Mammal Images Library Committee

Committee Members: B. Blood, E. J. Finck (Business Manager), C. P. Groves, L. E. Harding, M. E. Hopton, D. G. Huckaby (Chair), J. Kulahci, J. A. Lackey, R. Larsen, S. K. Lyons, L L. Master, J. S. Scheibe, B. P. Tanis.

Mission:

The American Society of Mammalogists first established the Mammal Slide Library in 1977 to provide low-cost slides of mammals principally for educational purposes (Gill and Wozencraft, 1994). The name change to Mammal Image Library reflected changes in ways images of mammals are now stored and accessed. 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. At the start of 2012 the library contained over 1700 digital images representing 28 of 29 orders, 125 of 153 families, and 1038 of 5416 species recognized in Wilson and Reeder (2005). The images also represent all continents. More than 110,000 images are in use in more than 50 countries. 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 primary focus of the MIL Committee continues to be making available individual images. The table below compares the number of images sent and other information for the past nine years. The numbers of images sent do not include those low-resolution images downloaded directly from the MIL website, of which we have no record. Signed copies of the 2012 business report were sent to the ASM treasurer.

(2) The MIL consists both of images digitized from slides at a resolution of 4,000 dpi and those taken originally as digital images of various resolutions. A lower-resolution preview of each image of generally 660 x 440 pixels at 150 dpi, suitable for some projection or web use, is available on the MIL web page 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, although we usually charge a royalty of $50 each for commercial usage. We normally charge a $5 handling fee for each high resolution image sent for non-commercial purposes.

(3) During 2012, we added 197 new images to the MIL. Among these are 46 species, 17 genera, and four families new to the collection (see third page). They include seven species of bats and one genus and species of rodent described new since Wilson and Reeder (2005).

(4) The committee also initiated a program of requesting the photographers who supply images for the cover of the Journal of Mammalogy and those used in the Mammalian Species Accounts

to contribute them to the library. Some have complied.

(5) The library is now on Facebook, and we put up a mammal image of the week.

(6) The committee finalized work on a new Contributor's Agreement Form, which included completely digitizing it. The new form also greatly simplifies the nature of the agreement between contributors and the MIL.

(7) The MIL still lacks images of one of the 28 orders, 21 of the 153 extant or recently extinct families, and ca. 80% of the 5,416 species recognized in Wilson and Reeder (2005). We encourage all interested parties to consider contributing their high-quality images to the MIL. Please take a few minutes to review our holdings on the web page to determine if some images from your personal collection could improve the scope and quality of the MIL. Anyone interested in submitting images should contact the committee chair.

(8) The committee thanks Fort Hays State University for supporting the Business Office of the Mammal Images Library and for funding student support.

(9) During 2012, J. Bowman, D. Chepko-Sade, C. G. Mahan, and R. L. Rehmeier left the committee, and C. P. Groves, L. E. Harding, and J. Kulahci joined the committee.

(10) On 12 June, the committee transferred 90% of its funds ($6,400) to the general fund of the ASM. Although in the past it has operated somewhat independently from the ASM board, future expenditures will have to be authorized as they are for other committees. The greatly reduced account balance shown below reflects that transfer.

Year	Images Sent	Gross Income	Expenses	Net Income	End of year account balance
2004	322	3045.40	2538.14	321.51	15,251.28
2005	183	566.65	1352.13	-785.48	14,465.80
2006	82	710.00	5975.59	-5265.59	9,200.21
2007	86	0.00	2693.31	-2693.31	6,506.90
2008	16	1280.00	1368.13	-88.13	6,418.77
2009	31	1503.05	25.00	1478.05	7,896.82
2010	18	469.00	0.00	469.00	8,365.82
2011	30	159.00	1399.91	-1240.91	7124.91
2012	19	108	239.36	-131.36	593.55

NEW TAXA ADDED TO THE MIL DURING 2012
Those with an asterisk were named new since Wilson and Reeder (2005)

New families

1. Balaenidae
2. Petauridae
3. Potoroidae
4. Ziphiidae

New genera

1. *Atlantoxerus*
2. *Balaena*
3. *Catagonus*
4. *Civittictis*
5. *Eligmodontia*
6. *Eubalaena*
7. *Glischropus*
8. *Kerodon*
9. *Mammuthus*
10. *Miopithecus*
11. *Mesoplodon*
12. *Paucidentomys**
13. *Petaurus*
14. *Physeter*
15. *Potorous*
16. *Smilodon*
17. *Viverricula*

New species

1. *Acomys russatus*
2. *Ateles hybridus*
3. *Atlantoxerus getulus*
4. *Axis kuhlii*
5. *Balaena mysticetus*
6. *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*
7. *Capra pyrenaica*
8. *Catagonus wagneri*
9. *Cephalophus niger*
10. *Cephalophus rufilatus*
11. *Cercocebus torquatus*
12. *Civittictis civetta*
13. *Dasyprocta leporina*
14. *Eligmodontia typus*
15. *Eubalaena glacialis*
16. *Gazella gazella*
17. *Geomys breviceps*
18. *Glischropus bucephalus**
19. *Hipposideros griffini**
20. *Hyaena hyaena*
21. *Kerivoula titania**
22. *Kerodon rupestris*
23. *Macaca sylvanus*
24. *Mammuthus exilis*
25. *Mesoplodon carlhubbsi*
26. *Miopithecus talapoin*
27. *Murina beelzebub**
28. *Murina eleryi**
29. *Murina tiensa**
30. *Murina walstoni**
31. *Myotis simus*
32. *Nanger soemmerringi*
33. *Paucidentomys** *vermidax**
34. *Petaurus breviceps*
35. *Physeter catodon*
36. *Pongo abelii*
37. *Potorous tridactylus*
38. *Pygathrix nemaeus*
39. *Reithrodontomys fulvescens*
40. *Smilodon fatalis*
41. *Sus cebifrons*
42. *Sylvilagus aquaticus*
43. *Tamias amoenus*
44. *Tupaia tana*
45. *Urocyon littoralis*
46. *Viverricula indica*

DESIDERATA LIST, January, 2013
MAMMAL IMAGE LIBRARY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS

The following taxa are not represented in the library.

Order Notoryctemorphia

Families not in that order

1. Anomaluridae
2. Calomyscidae
3. Chaeropodidae
4. Ctenodactylidae
5. Diatomyidae
6. Eupleridae
7. Hypsiprymnodontidae
8. Iniidae
9. Mystacinidae
10. Myzopodidae
11. Nandiniidae
12. Neobalaenidae
13. Petromuridae
14. Platacanthomyidae
15. Platanistidae
16. Pseudocheiridae
17. Ptilocercidae
18. Rhinopomatidae
19. Solenodontidae
20. Thryonomyidae
21. Thylacinidae

Genera not in the order or families above and also not in either Rodentia or Chiroptera

1. *Aepyprymnus*
2. *Allenopithecus*
3. *Allocebus*
4. *Amblysomus*
5. *Ammodorcas*
6. *Anathana*
7. *Anourosorex*
8. *Arctocebus*
9. *Arctogalidia*
10. *Avahi*
11. *Bassaricyon*
12. *Bdeogale*
13. *Berardius*
14. *Bettongia*
15. *Blarinella*
16. *Brachylagus*
17. *Brachyteles*
18. *Bunopithecus (=Hoolock)*
19. *Burramys*
20. *Calcochloris*
21. *Caloprymnus*
22. *Caluromysiops*

23. *Calypotophractus*
24. *Caprolagus*
25. *Carpitalpa*
26. *Catopuma*
27. *Cephalorhynchus*
28. *Chaetophractus*
29. *Chimarrogale*
30. *Chiropotes*
31. *Chlorotalpa*
32. *Chodsigoa*
33. *Chrotogale*
34. *Chrysochloris*
35. *Congosorex*
36. *Cryptochloris*
37. *Cuon*
38. *Cynocephalus*
39. *Cynogale*
40. *Cystophora*
41. *Dactylopsila*
42. *Dasycercus*
43. *Dasykaluta*
44. *Dendrogale*
45. *Dendrohyrax*
46. *Desmana*
47. *Diplogale*
48. *Diplomesodon*
49. *Distoechurus*
50. *Dologale*
51. *Dorcopsis*
52. *Dorcopsulus*
53. *Dusicyon*
54. *Dymecodon*
55. *Echinosorex*
56. *Echymipera*
57. *Episoriculus*
58. *Eremitalpa*
59. *Erignathus*
60. *Erinaceus*
61. *Euoticus*
62. *Euroscaptor*
63. *Feresa*
64. *Feroculus*
65. *Galago*
66. *Galemys*
67. *Geogale*
68. *Glironia*
69. *Gymnobelideus*
70. *Hapalemur*
71. *Hemigalus*
72. *Herpestes*
73. *Histriophoca*
74. *Hydrictis*
75. *Hyemoschus*
76. *Hyladelphys*
77. *Hylomys*
78. *Hyperoodon*
79. *Ictonyx*
80. *Indopacetus*
81. *Indri*
82. *Lagenodelphis*
83. *Lagorchestes*
84. *Lasiorhinus*
85. *Lestodelphys*
86. *Liberiictis*
87. *Limnogale*
88. *Lutra*
89. *Lutrogale*
90. *Lyncodon*
91. *Macrogalidia*
92. *Meles*
93. *Melogale*
94. *Mesechinus*
95. *Micromurexia*
96. *Microperoryctes*
97. *Micropotamogale*
98. *Miopithecus*
99. *Mirza*
100. *Mogera*
101. *Monodon*
102. *Moschiola*
103. *Murexechinus*
104. *Murexia*
105. *Mydaus*
106. *Myoictis*
107. *Nasuella*
108. *Neamblysomus*
109. *Nectogale*
110. *Neohylomys*
111. *Neophascogale*
112. *Neophoca*
113. *Neophocaena*
114. *Neotetracus*

115. *Nesiotites*
116. *Nesolagus*
117. *Ningaui*
118. *Notiosorex*
119. *Onychogalea*
120. *Orcaella*
121. *Oryctolagus*
122. *Oryzorictes*
123. *Pagophilus*
124. *Paracrocidura*
125. *Paracynictis*
126. *Paraechinus*
127. *Paramurexia*
128. *Parantechinus*
129. *Parascaptor*
130. *Pardofelis*
131. *Pelea*
132. *Pentalagus*
133. *Peponocephala*
134. *Perameles*
135. *Peroryctes*
136. *Phaner*
137. *Phascogale*
138. *Phascolosorex*
139. *Phascomurexia*
140. *Philantomba*
141. *Phocarctos*
142. *Piliocolobus*
143. *Podogymnura*
144. *Poecilogale*
145. *Poelagus*
146. *Poiana*
147. *Potamogale*
148. *Presbytis*
149. *Prionodon*
150. *Procapra*
151. *Procolobus*
152. *Prolemur*
153. *Pronolagus*
154. *Pseudantechinus*
155. *Pseudopotto*
156. *Pseudoryx*
157. *Rhynchogale*
158. *Rhynchomeles*
159. *Ruwenzorisorex*
160. *Scapanulus*
161. *Scaptochirus*
162. *Scaptonyx*
163. *Scutisorex*
164. *Setifer*
165. *Simias*
166. *Soriculus*
167. *Sotalia*
168. *Sousa*
169. *Steno*
170. *Strigocuscus*
171. *Surdisorex*
172. *Sylvisorex*
173. *Tasmacetus*
174. *Tlacuatzin*
175. *Urogale*
176. *Uropsilus*
177. *Urotrichus*
178. *Viverra*
179. *Vormela*
180. *Wyulda*
181. *Zaedyus*
182. *Zaglossus*
183. *Ziphius*

Action Items: None.

Respectfully submitted,
David G. Huckaby, Chair
(dhuckaby@csulb.edu)