

State Museum of Natural History Stuttgart

NATURKUNDE
MUSEUM
STUTT GART

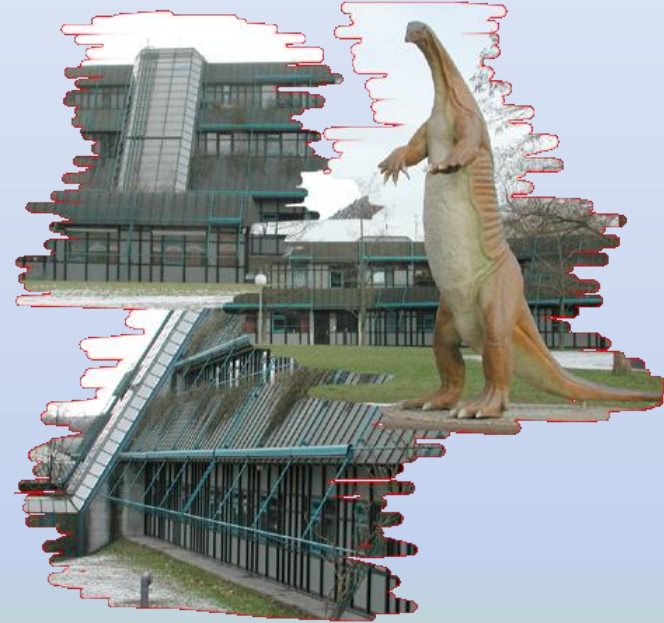
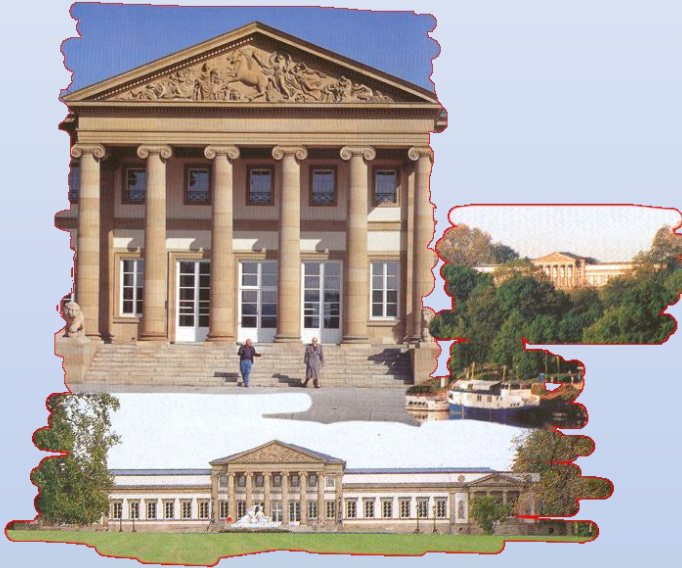


Schloss Rosenstein houses the biological exhibition and gives an overview of today's animal kingdom and the Earth's major ecosystems.

In the Museum am Löwentor, you can see findings from primeval times, from the earliest dinosaurs to the ice ages.



State Museum of Natural History Stuttgart SMNS



Staff (97 permanent + 53 temp.):

- **19 + 14 scientists**
- **24 preparators + technicians**
- **12 pos. of administrative personnel**
- **55 others** (for education, maintenance, attendance etc.)
- **11 trainees**
- **218 volunteers**
(mainly in field mapping projects)

Collections (> 11 m specimens):

- **vertebrates 500,000**
- **molluscs 1 m**
- **insects (s.l.) 4.8 m**
- **plants 1 m**
- **fossils 4.1 m**
- **minerals 40,000**
- **ca. 39,000 type specimens**

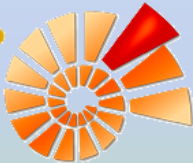


Digitisation at the Naturkundemuseum Stuttgart:

- Introduction of IMDAS in 1998
 - Currently **500,000** datasets
- Introduction of the Diversity Workbench in 2015
 - currently **220,000** datasets (**179,000** transferred from IMDAS): **321,000** to be migrated (mainly Palaeontology)
- Web portals:
 - Type specimens
 - **38.947** types (16,471) & cited specimens (22,476)
 - Taxon portal (“metadata portal”)
 - **39,835** taxa of **insects** currently, but not yet completed



IMDAS
Pro



DIVERSITY
WORKBENCH

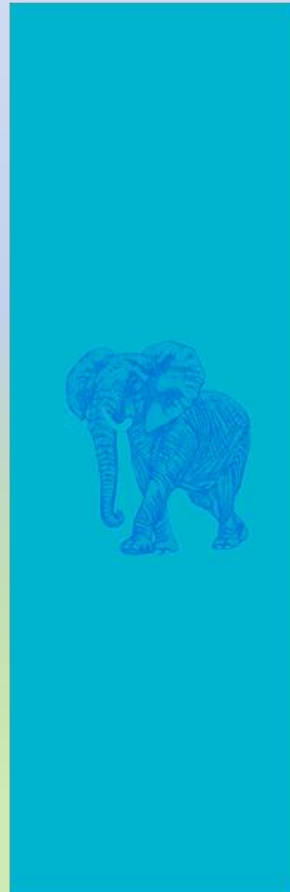
Type specimens at the State Museum of Natural History Stuttgart

Search the Database for Biology types

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[Science](#) [Impressum](#)



[Datenschutzerklärung](#)

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Type name	<input type="text" value="DoubleClick activation"/>
Type:	-- <input type="button" value="v"/>
Inventory number:	<input type="text"/>
Valid name:	<input type="text"/>
Collection:	-- <input type="button" value="v"/>
Family:	<input type="text"/>
Year of citation:	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>
objects/page	<input type="text" value="15"/>
order by	-- <input type="button" value="v"/> ascending <input type="button" value="v"/>

Instructions:

In field "Type name" you can search for types by giving partial information like taxon, author or year of type definition. Search terms must be in German.
You may also select/edit a line from the suggestion list.
Eventually press "Search".

Contact:

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Stefan.Merker(at)smns-bw.de (Zoology)
Mike.Thiv(at)smns-bw.de (Botany)

Exit to :

science.naturkundemuseum-bw.de

selection list

<< previous next >>

Type name: *Achyrocline hochstetteri* Schultz-Bipontinus ex A. Richard

Type: Syntypus

Inventory number: 46701/2008

Valid name: *Achyrocline hochstetteri* C.H.Schultz-Bip.

Collection name: Phanerogams

Family: Compositae

selection list

<< previous next >>

Type name: *Aciptilia* [*Alucita*] *lindneri*

Type: Holotypus

Inventory number: ELP/46451/2008

Valid name: *Pterophorus lindneri* Amsel

Collection name: Lepidoptera

Family: Pterophoridae

Country/region: Ethiopia

Kurator: Dr. H. Rajaei

Name	Year	Literature	Remark
<i>Aciptilia</i> [<i>Alucita</i>] <i>lindneri</i>	1963	Amsel, Hans Georg (1963): Kleinschmetterlinge aus Äthiopien. - Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, 121, 6 [Ill.: fig.]	type description



Metadata section zent_1_4i





Digitisation projects

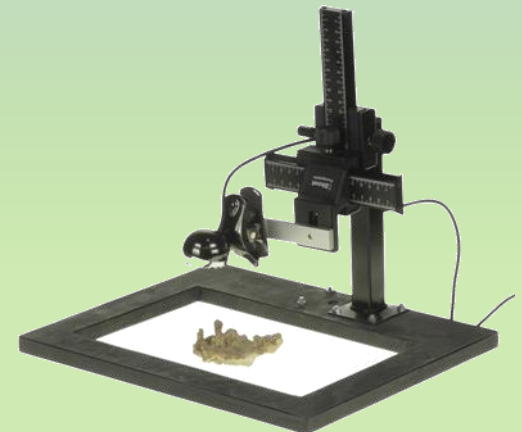
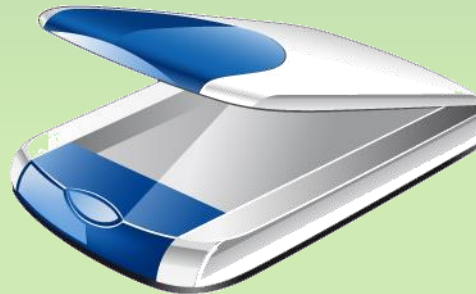
(third party funded):

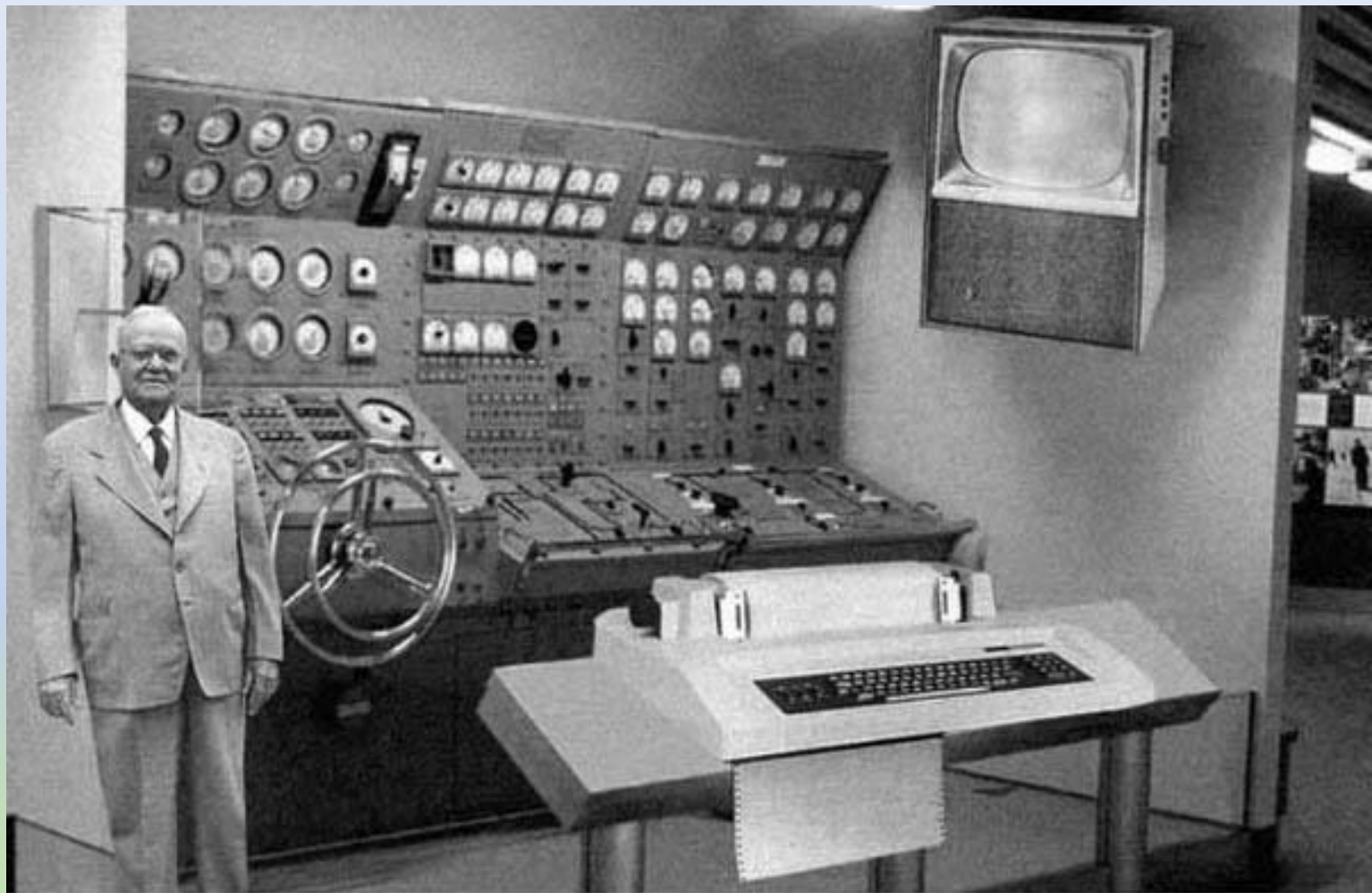
- **GFBio** (German Federation of Biological Data)
 - **SMNS is one of 7 GFBio Data Centers**
- **GBOL** (German Barcode of Life)
 - **Coordinator of parasitoid wasps and spiders**
- **BiNHuM** (Biodiversity Network of Herbaria & Museums)
 - **Phase 1** (partners: BGBM, SMNK, SNSB, ZFMK)
 - **Phase 2** (*submitted*, partners: BGBM, MfN, SMNK, SNFG, SNSB, ZFMK)
- **Difa** (Digitisation of wet preserved arthropods)
 - Best practice to digitise specimens preserved in alcohol



Digitisation projects (SMNS):

- “Metadata“ survey
- Micro CT
- digital macro- und microphotography (incl. SEM)
- Scanning of herbarium sheets
- Scanning of insect drawers





Scientists from the RAND Corporation have created this model to illustrate how a "home computer" could look like in the year 2004. However the needed technology will not be economically feasible for the average home. Also the scientists readily admit that the computer will require not yet invented technology to actually work, but 50 years from now scientific progress is expected to solve these problems. With teletype interface and the Fortran language, the computer will be easy to use.