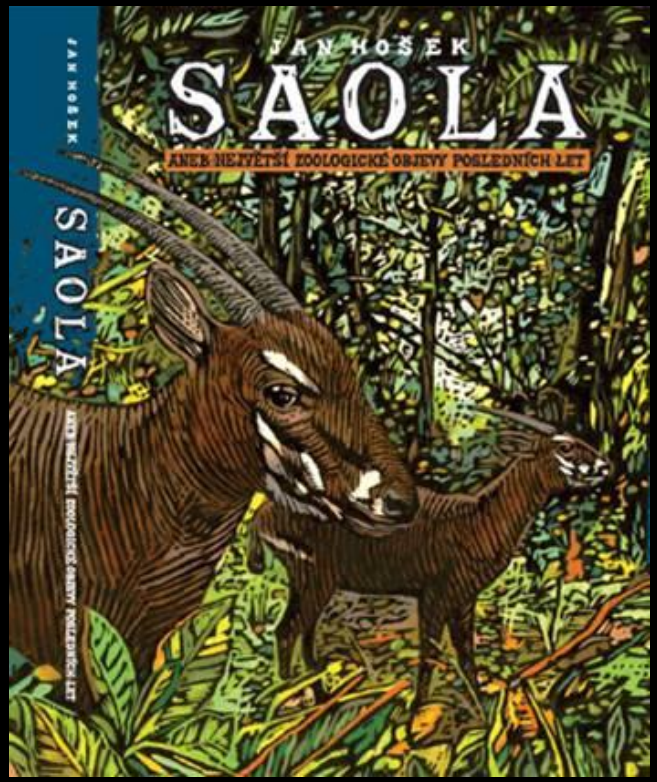
Diverzita savců

Asi 5 500 recentních druhů



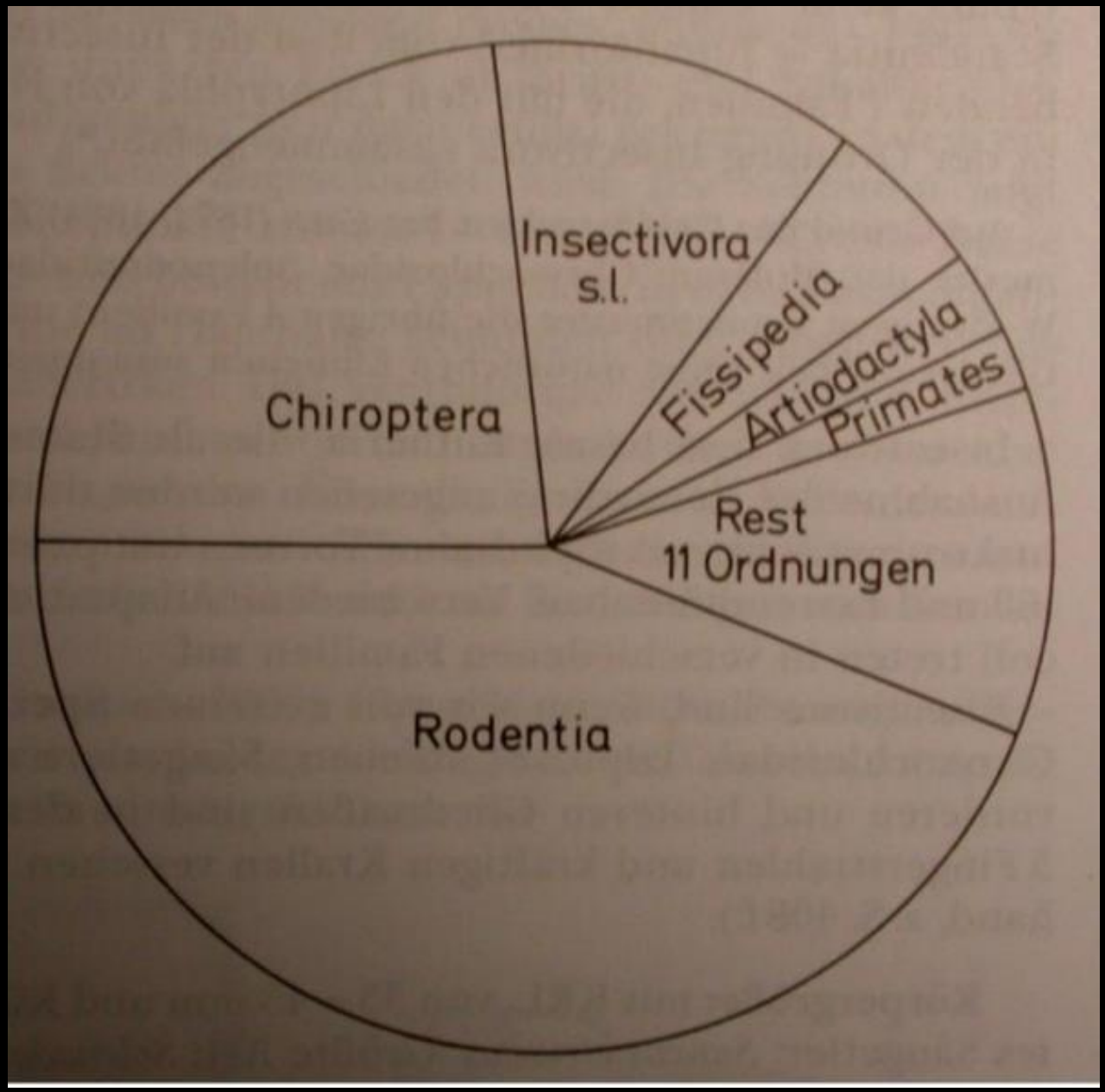
Nové objevy, popisy a nálezy
New discoveries, descriptions and finds

Podle:

Jan Hošek, 2007: Saola aneb největší zoologické objevy posledních let.
Scientia, Praha 2007, 215 str.

Počty žijících druhů obratlovců podle přehledů uveřejněných v posledních třech letech a jejich ohrožení podle Červeného seznamu IUCN.

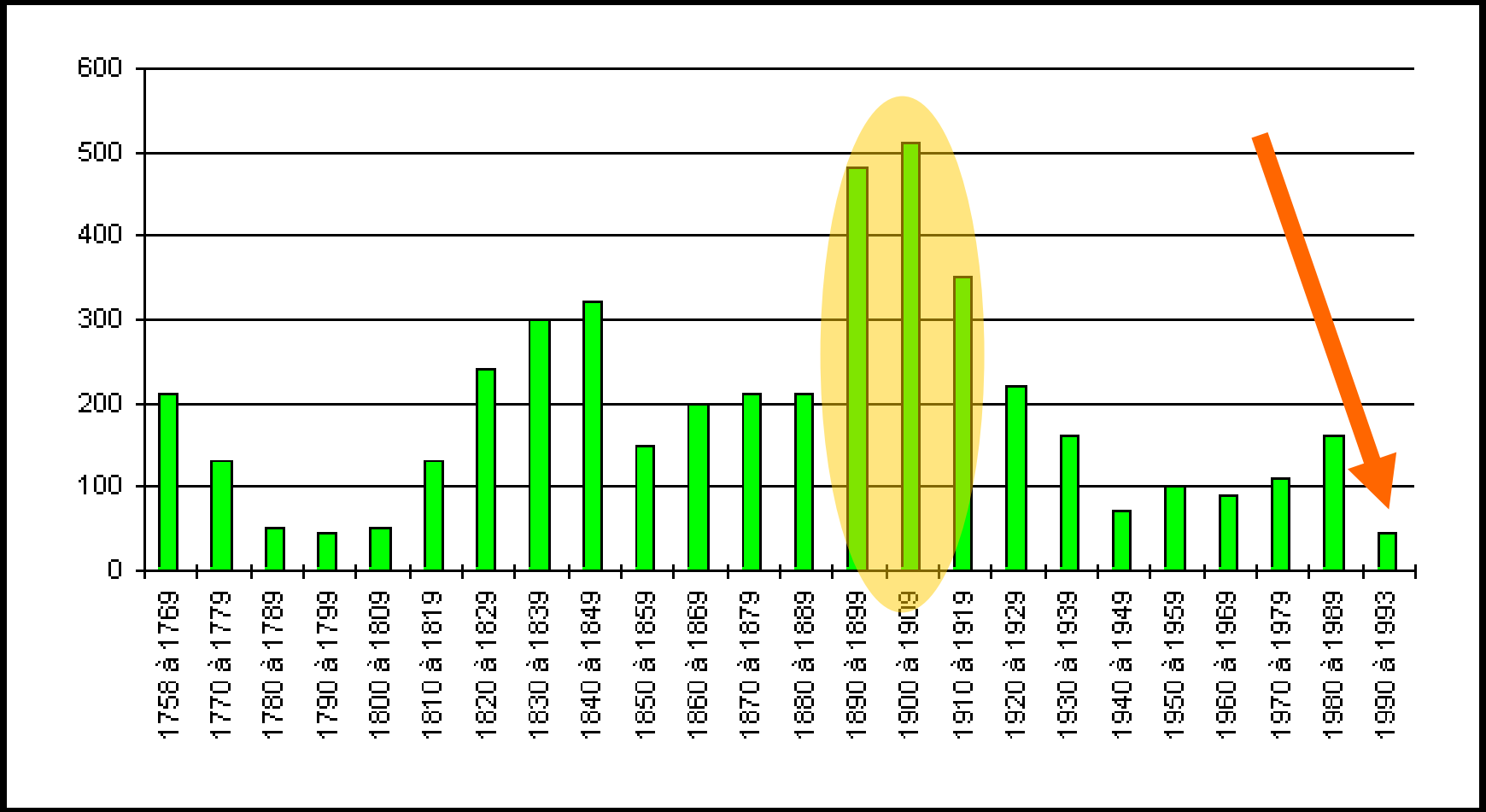
skupina	*odhad počtu známých druhů*	*počet vymřelých druhů*	*počet ohrožených druhů*
savci (Mammalia)	5416	70	1093
ptáci (Aves)	9934	135	1206
plazi („Reptilia“)	8240	22	341
obojživelníci (Amphibia)	5918	34	1811
svaloploutví (Sarcopterygii)	8	0	1
paprskoploutvé ryby (Actinopterygii)	26848	80	1058
paryby (Chondrichthyes)	970	0	110
kruhoústí (Cyclostomata)	108	0	2
celkem	**57442**	**342**	**5621**


Insectivora
s.l.
Fissipedia
Artiodactyla
Primates
Chiroptera
Rest
11 Ordnungen
Rodentia

1901 *Okapia johnstoni*

- 1902 *Gorilla gorilla beringei* – g. horská
  Afrika – Kongo, Rwanda, Uganda – pohoří Virunga
- 1904 *Hylochoerus meinertzhageni* – prase pralesní
  Afrika, tropy
- 1910 *Tragelaphus buxtoni* – nyala horská, J-Etiopie



„ZLATÝ VĚK OBJEVŮ“

Kopytníci od roku 1900 (Ungulates)

1901 **okapi pruhovaná (*Okapia johnstoni*) –** Kongo, Uganda (Giraffidae)
mazama yucatánský (*Mazama pandora*) – Mexiko (Cervidae)
chocholatka Weynsova (*Cephalophus weynsi*) – Afrika (Bovidae)
chocholatka ruwensorská (*Cephalophus rubidus*)
1903 antilopka zakrská (*Neotragus batesi*) – rovníková Afrika (Bovidae)
1904 prase pralesní (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*) – tropická Afr. (Suidae)
1908 mazama venezuelský (*Mazama bricenii*) – J Amerika (Cervidae)
1910 nyala horská (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*) - J Etiopie (Bovidae)
anoa horský (*Bubalus quarlesi*) – Celebes (Sulawesi) (Bovidae)
1911 dikdik somálský (*Madoqua piacentinii*) – Somálsko (Bovidae)
1914 goral červený (*Nemorhaedus baileyi*) – Tibet, Barma (Bovidae)
1918 chocholatka zanzibarská (*Cephalophus adersi*) – V Afrika
1929 kabar Berezovského (*Moschus berezovskii*) – J Čína, S Vietnam (Moschidae)
1930 pekari Wagnerův (*Catagonus wagneri*), fosilie, objev 1974, Lazarus taxon, JAm (Tayassuidae)
1932 muntžak Rooseveltův (*Muntiacus rooseveltorum*) – J Asie (Cervidae)
1935 gazela dlouhorohá (*Gazella saudiya*), Ex, Arabský poloostrov (Bovidae)
1937 kuprej (*Bos sauveli*) – Zadní Indie (Bovidae)
1959 mazama zakrslý (*Mazama chunyi*) – Bolivie (Cervidae)
1963 nahur Schaeferův (*Pseidois schaeferi*) – hory,Jang-c'-ťiang, Čína (Bovidae)

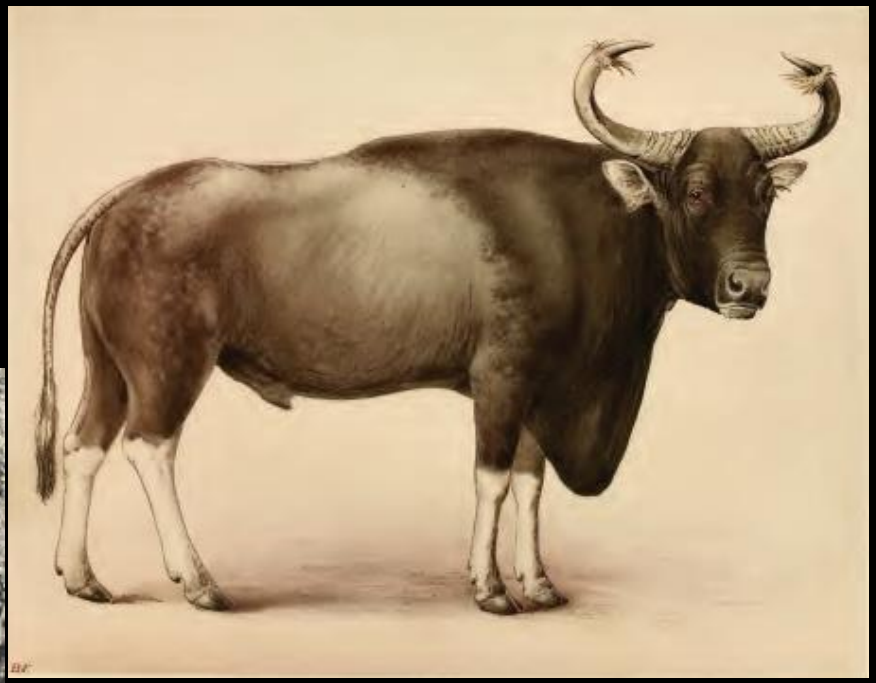
Mammaliologie_2018: Diverzita savců

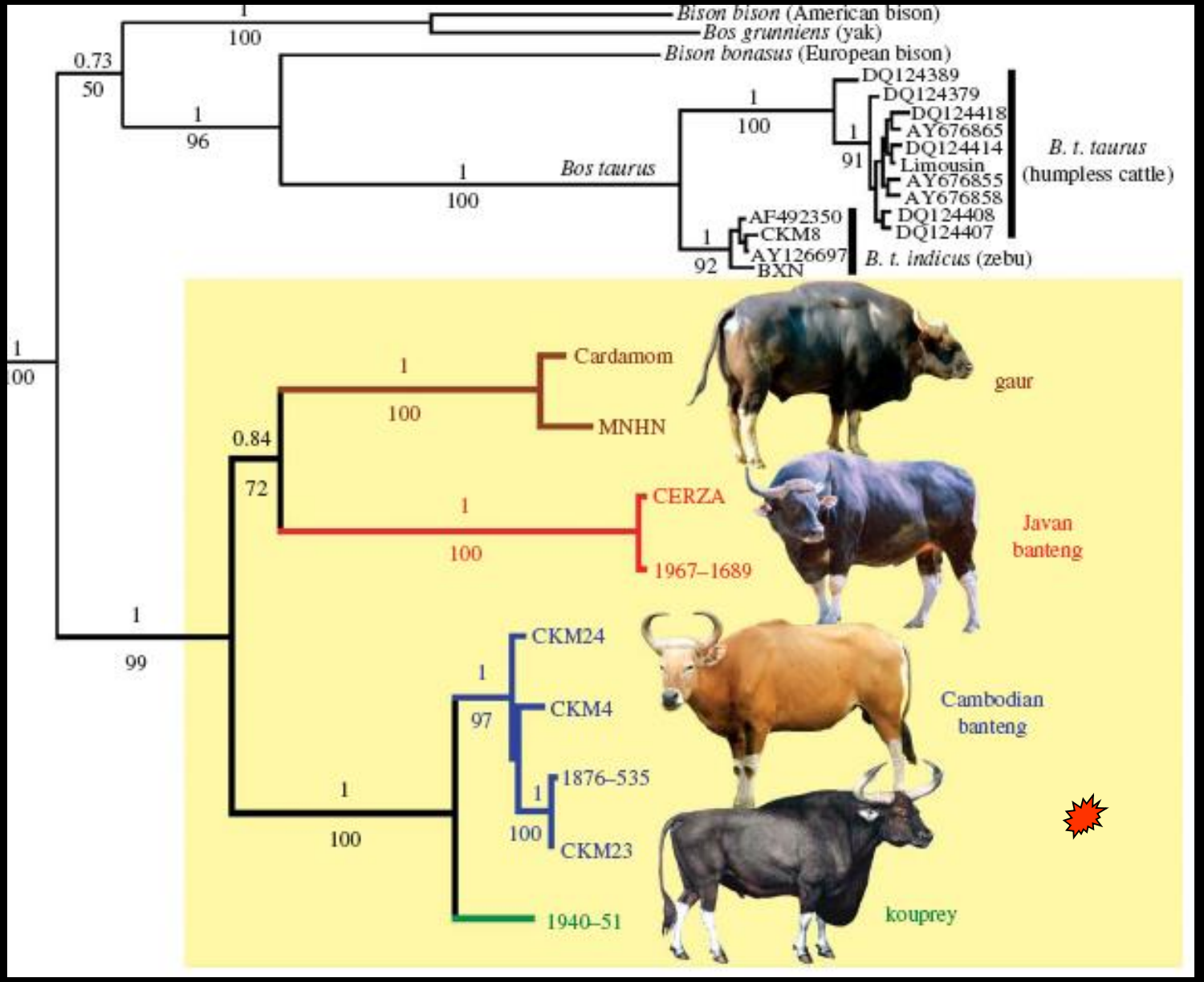
1981 kabar čínský (*Moschus fuscus*) – Čína (Bovidae)
1982 muntžak žlutý (*Muntiacus atherodes*) – Borneo (Cervidae)
1985 gazela jemenská (*Gazella bilkis*) – Jemen (Bovidae)
1987 prase floreské (*Sus heureni*) – J Asie (Suidae)
1990 muntžak gongšanský (*Muntiacus gongshanensis*) – J Asie (Tibet, Čína), (Cervidae)
1993 saola (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*) - Vietnam-Laos (Bovidae)
1994 muntžak obrovský (*Megamuntiacus vuquangensis*) – Vietnam-Laos (Cervidae)
lyrorožec - ling (*Pseudonovibos spiralis*) – Vietnam, Kambodža (Bovidae)
1996 mazama bororo (*Mazama bororo*) – JV Brazílie (Cervidae)
1997 muntžak černý (*Muntiacus truongsonensis*) – stř. Vietnam (Cervidae)
1999 muntžak listový (*Muntiacus putaoensis*) – Myanmar (Barma) (Cervidae)
2003 buvolec zambijský (*Damaliscus superstes*) – Zambie, Kongo (Bovidae)
2005 kančil cejlonský (*Moschiola kathygre*) – Sri Lanka (Tragulidae – kančilovití)
voduška konžská (*Cobus anselli*) – Kongo (Bovidae)
2008 jelínek mazamu (*Mazama ochroleuca*) – Amazónie (Brazilie)(Cervidae)

1937

Bos sauveli

kuprej




Bison bison (American bison)
Bos grunniens (yak)
Bison bonasus (European bison)
Bos taurus
DQ124389
DQ124379
DQ124418
AY676865
DQ124414
Limousin
AY676855
AY676858
DQ124408
DQ124407
B. t. taurus (humpless cattle)
AF492350
CKM8
AY126697
BXN
B. t. indicus (zebu)
Cardamom
MNHN
CERZA
1967–1689
CKM24
CKM4
1876–535
CKM23
1940–51
gaur
Javan banteng
Cambodian banteng
kouprey

21.V.1992

16:00

Vietnam

Pseudoryx nghetinhensis - saola

nature

advanced search

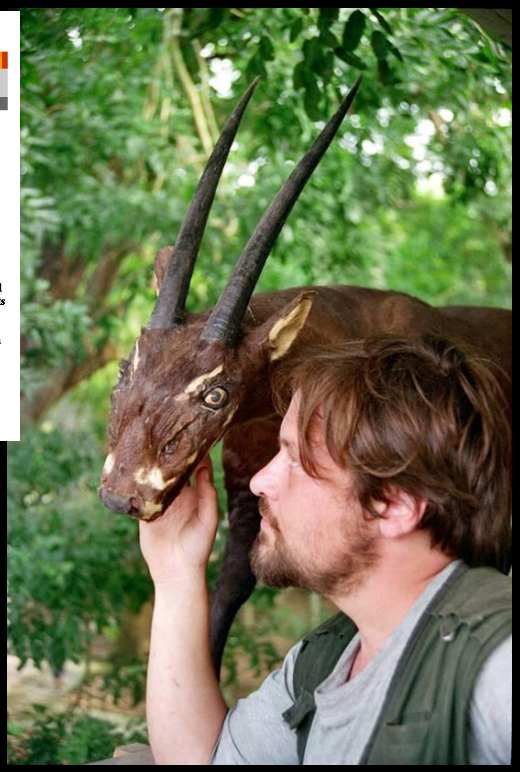
letters to nature

Nature **363**, 443 - 445 (03 June 1993); doi:10.1038/363443a0

A new species of living bovid from Vietnam

Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Ministry of Forestry, Hanoi, Vietnam
Asian Bureau for Conservation, 19/F Capital Building, 1757/91 Lockhart Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong
To whom correspondence should be addressed.

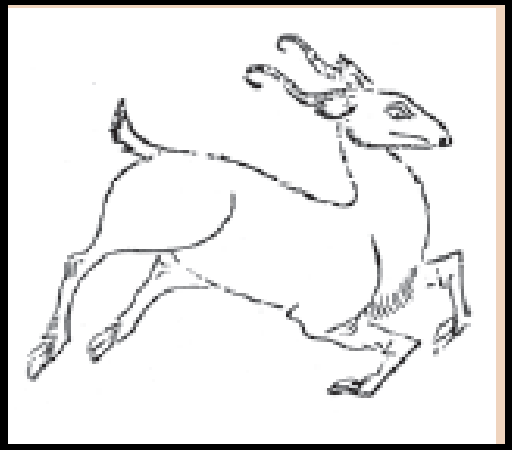
IN May 1992 a joint survey by the Ministry of Forestry and World Wide Fund for Nature of the Vu Quang Nature Reserve, Ha tinh province, found three sets of long straight horns of a new bovid (Mammalia, Artiodactyla) in hunters' houses[1]. None of the specimens had dentition. On four follow-up visits by Vietnamese scientists new specimens were discovered and surveys of forests in neighbouring Nghe an province revealed more localities and some partial specimens. In all, we have examined more than 20 specimens. Three have complete upper skulls and dentitions, two have lower jaws and dentitions. Three complete skins have been collected. The specimens are distinct in appearance, morphology and DNA sequence and cannot be ascribed to any known genus. Only two bovid genera are known from this part of Asia, *Bos* and *Naemorhedus* = *Capricornis*[2,3]. A new genus and species are therefore



Muntiacus vuquangensis – muntžak obrovský 1994

Muntiacus truongsonensis – muntžak černý 1997

Muntiacus putaoensis – muntžak listový 1999



Pseudonovibos spiralis – ling 1994

A. Hassanin et al. / C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Sciences de la vie / Life Sciences 324 (2000) 71–80

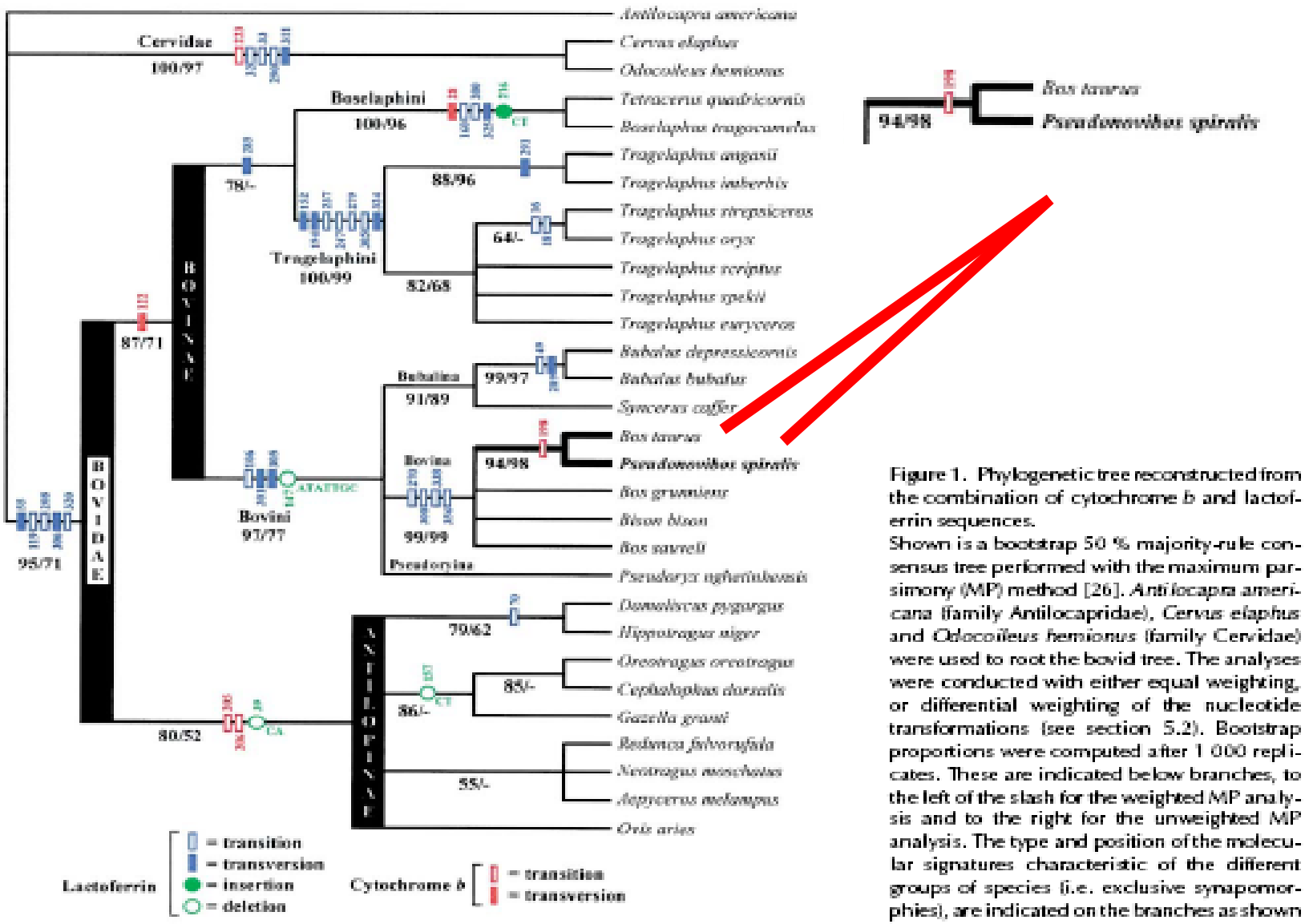


Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree reconstructed from the combination of cytochrome *b* and lactoferrin sequences.
Shown is a bootstrap 50 % majority-rule consensus tree performed with the maximum parsimony (MP) method [26]. *Antilocapra americana* (family Antilocapridae), *Cervus elaphus* and *Odocoileus hemionus* (family Cervidae) were used to root the bovid tree. The analyses were conducted with either equal weighting, or differential weighting of the nucleotide transformations (see section 5.2). Bootstrap proportions were computed after 1 000 replicates. These are indicated below branches, to the left of the slash for the weighted MP analysis and to the right for the unweighted MP analysis. The type and position of the molecular signatures characteristic of the different groups of species (i.e. exclusive synapomorphies), are indicated on the branches as shown in the key.

Moschiola kathygre – kančil cejlonský 2005

Kytovci od roku 1900 (Cetacean, Whale)

1908 vorvaňovec australský (*Mesoplodon* bowdoini)
1912 sviňucha jižní (*Australophocaena dioptrica*)
1913 vorvaňovec tmavý (*Mesoplodon mirus*)
1918 delfínovec čínský (*Lipotes vexillifer*)
1926 vorvaňovec Longmanův (*Indocetus pacificus*)
1934 delfín Graffmanův (*Stenella graffmani*)
1937 vorvaňovec Shepherdův (*Tasmacetus shepherdi*)
1956 plískavice saravacká (*Lagenodelphis hosei*)
1958 vorvaňovec japonský (*Mesoplodon gingkodens*)
sviňucha kalifornská (*Phocoena sinus*)
1963 vorvaňovec kalifornský (*Mesoplodon carlhubbsi*)
1991 vorvaňovec peruánský (*Mesoplodon peruvianus*)
2002 vorvaňovec Perrinův (*Mesoplodon perrini*) – DNA
2003 plejtvák Omurův (*Balaenoptera amurai*) – DNA
2005 orcela tupoploutvá (*Orcaella heinsohni*)

Letouni od roku 2000

2000	3 druhy
2001	6 druhů, v Evropě *Myotis alcathoe – netopýr alkathoe (menší, nymfin)*
2002	8 druhů
2003	3 druhy
2004	10 druhů, *Plecotus gaisleri* – S Afrika, *Pipistrellus hanaki* - Libye
2005	13 druhů
2006	9 druhů
2007	1 druh, *Styloctenium mindorensis*
2011	1 druh, *Niumbaha superba – J Sudán*

Reeder DM, Helgen KM, Vodzak ME, Lunde DP, Ejotre I., 2013. A new genus for a rare African vespertilionid bat: insights from South Sudan. *ZooKeys,* 285: 89-115. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.285.4892

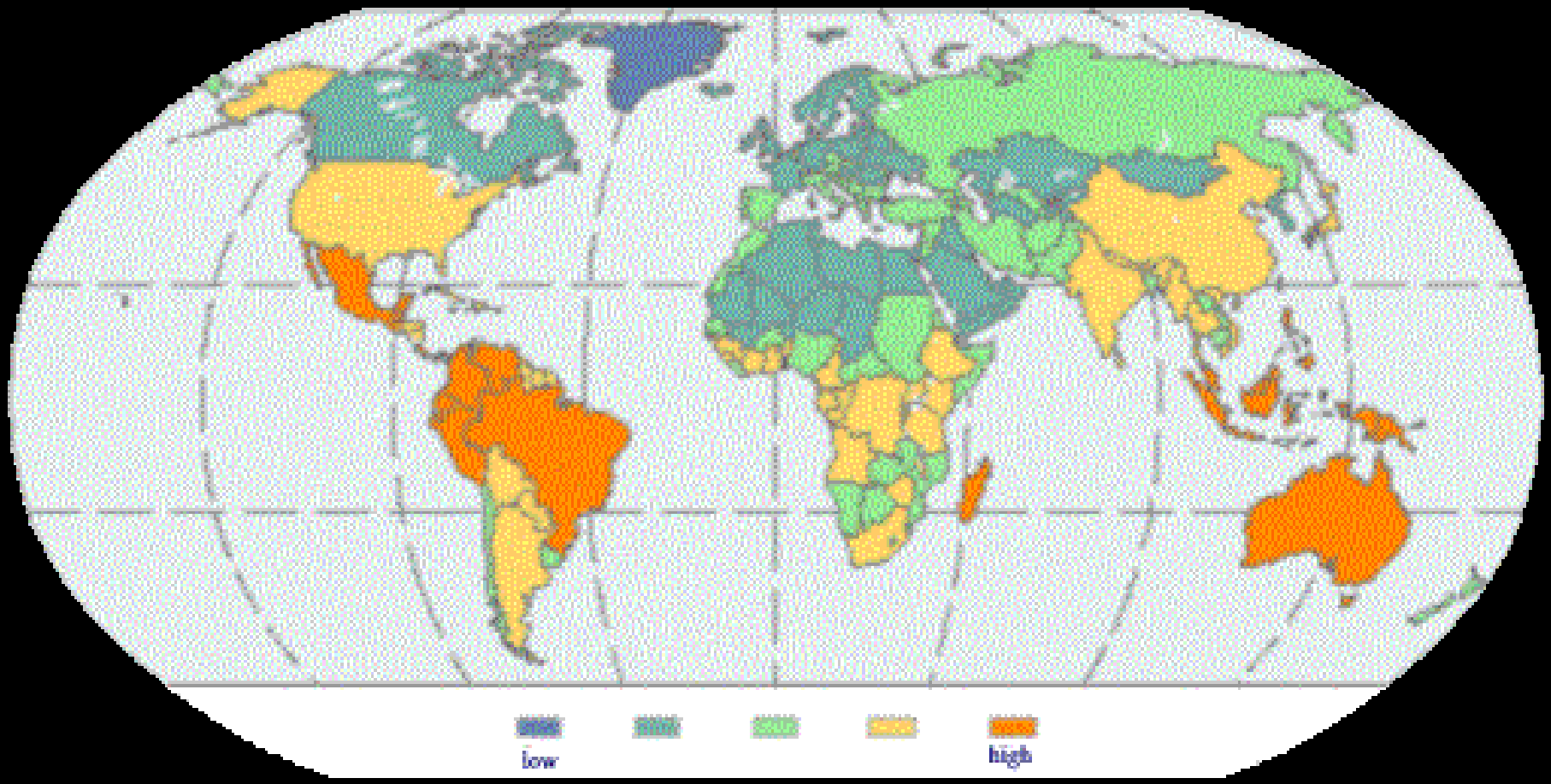
Ostatní savci po roce 1990

1995 prase vietnamské (*Sus bucculentus*)– Laos, popis 1892, Lazarus taxon
králík Timminsův *(Nesolagus timminsi*) – Laos

1996 khanyou (*Laonastes aenigmaemus*) – stř. Laos – skalní krysa (Laonastidae), Lazarus taxon, bazální linie hystricognáthních hlodavců

1997 langur duk (*Pygathrix nemaeus*) – Vietnam (Cercopithecidae)
cibetka tainguenská (*Viverra tainguensis*) – Vietnam, Annamity

2001 slon pralesní (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) – kryptický druh, DNA, dnes nepřijímán



- BIODIVERZITA

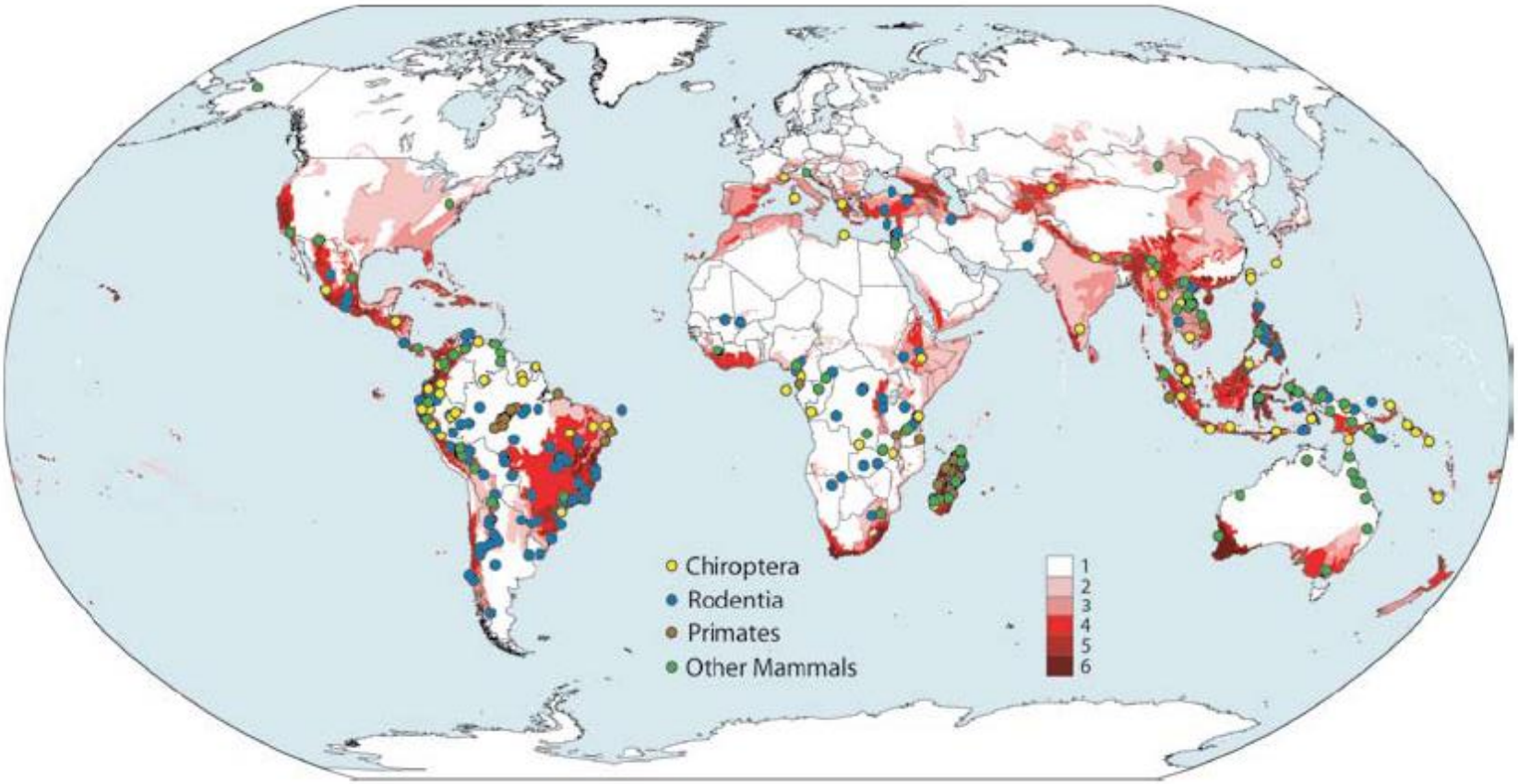
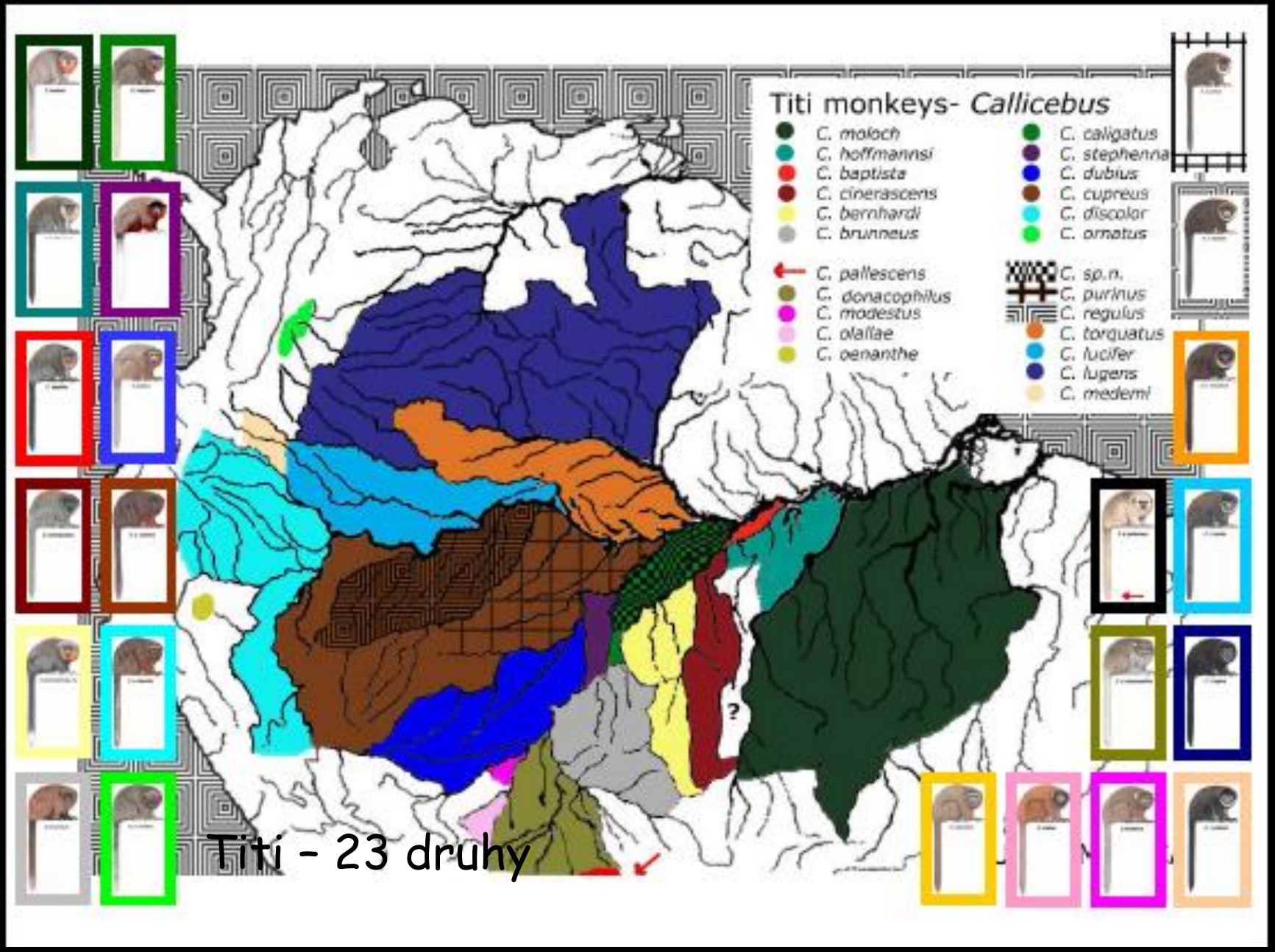


Figure 2. Global distribution of new mammals described since 1992. The distribution is overlaid on currently recognized regions of high threat and irreplaceability. Variable levels of shading indicate the number of global biodiversity conservation templates that prioritize the region (Brooks et al. 2005).

SAVCI – distribuce nových druhů objevených po 1992



Titi – 23 druhy

Jižní Amerika

Primáti

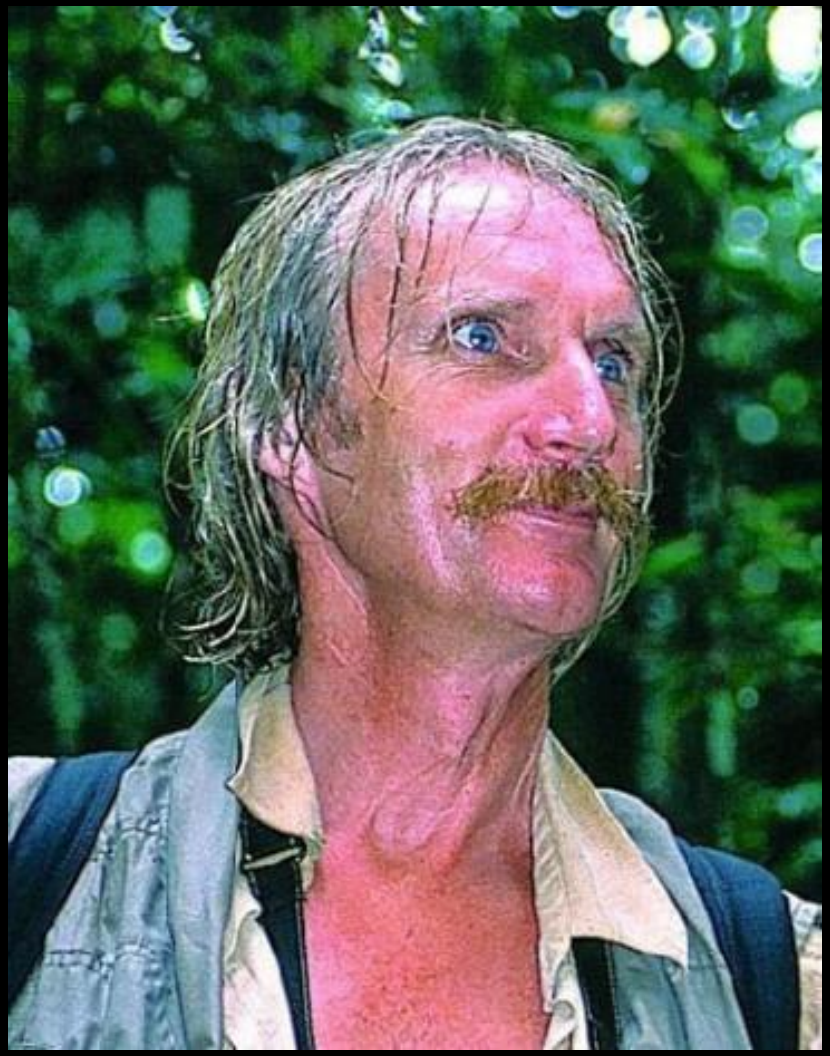
1998 *Callithrix humilis* – kosman (*Callithrichidae,* drápkaté opice)
2000 *Callithrix manicorensis*
Callithrix acariensis
2003 *Callicebus bernhardi* – titi (*Cebidae* – malpovití)
Calicebus stephennashi

? *Callicebus sp.nov.* 1
Callicebus sp.nov. 2
Pithecia sp.nov. 1 - chvostan
Pithecia sp.nov. 2
Saguinus sp.nov. 1 - tamarín
Saguinus sp.nov. 2
Ateles sp.nov. 1 - chápan
Ateles sp.nov. 2

Cacajao sp.nov. - uakari
Lagothrix sp.nov. 1 - chápan
Lagothrix sp.nov. 2
Callithrix sp.nov. - kosman
Callicebus sp. nov. - titi
Saimiri sp.nov. - kotul

Ostatní

Agouti sp. nov. – paka (Agoutidae)
Eira sp.nov. – hyrare, brazilská kuna (Mustelidae)
Nasua sp.nov. – nosál (Procyonidae)
Myrmecophaga sp.nov. – mravenečník (Myrmecophagidae)
Pteronura sp.nov. – vydra (Mustelidae)
Panthera sp.nov. – jaguár (Felidae)



Marc van Roosmalen

24.7. 1947, Tilburg, Holanďan žijící v brazilském Manau, primatolog

http://www.marcvanroosmalen.org/news.htm


AMAZON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NATURE
marcvanroosmalen.org
ENTER

Mammaliologie_2018: Diverzita savců

NAMED NEW SPECIES

Black-crowned dwarf marmoset
Callibella humilis – kosman černohlavý
Rio Acarí Amazonian marmoset
Mico (Callithrix) acariensis – kosman *akarský*
Satarè Amazonian marmoset
Mico (Callithrix) saterei - kosman brazilský
Rio Manicoré Amazonian marmoset
Mico (Callithrix) manicorensis - kosman
Stephen Nash's titi monkey
Callicebus stephennashi - titi
HRH Prince Bernhard's titi monkey *Callicebus bernhardi- titi*
Giant collared peccary
Pecari maximus – pekari obrovský
Van Roosmalen's dwarf porcupine *Sphiggurus roosmalenorum* - kuandu
Dwarf manatee
Trichechus pygmaeus sp. nov. - kapustňák
Lecythidaceae (Brazilnut Family)
Lecythis oldemani sp. nov. - rostlina
Black dwarf lowland tapir
Tapirus pygmaeus sp. nov. - tapír
Van Tienhoven's fair brocket deer
Mazama tienhoveni sp. nov. - jelínek

NEW SPECIES SEARCH

Arboreal giant anteater - *Myrmecophaga sp. nov.*
White-throated black jaguar - *Panthera sp. nov.* - jaguár
Black giant otter - *Pteronura sp. nov.* - vydra
Orange coati-mundè - *Nasua sp. nov.* - nosál
Orange tayra - *Eira sp. nov.* - kuna
Black woolly monkey - *Lagothrix sp. nov.* – chápan vlnatý
Cruz Lima's saddleback tamarin monkey
Saguinus (fuscicollis) cruzlimai sp. nov. - tamarin
Rio Pauiní white bald-headed uacari
Cacajao (calvus) sp. nov. - uakari
Rio Aripuanã green-backed squirrel monkey
Saimiri (ustus) sp. nov. - kotul
Rio Mamurú titi monkey
Callicebus (moloch) sp. nov. - titi
Upper Xingú Amazonian marmoset monkey -titi
Mico (Callithrix) sp. nov. - kosman
Orange woolly monkey - *Lagothrix sp. nov.* - chápan
Long-limbed black spider monkey - *Ateles sp. nov.* - chápan
Silvery bellied spider monkey - *Ateles sp. nov.* - chápan
Eastern saddleback tamarin monkey
Saguinus (fuscicollis) orientalis sp. nov. - tamarin
Rio Purús collared titi monkey *Callicebus (torquatus) sp.nov.*
Upper Rio Xingú titi monkey - *Callicebus (moloch) sp. nov.*
Grey saki monkey - *Pithecia sp. nov. -*
Southbank Rio Negro saki monkey
Pithecia (Pithecia) sp. nov. - chvostan

Kotul - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJe_7d1oRwg&noredirect=1

A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING PECCARY (MAMMALIA: TAYASSUIDAE)
FROM THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Marc G. M. VAN ROOSMALEN, Lothar FRENZ, Pim VAN HOOFT, Hans H. DE IONGH & Herwig LEIRS

Pecari maximus 2007 – největší pekari

A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING MANATEE FROM THE AMAZON

Shallow clear-water adapted dwarf manatee is already on the verge of extinction

Marc G.M. van Roosmalen[1], Pim van Hooft[2] & Hans H. de Iongh[3]

[1] AAPA Manaus-Amazonas, Brazil
[2] Wageningen University and Research Centre, Resource Ecology Group, Bornsesteeg 69, 6708PD Wageningen, The Netherlands
[3] Leiden University, Institute of Environmental Sciences, PO Box 9518, 2300RA Leiden, The Netherlands

(LEFT) The Rio Arauazinho harbors dwarf manatee and numerous other new mega-fauna species. Marc proposes this be the cornerstone for a new Brazilian National Park.

Trichechus bernhardi 2007

- nejmenší kapustňák

A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING BROCKET DEER *(MAMMALIA: CERVIDAE)* FROM THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Marc G. M. VAN ROOSMALEN & Pim VAN HOOFT

(LEFT) Mazama ochroleuca sp. nov. redrawn from plate depicting Mazama (gouazoupira) nemorivaga (Eisenberg, 1989).
(ABOVE) Two spikes of Mazama americana above, one of Mazama ochroleuca sp. nov. below.

Here we report on the existence of a new species of even-toed ungulate in the Brazilian Amazon, which we name *Mazama ochroleuca sp. nov.*, the fair brocket deer. It is intermediate in size between the two known species of brocket deer, *Mazama americana* and *Mazama (gouazoupira) nemorivaga*, and occurs in sympatry with both. Preliminary mitochondrial partial cytochrome b sequences of fair brocket deer compared with that of the sympatric and morphologically most related grey brocket deer {*Mazama (gouazoupira) nemorivaga*}revealed a sequence difference of 3.7%. Divergence time is therefore estimated at 1.0 million years before present. As in other brocket deer, fair brocket deer seem to live solitary or in pairs. In view of recent developments in the Rio Aripuanã basin where it lives and due to its limited distribution, we consider the fair brocket deer highly endangered.

KEY WORDS
New species, Artiodactyla, Cervidae, *Mazama ochroleuca sp. nov.*, fair brocket deer, Brazilian Amazon

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Mazama ochroleuca 2008

A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING LOWLAND TAPIR *(MAMMALIA: TAPIRIDAE)* FROM THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Marc G.M. van Roosmalen / AAPN Manaus-Amazonas, Brazil

(LEFT) Adapted rendering of a black dwarf lowland tapir. (ABOVE) On the left a skull of Brazilian lowland tapir, on the right the skull of black dwarf lowland tapir.

Here we report on the existence of a new species of odd-toed ungulate in the Brazilian Amazon, which we name *Tapirus pygmaeus sp. nov.*, the black dwarf lowland tapir. It is much smaller than the since long known Brazilian lowland tapir, *Tapirus terrestris*. As in other tapirs, dwarf tapirs seem to live solitary or in pairs. In view of recent developments in the interfluves where it lives and due to its limited distribution and apparent rariness, we consider the dwarf tapir highly endangered.

KEY WORDS

New species, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae, *Tapirus pygmaeus sp. nov.*, black dwarf lowland tapir, Brazilian Amazon

Tapirus pygmaeus 2008 – nejmenší tapír

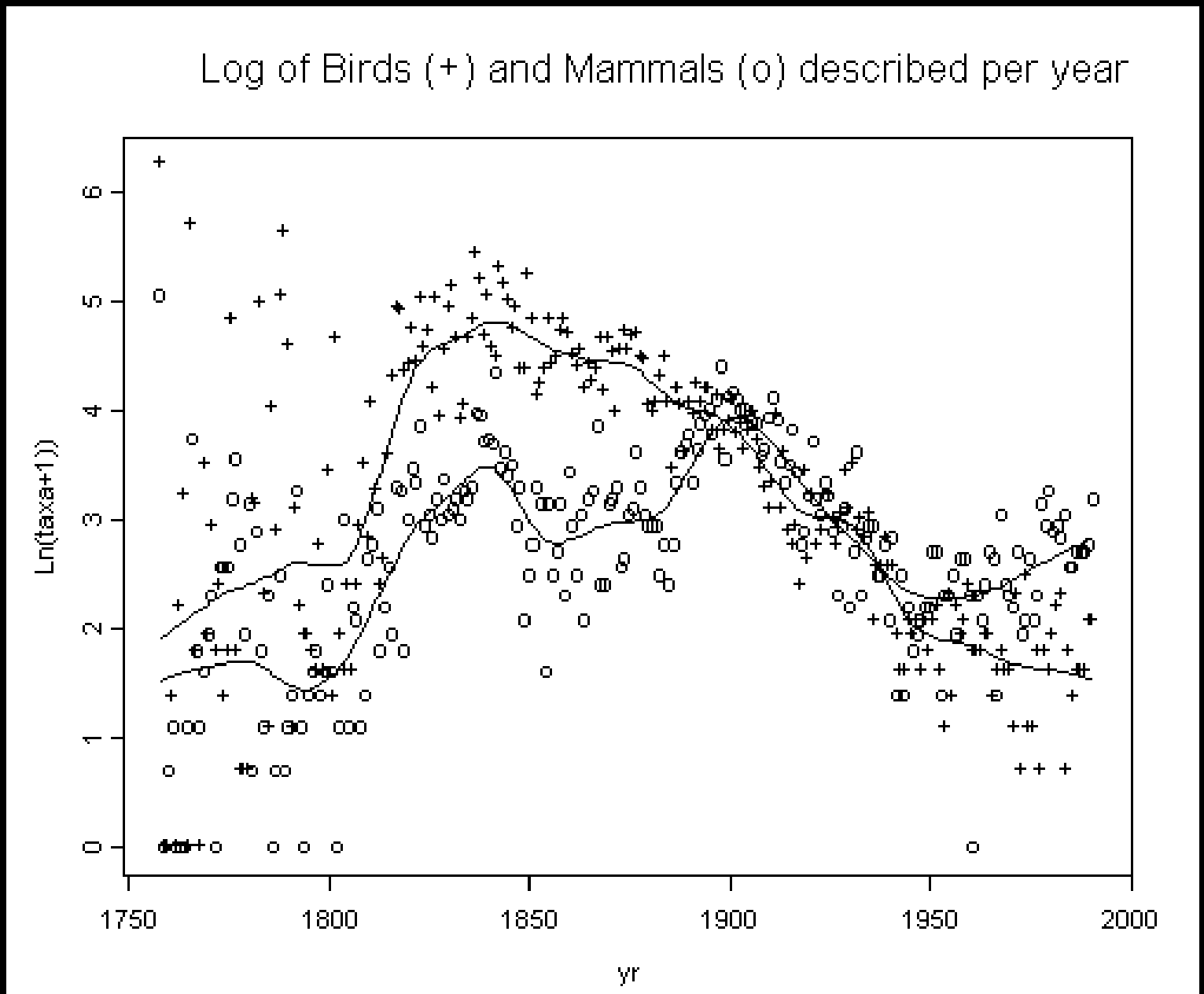
Současné tempo popisování

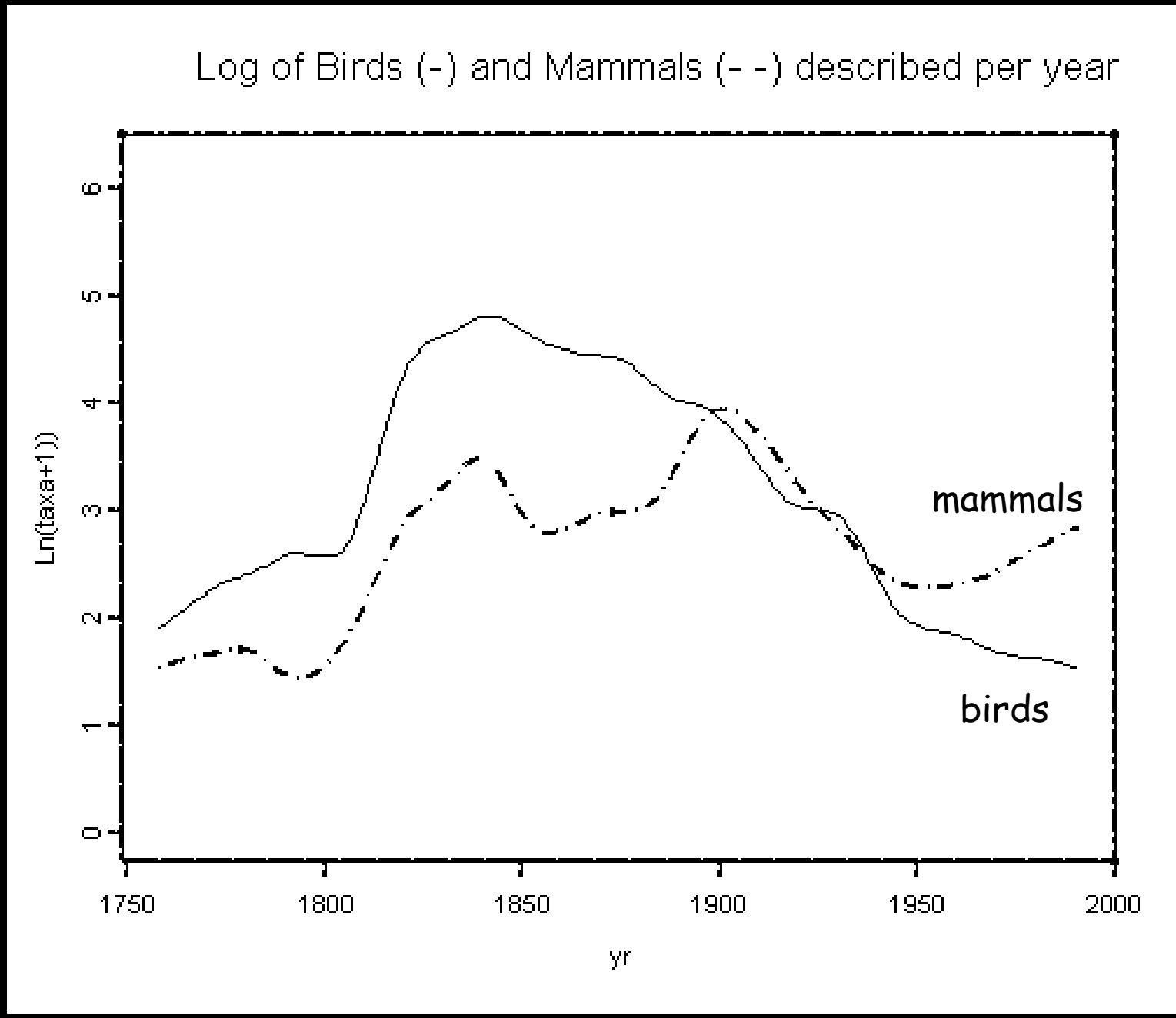
- RYBY cca 150 druhů ročně
- OBOJŽIVELNÍCI cca 70 druhů ročně
- PTÁCI cca 5 - 10 druhů ročně
- SAVCI cca 40 – 50 druhů ročně

1992 – 2005

ptáci vs. savci

83 : 341


Log of Birds (+) and Mammals (o) described per year
Ln(taxa+1))
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
1750
1800
1850
1900
1950
2000
yr


Log of Birds (-) and Mammals (- -) described per year
Ln(taxa+1))
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
1750
1800
1850
1900
1950
2000
yr
mammals
birds

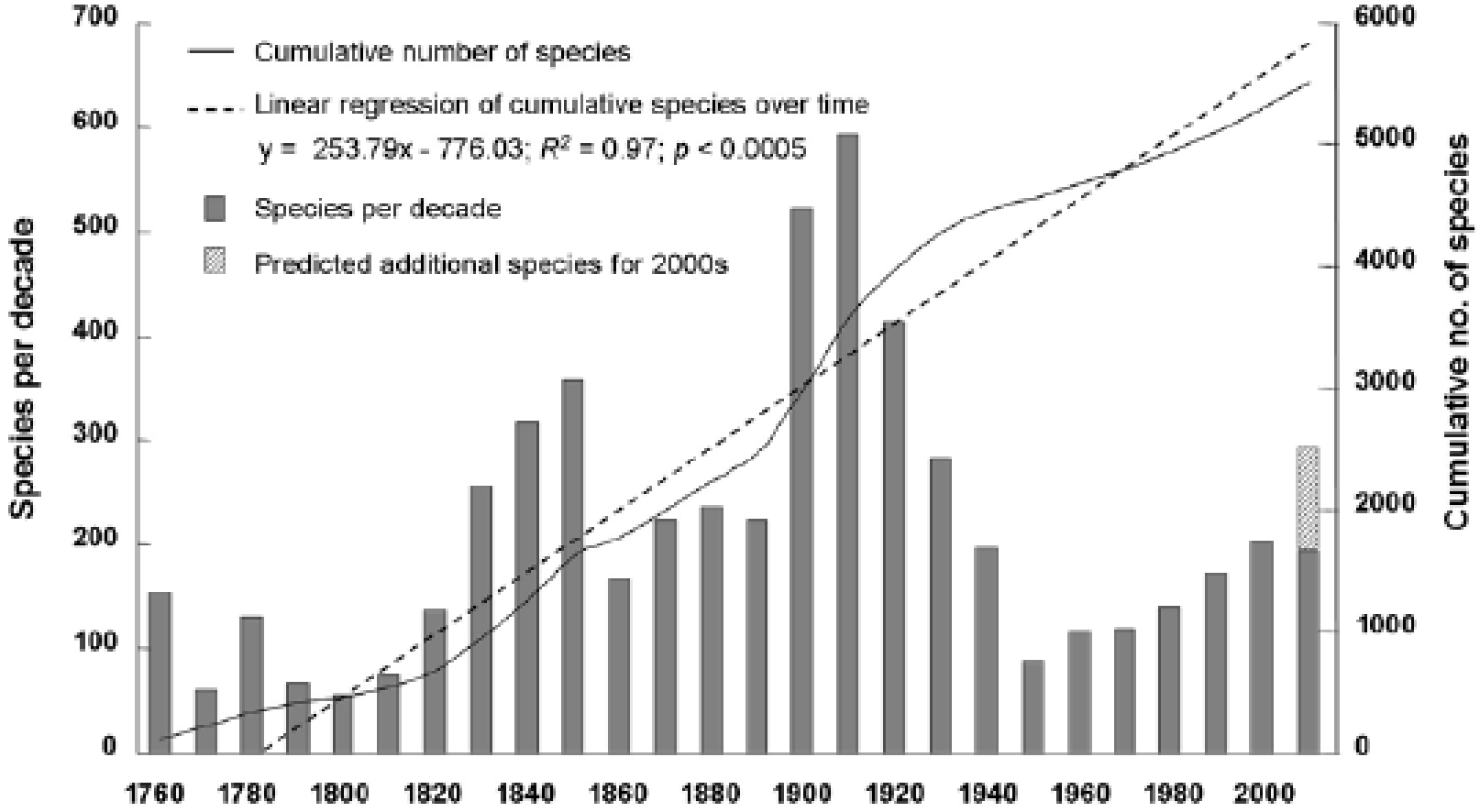
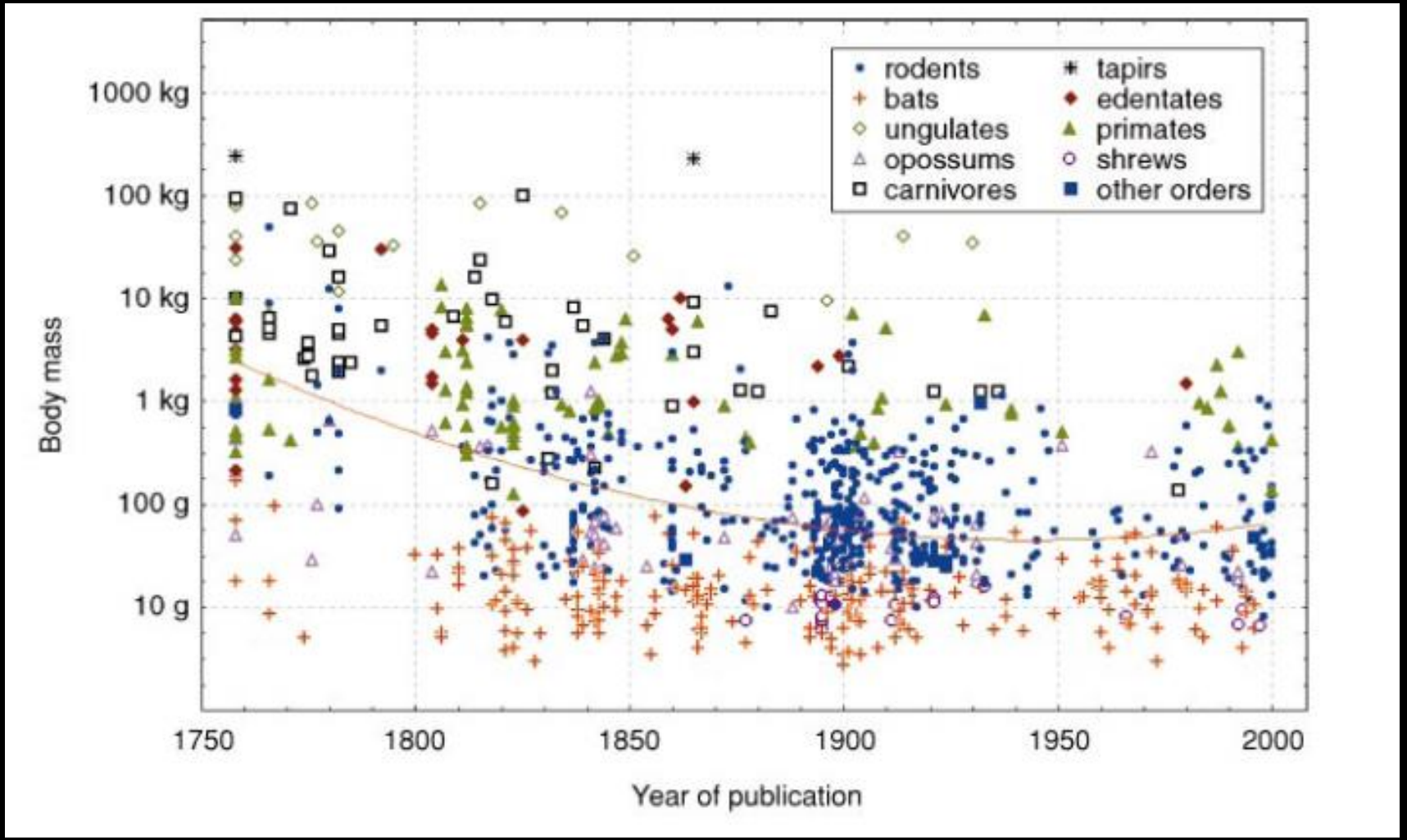
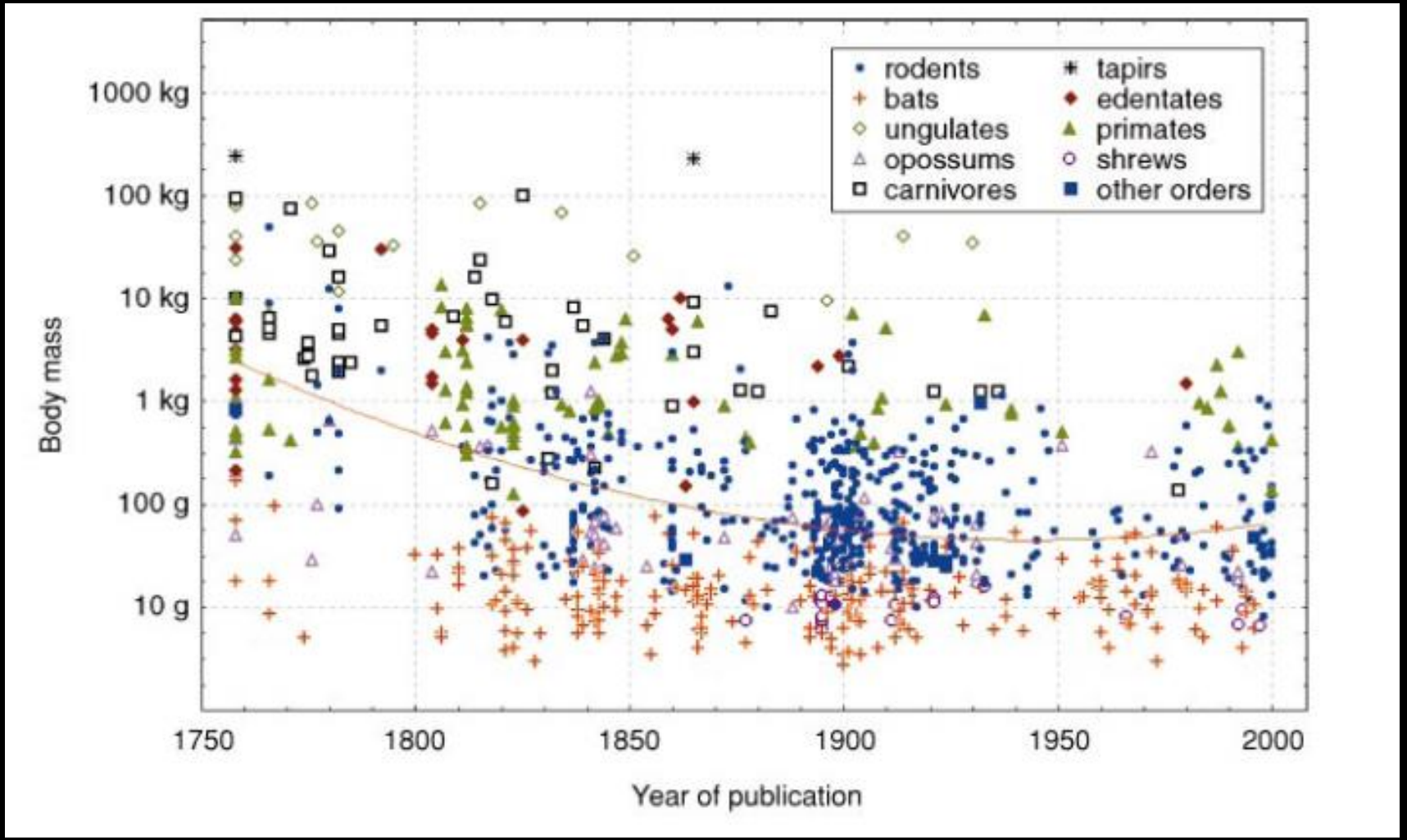


Figure 1. Cumulative and decadal descriptions of taxonomically valid extant mammal species.

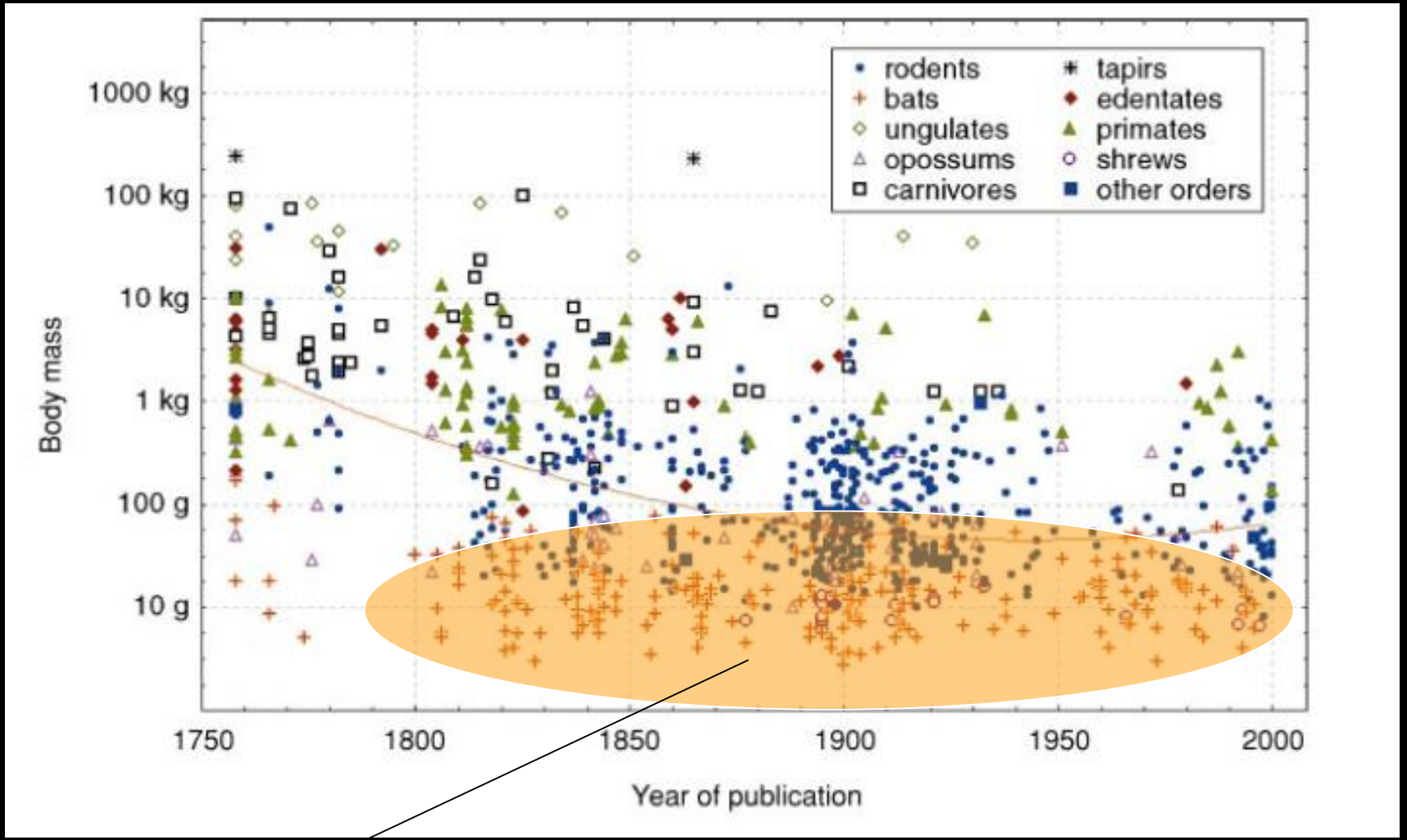
Patterson 2001



Patterson 2001

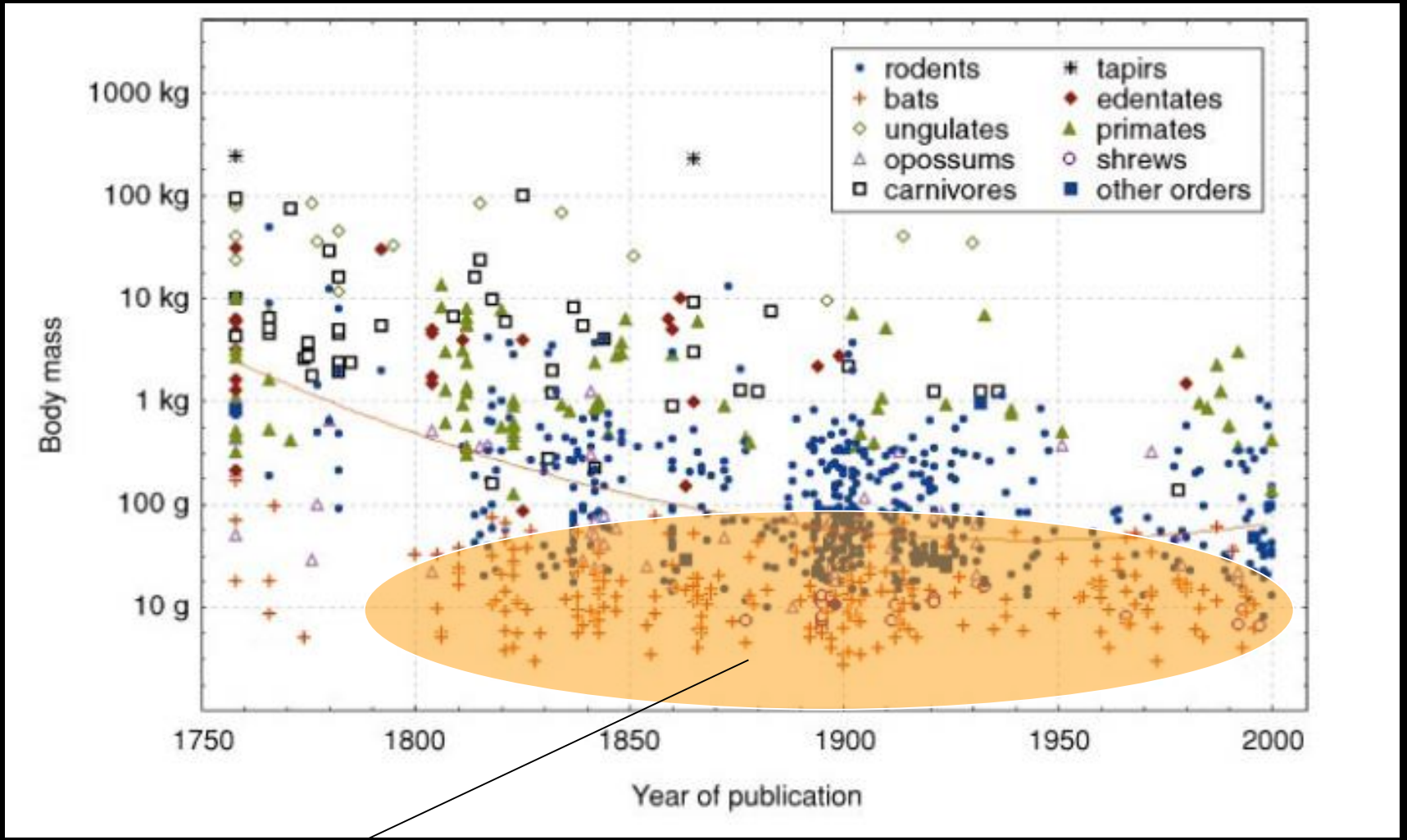


Patterson 2001



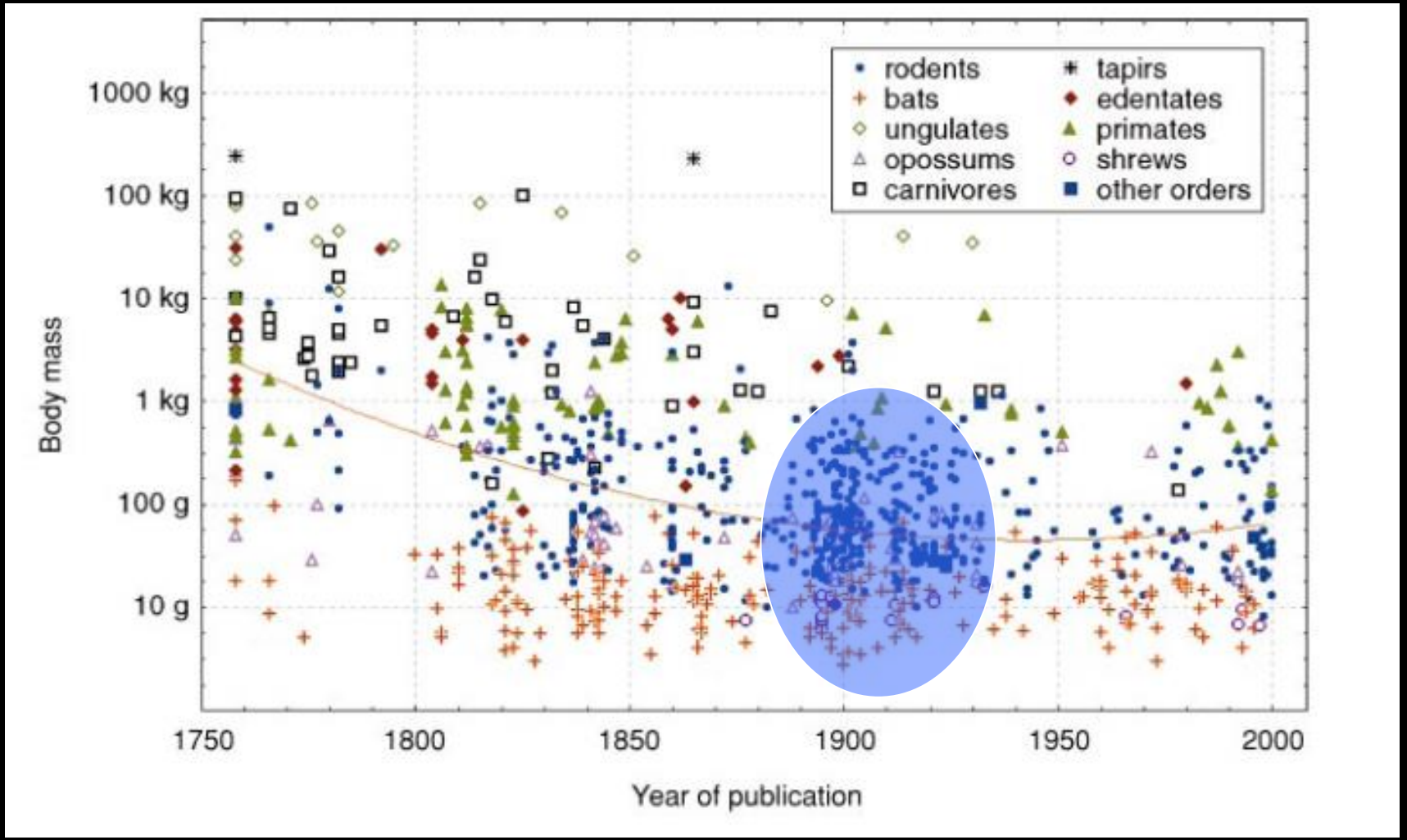
Chiroptera

Patterson 2001

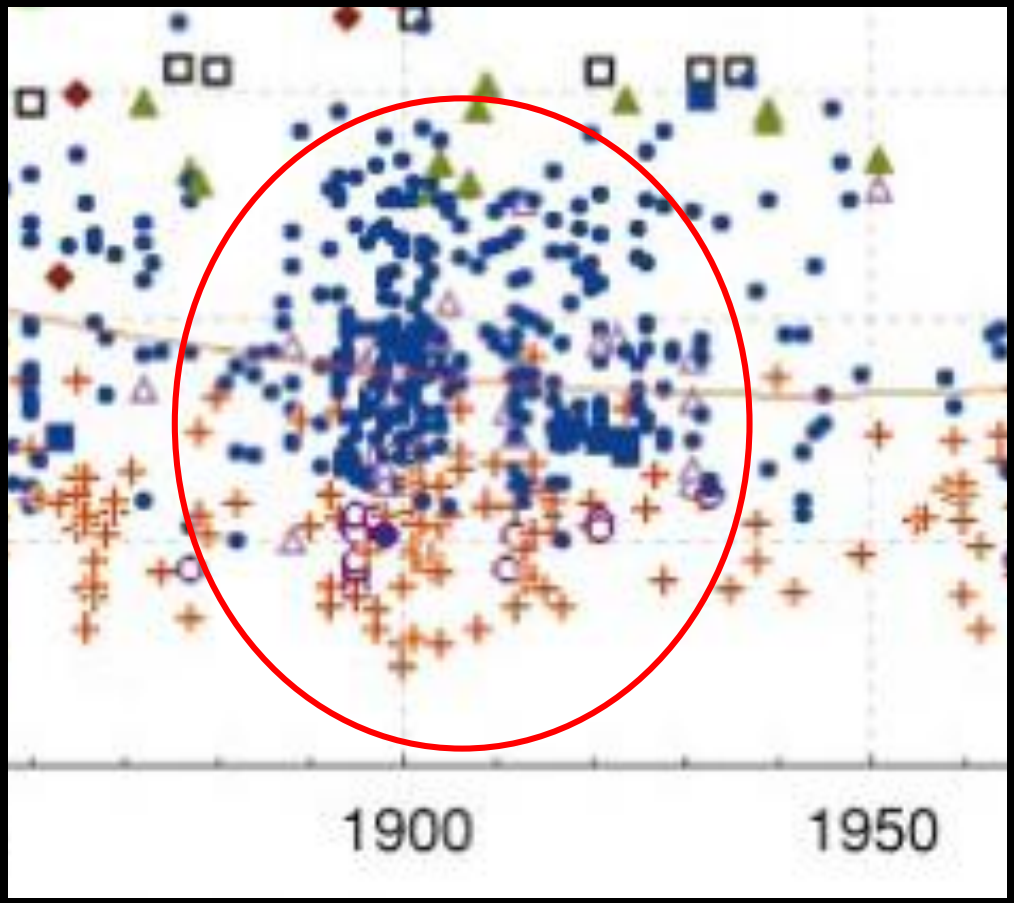


Chiroptera

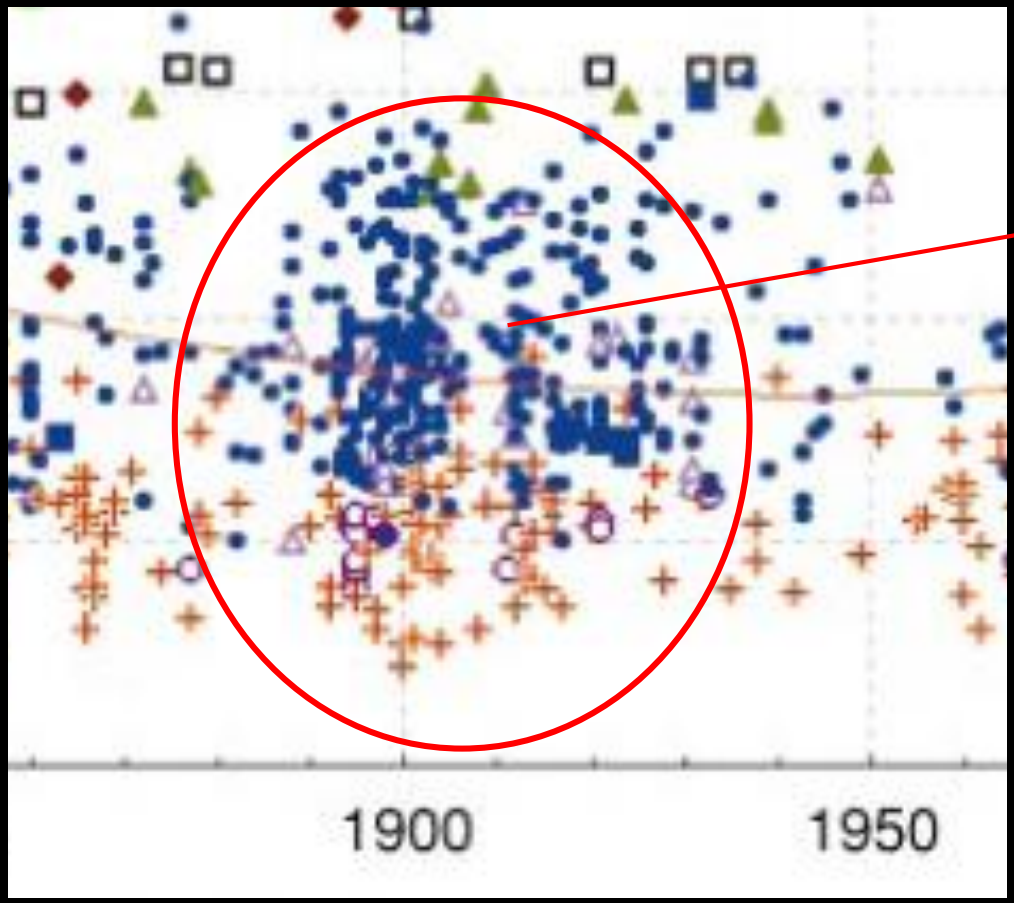
Patterson 2001



Patterson 2001

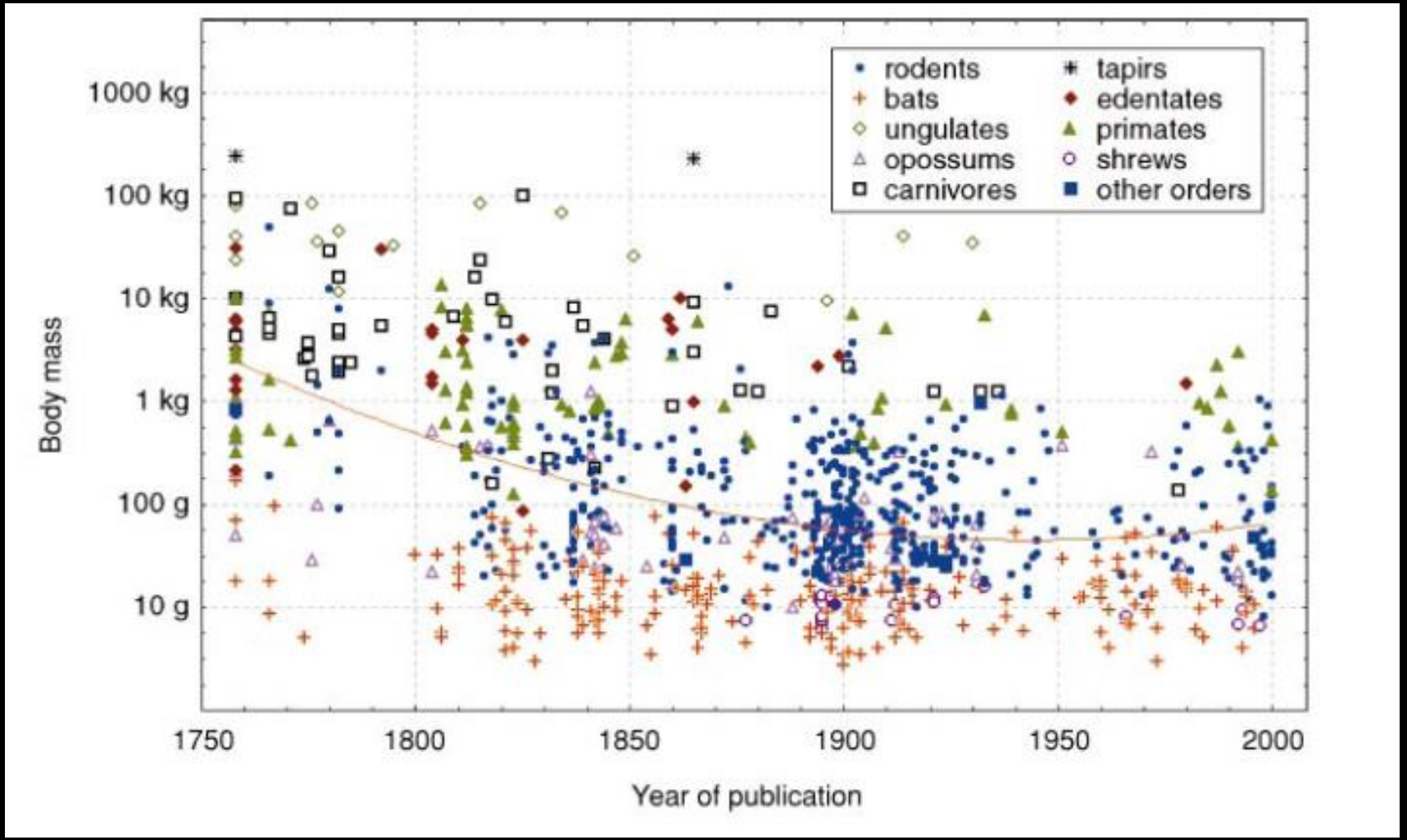


Patterson 2001

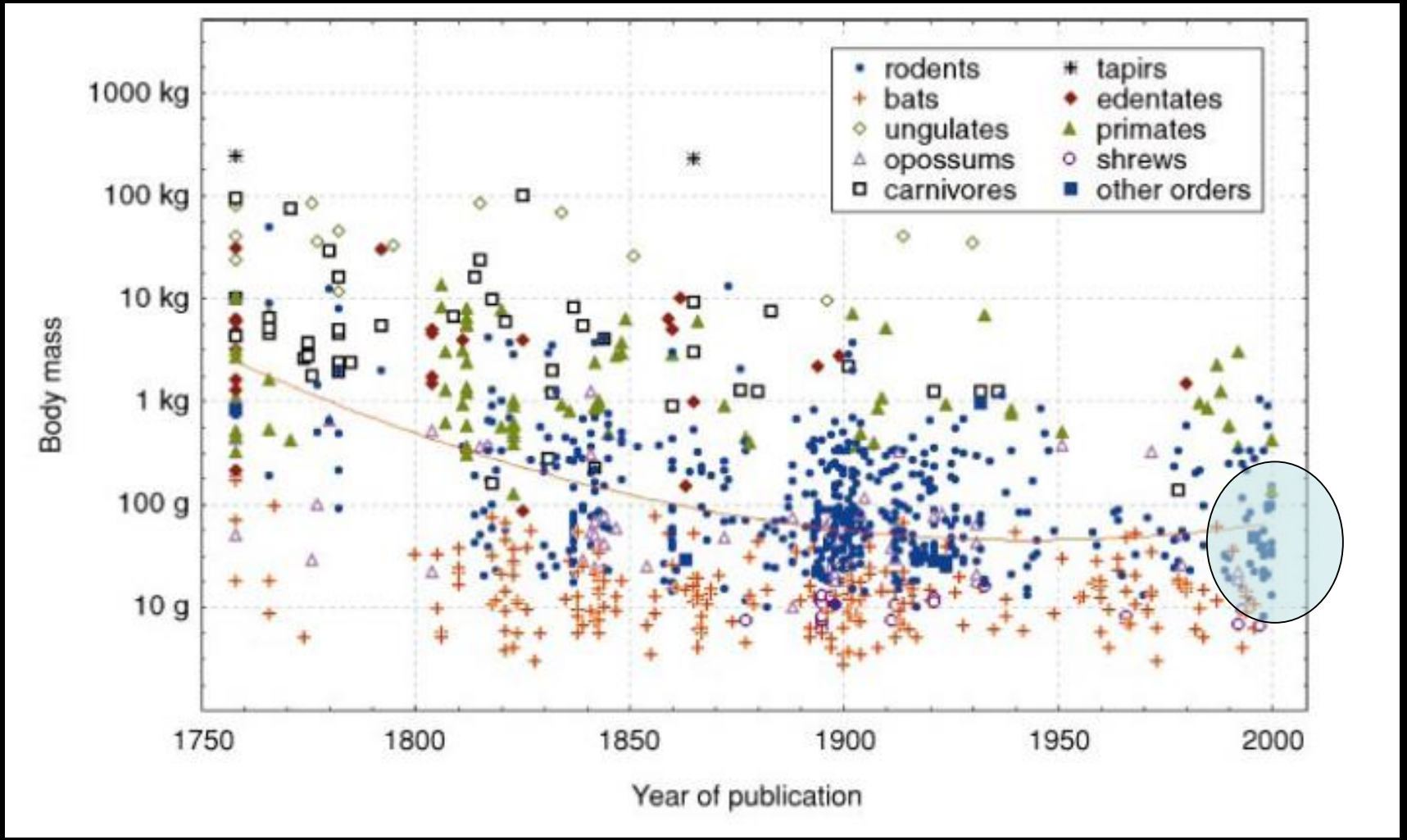


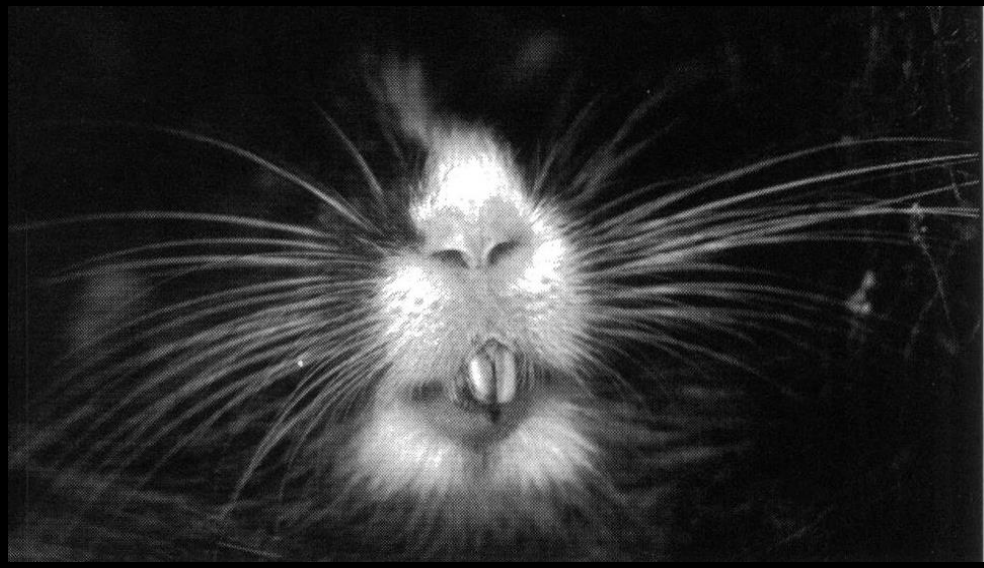
Rodentia

Patterson 2001



Patterson 2001



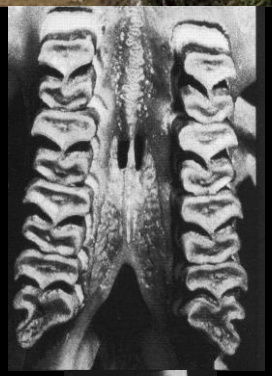


Andy

Cuscomys ashaninka

– činčilák ašaninka (Abrocomidae – činčilákovití) – 1999 L.H. Emmonsová

Abrocoma oblativa Eaton 1916
Cuscomys oblativus



Cuscomys ashaninka

1992 – 2005

341 nový druh savců

1992 – 2005
Rodentia 155 druhů

Mallomys sp. nov. – obří krysa (Murinae)

Papua – Nová Guinea

1992 – 2005
Chiroptera 78 druhů

Styloctenium mindorensis Esselstyn 2007 – kaloň, nížinné lesy Filipín

1995 – 2007

36 nových druhů primátů

Tarsius lariang – nártoun (nártounovití – Tarsiidae)
Microcebus jollyae – maki (makiovití - Cheirogaleidae)
Microcebus mittermeieri
Microcebus simmonsi
Microcebus mamiratra
Lepilemur aeeclis – lemur (lemurovití noční – Megaladapidae)
Lepilemur randrianasoli
Lepilemur sahamalazensis
Lepilemur ahmansoni
Lepilemur betsileo
Lepilemur fleuretae
Lepilemur grewcocki
Lepilemur hubbardi
Lepilemur jamesi
Lepilemur milanoii
Lepilemur petteri
Lepilemur seali
Lepilemur tymerlachsoni
Lepilemur wrighti
Avahi peyrierasi – avahi (indriovití – Indridae)
Cebus queirozi – malpa (malpovití – Cebidae)

2006

2006

Tarsius lariang
Microcebus jollyae
Microcebus mittermeieri
Microcebus simmonsi
Microcebus mamiratra
Lepilemur aeeclis
Lepilemur randrianasoli
Lepilemur sahamalazensis
Lepilemur ahmansoni
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Lepilemur fleuretae
Lepilemur grewcocki
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Lepilemur seali
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Avahi peyrierasi
Cebus queirozi

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Cebus queirozi

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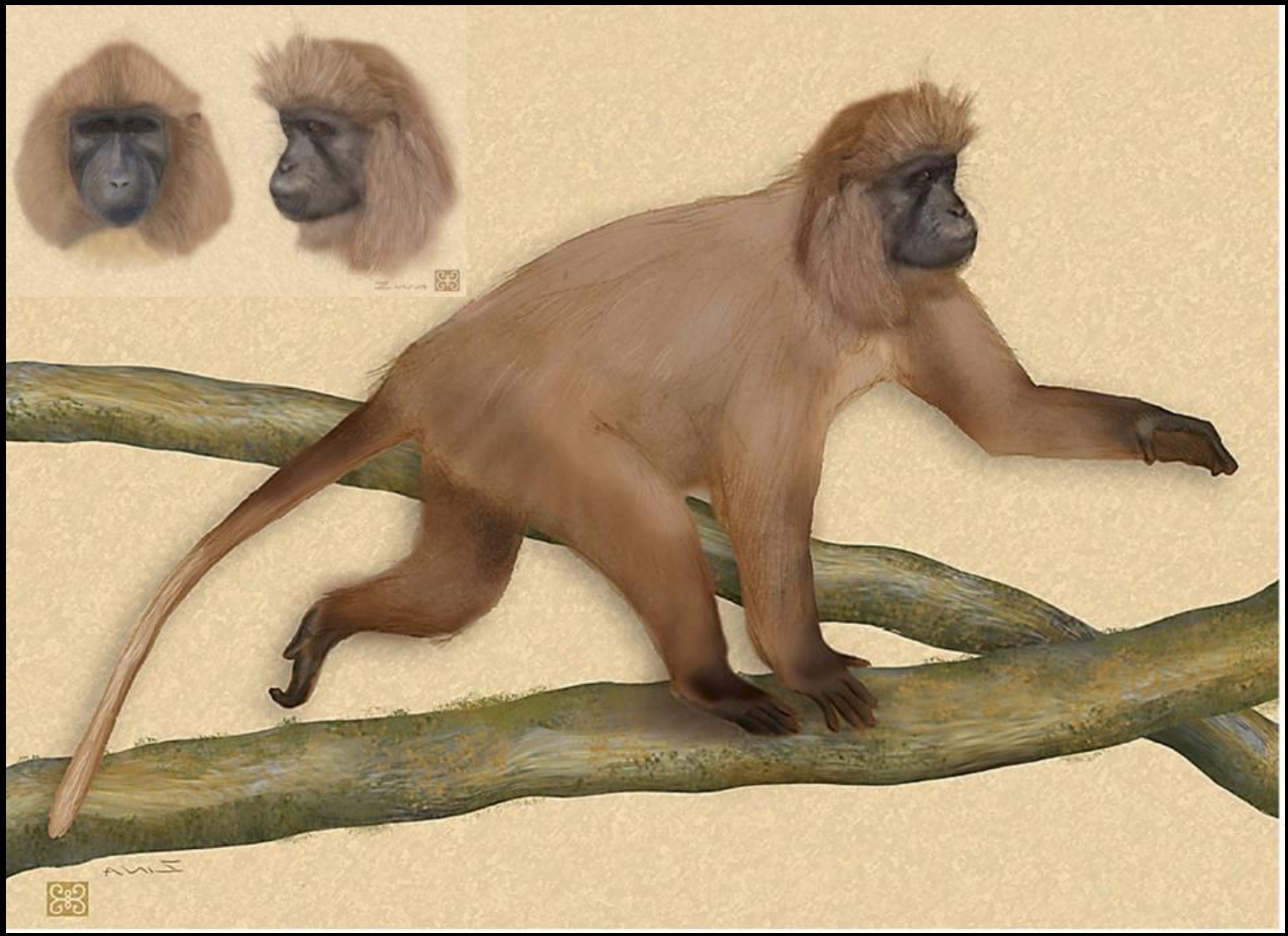
Lepilemur milanoii
Lepilemur petteri
Lepilemur seali
Lepilemur tymerlachsoni
Lepilemur wrighti
Avahi peyrierasi
Cebus flavius

Lophocebus kipunji
Rungwecebus

Tanzánie 2005

mangabej kipundži – kočkodanovití (Cercopithecidae)




Tim Davenport / WCS

were infrequent and poor. It was not until December 2003, during work in the contiguous Livingstone Forest, that the monkey was clearly observed and recognized as a new species of mangabey.

Ndundulu population. The Udzungwa Mountains (Udzungwas: 10,000 km², 07°40′S to 08°40′S and 35°10′E to 36°50′E) lie 350 km to the northeast of Rungwe-Livingstone (*4*, *5*). Supporting circa (ca.) 1017 km² of fragmented forest (*6*), the Udzungwas receive a maximum annual rainfall of roughly 2200 mm and were previously thought to hold 10 primate species (*7*), including the endemic Sanje mangabey, *Cercocebus sanjei*, discovered in 1979 (*8*).

Two populations of the Sanje mangabey are known from the Udzungwas (*7*, *9*). During visits from 1991 to 2000, ornithologists working in the Ndundulu Forest Reserve (Fig. 1) reported a third population of the Sanje mangabey (*10*). Subsequent surveys failed to confirm the presence of this species in Ndundulu (*7*, *9*, *11*) and led to our intensified surveys in July and September 2004. During these surveys, Sanje mangabeys were not encountered or heard. However, on 7 July 2004, the new species of mangabey was discovered. It now seems certain that the ornithologists had misidentified the new species of mangabey as the Sanje mangabey.

The researchers working on each of these two new populations of mangabeys did not become aware that a second population was known until October 2004.

Lophocebus kipunji Ehardt, Butynski, Jones, and Davenport sp. nov.

Holotype. Adult male in photograph (Fig. 2). Photograph taken in the type

Fig. 2. Holotype: adult male highland mangabey *Lophocebus kipunji* in the type locality, Rungwe-Livingstone, Tanzania. [Photograph by T.R.B. Davenport]

live individual should be collected at this time to serve as the holotype. The Rungwe-Livingstone population is designated the source population for physical specimens in support of the holotype.

Paratype. Adult in photograph (Fig. 3). Sex not known. Photograph taken in Ndundulu Forest Reserve (07°48′45″S 36°31′05″E), Udzungwa Mountains, Tanzania.

Type locality. Rungwe-Livingstone (09°07′S to 09°11′S and 33°40′E to 33°55′E)

Fig. 3. Paratype: adult highland mangabey *Lophocebus kipunji*, Ndundulu Forest Reserve, Tanzania. [Photograph by T. Jones]

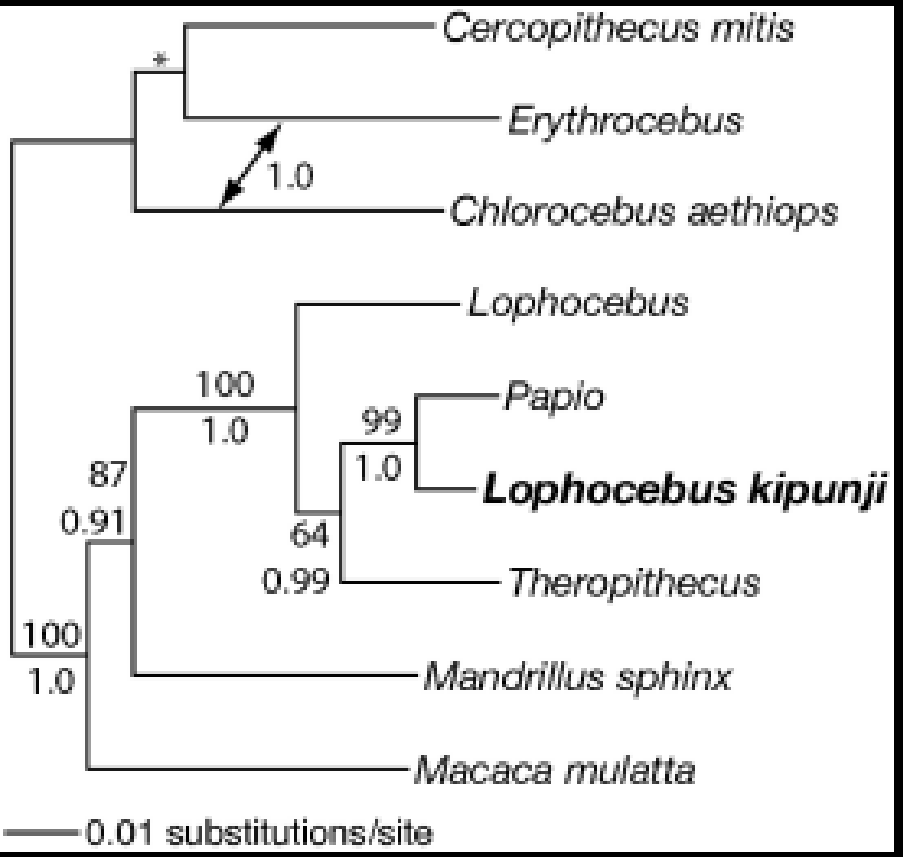
tail off-white. Crown with very long, broad, erect crest of hair. Eyelids black, not contrasting with color of face. Adults emit a distinctive, loud, low-pitched "honk-bark" (Fig. 4). Arboreal. Found only at high altitudes (1300 m up to 2450 m asl) and low-temperature tolerant; temperatures in Rungwe-Livingstone drop to at least –3°C.

Description. A primarily brown, medium-sized, long-tailed, arboreal monkey. Muzzle elongated. Facial skin, including eyelids, black. Suborbital fossae "tear line" pronounced. Eyes brown. Pelage light to rufous brown except as follows: center of ventrum and distal half of tail, white to off-white; hands and feet, black; lower forelimbs, dark brown to black. Cheek whiskers long. Crown with very

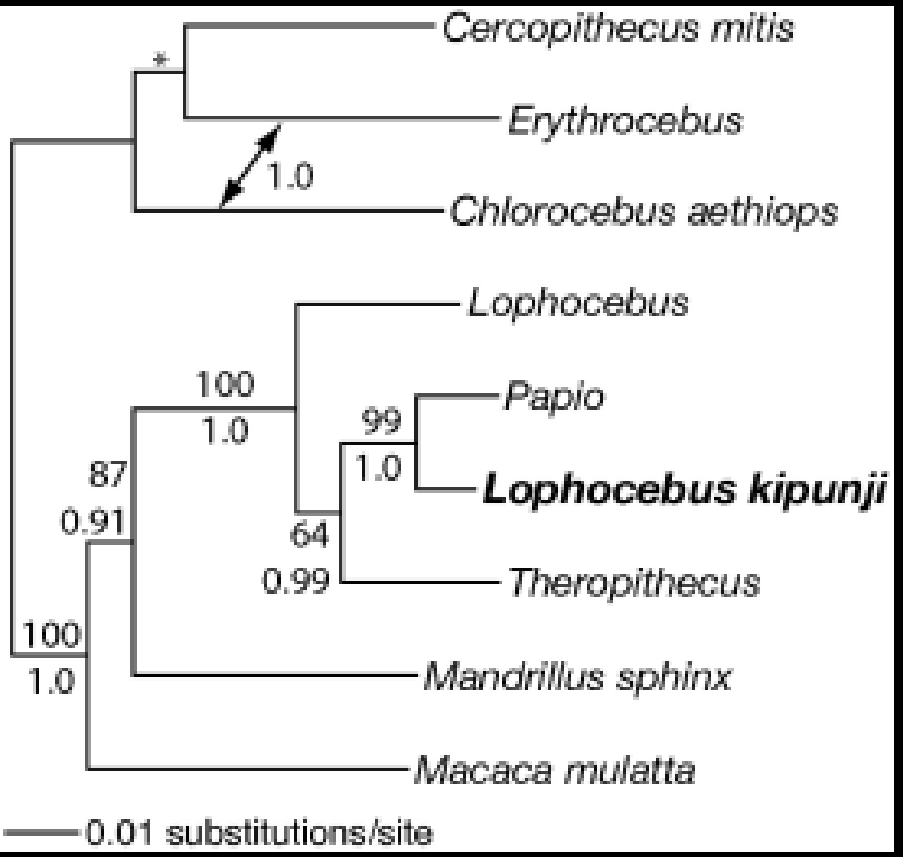
Fig. 2. Holotype: adult male highland mangabey *Lophocebus kipunji* in the type locality, Rungwe-Livingstone, Tanzania. [Photograph by T.R.B. Davenport]

Holotype. Adult male in photograph (Fig. 2). Photograph taken in the type locality at 9°07′S 33°44′E (*12*). The number of individuals in each of the two populations of this species is undoubtedly very small; no live individual should be collected at this time to serve as the holotype. The Rungwe-Livingstone population is designated the source population for physical specimens in support of the holotype.

Lophocebus kipunji

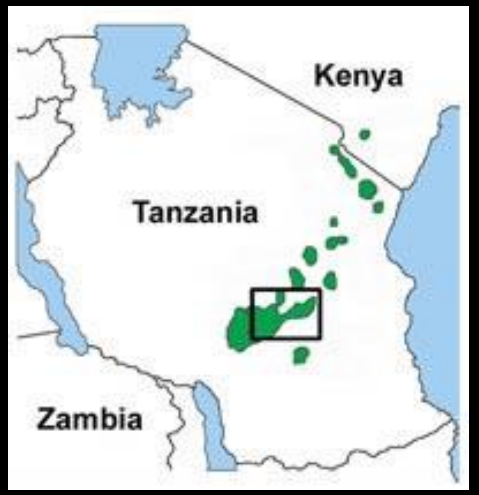


Rungwecebus kipunji




TANZANIA
Protected Areas
(not an authority on boundaries)
0 100 200 km
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
D.R. CONGO
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
INDIAN OCEAN
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Rukwa
Lake Nyasa
IBANDA
Bukoba
RUMANYIKA
KIMISI
RUBONDO ISLAND
IKORONGO GRUMETI
SERENGETI
BURIGI
BIHARAMULO
Mwanza
MASWA
NGORONGORO
ARUSHA
KILIMANJARO
Arusha
Moshi
KIGOSI
MOYOWOSI
GOMBE
Kigoma
Malagarasi
Tabora
TARANGIRE
MKOMAZI
Pangani
UMBA
Tanga
SWAGA SWAGA
Pemba
UGALLA RIVER
MAHALE MTS
Dodoma
SAADANI
Zanzibar
MUHESI
KISIGO
Wami
PANDE
Dar es Salaam
Morogoro
KATAVI
RUKWA
LUAFI
LUKWATI
RUNGWE
Ruaha
MIKUMI
RUAHA
UDZUNGWA
Iringa
Mafia
Rufiji
USANGU
KILOMBERO
SELOUS
Mbeya
MAHENGE
KITULO PLATEAU
KIPENGERE
Lindi
Mtwara
Songea
MANJESI
LUKWIKA LUMESURE
LIPARAMBA
© Cartography by Mike Shand

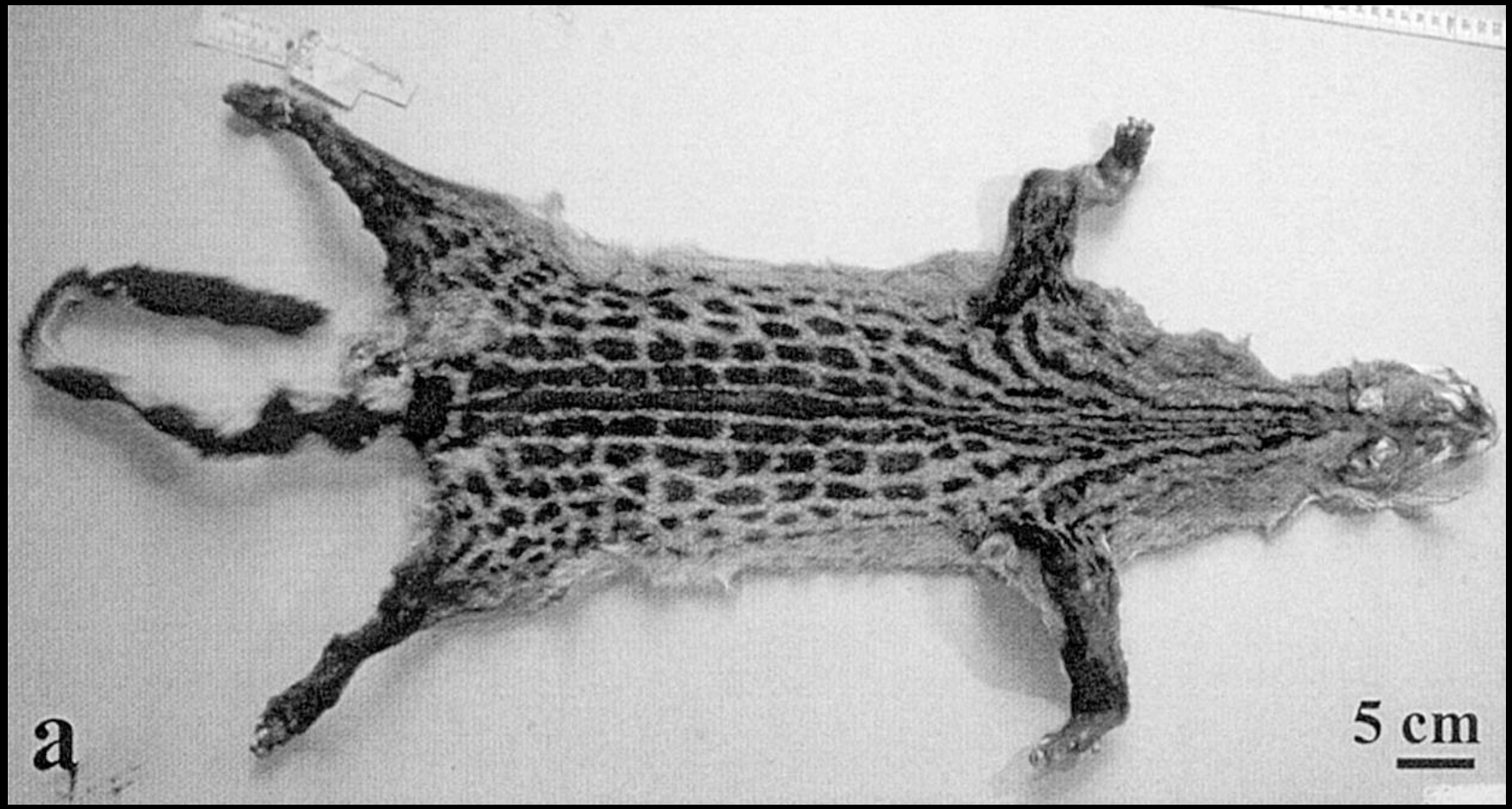
Galagoides udzungwensis – komba
1996
Congosorex phillipsorum - bělozubka
2005



Rhynchocyon udzungwensis Rathbun 2008

Ital Rovero – 2005 fotopasti, Dr. Rathbun – Kalifornská akademie věd - 2008
Afrotheria – Macroscelidea – bércoun = elephant shrew, 1 kg, 30 cm

Dr. Rathbun



Národní přírodovědné muzeum Paříž

Genneta bourloni 2003 – ženetka Bourlonova
coll. 1959 – podle kůže, stř. Z Afrika

…na trhu

Neofelis nebulosa diardi – nový druh, pův. poddruh levharta obláčkového
Borneo 2006, 1/3 terestrických savců na Borneu - endemiti

Mammaliologie_2018: Diverzita savců

1995

…fotopasti

Nesolagus netscheri – králík krátkouchý (Leporidae),
Sumatra, od 1929 nezvěstný

1998: *Nesolagus netscheri*

Nesolagus netscheri

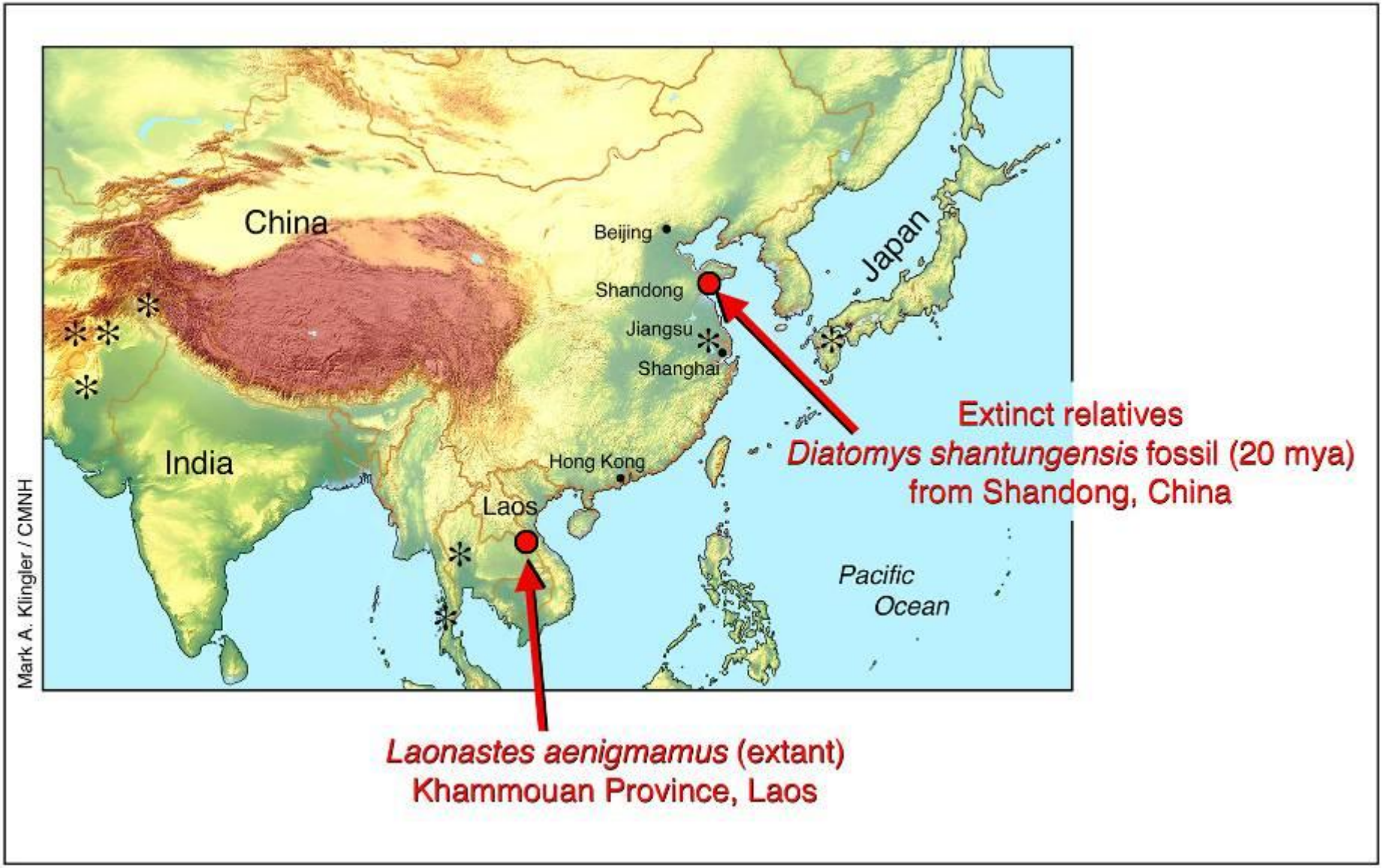
Nesolagus timminsi Averianov, Abramov, & Tikhonov, 2000 – králík Timminsův

Trh v Laosu 1995 - Timmins, 2000 - popsán Rusy, endemit Anamitského pohoří na hranici Laosu a Vietnamu

Nesolagus timminsi 2000

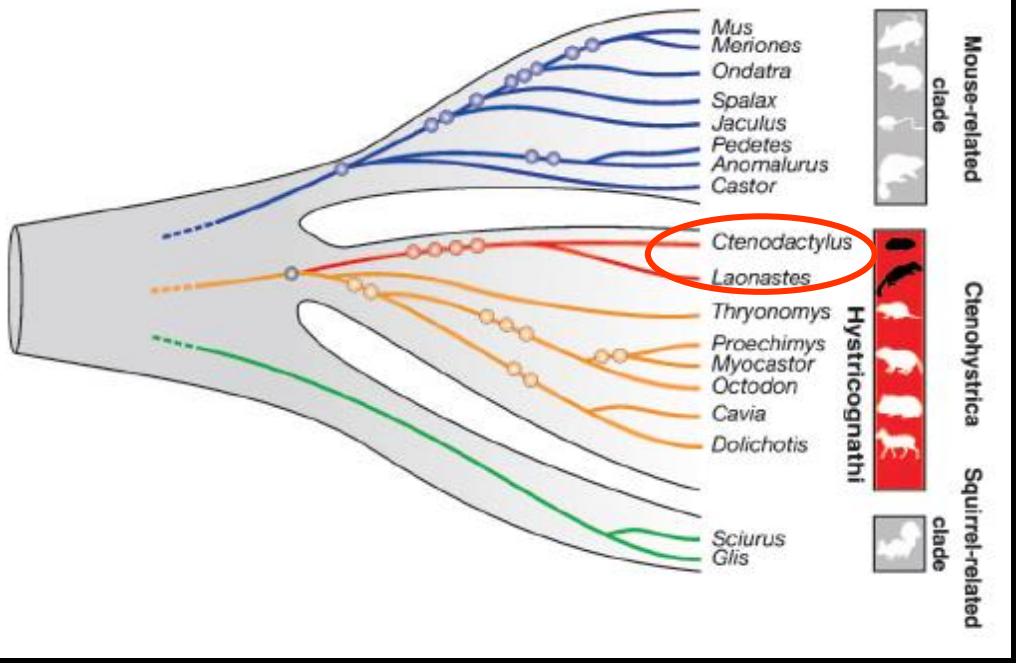
Laonastes aenigmamus 2005

- khanyou (Laonastidae = Diatomyidae), skalní krysa (Laos=kámen, skála –řecky, tajuplná skalní myš z Laosu), objevena 1996.



Robovský J., Zrzavý J., 2006: Laoské skalní krysy. Nová skupina savců. *Vesmír.* 1: 43-45

Huchon et.al. 2007



Pectinator spekei – gundi somálský

Ctenodactylus gundi – gundi saharský (Ctenodactylidae)

Massoutiera mzabi – g. východní

Nové čeledi na základě nálezů nových druhů

1905

Calomyscidae – křečci myší (také jako podčeleď – Calomyscinae)
– blízký a střední východ

1918

Lipotes vexillifer– delfínovec čínský (1918, ex. 2007 ?),

Baiji, vymřelá čeleď Lipotidae (Inniidae nebo Platanistidae) - delfínovcovití

1974

Craseonycteridae

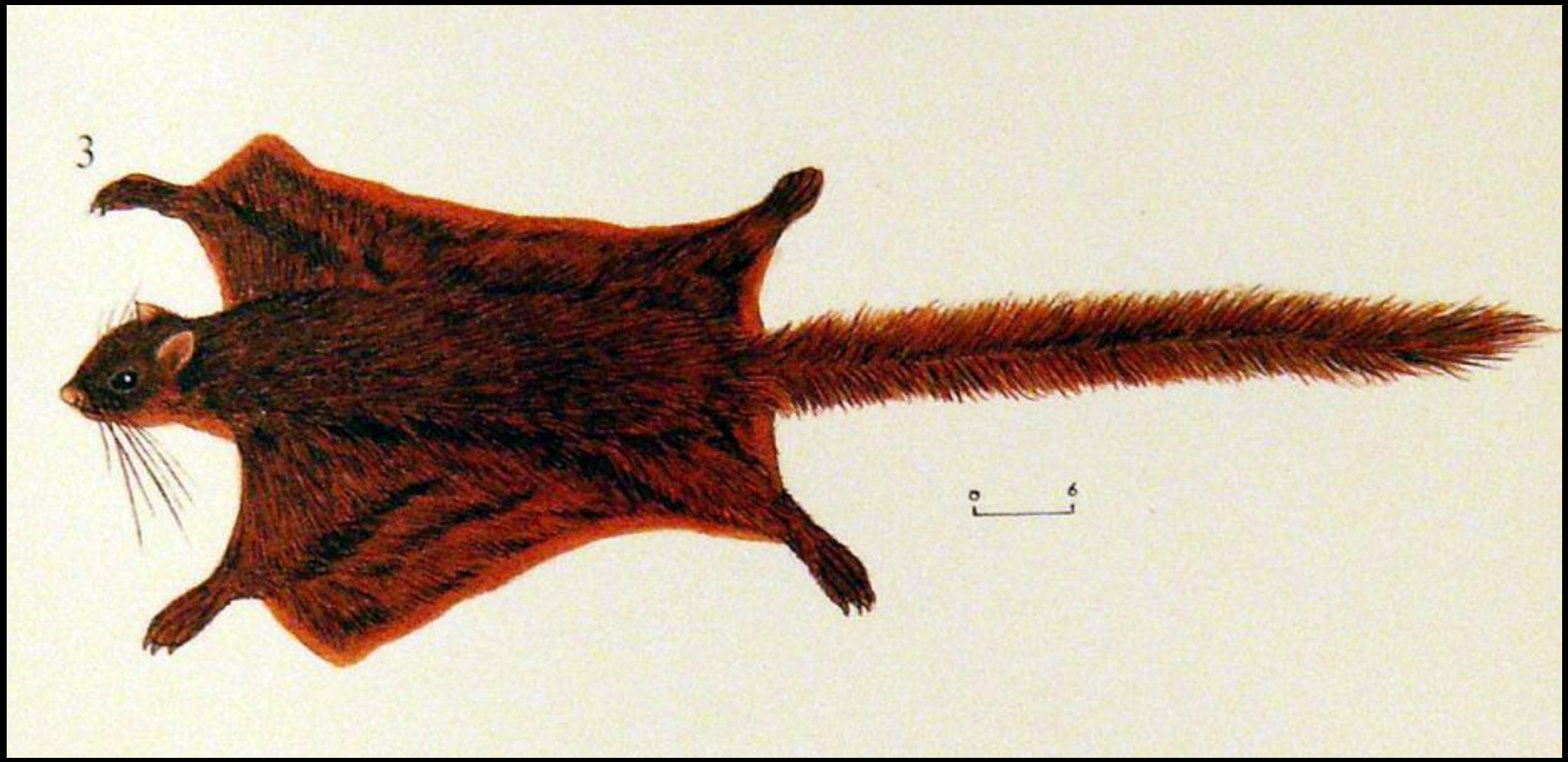
- …fotopasti

1998
Pseudoryx nghetinhensis

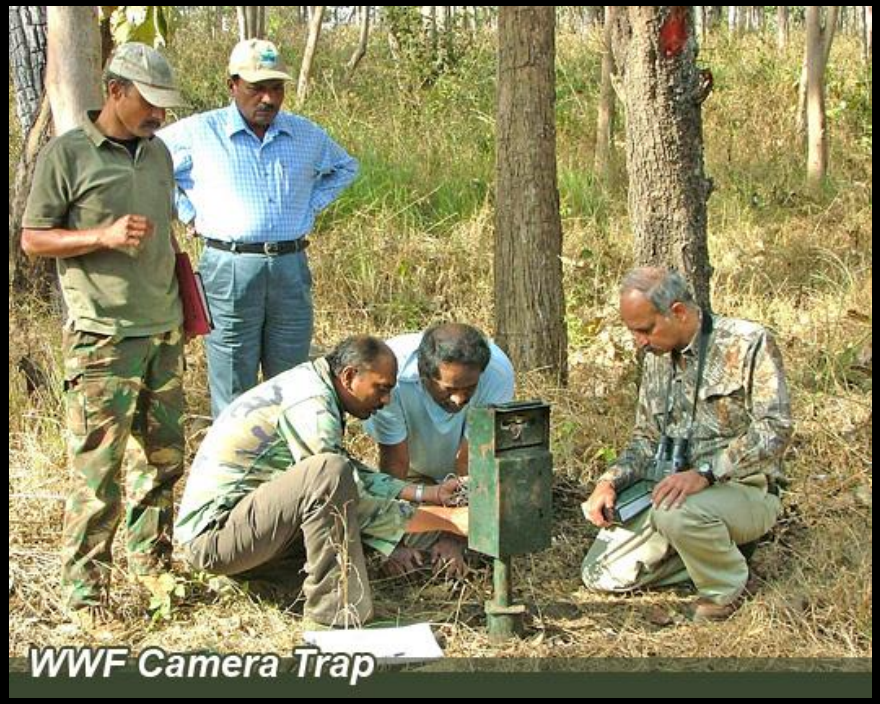
2007
Muntiacus vuquangensis

Bornejská kočkoliška (2003)

1. puchol hnědý *Diplogale hosei* (Viveridae) – netypické zbarvení
2. nový druh cibetky (2006)
3. poletucha Thomasova *Aeromys thomasi* (Sciuridae) *Meijaard et al., Mammal Review 2006*



Aeromys thomasi


WWF Camera Trap


WWF

2003 *Diplogale hosei* – puchol hnědý (Borneo)

2006 *Bdeogale jacksoni* – mangusta Jacksonova (Herpestidae)

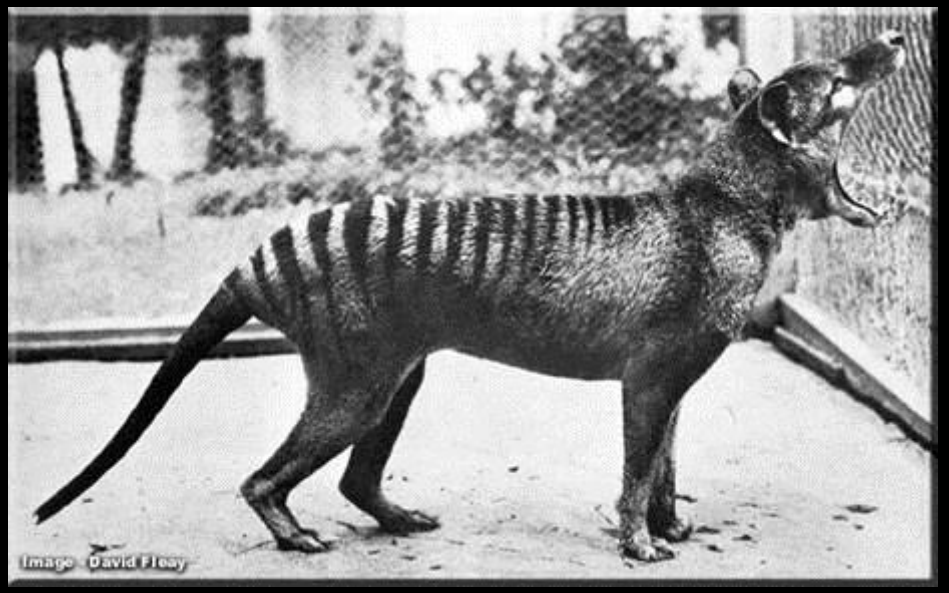
2007 *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* – nosorožec sumaterský

2008 *Hexaprotodon liberiensis* – hrošík liberijský

Hexaprotodon liberiensis

Hexaprotodon liberiensis

2003 *Catopuma badia* –
kočka bornejská



Thylacinus cynocephalus
1936 - ?

Diverzita savců v Evropě

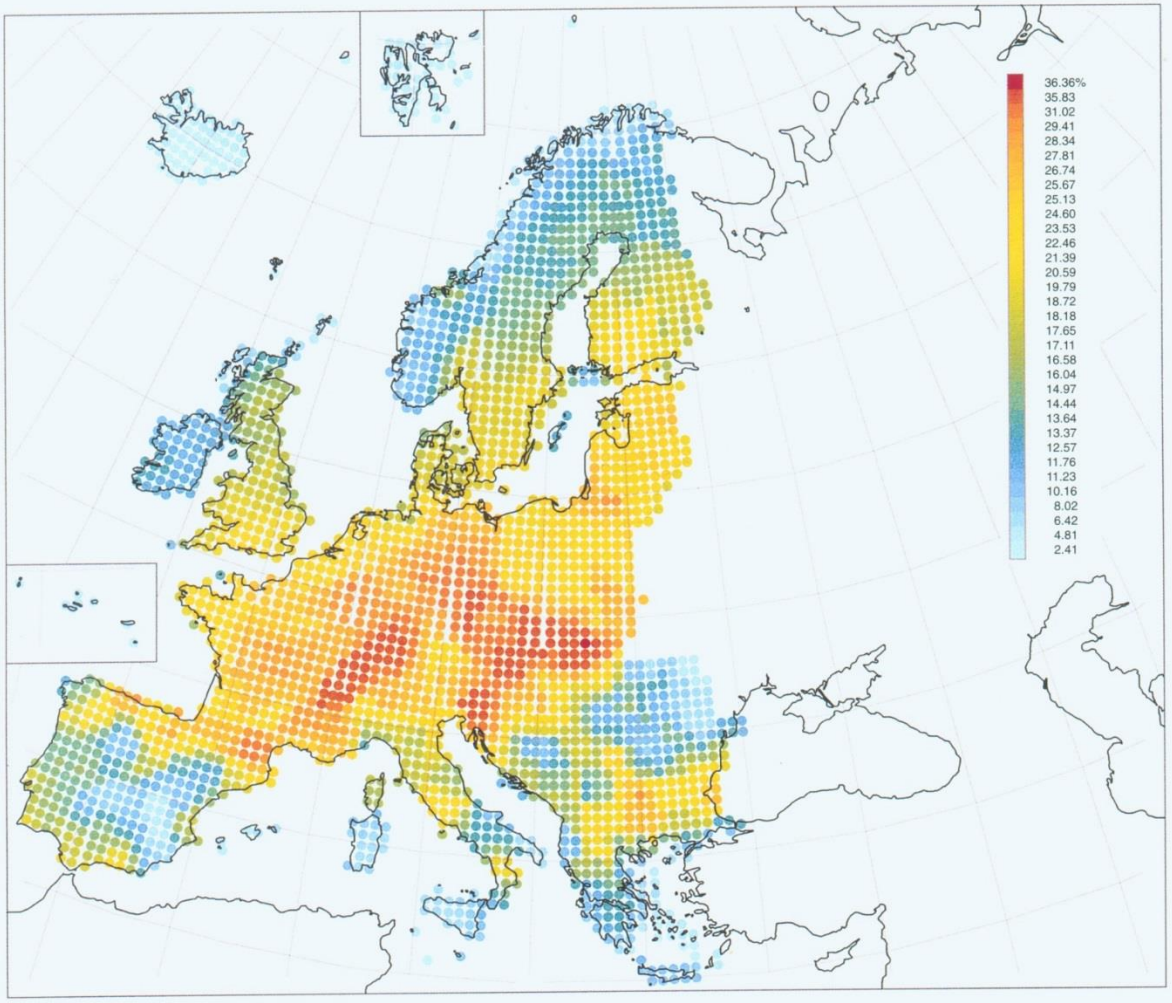


Figure 1 Species richness of mammals across Europe. This illustrative map was prepared using Worldmap software and shows species richness (number of species per grid square) with one level of smoothing. The entire atlas dataset has been used, including introduced species. There are some differences between the *Atlas Flora Europaea* UTM grid used by this software and the one used in the Atlas, particularly around the south-eastern borders of Europe and also in the treatment of some island groups.