

# My story: Professional Internship Programme

Natalia Jagielska

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## Finding the internship

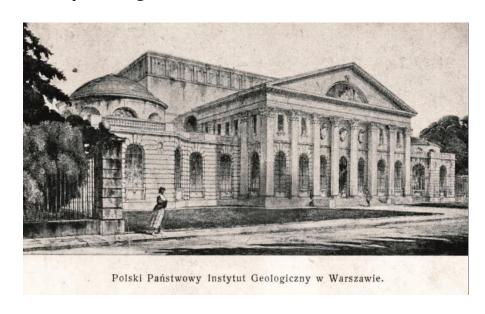






## Warsaw Geological Museum

 Junior Museum Position job opening



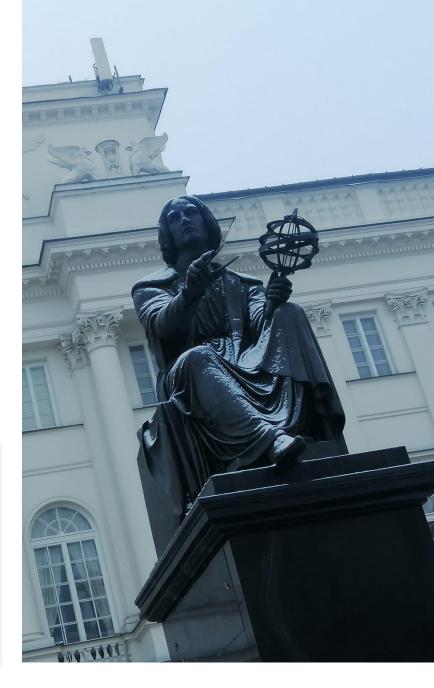








# Cold Arrival



















Lecture talks at museum and local univeristity

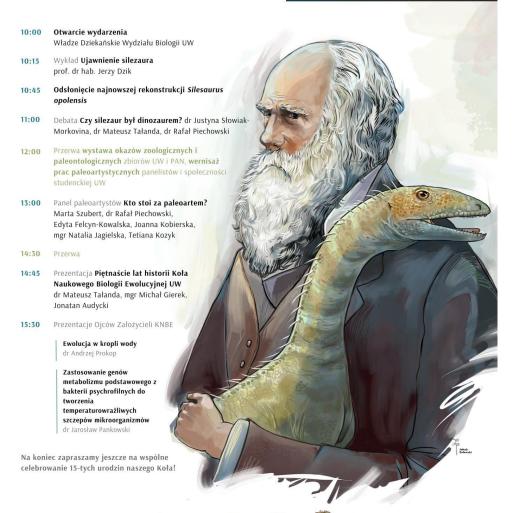




#### VI edycja

NA WYDZIALE BIOLOGII UW Miecznikowa 1 11.03.2023 10:00

15 LECIE KOŁA NAUKOWEGO BIOLOGII EWOLUCYJNEJ























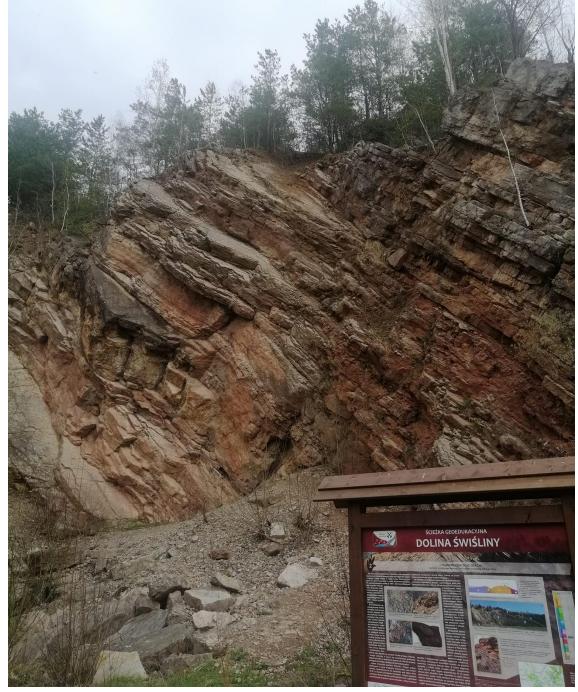




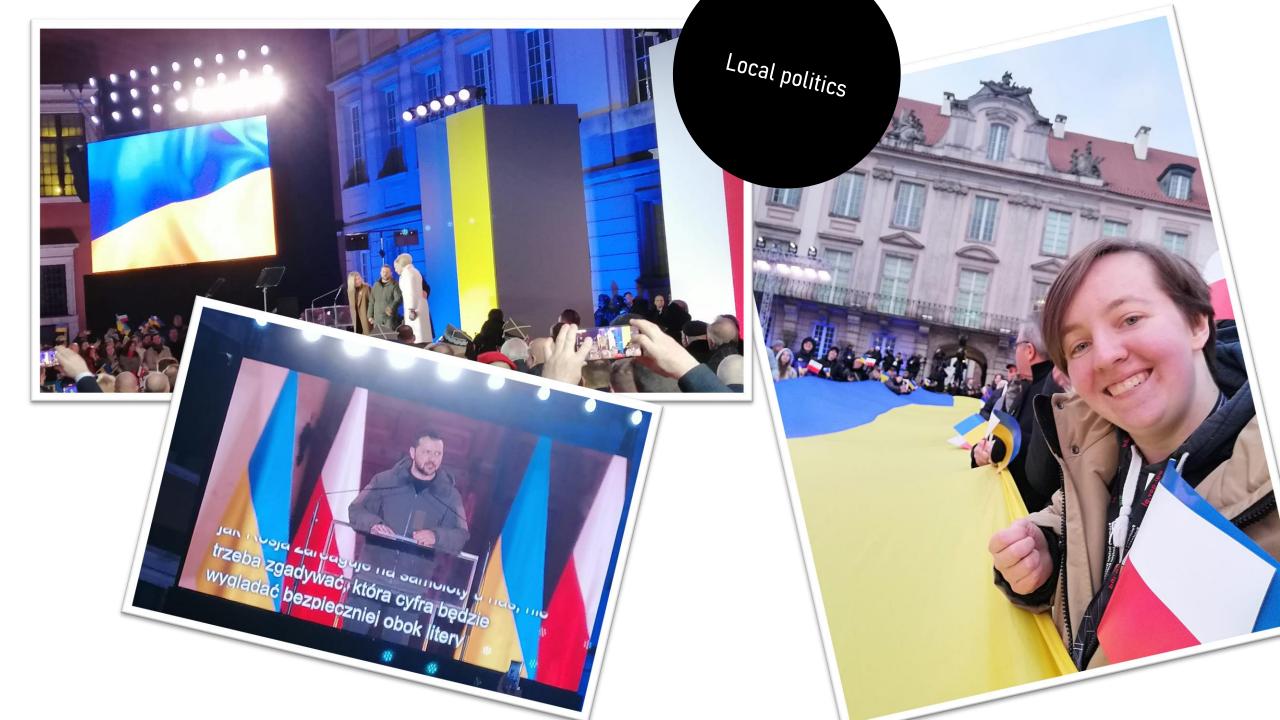




















## Geological Society Publications

Scottish Journal of Geology Volume 59, Issue 1-2, 2013, sjg2023-001 https://doi.org/10.1144/s)g2023-001

New postcranial remains from the Lealt Shale Formation of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, showcase hidden pterosaur diversity in the Research article OPEN ACCESS ( )

Middle Jurassic

Natalia Jagielska O 1,2,\*, Thomas J. Challands 1, Michael O'Sullivan 3, Dugald A. Ross 4, Nicholas School of Geosciences, University of Edinburgh, Grant Institute, The King's Buildings, James Hutton Road, Edinburgh EH9 C. Fraser 1,2, Mark Wilkinson 1, and Stephen L. Brusatte 1,2

National Museums Scotland, Chambers St, Edinburgh EH1 11F, UK

Abstract: The Early to Middle Jurassic transition was significant in pterosaur evolution, during which these volant reptiles exploded in diversity alongside dimosaurs and other animals. It has long been thought housever that reprocessive did not develop been along with the standard of the sta thought, however, that pterosaurs did not develop large wingspans until after the Jurassic, a notion challenged by the recent discovery of Dearc sglathanach in the Bathonian-aged Lealt Shale Formation of the Tale of State Section 2 Secti onanenged by the recent discovery of Dearc Sglathanach in the Bathonian-aged Leaft Shale Formation of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, whose holotype specimen had an estimated wingspan greater than 2.5 m.

We have report the discovery of a next pharmaging analysis of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, whose holotype specimen had an estimated wingspan greater than 2.5 m. We here report the discovery of a new pterosaur specimen from the Lealt Shale Formation, comprising we here report the discovery of a new prefusant specimen from the Lean onate rormation, comprising a tibiotarsus, metatarsal, pedal phalanges and caudal vertebrae. The elongate tail vertebrae with ossified a tibiotarsus, metatarsal, pedal phalanges and caudal vertebrae. The elongate tail vertebrae with ossified a tibiotarsus, metatarsal, pedal phalanges and caudal vertebrae. a noncassus, menanassa, penan phananges and candar verientae. The enongate fair verience with ossible processes indicate that the specimen is a non-pterodactyloid pterosaur, albeit its fragmentary nature makes it difficult to determine whether it belongs to a new terror. The materiary and candal contains a makes it difficult to determine whether it belongs to a new terror.

processes mancare man me specimen is a non-preroduciyion pierosaur, anoen us magmemary manue makes it difficult to determine whether it belongs to a new taxon. Its metatarsal and caudal vertebrae are makes it difficult to determine whether it belongs to a new taxon. Its metatarsal and caudal vertebrae are considerably larger than corresponding bones in the Dearc holotype, indicating that it belonged to an even larger individual. thus demonstrating that interpretating with broad uningstance ware not anomalous in considerably larger man corresponding pones in the Dearc nototype, mulcating that it belonged to an even larger individual, thus demonstrating that pterosaurs with broad wingspans were not anomalous in the North Transition of Special Contract Con even larger mulviqual, mus demonstrating that prefosauls with order wingspans were not anomalous in the Middle Jurassic. The growing Middle Jurassic pterosaul record of Scotland and England, although the Middle Jurassic. The growing Middle Jurassic pterosaul record of Scotland and England, and Scotland the palacie jurassic. The growing palacies of preventing a high diversity of clades, long obscured mostly represented by isolated and fragmentary fossils, reveals a high diversity of clades, long obscured by the lack of wall presented by highestons. Received 30 January 2023; revision received 4 April 2023; accepted 14 April 2023; published online

by the lack of well-preserved skeletons.

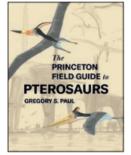
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Scientific editing by Yves Candela



#### How to interpret a pterosaur



Gregory S. Paul 2022. The Princeton Field Guide to Pterosaurs. 184 pp. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-18017-5. Price USD 29.95 (hardcover).

Pterosaurs ride the popularity wave alongside dinosaurs, with specialist illustrated encyclopaedias and guides surfacing across generations. The first all-encompassing and widely distributed pterosaur book, Dragons of the Air, by prolific early pterosaur researcher Harry G. Seeley, came out in 1901. This book set a precedent for pterosaur encyclo-

pedias to come and still makes for an enjoyable read 120 years on. Pterosaur discoveries entered a bit of a dry spell lasting much of the 20th century, revived largely by prominent "pterosaurologist" Peter Wellnhofer and a compendium of his body of work

ment "Any who disagree need to produce detailed r which is an odd position to take in a guidebook distribution and would feel more at home in academic paper.

Paul also implements his own phylo like "Macronychoperans" or placing the in "pterodactyliformes". Pterosaur ph and variable, but Paul does not engage plaining that uncertainty, opting for "a and judgement" for his assessment. The having pet theories or publishing these "most un-to-date and authoritative guid oint for novices

ustrations by

Wrote for local academic journal

Got Post-Doc and research collaboration offers

Publish third thesis chapter



