MARS FOSSIL CATALOGUE: A Mars Disclosure Project

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Version: **1**
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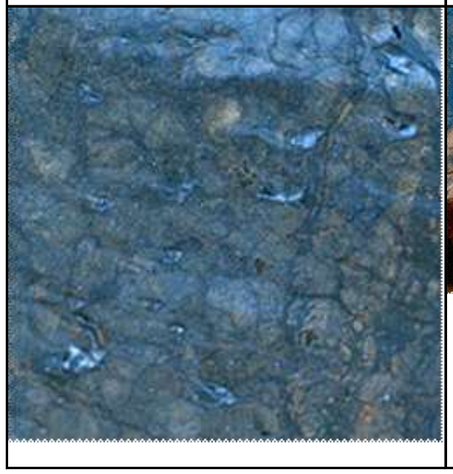
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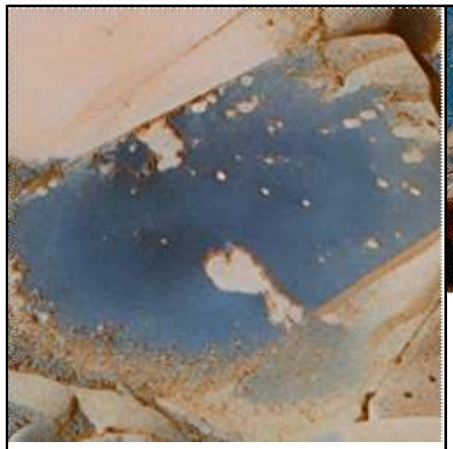
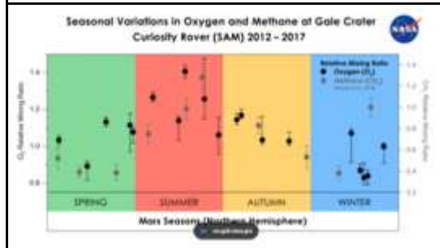
RESEARCHERS CREDIT:

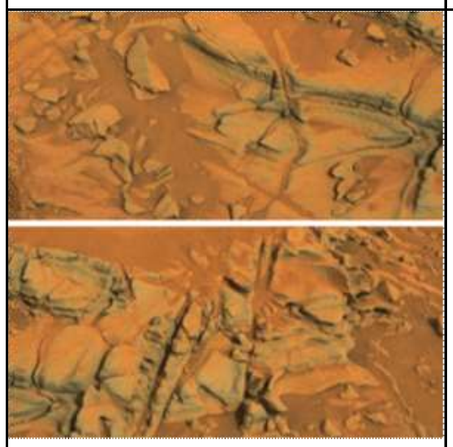
Jean Ward	https://x.com/JeanWardMars	https://www.youtube.com/@JeanWard	https://megalithicmars.com/
Joe White	https://x.com/ArtAlienTV	https://www.youtube.com/@ArtAlienTV	
Brian Dobbs	https://x.com/BrianCoryDobbs	https://www.youtube.com/@briancorydobbs	https://blueplanetred.net/
Barry DiGregorio	Astrobiologist		

Notes:
Additions welcome. Please provide NASA image link and observations after ensuring it is not already catalogued. Corrections and comments are also welcome. Please email masgrace59@gmail.com
A reasonable scientific basis for inclusion should be presented, ideally with Earth analogues, if available. Speculative objects that do not conform to palaeontological screening are not included.
Submissions and inclusion in the catalogue are subject to criteria above.
Where applicable, some images are created by Jean Ward using deconvoluted image upscaling.
This catalogue represents a collection of Martian images that most geologists, palaeontologists and ichnologists would immediately recognise from analogues on Earth. NASA remains non-committal or dismissive of such observations.

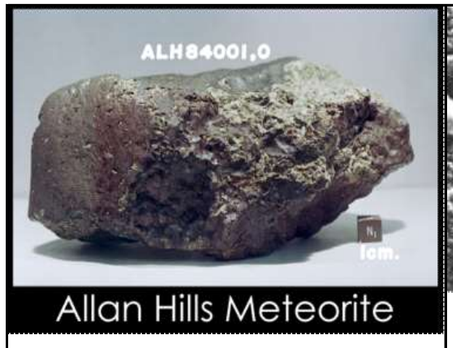
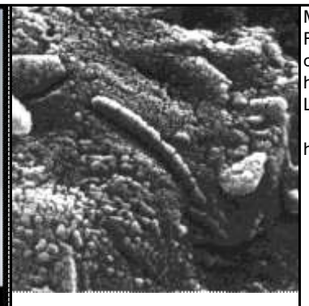
1. INTRODUCTION - THE DISCUSSION IN PERSPECTIVE

	Despite multiple indicators in terms of biosignatures, likely fossils and apparent megalithic structures, the image on the left showing “Leopard spots” is the closest thing NASA has acknowledged to be possible past life on Mars. "Leopard spots" are the millimetre-scale light patches with dark halos found on a Perseverance rover-studied rock called *Cheyava Falls* in Jezero Crater, first imaged on 18 July 2024 by the WATSON camera. These spots likely formed through hematite-related chemical reactions and represent a potential biosignature. Many rocks in low-lying areas on Mars appear have the greenish colouration expected from living cyanobacteria / blue-green algae. Not only has water been confirmed as being present on the planet, but in 2002 the spectrometric analysis of Mars conducted by the James Webb telescope detected the signature of chlorophyll, entirely consistent with the presence of chlorophyll for photosynthesis. i.e. microbial life appears to have existed and continues to exist on Mars. Currently, NASA continues to be non-committal on all discussions regarding life. A paper outlining the results was pulled after peer-review as it was deemed to be too controversial, and subsequent papers have been finding reasons for the result, omitting the obvious and simplest reason.					
		https://mars.nasa.gov/mars2020/multimedia/raw-images/SIF_1630_0811670500_601EBY_N0790596SRLC08060_0000LMJ	Perseverance	1630	SHERLOC WATSON	Desert varnish (Mars left panels, Earth right panels) implies current or past microbial activity. The classic colour is due to iron, manganese, and other minerals in oxide form. The same was seen by Curiosity on Sol 270. Such discoveries indicates that there is likely current microbial activity on Mars in support of other findings discussed here, such as the Viking lander results in 1976 (see Further Reading). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desert_varnish

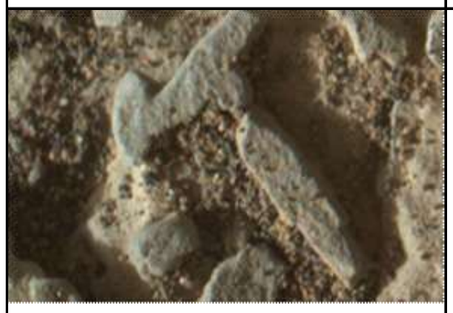
		https://mars.nasa.gov/mars2020/multimedia/raw-images/ZR0_0531_0714071362_410EBY_N0261222ZCAM08551_1100LMJ	Perseverance	531	Right Mastcam-Z		
	In support of the direct visual and remote sensing evidence is the seasonal increase in methane & oxygen in the Martian atmosphere as measured by the Curiosity rover, indicating increased microbial activity and photosynthesis during warmer times, as are the results of the 1976 Viking landers subsequent confirmation of (but unacknowledged by NASA) finding organics on the planet's surface. Mars is a living, breathing planet.						
		https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339777176_Mars_Algae_Lichens_Fossils_Minerals_Microbial_Mats_and_Stromatolites_in_Gale_Crater					Structures formed by the release of oxygen by photosynthesising cyanobacteria / blue-green algae. The atmospheric changes with the seasons in Mars atmosphere wrt oxygen concentration is highly indicative that is still occurring in the present. Earth example is taken from a paper by Bengtson et al (2019) and shown in the author's paper alongside the Martian example.

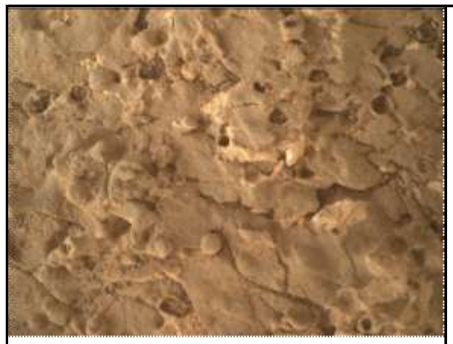
		https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339777176_Mars_Algae_Lichens_Fossils_Minerals_Microbial_Mats_and_Stromatolites_in_Gale_Crater				Fossils	Potentially segmented worms.
		https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339777176_Mars_Algae_Lichens_Fossils_Minerals_Microbial_Mats_and_Stromatolites_in_Gale_Crater					Green colouration due to cyanobacteria / blue-green algal along cracks that could act as seasonal water courses. Many rocks appear have the greenish colouration from living cyanobacteria / blue-green algae. Not only has water been confirmed as being on Mars but in 2002 the spectrometer of the James Webb telescope detected the signature of chlorophyll on Mars, which NASA deems controversial. The result from the remote sensing has been subsequently confirmed by rover photographs, i.e. microbial life continues on Mars.

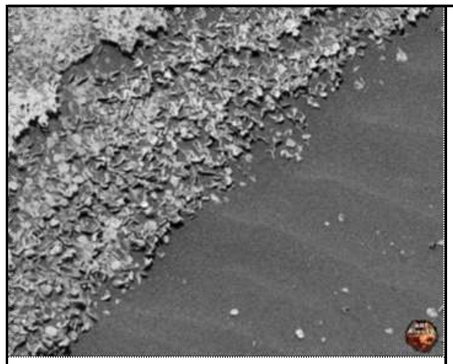
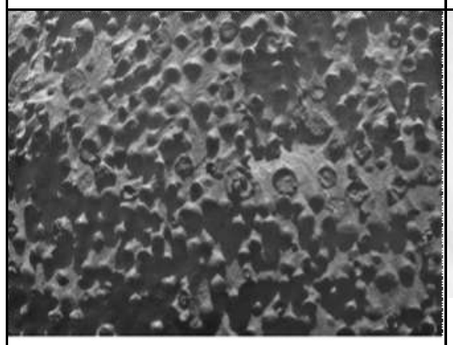
2. EVIDENCE FROM MARTIAN METEORITES

		Microscopic bacterial forms found in an achrondite Martian meteorite in Allen Hills, Antarctica. Date of fall estimate to 13,000 ya estimated ejected from a 17 million ya impact on Mars. Radiometric and isotopic data indicate the source location was most likely wet. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons were found in association with carbonates, which indicated a similar carbon cycle to Earth and that carbon-rich sediments would be deposited or potentially used by living organisms in water. Possible fossilized bacterial colonies were also observed, and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_Hills_84001 This is entirely consistent with evidence for panspermia seen in other meteorites such as Orgueil (France, 1864) and Polonnaruwa (Sri Lanka, 2012) which both had fossil diatoms sealed within the matrix. Several comet and asteroid return mission confirm amino acid bases also widely distributed in the solar system. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItRFwCwYO4o

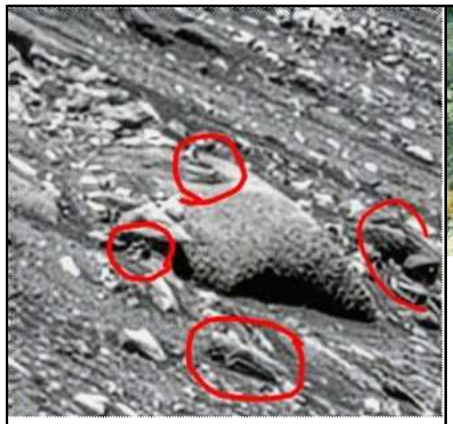
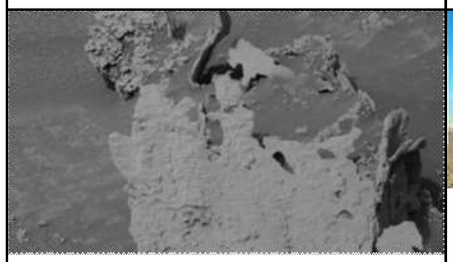
3. THE BEST EXAMPLES OF FOSSILS & POTENTIAL FOSSILS PHOTOGRAPHED ON MARS

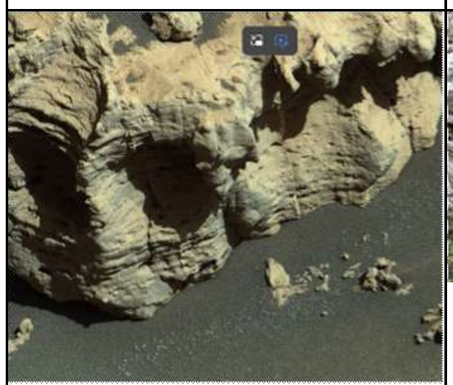
Thumbnail Object of Interest on Mars	Earth Analogue	Image Credit + link	Rover	Sol	Camera	Fossil Type	Palaeontological & Geological Description / Notes
		https://www.amazon.com/DISCOVERY-VERA-RUBIN-RIDGE-FOSSILS-ebook/dp/B084LKT4LD?ref_=ast_author_dp&th=1&psc=1	Curiosity	1923	MAHLI	Burrows (trace fossils)	The rock known as 'Haroldwicke' and surrounding rocks exhibit clear signs of burrowing. On Earth these are created by worms in soft sediment in shallow marine or shallow lake environments. This is a very specific form of bioturbation, where the sediment is disturbed by biology. Worms feeding on microbes and algae often leave more compact sediment behind that is preserved as harder trace fossils in rock. Strong indicators of past multi-cellular life. The Earth example is from the Dakota Sandstone.
							
							

		https://www.amazon.com/DISCOVERY-VERA-RUBIN-RIDGE-FOSSILS-ebook/dp/B084LKT4LD?ref_=ast_author_dp&th=1&psc=1	Curiosity	2660	MAHLI	Burrows (trace fossils)	Very highly bioturbated rock. The initial fabric of the rock has been totalling reworked.
		https://www.amazon.com/DISCOVERY-VERA-RUBIN-RIDGE-FOSSILS-ebook/dp/B084LKT4LD?ref_=ast_author_dp&th=1&psc=1	Curiosity		MAHLI	Burrows (trace fossils)	Various burrow morphologies can indicate both preserved burrows from the original sediment or possible post-lithification burrowing by something akin to a mollusc.
		https://www.amazon.com/DISCOVERY-VERA-RUBIN-RIDGE-FOSSILS-ebook/dp/B084LKT4LD?ref_=ast_author_dp&th=1&psc=1	Curiosity	2564		Burrows or borings (trace fossils)	Bored rock or burrowed sediment with burrows preserved may be confused (at a distance) with vesicular lavas. While the latter will clearly be volcanic with the vesicles reflecting the gaseous nature of the original lava when erupting, the former can be clearly be identified as sedimentary rock due to the fine layering. The rock appears to be more bored as the hole appear to cut through the fine laminae, i.e. after lithification and therefore created by an animal more substantial than a worm. Open interpretation.

		https://viewer.gigamacro.com/view/WRkhGHWLQD6phiy7?x1=15141.35&y1=-7125.10&res1=3.56&rot1=0.00	Curiosity	5013		Shell bank? Burrows?	Has the appearance of a shell bank on Earth, suggesting a prolific marine environment. If shells, then they usually belong to molluscs, which could support specialised molluscs that could explain potential rock borings. Shell banks can be created as storm deposits and broken up by waves action, although the degree to which Martian oceans had large waves/tides is not suspected to be great (excluding potential for tsunami from kinetic impacts). Alternatively, this another example of highly bioturbated and burrowed sediment by worms at least.
		https://www.amazon.com/DISCOVERY-VERA-RUBIN-RIDGE-FOSSILS-ebook/dp/B084LKT4LD?ref_=ast_author_dp&th=1&psc=1	Opportunity (2012)			Pisoids/Pisolite	Pisoids are formed in hot-water, spring, or tropical shallow marine environments by bacteria/algae coating a small granular nucleus, building up deposits of (in this case probably) iron-rich minerals. The degree of roundness can indicate the fluid energy of the environment they are formed in. The more round, the more energetic the environment. Lots of similar rocks containing pisoliths or areas where pisoliths have been weathered out (as "blue marbles") have also been seen by Curiosity.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/1121401/?site=msl	Curiosity	3603	MAHLI	?	Water-worn pebbles, pisolites or small shells (sea urchins?). Likely indicator of microbe or bacterial active or possibly shell construction. Closer examination required.

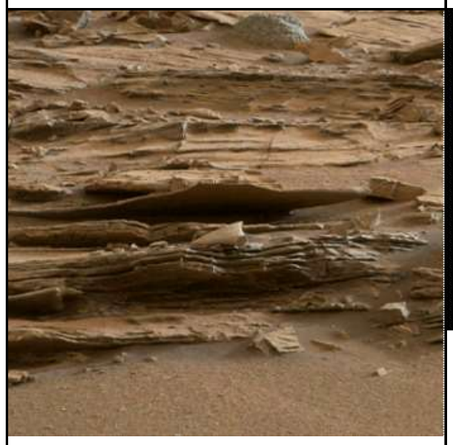
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/1030326/?site=msl	Curiosity	3397	MAHLI	Coral	Possible finger coral [optional fulgurite (formed by lightning impact in sand) or worm burrows] however two potential sea urchins in the same frame might suggest more likely the former.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/1030326/?site=msl	Curiosity	3397	MAHLI	Urchin	Sand dollar; one of two in the same image as the possible finger coral. Warm Shallow marine environment implied. Note pentagonal symmetry as Earth echinoderms.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/575269/?site=msl	Curiosity	2356	MAHLI	Urchin	Very small, but overall structural form supporting marine creatures were using calcium carbonate (aragonite or calcite) for shell construction on Mars.

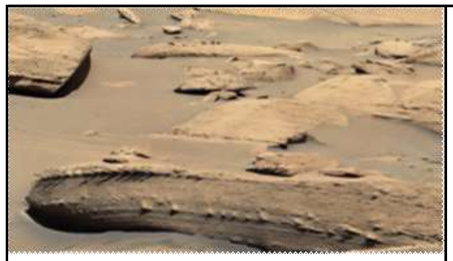
		an.rsl.wustl.edu/merb/AN/mvSimple.aspx?tic=BPR&it=&ii=1PPA70ILF78CYLVAP2359L222M1	Opportunity	1070		Brain coral?	Rather than the rock fragments highlighted by the researcher in red, but a possible brain coral in the middle. If the evidence for the use of calcium carbonate to create shells and a finger coral, then other forms of coral might be formed. It is not clear, but this looks similar to a maze brain coral on Earth.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/1068632/?site=msl	Curiosity	3474	MAST_RIGHT	Fossil, fulgurite or artifact	Fossil options include burrows. Geological option includes fulgurites (created when lightning hits sand) or a severally rusted technological artifact.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/185795/?site=msl	Curiosity	703	MAST_RIGHT	Artifact or marine creature	It is not clear whether this is an artifact or fossil of some animal. Currently, there is no evidence that early Martian life reached the stage of having land animals, so one possibility is some form of more advanced marine creature. If a marine creature, the spike might be indicative of protection from above in Mars oceans (suggesting it was not top of the food chain), such as trilobites representing arthropods on Earth. Earth example is Trident Walliserops from the Devonian in Morocco. Worthy of further investigation. The shape is not too dissimilar to some of the UAP with antennae that have been photographed in the Martian sky by rovers.

		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/40334/?site=msl	Curiosity	110	MASTCAM	Artifact or marine creature	Similar form to object seem on Sol 703
		https://www.nasa.gov/missions/mars-science-laboratory/curiosity-rover/nasas-curiosity-mars-rover-discovers-field-of-honeycomb-textures/	Curiosity	4930		Paleodictyon	Same fossil as seen on Earth. Also the same issue as on Earth for interpretating what it was. The organism is currently unidentified. Potential candidates include a type of chain coral, colonial creature, specialized algal mat or feeding/anchoring mechanism in a biohermal setting. Marine or fluvial environment. One of the most distinctive and obvious fossils on Mars covering a wide area. The honeycomb pattern is too regular (i.e. by design) so mud cracks do not match this indicative morphology. Understand why mud cracks do not form perfect hexagons: https://openveils.com/t/6add97e7cc72ea9f9316a050. Understand why basaltic columns do not form perfect hexagons:
						Algal mats & stromatolites	The comparison between Earth & Mars is too obvious to miss. One of the strong indicators of past algal mats and biohermal build ups in the form of stromatolites.

		Original image no longer available on NASA website	Opportunity	34		Crinoid	Segmented crinoid stem with bifurcated calyx. This is further evidence that calcium carbonate was used for shell construction across multiple marine species. The original specimen was destroyed by NASA in an attempt to find organic material, so the specimen cannot be revisited. The original image has also been removed by NASA. Any geologist or palaeontologist asked about this image immediately recognise a crinoid, but typically say nothing else once they are told it is on Mars!
						Sponges	On the same rock to the right of the crinoid pieces are two lobate fossils. Possible sea sponges or other marine organism.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/897329/?site=msl	Curiosity	3028	MASTCAM	Possible seashell?	Unusual ornate object - possibly a shell of a marine organism. Clam species Lambis millipeda shown as an earthly example.

		https://mars.nasa.gov/mars2020/multimedia/raw-images/NLF_1628_0811459993_510ECM_N0790488NCAM02628_07_195J	Perseverance	1628	LEFT NAVAM	Possible bone	Possible large bone fossil based on internal collagen-like structure. There is currently no evidence of large multicellular life (animals) having been on Mars as part of the original fauna, however megalithic structures on Mars suggest NHI present at some time, if not indigenous. Comparison from a moa (large bird) bone fragment at Natural History Museum, London.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images/msss/00725/mcam/0725MR0030940000402844E01_DXXX.jpg	?	725		Possible bone	One example of a number of bone-looking objects have been seen by the rovers.
		https://mars.nasa.gov/mars2020/multimedia/raw-images/NLF_0795_0737524663_097ECM_N0391112NCAM00709_01_095J	Perseverance	795	Navale	Vertebra?	Hard to provide a geological explanation for a rock/stone to break or become eroded to this shape, which resembles a vertebra. Interesting, but uncertain.

		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/59672/?site=msl	Curiosity	186	MASTCAM	Vertebra?	5-7 objects that appear to be vertebra
		https://mars.nasa.gov/raw_images/947901/?site=msl	Curiosity	3158	MASTCAM	Skeletal remains	A number of objects with regularity suggestive of backbones.
		https://an.rsl.wustl.edu/su/m4E9Deb3LJi	Curiosity	821	MASTCAM	Bone?	Object looks like a scapula bone. Unclear if this is a bone, artifact or mission trash. More analysis: https://megalithicmars.com/images/2026/0821MR0036170080500530E01_DRCX_0PCT-gigapixel-3x.png & https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iOl02Zq2BxQ

		https://an.rsl.wustl.edu/su/k2M7Kdr4YCa	Curiosity	3786	MAST_RIGHT	Fossil or architecture	Hard to find an earth analogue that is not a fossil backbone with ribs. Worthy of future investigation, since the projecting "rib-like" features seem evenly spaced.

4. FURTHER READING

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339777176_Mars_Algae_Lichens_Fossils_Minerals_Microbial_Mats_and_Stromatolites_in_Gale_Crater
Discussion on the results of the 1976 Viking lander Labeled Release experiments: https://openveils.com/t/6ad4f0e85cc089b078db82c9