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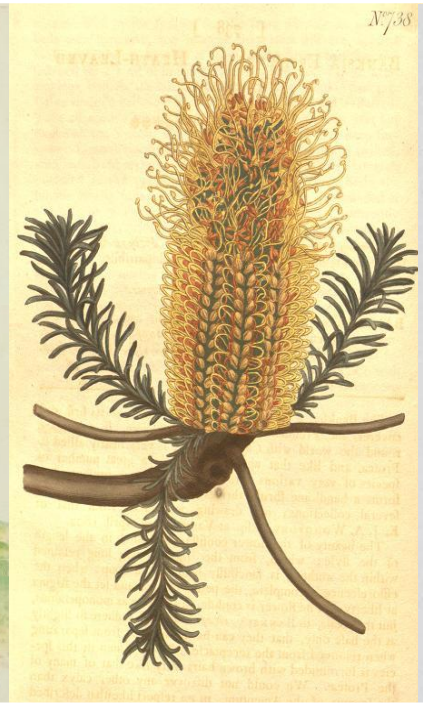
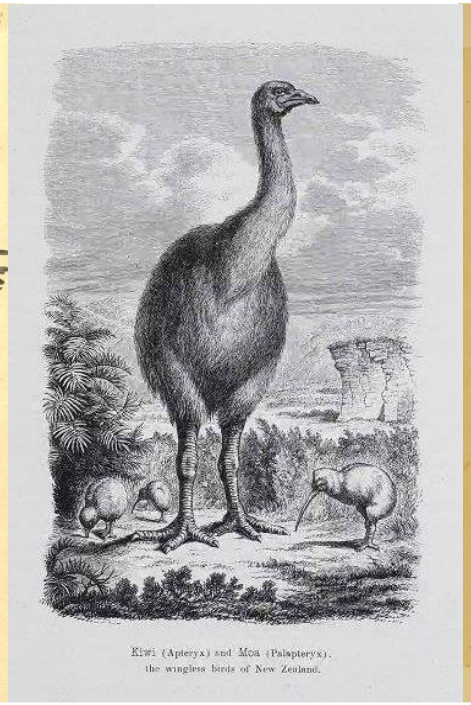

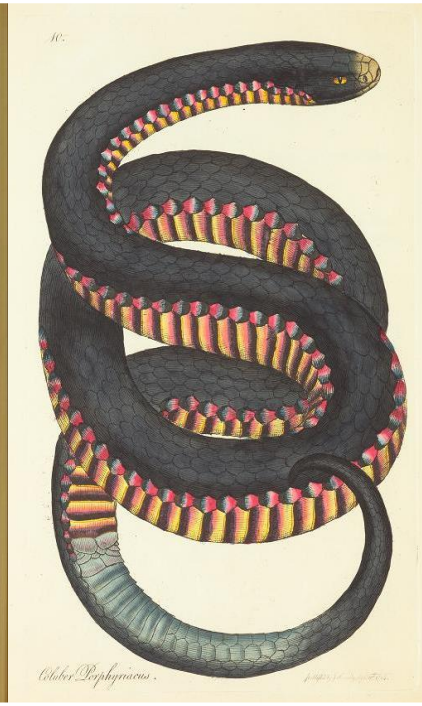


Nicole Kearney, Manager BHL AU

@nicolekearney @bhl_au

Alisterus scapularis (Lichtenstein, 1816)

Australian King-Parrot

species **Accepted** **Name authority: AFD**

BHL is the literature service for ALA

Overview | Gallery | Names | Classification | Records | Literature | Sequences | Data Partners

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Name references found in the Biodiversity Heritage Library

Search BHL for references to Alisterus scapularis

Photo Hailey Carter/questagame.com

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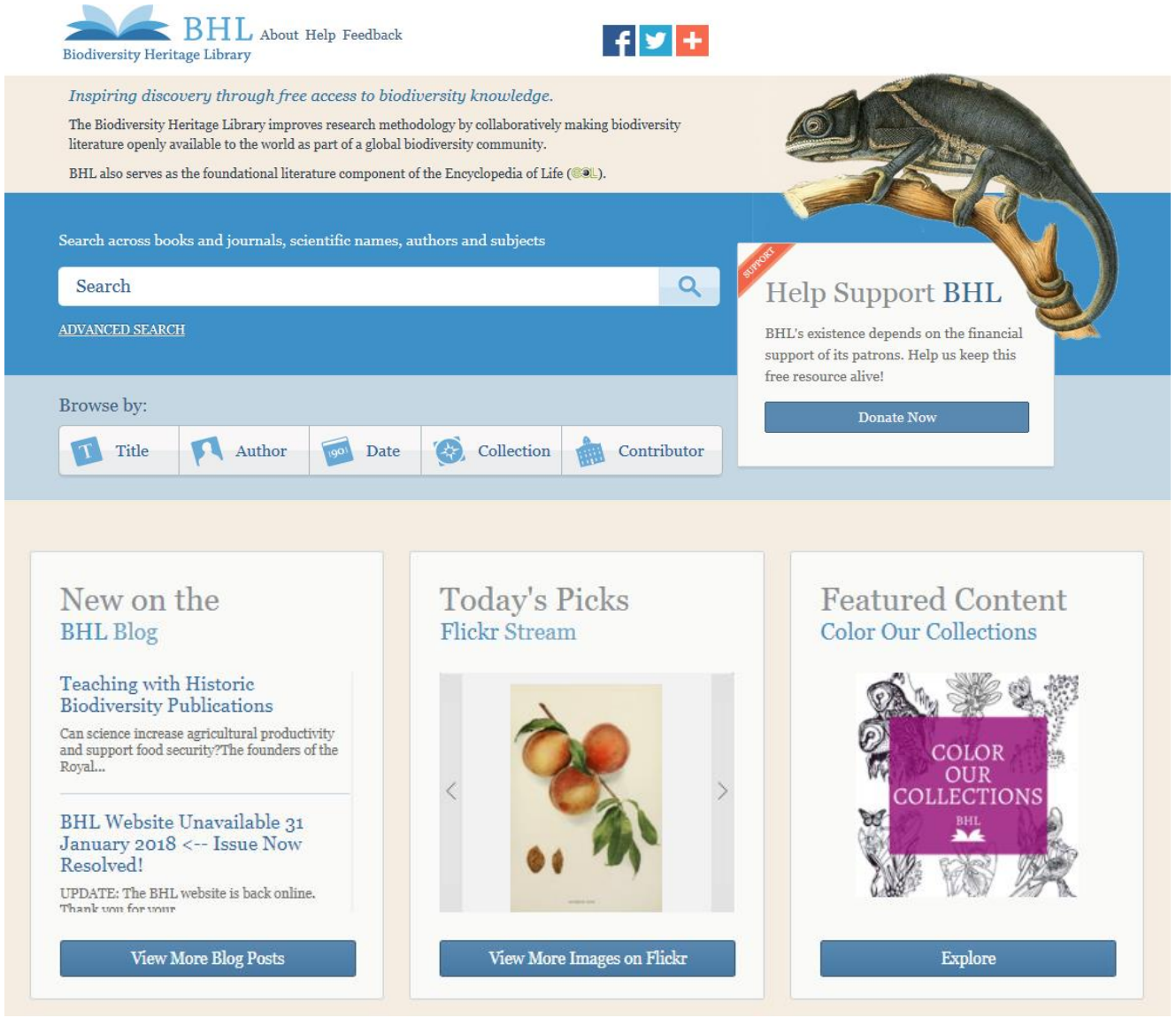

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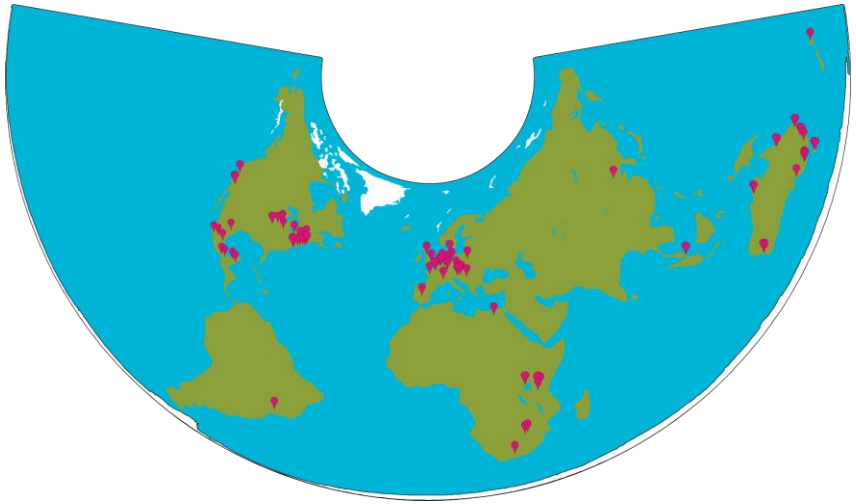

biodiversitylibrary.org

“The cultivation of natural science cannot be efficiently carried on without reference to an extensive library.”

Charles Darwin, et al (1847)

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243,300+
volumes

Information on **189+ million** taxonomic names

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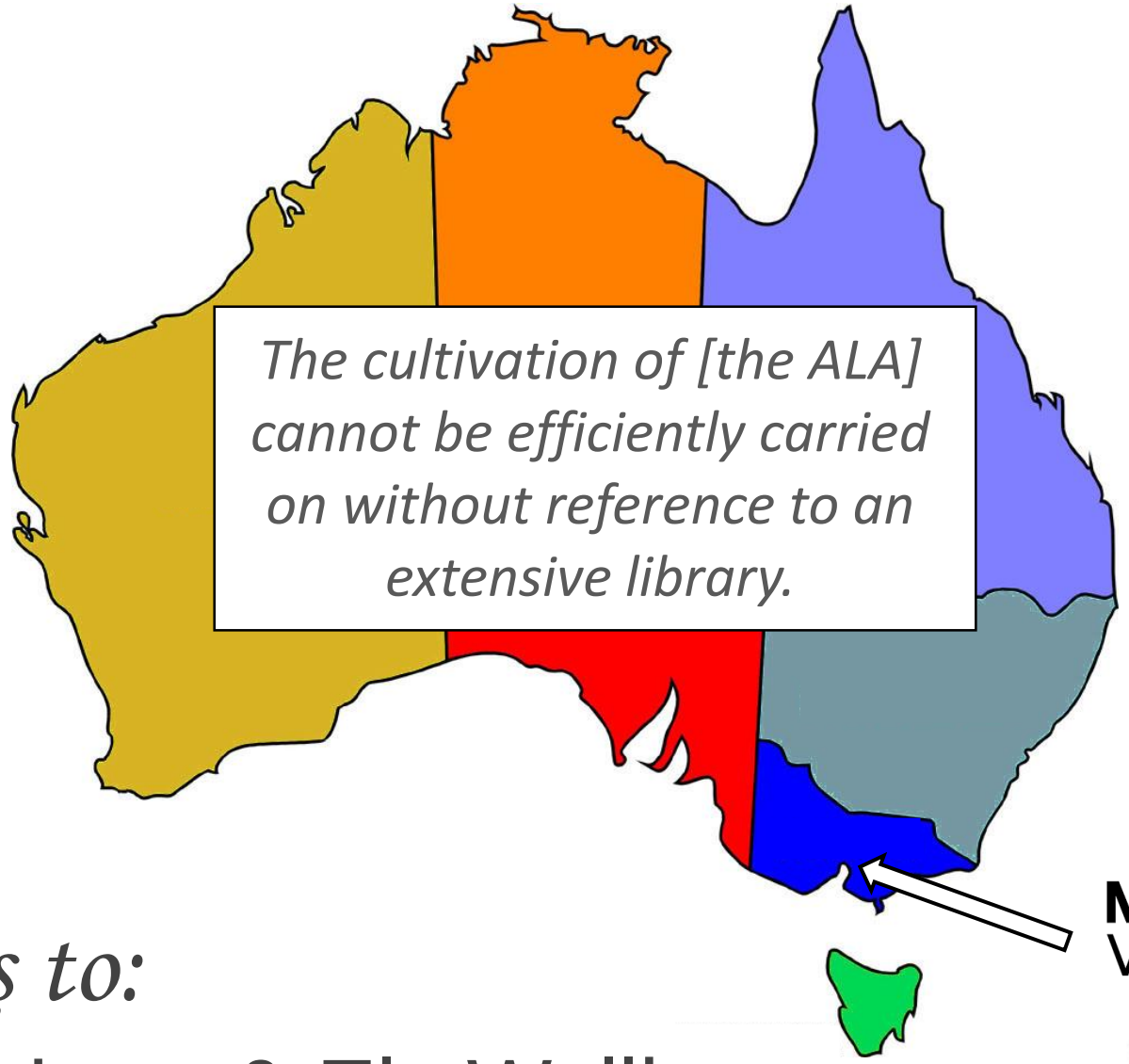
sharing biodiversity knowledge



Chris Freeland (Technical Director, BHL), Dr Elycia Wallis (Manager of Online Collections, Museum Victoria), Kate Lundy (Senator for the ACT), Donald Hobern (Director, ALA) and Martin Kalfatovic (Deputy Project Director of the BHL). Photo: Atlas of Living Australia

MUSEUMS VICTORIA

All thanks to:

Donald Hobern & Ely Wallis

Museums Victoria

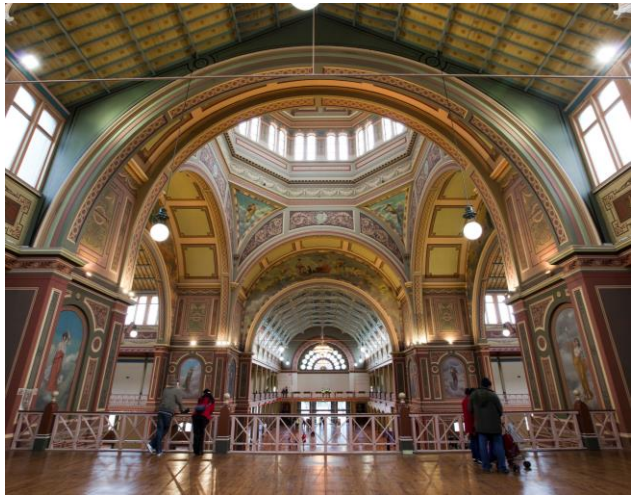
The largest museum organisation in the southern hemisphere

Melbourne Museum

Immigration Museum

Scienceworks

Royal Exhibition Building



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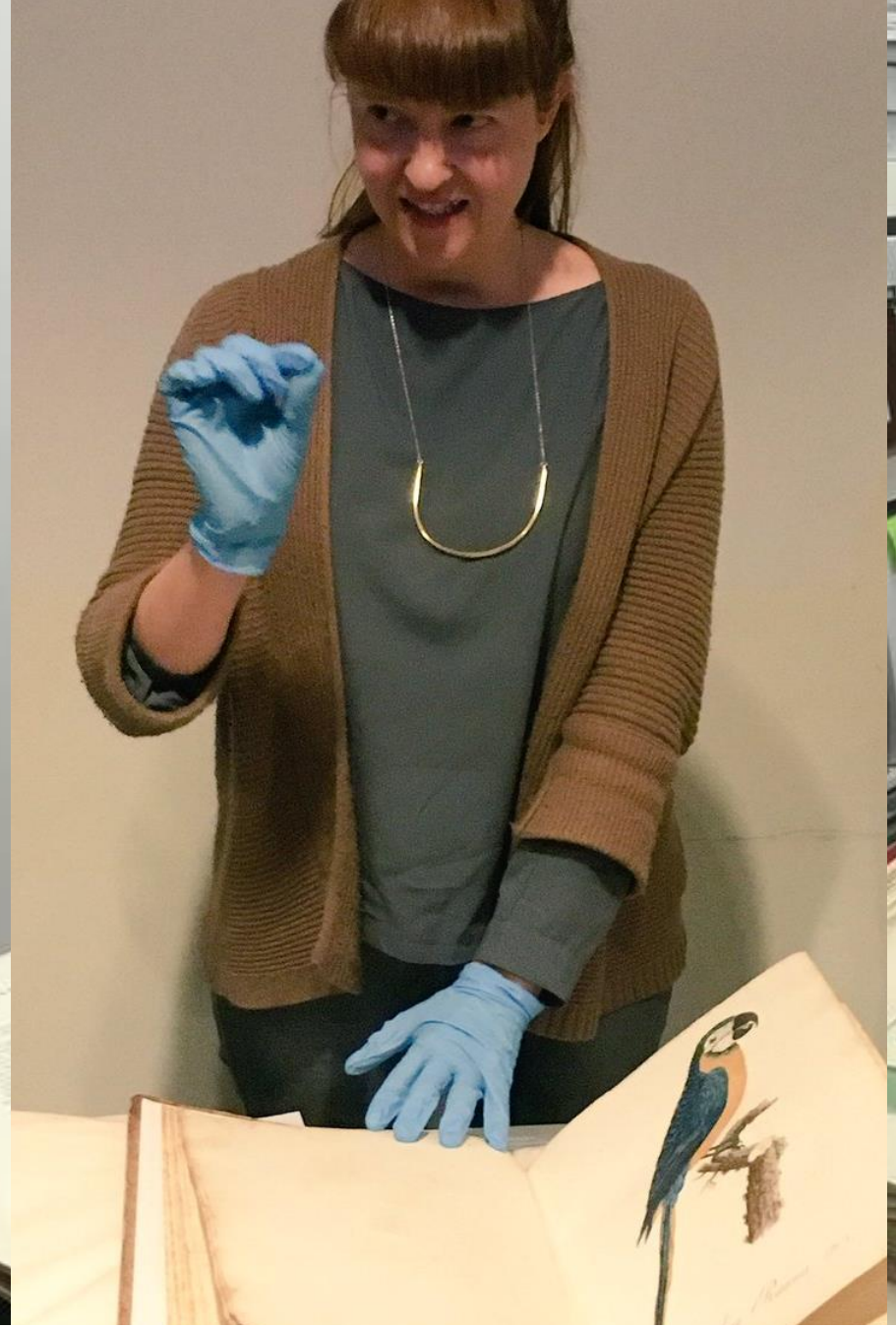


Museums Victoria Librarians: Olga Hionis, Hayley Webster & Gemma Steele.

Photos: Nicole Kearney

Making

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BHL Australia

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Ely Wallis

Manager
Nicole Kearney (3 days/week)

Digitisation Coordinator
Cerise Howard (2 days/week)

Technical Officer
Chris Healey (1.5 days/week)

Programmer (ALA)
Peggy Newman

+ 12 wonderful volunteers

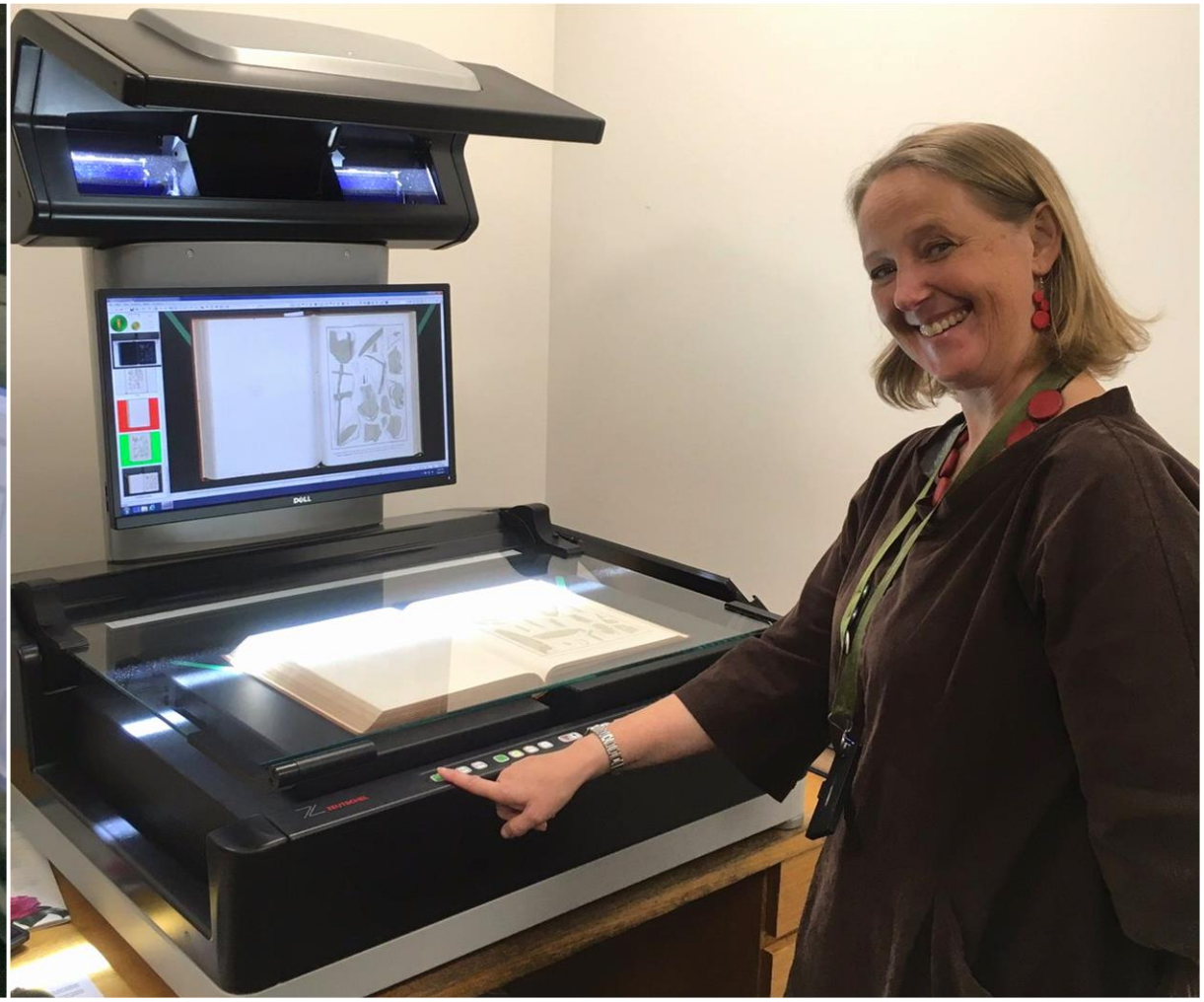
Books, journals & other book-like things

Museums Victoria Librarian, Gemma Steele, in Museums Victoria's Rare Book Room.

Photos: Nicole Kearney

Digitisation

BHL Australia Technical Officer, Chris Healey



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Photos: Nicole Kearney

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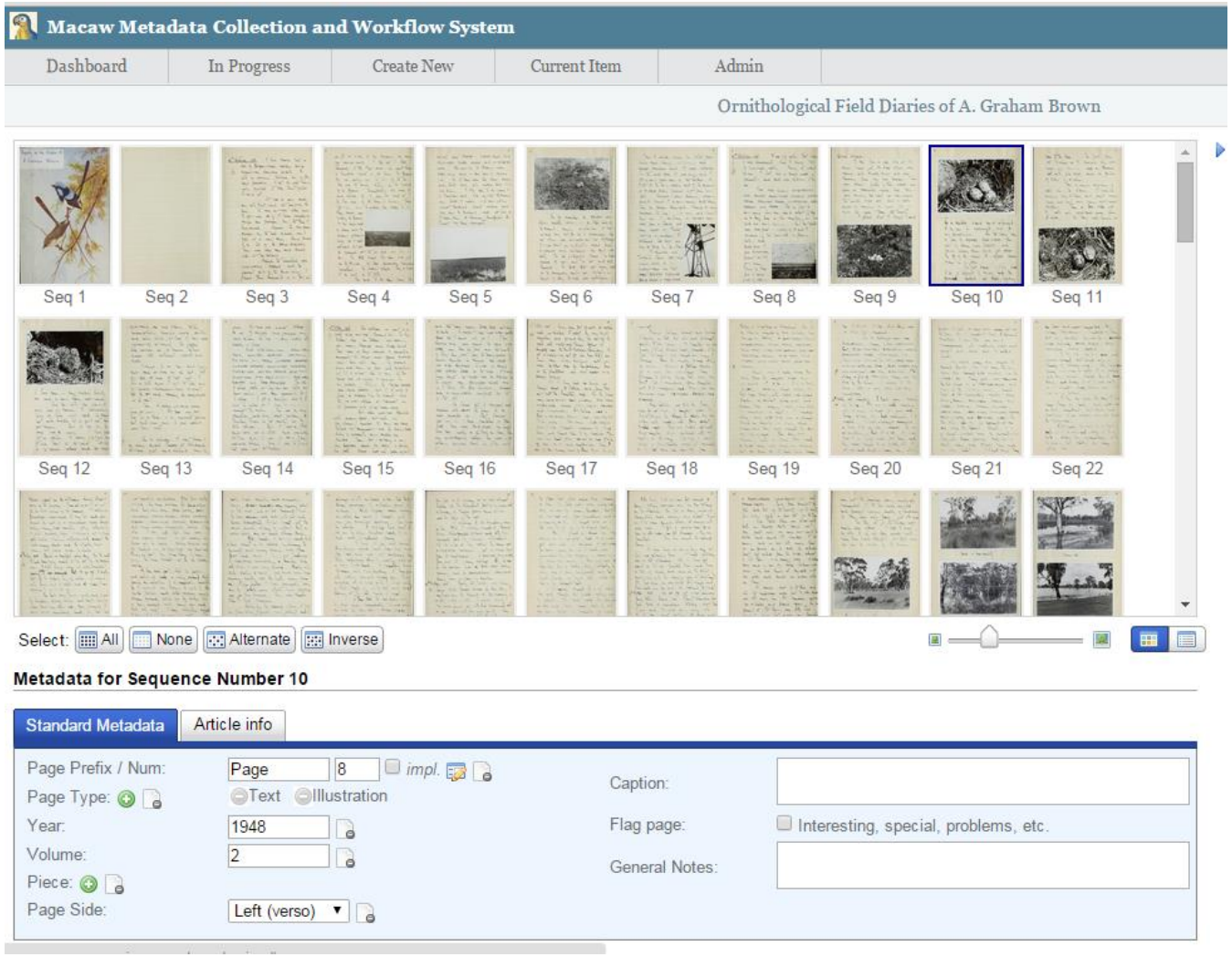


BHL Australia Volunteer, Tiziana Tizian

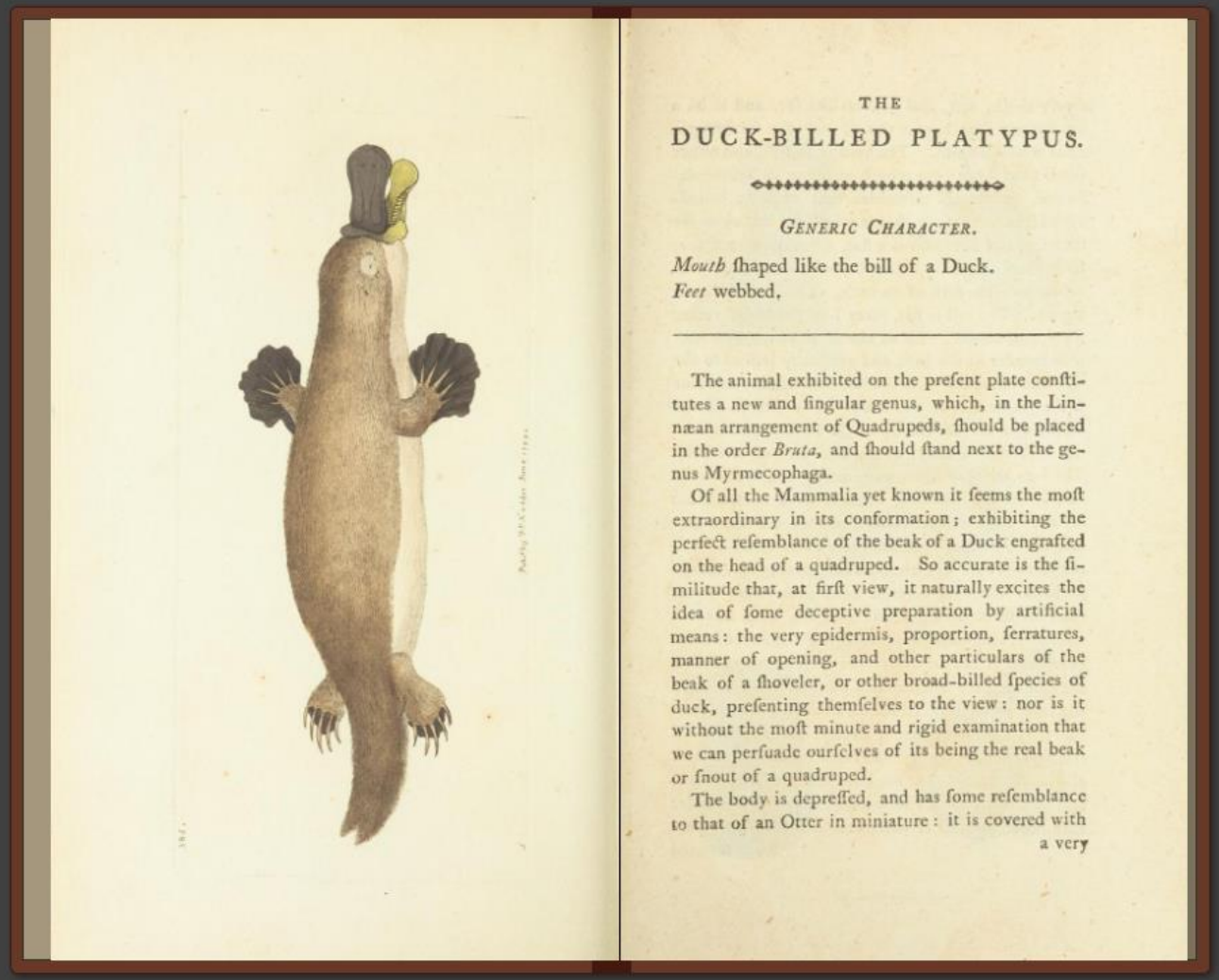
Photo: Nicole Kearney

The naturalist's miscellany, or Coloured figures of natural objects

V.10

1799

The Platypus' international debut



THE
DUCK-BILLED PLATYPUS.

Generic Character.

Mouth ſhaped like the bill of a Duck.
Feet webbed.

The animal exhibited on the preſent plate conſtitutes a new and ſingular genus, which, in the Linnæan arrangement of Quadrupeds, ſhould be placed in the order *Bruta*, and ſhould ſtand next to the genus Myrmecophaga.

Of all the Mammalia yet known it ſeems the moſt extraordinary in its conformation; exhibiting the perfect reſemblance of the beak of a Duck engrafted on the head of a quadruped. So accurate is the ſimilitude that, at firſt view, it naturally excites the idea of ſome deceptive preparation by artificial means: the very epidermis, proportion, ſerratures, manner of opening, and other particulars of the beak of a ſhoveler, or other broad-billed ſpecies of duck, preſenting themſelves to the view: nor is it without the moſt minute and rigid examination that we can perſuade ourſelves of its being the real beak or ſnout of a quadruped.

The body is depreſſed, and has ſome reſemblance to that of an Otter in miniature: it is covered with a very

The first scientific description of the platypus

BHL Australia

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- Northern Territory Field Naturalists' Club

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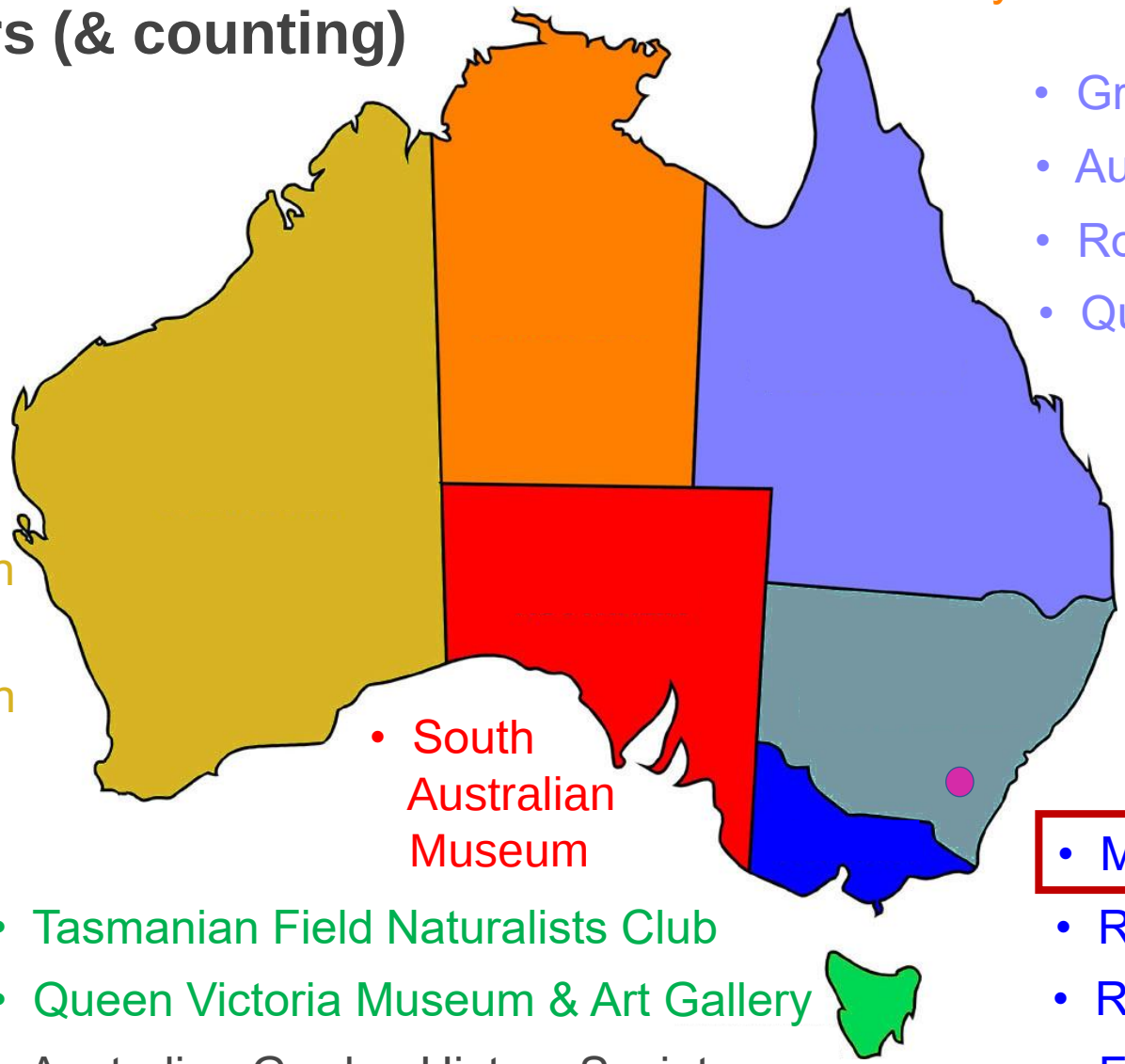

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- Western Australian Herbarium
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- South Australian Museum

- Geoscience Australia
- Australian Botanic Gardens

- Museums Victoria (home of BHL Au)
- Royal Society of Victoria
- Royal Botanic Gardens VIC
- Field Naturalists Club of Victoria
- Entomological Society of Victoria

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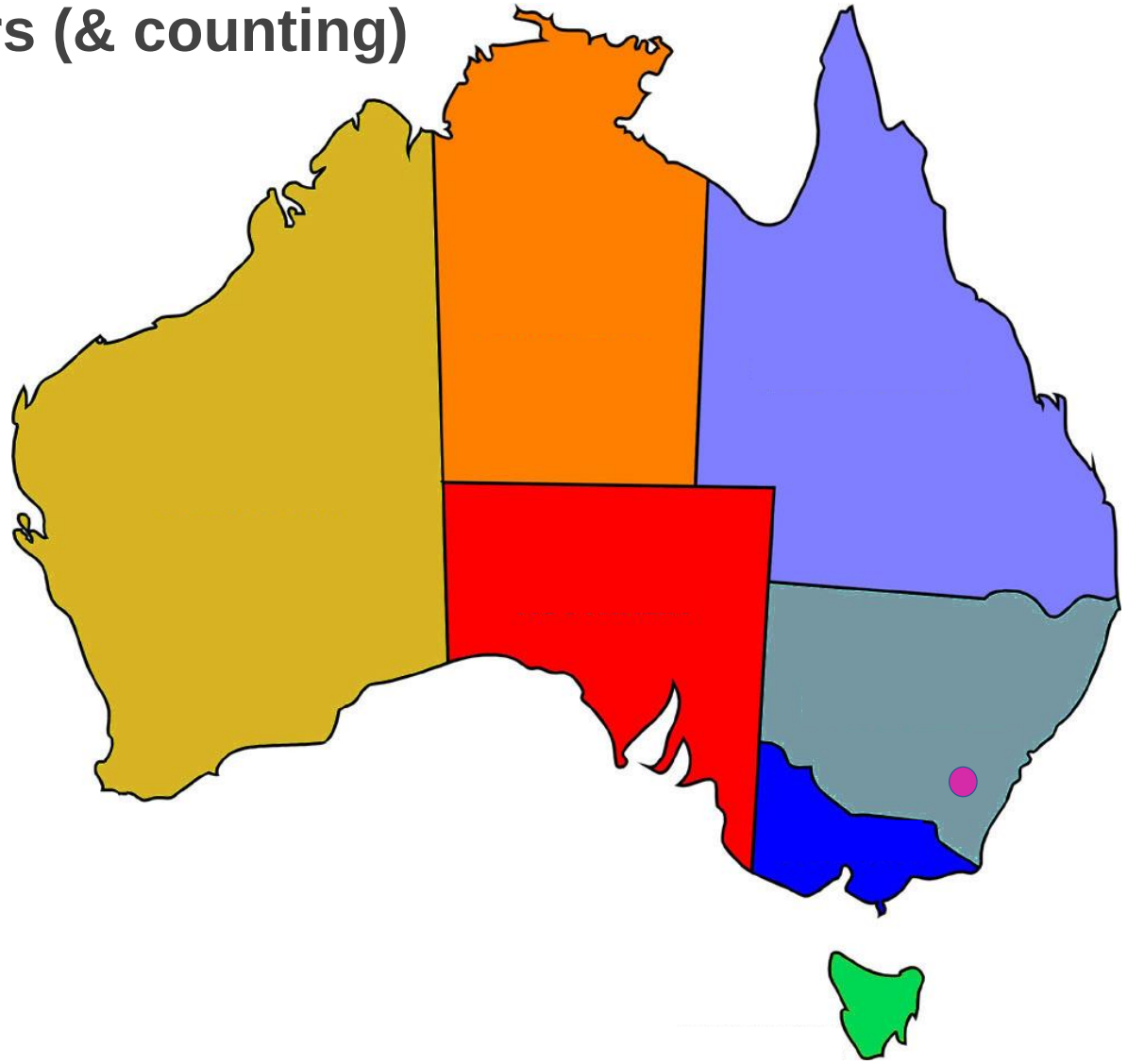

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Tamaki Paenga Hira

AM Tāmaki Paenga Hira Auckland War Memorial Museum

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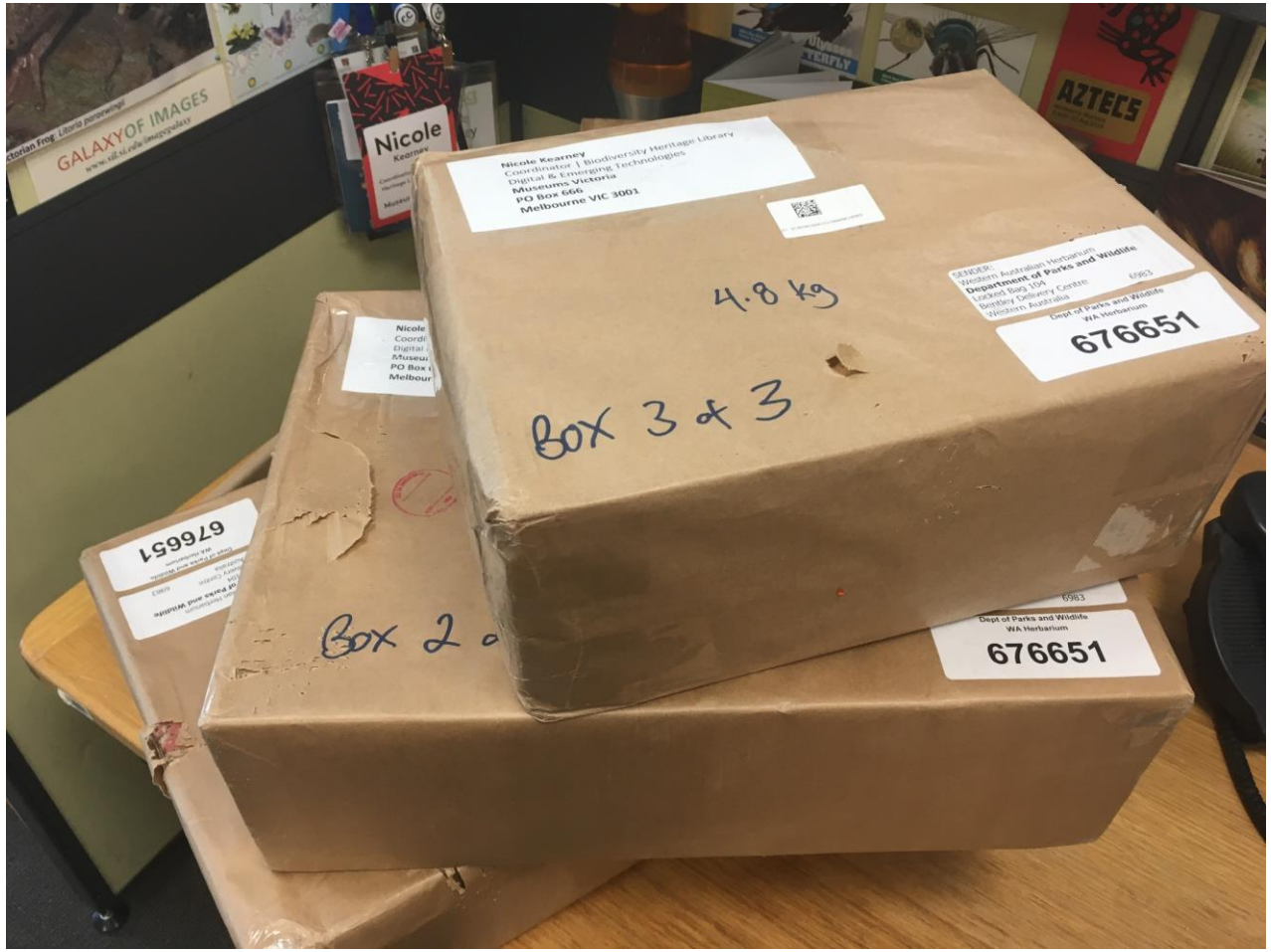


Department of
Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Western Australian Herbarium

Journals from the Western Australian Herbarium
(Nicole's desk often looks like this)

Photos: Nicole Kearney

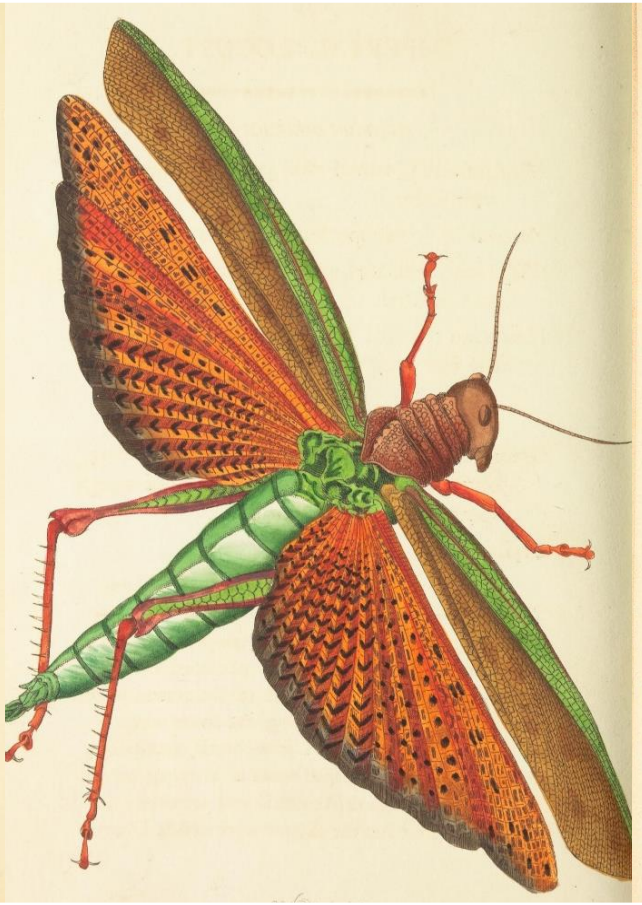
The State Library of New South Wales

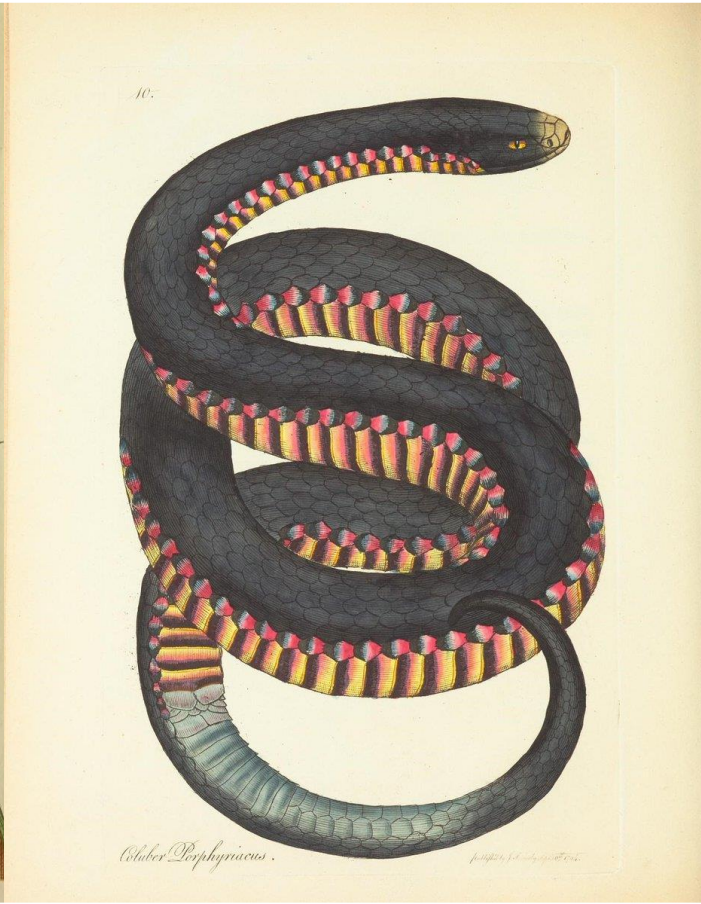
State Library of NSW library staff (left to right): Maggie Patton, Rachel Franks, Jerelynn Brown & Richard Neville.

Photo: Nicole Kearney

BHL Australia: May 2019

346 titles **1864** volumes **296,983** pages





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Hoplocephalus superbus GÜNTHER 1858
Reptilia
Vertebrata

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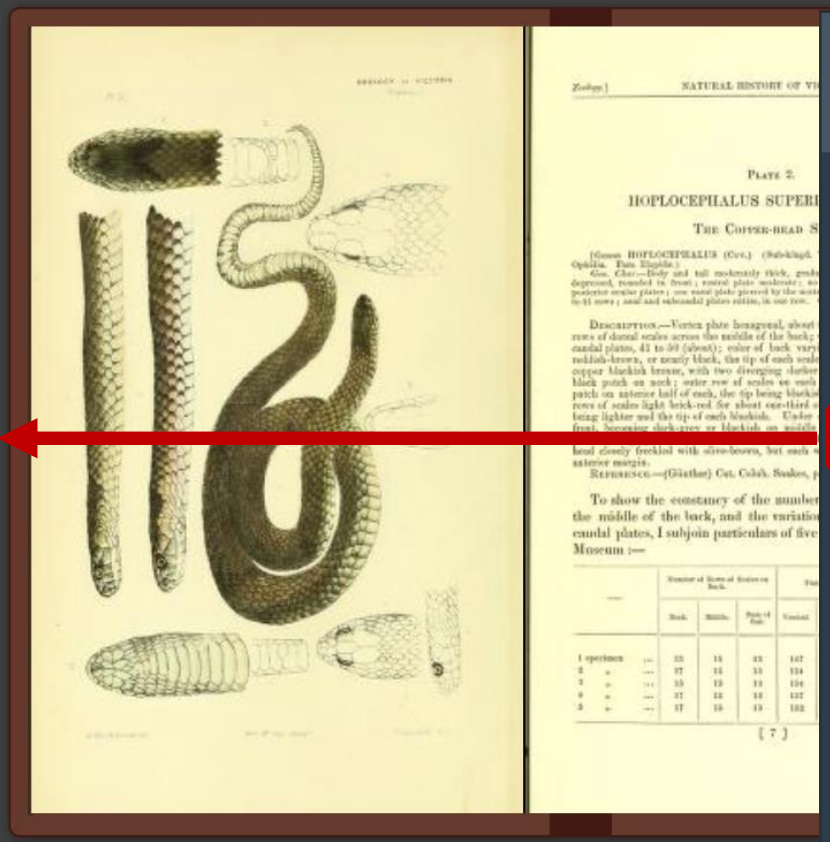

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NATURAL HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

[Reptiles.

Plate 2.

HOPLOCEPHALUS SUPERBUS (Gram).

The Copper-head Snake.

[Genus HOPLOCEPHALUS (Cuv.) (Sub-kingd. Vertebrata. Class Reptilia. Order

Opbidia. Fam. Elapidse.)

Gen. Char. — Body and tail moderately thick, gradually tapering. Head subquadrate,

depressed, rounded in front ; rostral plate moderate ; no loreal plate ; one anterior and two

posterior ocular plates ; one nasal plate pierced by the nostril. Scales of back smooth, about 15

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Hoplocephalus 

Hoplocephalus superbus GÜNTHER 1858 

Reptilia 

Vertebrata 

Austrelaps superbus

Australian Copperhead

learn more about names for this taxon

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You've arrived here by searching for ***Hoplocephalus superbus***. Click here to return to the search page.

Austrelaps superbus TRUSTED

Source: iNaturalist.org

see all media
see all maps

EOL has data for 4 traits

see all

elevation	(mean) (median) (max)	1,109.8 m 1,149.8 m 1,210.4 m more
geographic distribution includes		Australasia Australian Alps montane grasslands Eastern Australian temperate forests more
habitat includes		Mediterranean Forests, woodlands and scrubs Montane Grasslands and Shrublands Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests more
body mass	(measurement) (measurement)	1,905.57 g 1,905.57 g

Austrelaps superbus

Australian Copperhead

learn more about names for this taxon

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The Annals and magazine of natural history zoology, botany, and geology being a continuation of the Annals combined with Loudon and Charlesworth s Magazine of Natural History. ; 3rd ser. v. 12 (1863)	1840	London,Taylor and Francis, Ltd.	1
The Annals and magazine of natural history zoology, botany, and geology being a continuation of the Annals combined with Loudon and Charlesworth s Magazine of Natural History. ; 3rd ser. v. 9 (1862)	1840	London,Taylor and Francis, Ltd.	1

Ornithological Field Diaries of A. Graham Brown.

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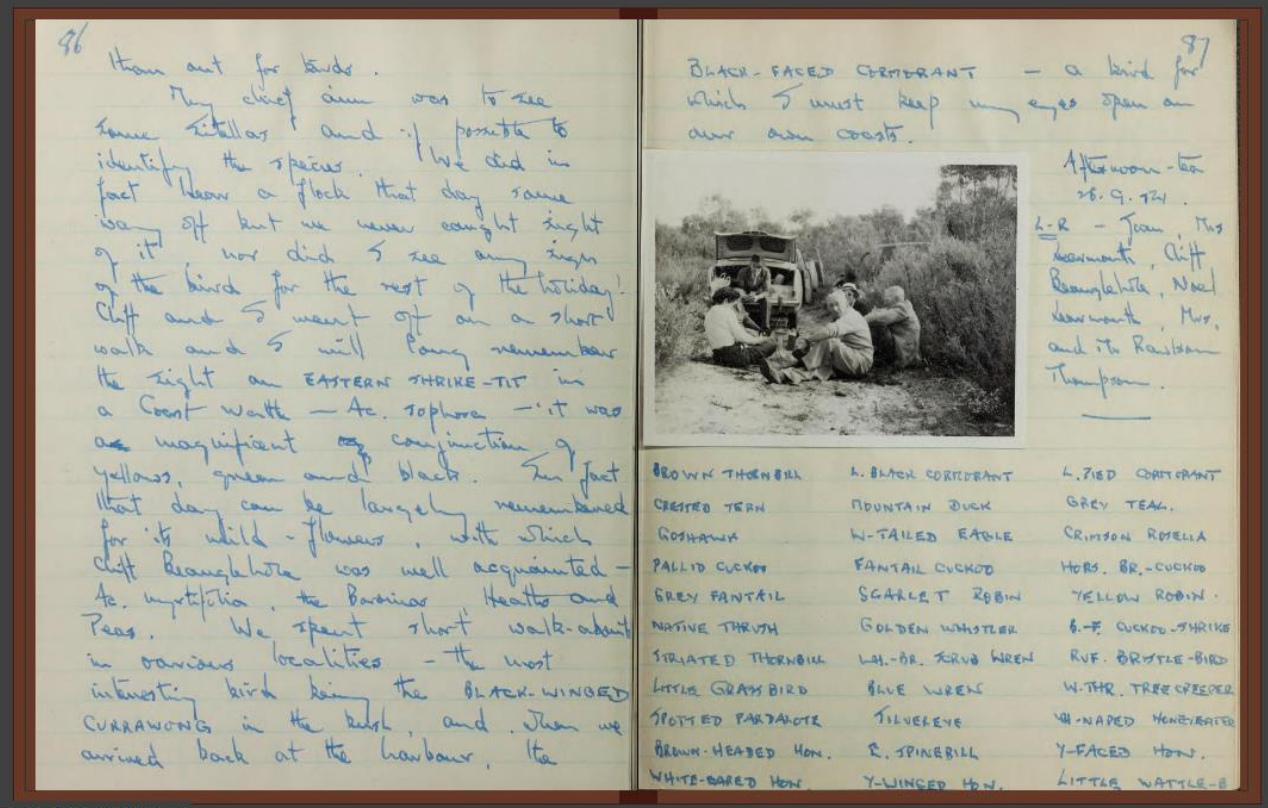

BLACK-FACED CORMORANT — a bird for which I must keep my eyes open on our sea coasts.

Afternoon-tea 26.9.24.

L-R — Jean, Mrs Learmonth, Cliff Beauglehole, Noel Learmonth, Mrs. and Mr Rankin Thompson.

BROWN THORNBILL	L. BLACK CORMORANT	L. PIED CORMORANT
CRESTED TERN	MOUNTAIN DUCK	GREY TEAL.
GOSHAWK	W-TAILED EAGLE	CRIMSON ROSELLA
PALLID CUCKOO	FANTAIL CUCKOO	HORS. BR.-CUCKOO
GREY FANTAIL	SCARLET ROBIN	YELLOW ROBIN.
NATIVE THRUSH	GOLDEN WHISTLER	B.-F. CUCKOO-SHRIKE
STRIATED THORNBILL	LGH.-BR. SCRUB WREN	RUF. BRISTLE-BIRD
LITTLE GRASS BIRD	BLUE WREN	W-THR. TREE CREEPER
SPOTTED PARDALOTE	SILVEREYE	WH-NAPED HONEYEATER
BROWN-HEADED HON.	R. SPINEBILL	Y-FACED HON.
WHITE-EARED HON.	Y-WINGED HON.	LITTLE WATTLE-B

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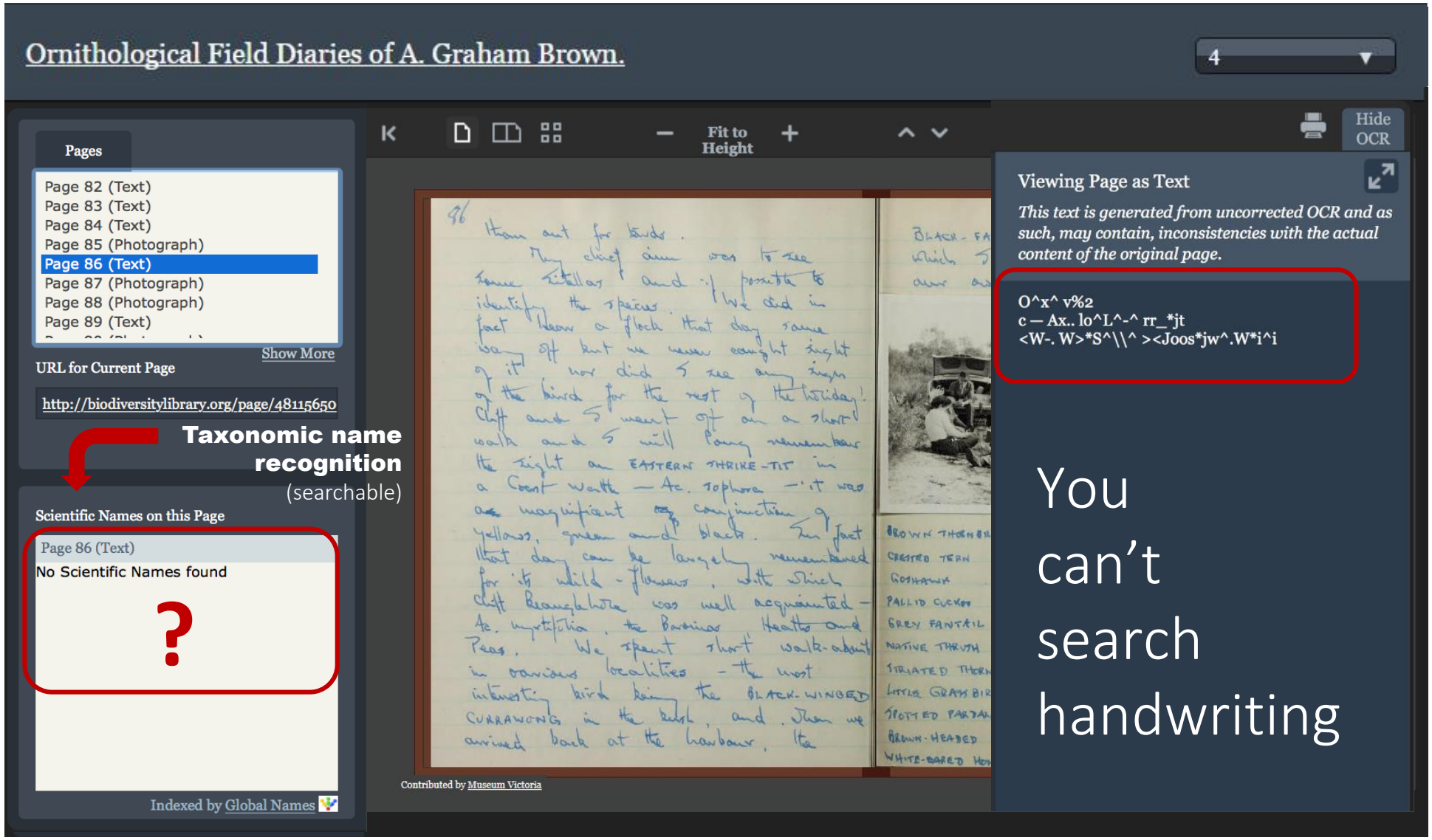
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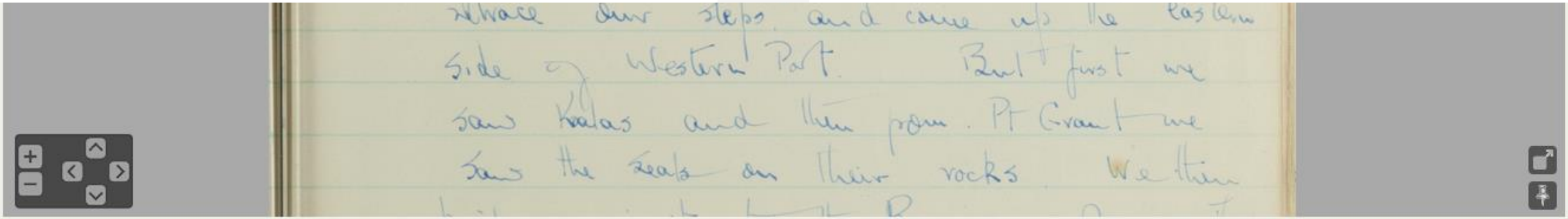

1. Verbatim Text

was a host of footmarks converging on
a gap in the sand-dunes. These we
followed and watched them as they
split up more and more and led
to burrows in the dunes, the entrances
to which were usually covered by a
tuft of greenery. There was a smell
of Penguin all about us but it was
quite a time before we came across
two in their burrow and we saw
others from there on. A dead SHORT-TAILED
SHEARWATER lay by the path to the rookery.

2. Where a species or common name appears in the text please enter any relevant information into the fields below

Shrink

	Date	Location	Species	Common Name	Party Name	
1.	1950-02-12	Cowes, Victoria		Koala		
2.	1950-02-12	Point Grant, Victoria		Seal		Delete
3.	1950-02-12	Point Grant, Victoria		Little Penguin		Delete
4.	1950-02-12	Point Grant, Victoria		Short-tailed Shearwater		Delete
5.	1950-02-12	Anderson, San Remo, V		Indian Mynah		Delete

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Ornithological Field Diaries of A. Graham Brown.

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Acacia myrtifolia
Acacia sophorae

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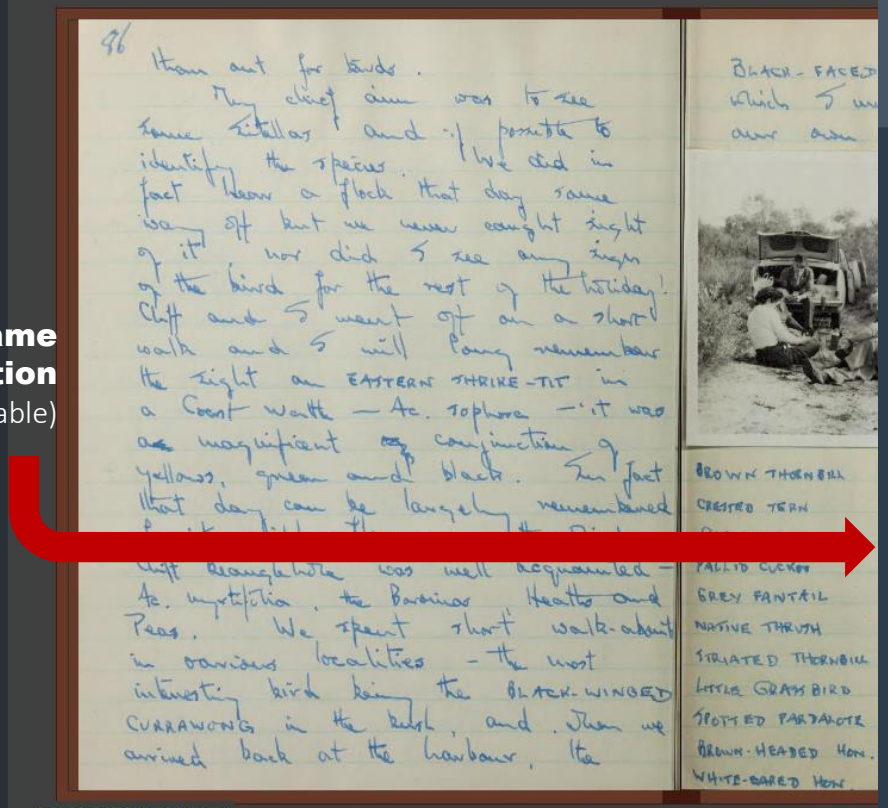

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86 [page number]
[September 26^^ 1954] than out for birds.
My chief aim was to see
some Sitellas and if possible to
identify the species. We did in
fact hear a flock that day some
way off but we never caught sight
of it, nor did I see any sign
of the bird for the rest of the holiday!
Cliff and I went off on a short
walk and I will long remember
the sight an EASTERN SHRIKE-TIT in
a Coast Wattle - Ac sophora [Acacia sophorae] - it
was
a magnificent ef conjunction of
yellows, green and black. In fact
that day can be largely remembered
for its wild-flowers, with which
Cliff Beauglehole was well acquainted -
Ac. [Acacia] myrtifolia, the Boronias, Heaths and
Peas. We spent short walk-abouts
in various localities - the most
interesting bird being the BLACK-WINGED
CURRAWONG in the bush, and, when we
arrived back at the harbour, the

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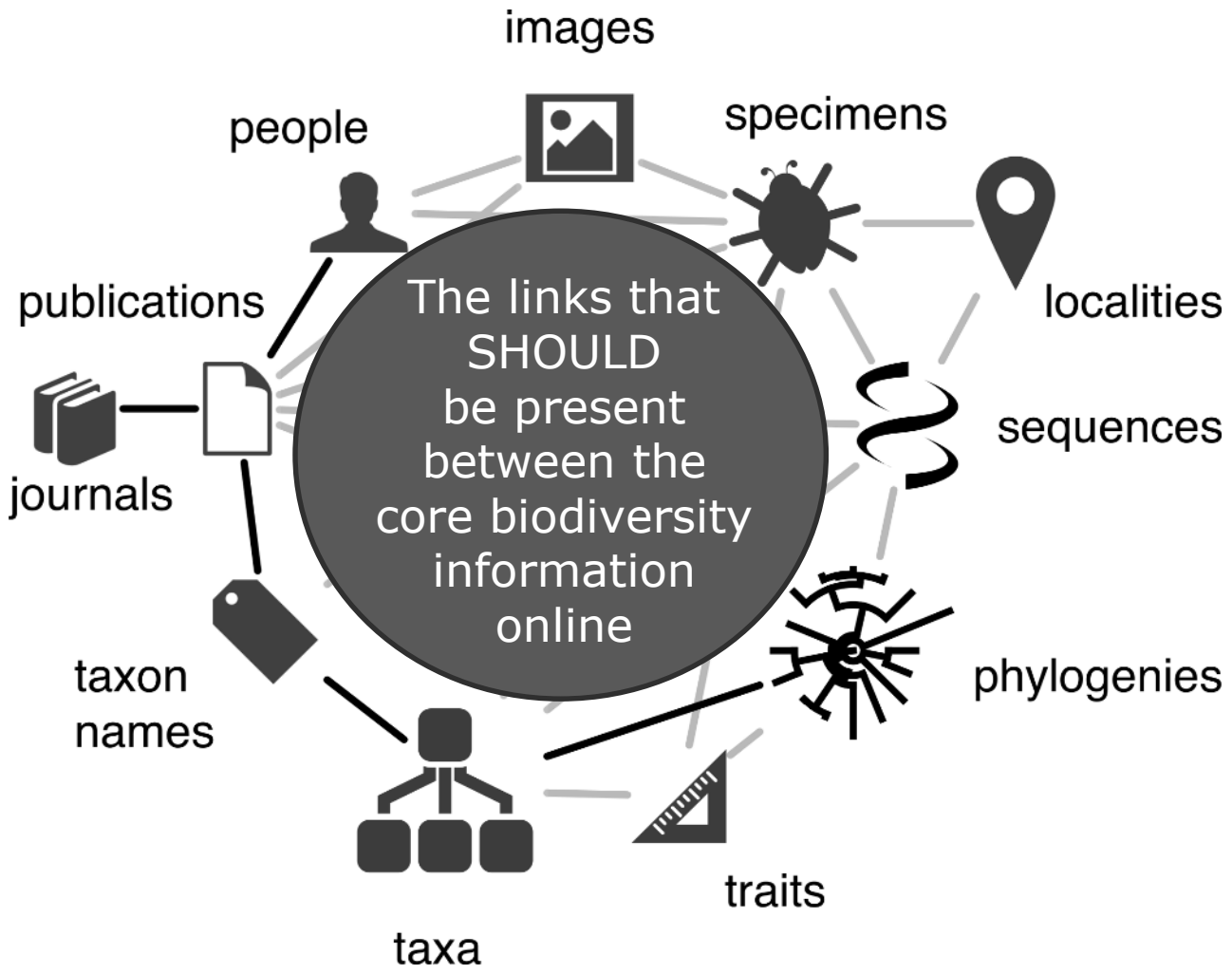
sharing biodiversity knowledge

Biodiversity knowledge graph

Rod Page
Professor of Taxonomy
University of Glasgow



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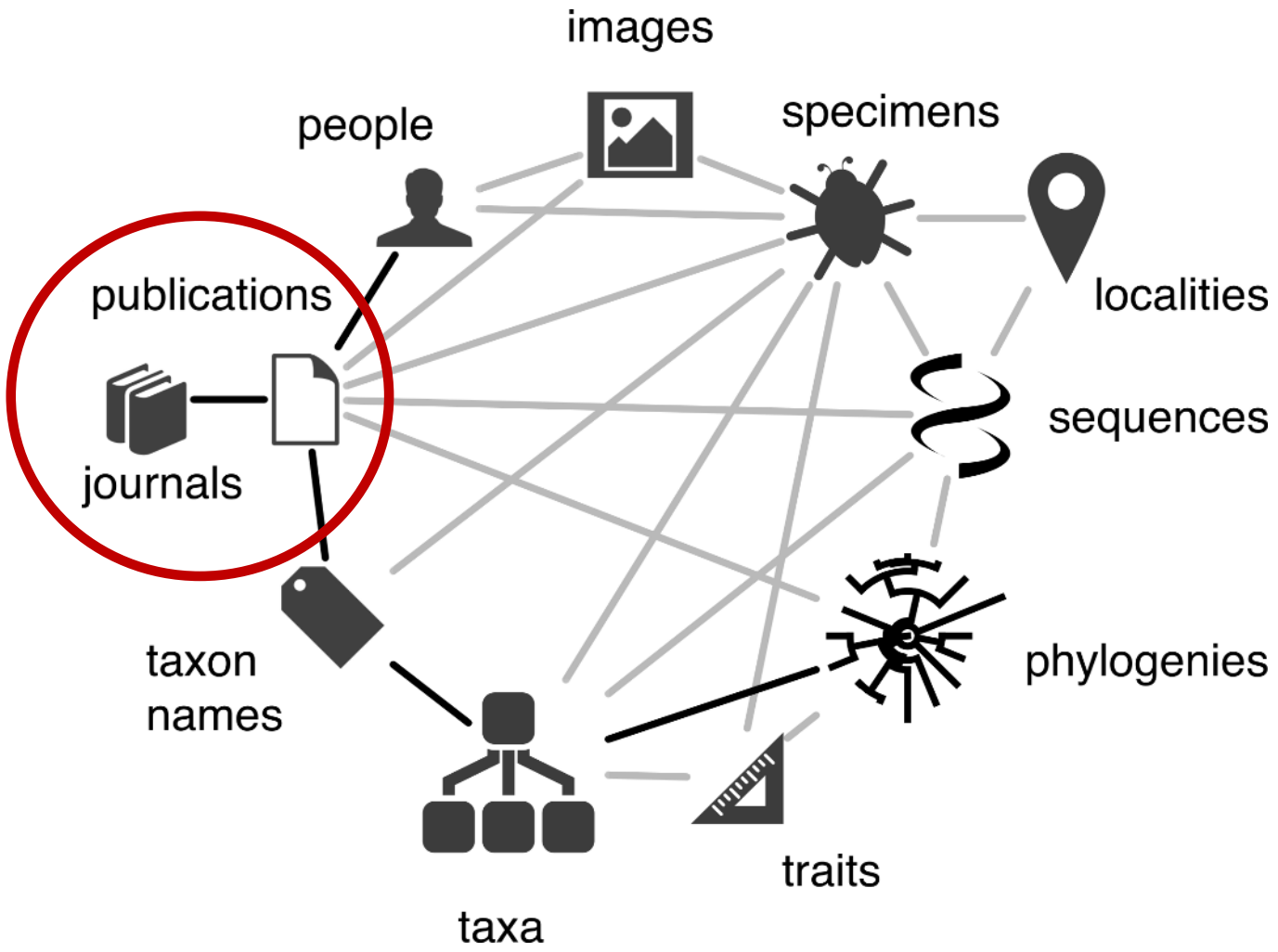
Research Ideas and Outcomes 2: e8767. doi: 10.3897/rio.2.e8767

Biodiversity knowledge graph

Rod Page
Professor of Taxonomy
University of Glasgow



Page R (2016) Towards a biodiversity knowledge graph.
Research Ideas and Outcomes 2: e8767. doi: 10.3897/rio.2.e8767

Biodiversity knowledge graph

The literature is the foundation upon which our understanding of biodiversity is based.

Page R (2016) Towards a biodiversity knowledge graph.
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EVENT | 24 - 27 JULY 2018

GBIC2: the 2nd Global Biodiversity Information Conference

July
2018

Thank you
Donald Hobern

an alliance for biodiversity knowledge

Delegates to the second Global Biodiversity Informatics Conference—GBIC2—called for a **global alliance for biodiversity knowledge** to align efforts to deliver current, accurate and comprehensive data, information and knowledge on the world's biodiversity.

→ **linked global network of biodiversity knowledge**

GBIF

July
2018

Biodiversity Open Data Ambassadors

A corps of professionals advocating best practices in open sharing and transparent use of biodiversity data

Trumpeter swans (*Cygnus buccinator*), migrating south over Alberta, Canada. Photo by karrin via iNaturalist research-grade observations, licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0.

Nicole Kearney	Biodiversity Heritage Library, Museums Victoria	Australia	Digitisation, digitization, biodiversity, heritage, literature, museums, museum, libraries, library, transcription, online publishing, DOIs, collections, digital preservation, metadata, science communication, open access, data, interoperability, editing	0000-0003-2883-0906

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Specimen C 4379
Gymnobelideus leadbeateri McCoy, 1867

Gymnobelideus leadbeateri, Leadbeater's Possum, skin.
Photographer: Michelle McFarlane
Source: Museum Victoria

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Summary

The original illustration of Leadbeater's Possum, published with its 1867 description in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, was drawn from this specimen by Arthur Bartholomew. The image was later re-worked by John James Wild as plate 91 of McCoy's Prodromus of the Zoology of Victoria, published by Museum Victoria from 1878.

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BHL Original description of Leadbeater's Possum in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History at the Biodiversity Heritage Library →

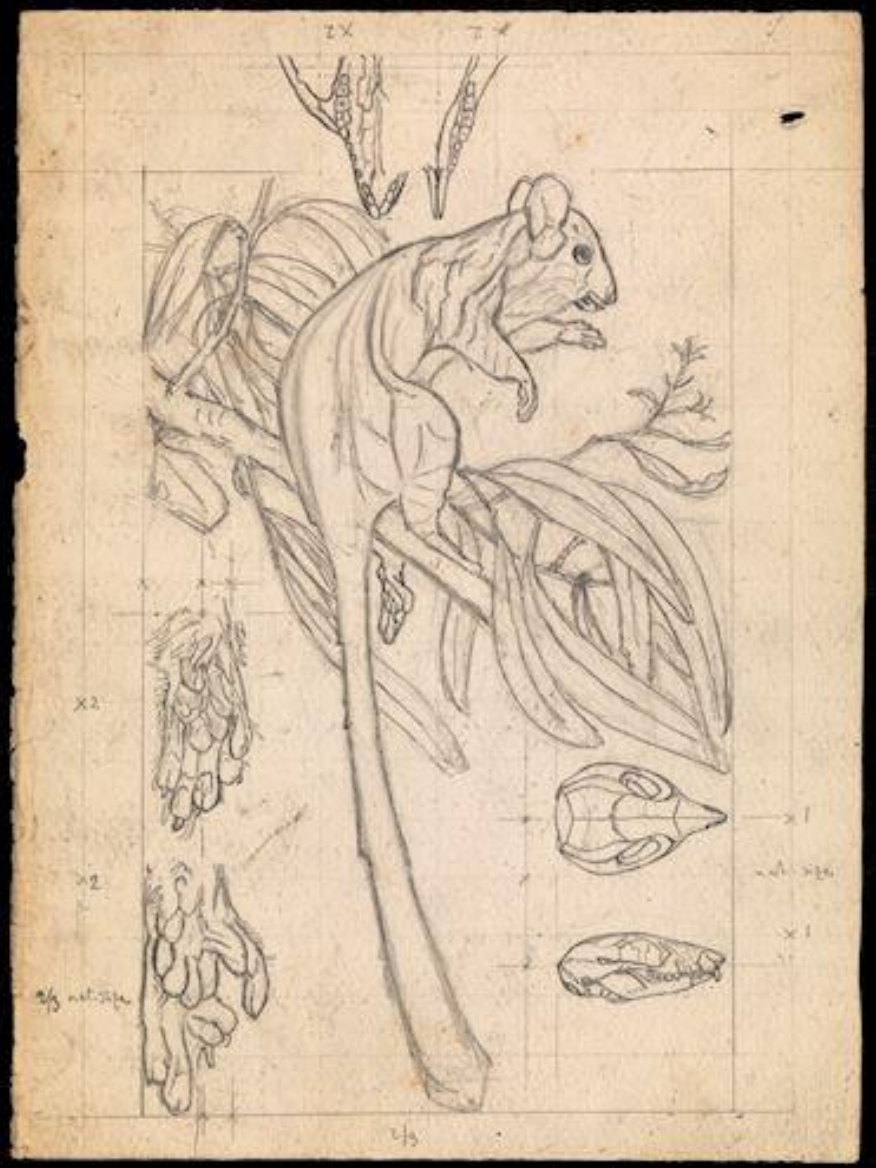
BHL Original illustration of Leadbeater's Possum in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History at the Biodiversity Heritage Library →

BHL Plate 91 of The Prodromus of the Zoology of Victoria at the Biodiversity Heritage Library →

Gymnobelideus leadbeateri, Leadbeater's
Photographer: Michelle McFarlane
Source: Museum Victoria

Thank you
Ursula Smith

MUSEUMS VICTORIA **COLLECTIONS**



Item PZ 91.1

Drawing - Pencil on Paper

Gymnobelideus leadbeateri, Leadbeater's Possum.
Artist: John James Wild
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Item PZ 91.3

Drawing - Pencil on Paper

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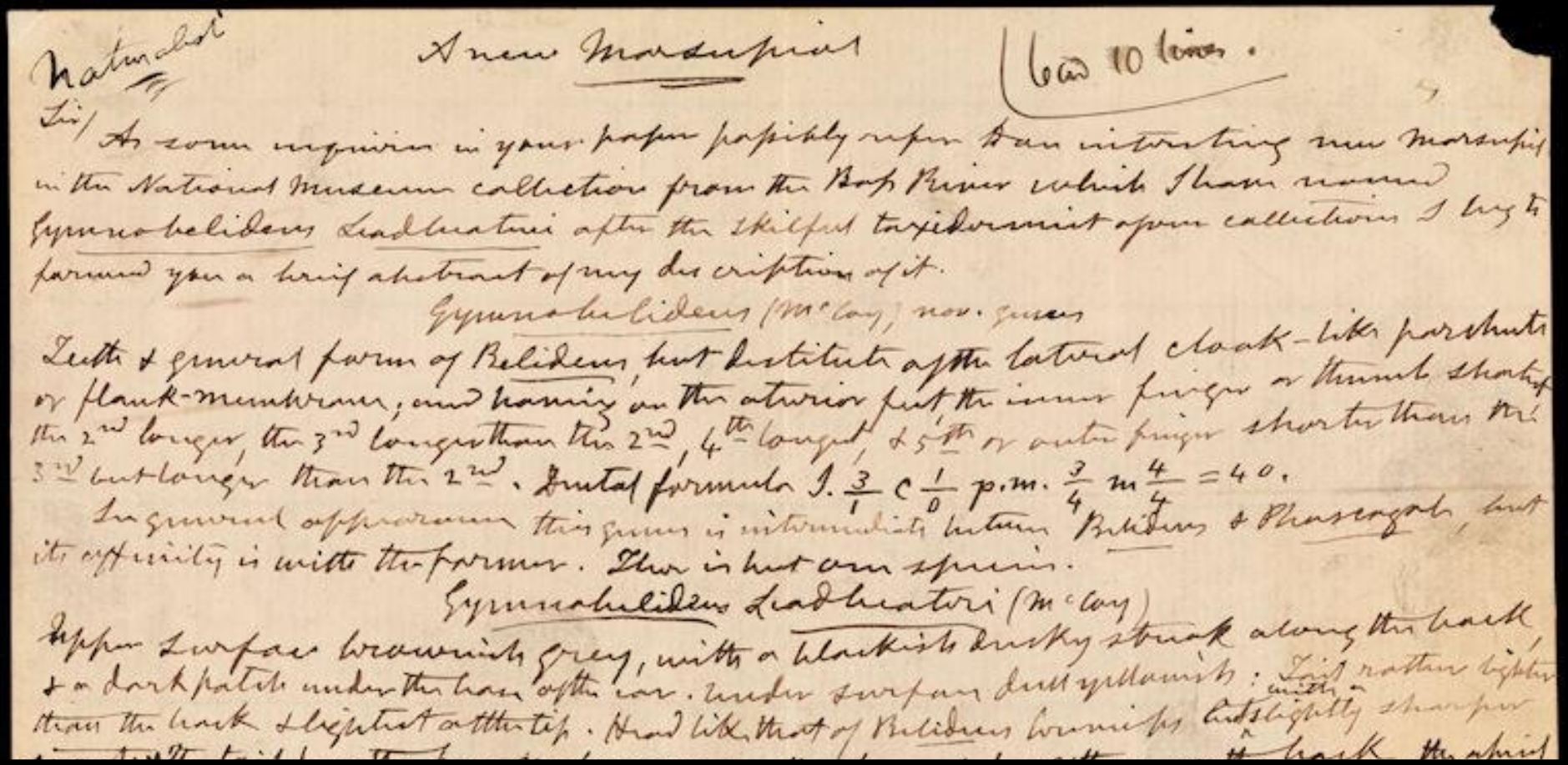

A new Marsupial

Read 10 June.

Naturalist

Sir/ As some inquiries in your paper possibly refer to an interesting new Marsupial in the National Museum collection from the Bass River which I have named Gymnobelideus Leadbeateri after the skilful taxidermist upon collections I beg to forward you a brief abstract of my description of it.

Gymnobelideus (M.Coy) nov. genus

Teeth & general form of Belideus, but destitute of the lateral cloak-like parachute or flank-membrane; and having on the anterior part the inner finger or thumb short, the 2nd longer, the 3rd longer than the 2nd, 4th longest, & 5th or outer finger shorter than the 3rd but longer than the 2nd. Dental formula I. 3/1 C 1/0 p.m. 3/4 m 4/4 = 40.

In general appearance this genus is intermediate between Belideus & Phascogale, but its affinity is with the former. There is but one species.

Gymnobelideus Leadbeateri (M.Coy)

Upper surface brownish grey, with a blackish dusky streak along the back & a dark patch under the ear. Under surface dull yellowish: tail rather lighter than the back & slightly tufted at the tip. Head like that of Belideus but slightly sharper with

Item PZ 91.4

Notes - Indian Ink on Paper

Gymnobelideus leadbeateri, Leadbeater's Possum.
Artist: John James Wild
Source: Museum Victoria
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Prodromus of the zoology of Victoria. Dec.11-15

Natural history of Victoria. Dec.11-15

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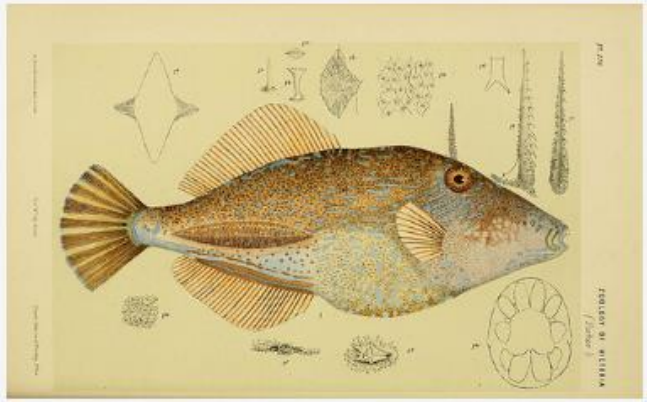

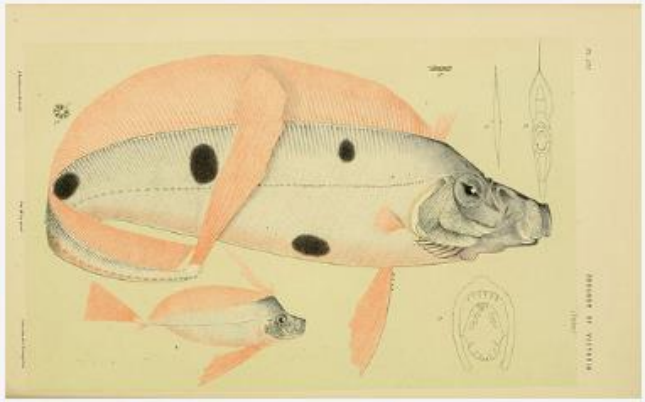
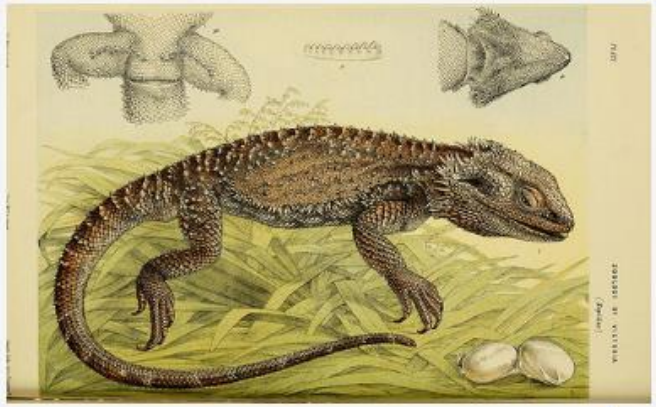




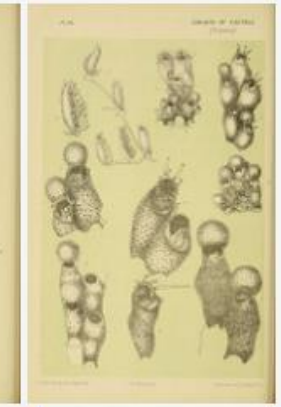




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taxonomy:binomial=Chiro...
bhl:page=3828550
dc:identifier=http://biodive...
taxonomy:family=Antenna...
artist:name=Arthur Barthol...
taxonomy:binomial=Rhych...
taxonomy:common=Tassel...

Scientific name

Common name

Location

Country
geo:country=

Artist name
artist:name=

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Scientific name

Common name

Location

Country = Australia
geo:country=Australia

Artist name
artist:name=

Original scientific name
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Rhycherus filamentosus

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Tasselled Anglerfish

species **Accepted** **Name authority: AFD**

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Types

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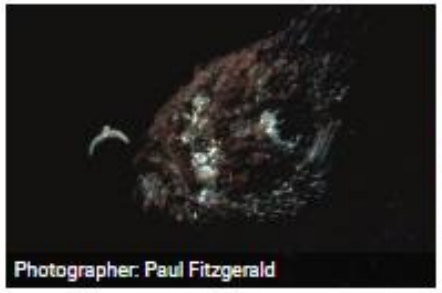

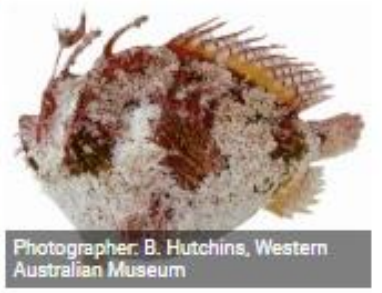

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Image of *Rhycherus filamentosus* | Tasselled Angler recorded on 2011-08-04

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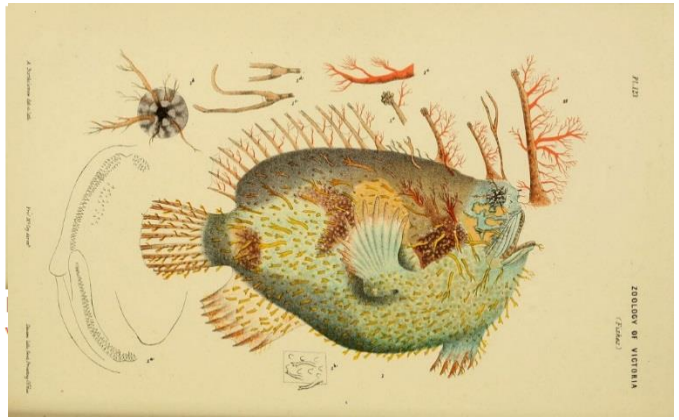

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Collector/Observer	Biodiversity Heritage Library
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Occurrence remarks	Natural history of Victoria. Dec.11-15 Melbourne,J.Ferres, government printer;1885-90. biodiversitylibrary.org/page/3828550
Occurrence status	present
Abcd identification qualifier	Not provided

Event

Record date	2011-08-04 Supplied date "2011-08-04 08:18:22"

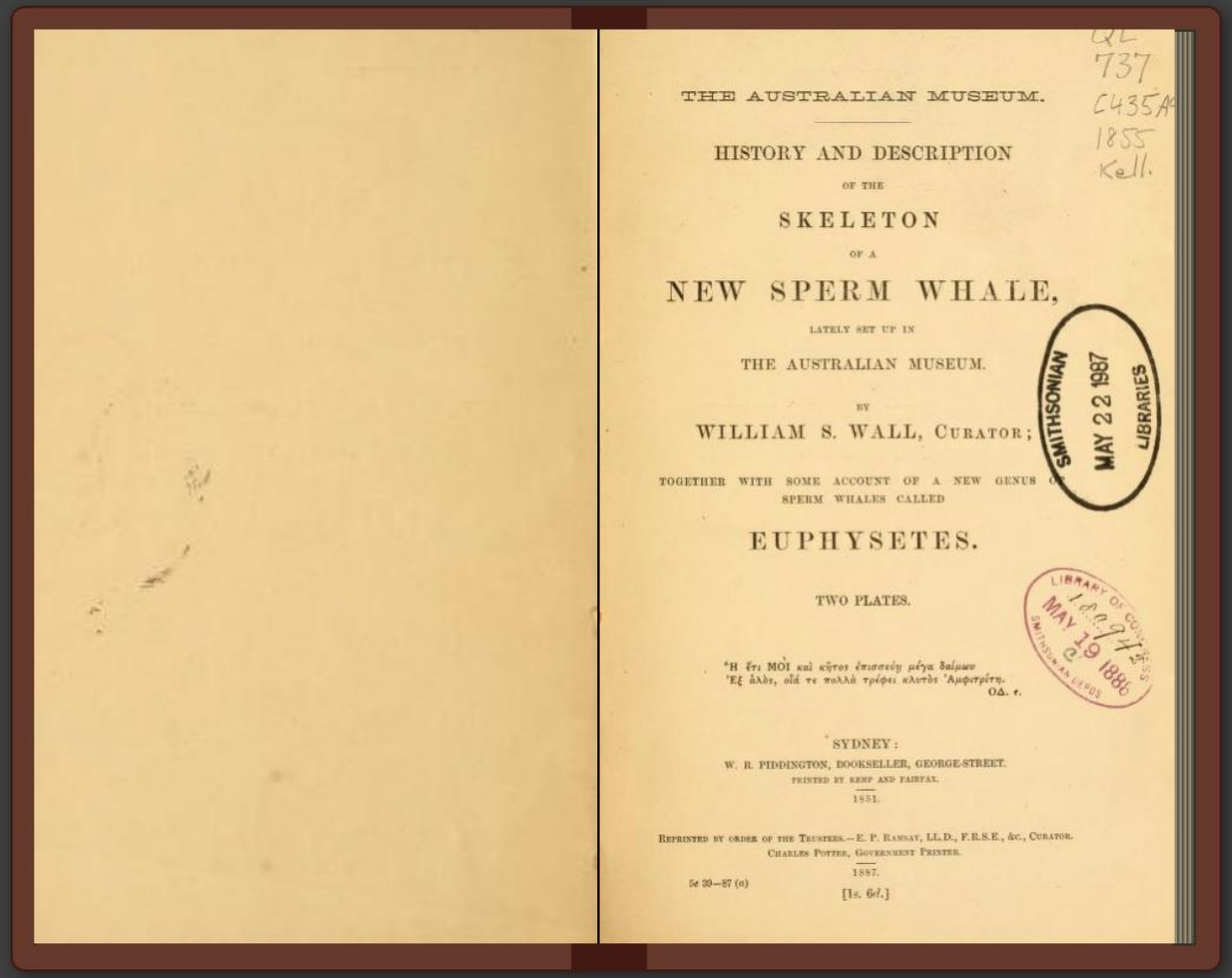
Taxonomy

Scientific name	*Rhycherus filamentosus* Supplied scientific name "Chironectes bifurcatus"
Taxon rank	Species
Common name	Tasselled Angler

Australian journals

biodiversitylibrary.org/collection/bhlau

1851



THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

SKELETON

OF A

NEW SPERM WHALE,

LATELY SET UP IN

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

BY

WILLIAM S. WALL, CURATOR;

TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF A NEW GENUS OF SPERM WHALES CALLED

EUPHYSETES.

TWO PLATES.

Ἦ ἔτι ΜΟΙ καὶ κῆτος ἐπισσεύῃ μέγα δαίμων
Ἐξ ἁλός, οἵά τε πολλὰ τρέφει κλυτὸς Ἀμφιτρίτη.
Οδ. ε.

SYDNEY:
W. B. PIDDINGTON, BOOKSELLER, GEORGE-STREET.
PRINTED BY KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
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1887.

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2016

New genera and species of subterranean Anilline Bembidiini from the Pilbara, northwestern Australia (Insecta: Coleoptera: Carabidae: Bembidiini: Anillina)

Author(s) Martin Baehr and Dean Main
Volume Records 31 : Part 2
Article Published 2016
Page Number 59

DOI 10.18195/issn.0312-3162.31(2).2016.059-089 ← DOI

ABSTRACT – Six new genera and 17 new species of the carabid tribe Bembidiini, subtribe Anillina, are described from the Pilbara in north-western Australia and from inland southern Western Australia: *Macranillus* gen. nov.: *M. bennetti* sp. nov., *M. magnus* sp. nov., *M. maini* sp. nov., *M. pearsoni* sp. nov., *M. quartermainei* sp. nov.; *Pilbaranillus* gen. nov.: *P. latibasis* sp. nov.; *Gracilanillus* gen. nov.: *G. cockingi* sp. nov., *G. cordatus* sp. nov., *G. currani* sp. nov., *G. longulus* sp. nov., *G. minutus* sp. nov., *G. vixsulcatus* sp. nov.; *Hesperanillus* gen. nov.: *H. bicostatus* sp. nov., *H. laticollis* sp. nov., *H. scanloni* sp. nov.; *Externalillus* gen. nov.; *E. mcraeae* sp. nov.; *Angustanillus* gen. nov.: *A. striatipennis* sp. nov. The new species were detected in the course of surveys for the subterranean fauna in mining areas and were collected using two techniques: scraping and trapping. All species are blind and depigmented,

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In 2015 90% of newly-published articles in the sciences had DOIs

Gorraiz et al. 2015 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2015.11.008

A late Oligocene waipatiid dolphin (Odontoceti: Waipatiidae) from Victoria, Australia

2016

Erich M.G. Fitzgerald
74: 117-136 (2016)
A partial odontocete skeleton comprising isolated teeth, forelimb elements, ribs, and vertebrae is described from the upper Oligocene (Chattian) Jan Juc Marl of Jan Juc, Victoria, southeast Australia. Its dental and forelimb characters most closely resemble those of the late Oligocene *Waipatia* and *Sulakocetus* from New Zealand and the Caucasus, respectively; thus the Jan Juc odontocete is referred to an indeterminate species in the family Waipatiidae (Platanistoidea). This specimen represents the first report of Waipatiidae in Australia, expands the taxonomic diversity of Australian Oligocene Cetacea, and shows that Waipatiidae occurred in the Chattian cetacean assemblages of both Australia and New Zealand.

Keywords: Platanistoidea, Waipatiidae, dolphin, Paleogene, fossil, systematics, taxonomy

Full Article (PDF)

No DOI

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https://doi.org/10.24199/j.mmv.1997.56.10

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2016

‹ VOLUME 74 (2016)

A late Oligocene waipatiid dolphin (Odontoceti: Waipatiidae) from Victoria, Australia

ERICH M.G. FITZGERALD

Memoirs of Museum Victoria Vol 74 p. 117–136 (2016)

DOI http://doi.org/10.24199/j.mmv.2016.74.12

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Citation

Fitzgerald, E.M.G., 2016. A late Oligocene waipatiid dolphin (Odontoceti: Waipatiidae) from Victoria, Australia. *Memoirs of Museum Victoria* 74: 117-136. http://doi.org/10.24199/j.mmv.2016.74.12

‹ VOLUME 1 (1906)

1906

867 articles

On a Carboniferous fish fauna from the Mansfield district, Victoria

A. S. WOODWARD

Definitive version of this article

Memoirs of Museum Victoria Vol 1 p. 1–32 (1906)

DOI https://doi.org/10.24199/j.mmv.1906.1.01

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PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 1906

Japanese Pig Seahorse

Image: Richard Smith

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Research Article
ZooKeys 779: 27-49
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Hippocampus japapigu, a new species of pygmy seahorse from Japan, with a redescription of *H. pontohi* (Teleostei, Syngnathidae)

August 2018

Graham Short, Richard Smith, Hiroyuki Motomura, David Harasti, Healy Hamilton

NEW SPECIES!

Abstract

The pygmy seahorse *Hippocampus japapigu* **sp. n.** is described based on three specimens, 13.9–16.3 mm SL, collected from a mixed soft coral and algae reef at 11 m depth at Hachijo-jima Island, Izu Islands, Japan. The new taxon shares morphological synapomorphies with the previously described central Indo-Pacific pygmy seahorses, *H. colemani*, *H. pontohi*, *H. satomiae*, and *H. waleananus*, including extremely small size, 12 trunk rings, strongly raised continuous cleithral ring, snout spine, large spine on the eighth lateral and fifth and 12 superior trunk ridges, respectively, and unusual wing-like-protrusions immediately posterior to the head. *Hippocampus japapigu* **sp. n.** can be distinguished from all congeners by the following combination of features in the anterodorsal area of the trunk: bilaterally paired wing-like protrusions formed by a single pair of large, truncate spines projecting dorsolaterad on the first superior trunk ridge, followed by a unique elevated dorsal ridge formed by triangular bony mounds dorsally on the second to fourth superior trunk ridges. In contrast, *H. pontohi* possesses a pair of large truncate spines projecting strongly laterad on both the first and second superior trunk ridges followed by flat surfaces dorsally on the third and fourth superior trunk rings. The new species can be further differentiated by genetic divergence from *H. pontohi* (an uncorrected p-distance of 10.1% in the mitochondrial COI gene) and a striking reticulated white and brown lattice pattern on the head, trunk, and tail. *Hippocampus japapigu* **sp. n.** represents the fifth species of pygmy seahorse recorded in Japan.

Keywords

Acanthomorpha, computed tomography, reef fish, new species, systematics, taxonomy, systematics, computed tomography

Hippocampus japapigu

(Japanese Pig Seahorse)

Research Article
ZooKeys 779: 27-49
https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.779.24799

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1997

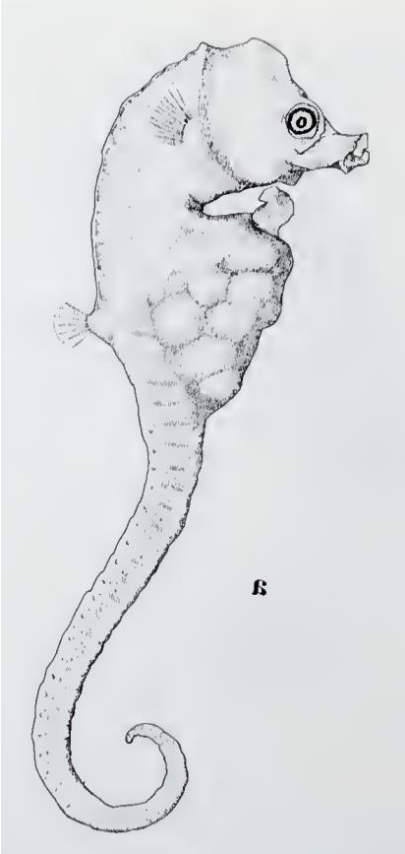
VOLUME 56 ISSUE 1 (1997)

A remarkable new pygmy seahorse (Syngnathidae: Hippocampus) from southeastern Australia, with a redescription of *H. bargibanti* Whitley from New Caledonia

1997

SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

Bullneck Seahorse



M. F. GOMON

Memoirs of Museum Victoria Vol 56 (1) p. 245–253 (1997)

DOI https://doi.org/10.24199/j.mmv.1997.56.10

DOI

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Citation

Gomon, M.F. 1997. A remarkable new pygmy seahorse (Syngnathidae: *Hippocampus*) from Southeastern Australia, with a redescription of *H.bargibanti* Whitley from New Caledonia. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56(1): 245–253. https://doi.org/10.24199/j.mmv.1997.56.10

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PUBLICATION DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 1997

Bullneck seahorse

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **bullneck seahorse** (*Hippocampus minotaur*) is a pygmy seahorse in the genus *Hippocampus*. This seahorse has never been found in the wild,[2] and little is known about its natural habitat. The only known specimens were collected on the coast of Eden, Australia. It is thought to live in sand beds at the bottom of the ocean, possibly wrapping its prehensile tail around gorgonian corals. The seahorse is among the 25 "most wanted lost" species that are the focus of Global Wildlife Conservation's "Search for Lost Species" initiative.[3]

Martin F. Gomon produced the first description of *Hippocampus minotaur* in *Memoirs of Museum Victoria* in 1997[4].

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2. ^ Pogonoski, J.J., Pollard, D.A. & Paxton, J.R. 2005. Hippocampus minotaur. 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Downloaded on 4 August 2007.
3. ^ "The Search for Lost Species". *Global Wildlife Conservation*.
4. ^ "A remarkable new pygmy seahorse (Syngnathidae: Hippocampus) from southeastern Australia, with a redescription of H. bargibanti Whitley from New Caledonia". *Museums Victoria*. doi:10.24199/j.mmv.1997.56.10. Retrieved 2019-05-21.

DOI

Bullneck seahorse

Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

Data Deficient (IUCN 3.1)[1]

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii

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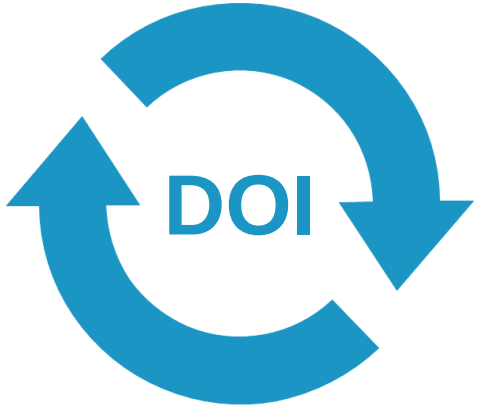

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Transactions of the Linnean Society of London.

Description of two new species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land

v.9 (1808)

1808

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XI. *Description of two new Species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land. By G. P. Harris, Esq. Communicated by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K.B. Pres.R.S. H.M.L.S.*

Read April 21, 1807.

DIDELPHIS CYNOCEPHALA.

DIDELPHIS fusco-flavescens supra postice nigro-fasciata, caudâ compressâ subtus lateribusque nudâ.

TAB. XIX. *Fig.* 1.

The length of this animal from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail is 5 feet 10 inches, of which the tail is about 2 feet. Height of the fore part at the shoulders 1 foot 10 inches—of the hind part 1 foot 11 inches. Head very large, bearing a near resemblance to the wolf or hyæna. Eyes large and full, black, with a nictitant membrane, which gives the animal a savage and malicious appearance. Ears rounded, erect, and covered with short hair. Black bristles about 2 inches long on the upper lips, cheeks, eyebrows, and chin. Mouth very large, and extending beyond the eyes. Cutting teeth small, obtuse, 8 in the upper jaw, and 6 in the lower. Canine teeth 2 in each jaw, strong, 1 inch long. Twelve molares in the upper jaw and 14 in the lower, of which the four hindmost are trifurcate. The legs are short and thick in proportion to the length of its body. Fore feet 5-toed, claws black, short, and blunt, with a callous naked heel. Hind feet 4-toed, claws short, covered by tufts of hair extending 1 inch beyond them, with a long

Transactions of the Linnean Society of London / Volume 9, Issue 1

Volume 9, Issue 1
November 1808
Pages 174-178

1808

XI. *Description of two new Species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land.*

G. P. Harris Esq.

Definitive version of this article

First published: November 1808
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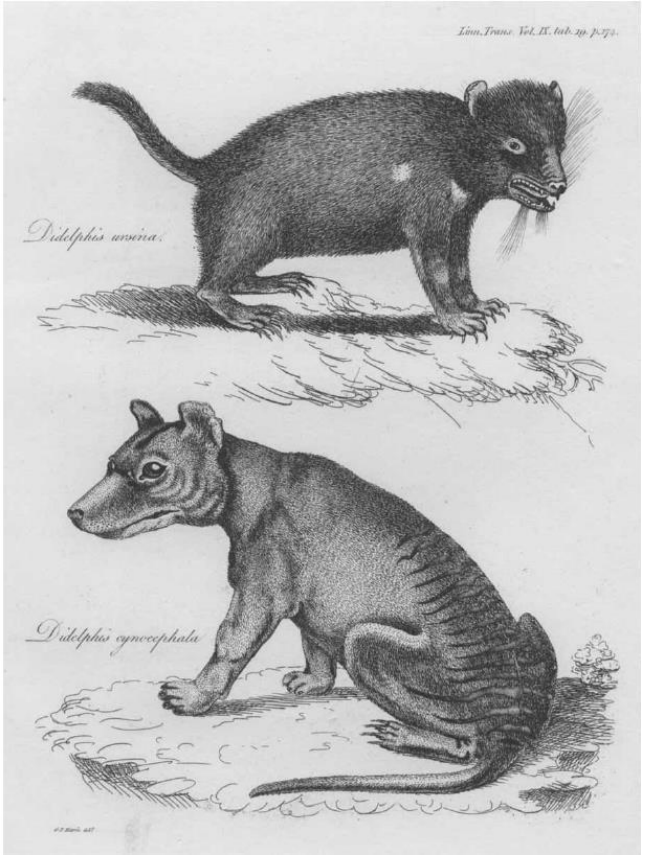

XI. *Description of two new Species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land. By G. P. Harris, Esq. Communicated by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K.B. Pres. R.S. H.M.L.S.*

Read April 21, 1807.

DIDELPHIS CYNOCEPHALA.

DIDELPHIS fusco-flavescens supra postice nigro-fasciata, caudâ compressâ subtus lateribusque nudâ.

Transactions of the Linnean Society of London / Volume 9, Issue 1

Volume 9, Issue 1
November 1808
Pages 174-178

1808

XI. *Description of two new Species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land.*

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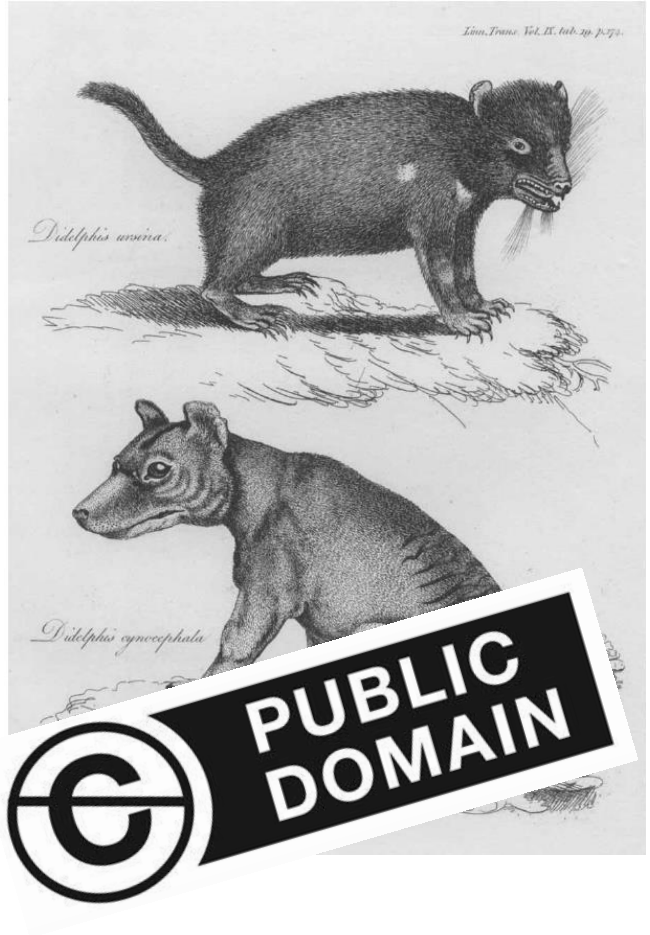

Transactions of the Linnean Society of London.

Description of two new species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land

XI. *Description of two new Species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land. By G. P. Harris, Esq. Communicated by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K.B. Pres.R.S. H.M.L.S.*

Read April 21, 1807.

DIDELPHIS CYNOCEPHALA.

DIDELPHIS fusco-flavescens supra postice nigro-fasciata, caudâ compressâ subtus lateribusque nudâ.

TAB. XIX. *Fig.* 1.

The length of this animal from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail is 5 feet 10 inches, of which the tail is about 2 feet. Height of the fore part at the shoulders 1 foot 10 inches—of the hind part 1 foot 11 inches. Head very large, bearing a near resemblance to the wolf or hyæna. Eyes large and full, black, with a nictitant membrane, which gives the animal a savage and malicious appearance. Ears rounded, erect, and covered with short hair. Black bristles about 2 inches long on the upper lips, cheeks, eyebrows, and chin. Mouth very large, and extending beyond the eyes. Cutting teeth small, obtuse, 8 in the upper jaw, and 6 in the lower. Canine teeth 2 in each jaw, strong, 1 inch long. Twelve molares in the upper jaw and 14 in the lower, of which the four hindmost are trifurcate. The legs are short and thick in proportion to the length of its body. Fore feet 5-toed, claws black, short, and blunt, with a callous naked heel. Hind feet 4-toed, claws short, covered by tufts of hair extending 1 inch beyond them, with a long

Thylacine

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thylacine **habitat**
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Thylacine - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thylacine

The **thylacine** (/ˈθaɪləsiːn/ THY-lə-seen, or /ˈθaɪləsaɪn/ THY-lə-syne, also /ˈθaɪləsɪn/; (from Ancient Greek θύλακος thúlakos, “pouch, sack” + Latin -inus ...

Species: †T. cynocephalus **Kingdom**: Animalia
Genus: †Thylacinus **Phylum**: Chordata

Numbat · Dasyuromorphia · Water opossum · Thylacinidae

The Thylacine - The Australian Museum

https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/australia-over-time/extinct.../the-thylacine/

The **Thylacine** (Thylacinus cynocephalus: dog-headed pouched-dog) is a large carnivorous marsupial now believed to be extinct. It was the only member of the ...

Videos

Thylacine Sighting ? October 2016, Adelaide

Last Tasmanian Tiger, Thylacine, 1933

Does the Tasmanian tiger still exist? Rex

Thylacine

Animal

The thylacine, now extinct, was the largest known carnivorous marsupial mammal, evolving about 4 million years ago. The last known live animal was captured in 1933 in Tasmania. Wikipedia

Extinction status: Extinct Encyclopedia of Life

Scientific name: Thylacinus cynocephalus

Mass: 30 kg (Adult) Encyclopedia of Life

Order: Dasyuromorphia

Family: †Thylacinidae

Did you know: Fossils and Aboriginal rock paintings show that the thylacine once lived throughout Australia and New Guinea. parks.tas.gov.au

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Thylacine

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Tasmanian tiger" redirects here. For the cricket team, see Tasmanian Tigers.

The **thylacine** (/ˈθaɪləsiːn/ *THY-lə-seen*,[11] or /ˈθaɪləsaɪn/ *THY-lə-syne*,[12] also /ˈθaɪləsɪn/;[13] (from Ancient Greek θύλακος thúlakos, "pouch, sack" + Latin -inus "-ine") (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), now extinct, was the largest known carnivorous marsupial mammal, evolving about 4 million years ago. The last known live animal was captured in 1933 in Tasmania. It is commonly known as the **Tasmanian tiger** because of its striped lower back, or the **Tasmanian wolf** because of its canid-like characteristics.[14] It was native to continental Tasmania, New Guinea, and the Australian mainland.

The thylacine was relatively shy and nocturnal, with the general appearance of a medium-to-large-size dog, except for its stiff tail and abdominal pouch similar to a kangaroo, and dark transverse stripes that radiated from the top of its back, reminiscent of a tiger. The thylacine was a formidable apex predator.[4] Because of convergent evolution it displayed a form and adaptations similar to the tiger and wolf of the Northern Hemisphere, even though not related. Its closest living relative is either the Tasmanian devil or the numbat. The thylacine was one of only two marsupials to have a pouch in both sexes: the other is water opossum. The pouch of the male thylacine served as a protective sheath covering the external reproductive organs.

The thylacine had become extremely rare or extinct on the Australian mainland before British settlement of the continent, but it survived on the island of Tasmania along with several other endemic species, including the Tasmanian devil. Intensive hunting encouraged by bounties is generally blamed for its extinction, but other contributing factors may have been disease, the introduction of dogs, and human encroachment into its habitat.

Contents [hide]

Thylacine[1]

Temporal range: Pliocene - Holocene, 4–0.0001 Ma

Thylacines in a Washington, D.C. zoo (c. 1906)

Conservation status

Extinct (1936) (IUCN 3.1)[2]

Scientific classification

History of taxonomy [edit]

The first detailed scientific description was made by Tasmania's Deputy Surveyor-General, George Harris in 1808, five years after first settlement of the island.[61][136] Harris originally placed the thylacine in the genus *Didelphis*, which had been created by Linnaeus for the American opossums, describing it as *Didelphis cynocephala*, the "dog-headed opossum". Recognition that the Australian marsupials were fundamentally different from the known mammal genera led to the establishment of the modern classification scheme, and in 1796, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire created the genus *Dasyurus* where he placed the thylacine in 1810. To resolve the mixture of Greek and Latin nomenclature, the species name was altered to *cynocephalus*. In 1824, it was separated out into its own genus, *Thylacinus*, by Temminck.[137] The common name derives directly from the genus name, originally from the Greek θύλακος (*thýlakos*), meaning "pouch" or "sack".[138][a]

References [edit]

1. ^ Groves, C.P. (2005). Wilson, D.E.; Reeder, D.M., eds. *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference* (3rd ed.). Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. p. 23. ISBN 0-801-88221-4. OCLC 62265494.
2. ^ a b c Burbidge, A. A.; Woinarski, J. (2016). "*Thylacinus cynocephalus*". *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. **2016**: e.T21866A21949291. Retrieved 7 September 2016.
3. ^ a b Harris, G. P. (1808). "Description of two new Species of Didelphis from Van Diemen's Land". *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*. **9** (1): 174–178. doi:10.1111/j.1096-3642.1818.tb00336.x.
4. ^ a b Paddle (2000)
5. ^ Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, [Étienne] (1810). "Description de deux espèces de Dasyures (*Dasyurus cynocephalus* et *Dasyurus ursinus*)". *Annales du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle*. **15**: 301–306.
6. ^ Temminck, C. J. (1827). "Thylacine de Harris. – *Thylacinus harrisii*". *Monographies de mammalogie*. **1**. Paris: G. Dufour et Ed. d'Ocagne. pp. 63–65.
7. ^ Grant, J. (1831). "Notice of the Van Diemen's Land Tiger". *Gleanings in Science*. **3** (30): 175–177.
8. ^ Warlow, W. (1833). "Systematically arranged Catalogue of the Mammalia and Birds belonging to the Museum of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta". *The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. **2** (14): 97.
9. ^ "Genus *Thylacinus*, Temm.". *Descriptive Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History in Spirit Contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Vertebrata: Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia*. London: Taylor and Francis. 1859. p. 147.

DOI

Tasmanian devil and thylacine, both labelled as members of *Didelphis*, from Harris' 1808 description. This is the earliest known non-indigenous illustration of a thylacine.

Transactions of the Linnean Society of London / Volume 9, Issue 1

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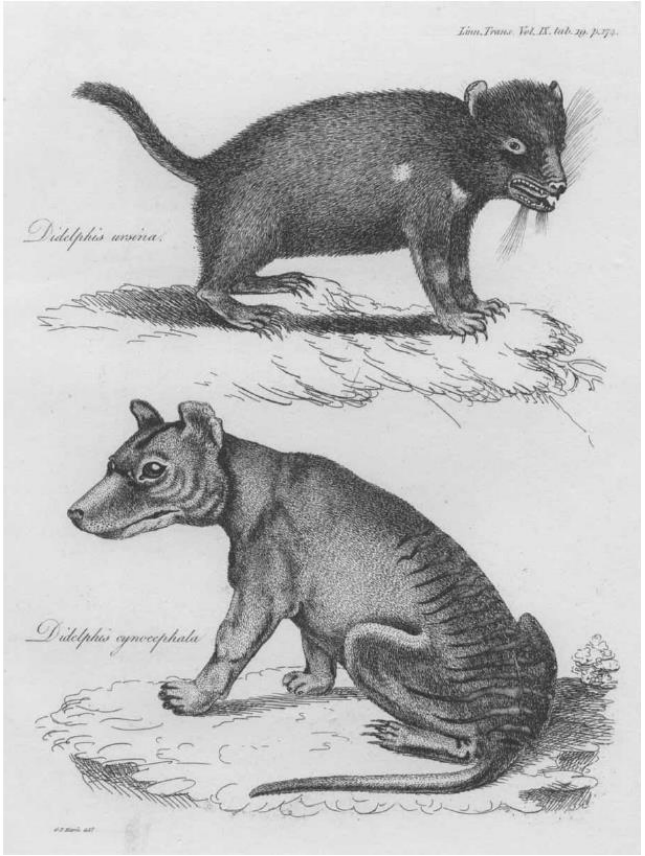

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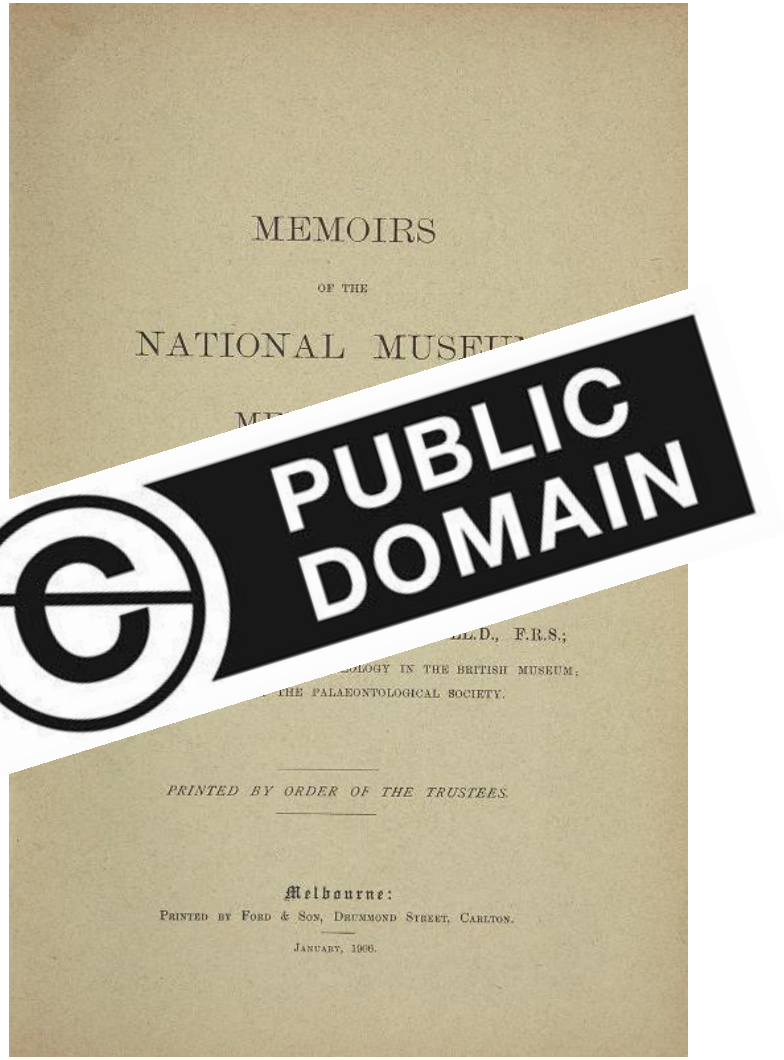

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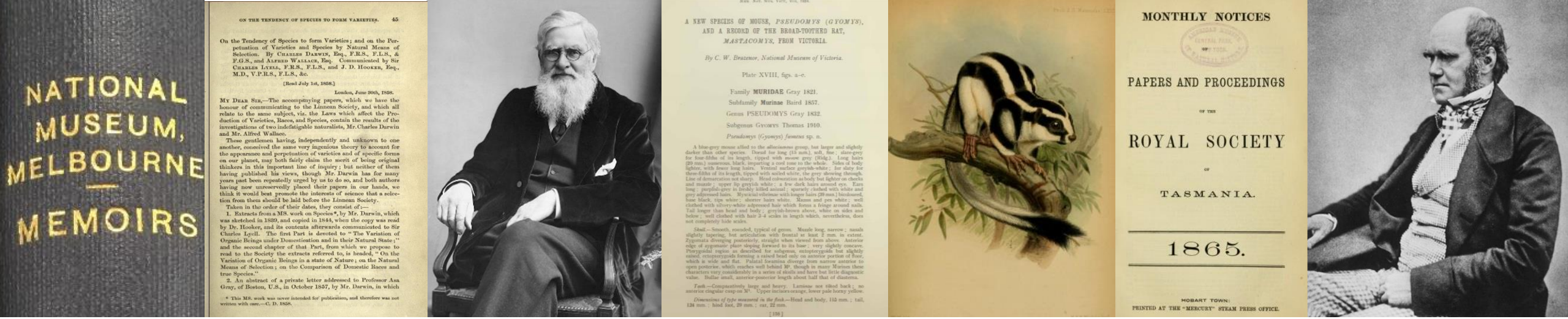

The importance of assigning DOIs to legacy content

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13-15 FEBRUARY MELBOURNE CONVENTION & EXHIBITION CENTRE

‘DOI’ng the right thing

assigning digital object identifiers to legacy content

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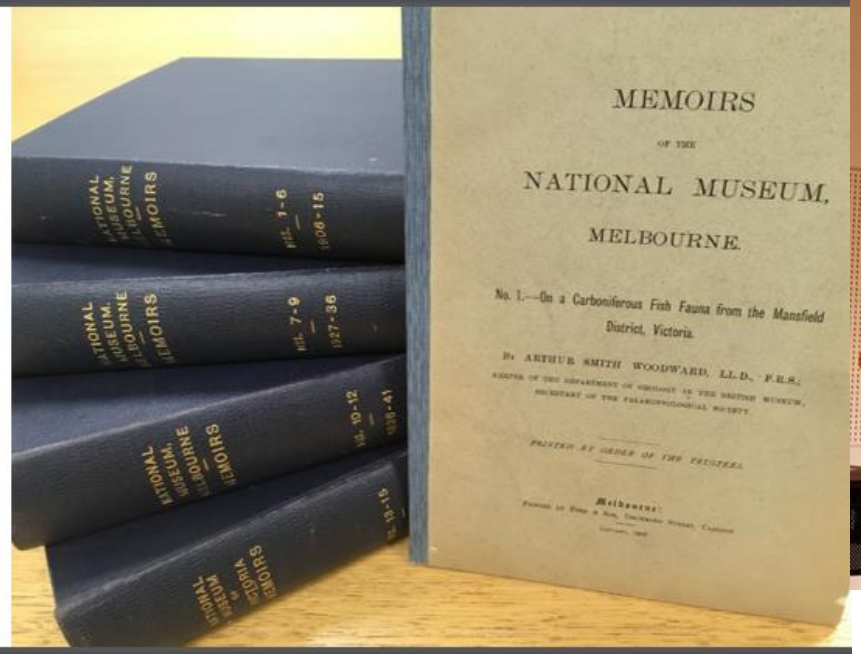
Biodiversity Heritage Library Australia
@nicolekearney

Elycia Wallis
Museums Victoria
@elyw



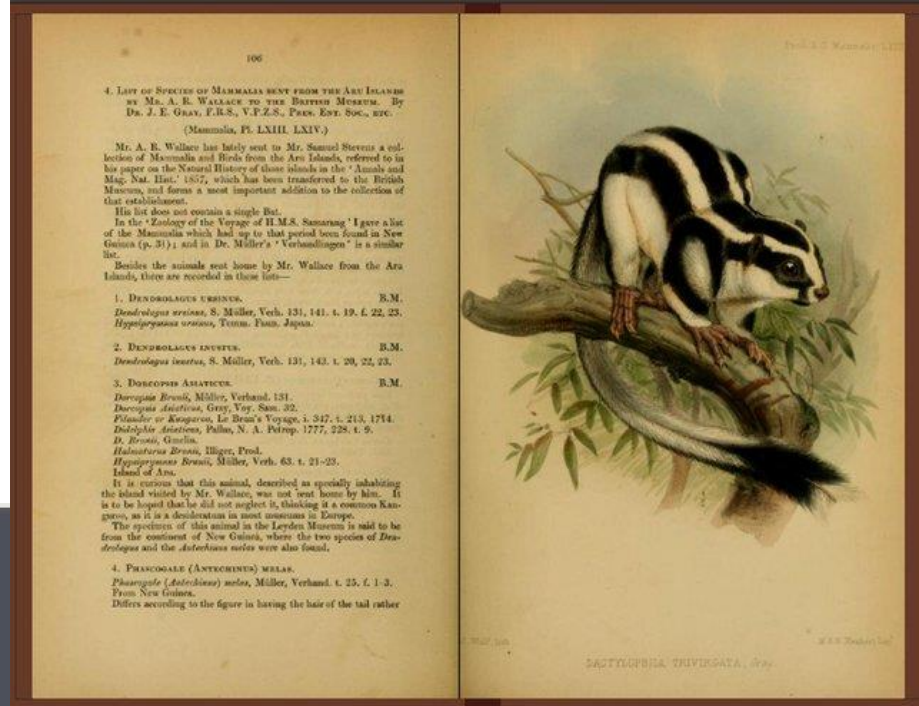


Photo: Peter Neish

February
2019

ALIA INFORMATION ONLINE 2019 CONFERENCE

#infoonline19

Monday 11 February – Friday 15 February 2019

What are we ‘DOI’ng about the *out-of-copyright* literature?

Nicole Kearney
Biodiversity Heritage Library
Australia (Museums Victoria)

@nicolekearney
@bhl_au

Photos: Mike Jones

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OTAGOmuseum

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COLLECTIONS AND DATA IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

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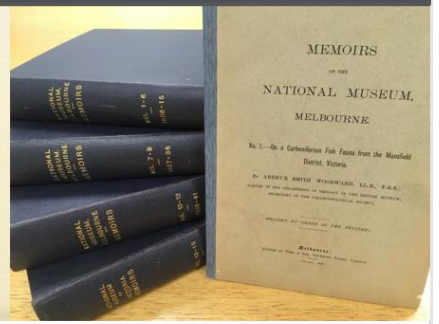
What are we DOIng about the missing links?

Connecting taxonomic names to the linked network of scholarly research



Nicole Kearney

Biodiversity Heritage Library Australia

@nicolekearney

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Persistent Identifier Ambassador

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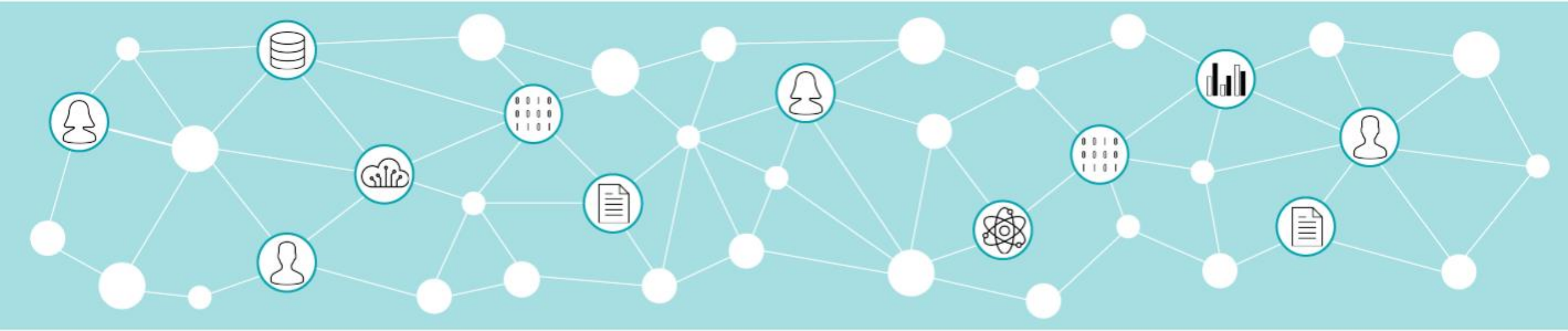


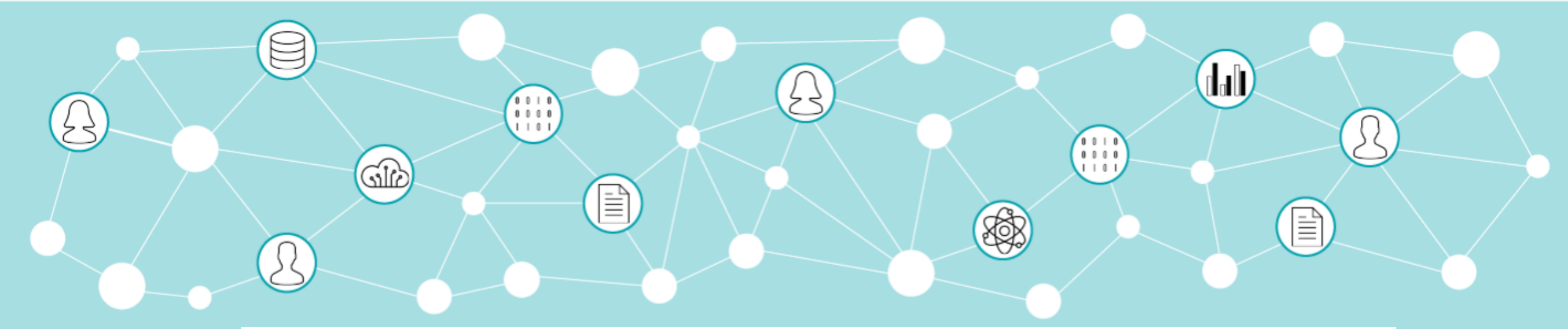
October
2018

Our Ambassadors

Nicole Kearney

Nicole Kearney manages the Australian branch of the Biodiversity Heritage Library, the world's largest online repository of biodiversity heritage and archival materials. The BHL Australia project is funded by the Atlas of Living Australia and hosted by Museums Victoria. Nicole works with libraries and publishers across Australia (and New Zealand) to digitize their biodiversity heritage literature and to make it freely accessible online. The vast majority of heritage literature lacks DOIs and thus sits outside the great linked network of scholarly research. Nicole has been endeavoring to change this. In 2016, she began a project to retrospectively assign DOIs to Australia's legacy literature. She pioneered the use of DOIs in her home institution (Museums Victoria) and now provides support to other publishers wanting to do the same. Nicole is passionate about the importance of bringing historic literature into the DOI system and the value of PIDs in making online content more accessible, discoverable, linkable and trackable.

Persistent Identifier Ambassador



October
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Nicole Kearney winner of the PIDapalooza competition

Nicole Kearney of Melbourne, Australia, will be heading to Dublin in January 2019 to join other PID enthusiasts and FREYA project members for three days of talking, sharing and troubleshooting PIDs.

Nicole is manager of the Australian branch of the Biodiversity Heritage Library, and spends a significant proportion of her time running training for libraries and publishers across Australia and New Zealand with a focus on digitisation and Open Access. Her competition entry raised the issue of registering DOIs for historic literature and out-of-copyright content.

As Nicole explains, we want this older content to be discoverable, citable and trackable alongside modern journal articles as part of the PID system. So how do we ensure that articles written by Charles Darwin or

January
2019

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PIDapalooza

Dublin Ireland, 23-24 Jan 2019

THE OPEN FESTIVAL OF PERSISTENT IDENTIFERS

What are we 'DOI'ng about the out-of-copyright literature?

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Biodiversity Heritage Library Australia
Museums Victoria

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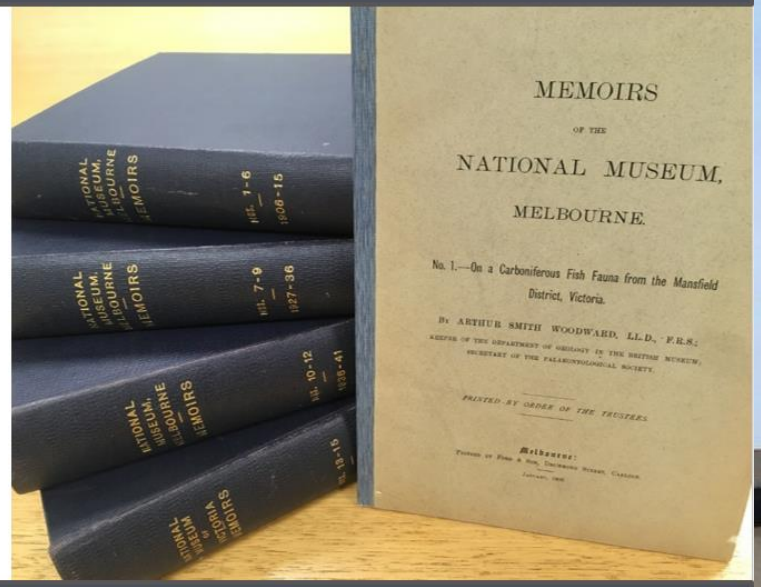
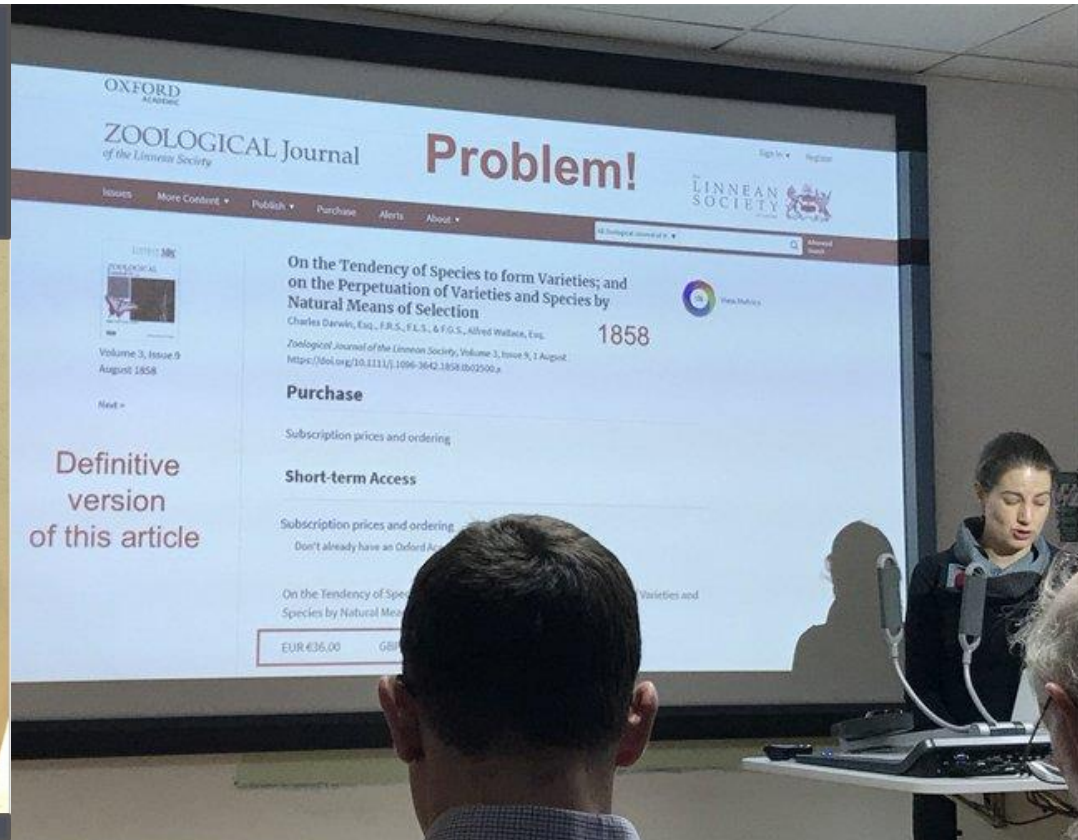
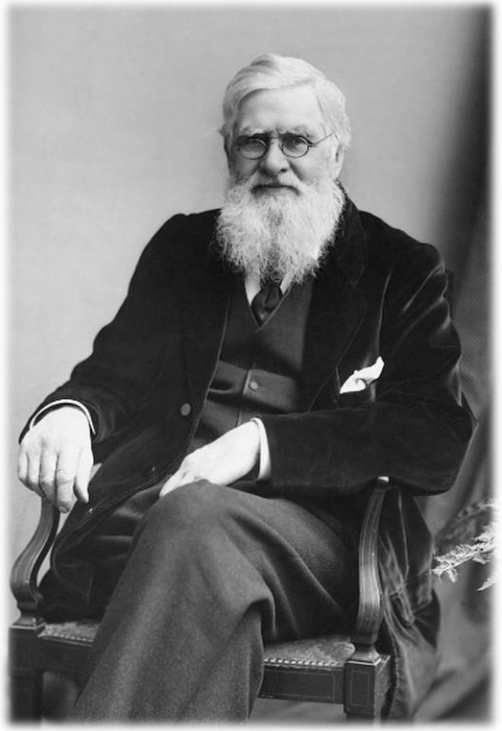




The most important scientific paper in the history of biology

ZOOLOGICAL Journal of the Linnean Society

The LINNEAN SOCIETY of London

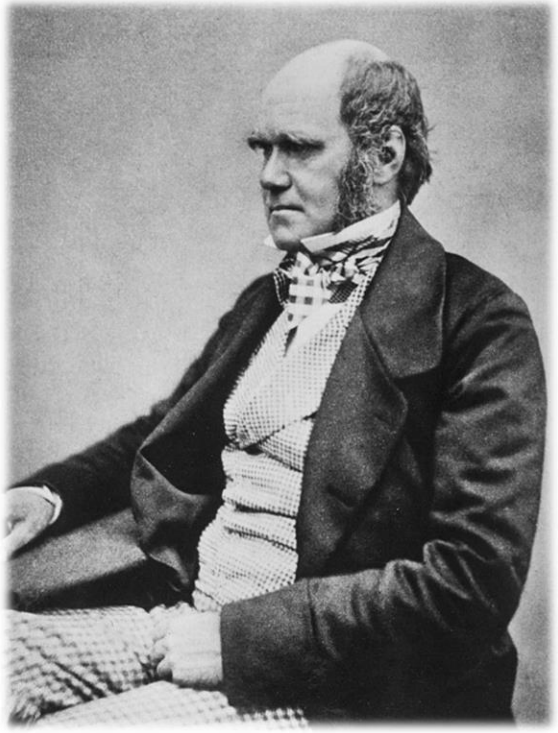


On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection

1858

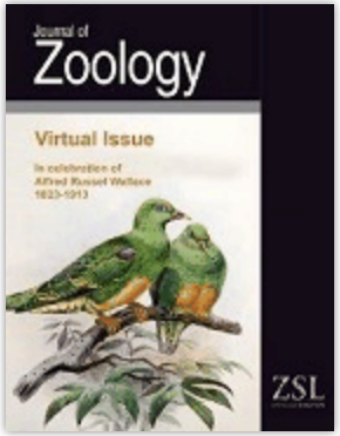
Charles Darwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., & F.G.S., Alfred Wallace, Esq.

Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, Volume 3, Issue 9, 1 August 1
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1858.tb02500.x



In celebration of Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913)

Virtual Issues | First published: **21 June 2017** | Last updated: **22 June 2017**



The selection of papers presented here, featuring birds, mammals, insects, fish and molluscs, reflect the breadth of Wallace's contributions to zoology and biogeography. In addition to describing new species, Wallace included observations on their anatomy, appearance, behaviour and geographical distribution in relation to similar species and made suggestions as to how they should be classified. For example, it is fascinating to read Wallace, the 'father of biogeography', describe the distribution of different bird species on the Sula Islands in Indonesia and conclude that "it seems to me clear that the Sula Islands are really an outlying portion of Celebes, and

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http://www.csiro.au/

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AUSTRALIA GOVERNMENT

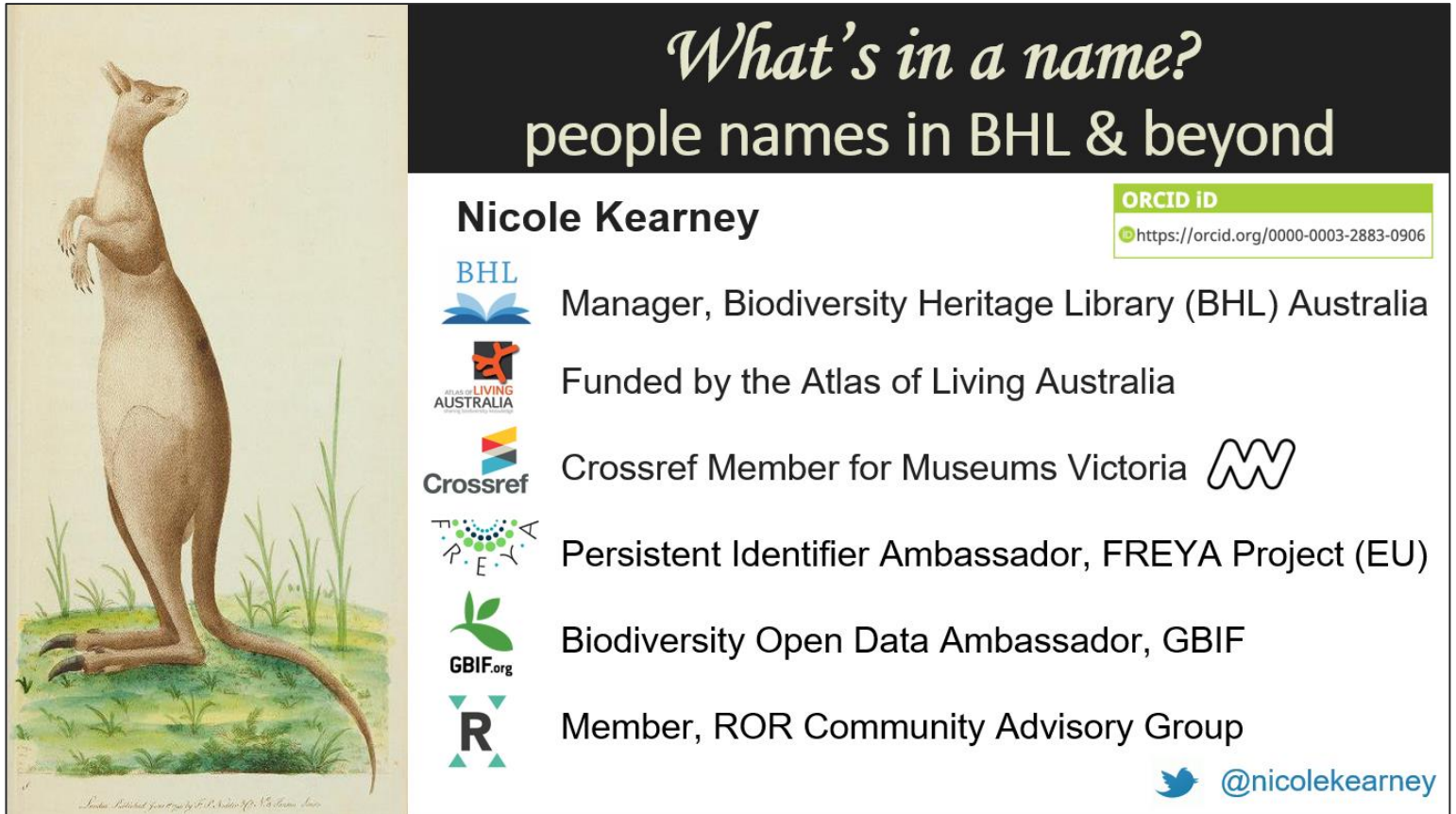
Mobilise Action

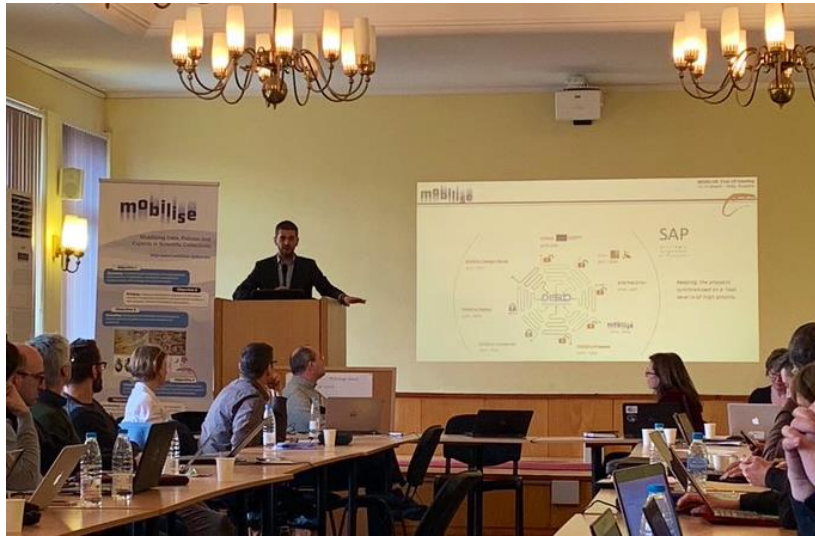
Mobilising Data, Policies and Experts in Scientific Collections

March 2019

12-15 March 2019, Sofia, Bulgaria

The meeting in Sofia is a large kick-off meeting of the Action that brings together **more than 150 people from more than 40 countries** to focus on specific challenges around data mobilisation, publication and re-use derived from natural science collections. This makes this one of the largest events around biodiversity data mobilisation.





Dimitris Koureas
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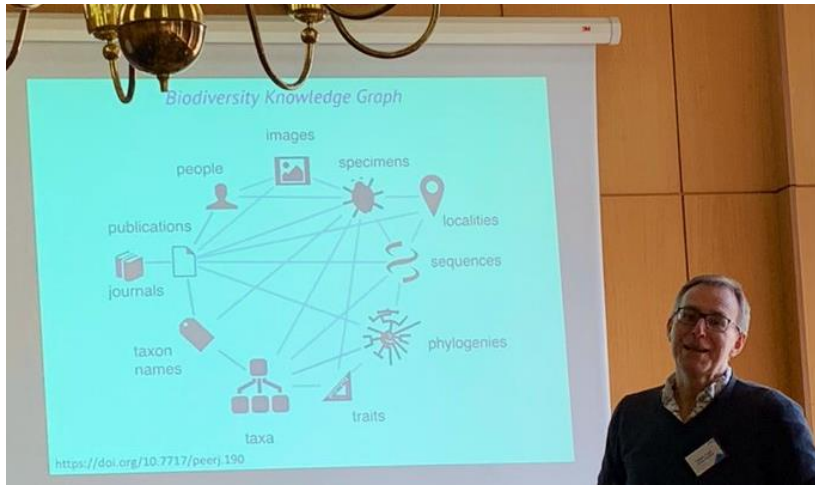

Professor Rod Page, University of Glasgow

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Building a global infrastructure for biodiversity data. Together.

22 – 25 October 2019
Main Conference
20 – 21 October 2019
Pre-conference event

Leiden – The Netherlands

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Nicole Kearney ‡

‡ Biodiversity Heritage Library Australia, Melbourne, Australia

2. **It's Not Always FAIR: Choosing the Best Platform for Your Biodiversity Heritage Literature**

Nicole Kearney ‡

‡ Biodiversity Heritage Library Australia, Melbourne, Australia

3. **Progress in Authority Management of People Names for Collections**

Quentin J. Groom ‡, Chloé Besombes§, Josh Brown|, Simon Chagnoux§, Teodor Georgiev¶, Nicole Kearney#, Arnald Marcer¤, Nicky Nicolson«, Roderic Page», Sarah Phillips^, Heimo Rainer˅, Greg Riccardi|, Dominik Röpert˃, David Peter Shorthouse˂, Pavel Stoev₡, Elspeth Margaret Haston£

‡ Meise Botanic Garden, Meise, Belgium

§ Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

| ORCID, Bethesda, United States of America

¶ Unaff, Sofia, Bulgaria

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¤ CREAF, E08193 Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès), Catalonia, Spain

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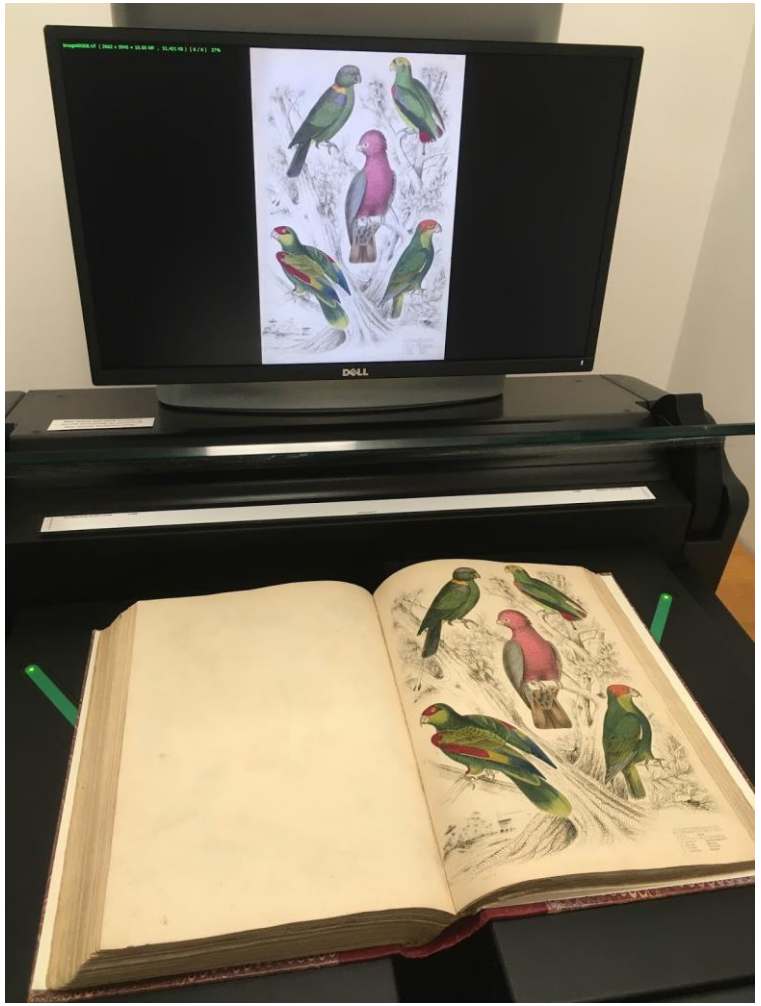
Sharing

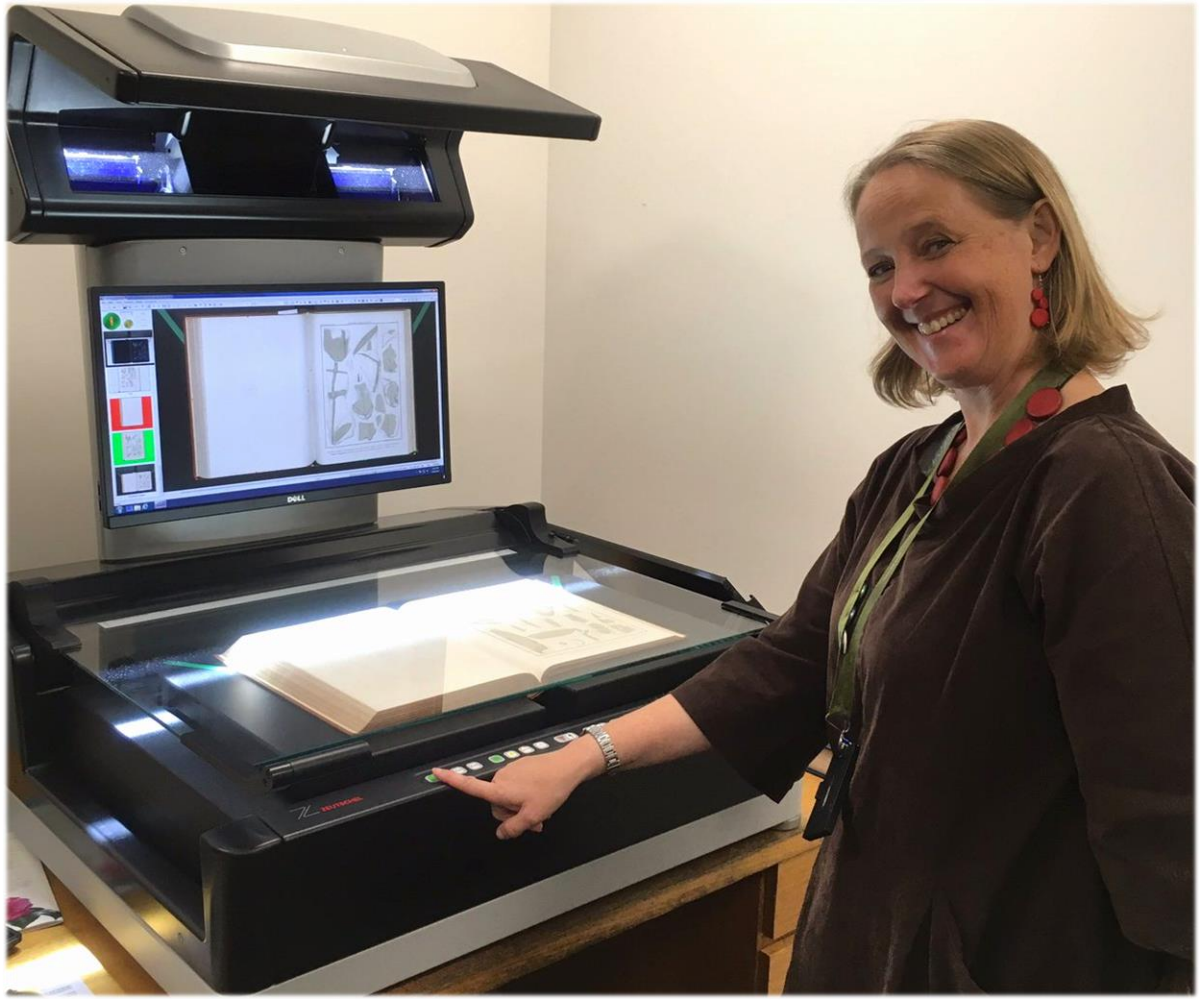
Australia's Biodiversity Literature

with the world

ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA
sharing biodiversity knowledge

A New Scanner for Digitizing Australia's Biodiversity Heritage





Ely Wallis & the BHL AU Zeutschel OS 16000 scanner

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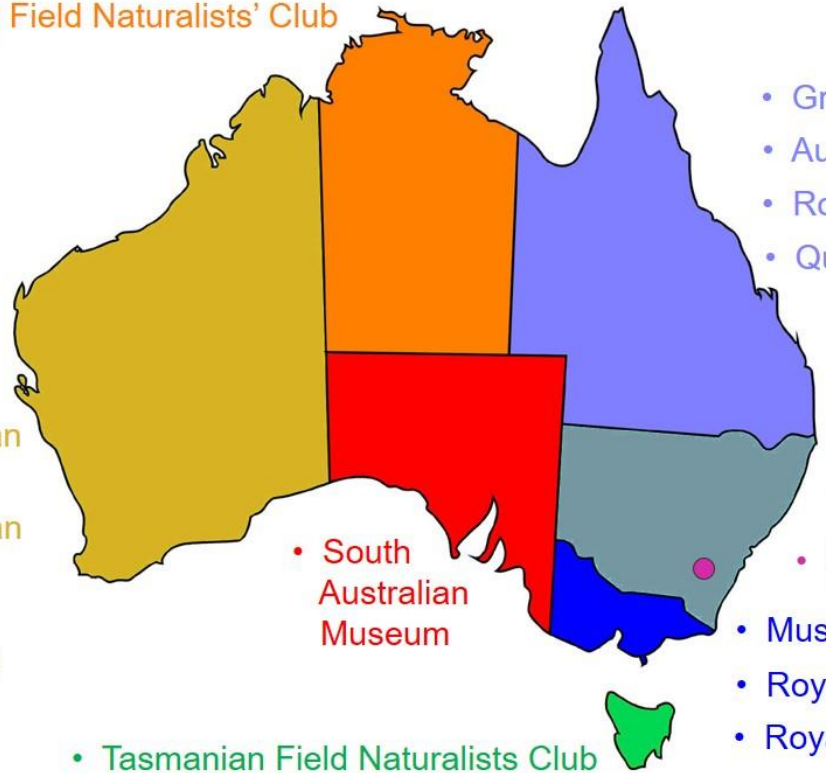

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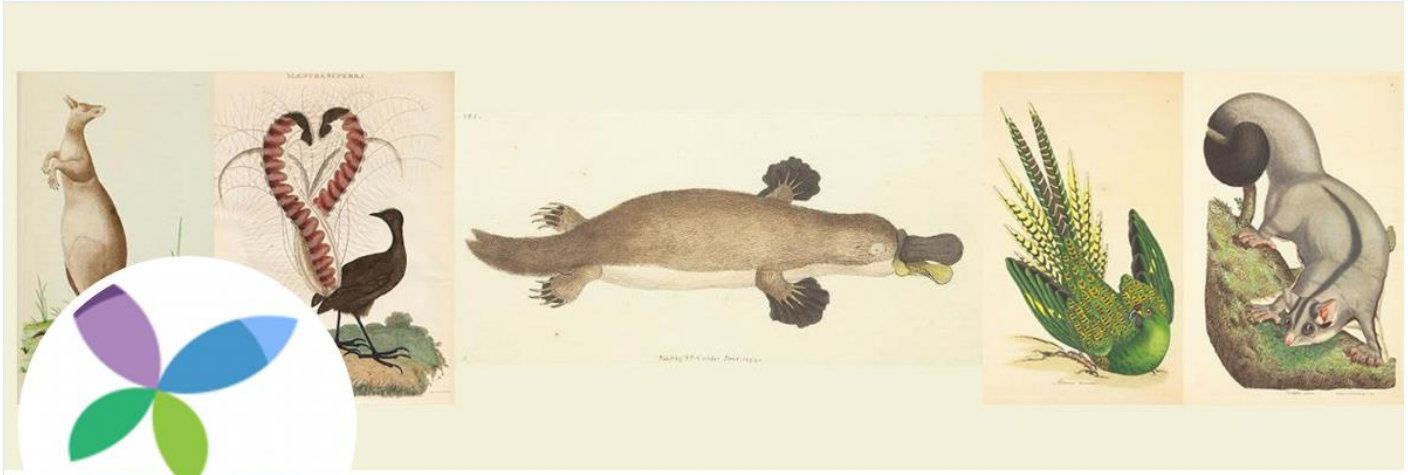

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Digitising Australia's #biodiversity heritage literature to provide free #openaccess online (AU branch of @BioDivLibrary; a collaboration with @atlaslivingaust)

Australia biodiversitylibrary.org/collection/bhl... Joined February 2012

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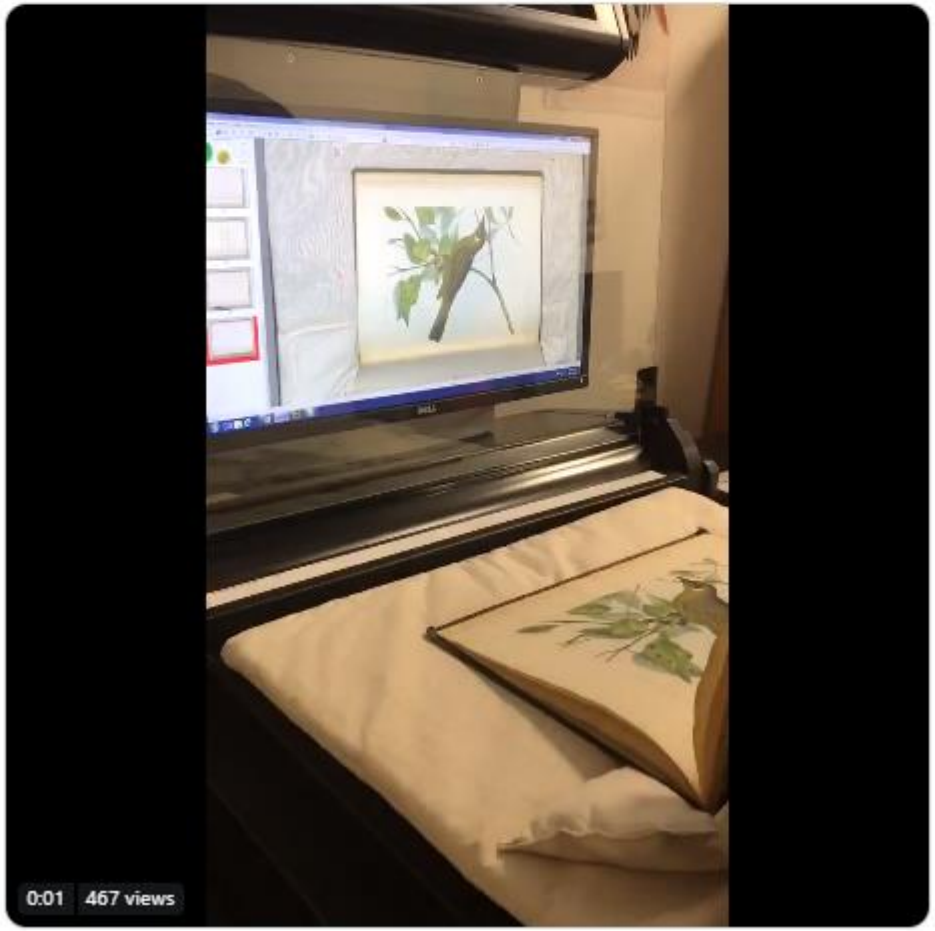
We digitise the library collections of Australia's natural history museums (& herbaria) so that you can explore their rare books & historic journals - anywhere, anytime, for free. #ExploreMW #MuseumWeek #OpenAccess Thx to @atlaslivingaust: biodiversitylibrary.org/collection/bhl... @BioDivLibrary



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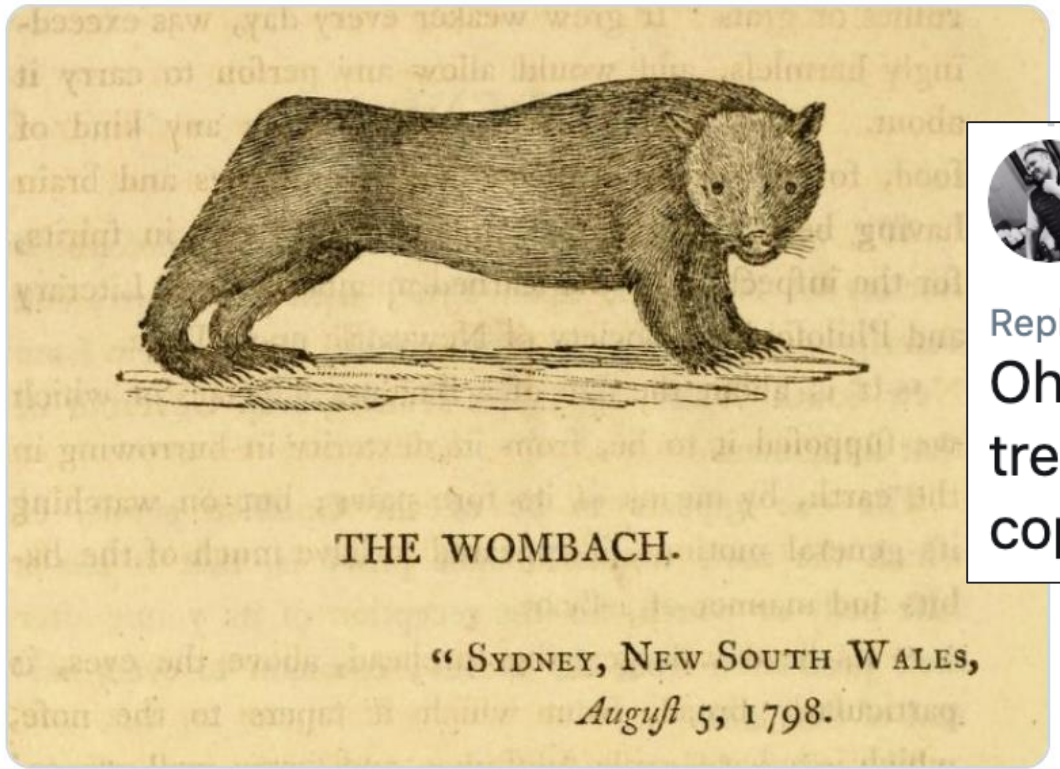
The Wombat was 1st described in 1800 as "the largest of all the Opossums: size of a Badger: colour pale yellow: fur longish and sub- erect: nose strongly divided by a furrow." And that's it. biodiversitylibrary.org/item/64425#pag…. Image (1798): biodiversitylibrary.org/item/82057#pag… via @BioDivLibrary



2 15 53

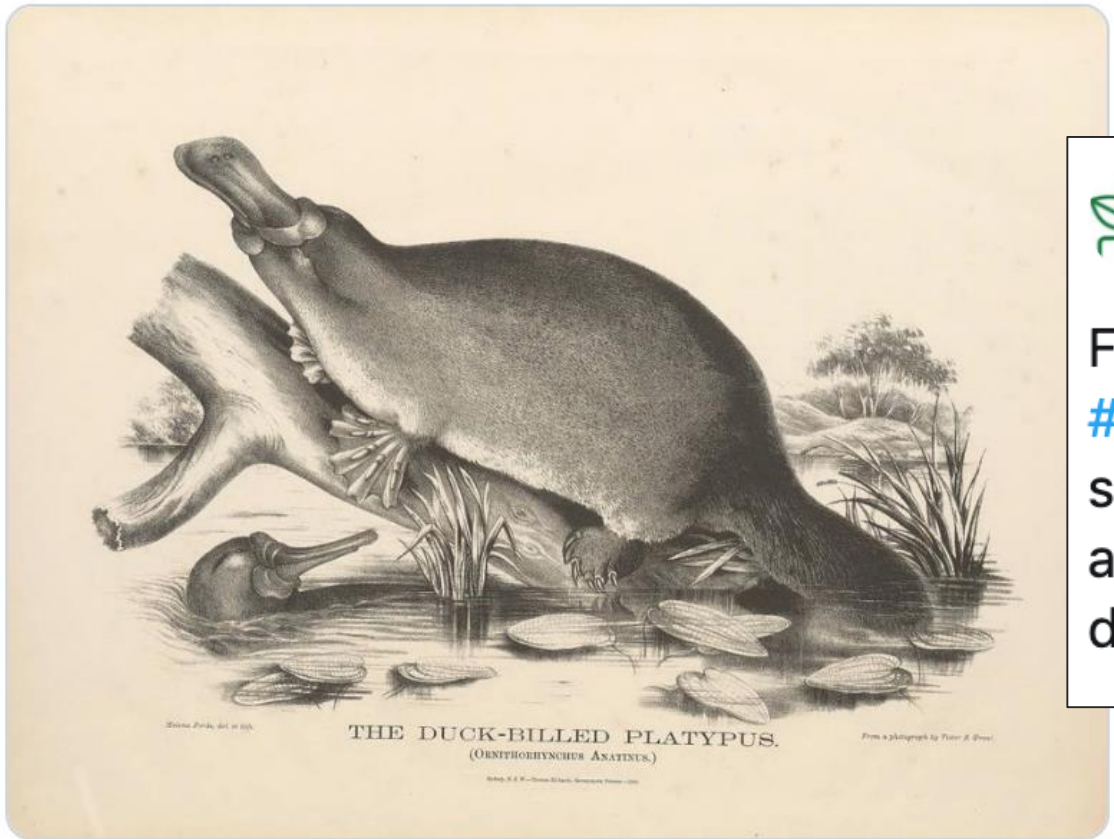
greg costello
@itsridiculous

Replying to @bhl_au and @BioDivLibrary

Oh my!!!! Just discovered this twitter feed. It's a treasure trove of goodness. How can I get quality digital copy is there a site? Link?

BHL Australia
@bhl_au

The Duck-billed Platypus, illustrated by Miss Harriett Scott & Mrs Helena Forde. Krefft's "The mammals of Australia" 1871.
biodiversitylibrary.org/page/53742496#... via @BioDivLibrary @SILibraries #SciArt #Platypus



1 13 36

Council on Botanical & Horticultural Libraries
@CBHLTweets

For anyone else feeling traumatized by #GameofThrones right now, perhaps you will be soothed by this very peaceful looking, very much alive and not at all zombie-like duck-billed platypus... it definitely does not have #BlueEyes.

Thank you

Nicole Kearney

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