NATURAL HISTORY RESEARCH COLLECTIONS: USE AND VALUE

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Outline

- Museum of Southwestern Biology
- Introduction to research natural history collections
- Role of natural history collections today







Museum of Southwestern Biology Division of Mammals



- >250,000 specimens
- 5th largest mammal collection world-wide.
- Largest collection of frozen mammalian tissues world-wide.
- Fully web accessible database (Arctos)
 - http://arctos.database.museum/SpecimenSearch.cfm



http://www.facebook.com/MSBDivisionofMammals





Breadth of Collection



- GEOGRAPHIC World-wide in scope (71 countries)
 - North America , Asia, Europe, and Latin America.
- TAXONOMIC 26 orders, 104 families, >500 genera, >1,400 species
 - Rodentia (180,000), Chiroptera (25,000), Carnivora (11,500), and Soricomorpha (7,500).
- TEMPORAL 1890-present; majority from 1950's on.
- MATERIALS AVAILABLE
 - Skin, skull, post-cranial skeletal, fluid preserved whole organisms
 - Frozen tissue (heart, kidney, liver, lung, spleen, muscle), cell suspensions, karyotype test slides
 - Parasites (endo and ecto).

Collection Statistics - Past 5 years

LOANS

 Ca. 400 loans of 20,000 specimens provided to researchers worldwide.

PUBLICATIONS CITING MSB SPECIMENS -

Ca. 200 peer reviewed publications and dissertation/theses

VISITORS

- Over 200 researchers and managers
- 700 other visitors

EDUCATIONAL USE

- Over 50 UNM courses
- Over 30 K-12 schools have visited the collections and received lectures or presentations
- Grad student projects
- Undergrad AIM-UP, UnO
- Public outreach





What is a Voucher Specimen?

- Skin/skeleton/whole organism
 - Evolved to include tissue/parasites/karyotypes
- Precise locality information (GPS coord)
- Collection date
- Reproductive info, measurement data
- Ecological data





What is a Research Natural History collection?

Collection of voucher specimens and their associated data which are invaluable and irreplaceable

- Organized taxonomically and geographically
- Temporal and spatial record of biodiversity on earth
- Provide a continuous record of biotic changes over the last few hundred years
- "Vouchers" past research and archives material for future use
- ■Foundation of biological nomenclature
- ■Basis of taxonomic science for centuries
- ■Basis for identification
- ■Tools for teaching





Museum Specimens - Historic Conditions

Disease screening

- Emergent pathogens
- Historical/baseline infection rates

Stable-isotope ecology

- predator/prey
- seasonal diet shifts
- primary productivity

Toxins

mercury, lead, radioactivity

Molecular genetics

Identify individuals, populations, species



Significant questions are centered on our ability to assess change.

- Climate change
- Habitat conversion
- Pollutants
- Emerging pathogens
- Introduction of exotics
- Loss of biotic diversity



- Baseline or historic information is crucial to documenting changing environments.
- New questions
- New technology

- Protect and preserve historic material
- Grow the collections
- Integrate diverse data sets
- Make data available
- Do research
- Track specimen use
- Train future generations of environmental scientists

- Protect and preserve the material we have
- Specimens preserved in perpetuity if we do our job







Geological specimen catalogues

Darwin's Mockingbirds and finches from Galapagos





Beetles from Australia

Beagle voyage 1831-1836

- Continue to Grow
 - Large sample sizes
 - Taxonomically broad
 - Well distributed over time and space



- Facilitate Use and Availability
 - Connect managers, scientists, general public
 - Cyberinfrastructure for Informatics (GIS, GenBank)
 - ARCTOS
 - Data are archived in ARCTOS; a web accessible relational database

Breadth of Data Types in ARCTOS



120 130 GAT AA AT CT G G T C T T AT T T C C







Audio

DNA

Relations

GIS

Projects/Pubs





by stage from El Portal to Comp Comy



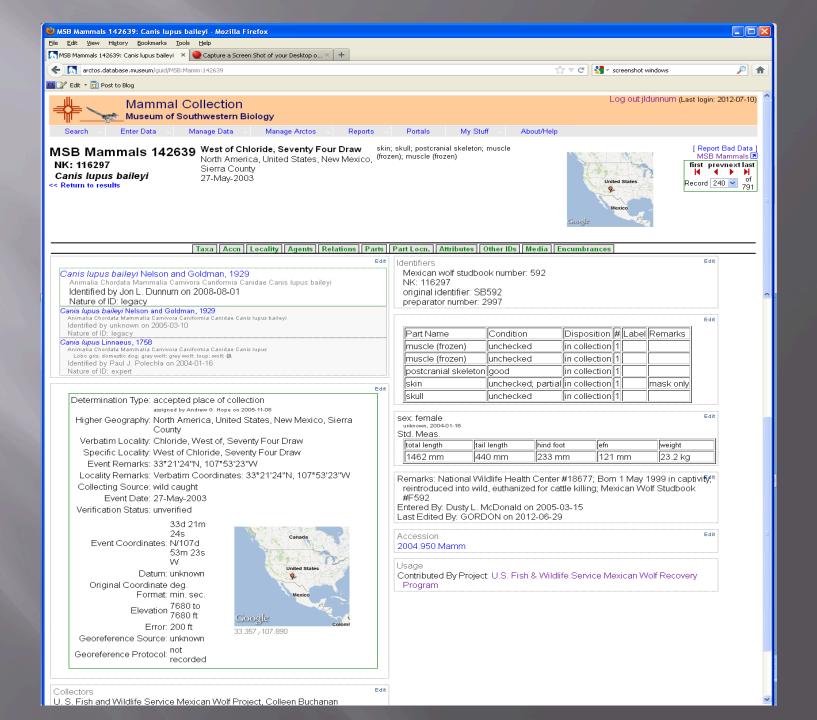




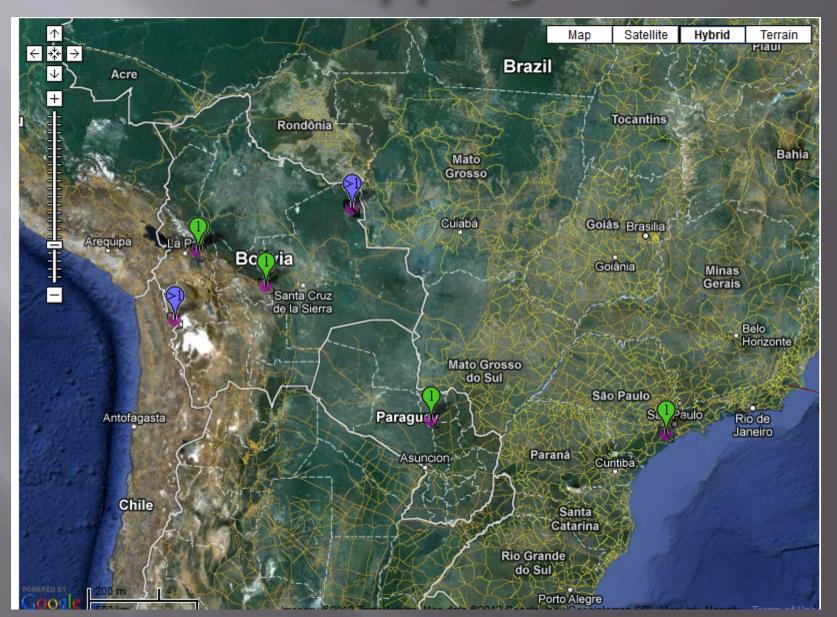
Fieldnotes, Maps, and Images

Who Uses ARCTOS

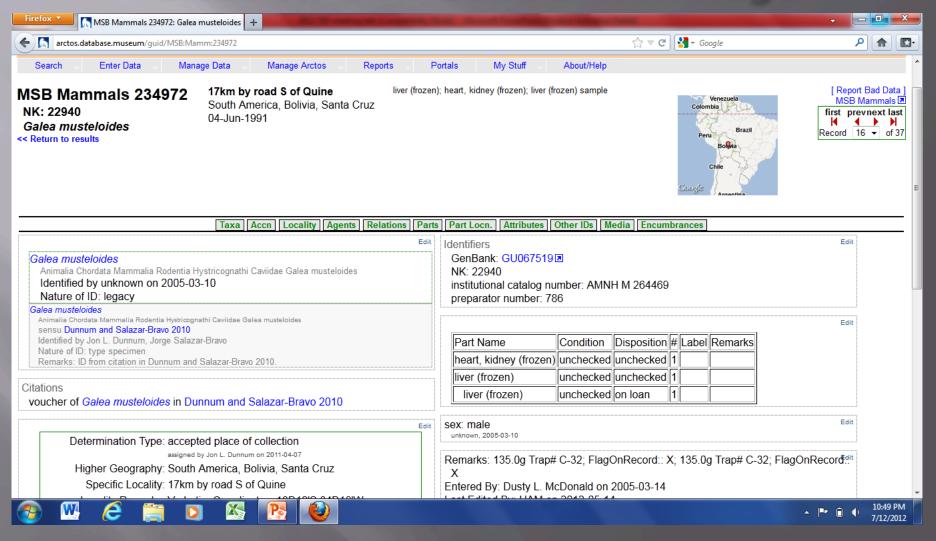
- Academics (students, postdocs, profs.)
- Museum curators and researchers
- Federal and state agencies
- Non-government organizations
- Environmental consultants
- K-12 educators
- Artists



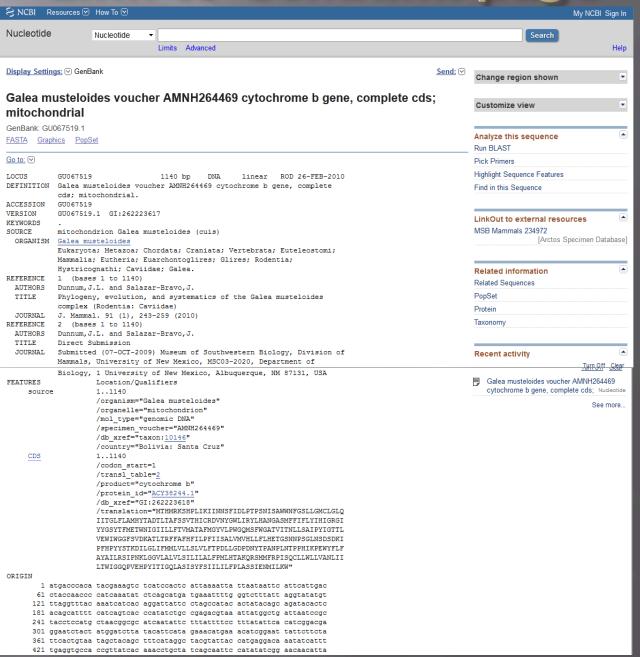
Mapping



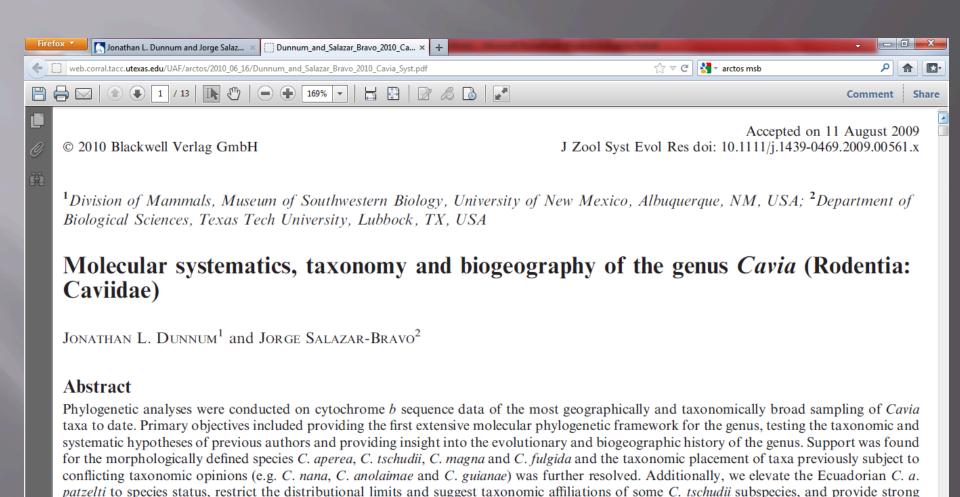
Citation and Genbank linkage



Link to Genbank page



Link to Publications



evidence for the geographic origin of guinea pig domestication. Finally, we provide an estimated evolutionary timeline for the genus Cavia, which

















Cutting Edge Research and tracking specimen use

Good science is testable and repeatable!

NH collections provide a way to track past research and retest hypotheses





DNA sequences submitted to GenBank

GENETIC DATA



MORPHOLOGICDATA

- OLDSET AL. 1987. Notes on Bolivian mammals 3: A revised diagnosis of Andalgalamys (Rodentia, Muridae) and the description of a new subspecies. JOURNAL: American Museum Novitates USE: Holotype voucher
- ANDERSON 1993. Los mamíferos bolivianos: notas de distribución y claves de identificación. JOURNAL: Publicaciónes Especiales de el Instituto Ecología (Colección Boliviana de Fauna) USE: Diagnostic keys and distributional records

TAXONOMIC REFERENCES

- NOVAK, R.M. 1991. Walker's Mammals of the World, vol. 2. 1929 pp.

 USE: Taxonomy and distribution
- MUSSER AND CARLTON 1993. Subfamily Sigmodontinae.
 BOOK: Mammal Species of the World.
 USE: Taxonomy and distribution
- ANDERSON 1997. Mammals of Bolivia, taxonomy and distribution.
 JOURNAL: Bulletin of the AMNH USE: Taxonomy and distribution
- NOVAK, R.M. 1999. Walker's Mammals of the World, vol. 2. 1936 pp.

 USE: Taxonomy and distribution
- SALAZAR-BRAVO ET AL. 2003. Revised checklist of Bolivian Mammals. Journal: Occ Papers Mus of Texas Tech University USE: Taxonomic list
- MUSSER AND CARLTON 2005, Subfamily Sigmodontinae.

 BOOK: Mammal Species of the World.

 USE: Taxonomy and distribution

- ANDERSON AND YATES. 2000. A new genus and species of phyllotine rodent from Bolivia.
 JOURNAL: Journal of Mammalogy USE: Genetic voucher for Tapecomys diagnosis
- SALAZAR-BRAVOETAL, 2001. Phylogeny and evolution of the neotropical rodent genus Calomys: inferences from mitochondrial DNA sequence data.
 JOURNAL: Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution.
 USE: Genetic voucher for Calomys phylogenetics
- D'ELÍA ET AL. 2003. Phylogenetic analysis of sigmodontine rodents (Muroidea), with special reference to the akodont genus Deltamys. JOURNAL: Mammalian Biology USE: Genetic voucher in sigmodontine phylogeny
- D'ELIA ET AL. 2005. An introduction to the genus Bibimys (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae): phylogenetic position and alpha taxonomy.
 JOURNAL: U of California Publications in Zoology USE: Genetic voucher in sigmodontine phylogeny
- HAAGET AL. 2007. Phylogenetic relationships among species of the genus Calomys with emphasis on south american lowland taxa. JOURNAL: Journal of Mammalogy USE: Genetic voucher for Calomys phylogenetics
- STEPPANET AL. 2007. A molecular reappraisal of the systematics of the leaf-eared mice Phyllotis and their relatives.
 JOURNAL: U of California Publications in Zoology USE: Genetic youcher in phyllotine phylogeny
- WEIR AND SCHLUTER, 2007. The Latitudinal Gradient in Recent Speciation and Extinction Rates of Birds and Mammals.
 JOURNAL: Science

USE: Genetic data for tropical sister species

 MARTINEZ ET AL. 2012. The phylogenetic relationships of the Andean swamp rat genus Neotomys (Rodentia, Cricetidae, Sigmodontinae) based on mitochondrial and nuclear markers. JOURNAL. Acta Theriologica
 USE: Genetic voucher in sigmodontine phylogeny

Train Future Investigators

NH collections value depends on our ability to train the next generation of scientists to creatively explore, utilize and integrate these vast resources across disciplines and into critical science initiatives.

Kayce's presentation





NH collections conclusions

- Still utilized for systematic and taxonomic questions
- Now relied upon to answer questions related to environmental change
- Primary resource that unequivocally documents historic conditions and provides critical baseline data.

"At this point, I wish to emphasize what I believe will ultimately prove to be the greatest value to our museum-and that is that the student of the future will have access to the original record of faunal conditions Right now are probably beginning changes to be wrought in the next few years vastly more conspicuous than those that have occurred in ten

times that length of time preceding."

-Joseph Grinnell (1912)

