Mammal Images Library Committee


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.


(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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Images Sent</th>
<th>Gross Income</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Net Income</th>
<th>End of year account balance</th>
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<td>3045.40</td>
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<td>-131.36</td>
<td>593.55</td>
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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
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. Iniiidae
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. Calocchilus
21. Caloprymnus
22. Caluromysiops
23. Calypotrophactus
24. Caprolagus
25. Carpitalpa
26. Catopuma
27. Cephalorhynchus
28. Chaetophractus
29. Chimarrhogale
30. Chiropterus
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. Eurosclator
63. Feresa
64. Feroculus
65. Galago
66. Galemys
67. Geogale
68. Glironia
69. Gymnobelideus
70. Hapalemur
71. Hemigalus
72. Herpestes
73. Histriophoca
74. Hydricits
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. Mesenchinus
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. Neamblysosm
109. Nectogale
110. Neohylomys
111. Neophascogale
112. Neophoca
113. Neophocaena
114. Neotetetracus
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

Action Items: None.

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