

## **Mammal Images Library Committee**

**Committee Members:** B. Blood, D. G. Huckaby (Chair), B. Huffman, L. L. Master, J. S. Scheibe, B. P. Tanis.

### **History and Mission:**

The Mammal Images Library is a nonprofit educational program of the American Society of Mammalogists with the goal of providing images of mammals for use in education worldwide. The American Society of Mammalogists first established the Mammal Slide Library in 1977. The name change to Mammal Images Library (MIL, ca. 2000) reflected the changes in ways that images of mammals are now stored and accessed: as digital images rather than as 35 mm slides. At the start of 2020, the library contained 5,597 digital images representing 27 orders, 161 families, 863 genera, and 1,998 species. The images also represent all continents. In addition to optical projection for nonprofit instruction, many of the images may be employed (with permission) for other purposes, including commercial uses.

### **Information Items:**

(1) The MIL collection contains only digital images, both those taken originally as such and those scanned from 35 mm slides. A lower-resolution preview of each image of generally 660 x 440 pixels, suitable for some projection or web use, is available on the MIL web page (<http://www.mammalogy.org/image-library>) free of charge and without requiring permission. A copy of the higher resolution image, with or without the label (layer), is available upon request for most of the library. We usually charge a handling fee of \$5 for each high-resolution image sent for non-commercial purposes and a royalty (and handling) fee of \$50 each for commercial usage. Non-commercial users who plead poverty may have the fee waived. All fees now go to the general fund of the society.

(2) The primary focus of the MIL Committee remains making images available to individual users and organizations. During 2020, we had no requests for high resolution images that we were able to fulfill, primarily because of the pandemic. We have no record of the low-resolution images downloaded directly from the library on the ASM website.

(3) Because of the pandemic, all work on the library stopped in March, because the chair was unable to access his office where the library was stored. Prior to the shutdown, we added 171 new images to the MIL collection during 2020. Among these were 1 family, 2 subfamilies, 9 genera, and 32 species new to the collection (pages 2-4). In addition, we recognized some new taxa and combined others, which brings the respective totals to 27 orders, 162 families, 876 genera, and 2,029 species. These images include 1 family, 1 genus, and 5 species newly described or recognized since Wilson and Reeder (2005).

(4) At the end of February 2020, when the shutdown began, the MIL collection lacked images of 2 families, 12 subfamilies, ca. 450 genera, and ca. 70% of the species recognized in the ASM Mammal Diversity Database (<https://mammaldiversity.org/>). We encourage all interested parties to consider contributing their high-quality images to the MIL. Please review our holdings on the MIL web page (<http://www.mammalogy.org/image-library>) to determine if some images from your personal collection could improve the scope and quality of the collection. Anyone interested in submitting images should contact the committee chair.

(5) Starting in 2012, B. P. Tanis has provided mammal image postings on Mondays and Thursdays for ASM's Facebook, Google+, and Twitter (search for #MondayMammal and #MammalTrivia on our social media accounts).

(6) During 2020, E. J. Finck, J. Ryan, and B. M. Zinke left the committee. We thank them for their service, especially Finck, who was the business manager for many years. No one joined the committee.

(7) This committee thanks the Department of Biological Sciences, California State University, Long Beach for providing computer services and an office for the chair of this committee, without which maintenance of the library would have been much more difficult. These services include the use of a desk computer and advice and work by a computer technician.

## **TAXA ADDED TO THE MIL DURING 2020**

Those with an asterisk are newly named or recognized since Wilson and Reeder (2005)

### **Families or subfamilies**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dactylomyinae | 3. Sciurillinae |
| 2. Diatomyidae * |                 |

### **Genera**

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dactylomys</i>  | 6. <i>Pseudochirulus</i> |
| 2. <i>Laonastes</i> * | 7. <i>Sciurillus</i>     |
| 3. <i>Melanomys</i>   | 8. <i>Uromys</i>         |
| 4. <i>Monachus</i>    | 9. <i>Wyulda</i>         |
| 5. <i>Petauroides</i> |                          |

### **Species**

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Abrothrix andina</i> | 2. <i>Ateles marginatus</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|

3. *Bubalus mindorensis*
4. *Cercartetus concinnus*
5. *Dactylomys dactylinus*
6. *Hylobates albibarbis*
7. *Laonastes aenigmamus* \*
8. *Lophocebus albigena*
9. *Mazama americana*
10. *Melanomys chrysomelas* \*
11. *Melomys capensis*
12. *Monachus monachus*
13. *Neofelis diardi* \*
14. *Petauroides volans*
15. *Petrogale assimilis*
16. *Petrogale brachyotis*
17. *Petrogale burbidgei*
18. *Petrogale herberti*
19. *Petrogale inornata*
20. *Petrogale sharmani*
21. *Phalanger mimicus*
22. *Phascogale tapoatafa*
23. *Pseudochirulus cinereus*
24. *Pseudochirulus herbertensis*
25. *Saguinus lagonotus* \*
26. *Sciurillus pusillus*
27. *Sotalia fluviatilis*
28. *Spilocuscus nudicaudatus* \*
29. *Taphozous australis*
30. *Trichosurus johnstonii*
31. *Uromys caudimaculatus*
32. *Wyulda squamicauda*

**DESIDERATA LIST, 29 FEBRUARY 2020**  
**MAMMAL IMAGES LIBRARY**  
**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS**

The following taxa are not represented in the library.

**Families and subfamilies**

The MIL does not have images of any member of these families:

1. Cistugidae (Chiroptera) - formerly in Vespertilionidae: *Cistugo*, wing-gland bats
2. Potamogalidae (Afrosoricida) - formerly in Tenrecidae:  
*Potamogale velox*, Giant Otter Shrew  
**Micropotamogale, otter shrews**

The MIL does not have images of any member of these subfamilies.

1. Delanymyinae (Rodentia: Nesomyidae): *Delanymys brooksi*, Delany's Swamp Mouse
2. Echymiperinae (Peramelemorphia: Peramelidae)  
*Echymipera*, New Guinean spiny bandicoots  
*Microperoryctes*, bandicoots  
*Rhynchomeles prattorum*, Seram Bandicoot
3. Geogalinae (Afrosoricida: Tenrecidae) *Geogale aurita*, Large-eared Tenrec
4. Hyladelphinae (Didelphimorphia: Didelphidae): *Hyladelphys kalinowskii*, Kalinowski's Mouse Opossum
5. Leimycomyinae (Rodentia: Muridae): *Leimacomys buttneri*, Büttner's African Forest Mouse
6. Lophiomyinae (Rodentia: Cricetidae): *Lophiomyys imhausi*, Maned Rat
7. Myadinae (Carnivora: Mephitidae): *Mydaus* (Mustelidae), stink badgers
8. Mystromyinae (Rodentia: Nesomyidae): *Mystromys albicaudatus*, African White-tailed Rat
9. Notopterinae (Chiroptera: Pteropodidae): *Notopteris*, long-tailed fruit bats
10. Rhinophyllinae (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae): *Rhinophylla*, little fruit bats
11. Tomopeatinae (Chiroptera: Molossidae): *Tomopeas ravus*, Blunt-eared Bat
12. Uropsilinae (Eulipotyphla: Talpidae): *Uropsilus*, shrew moles

**Other Genera**

Genera not in the families or subfamilies above and also not in either Rodentia or Chiroptera that are not represented in the MIL. Monotypic genera have the species given.

**Afrosoricida**

1. *Calcochloris* (Chrysochloridae), golden moles
2. *Carpitalpa arendsi* (Chrysochloridae), Arend's Golden Mole
3. *Chlorotalpa* (Chrysochloridae), golden moles
4. *Chrysochloris* (Chrysochloridae), golden moles
5. *Cryptochloris* (Chrysochloridae), golden moles

6. *Neamblysomus* (Chrysochloridae), golden moles
7. *Oryzoricetes* (Tenrecidae), rice tenrecs

### **Artiodactyla**

1. *Berardius* (Ziphiidae), beaked whales
2. *Feresa attenuata* (Delphinidae), Pygmy Killer Whale
3. *Hyperoodon* (Ziphiidae), bottlenose whales
4. *Indopacetus pacificus* (Ziphiidae), Tropical Bottlenose Whale
5. *Lagenodelphis hosei* (Delphinidae), Fraser's Dolphin
6. *Neophocaena phocaenoides* (Phocoenidae), Finless Porpoise
7. *Orcaella brevirostris* (Delphinidae), Irrawady Dolphin

### **Carnivora**

1. *Cynogale bennettii* (Viverridae), Otter Civet
2. *Bdeogale* (Carnivora: Herpestidae), mongooses
3. *Diplogale hosei* (Viverridae), Hose's Palm Civet
4. *Dologale dybowskii* (Herpestidae), Pousargues's Mongoose
5. *Dusicyon australis* (Canidae), Falkland Islands Wolf
6. *Eupleres goudotii* (Eupleridae), Falanouc
7. *Histiophoca fasciata* (Phocidae), Ribbon Seal
8. *Liberiictis kuhni* (Herpestidae), Liberian Mongoose
9. *Lyncodon patagonicus* (Mustelidae), Patagonian Weasel
10. *Macrogalidia musschenbroekii* (Viverridae), Sulawesi Palm Civet
11. *Phocarctos hookeri* (Otariidae), New Zealand Sea Lion
12. *Poecilogale albinucha* (Mustelidae), African Striped Weasel
13. *Poiana* (Viverridae), linsangs
14. *Rhynchogale melleri* (Herpestidae), Meller's Mongoose
15. *Salanoia concolor* (Eupleridae), Brown-tailed Mongoose or Vontsira
16. *Xenogale naso* (Herpestidae), Long-nosed Mongoose

### **Dasyuromorphia**

1. *Dasyercus* (Dasyuridae), mulgaras
2. *Dasykaluta rosamondae* (Dasyuridae), Little Red Kaluta
3. *Murexia* (Dasyuridae), dasyures
4. *Myoictis* (Dasyuridae), dasyures
5. *Neophascogale lorentzi* (Dasyuridae), Speckled Dasyure
6. *Ningauai* (Dasyuridae), ningauis
7. *Phascosorex* (Dasyuridae), marsupial shrews
8. *Pseudantechinus* (Dasyuridae), false antechinuses

### **Didelphimorphia**

1. *Chacodelphys formosa*, Pygmy Opossum
2. *Lestodelphys halli*, Patagonian Opossum
3. *Tlacuatzin*, mouse opossums

## Diprotodontia

1. *Caloprymnus campestris* (Potoroidae), Desert Rat-kangaroo
2. *Distoechurus pennatus* (Acrobatidae), Feather-tailed Possum
3. *Dorcopsulus* (Macropodidae), New Guinean forest mountain wallabies
4. *Petroseudes dahli*, (Pseudocheiridae), Rock-haunting Ringtail

## Eulipotyphla

1. *Anourosorex* (Soricidae), mole shrews
2. *Atopogale cubana* (Solenodontidae), Cuban Solenodon
3. *Chodsigoa* (Soricidae), shrews
4. *Congosorex* (Soricidae), Congo shrews
5. *Dymecodon pilirostris* (Talpidae), True's Shrew Mole
6. *Euroscaptor* (Talpidae), moles
7. *Feroculus feroculus* (Soricidae), Kelaart's Long-clawed Shrew
8. *Galemys pyrenaicus* (Talpidae), Pyrenean Desman
9. *Hylomys* (Erinaceidae), gymnures
10. *Megasorex gigas* (Soricidae), Mexican Shrew
11. *Mesechinus* (Erinaceidae), hedgehogs
12. *Mogera* (Talpidae), moles
13. *Neohylomys hainanensis* (Erinaceidae), Hainan Gymnure
14. *Neotetracus sinensis* (Erinaceidae), Shrew Gymnure
15. *Oreoscaptor mizura* (Talpidae), Japanese Mountain Mole
16. *Paracrocidura* (Soricidae), large-headed shrews
17. *Podogymnura* (Erinaceidae), gymnures
18. *Ruwenzorisorex suncoides* (Soricidae), Ruwenzori Shrew
19. *Scaptochirus moschatus* (Talpidae), Short-faced Mole
20. *Scutisorex* (Soricidae), hero shrews
21. *Solisorex pearsoni* (Soricidae), Pearson's Long-clawed Shrew
22. *Soriculus nigrescens* (Soricidae), Himalayan Shrew
23. *Surdisorex* (Soricidae), mole shrews
24. *Sylvisorex* (Soricidae), forest shrews
25. *Urotrichus talpoides* (Talpidae), Japanese Shrew Mole

## Lagomorpha

1. *Caprolagus hispidus* (Leporidae), Hispid Hare
2. *Nesolagus* (Leporidae), striped rabbits
3. *Pentalagus furnessi* (Leporidae), Amami Rabbit
4. *Poelagus marjorita* (Leporidae), Bunyoro Rabbit

## Primates

1. *Allocebus trichotis* (Cheirogaleidae), Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur
2. *Callicebus* (Pitheciidae), titis
3. *Cheracebus* (Pitheciidae), titis
4. *Leontocebus fuscus* - Lesson's Saddle-backed Tamarin
5. *Simias concolor* (Cercopithecidae), Simakobou

**Scandentia**

1. *Anathana ellioti* (Tupaiaidae), Madras Treeshrew
2. *Dendrogale* (Tupaiaidae), smooth-tailed treeshrews

**Respectfully submitted,**

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