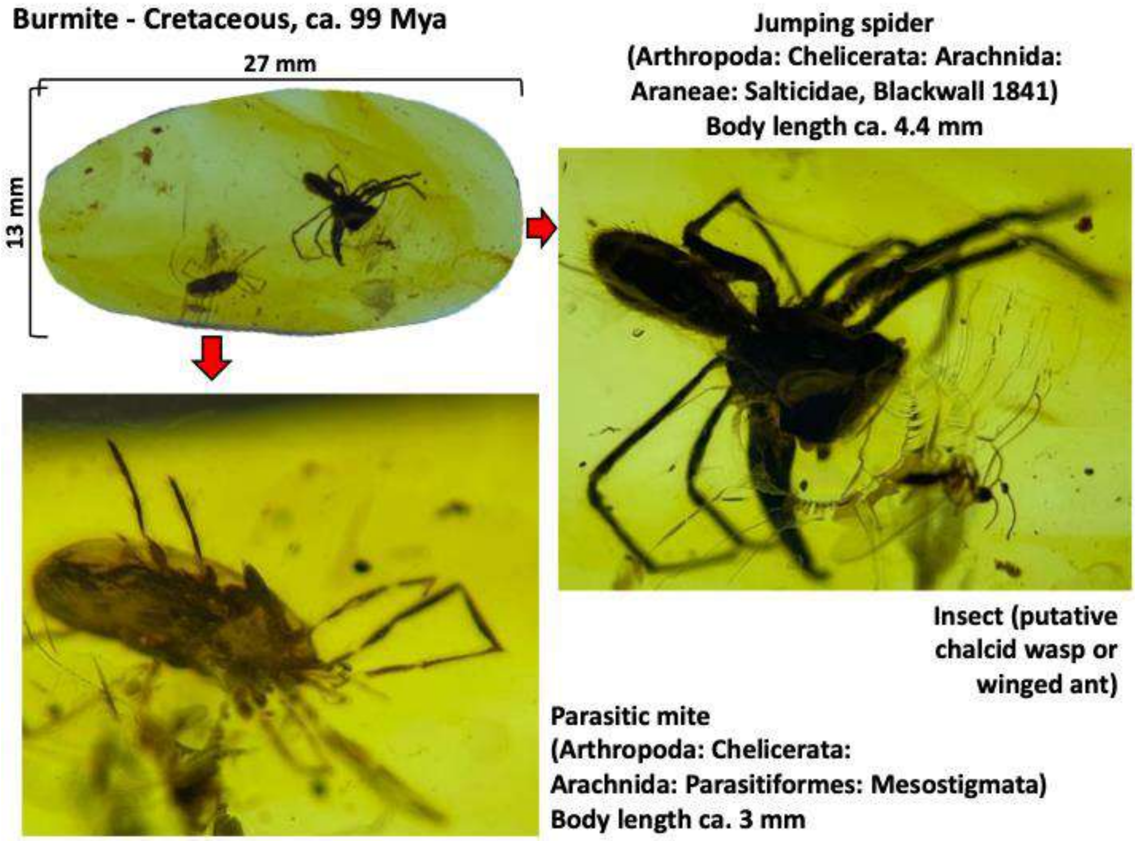


Figure 1: Burmese Cretaceous amber with jumping spider-parasitic mite sysninclusions.

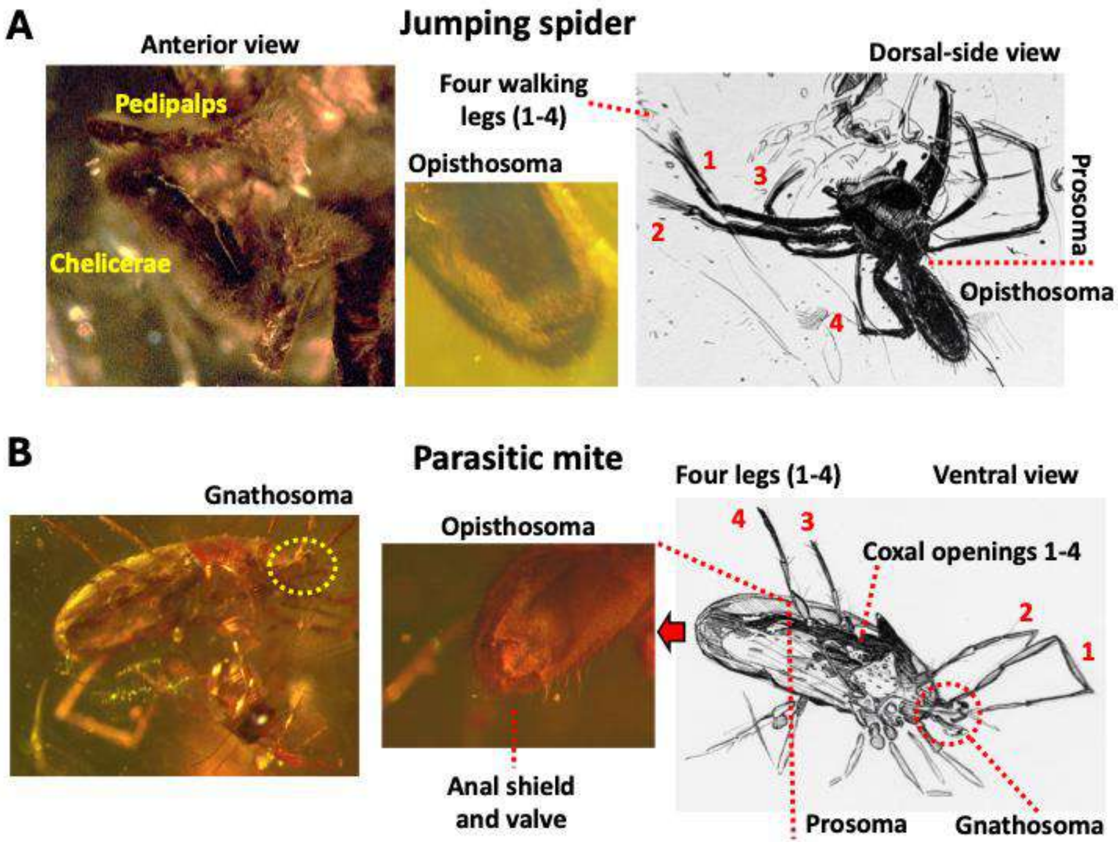


Figure 2: Morphological characterization of (A) jumping spider and (B) parasitic mite sysninclusions in Burmite (Fig. 1).

Another analysis focused on amber syninclusions illustrates the Eocene fossil environment of predatory spiders and coexistence with multiple insects (Figs. 3 and 4, ID KGPp20 in Table 1).

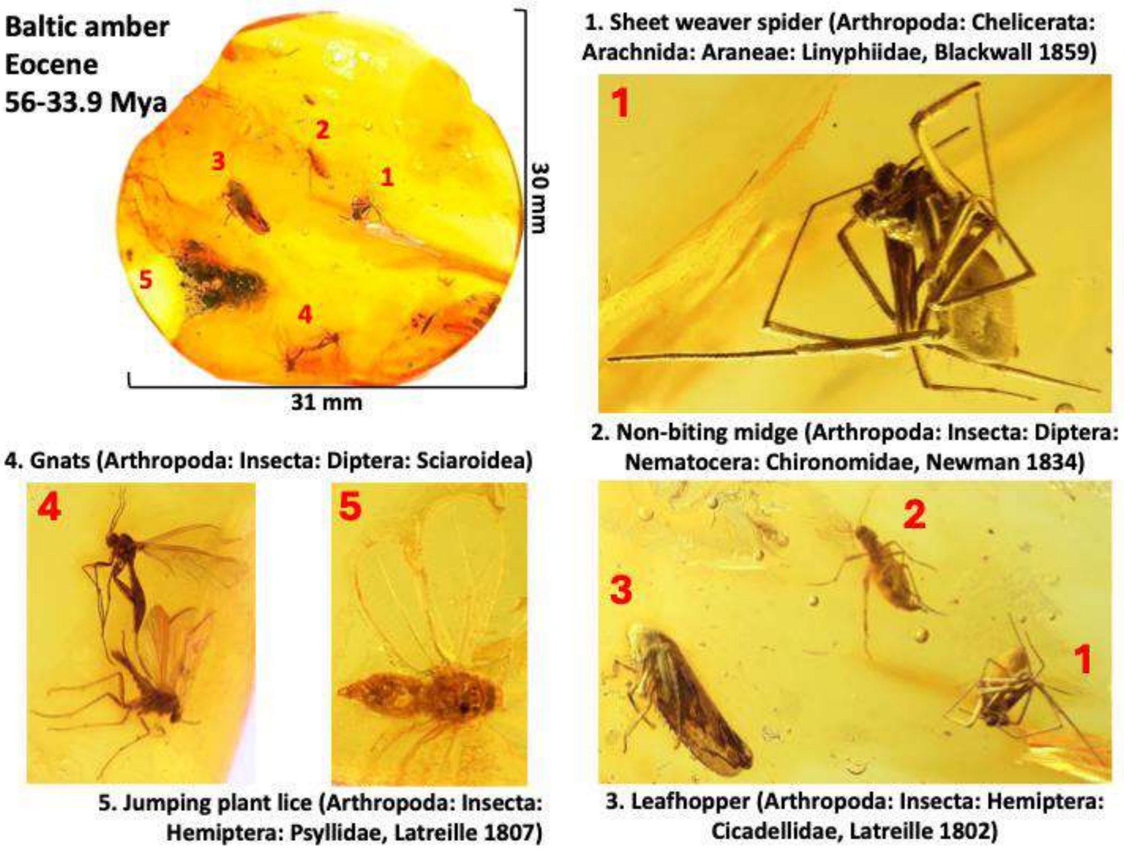


Figure 3: Spider-insects syninclusions in Eocene Baltic amber.

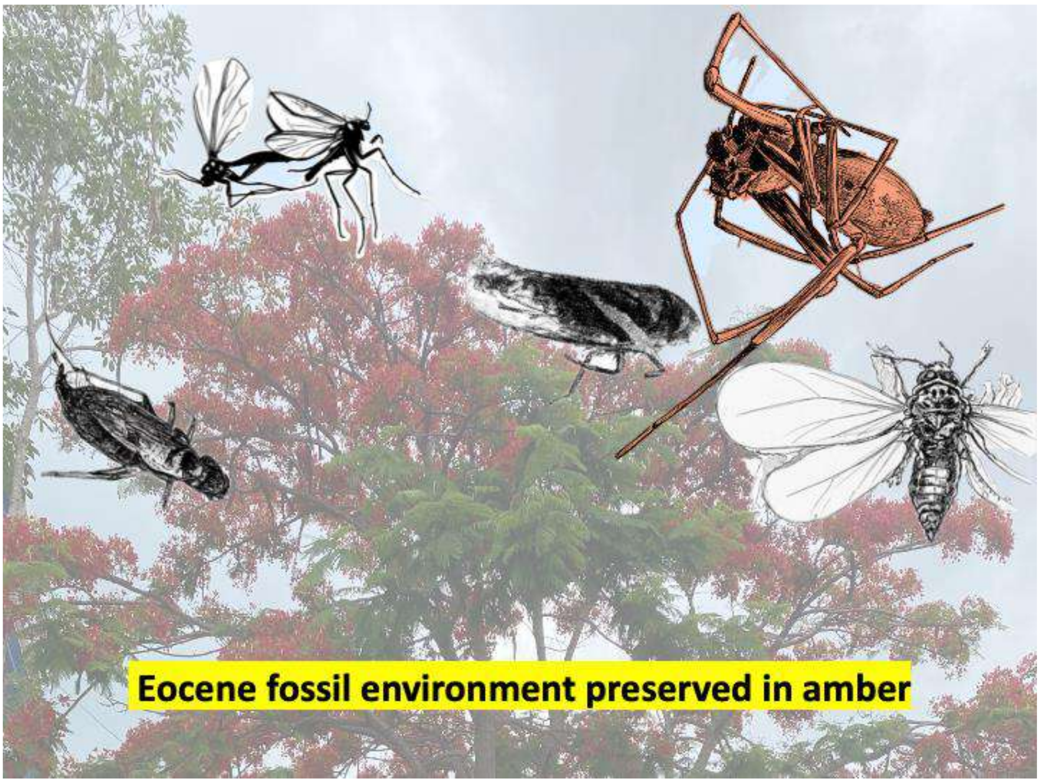


Figure 4: Representation of the spider fossil environment preserved in Baltic amber (Fig. 3).

To further represent spiders in fossil environment, amber pieces were selected with different species and epochs (Figs. 5-8, IDs KGPp16-19 in Table 1). As an example, the authenticity of the Burmite is supported by blue fluorescence under ultraviolet (365 nm UV) and its afterglow yellow phosphorescence just after illumination (Fig. 5).

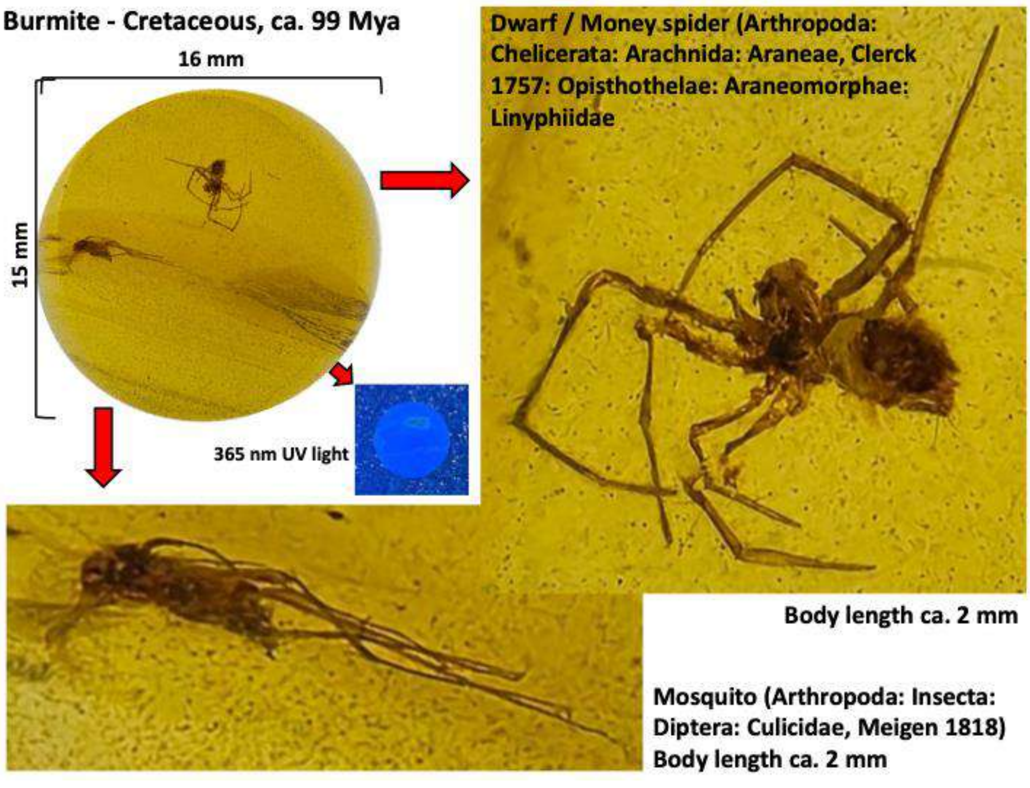


Figure 5: Dwarf/Money spider and mosquito in Cretaceous Burmite.

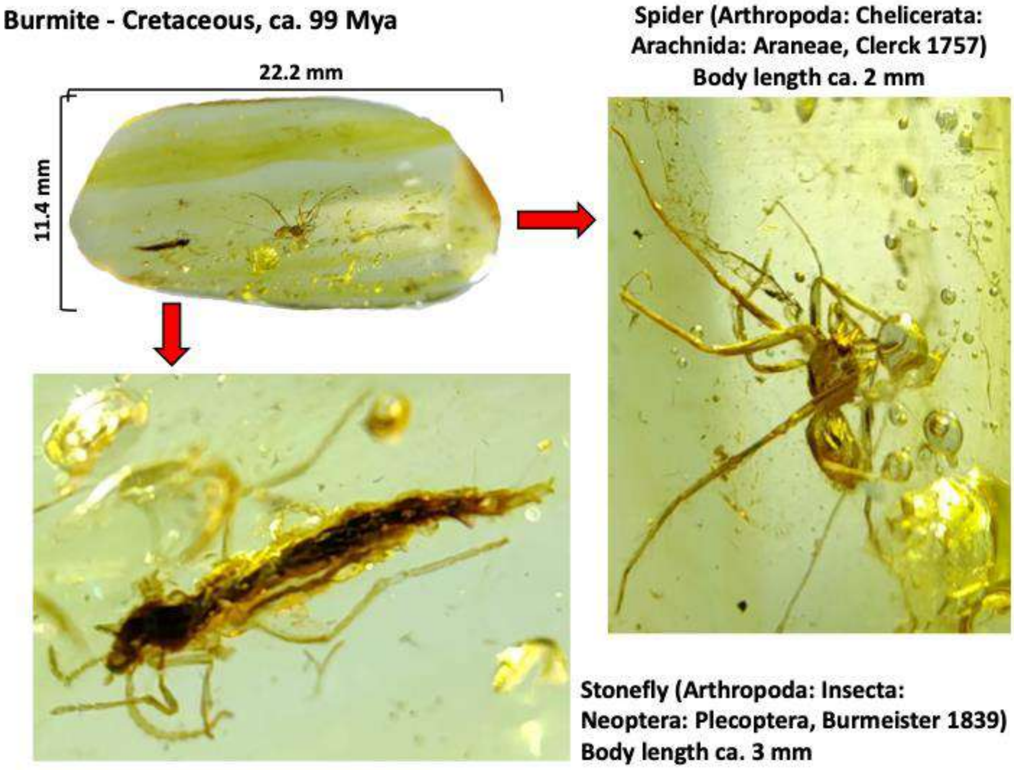


Figure 6: Spider and stonefly in Cretaceous Burmite.

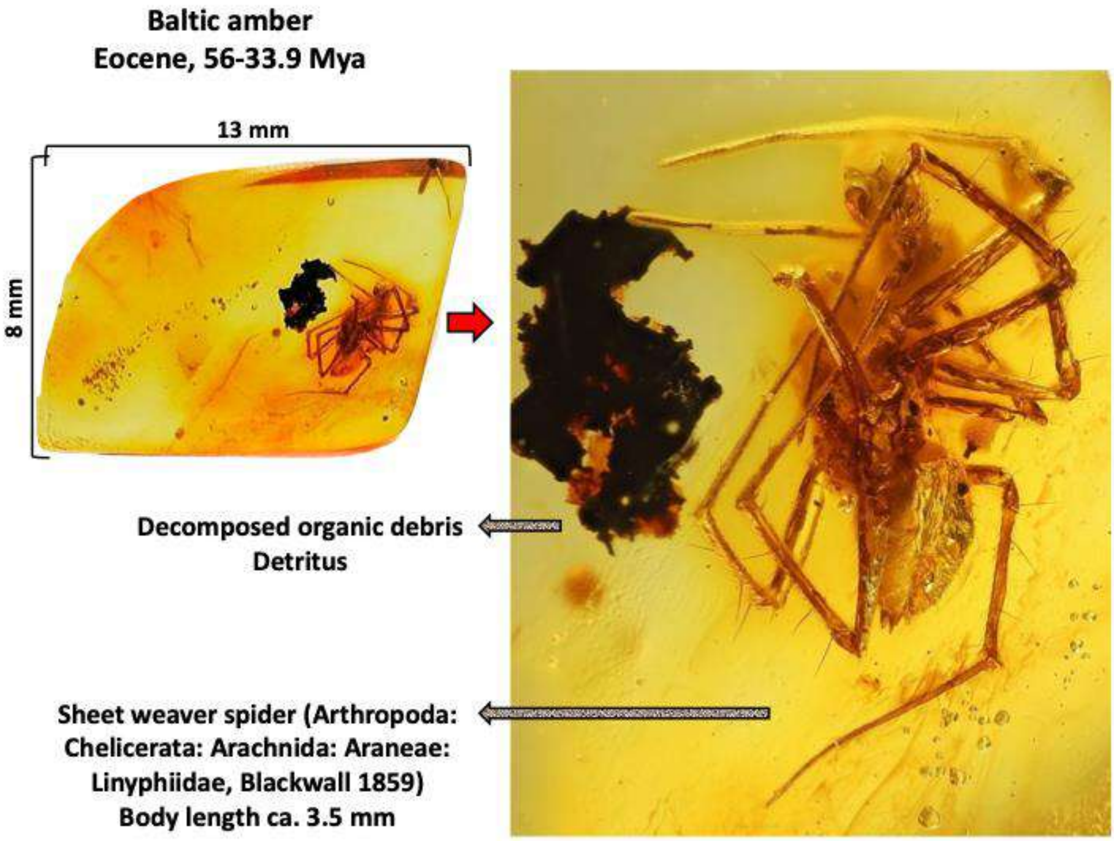


Figure 7: Sheet weaver spider and detritus in Eocene Baltic amber.

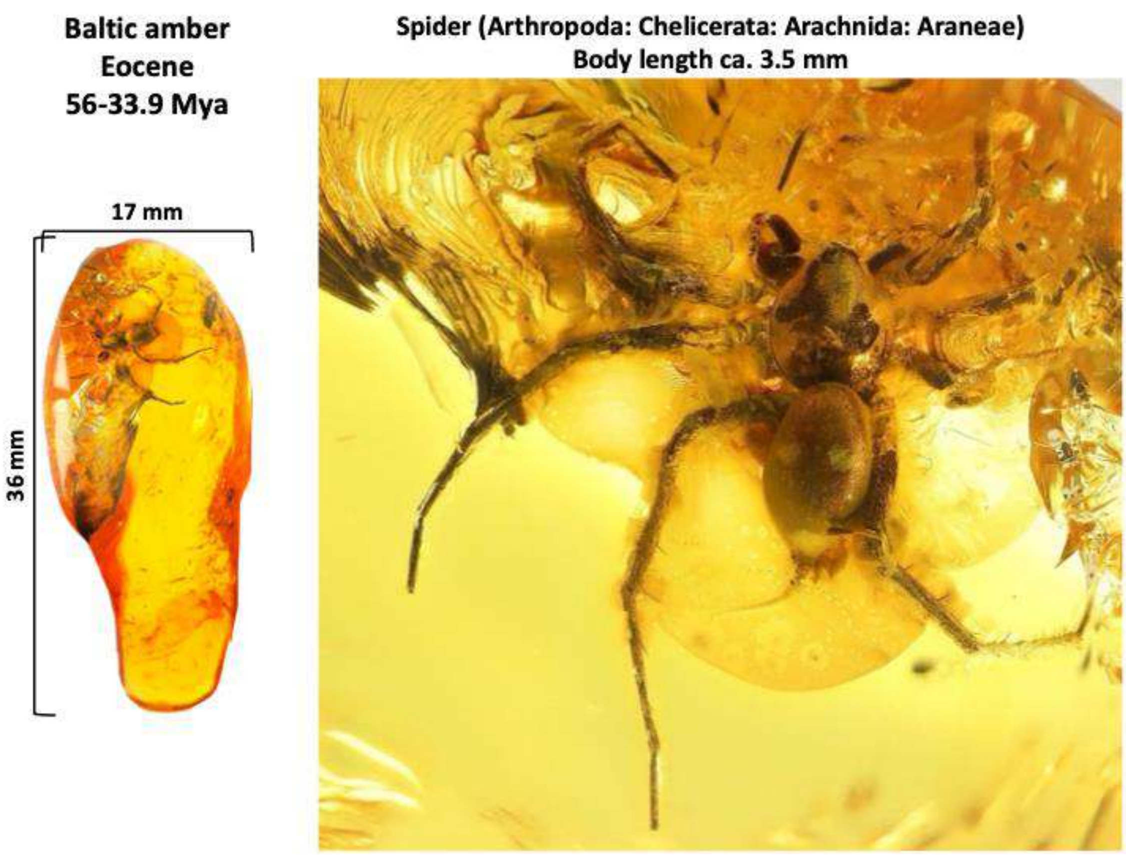


Figure 8: Spider trapped in Eocene Baltic amber.

Spiders age is estimated as 395 million years (Myr) with diversification during Cretaceous (Magalhaes et al. 2020) as shown here in Burmese amber (Figs. 1, 5, 6). According to Magalhaes et al. (2020), the spider marronoid clade had first diversification event at ca. 121 Myr, the oval calamistrum clade at ca.116 Myr, the Dionycha spiders at ca.102 Myr and the retrolateral tibial apophysis clade (RTA-clade) at 99.41 Mya suggesting that the RTA clade began diversifying in the Mesozoic Era, Age of Dinosaurs.

The main sources of amber with fossil inclusions are Myanmar (Burmite, Figs. 1, 5 and 6), Baltic Sea region (Baltic amber, Figs. 3, 7 and 8) and with less specimens from Dominican Republic with blue fluorescence under ultraviolet (365 nm UV) (Dominican amber, Fig. 9, ID G32 in Table 1), and other locations as recorded in the KGJ Collection (de la Fuente 2026b) (Fig. 10). Copal from Antsiranana (Diego Suarez), Madagascar, originates from leguminous tree *Hymenaea verrucosa (*Delclòs et al. 2020*) (G33 in Table 1, Fig. 11).* This recent resin (mostly ca. hundreds of years old to present) with inclusions does not have the paleontological significance attributed to them but do provide information on insect biodiversity and evolution in this environment (Delclòs et al. 2020) (Fig. 11). Accordingly, it should be considered that some of these insects placed in melted resin may be modern and not fossils. Furthermore, obtained low resolution images only provide putative preliminary classifications (Fig. 11).

In scientific approaches, paleogenomics was applied to the study of ancient DNA derived from fossil remains (e.g., Collareta et al. 2023, Abood and Oota 2025, Sheng et al. 2025). Recently, paleoproteomics then arises as an innovative tool in paleontology with application to the study of fossils including amber inclusions (de la Fuente et al. 2026b, Villar et al. 2025). These studies provide information on proteins derived from microorganisms and inclusions in fossil environment to advance in the analysis of the holobiont evolution of different organisms. Amber pieces selected for paleoproteomics are processed following established protocols and avoiding the use of rare inclusions with priority for preservation (de la Fuente et al. 2026b).

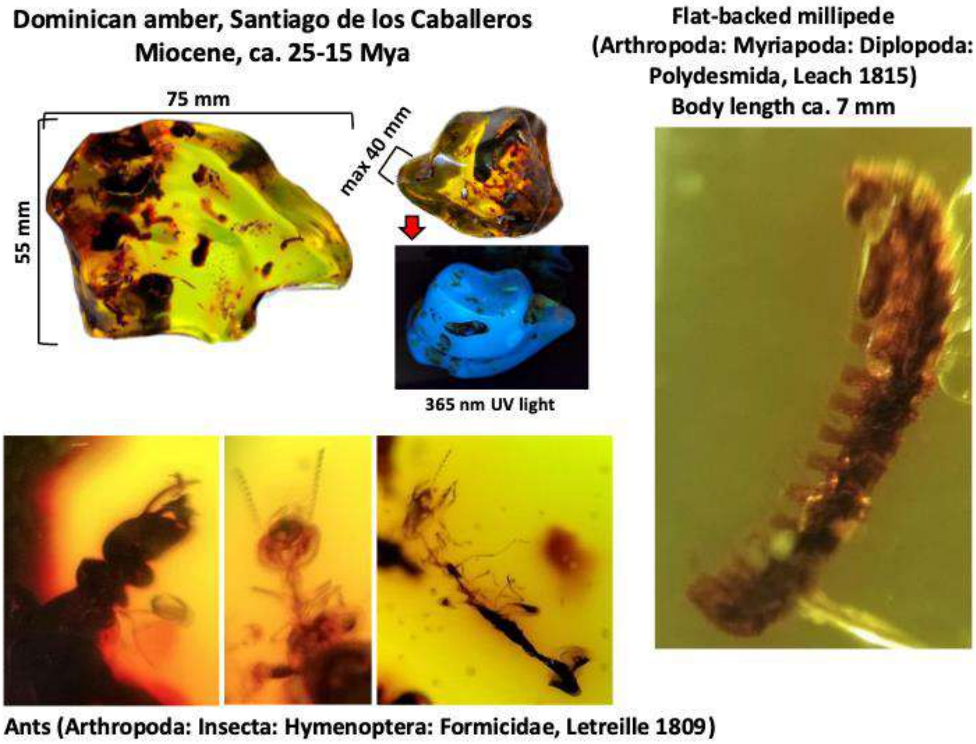


Figure 9: Millipede and ants in Miocene Dominican amber.

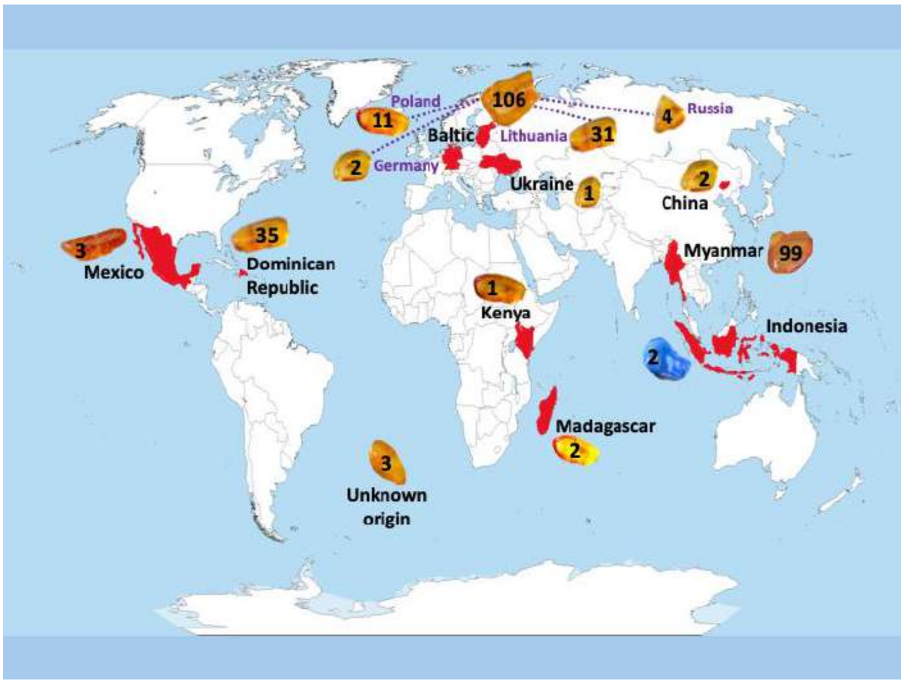


Figure 10: Geographic distribution of the origin of amber and copal (Madagascar) pieces in the KGJ Collection (Ciudad Real, Spain). The number of pieces for each location are shown.

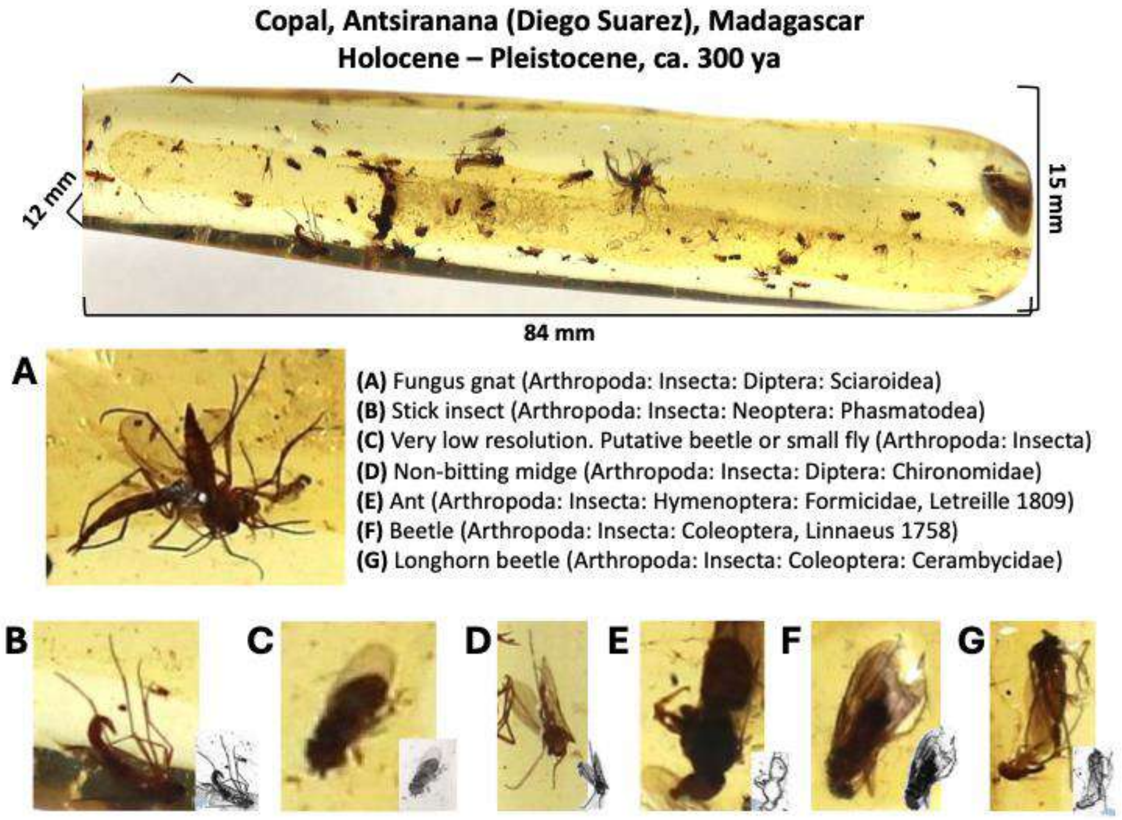


Figure 11: Insect syninclusions in copal from Madagascar.

Some fossil inclusions in amber such as plant macrofossils are considered "rare" because of the unique record in previous reports (e.g., Sadowski et al. 2015, 2019). Accordingly, these amber pieces require special attention and analysis to advance in scientific studies approaching challenging questions.

In the Baltic amber analyzed in Figure 12 (ID G34 in Table 1), a *Platycerium* sp. (staghorn fern) spore-bearing leaf (trophophyll/sporophyll) was identified in syninclusion with an extinct ant, +*Electromyrmex klebsi*. The plant leaf macrofossil (ca. 8 mm) was morphologically classified based on the characteristic structure of a fern scale, sporangia cluster or specialized soral patch in elongated symmetrical shape with a distinct basal attachment stalk (stipe) and central groove/ridge of specialized fern frond structures most closely matching the vegetative and reproductive structures of ferns belonging to the Polypodiales. However, complete or well-defined large fern frond sections are exceptionally rare in Baltic amber compared to insects and simple wood and other organic fragment fragments (e.g., Fig. 7), making exact family-level determination challenging without destructive testing. Therefore, it should be considered a Papaveraceae *Papaver* sp. seed capsule as an alternative inclusion which is also considered rare in Baltic amber. Additionally, amber inclusions can undergo flattening, folding, or optical distortion during the hardening and fossilization of the resin, potentially exaggerating certain morphological features.

The ant was identified as an extinct species of the Eocene epoch (Wheeler 1915, de la Fuente and Estrada Peña 2026b). The specimen shows unique morphological details such as elongated antennal segments, slender legs, and distinctive constricted abdominal segments that differentiate it from modern ant taxa. However, parts of the insect are overlaid by internal resin flow lines and milky emulsion or "succinite clouds", which can distort the true outlines of the thorax and head capsule.

As previously discussed (de la Fuente and Estrada Peña 2026c), syninclusions in amber represent the fossil environment with possible interactions between different organisms. As represented in Eocene Baltic environment, the *Platycerium* plants and ants show a mutualistic relationship where ants receive secure nesting spaces and sugary rewards, while the ferns gain vital nutrients, defense against herbivores, and protection from competing climbers (Tanaka and Itioka 2011). Ants and *Papaver* (poppy) plants interact primarily through resource foraging, aphid tending, and occasionally seed dispersal (Carney et al. 2003).

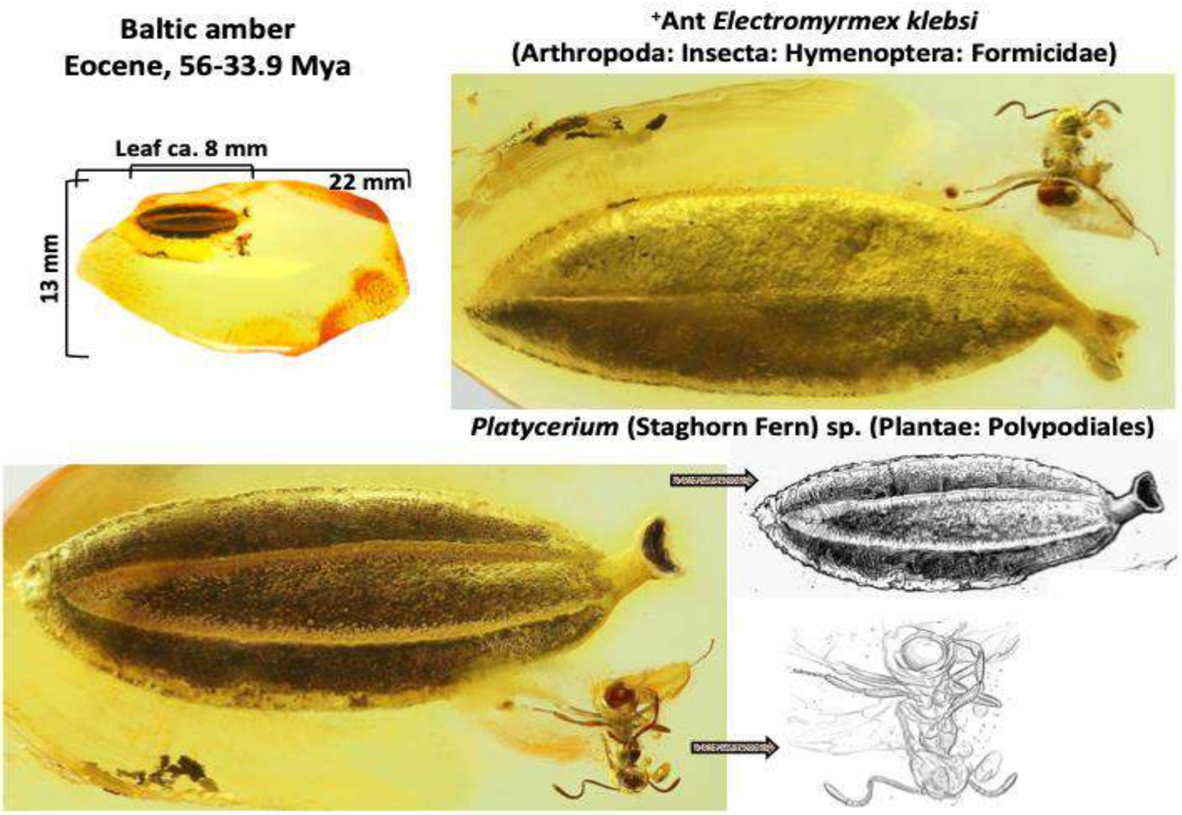


Figure 12: Plant macrofossil fern and extinct ant syninclusions in Eocene Baltic amber. Fern leaf upper surface and underside are shown.

The amber from Simojovel, Chiapas, Mexico (Miocene, ca. 23-28 Mya) is considered one of the most prized fossils in the world for its extraordinary transparency, intense brilliance and play of color with greenish honey tones with intense orange and yellow flashes in the light with high-end gemological quality, outstanding transparency and a captivating fluorescence and internal fire effect under light (Zschomler 2025) (Fig. 13). Accordingly, Mexican amber is considered a valuable piece not only for science but also for jewelry (de la Fuente 2026b).

This Mexican amber proceeds as the Dominican amber from the extinct prehistoric leguminous tree of the family Fabaceae, *Hymenaea protera* (Zschomler 2025). Although insect and plant inclusions have been described in Mexican amber (e.g., Jennings et al. 2012, Riquelme et al. 2015, García-Villafuerte et al. 2024, de la Fuente 2026a, de la Fuente and Estrada-Peña 2026b), sometimes inclusions are not well preserved and thus difficult to classify (Fig. 13).

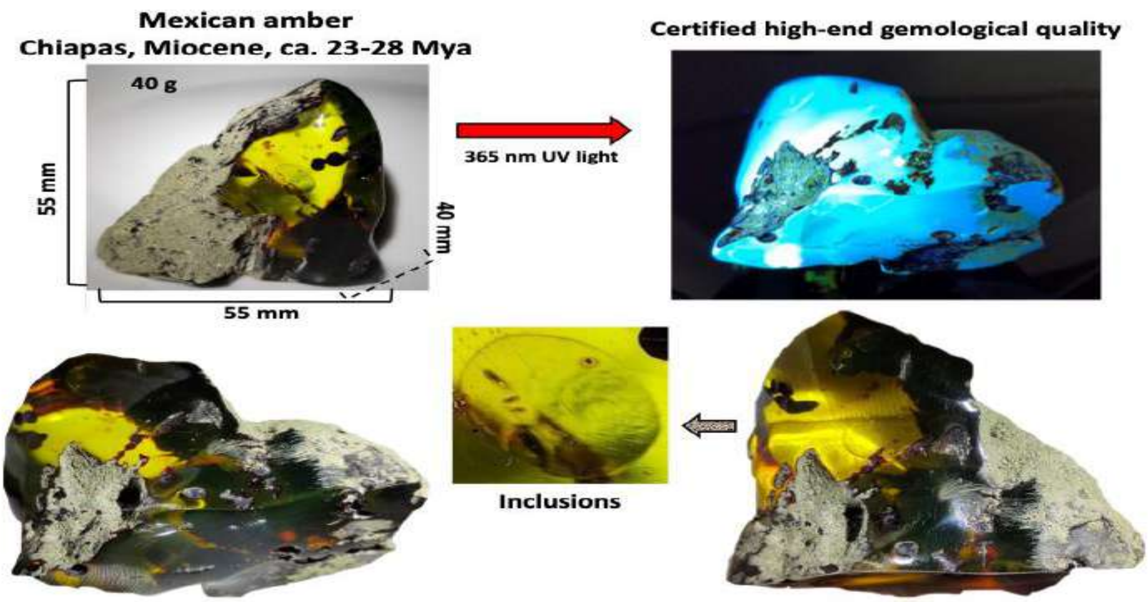


Figure 13: Inclusions in Mexican amber from Chiapas Miocene.

5. Science – art interactions

The interactions between science and art have been approached in multiple studies including fossil representations in Surrealism by artists such as Salvador Dalí and Jorge Camacho (de la Fuente 2025a, 2025b). Science-art interactions include artistic representations that can be linked to fossil inclusions (de la Fuente 2023a, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c) and artistic-aesthetic pieces made of fossil materials (de la Fuente 2025d, 2026c). Fossil amber has been also implicated in paleopharmaceuticals and other medical interventions (de la Fuente 2025e, 2025f). Other fossil remains such as natrolite woods and shark teeth are also used in traditional alternative medicine (de la Fuente 2026i, 2026j).

Arthropod antiques are a reference for science-art interactions in fossil organisms (de la Fuente 2026k, 2026l). For example, as represented in Figures 14A-14C (ID KGPp21 in Table 1), amber is commonly used in jewelry, but fossil inclusions are less common with cultural implications. The pendant contains authentic Baltic amber with a rich golden-honey tone and excellent transparency, carefully polished to showcase fossil syninclusions (Fig. 14A). The upper section contains a small spider (Arthropoda: Chelicerata: Arachnida: Araneae, Clerck 1757), preserved with a clearly recognizable body shape and multiple slender legs extending around the cephalothorax and abdomen (Fig. 14B). The lower central inclusion is a fly (Arthropoda: Insecta: Diptera, Linnaeus 1758) displaying a robust body, visible wing structure, compound-eye region, and preserved legs (Fig. 14C). The two arthropods are positioned separately within the amber, creating an attractive natural composition representing fossil Eocene (ca. 35-50 Mya) environment with additional organic debris, fine plant fragments, delicate resin flow features, and minute natural inclusions that are visible throughout the piece (Figs. 14B and 14C).

The ultraviolet test shows that amber glows with the characteristic blue-green fluorescence under 365 nm UV light consistent with genuine Baltic amber without evidence of dyes, fillers, or synthetic enhancement thus supporting that the specimen remains entirely natural and untreated (Fig. 14A).

This piece is a good example of the interactions that occur between science and art with amber fossil inclusions.

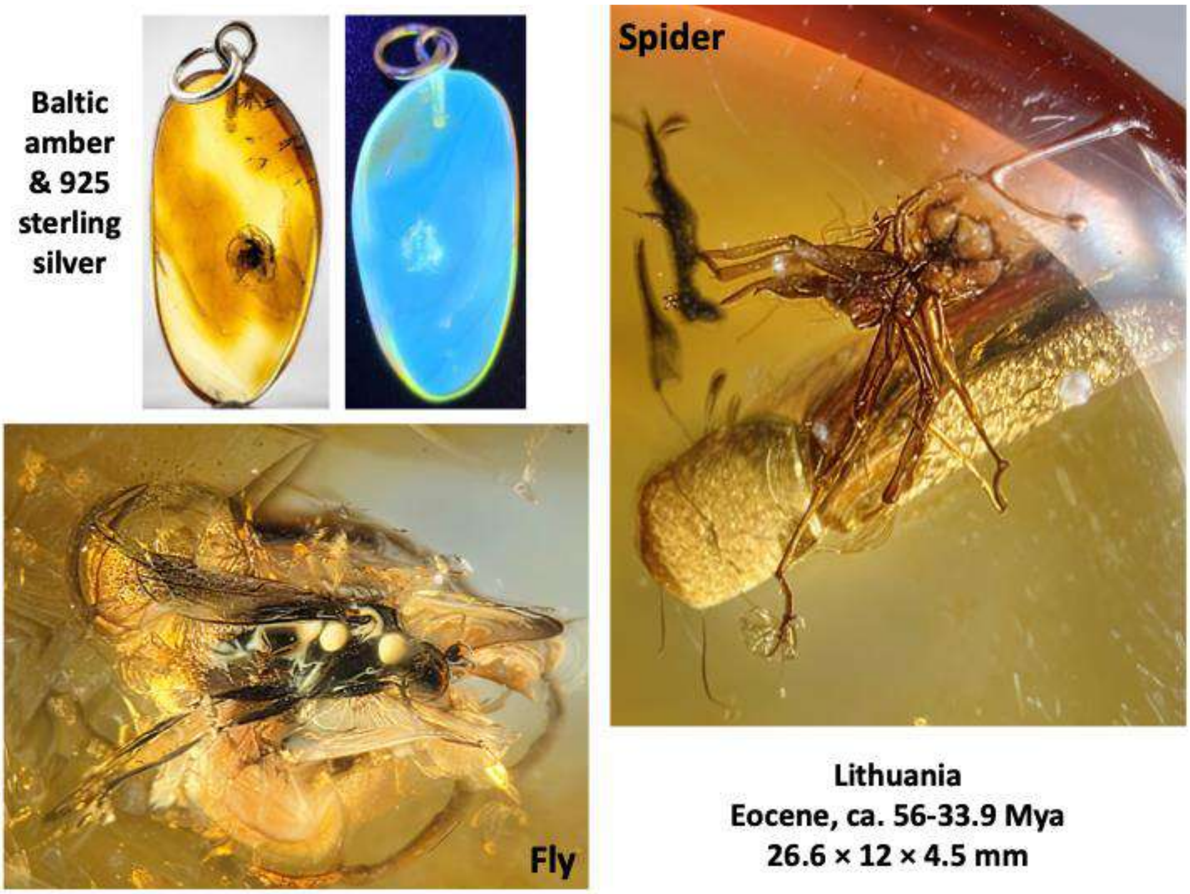


Figure 14: Spider-fly syninclusions in Baltic amber pendant. (A) Pendant with 925 sterling silver and authentic Baltic amber with fossil (B) spider and (C) fly syninclusions.

6. Artistic-aesthetic representations

Amber is also a valuable component in artistic-aesthetic representations (de la Fuente 2023a, 2025d). In ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman cultures, amber amulets were considered protective against negative influences, illness and evil. Based on these traditions, amber jewelry and amulets are used for luck and to attract positive energy (Fig. 15, ID 20261 in Table 1). Spiders are also associated with creativity and used for inspiration.

Figure 15: Spider silver brooch with Baltic amber.

7. Conclusions

In conclusion, fossils are key components in scientific studies, art and education. The collections need to be well structured and documented. Not only scientific publications but also communications (e.g., Communication articles a-d in the reference list) contribute to visualize the collection and give access to the information to consider descriptions and analyses as right or wrong and use the information for further studies. In some cases, images of the fossils can be used only to illustrate questions addressed in the articles (e.g., de la Fuente 2023b, 2025e, 2026c, Vaz-Rodrigues and de la Fuente, J. 2026). The classification of many fossil inclusions is a challenge that require multiple analysis to advance in their morphological characterization (de la Fuente et al. 2026c). At some point, it may be considered to create a website to display the collection with all the information. Although scientific and contextual data are the priority, collections should consider registering price and financial value to the fossils for estate planning, tracking market history and insurance particularly relevant for the most relevant pieces.

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Supplementary Information. Certificates of authenticity (COA) and Declaration of legal origin (DLO) for selected amber fossil inclusions.

COA. Sheet weaver spider and detritus in Eocene Baltic amber (KGPp18, Table 1, Fig. 7).

Certificate of Authenticity

Certificate nº: 26/2026

I, Carlos Hammann Yelo, fossil seller for over 10, and participant in scientific publications, credit the authenticity of the following specimen:

Ámbar - Ámbar - Spider - Inclusion
4mm - 13 mm - 2.5 mm

Specimen: Baltic Amber with insect inclusion.

Location: Baltic Coast.

Age: Eocene, 28 y.m.

Alicante, Spain 16/07/2026

Yours, Carlos Hammann Yelo

Citation: de la Fuente J (2026) The KGJ Collection – Fossils: Guidance for Collection Management. American J Sci Edu Re: AJSER-340. https://doi.org/10.71010/2835-6764/ajser-e340.

COA. Spider-insects syninclusions in Eocene Baltic amber (KGPp20, Table 1, Fig. 3).

Certificate of Authenticity

Certificate nº: 27/2026

I, Carlos Hammann Yelo, fossil seller for over 10, and participant in scientific publications, credit the authenticity of the following specimen:

Ámbar - Ámbar - Spider - several inclusions, leafhooper, spider and four insects - Bigger inclusion is over 4mm - 32 mm - 6 mm

Specimen: Baltic Amber with insect inclusion.

Location: Baltic Coast.

Age: Eocene, 28 y.m.

Alicante, Spain 16/07/2026

Yours, Carlos Hammann Yelo

COA. Spider trapped in Eocene Baltic amber (KGPp19, Table 1, Fig. 8).

Certificate of Authenticity

Certificate nº: 28/2026

I, Carlos Hammann Yelo, fossil seller for over 10, and participant in scientific publications, credit the authenticity of the following specimen:

Ámbar - Ámbar - Spider - Inclusion its 5mm - 36 mm - 10 mm

Specimen: Baltic Amber with insect inclusion.

Location: Baltic Coast.

Age: Eocene, 28 y.m.

Alicante, Spain 16/07/2026

Yours, Carlos Hammann Yelo

Citation: de la Fuente J (2026) The KGJ Collection – Fossils: Guidance for Collection Management. American J Sci Edu Re: AJSER-340. https://doi.org/10.71010/2835-6764/ajser-e340.

COA. Plant macrofossil fern and extinct ant syninclusions in Eocene Baltic amber. (G34, Table 1, Fig. 12).

Certificate of Authenticity

Certificate nº: 34/2026

I, Carlos Hammann Yelo, fossil seller for over 10, and participant in scientific publications, credit the authenticity of the following specimen:

Ámbar - Ámbar - Leaf + ant - Cool looking specimen - leaf is 8mm - 25 mm - 5 mm

Specimen: Baltic Amber with insect inclusion.

Location: Baltic Coast.

Age: Eocene, 28 y.m.

Alicante, Spain 03/08/2026

Yours, Carlos Hammann Yelo

Citation: de la Fuente J (2026) The KGJ Collection – Fossils: Guidance for Collection Management. American J Sci Edu Re: AJSER-340. https://doi.org/10.71010/2835-6764/ajser-e340.

COA. Mosasaur teeth. Cretaceous reptile, Family Mosasauridae (2026-MO, Table 1)

Authentic Mosasaur Teeth

Species: Mosasauridae
Age: Late Cretaceous (ca. 70–66 million years)
Discovery Region: Khouribga Basin, Morocco

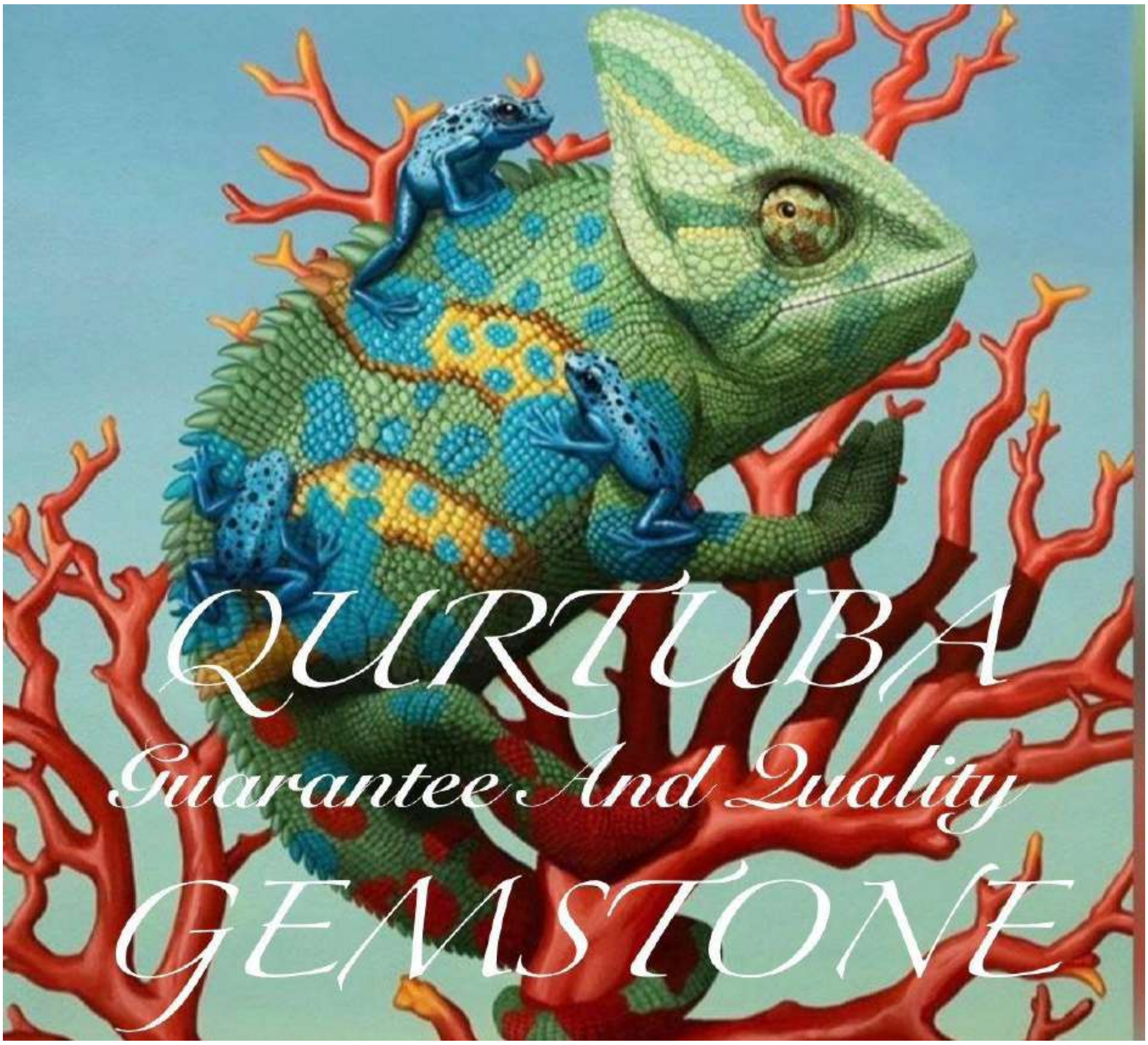
This fossil originates from a Mosasaur, one of the largest marine predators of the Late Cretaceous period.

100% GUARANTEED ORIGINAL FOSSIL

Note: This is an authentic fossil.

Verified & Prepared by Mosatooth.com

COA. Millipede and ants in Miocene Dominican amber (G32, Table 1, Fig. 9). Miocene Mexican amber (G35, Table 1, Fig. 13).



DLO. Burmese Cretaceous amber with jumping spider-parasitic mite sysninclusions (XXIII, Table 1, Fig. 1).

DECLARATION of LEGAL ORIGIN

Object Information

Item	amber	**Culture**	Burma
Dimensions	22 x 13 mm, 0.3 g	**Century TimeFrame**	Cretaceous

Provenance Information

Acquired in (year)	2025	**From** Hukawng Valley, Kachin State Myanmar (Burma)	☒ **Private** ☐ **Fair** ☐ **Gallery/Antique shop** ☐ **Auction** ☐ **Other** ....
Acquired in (city/country)	Taiwan	**Previous Seller/Owner**	Natural Memory

Previous ownership history

Acquired in	☐ **Private collection** ☐ **Excavated** ☐ **Gallery/Antique shop** ☒ **Auction** ☐ **Other**	**From** Natural Memory Taiwan	☒ **Private** ☐ **Fair** ☐ **Gallery/Antique shop** ☐ **Auction** ☐ **Other** ....
In collection since (year)	2020	**In collection since**	2020

Documents that corroborate this ownership or provenance

I am able to demonstrate the legal origin with	☐ **Invoice** ☐ **COA** ☐ **Provenance statement** ☒ **Photos** ☐ **Export license** ☐ **Other**	**Copy of it will be sent to the buyer**	☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
Description	Spiders and ticks. Condition: Natural Dated by radiometric analysis, 99.3 ± 0.9 mya.		

The seller ensures

☒	Seller knows that in line with the laws and regulations in his country it is allowed to sell/export this object.
☒	Seller ensures that any necessary permits are/will be arranged.
☒	Seller will give to the buyer all provenance information known about the piece.

Place: Taiwan **Date:** 2025

Name: User-b2cd3bc996e7 **Signature:** Natural Memory