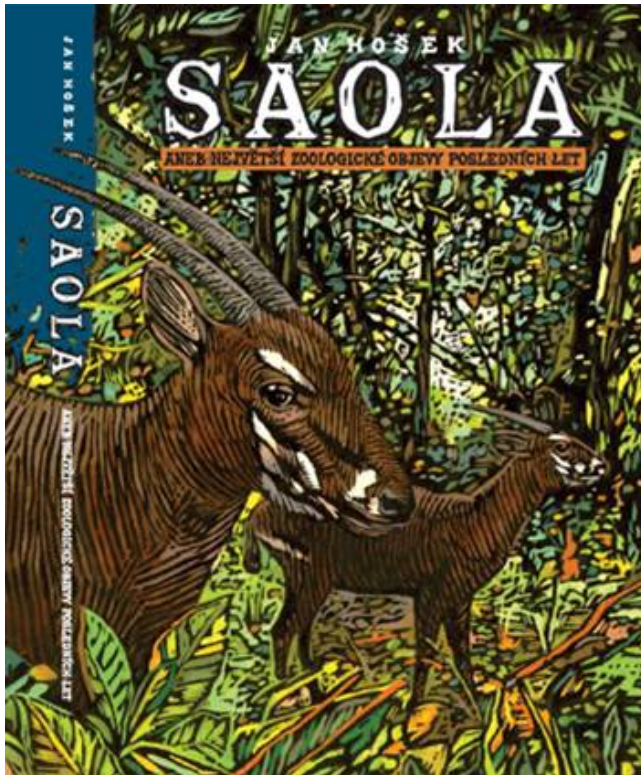


# Diverzita savců

Asi 5 500 recentních druhů

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



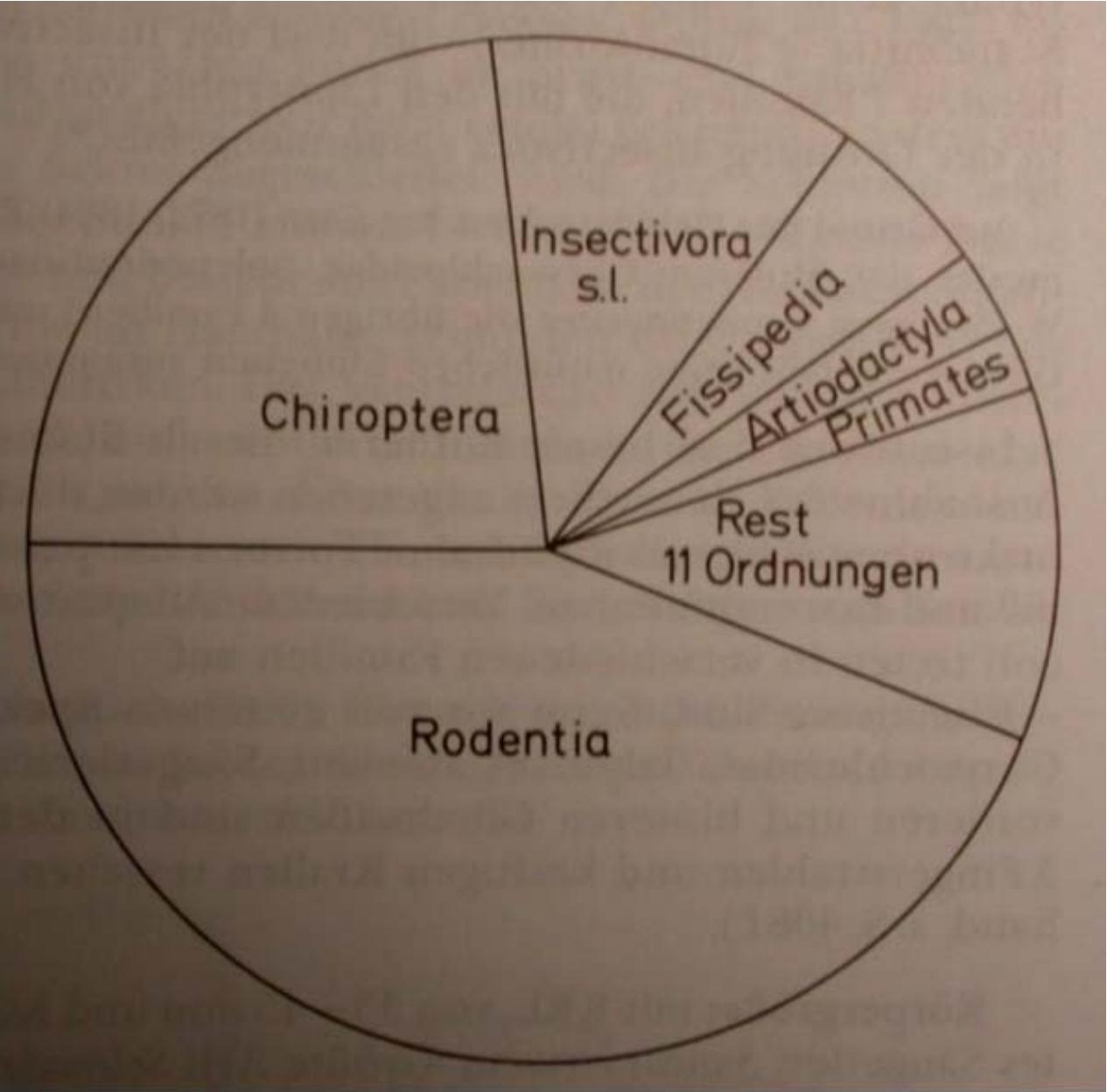
Podle:

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.**

<i>skupina</i>	<i>odhad počtu známých druhů</i>	<i>počet vymřelých druhů</i>	<i>počet ohrožených druhů</i>
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
paprsoploutvé ryby (Actinopterygii)	26848	80	1058
paryby (Chondrichthyes)	970	0	110
kruhoústí (Cyclostomata)	108	0	2
<b>celkem</b>	<b>57442</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>5621</b>



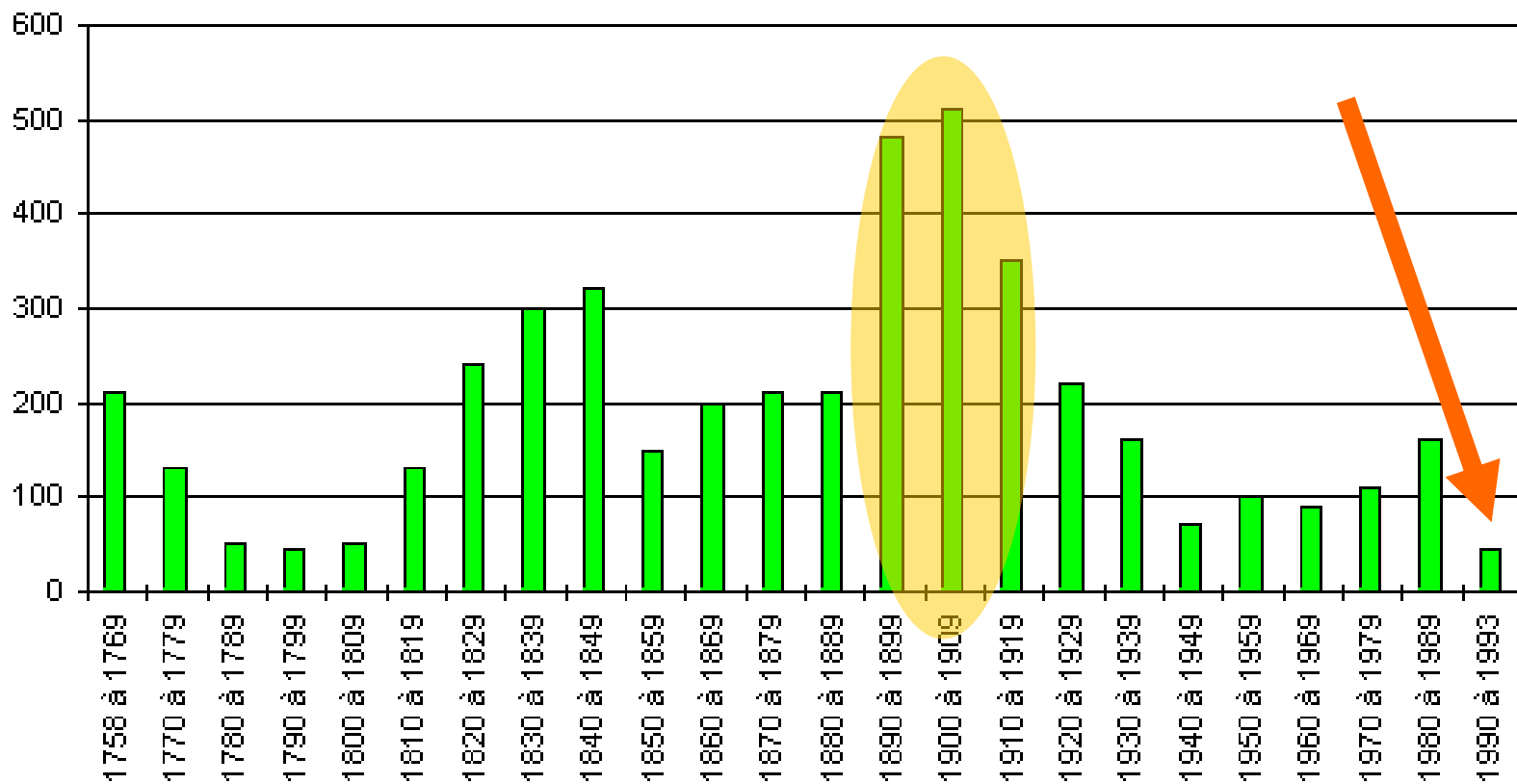
1901

*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)  
chocholotka Weynsova (*Cephalophus weynsi*) – Afrika (Bovidae)  
chocholotka 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 (Bovidae)
- 1911 dikdik somálský (*Madoqua piacentinii*) – Somálsko (Bovidae)
- 1914 goral červený (*Nemorhaedus baileyi*) – Tibet, Barma (Bovidae)
- 1918 chocholotka 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*) – Bolívie (Cervidae)
- 1963 nahur Schaeferův (*Pseidois schaeferi*) – hory, Jang-c'-ťiang, Čína (Bovidae)

- 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 truongsoneensis*) – 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 anelli*) – Kongo (Bovidae)
- 2008 jelínek mazamu (*Mazama ochroleuca*) – Amazónie (Brazílie)(Cervidae)

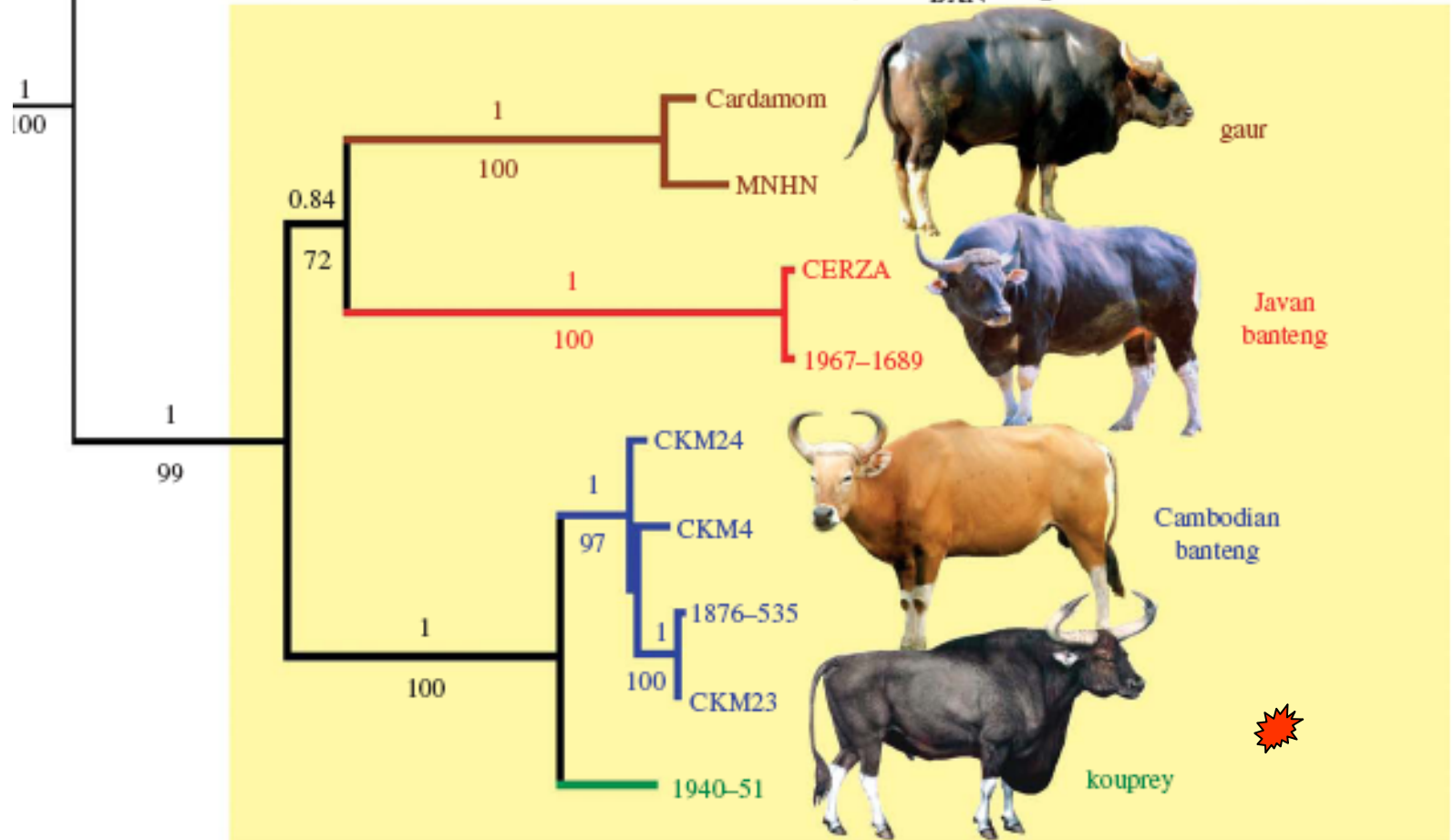
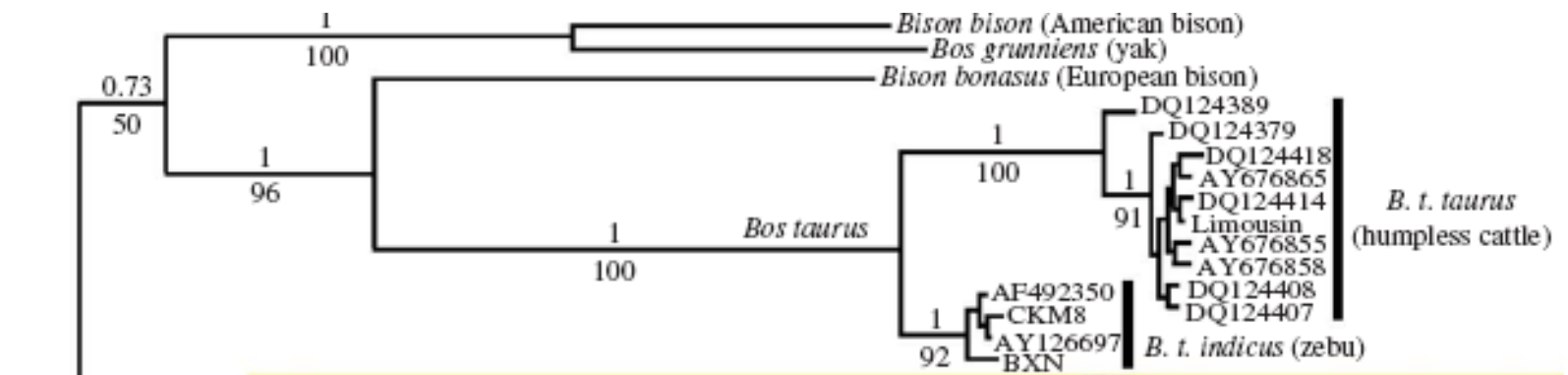
1937

*Bos sauveli*

kuprej







21.V.1992

16:00

Vietnam

*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis* - saola



## letters to nature

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

### A new species of living bovid from Vietnam

VU WANGUNG, PHAM BONG QUAO, NGUYEN NGOC DINH (DOT LUC), PETER ARCTANDER & JOHN MACKINNON

Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Ministry of Forestry, Hanoi, Vietnam

Asian Bureau for Conservation, 18/E Capital Building, 1757 19 1 Lockhart Road, Wanichai, Hong Kong

To whom correspondence should be addressed.

**I**N 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<sup>1</sup>. 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*<sup>2,3</sup>. 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

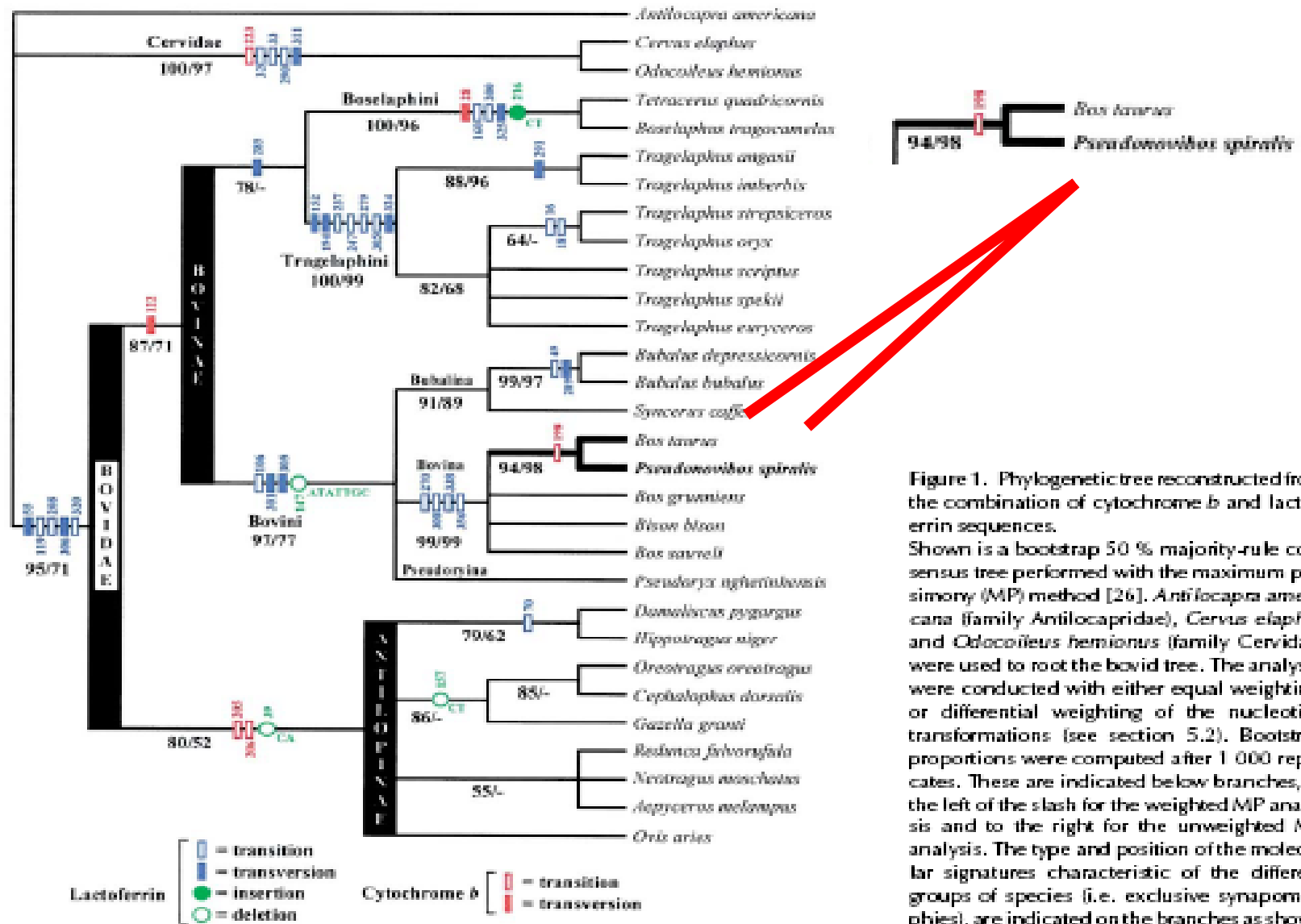
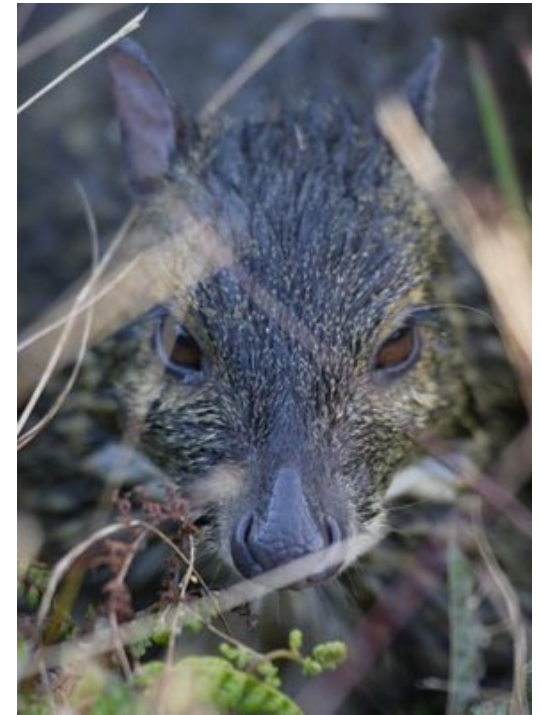


Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree reconstructed from the combination of cytochrome b and lactoferrin sequences. Shown is a bootstrap 50 % majority-rule consensus tree performed with the maximum parsimony (MP) method [26]. *Antilocapra americana* (family Antilocapridae), *Cervus elaphus* and *Odocoileus hemionus* (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, Whales)

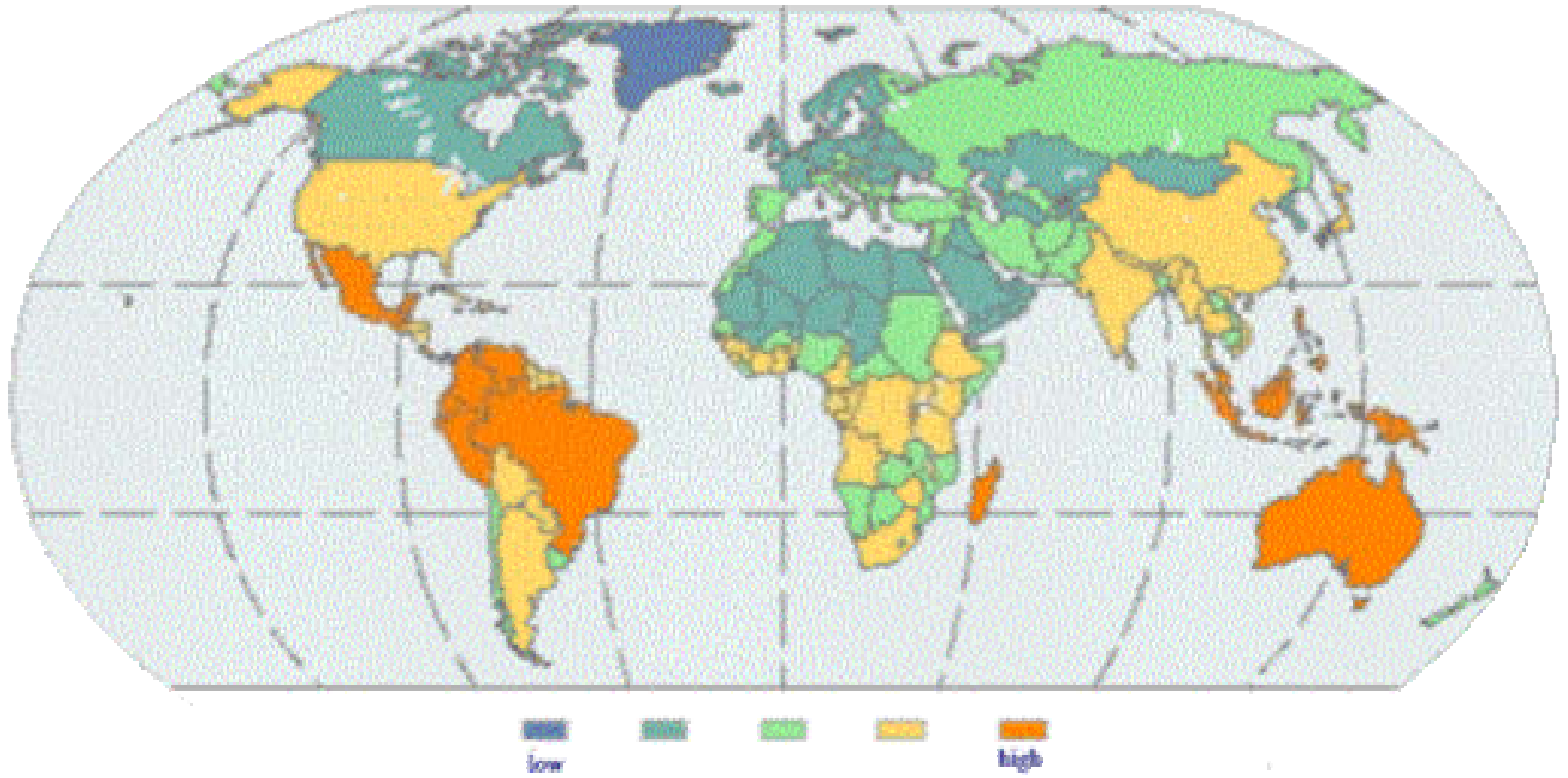
- 1908 vorvaňovec australský (*Mesoplodon bowdoini*)
- 1912 sviňucha jižní (*Australophocaena dioptrica*)
- 1913 vorvaňovec tmavý (*Mesoplodon mirus*)
- 1918 delfínovec čínský (*Lipotes vexillifer*)
- 1926 vorvaňovec Longmanův (*Indocetus pacificus*)
- 1934 delfín Graffmanův (*Stenella graffmani*)
- 1937 vorvaňovec Shepherdův (*Tasmacetus shepherdi*)
- 1956 plískavice saravacká (*Lagenodelphis hosei*)
- 1958 vorvaňovec japonský (*Mesoplodon ginkkodens*)  
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 po roce 2000

2000	3 druhy
2001	6 druhů, v Evropě <i>Myotis alcathoe</i> – netopýr <i>Alcathoe</i> (menší, nymfin)
2002	8 druhů
2003	3 druhy
2004	10 druhů, <i>Plecotus gaisleri</i> – S Afrika, <i>Pipistrellus hanaki</i> - Libye
2005	13 druhů
2006	9 druhů
2007	1 druh

## Ostatní savci po roce 1990

1995	prase vietnamské ( <i>Sus bucculentus</i> )– Laos, popis 1892, Lazar taxon králík Timminsův ( <i>Nesolagus timminsi</i> ) – Laos
1996	khanyou ( <i>Laonastes aenigmaemus</i> ) – stř. Laos – skalní krysa (Laonastidae), Lazarus taxon, bazální linie hytricognátních hlodavců
1997	langur duk ( <i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i> ) – Vietnam (Cercopithecidae) cibetka tainguenská – Vietnam, Annamity
2001	slon pralesní ( <i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i> ) – kryptický druh, DNA, dnes nepřijímán



- BIODIVERZITA



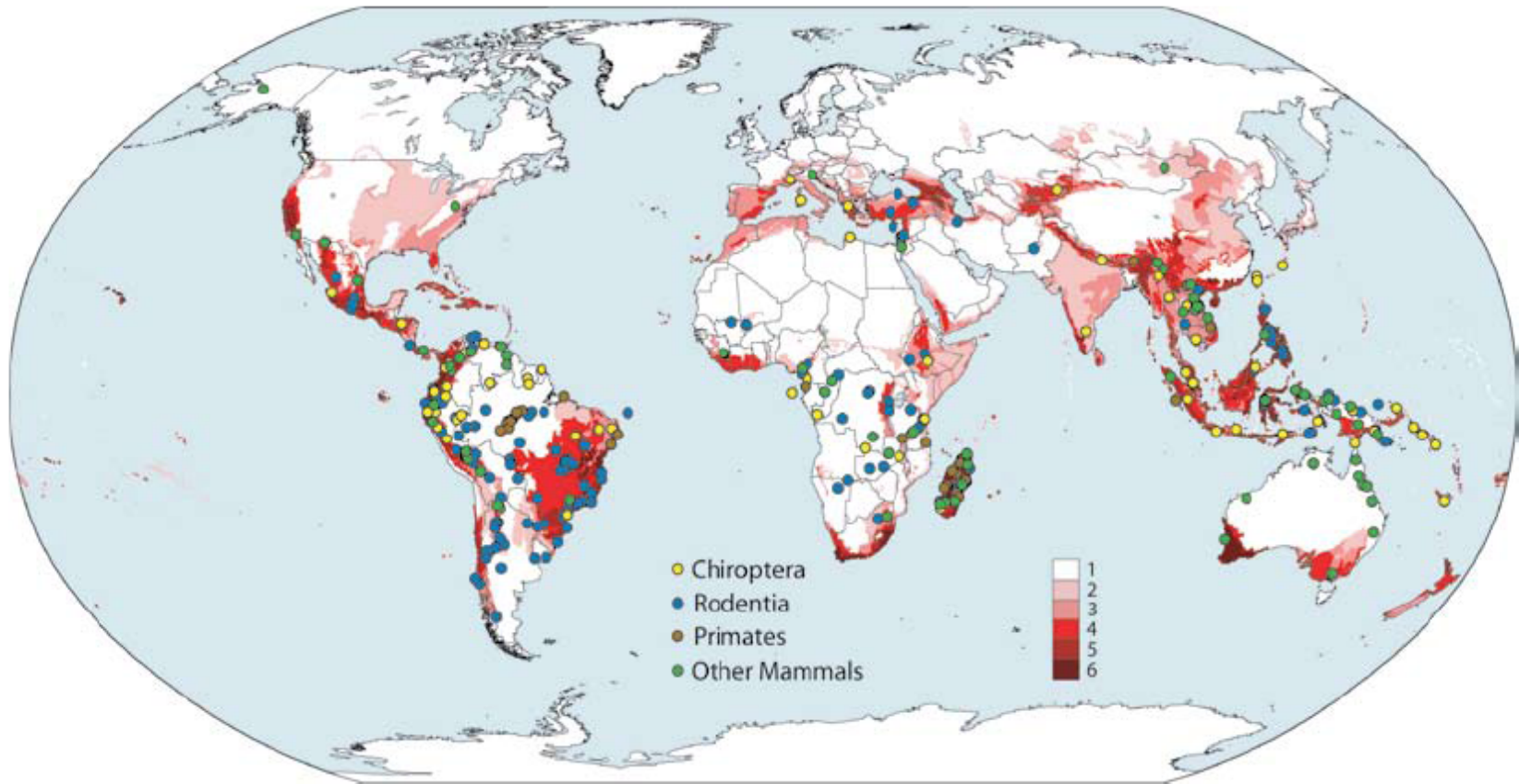
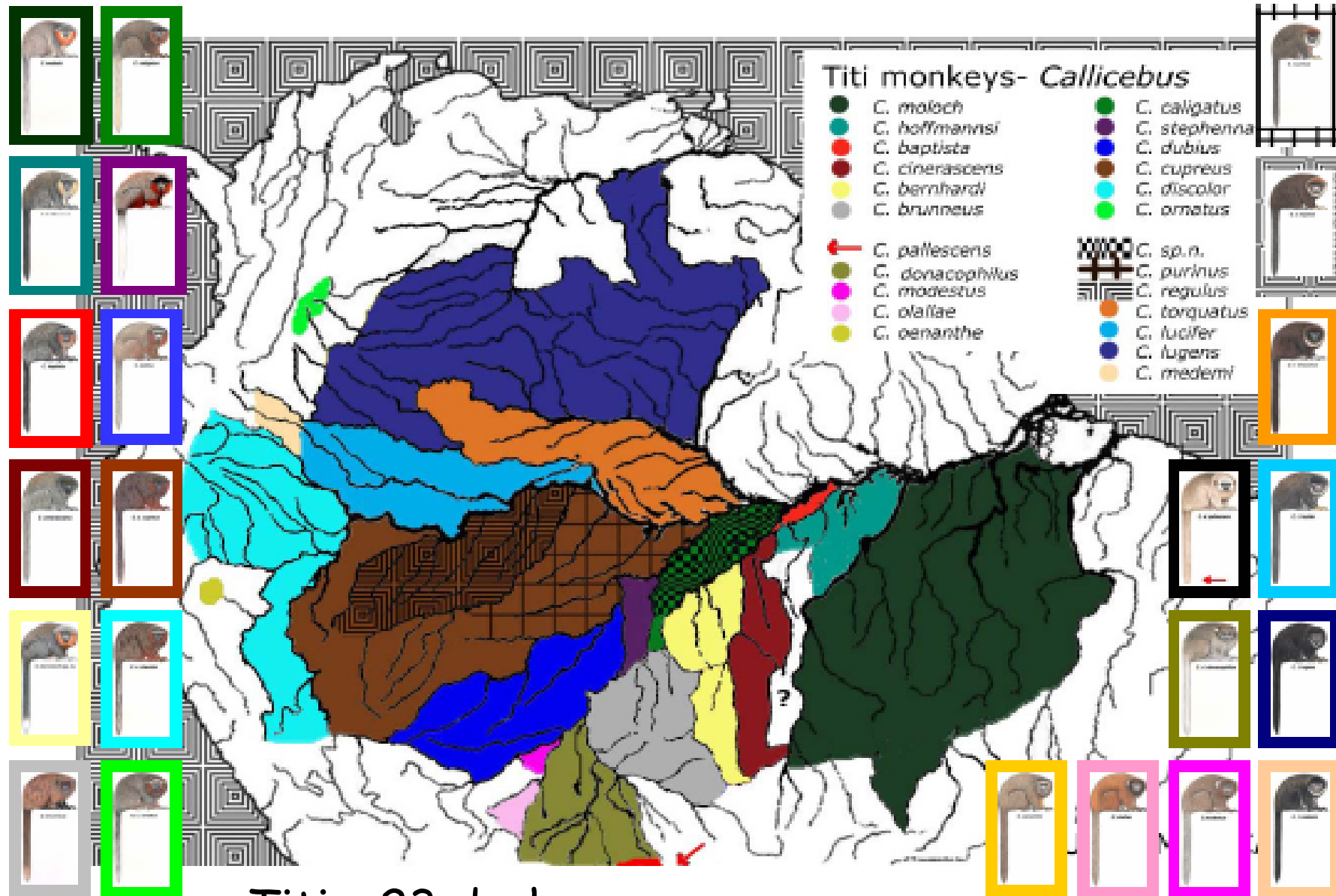


Figure 2. Global distribution of new mammals described since 1992. The distribution is overlaid on currently recognized regions of high threat and irreplaceability. Variable levels of shading indicate the number of global biodiversity conservation templates that prioritize the region (Brooks et al. 2005).

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

*Agouti* sp. nov. – paka (Agoutidae)



*Eira* sp.nov. – hyrare, brazilská kuna (Mustelidae)

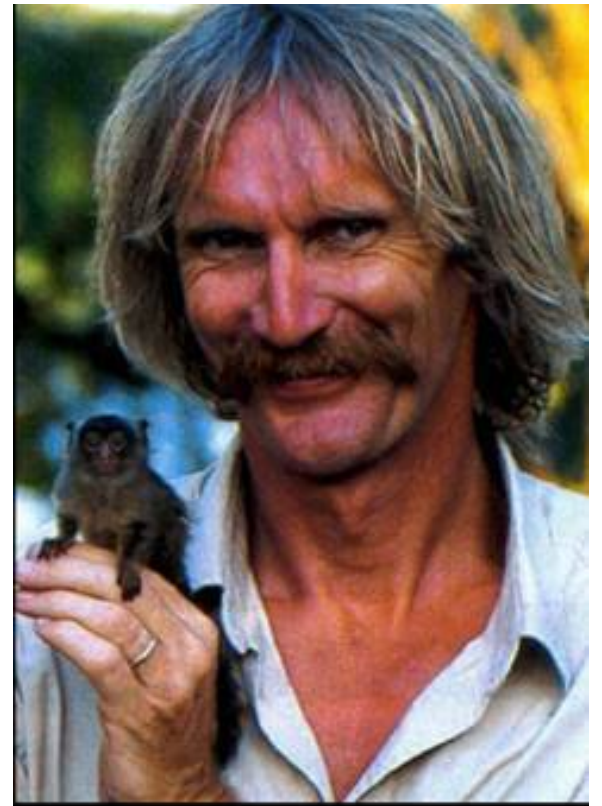
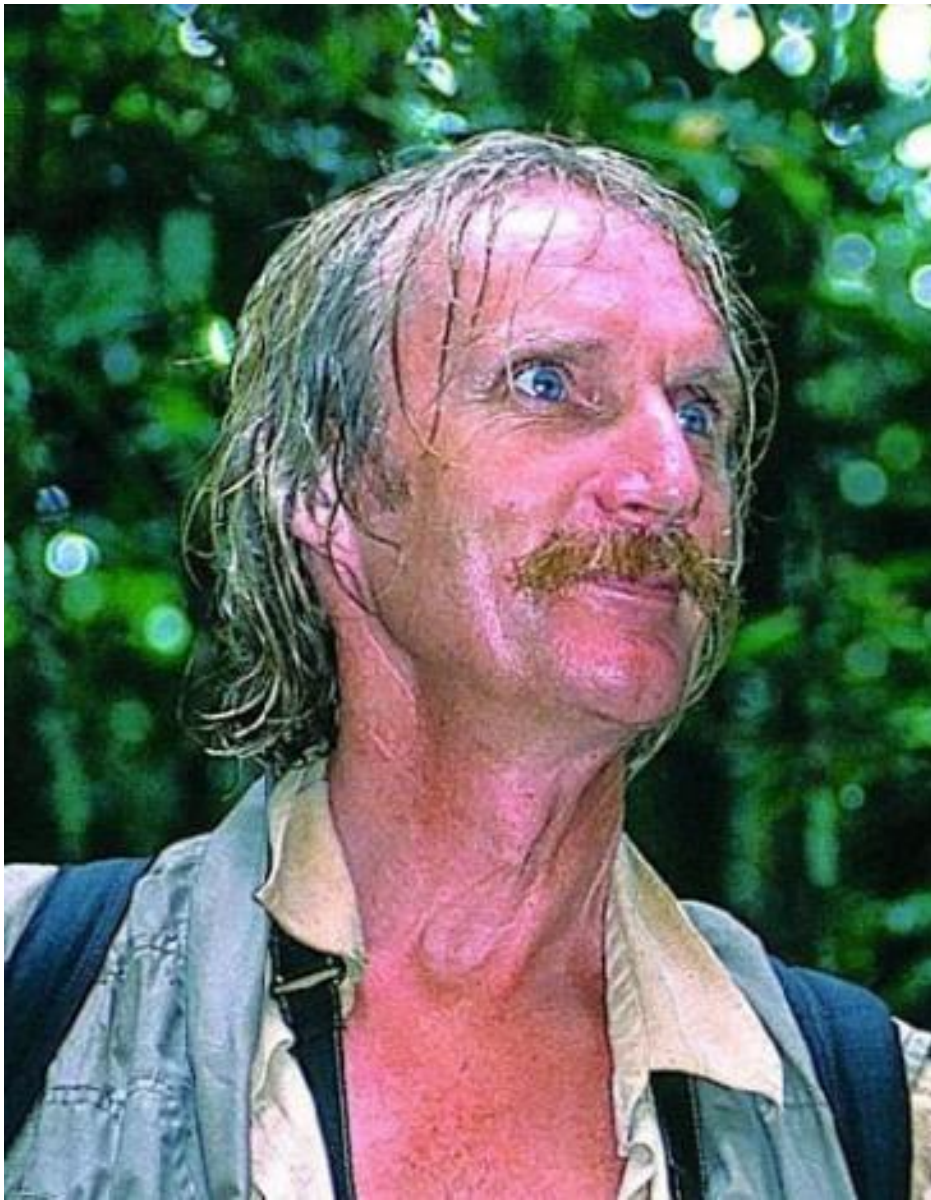
*Nasua* sp.nov. – nosál (Procyonidae)

*Myrmecophaga* sp.nov. – mravenečník (Myrmecophagidae)

*Pteronura* sp.nov. – vydra (Mustelidae)

*Panthera* sp.nov. – jaguár (Felidae)





Marc van Roosmalen



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



# 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<sup>1</sup>, Pim van Hooft<sup>2</sup> & Hans H. de Iongh<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> AAPA Manaus-Amazonas, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> Wageningen University and Research Centre, Resource Ecology Group, Bornsesteeg 69, 6708PD  
Wageningen, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup> 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 - 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

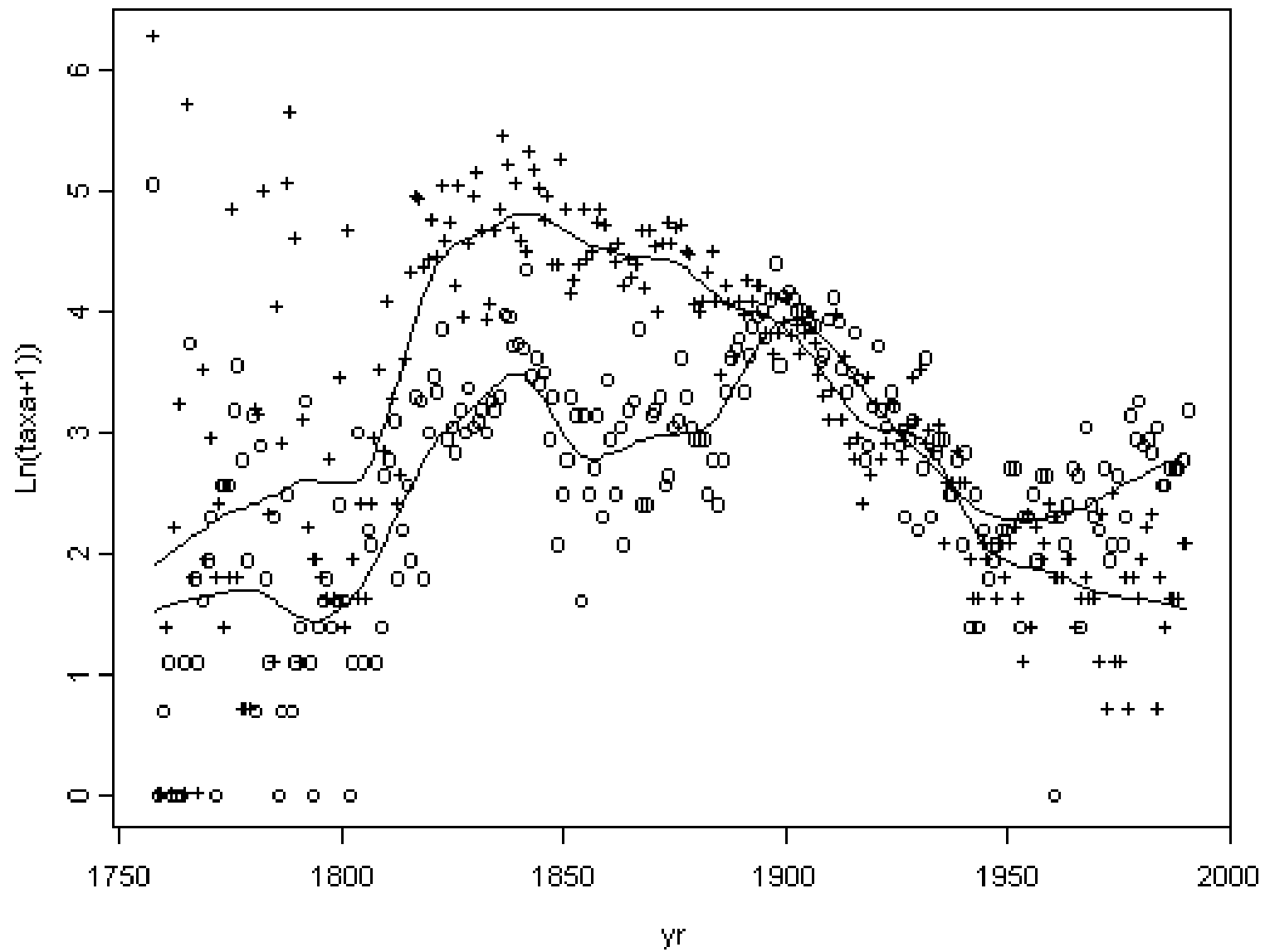
*Tapirus pygmaeus* 2008

# *Současné tempo popisování*

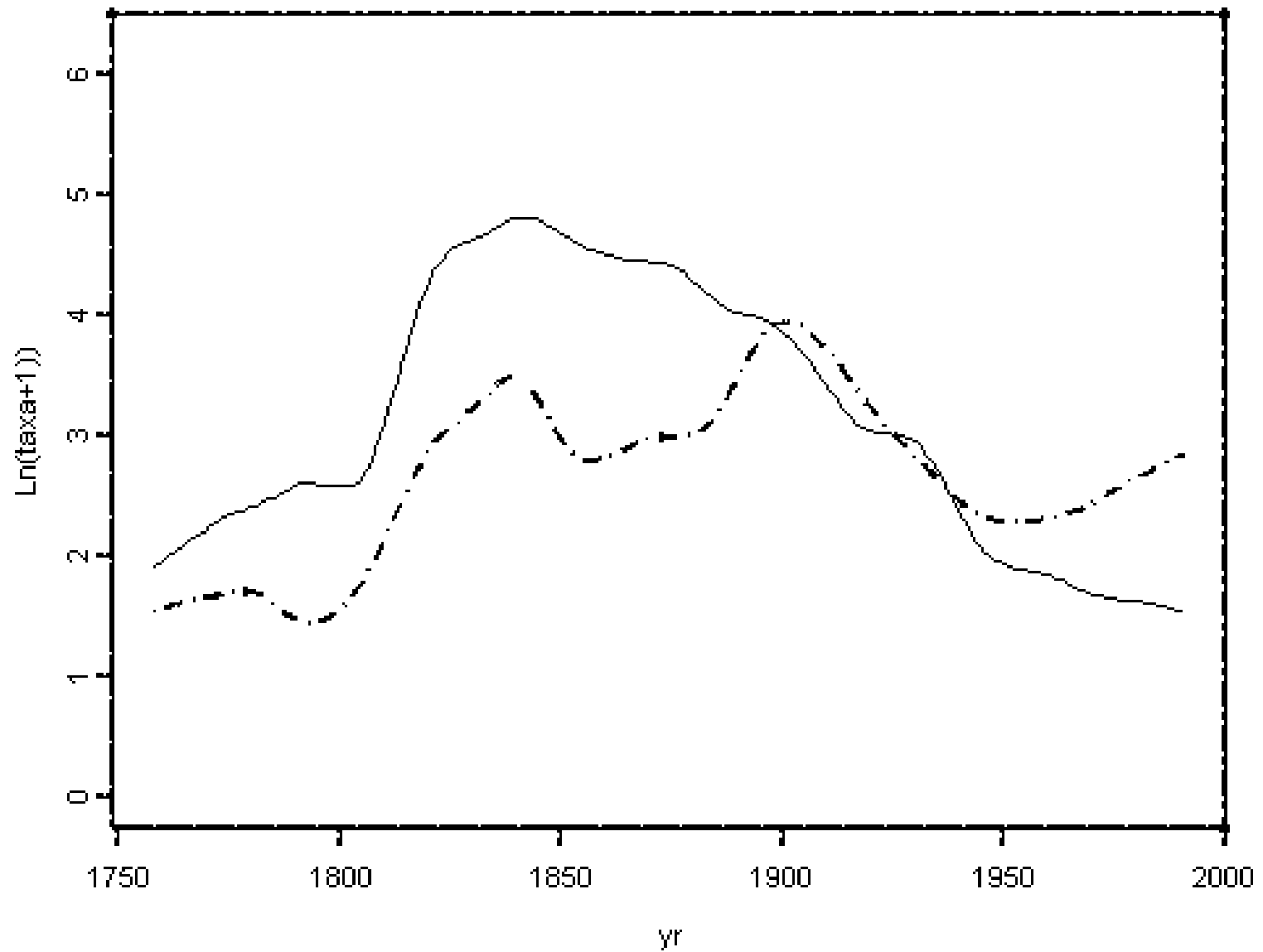
- RYBY cca 150 druhů ročně
- OBOJŽIVELNÍCI cca 70 druhů ročně
- PTÁCI cca 5 - 10 druhů ročně
- SAVCI cca 40 – 50 druhů ročně

1992 – 2005  
ptáci vs. savci  
83 : 341

Log of Birds (+) and Mammals (o) described per year



Log of Birds (-) and Mammals (- -) described per year





REEDER ET AL.—NEW MAMMALS CONTINUE TO BE DISCOVERED

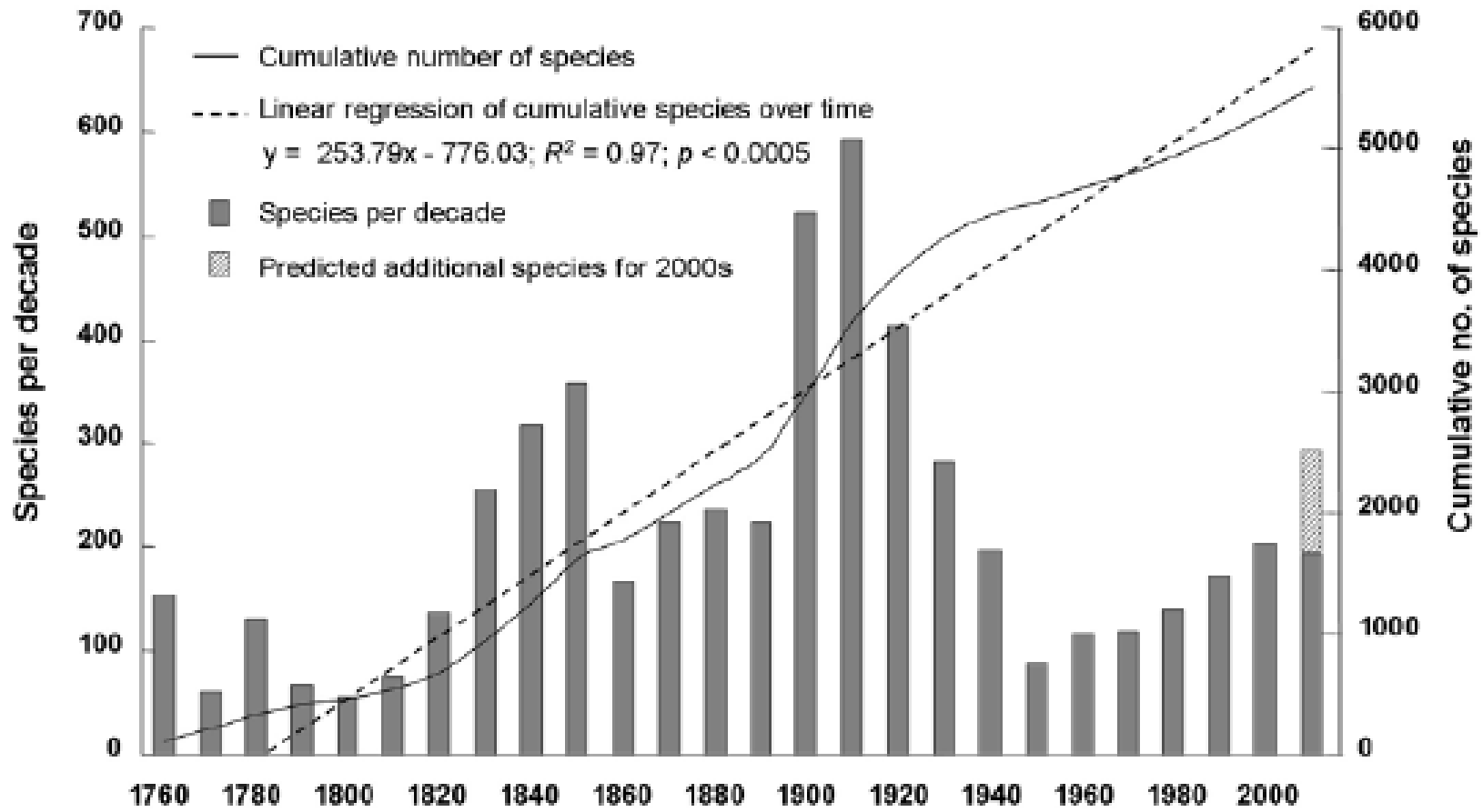
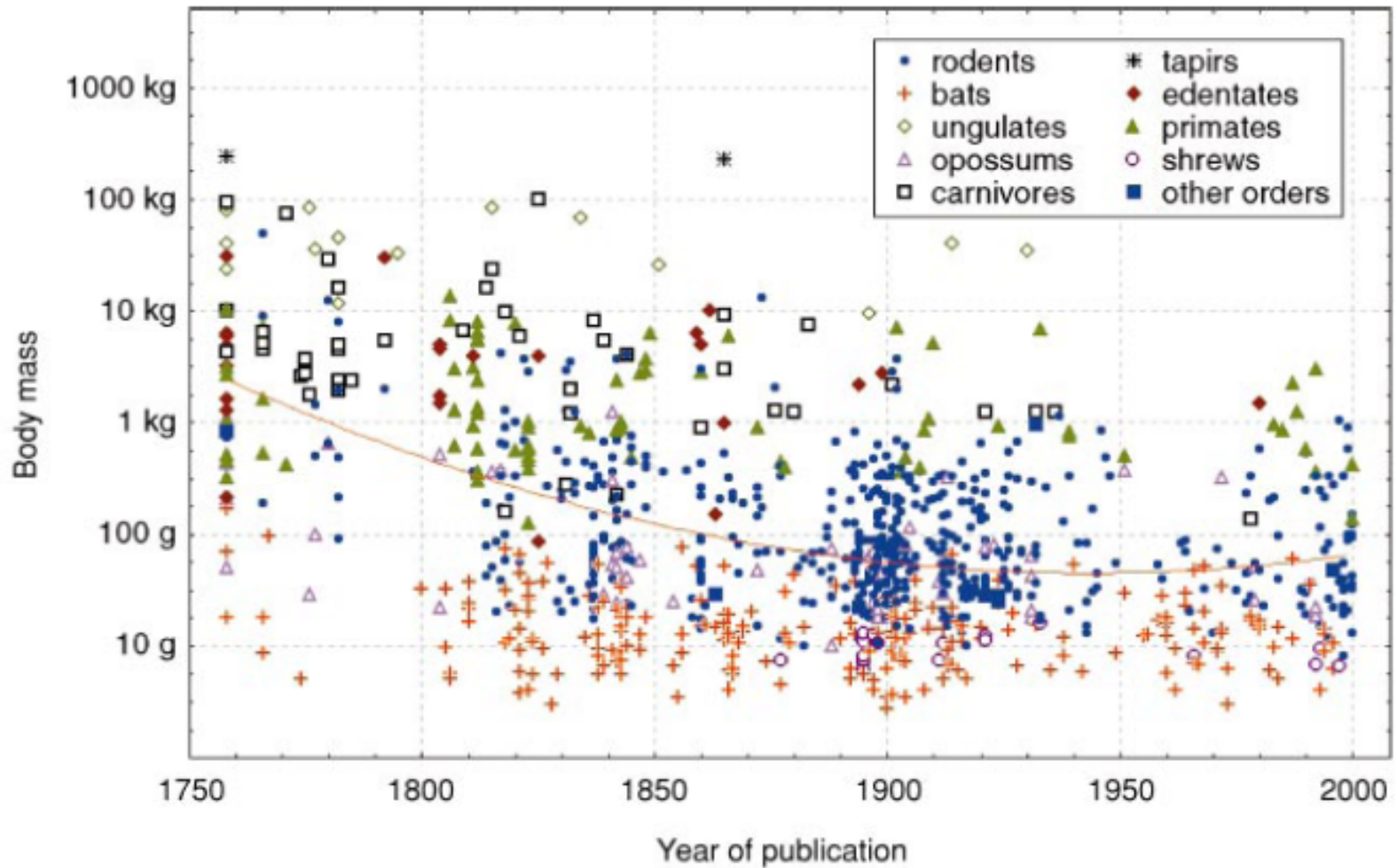
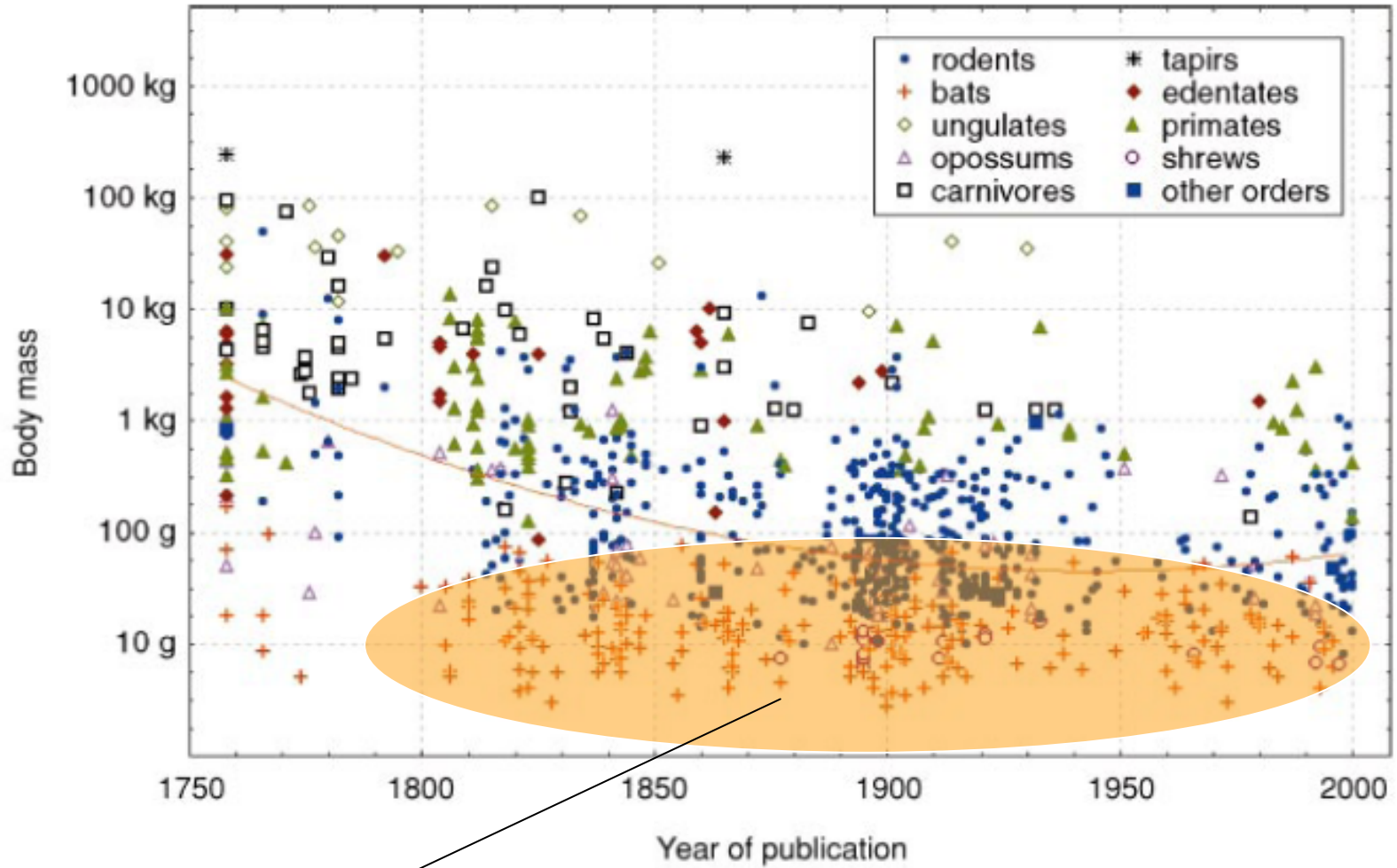


Figure 1. Cumulative and decadal descriptions of taxonomically valid extant mammal species.

# Patterson 2001

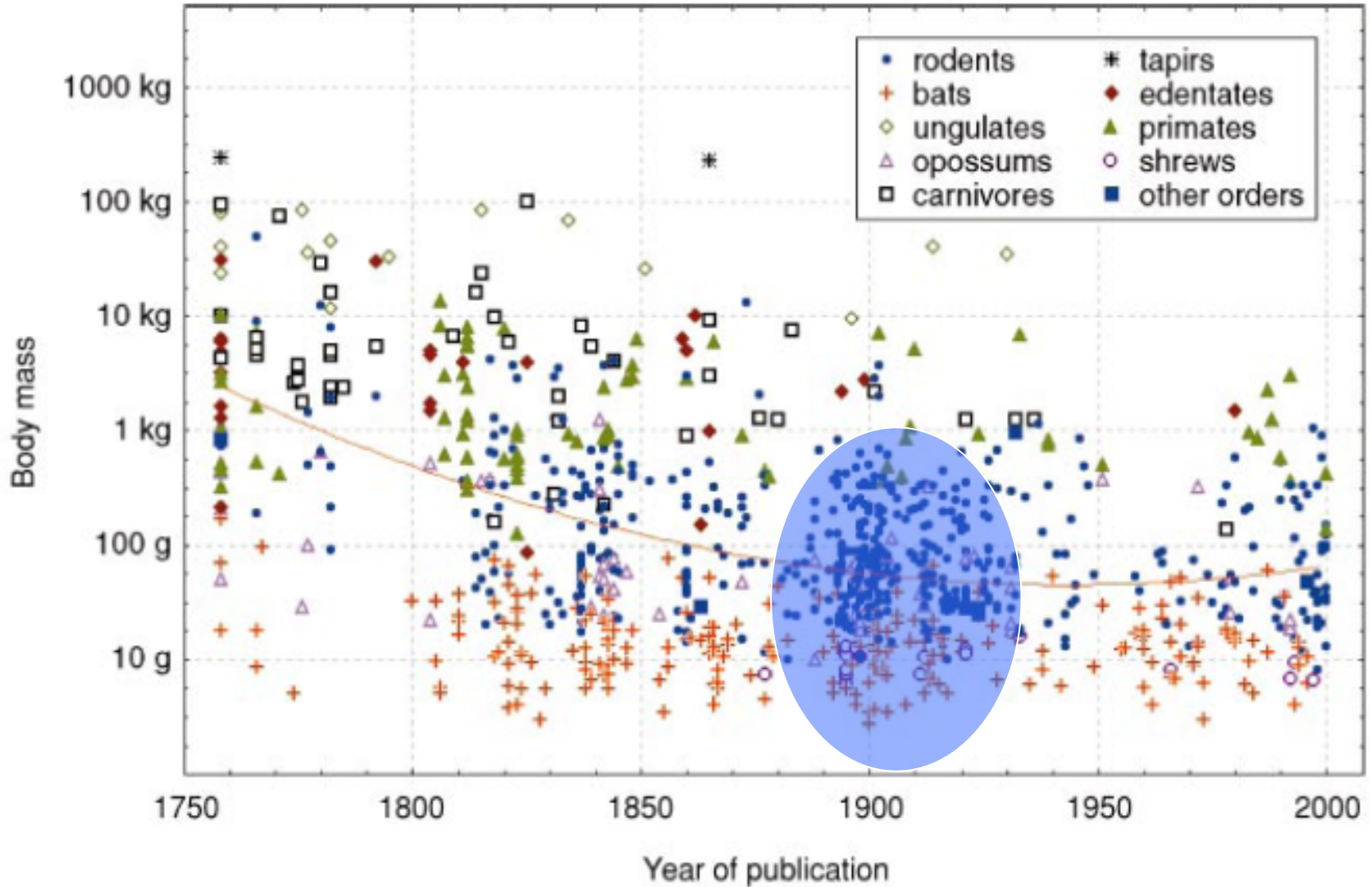


# Patterson 2001

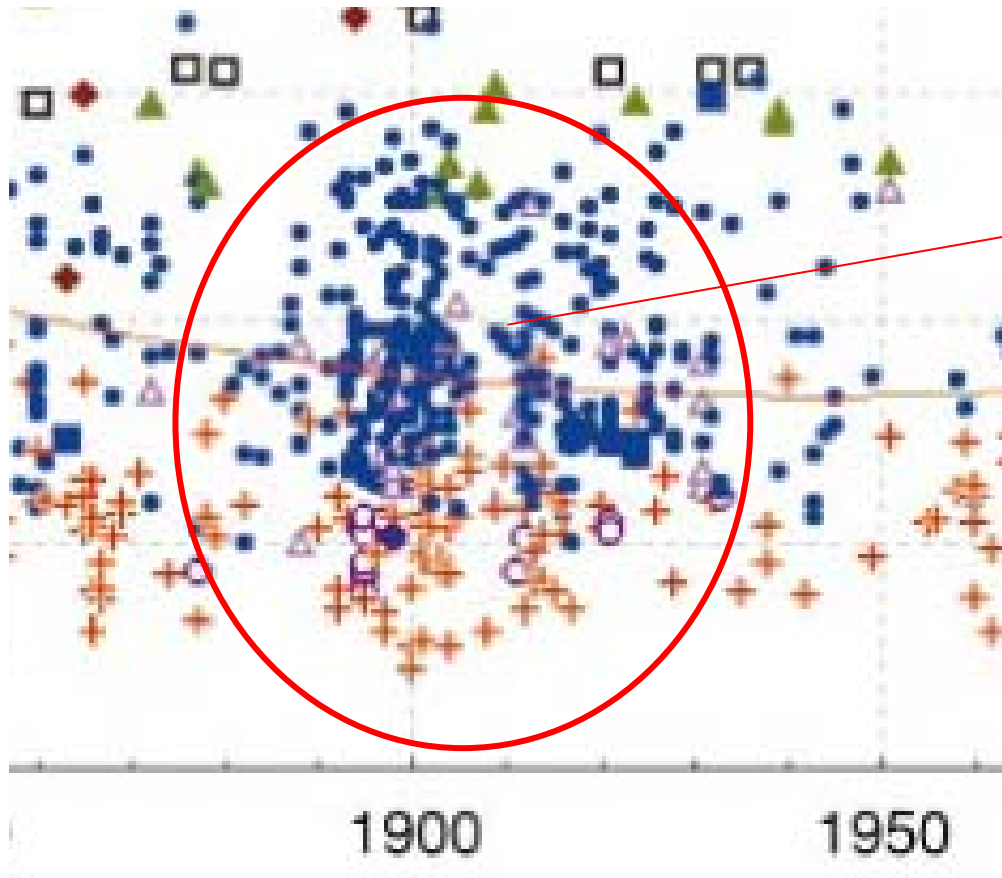


Chiroptera

# Patterson 2001

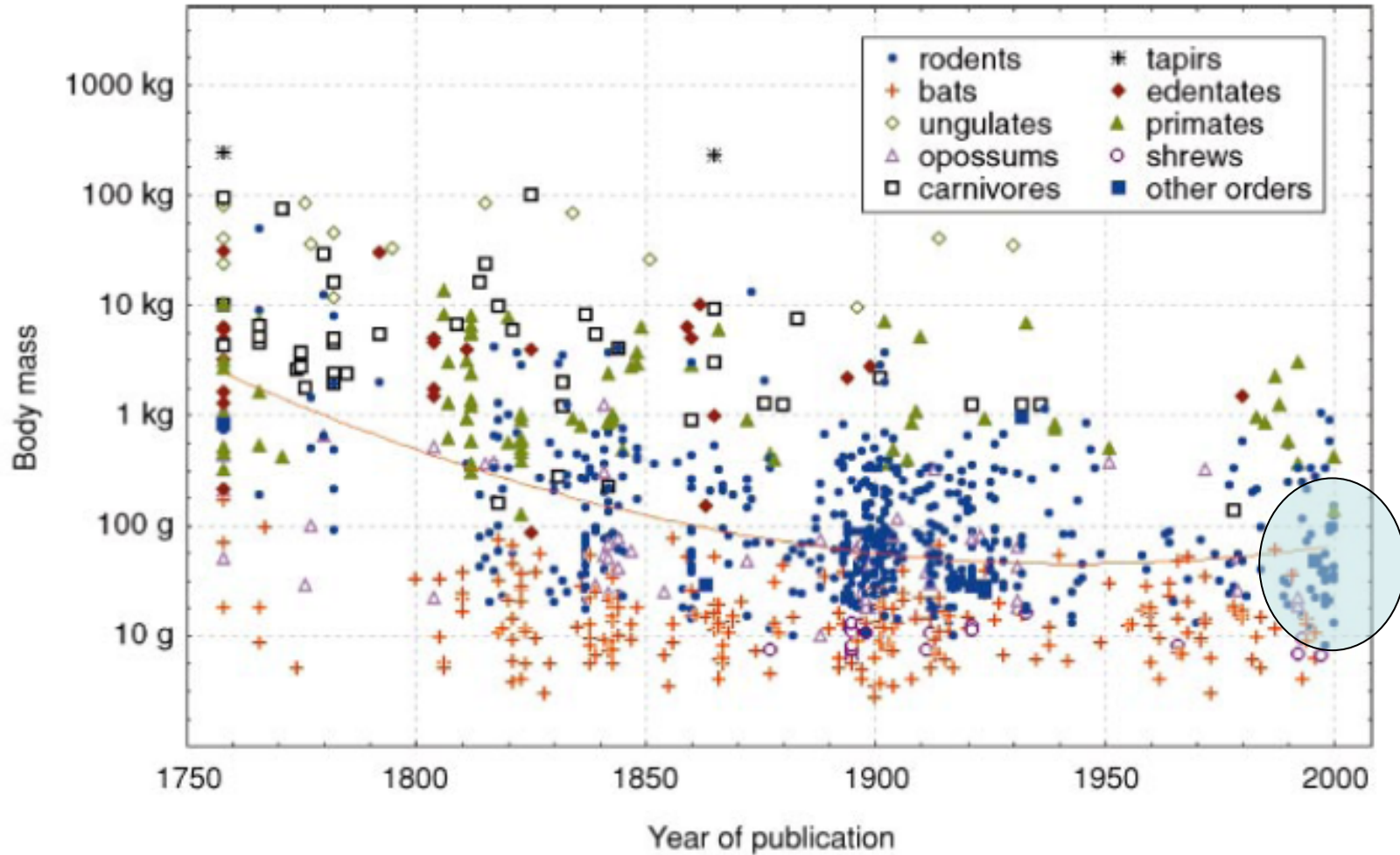


# Patterson 2001

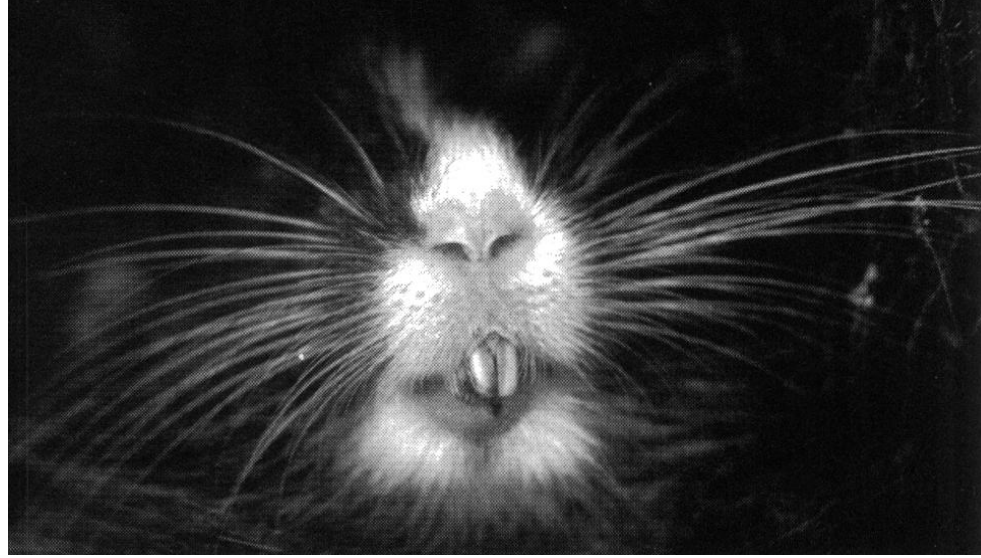


Rodentia

# Patterson 2001



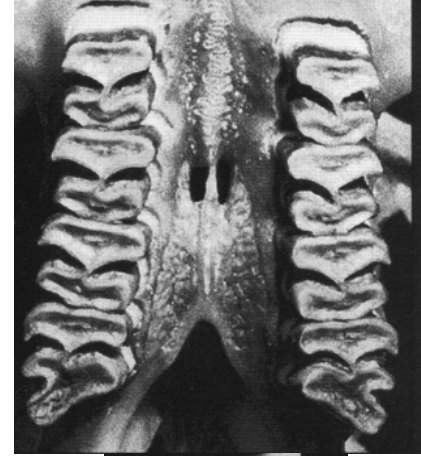
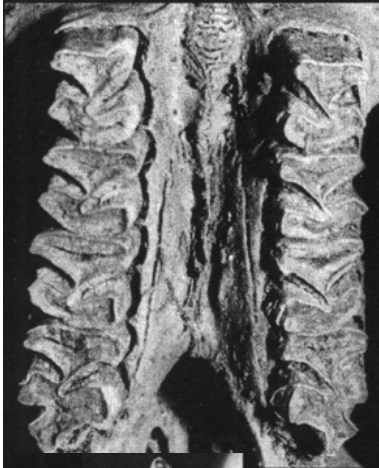




Andy

*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. – krysa (Murinae)



1992 – 2005

Chiroptera 78 druhů



*Styloctenium mindorensis* Esselstyn 2007 – kaloň, nížinné lesy Filipín



1995 – 2007

36 nových druhů primátů

# 2006

Tarsius lariang – nártoun (kombovití – Galagonidae)

Microcebus jollyae – maki (makiovití - Cheirogaleidae)

Microcebus mittermeieri

Microcebus simmonsi

Microcebus mampiratra

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

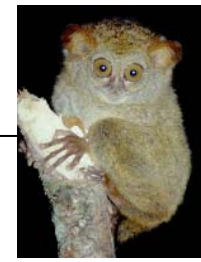
Lepilemur seali

Lepilemur tymerlachsoni

Lepilemur wrighti

Avahi peyrierasi – avahi (indriovití – Indridae)

Cebus flavius – malpa (malpovití – Cebidae)



# *Lophocebus kipunji*

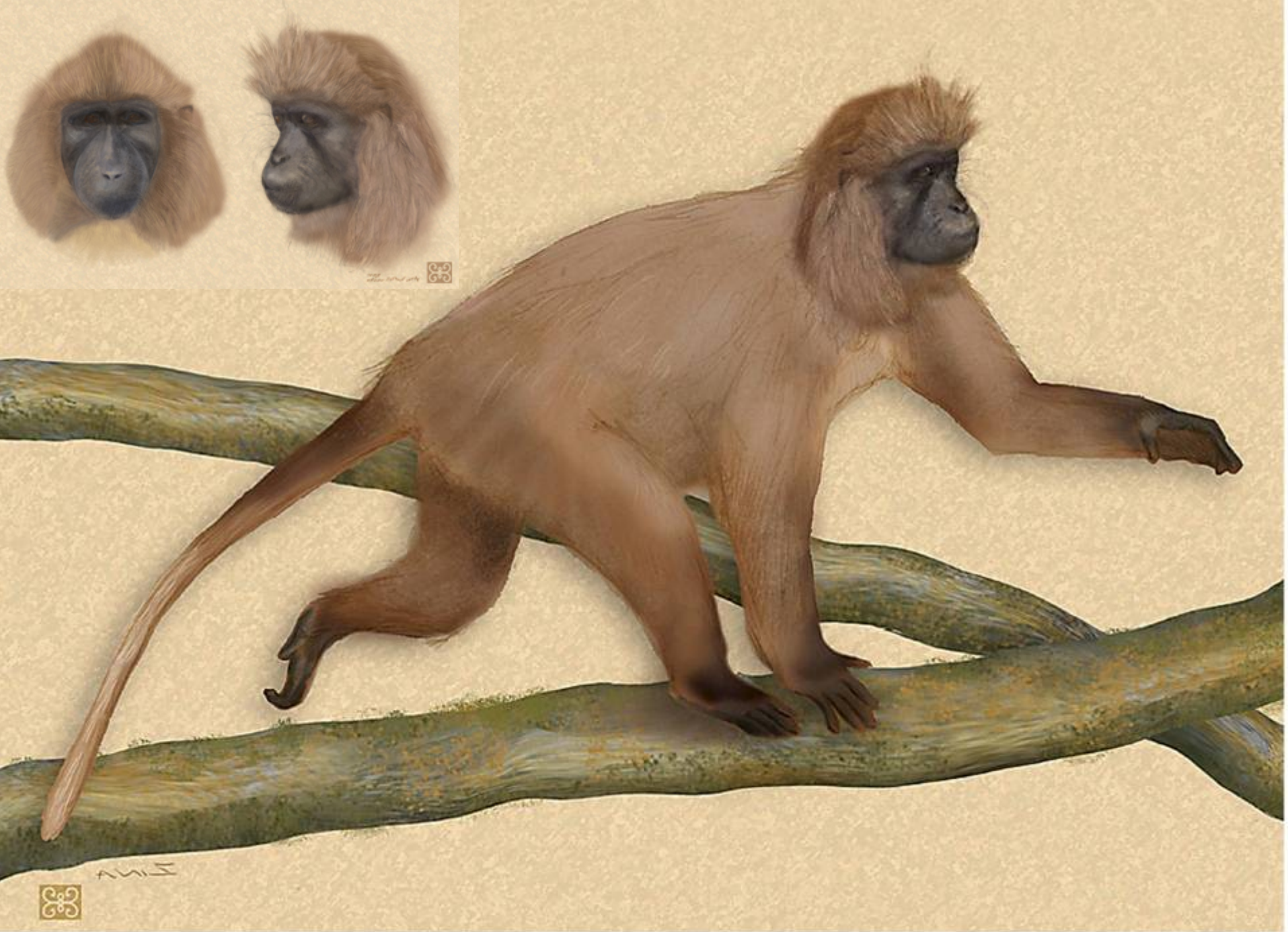
## *Rungwecebus*



**Tanzánie 2005**

mangabej kipundži – kočkodanovití (Cercopithecidae)







because of the terrain, thick secondary forest, and the animal's cryptic nature, sightings 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 km<sup>2</sup>, 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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 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



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), Southern Highlands, Tanzania.

**Diagnosis.** Pelage of dorsum light to medium brown, center of ventrum and distal half of

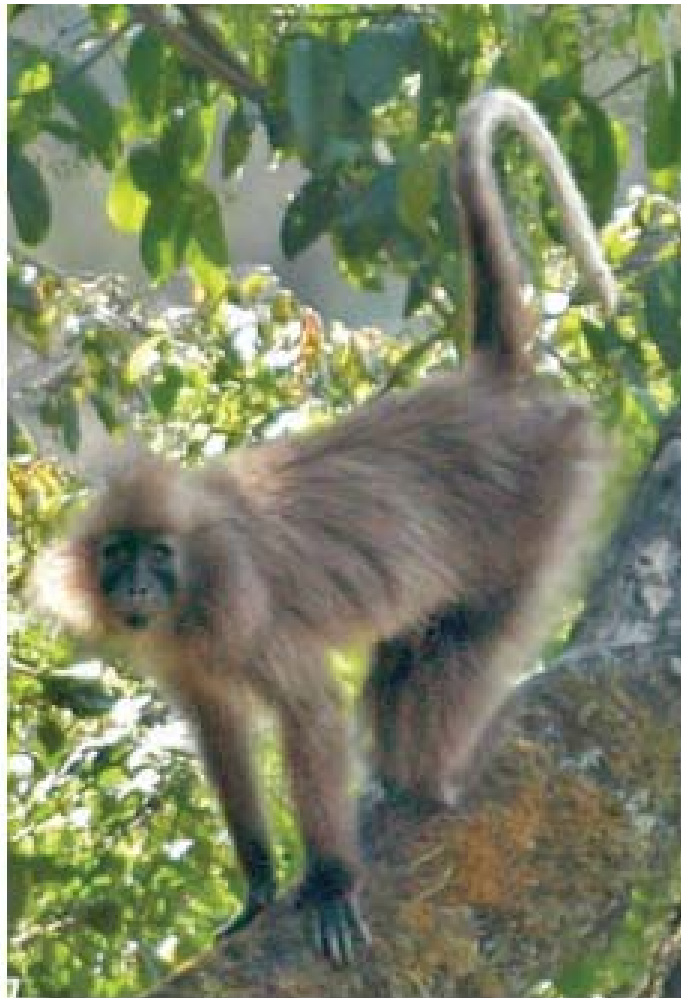


Fig. 3. Paratype: adult highland mangabey *Lophocebus kipunji*, Ndundulu Forest Reserve, Tanzania. [Photograph by T. Jones]

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 long, broad, stiff, upright crest of hair. Shoulder cape present in some individuals, although there is variation in length and color. White of ventrum sharply offset from brown in at least



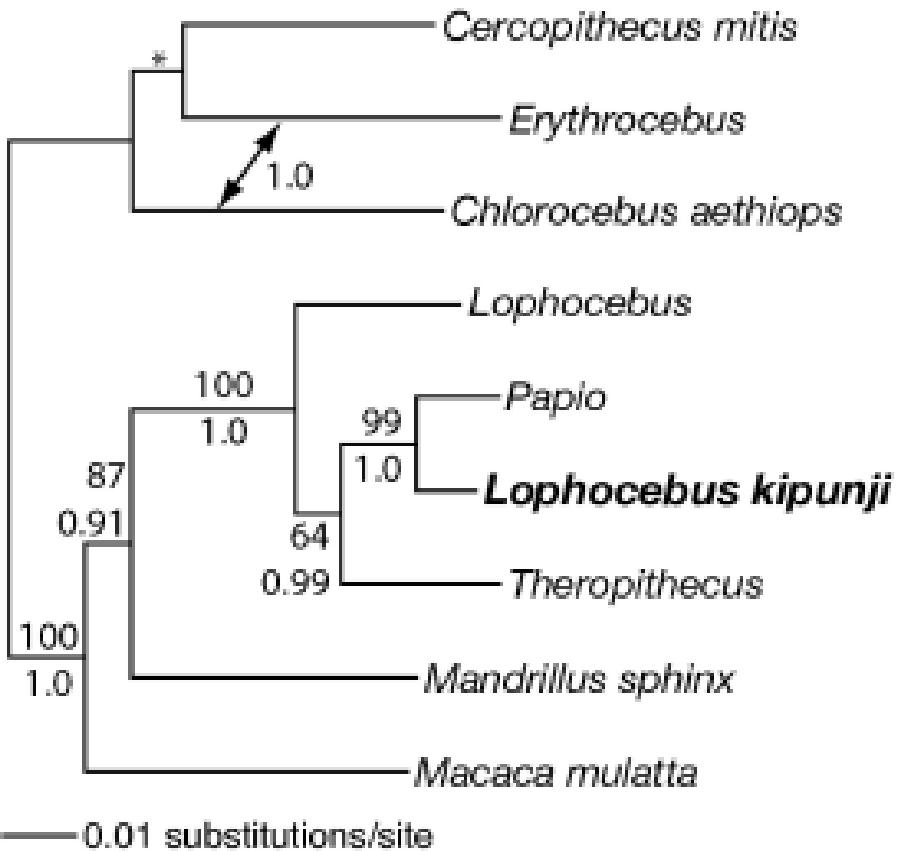


**Holotype.** Adult male in **photograph** (Fig. 2). Photograph taken in the type locality at  $9^{\circ}07'S$   $33^{\circ}44'E$  (12). The number of individuals in each of the two populations of this species is undoubtedly very small; no live individual should be collected at this time to serve as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

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

# *Lophocebus kipunji*

## *Rungwecebus*



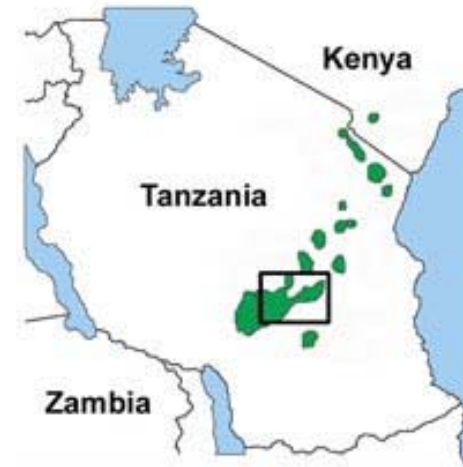


*Galagoides udzungwensis* – komba

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



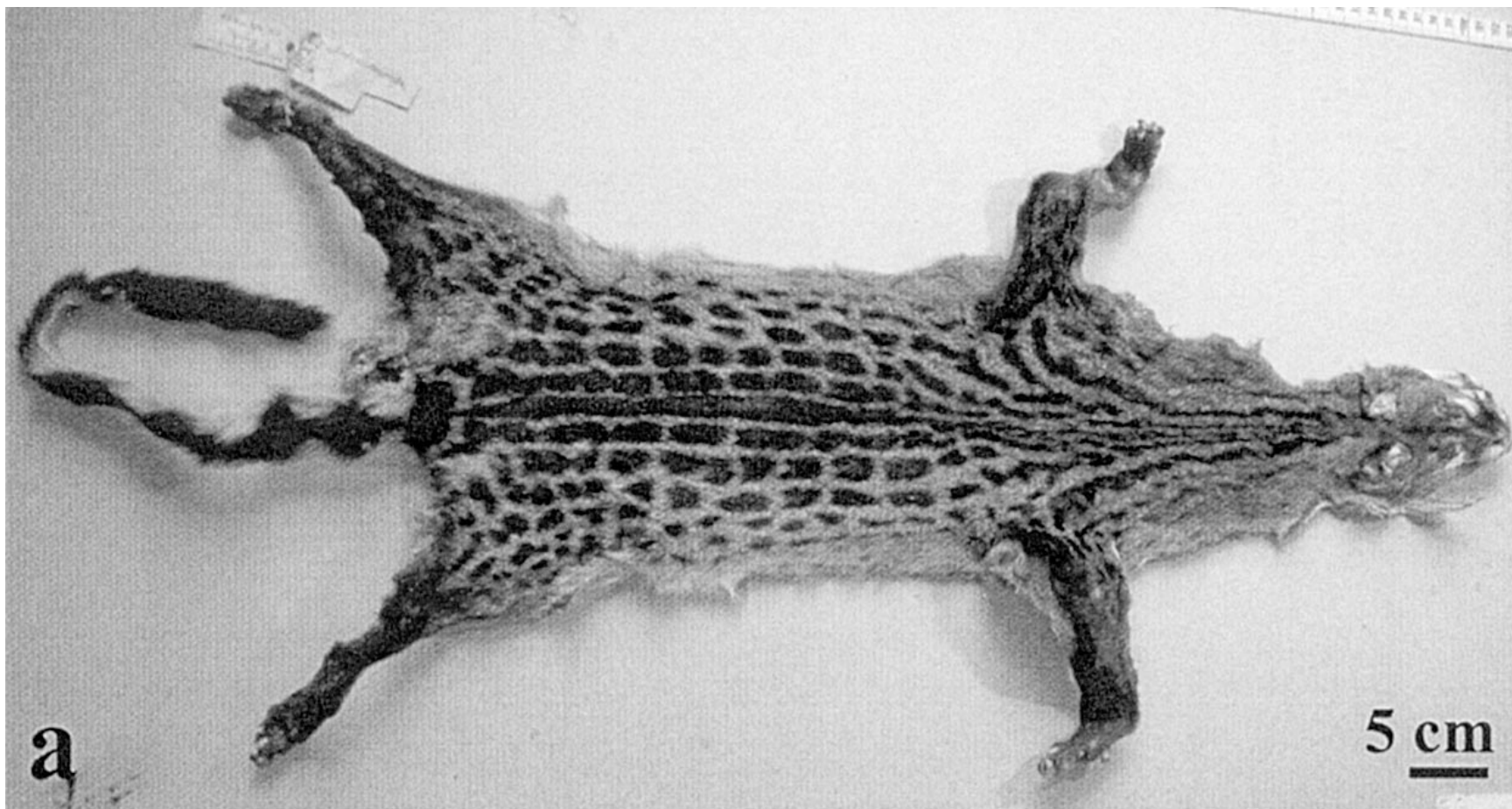


Dr. Rathbun









Národní přírodovědné muzeum Paříž

*Genneta burloni* 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







od 1995

fotopasti



1998

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





## *Nesolagus timminsi* 2000 – králík Timminsův

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





## *Laonastes aenigmamus* 2005

- khanyou (*Laonastidae*), skalní krysa (Laos=kámen, skála –  
řecky, tajuplná skalní myš z Laosu)

# Nové čeledi na základě nálezů nových druhů

1905



**Calomyscidae** — křečkové myši (také jako podčeled' – Calomyscinae)  
– blízký a střední východ

1918



*Lipotes vexillifer* – delfínovec čínský (ex. 2007)  
vymřelá čeleď *Lipotidae* (Irinnidae nebo Platanistidae) - delfínovcovití

1974



Craseonycteridae



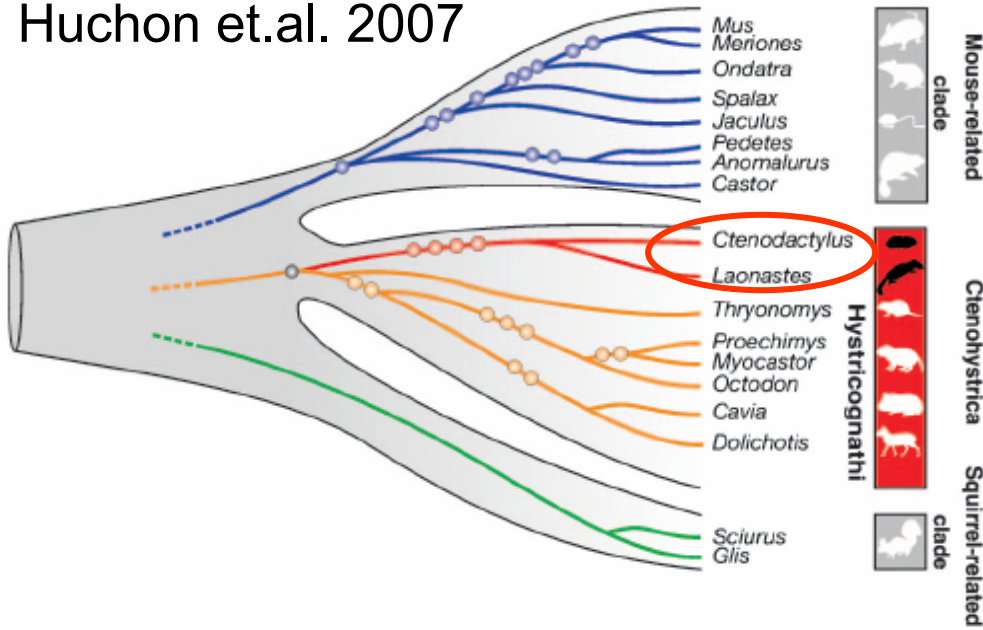


Extinct relatives  
*Diatomys shantungensis* fossil (20 mya)  
from Shandong, China

*Laonastes aenigmamus* (extant)  
Khammouan Province, Laos



Huchon et.al. 2007



*Pectinator spekei* – gundi somálský

*Ctenodactylus gundi* – gundi saharaský (Ctenodactylidae) *Massoutiera mzabi* – g. východní

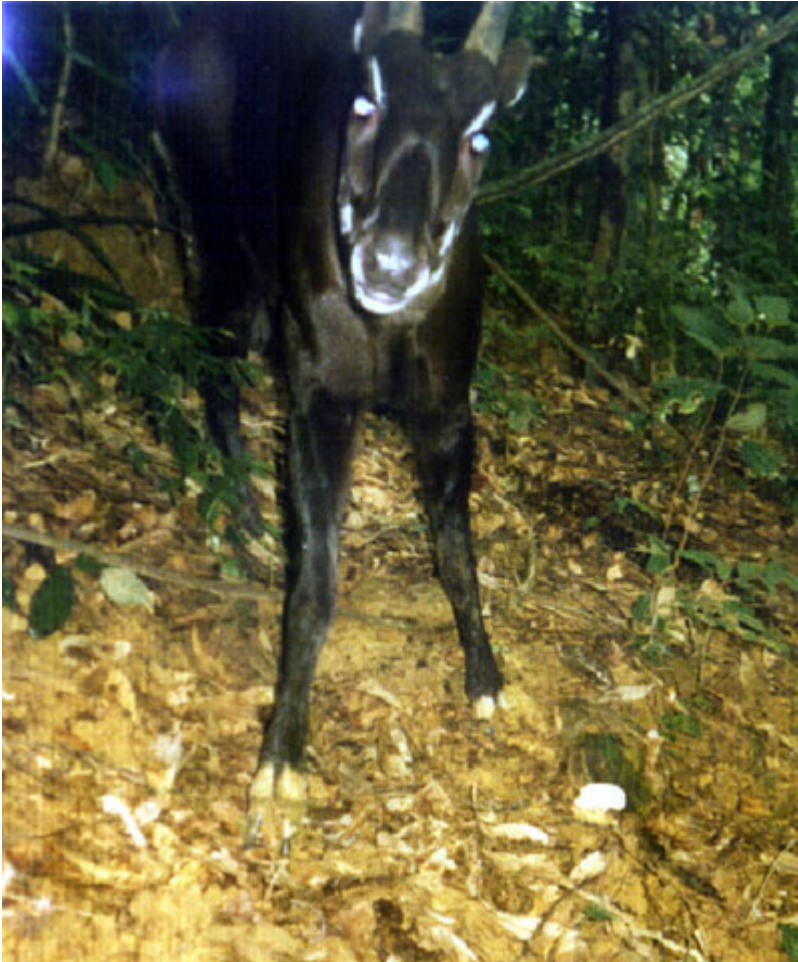






*Ctenodactylus gundi*





1998

*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*



2007

*Muntiacus vuquangensis*

- ...fotopasti

# 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)*













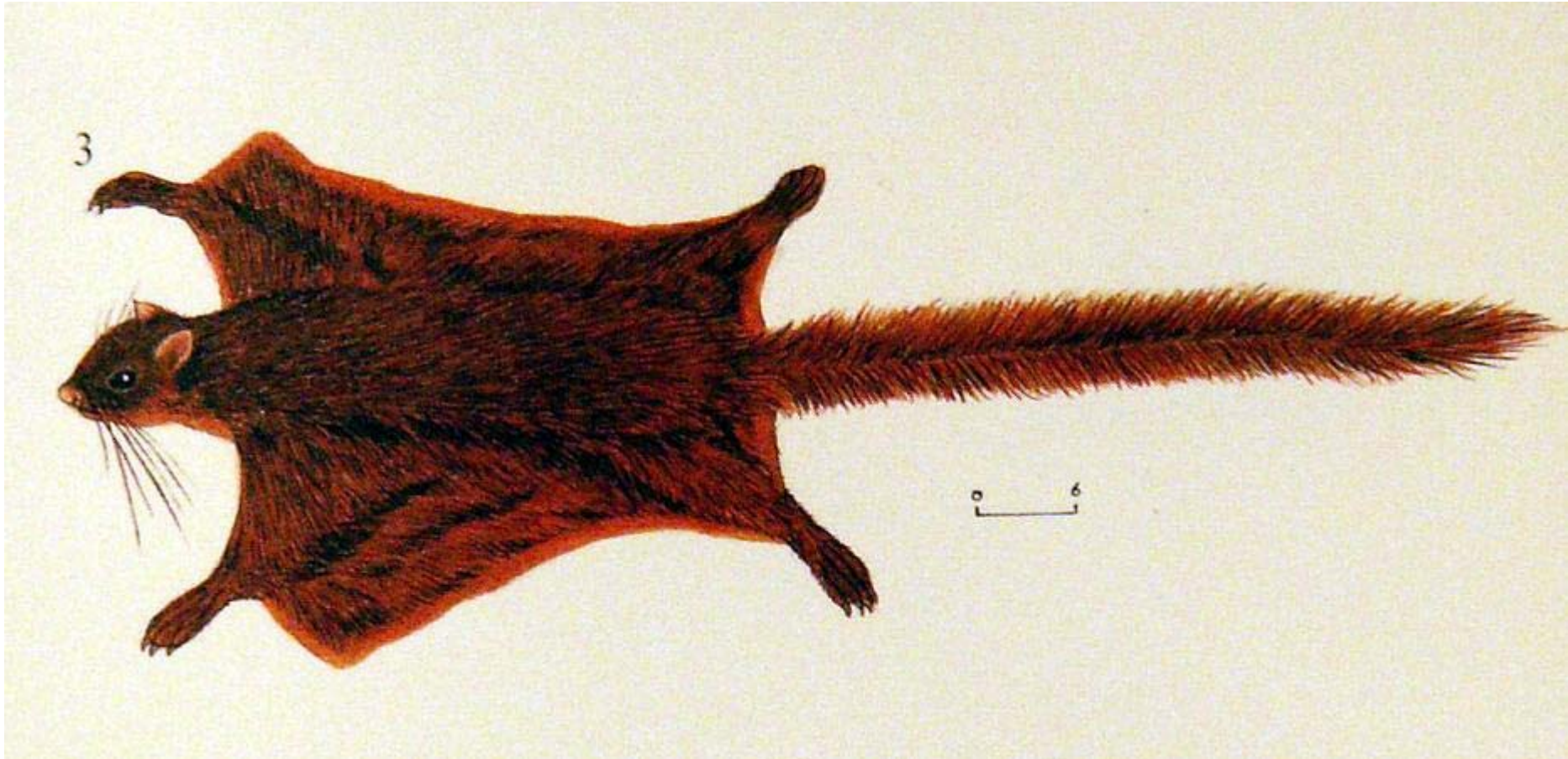






*Aeromys thomasi* vliegende eekhoorn  
Evan Koorlwijk '06





*Aeromys thomasi*



*Sorex thomasi* vliegende eekhoorn  
Evan Koortwijk '06









2003 *Diplogale hosei* – puchol hnědý (Borneo)



2006 *Bdeogale jacksoni* – mangusta Jacksonova (Herpestidae)



2007 *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* – nosorožec sumaterský



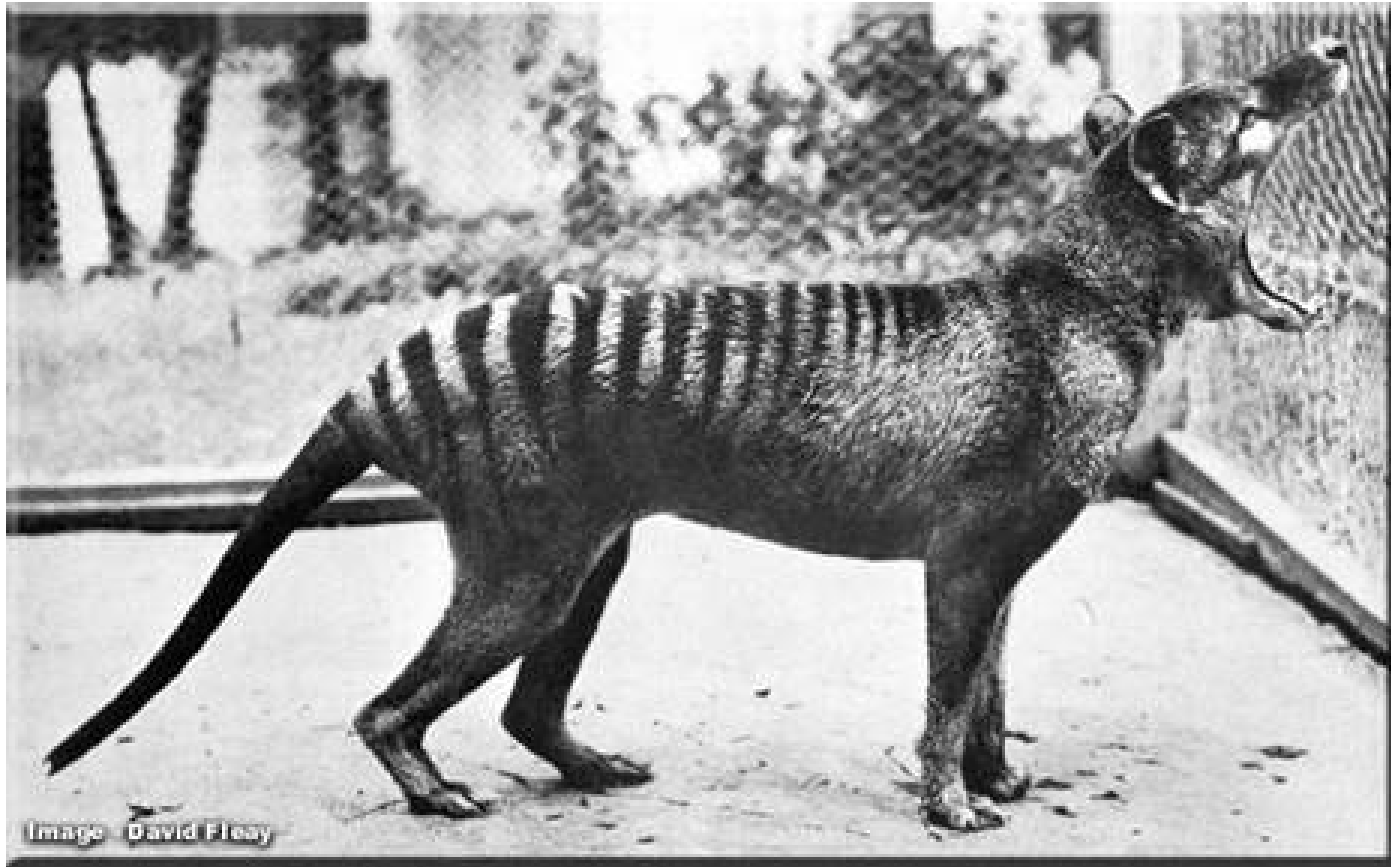


2008 *Hexaprotodon liberiensis* – hrošík liberijský



2003 *Catopuma badia* –  
kočka bornejská





*Thylacinus cynocephalus*  
1936 - ?



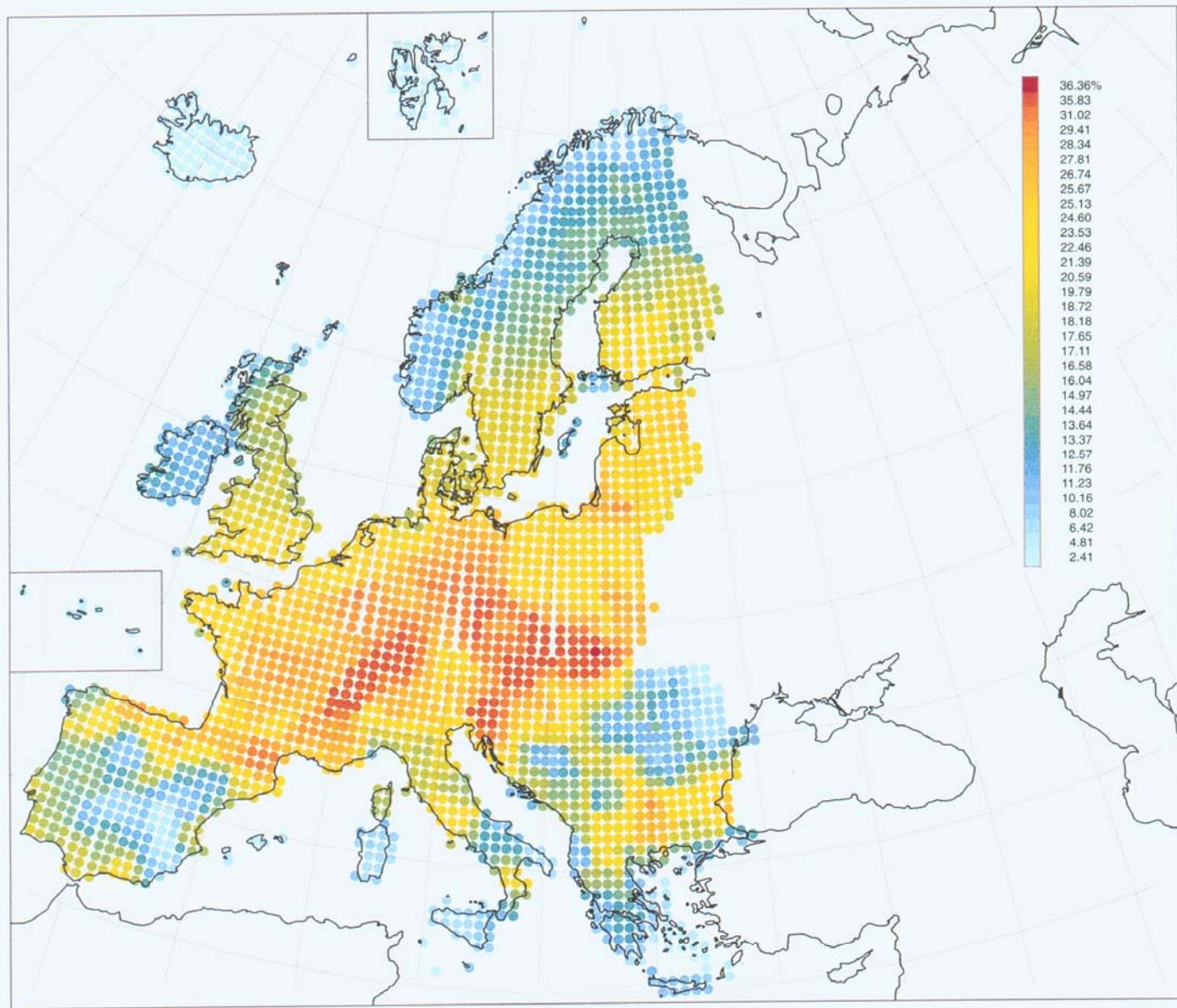


Figure 1 Species richness of mammals across Europe. This illustrative map was prepared using Worldmap software and shows species richness (number of species per grid square) with one level of smoothing. The entire atlas dataset has been used, including introduced species. There are some differences between 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.