

11. Práce s taxonomickým materiálem a literaturou

- smysl a zásady tvorby vědeckých sbírek
- funkce muzeí a jiných sbírkotvorných institucí
- typy taxonomických publikací: popisy, revize, monografie, katalogy, checklisty, klíče
- elektronické zdroje v taxonomii

Typy taxonomických publikací

- popisy druhů (*species descriptions*), redeskripce (*redescriptions*), popisy vyšších taxonů (*descriptions of higher taxa*), změny nomenklatury (*nomenclature*, synonymizace, nové kombinace apod.), klasifikace (*classifications*), fylogenetické práce (*phylogenies*)
- taxonomické přehledy (*reviews*), revize (*revisions*) a monografie (*monographs*)
- určovací literatura: synopse (*synopses*), fauny (*faunas*), příručky (*handbooks*), klíče (*identification keys*), atlasy (*field guides, atlases*)
- katalogy (*catalogues/catalogs*), seznamy druhů (*checklists*)

Příklad struktury popisu druhu

nový druh pro vědu

redeskripce již dříve popsaného druhu

Headings

FAMILY UMBONULIDAE CANU, 1904
GENUS *HIPPOPLEURIFERA*
CANU AND BASSLER, 1924

Name

Figure

Hippopleurifera belizae, new species
Figures 29, 30

Diagnosis

DIAGNOSIS: Colonies are encrusting. Zooids are rhomboidal, with a row of marginal pores and with additional pores occurring proximal and lateral to the orifice. The frontal calcification forms transverse ridges in the area of the accessory pores and is thickened into tubercles proximally. The orifice is hoof-shaped and is surrounded by a flattened margin from which six to eight spines arise. Triangular avicularia are lateral, usually paired and directed proximolaterally, but their number and position is variable. Ovicells are prominent, globular, and perforated by small pores arranged in a radiating pattern.

Type

Material

Etymology

HOLOTYPE: USNM 376788.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the country of Belize in which the species was found.

DESCRIPTION: The colony is encrusting, forming a small patch on coral rubble. Zooids are rhomboidal, with a row of marginal pores. The proximal part of the frontal surface is thickened by calcified tubercles. Lateral to the orifice there are additional pores, the innermost row elongated so that several transverse ridges are formed just below the orifice.

Description

The orifice is hoof-shaped, rounded ante-

FAMILY CALLOPORIDAE NORMAN, 1903
GENUS *CRASSIMARGINATELLA* CANU, 1900

Crassimarginatella tuberosa
Canu and Bassler, 1928
Figures 12, 13

Aplousina tuberosa Canu and Bassler, 1928b, p. 21.

Crassimarginatella tuberosa, Hastings, 1945, p. 85.
Cheetham and Sandberg, 1964, p. 1017. Cook, 1968, p. 151.

DESCRIPTION: Colonies are encrusting, forming a lacy white to yellowish meshwork on dead coral surfaces. Autozooids generally ovoid and somewhat irregular in size and shape, reflecting underlying irregularities of the substratum. Zooids are separated from each other by distinct furrows. Most of frontal surface membranous, edged by a narrow band of underlying cryptocyst, bordered by smooth textured gymnocyst. Carrie Bow specimens lack the two distal tubercles described in this species by Cheetham and Sandberg (1964) and by Cook (1968). Avicularia are in the form of B-zooids containing functional polypides. The latter are as large or larger than autozooids and are usually more elongated, with two pivotal prongs and a distal shelf for the support of the enlarged toenail-shaped operculum. Ovicells are very small, roofed merely by rectangular pillows of calcification perched on the distal rim of

Headings

Name

Figure

Synonymy

Description

Příklad struktury popisu druhu

nový druh pro vědu

redeskripce již dříve popsáného druhu

Description

verse ridges are formed just below the orifice. The orifice is hoof-shaped, rounded anteriorly, with two large condyles and a broad, shallow posterior portion. It is surrounded by a flattened margin bearing six to eight spines, laterally and distally. Avicularia are suboral, with cross-bars and a triangular mandible. They are paired, placed at midlength, and directed proximolaterally on most zooids; on some zooids a single avicularium occurs at midlength and an additional single, distolaterally directed avicularium is lateral to the orifice on the opposite side of the zooid; on a very few zooids, paired lateral avicularia only are present. The ovicells are globular, thickly calcified, with perforations arranged in more or less radial rows.

DISCUSSION: This species appears to be a Recent representative of the genus *Hippopleurifera*, a genus with a number of species in the Tertiary of the S.E. United States (Cheetham, 1963). *Hippopleurifera belizae*

Discussion

most closely resembles the Eocene-Oligocene species *Hippopleurifera crassicollis* (Canu and Bassler, 1920). It differs from *H. crassicollis* in that avicularia and areas of thickest calcification are shifted proximally, and areas with the greatest numbers of pores and grooves are distal and suboral rather than proximal.

Occurrence

OCCURRENCE: Spur and Groove Zone.

Distribution

DISTRIBUTION: Carrie Bow Cay, Belize.

small, roofed merely by rectangular pillows of calcification perched on the distal rim of fertile zooids.

DISCUSSION: Cheetham and Sandberg (1964) have pointed out the respects in which this species is intermediate between *Aplousina* and *Crassimarginatella*. The B-zooid avicularia are considered to link it with *Crassimarginatella*, whereas the ovicells are more similar to those of *Aplousina*. The avicularia differ somewhat from those in West African specimens described by Cook (1968), and are much fewer in number per colony (some colonies having none).

OCCURRENCE: Spur and Groove Zone, Outer Ridge (15 and 20 m). One of the most abundant species in terms of number of colonies collected. However, colonies were often in poor condition, partially scraped away by grazers, or covered by foulers, and colony life expectancies may be relatively short compared to those of the other abundant species.

DISTRIBUTION: Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, West Africa.

Discussion

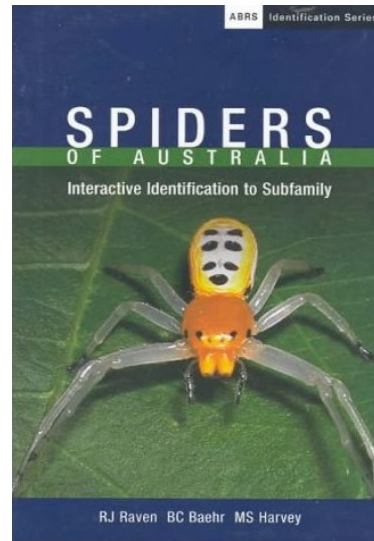
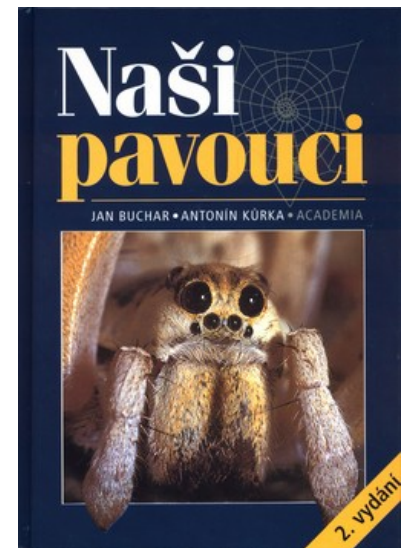
Occurrence

Distribution

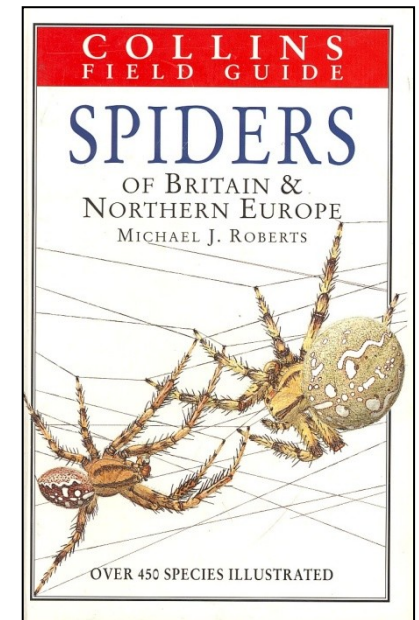
Kde najít klíč na určování

- taxonomické články
- monografie a knihy
- CD-ROM
- webové stránky

Buchar J. & Kůrka A. 2001: Naši pavouci. Academia, Praha.



Spiders of Australia:
Interactive Identification
to Subfamily



Roberts M.J. 1995. Spiders of Britain & Northern Europe. Harper Collins Publishers, London.



<http://www.araneae.unibe.ch/>

Interaktivní klíče

- příklady online interaktivních klíčů:
 - LucID (<http://keys.lucidcentral.org>)
 - DELTA-INTKEY (<http://delta-intkey.com/www/refs.htm>)
 - 3I (<http://imperialis.inhs.illinois.edu/dmitriev/>)
- výhody:
 - možnost využívat znaky v různém pořadí (*multi-access keys*)
 - ke správnému určení je do jisté míry možné dojít navzdory chybám/nejistotě uživatele (chybně/ambivalentně zadaným datům)
 - číselné znaky lze zadávat v přesných hodnotách
 - lepší provázání s ilustracemi a dalšími informacemi
 - databáze s klíčem lze využít i k jiným účelům (automatické generování diagnóz, klasických klíčů, srovnávací tabulky taxonů apod.)

Úskalí určovacích klíčů

- selžou/vedou ke špatné determinaci, když určovaný jedinec náleží taxonu, který není do klíče zahrnut (např. u taxonomicky nedokonale známých skupin nebo při použití klíčů na jinou geografickou oblast)
- problém s přechodnými (např. hybridy) nebo neúplnými jedinci (chybějící tělní části, stádia apod.)
- možné řešení: srovnat diagnózy, ilustrace apod. podobných taxonů v literatuře (viz taxonomické revize, monografie, původní popisy apod.) nebo sbírkách a pokusit se přiřadit jedince alespoň do některého z vyšších taxonů

Taxonomické katalogy a seznamy druhů

(taxonomic catalogues/catalogs & checklists)

- **katalogy:** kompletní přehledy jmen taxonů, většinou seřazených hierarchicky podle systému, se zahrnutím synonym a nomenklatorických změn
- často i s přehledem rozšíření a základních biologických údajů (např. živných rostlin/hostitelů) apod.
- případně i s kompletní bibliografií vztahující se k danému jménu (odkazy na popisy, klíče, faunistické, ekologické a aplikované práce apod.)
- **checklisty:** seznamy druhů určitého území

Využití katalogů a checklistů

- zjistit autora a rok popisu daného taxonu, případně včetně bibliografického odkazu na původní popis (a další významné publikace)
- zjistit platná jména (x synonyma, homonyma, nesprávné způsoby psaní jména apod.)
- zjistit systematické zařazení (klasifikaci) taxonu
- zjistit, které všechny taxony se vyskytují na určitém území
- zjistit, zda je konkrétní taxon znám z určitého území

- Jassini* De Long 1923a: 85 *Tribe* [Key] :89 [Described, key to genera]
Jassinæ De Long 1923a: 85 *Subfamily* Equals *Jassides*
Jassaria Hofmänner 1924a: 53 *Tribe* [Listed]
Jassinæ Buchner 1925a: 145 *Subfamily* [Listed]
Jassini Blöte 1927c: 59 [Comparative note]
 Blöte 1927d: 215 [Listed]
 Haupt 1935a: 162 *Tribe* [Key] :165 [Listed]
Jassinæ Osborn 1935a: 128 [Key] :143 [Key to genera]
Jassinæ Rémy-Perrier 1935a: 77 *Tribe* [Key] :79 [Key to genera from France]
Jassinæ Merino 1936a: 394 *Subfamily* [Listed]
 De Long and Caldwell 1937c: 16 *Subfamily* [List of genera and species from America]
 Evans 1938c: 31 [Morphology of ♂ genitalia]
 Metcalf 1944b: 159 [Bibliography]
 De Long and Knull 1946a: 64 *Subfamily* [List of genera and species from the Nearctic Region]
Coelidiinæ Evans 1947a: 107 [Zoogeography]
Coelidiini Oman 1949a: 54 [Key] :54 *Tribe* [Described]
Coelidiinæ Metcalf 1952a: 229 *Subfamily* [Listed]
Jassinæ Ribaut 1952a: 13 [Key] :439 *Subfamily* [Described, review of genera and species from France] :450 [Listed]
Coelidiinæ Metcalf 1954c: 36 [Listed]
 Evans 1955a: 25 [Review of species from Belgian Congo]
 Evans 1955b: 15 [Listed]

Tribe **TINOBRGMINI** Oman

- Tinobregmini* Oman 1949a: 54 [Key] :55 *Tribe* [Described]

Genus **Tinobregmus** Van Duzee

- HAPLOTYPE *Tinobregmus villatus* [n. sp.] Van Duzee 1894f: 213
 TYPE [*Tinobregmus*] *villatus* Van Duzee 1909c: 384
 HAPLOTYPE [*Tinobregmus*] *villatus* Van Duzee 1916a: 75
 HAPLOTYPE [*Tinobregmus*] *villatus* Van Duzee 1917b: 691
 TYPE *Tinobregmus villatus* De Long and Knull 1946a: 65
 TYPE *Tinobregmus villatus* Evans 1947a: 196
 HAPLOTYPE *Tinobregmus villatus* Oman 1949a: 55

- Tinobregmus* Van Duzee 1894f: 213 [gen. n.]
 Van Duzee 1894a: 306 [Catalogued]

- Gillette and Baker 1895a: 103 [Comparative note]
 Baker 1898d: 260 [Comparative note]
 Osborn and Ball 1898f: 87 [Comparative note]
 Kirkaldy 1906c: 324 [Taxonomy]
 Kirkaldy 1907d: 74 [Key]
 Crumb 1913a: 132; pl. II, figs. 1, 2 [Key, illustrated]
 Baker 1915a: 51 [Key]
 De Long 1916a: 33 [Key] :92 [Described]
 Van Duzee 1916a: 75 [List of species from the Nearctic Region]
 Van Duzee 1917b: 691 [Catalogued, catalogue of species from the Nearctic Region]
 Readie 1922a: 264 [Comparative note]
 Osborn 1923c: 76 [Comparative note]
 Lawson 1928a: 449 [Comparative note]
 Ogilvie 1928a: 21 [List of species from Bermuda]
 Lawson 1932b: 359 [Described, review of species from the Nearctic Region]
 De Long and Caldwell 1937c: 56 [Catalogued, catalogue of species from the Nearctic Region] :92 [Catalogued]
 Brimley 1938a: 97 [Listed]
 Schulze, Kükenthal, and Heider 1938a: 3487 [Catalogued]
 Essig and Usinger 1940a: 165 [Catalogued]
 Neave 1940b: 497 [Catalogued]
 Oman 1943c: 16 [Listed]
 Metcalf 1944b: 162 [Bibliography]
 De Long 1945d: 414, 415 [Comparative notes]
 De Long 1945h: 97 [Taxonomy]
 De Long and Knull 1946a: 65 [List of species from the Nearctic Region]
 Evans 1947a: 196 [Catalogued]
 Metcalf 1947a: 158 [Zoogeography]
 De Long 1948a: 343 [Key] :344 [Described, review of species from Illinois, catalogued]
 Oman 1949a: 55 [Described, catalogued]
 Bliven 1955a: 2 [Notes]
 Fattig 1955a: 21 [List of species from Georgia]

angustatus De Long

- Tinobregmus angustatus* De Long 1945h: 101; pl. II [n. sp., illustrated] ¹

LOCALITIES: ¹ Guatemala.

Tettigoniella subvirescens Clausen 1931a: 45 [Food plants]
Cicadella subvirescens Merino 1936a: 392 [Catalogued]¹ Equals
Tettigonia [*subvirescens* Stål]
Tettigoniella subvirescens Wade 1951a: 57 [Bibliography]
[*Tettigonia*] *subvirescens* Box 1953b: 49 [Food plants]⁵
Amblycephalus subvirescens Esaki and Ito 1954a: 16 [Catalogued]
^{1, 2, 3} Equals *Tettigonia subvirescens* Stål Equals *Tettigoniella*
subvirescens Dist.

LOCALITIES: ¹ Philippine Islands. ² Assam. ³ British India. ⁴ Tenas-
serim. ⁵ India. ⁶ Sunda Islands. ⁷ Java. ⁸ Formosa.

suturella Stål

[*Tettigonia*] *suturella* Stål 1855b: 192 [n. sp.]²
Tettigonia suturella Walker 1858c: 358 [Catalogued]¹
Tettigonia suturella Stål 1859b: 288 [Described, catalogued]^{1, 2}
[*Tettigonia*] *suturella* Atkinson 1886b: 199 [Catalogued]²
Cicadella suturella Merino 1936a: 337; pl. 2, fig. 8 [Described,
catalogued, illustrated]^{1, 2} Equals *Tettigonia suturella* Stål
:338 [Comparative note] :392 [Catalogued]⁴ Equals *Tettigonia*
[*suturella* Stål]

LOCALITIES: ¹ Luzon. ² Malacca. ³ Mindanao. ⁴ Philippine Islands.

sylvanella Distant

Tettigoniella sylvanella Distant 1918b: 3 [n. sp.]^{1, 2}

LOCALITIES: ¹ Southern Inda. ² Madras.

thalia Distant

Tettigoniella thalia Distant 1918b: 2 [n. sp.]^{1, 2}

LOCALITIES: ¹ Eastern Himalayas. ² Bengal

thalia var. a Distant

[*Tettigoniella thalia*] var. *a* Distant 1918b: 3 [n. var.]¹

LOCALITIES: ¹ Bengal.

thalia var. b Distant

[*Tettigoniella thalia*] var. *b* Distant 1918b: 3 [n. var.]^{1, 2}

LOCALITIES: ¹ Eastern Himalays. ² Madras.

truncatula Rambur

Tettigonia truncatula Rambur 1840a: 208 [n. sp.]¹

LOCALITIES: ¹ Andalusia.

viridis Linné

⁹ [*Cicada*] *viridis* Linné 1758a: 438 [n. sp.]¹
Cicada viridis Linné 1761a: 242 [Described, catalogued]²
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Poda 1761a: 53 [Described]³
[*Cicada viridis*] Geoffrey 1762a: 417 [Described, catalogued]⁴
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Pontoppidan 1763a: 681 [Listed]⁷
Cicada viridis Scopoli 1763a: 115; fig. 338 [Described, illustrated]⁵
[*Cicada viridis*] Geoffrey 1764a: 417 [Described, catalogued]⁴
Cicada viridis Müller 1764a: 26 [Described, food plants]⁷
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Houttuyn 1766a: 294 [Described, catalogued]⁶
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Linné 1767a: 711 [Described, catalogued]¹
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Beckmann 1772a: 150 [Described]¹
Cicada viridis Müller [P. L. S.] 1774a: 466 [Described, food
plants]²
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Fabricius 1775a: 685 [Described, catalogued]¹
Cicada viridis Fuessly 1775a: 24 [Catalogued]⁶
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Müller [O. F.] 1776a: 103 [Described]^{7, 29}
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Goeze 1778a: 142 [Described, catalogued]
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Fabricius 1781a: 326 [Described, catalogued]¹
Cicada viridis von Schrank 1781a: 259 [Described, catalogued]⁸
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Höslin 1782a: 174 [Described]
Cicada viridis Barbut 1783a: 126; 1 fig. [Described, illustrated]⁹
Cicada viridis Piller and Mitterpacher 1783a: 40; pl. IX, fig. 6
[Described, illustrated]¹⁰
[*Cicada*] *viridis* de Fourcroy 1785a: 185 [Described]⁴
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Fabricius 1787a: 271 [Described, comparative
note]
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Zschach 1788a: 115 [Listed]¹
[*Cicada*] *viridis* De Villers 1789a: 465 [Described, catalogued]^{1, 4}
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Gmelin 1789a: 2114 [Described, catalogued]¹
Cicada viridis Giorna 1791a: 50 [Listed]¹¹
[*Cicada*] *viridis* Petagna 1792a: 620 [Described, catalogued]¹

Taxon details

Family: [Agelenidae](#) / Genus: [Agelena](#)

Agelena labyrinthica (Clerck, 1757)

Rank: Species (Genus type) | **Status:** accepted | **Described:** ♂ ♀ | **LSID:** [urn:lsid:nmbe.ch:spidersp:020860]

Last updated: 2015-02-16

Distribution: Palearctic

Taxonomic references

- Araneus labyrinthicus* [Clerck, 1757](#): 79, pl. 2, f. 8 ([Dm](#)).
- Aranea labyrinthica* [Linnaeus, 1758](#): 620 (D).
- Aranea riparia* [Linnaeus, 1758](#): 620 (D).
- Aranea rösелиi* [Scopoli, 1763](#): 395 (D).
- Aranea labyrinthica* [Fabricius, 1775](#): 435 (D).
- Aranea furcata* [Martini & Goeze, in Martini & Goeze, 1778](#): 229 (D).
- Aranea labyrinthica* [Fabricius, 1781](#): 541 (D).
- Aranea labyrinthica* [Olivier, 1789](#): 212 ([Df](#)).
- Aranea liliigera* [Rossi, 1790](#): 130 (D).
- Dolomeda montana* [Risso, 1826](#): 173 (D).
- Agelena labyrinthica* [Sundevall, 1831](#): 22, 1832: 129.
- Theridium maxillare* [Brullé, 1832](#): 52, pl. 28, f. 9 ([Df](#)).
- Agelena labyrinthica* [Hahn, 1835](#): 61, f. 150-151 ([mf](#)).
- Agelena labyrinthica* [Blackwall, 1861a](#): 152, pl. 10, f. 97 ([mf](#)).
- Agelena labyrinthica* [Menge, 1871](#): 279, pl. 51, f. 163 ([mf](#)).
- Agelena labyrinthica* [Simon, 1875a](#): 111, pl. 6, f. 12 ([mf](#)).
- Agelena labyrinthica* [O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879g](#): 67, pl. 1, f. 1-8 ([mf](#)).
- Agalena labyrinthica* [Hansen, 1882](#): 45, pl. 3, f. 6 ([mf](#)).
- Agelena labyrinthica* [Becker, 1896](#): 205, pl. 13, f. 12 ([mf](#)).

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Eriococcus villosus

<http://scalenet.info/>

Valid Names Results

eriococcus villosus (Froggatt) is now ***Acanthococcus villosus* (Froggatt)** ([Eriococcidae: Acanthococcus](#))

There is some homonymy here.

- The valid species name for *Eriococcus villosus* Ferris 1920 is [Acanthococcus dubius](#)

Nomenclatural History

- Eriococcus villosa***, Froggatt 1916, 577. Type data: AUSTRALIA: New South Wales, near Grafton, Clarence River, on *Busaria spinosa*, by W.W. Froggatt. Syntypes, female, type designation unknown Type depository: Orange: Agricultural Scientific Collections Trust, New South Wales Agriculture, NSW, Australia Paris: Museum National d'Histoire naturelle, France . accepted valid name Notes: Type depository information provided by Gullan (personal communication, June 10, 1996). *Eriococcus villosus* Froggatt is the senior primary homonym of *Eriococcus villosus* Ferris 1920b.
- Eriococcus villosus***, Hoy 1963, 124. change of combination requiring emendation of specific epithet for agreement in gender
- Acanthococcus villosus***, Miller & Gimpel 1996, 605. change of combination

Ecological Associates

Hosts:

Families: 1 | Genera: 1

- Pittosporaceae
 - Bursaria spinosa* | [Frogga1921a](#)

Geographic Distribution

Countries: 1

- Australia
 - New South Wales | [Frogga1916](#)

Keys

Remarks

- General Remarks:** Description and illustration by Froggatt (1921a).
- Systematics:** *Eriococcus villosus* Ferris is a junior primary homonym of *E. villosus* Froggatt. The former is now known as *E. dubius* (Miller & Miller, 1992).
- Structure:** Sac is elongate oval, closely felted. Adult female is dull yellowish brown, broadly rounded (Froggatt, 1921a).

Citations

- [Essig1926](#): distribution, host, 274
- [Ferris1920b](#): distribution, host, 7, 19, 22
- [Ferris1955a](#): distribution, host, taxonomy, 97, 176
- [Frogga1916](#): description, distribution, host, illustration, taxonomy, 577
- [Frogga1921a](#): description, distribution, host, illustration, taxonomy, 90
- [Hoy1963](#): distribution, host, taxonomy,
- [Kozar2009](#): distribution, taxonomy, 101
- [Lindin1933a](#): taxonomy, 117
- [Lindin1943b](#): taxonomy, 223
- [MillerGi1996](#): taxonomy, 605
- [MillerGi2000](#): description, distribution, host, taxonomy, 375

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Common Name

(e.g. rainbow trout)

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Scientific Name

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Genus

(e.g. Rhincodon)

Species

(e.g. typos) Random Species

Genus + Species

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus, 1758

Common carp

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Cyprinus carpio

Picture by [Lovshin, L.](#)

Classification / Names

[Common names](#) | [Synonyms](#) | [Catalog of Fishes \(gen., sp.\)](#) | [ITIS](#) | [CoL](#) | [WoRMS](#) | [Cloffa](#)

Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes) > [Cypriniformes](#) (Carp) > [Cyprinidae](#) (Minnows or carps) > Cyprininae
Etymology: *Cyprinus*: Latin, cyprinus = carp (Ref. [45335](#)); *carpio*: *carpio* is the latinized form of carp (Ref. [1998](#)). *Cyprinus* is the old world name for the carp (Ref. [10294](#)).

Environment / Climate / Range

[Ecology](#)

Freshwater; brackish; benthopelagic; pH range: 7.0 - 7.5; dH range: 10 - 15; potamodromous (Ref. [51243](#)).
Subtropical; 3°C - 35°C (Ref. [12741](#)); 60°N - 40°N

Length at first maturity / Size / Weight / Age

Maturity: L_m [35.1](#), range 25 - 36 cm

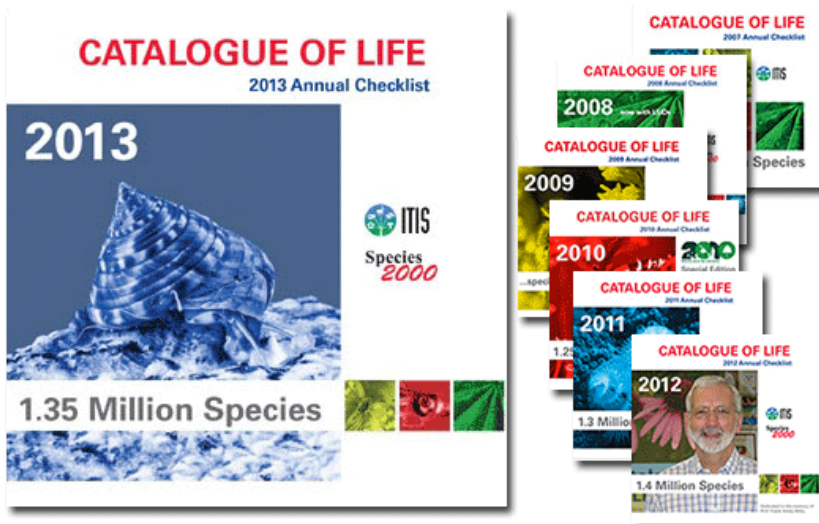
Max length : 110 cm SL male/unsexed; (Ref. [59043](#)); common length : 31.0 cm TL male/unsexed; (Ref. [3561](#));
max. published weight: 40.1 kg (Ref. [72380](#)); max. reported age: 38 years (Ref. [72479](#))

Catalogue of Life

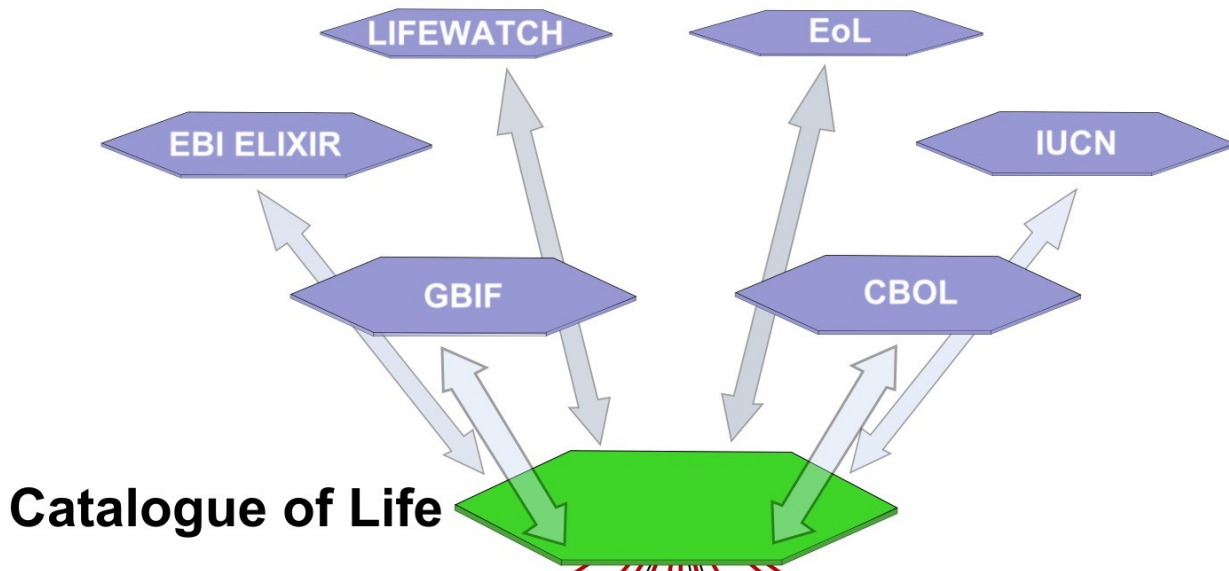


<http://www.catalogueoflife.org/>

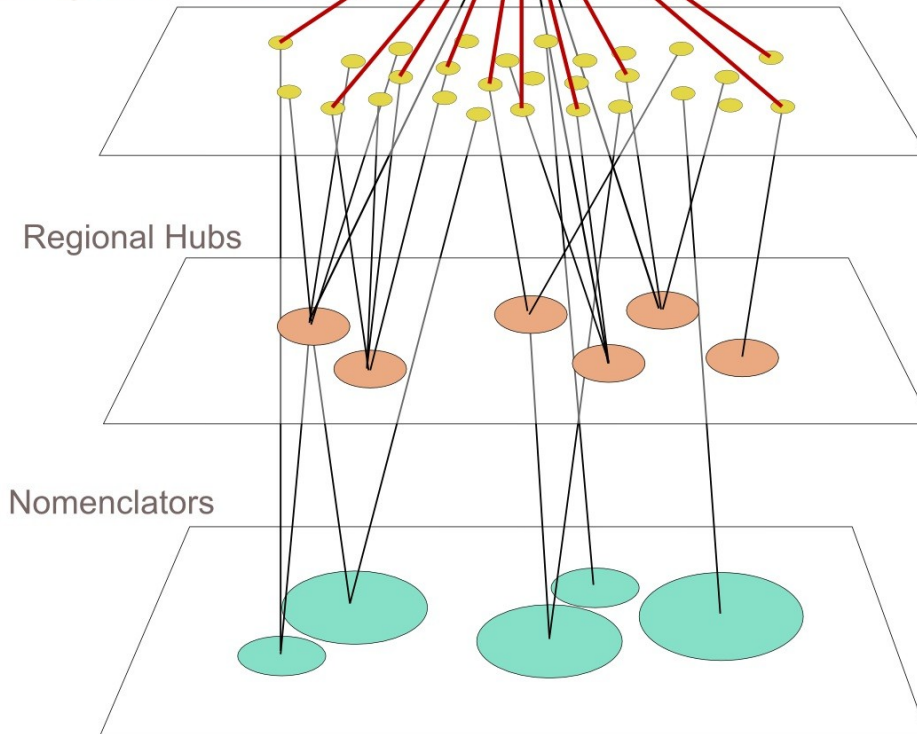
- nejkompletnější globální seznam platných jmen taxonů (> 1.6 milionu druhů, tj. 84%)
- sdružuje údaje ze 158 kvalitních dílčích elektronických taxonomických databází
- dynamická (online) a výroční (DVD) verze
- klasifikace druhů do 6 kategorií (říše, kmen, třída, řád, čeleď, rod)
- LSID (*life science identifier*) – unikátní číslo pro každý druh
- napojení na další online platformy (GBIF, IUCN, Encyclopedia of Life apod.)



Global Biodiversity Programmes



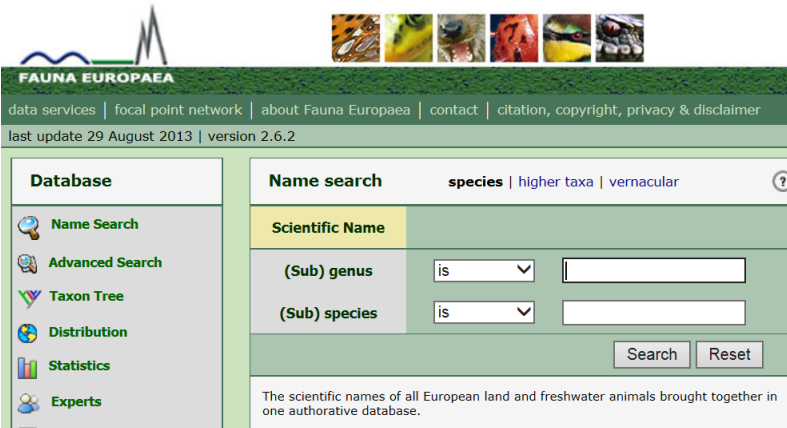
Global Species Databases



Fauna Europaea

<http://www.faunaeur.org/index.php>

<http://www.fauna-eu.org>



FAUNA EUROPAEA

data services | focal point network | about Fauna Europaea | contact | citation, copyright, privacy & disclaimer

last update 29 August 2013 | version 2.6.2

Database

- Name Search
- Advanced Search
- Taxon Tree
- Distribution
- Statistics
- Experts

Name search species | higher taxa | vernacular

Scientific Name

(Sub) genus is

(Sub) species is

Search Reset

The scientific names of all European land and freshwater animals brought together in one authoritative database.



museum für naturkunde berlin

FAUNA EUROPAEA
ALL EUROPEAN ANIMAL SPECIES ONLINE

Advanced Search

Start | Data Handling | Terms Of Use | Contact | Other Online Databases | Old Website

Welcome to Fauna Europaea

Fauna Europaea is Europe's main zoological taxonomic index. Scientific names and distributions of all living, currently known, multicellular, European land and freshwater animal species are available in one authoritative database.

Fauna Europaea offers key information on:

- Taxonomical index for European land and freshwater species
- Information on the geographical distribution of many species
- Database on taxonomic experts in Europe
- References on literature of European species taxonomy and distribution
- A browsable taxon tree

Fauna Europaea provides access to its rich and quality-checked data via this public web portal that also links to other key biodiversity services. It is installed as a taxonomic backbone in a wide range of biodiversity services and actively contributes to biodiversity informatics innovations in various initiatives and EC programs. Fauna Europaea started in 2000 as an EC funded FP5 project and provides a unique taxonomic reference for many user-groups such as scientists, governments, industries, nature conservation communities and educational programs. Fauna Europaea was formally accepted as an INSPIRE standard for Europe, as part of the European Taxonomic Backbone established in PESI. Today it is hosted by the [Museum für Naturkunde](#) in Berlin.

This site is powered by the [EDIT Platform for Cybertaxonomy](#).

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How resilient is Europe to #ClimateChange and which will be the most impacted regions?
publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/han

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Fauna Europaea

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Database

-  **Name Search**
-  **Advanced Search**
-  **Taxon Tree**
-  **Distribution**
-  **Statistics**
-  **Experts**
-  **References**
-  **Taxonomic Resources**
-  **Other on-line databases**
-  **Acknowledgments**
-  **LinkedIn**

Distribution ?

Display distribution map

List species by region

Lists the species and subspecies within a given taxon, by region.

List species within

Family

Country/region

All countries/regions

Corsica
Crete
Croatia
Cyclades Is.
Cyprus
Czech Republic

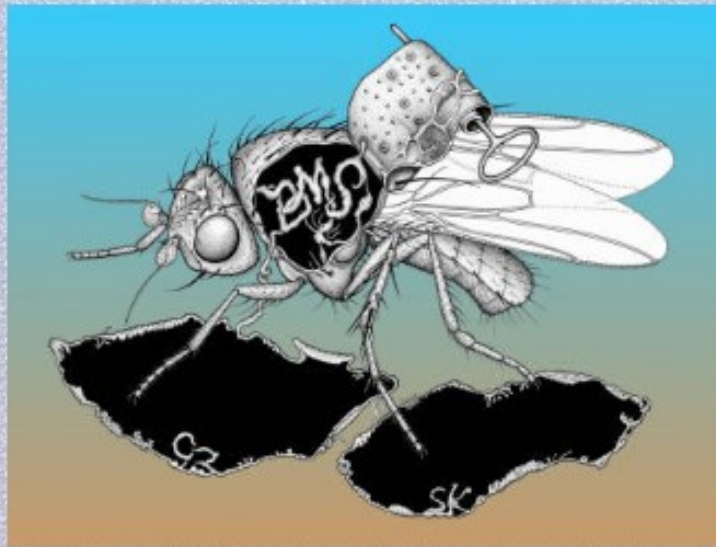
Select a country/region to list the species and subspecies that occur in that area. To select multiple regions, use the Ctrl key (Windows) or Shift key (Macintosh).

Include species with doubtful occurrence

Display Species

Reset

Příklady checklistů



Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Ladislav Jedlička, Matúš Kúdela, Viera Stloukalová

Electronic version 2

Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
2009



Culicidae Meigen, 1818

Ivan Országh¹, Jan Minář² & Jozef Halgoš³

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Mosquitoes are one of the best-studied families of Diptera. The perennial plea for more detailed analyses refers to their role in transmitting various disease pathogens (viruses, malaria, filarioses, etc.). Females of many species are haematophagous, and they suck the blood of vertebrates.

Body slender, usually 3.0-9.0 mm long, rarely longer. Compound eyes large, occupying most of head laterally, ocelli absent. Antenna 15-segmented, bushy in males and with long setae on flagellomeres. Female mouthparts consisting of a piercing proboscis, longer than height of head; proboscis of males shorter, mandibular and maxillary stylets variously reduced. Scutum forming the largest part of mesonotum. Scutellum trilobed (Culicinae excluding Toxorhynchitini) or rounded (Anophelinae, Toxorhynchitini). Wings narrow, long, with scales on hind-margin and veins; membrane covered with microtrichia. Costal vein developed around the whole wing, subcosta long, radius diverging into four branches

ANOPHELINAE

Anopheles Meigen, 1818

Anopheles s. str.

<i>atroparvus</i> Van Thiel, 1927	CZ (M) SK	in PCV2 also as <i>A. labranchiae</i> Falleroni, 1926 [4]
<i>claviger</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M) SK	
<i>hyrcanus</i> (Pallas, 1771)	CZ (M) SK	
<i>maculipennis</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (B M) SK	
<i>messeae</i> Falleroni, 1926	CZ (B M) SK	
<i>plumbeus</i> Stephens, 1828	CZ (B M) SK	

CULICINAE

AEDINI

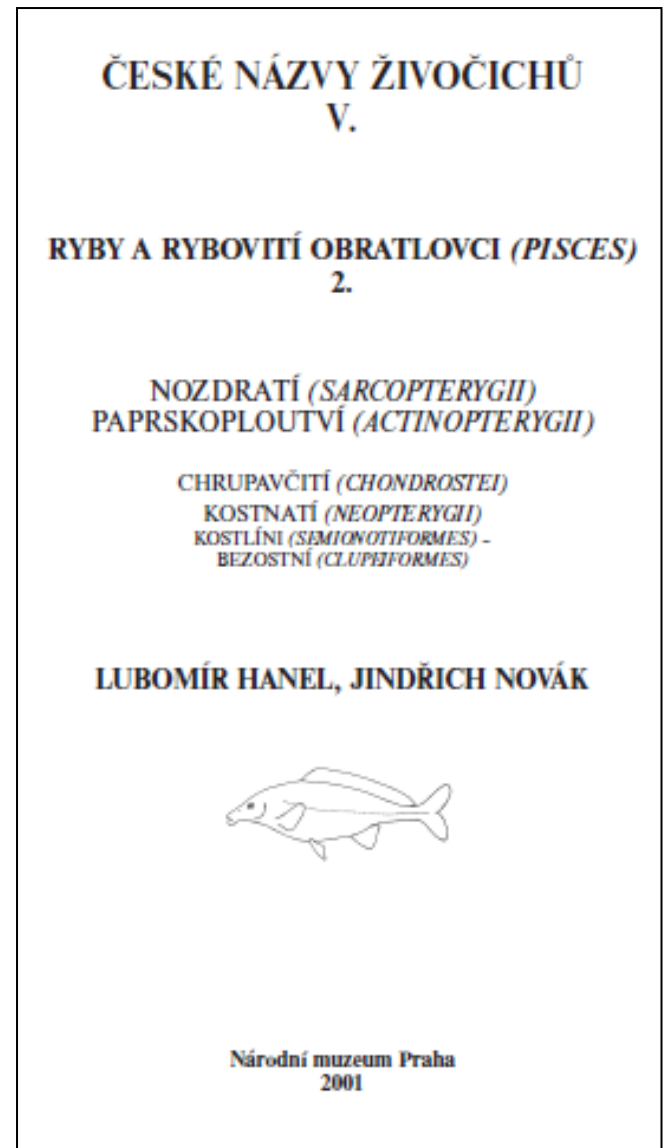
Aedes Meigen, 1818

Aedes s. str.

<i>cinereus</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (B M) SK	
<i>geminus</i> Peus, 1970		SK
<i>rossicus</i> Dolbeshkin, Gorickaja & Mitrofanova, 1930	CZ (B M) SK	
<i>Aedimorphus</i> Theobald, 1903		
<i>vexans</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M) SK	

České názvosloví

- benevolentní, nepodléhá formálně stanoveným kritériím (neexistují pravidla)
- tzv. opavské názvosloví: Kratochvíl & Bartoš (1954): Soustava a jména živočichů. Nakladatelství ČSAV, Praha
- řada České názvy živočichů, vydávaná od 1997 Národním muzeem v Praze, dodnes 15 svazků (ryby, obojživelníci, plazi, savci, pavoukovci, měkkýši, houby, koráli)





800x600 | 1024x768

BioLib

Biological Library



BioLib je mezinárodní encyklopedie [rostlin](#), [hub](#) a [živočichů](#).

Vedle taxonomického systému nabízí i bohatou galerii fotografií, výkladový a překladový slovník, databázi odkazů, biotopů a chráněných území, diskuzní fórum a řadu dalších funkcí souvisejících s biologií.

Je to nekomerční vzdělávací projekt určený odborníkům i veřejnosti, na jehož obsahu se mohou [podílet](#) zájemci všech možných specializací.

[Více o BioLibu >>](#)

Úvod

- Novinky
- Změny
- Náповěda
- Mapa stránek
- Autoři
- Spolupráce

Uživatel

Přihlašovací jméno

Taxon

- **Profil taxonu**
- Strom
- Obrázky
- Zařazení v systému
- Názvy
- Přehled dat

Ostatní

- Národní názvy
- Check-listy
- Vybrané check-listy
- Seznam mapování

Uživatel

Profil taxonu

[<< O stupeň zpět - Oreocarabus](#)

druh

střevlík zahradní

***Carabus hortensis* Linnaeus, 1758**

říše *Animalia* - **živočichové** » kmen *Arthropoda* - **členovci** » třída *Insecta* - **hmyz** » řád *Coleoptera* - **brouci** » čeleď *Carabidae* - **střevlíkovití** » rod *Carabus* - **střevlík**

Vědecká synonyma

Carabus gemmatus Fabricius, 1781
Carabus striatus DeGeer, 1781
Oreocarabus hortensis Linnaeus, 1758

[Více >>](#)

