

**Katalog sesalcev v zbirki
Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije II
Red: Carnivora; podred: Feliformia**

**Catalogue of the mammals in the collection of the
Slovenian Museum of Natural History II
Order: Carnivora; suborder: Feliformia**

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Izvleček

V tej objavi je podan pregled muzejskih primerkov podreda Feliformia (mačkam podobne zveri). V zbirki Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije hranimo 88 primerkov, ki pripadajo 18 vrstam v 14 rodovih in 4 družinah. Velika večina primerkov je iz družine mačk Felidae (75 %). Material izvira iz 11 držav v treh biogeografskih območjih: palearktičnem (72,7 % primerkov), etiopskem (9,1 %) in orientalnem (4,6 %). Nadaljnjih 13,6 % materiala je brez podatkov o izvoru ali pa izvira iz ujetništva. Primerki so bili zbrani na 39 nahajališčih v Sloveniji in 21 nahajališčih v tujini; seštevke je 60 nahajališč. Polovica primerkov je iz Slovenije. Primerki so večinoma ohranjeni kot lobanje (77,3 %). Kože so ohranjene od 26,1 % muzejskih primerkov, od 5,7 % primerkov pa se je ohranilo tudi okostje. Nadaljnjih 18,2 % primerkov so dermoplastični preparati; ti vključujejo zgodovinske primerke, ki so pogosto pomanjkljivo dokumentirani. Mokrih primerkov navedenega podreda v zbirki ni.

Ključne besede: muzejske zoološke zbirke, mačke, cibetovke, ihneumoni, hijene, lobanja, dermoplastika

Abstract

In this paper we list and comment on museum vouchers from the mammalian suborder Feliformia (cat-like carnivorans). The Slovenian Museum of Natural History holds 88 specimens of 18 species in 14 genera and 4 families. The great majority of specimens are cats (family Felidae; 75%). The material originates from 11 countries in three biogeographical regions: the Palaearctic (72.7% of vouchers), Ethiopian (9.1%), and Oriental (4.6%). From captivity or with no history is 13.6% of the material. The specimens were collected in 39 localities in Slovenia and 21 localities abroad, with a total sum of 60 localities. A half of the individuals are from Slovenia. The majority of vouchers are preserved as skulls (77.3%). Skins are preserved from 26.1% of the museum specimens, while 5.7% of them are skeletons. Further 18.2% of individuals are taxidermic mounts; these include historic specimens which, however, frequently lack appropriate labels. No vouchers are preserved as wet specimens.

Key words: museum zoological collections, Cats, Civets, Mongooses, Hyenas, skull, taxidermy

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Professor Jan Zima, 14 August 1952 - 26 March 2019. i

Uvod

Pričujoče delo podaja pregled materiala iz podreda Feliformia (mačke in njim podobne zveri) v zbirki Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije. Slediva ciljem, kot so opredeljeni v KATALOGU SESALCEV V ZBIRKI PRIRODOSLOVNEGA MUZEJA SLOVENIJE I, REDOVI: LAGOMORPHA, ERINACEOMORPHA, MACROSCELIDEA, AFROSORICIDA, SCANDENTIA, HYRACOIDEA, DIDELPHIMORPHA, DIPROTODONTIA, MONOTREMATA (KRYŠTUFEK & JERNEJC 2013; odslej KATALOG 2013): (i) zainteresirani javnosti omogočiti dostop do informacije, ki je shranjena v zbirki sesalcev, (ii) pospešiti in olajšati nadaljnje kuratorsko delo v zbirki, in (iii) zbrati ter preveriti informacije, ki spremljajo muzejske primerke. Ker so standardi hranjenja prirodoslovnih muzealij v Sloveniji izjemno nizki, je katalog tudi oblika ohranjanja informacije v razmerah, ko nad materialnim gradivom visi Damoklejev meč popolnega uničenja.

Zgodovinski razvoj in pomen zbirke sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije sva podrobno predstavila v KATALOGU 2013. V dobrih petih letih od njegovega izida se je zbirka sesalcev, ki je dne 5. septembra 2013

Introduction

The present publication is a review of the material from suborder Feliformia (cat-like carnivores) in the collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. We follow objectives specified in the CATALOGUE OF THE MAMMALS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE SLOVENIAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY I, ORDERS: LAGOMORPHA, ERINACEOMORPHA, MACROSCELIDEA, AFROSORICIDA, SCANDENTIA, HYRACOIDEA, DIDELPHIMORPHA, DIPROTODONTIA, MONOTREMATA (KRYŠTUFEK & JERNEJC 2013; hereinafter referred to as "the CATALOGUE 2013"): (i) to provide the interested public with information on the resources deposited in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History; (ii) to facilitate future curatorial work in the Collection; and (iii) to compile and verify the information associated with museum vouchers. Since the standards for the preservation of natural history collections in Slovenia are extremely low, the catalogue is also a form of securing the information in conditions where the Sword of Damocles of utter destruction hangs over the museum material.

The historical development and significance of the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian

Tabela 1. Število primerkov Zbirke sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije z dne 1.1.2019 glede na državo. Upoštevan je samo material iz jugovzhodne Evrope. *Odstotek celotne zbirke sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 1. Specimen holdings according to separate countries in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History on 1. January 2019. Only the material from South-eastern Europe is taken into consideration. * Percent of total mammal collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Št. osebkov No. individuals	Odstotek za JV Evropo (%) Percent of SE Europe (%)	Odstotek celote (%) Percent of total (%)
Bulgaria	34	0,15	0,1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	961	4,4	3,7
Croatia	1065	4,9	4,1
Greece	200	0,9	0,8
Kosovo	72	0,3	0,3
Macedonia	2286	10,5	8,7
Montenegro	728	3,4	2,8
Slovenia	14.256	65,5	54,2
Romania	159	0,7	0,6
Serbia	1749	8,05	6,7
Turkey (in Europe)	254	1,2	1,0
Skupaj / Total	21.764	100%	83%

obsegala 20.195 katalogiziranih primerkov, povečala za 6097 katalogiziranih primerkov in je 1. januarja 2019 štela 26.292 katalogiziranih primerkov. V geografskem pogledu ostaja zbirka regionalna in geografsko pokriva predvsem jugovzhodno Evropo. Na dan 1. januar 2019 je tako vsebovala 21.764 katalogiziranih primerkov iz jugovzhodne Evrope, kar pomeni 83 % vseh katalogiziranih primerkov sesalcev. Od tega je 14.256 primerkov iz Slovenije (65,5 % primerkov iz jugovzhodne Evrope in 54,2 % vseh v zbirki katalogiziranih primerkov).

Muzejski material devetih sesalčjih redov, opisan v KATALOGU 2013 (redovi: Lagomorpha, Erinaceomorpha, Macroscelidea, Afrosoricida, Scandentia, Hyracoidea, Didelphimorphia, Diprotodontia, Monotremata), se je v času od 5. septembra 2013 do 1. januarja 2019 povečal za 122 primerkov in šteje 402 katalogiziranih primerkov. Največje število novih pridobitev je bilo iz reda Lagomorpha (61); od tega 56 kuncev *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, 4 poljski zajci *Lepus europaeus* in 1 severni žvižgač *Ochotona hyperborea*. Iz reda Erinaceomorpha je bilo 52 novih primerkov: 42 severnih belopskih ježev *Erinaceus roumanicus*, 9 alžirskih ježev *Atelerix algirus* in 1 puščavski jež *Paraechinus aethiopicus*. Slednja dva taksona sta bila za zbirko nova rodova in novi vrsti. Iz reda Macroscelidea je bilo v zbirko vnesenih devet novih primerkov severnoafriških slončkov *Petrosaltator rozeti* (v KATALOGU 2013 navedenih kot *Elephantulus rozeti*).

Seznam muzejskih primerkov, dodanih zbirki v času od 5.9.2013 do 1.1.2019, je sledeč:

Order Lagomorpha:

Ochotona hyperborea: PMS 21558 (skull, Russia).

Oryctolagus cuniculus: PMS 20824 (skull, Macedonia); PMS 21423 (skin, Spain); PMS 22204 (skull, Spain); PMS 23892 (wet specimen, No locality); PMS 24019–24022 (skulls, Slovenia); PMS 24356 (skull, skeleton, Spain); PMS 24357 (wet specimen, Spain); PMS 24358, 24359 (skulls, Spain); PMS 24360 (skull, skeleton, Spain); PMS 24362 (skull, Czech Republic); PMS 24365–24367 (skulls, Spain); PMS 24406–24411 (skulls, Spain); PMS 24413–24416 (skulls, Spain); PMS 24425 (skull, Spain); PMS 24428–24430 (skulls, Spain); PMS 24511 (skull, Morocco); PMS 24691–24692 (skulls, Slovenia); PMS 24897–24899 (skulls, Czech Republic); PMS 24900 (skull, skin, Czech Republic); PMS 25394 (skull, Slovenia); PMS 25538 (mandible, No locality); PMS 25670–25685 (skulls, Bulgaria).

Museum of Natural History was detailed in the CATALOGUE 2013. The Collection expanded from 20,195 specimens on 5 September 2013 to 26,292 specimens on 1 January 2019; in a little more than five years it increased by 6,097 specimens. In its geographical scope, the collection remains regional and the majority of specimens originate from Southeast Europe. On 1 January 2019, it contained 21,764 catalogued specimens from Southeast Europe, representing 83% of all catalogued mammals. Of these, 14,256 were from Slovenia (65.5% of Southeastern Europe and 54.2% of all catalogued specimens).

The museum material from nine mammalian orders listed in the CATALOGUE 2013 (Lagomorpha, Erinaceomorpha, Macroscelidea, Afrosoricida, Scandentia, Hyracoidea, Didelphimorphia, Diprotodontia, Monotremata) in the period from 5 September 2013 to 1 January 2019 increased by 122 specimens; a total number in the collection on 1 January 2019 amounted to 402 specimens. Most of the new acquisitions were Lagomorphs (61); 56 European Rabbits *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, 4 Brown Hares *Lepus europaeus* and 1 Northern Pika *Ochotona hyperborea*. There were 52 new acquisitions of Erinaceomorphs: 42 Northern White-breasted Hedgehogs *Erinaceus roumanicus*, 9 North African Hedgehogs *Atelerix algirus* and 1 Desert Hedgehog *Paraechinus aethiopicus*. The latter two taxa were new for the collection. There were also 9 new specimens of North African Elephant-shrews *Petrosaltator rozeti* (in the CATALOGUE 2013 referred to as *Elephantulus rozeti*) from order Macroscelidea.

List of museum vouchers added to collection in the period from 5 September 2013 to 1 January 2019:

Lepus europaeus: PMS 23818 (skin, Croatia); PMS 23876 (skeleton, Croatia); PMS 25539, 25540; (skulls, No locality).

Order Erinaceomorpha:

Erinaceus roumanicus: PMS 20335 (skull, Slovenia); PMS 20517–20546 (skulls, Croatia); PMS 21510 (skull, Serbia); PMS 21692 (wet specimen, Slovenia); PMS 21711, 21712 (skulls, Slovenia); PMS 22145 (skull, Slovenia); PMS 22405 (wet specimen, Slovenia); PMS 23468 (skin, Croatia); PMS 24823 (skull, Croatia); PMS 25541 (skull, No locality); PMS 26081 (skull, Slovenia); PMS 26272 (skull, Slovenia).

Atelerix algirus: PMS 21419 (skull, skin, Spain); PMS 21421 (skin, Spain); PMS 21422 (skull, Spain); PMS 24353 (skull, Morocco); PMS 24354 (skull, Morocco); PMS 24506–24509 (skulls, Morocco).

Paraechinus aethiopicus: PMS 22246 (skull, Morocco).

Order Macroscelidea:

Petrosaltator rozeti (all from Morocco): PMS 24275 (skull, skeleton, skin); PMS 24280 (skull, skeleton, skin); PMS 24281 (skull, skin); PMS 24331 (skull, skin); PMS 24339 (skull, skin); PMS 24347 (skull, skin); PMS 24348 (skull, skin); PMS 24349 (skull, skin); PMS 24350 (wet specimen).

Tabela 2. Taksonomska zastopanost devetih sesalčjih redov, obravnavanih v KATALOGU 2013, v zbirki sesalcev na dan 1. januar 2019.

Table 2. Taxonomic representation of the nine mammalian orders reported in the CATALOGUE 2013, in the museum collection on 1 January 2019.

Red Order	Družine Families	Rodovi Genera	Vrste Species	Države Countries	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Lagomorpha	2	4	10	19	164
Erinaceomorpha	1	4	5	16	213
Macroscelidea	1	2	2	2	11
Afrosoricida	1	1	1	1	4
Scandentia	1	1	1	1	2
Hyracoidea	1	1	1	2	3
Didelphimorphia	1	2	2	1	2
Diprotodontia	1	1	2	1	2
Monotremata	1	1	1	1	1
Skupaj / Total	10	17	25	25	402

Tabela 3. Geografska zastopanost redov, obravnavanih v KATALOGU 2013, v zbirki sesalcev na dan 1. januar 2019.**Table 3.** Geographic representation of the orders reported in the CATALOGUE 2013, in the museum collection on 1 January 2019.

Država Country	Redovi Orders	Družine Families	Rodovi Genera	Vrste Species	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Slovenia	2	2	3	5	151
Australia	2	2	3	3	3
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	16
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	2	2	2	5
Croatia	2	2	3	3	60
Czech Republic	2	2	3	3	10
Germany	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	1	1	1	2	5
Hungary	2	2	2	2	2
Israel	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	2	2
Macedonia	2	2	3	3	18
Montenegro	2	2	2	2	11
Malaysia	2	2	2	2	3
Morocco	3	3	4	4	18
Nepal	1	1	1	1	3
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1
South Africa	4	4	4	4	8
Russia	2	2	2	4	6
Serbia	2	2	2	2	32
Spain	2	2	2	2	27
Sweden	1	1	2	2	2
Syria	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	1	1	1	2	6
USA	2	2	2	2	3
no history	3	3	4	4	7
Skupaj / Total	9	10	17	25	402

Tabela 4. Preparati v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, razvrščeni po redovih, obravnavanih v KATALOGU 2013, na dan 1. januar 2019.**Table 4.** Preparations contained in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, according to orders reported in the CATALOGUE 2013, on 1 January 2019.

Red Order	Tekočina Wet	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Okostje Skeleton	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Lagomorpha	6	8	29	145	4	164
Erinaceomorpha	8	14	71	188	1	213
Macroscelidea	1		10	10	2	11
Afrosoricida	1		2	4	1	4
Scandentia			2	2		2
Hyracoidea			1	3	1	3
Didelphimorphia		1		1		2
Diprotodontia		2				2
Monotremata		1				1
Skupaj / Total	16	26	115	353	9	402

Okrajšave	Abbreviation
ZBIRKA	COLLECTION
Zbirka sesalcev v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije	Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History
PMS	PMS
Okrajšava zbirke	Acronym of the Collection
MUZEJ	MUSEUM
Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije (izhajajoč iz Kranjskega deželnega muzeja)	Slovenian Museum of Natural History (derived from Provincial Museum for Carniola)
#	#
Oznaka za primerke, navedene v KATALOGU	Indicates specimens listed in the CATALOGUE
KATALOG	CATALOGUE
»Inventarna knjiga sesalcev, rib, ptic, plazilcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja«; glavni vir podatkov o zbirkah vretenčarjev od druge polovice 19. stoletja do 70-ih let prejšnjega stoletja. Naslov izvira iz obdobja po 2. svetovni vojni.	»The Accession Book of Mammals, Fishes, Reptiles of the Natural History Museum«; main source of data about vertebrate collections from second half of the 19th century till seventies of the previous century. The title originates from the post- World War II period.»
KARTOTEKA	FILES
Pred 2. svetovno vojno so informacijo v KATALOGU pretipkali na kartotečne liste. V nekaterih primerih je na kartotečnih listkih informacija, ki ni navedena v KATALOGU.	Before WWII, data from the CATALOGUE were typed on File cards. In some cases, there is additional information in the Files, which is not listed in the CATALOGUE.
OBRAVNAVE	PROCEEDINGS
Poročilo o delovanju kranjskega deželnega odbora	Rechenschafts-Bericht des krainischen Landes-ausschuffes
LD	LD
Lovska družina	Hunting Society
Age	Age
Starost osebk	Age of individual
ad.	ad.
Odrasel	Adult

Okrajšave	Abbreviation
sad.	sad.
Subadulten	Subadult
juv.	juv.
Mladič	Juvenile
Spol	Sex
Spol osebk	Sex of individual
♀	♀
Samica	Female
♂	♂
Samec	Male
Dimenzije	Measurements
Če ni označeno drugače v mm	In mm, if not indicated otherwise
W	W
Telesna masa (v gramih)	Body mass (in grams)
H&B	H&B
Dolžina trupa z glavo (referenčna točka glede na rep je anus)	Length of head and body (anus is the reference point against the tail)
TL	TL
Dolžina repa (referenčna točka glede na trup je anus)	Length of tail (anus is the reference point against the body)
HF	HF
Dolžina stopala	Length of hind foot
E	E
Dolžina uhlja	Length of ear
PL	PL
Največja dolžina lobanje	Greatest length of skull

Okrajšave	Abbreviation
CbL	CbL
Kondilobazalna dolžina lobanje	Condylobasal length of skull
ZgB	ZgB
Širina lobanje prek ličnih lokov	Breadth of skull across zygomatic arches
IoC	IoC
Interorbitalna širina	Width of interorbital constriction
UTR	UTR
Dolžina gornjega niza zob	Length of upper row of teeth
Md	Md
Spodnja čeljustnica	Mandible
N	N
Število osebkov	Sample size

Katalog Feliformia

Podred Feliformia je eden od dveh podredov živečih zveri (Carnivora), ki obsega 6 družin s 55 rodovi in 121 vrstami. V ZBIRKI je 88 primerkov tega podreda, ki pripadajo 18 vrstam iz 14 rodov in 4 družin. Velika večina primerkov je iz družine mačk (75 %), ki ima v Sloveniji dve avtohtoni vrsti (divja mačka in ris). Obe avtohtoni vrsti sta v muzejski zbirki razmeroma dobro zastopani.

Material iz sesalčjega podreda Feliformia v ZBIRKI izvira iz 11 držav v treh biogeografskih območjih: palearktičnem (72,7 % muzejskih

Catalogue Feliformia

The Feliformia is one of the two suborders of living Carnivora, consisting of 6 families with 55 genera and 121 species. The MUSEUM holds 88 specimens of 18 species in 14 genera and 4 families. The great majority of specimens are cats (75%); this family has two autochthonous species in Slovenia (Wild Cat and Lynx). Both autochthonous species are relatively well represented in the COLLECTION.

The material of Feliformia suborder in the COLLECTION originates from 11 countries in three biogeographical regions: the Palearctic

Tabela 5. Taksonomska zastopanost podreda Feliformia, obravnavanega v tej objavi, katerega primerki so shranjeni v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

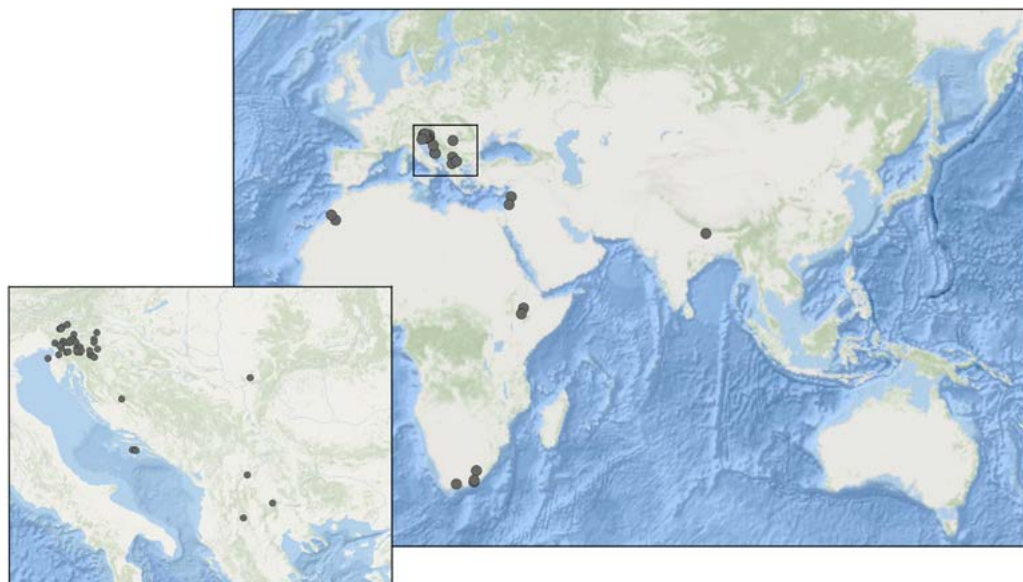
Table 5. Taxonomic representation of the suborder Feliformia of which specimens are preserved in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Družina Family	Rodovi Genera	Vrste Species	Države Countries	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Felidae	4	8	10	66
Viverridae	3	3	3	5
Herpestidae	4	5	4	13
Hyaenidae	3	3	1	4
Skupaj / Total	14	18	11	88

Tabela 6. Geografska zastopanost primerkov Feliformia shranjenih v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 6. Geographic representation of Feliformia specimens preserved in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Družine Families	Rodovi Genera	Vrste Species	Št. Osebkov No. Individuals
Slovenia	1	2	3	44
Bosnia & Hercegovina	1	1	1	2
Croatia	2	2	2	9
Ethiopia	2	3	3	3
India	3	4	4	4
Israel	1	1	1	2
Lebanon	1	1	1	1
Macedonia	1	1	2	2
Morocco	1	1	1	2
South Africa (RSA)	4	5	5	5
Serbia	1	2	2	2
from captivity / iz ujetništva	3	3	3	3
no locality / brez lokalitete	3	5	5	9
Skupaj / Total	4	13	18	88



Slika 1. Geografski izvor primerkov sesalcev, obravnavanih v tej objavi in shranjenih v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije. Jugovzhodna Evropa je povečana v insertu.

Figure 1. Geographic origin of mammalian vouchers reported in this survey and deposited in the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. South-eastern Europe is enlarged in the insert.

primerkov), etiopskem (9,1 %) in orientalnem (4,6 %). Iz ujetništva in brez podatkov o izvoru je 13,6 % primerkov. Primerki so bili zbrani na 39 nahajališčih v Sloveniji (65 % vseh nahajališč) in 21 nahajališčih v tujini (35 %); skupni seštevek je 60 nahajališč (seznam nahajališč na koncu). Polovica (50 %) vseh primerkov je iz Slovenije.

Zbiranje materiala je bilo večinoma naključno oziroma priložnostno. Najstarejša ohranjena primerka sta dermoplastična preparata avtohtonih slovenskih risov, ki sta bila domnevno ubita sredi 19. stoletja. V ZBIRKI je 7 primerkov iz 19. stoletja, 29 primerkov iz 20. stoletja ter 37 primerkov, zbranih po letu 2000. Za 15 primerkov datum zbiranja ni znan. Pridobitve za muzejsko zbirko so bile v 19. in deloma v 20. stoletju dokumentirane v KATALOGU (zadnji zapis je iz leta 1978). V njem so navedeni sledeči primerki obravnavane skupine: 3 primerki risa (dva sta se ohranila do danes), 13 primerkov divjih mačk (ohranjeni trije) in 6 primerkov domačih mačk

(72.7% of vouchers), Ethiopian (9.1%) and Oriental (4.6%). 13.6% of vouchers originate from captivity or lack data on history. The specimens were collected in 39 localities within Slovenia (65% of all localities) and 21 localities (35%) abroad; the sum total is 60 localities (gazetter of localities at the end). A half of the specimens are from Slovenia.

Collecting of the material was mostly random or occasional. The oldest preserved specimens are taxidermic mounts of Slovenian autochthonous Lynxes, which were probably killed in the middle of the 19th century. The COLLECTION holds 7 specimens from the 19th century and 29 specimens from the 20th century, with additional 37 specimens collected after the year 2000. For 15 specimens, the date of collection is unknown. In the 19th and partly in the 20th century, the acquisitions were documented in the CATALOGUE (the last record was in 1978). The following vouchers are listed: 3 Lynxes (two preserved to date), 13 Wild Cats (three preserved) and 6 Domestic Cats (none preserved). Thus, 17 of the 22 specimens

(niso ohranjeni). Torej se ni ohranilo 17 od 22 primerkov, navedenih v KATALOGU. KOS (1929) navaja štiri primerke risov, ki so bili v letih 1824, 1834, 1836 in 1853 darovani Kranjskemu deželnemu muzeju, v muzeju pa jih ni bilo že v času njegovega pisanja. OBRAVNAVE za obdobje 1. september 1890 – konec 1891 (str. 192) poročajo, da je »Vesel iz Zamostka« muzeju daroval lobanjo divje mačke. Ta donacija v KATALOGU ni zavedena, prav tako pa se ni ohranil primerek. Po letu 1950 so bili številni preparati sesalcev izloženi kot neprimerni za razstavljanje. MUZEJ jih je podaril različnim ustanovam, predvsem šolam, ali pa preprosto zavrzel.

Primerki podreda Feliformia iz ZBIRKE so bili večinoma zbrani posamič. Manjšo serijo je MUZEJ pridobil od Indijskega misijonskega muzeja v Ljubljani (Bengalski muzej), ki so ga jezuiti leta 1935 odprli pri cerkvi Sv. Jožefa na Zrinjskega cesti 9. Razstavljal je prirodoslovne in narodopisne eksponate, ki so jih v domovino pošiljali misijonarji iz Bengalije (danes večinoma v Bangladešu). Misijon slovenskih in hrvaških jezuitskih misijonarjev v delti Gangesa, imenovan Basanti (Bošonti), je deloval od leta 1925. Zadnji slovenski misijonar je tja prispel leta 1950. Sicer so imeli slovenski misijonarji v Indiji več postojank, med drugim tudi misijon Kurseong pri Darjeelingu ob vznožju Himalaje. Ta je bil od Basantija oddaljen približno 600 kilometrov zračne črte. V misijonskem muzeju v Ljubljani si je bilo moč ogledati preparirane zveri, kače, eksotične ptiče, metulje in hrošče, ena glavnih privlačnosti je bil dermoplastični preparat tigra. Indijski misijonski muzej je bil ukinjen leta 1949, naravoslovni material pa je prevzel Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije. Standardi dela v MUZEJU so bili v tem času tako nizki, da prejeti material ni bil katalogiziran ali kako drugače dokumentiran, zbirka pa ni bila shranjena kot celota.

Ob koncu 19. in na začetku 20. stoletja je MUZEJ pridobil nekaj primerkov mačk in sorodnih zveri z odkupi od potujočih menažerij, nekaj starejših dermoplastičnih preparatov pa verjetno izvira iz naravoslovnih šolskih zbirk

listed in the CATALOGUE have not been preserved to date. KOS (1929) lists four *Lynx* specimens that were donated to the Carniolan Provincial Museum in 1824, 1834, 1836 and 1853, but at the time of his writing they were no longer preserved in the MUSEUM. The PROCEEDINGS for the period from 1 September 1890 to the end of 1891 (page 192) reports that "Mr Vesel from Zamostek" donated to the MUSEUM the skull of a Wild Cat. This donation was not registered in the CATALOGUE, and neither has the specimen been preserved. After the year 1950, many preparations of Mammals were excluded from the COLLECTION as inappropriate for further display. They were donated to various institutions, especially schools, or simply discarded.

The specimens of Feliformia, preserved in the COLLECTION, were mostly collected individually. A smaller series was acquired from the Indian Missionary Museum in Ljubljana (the Bengal Museum), which was established by the Jesuits in 1935 at the Church of Sv. Jožef on Zrinjskega St. 9. There were ethnological and natural history objects exhibited, sent by missionaries from the Bengal region (now mostly in Bangladesh). The mission of the Slovenian and Croatian Jesuits in the Ganges delta, called Basanti (Boshonti), has operated since 1925. The last Slovenian missionary arrived there in 1950. Otherwise, there were several Slovenian missions in India, including the Kurseong in Darjeeling at the foot of Himalayas; it was about 600 km bee-line of Basanti. The Missionary Museum in Ljubljana set on display prepared carnivores, snakes, exotic birds, butterflies and beetles, while one of the main attractions was the taxidermic mount of a Tiger. The Indian Missionary Museum was closed down in 1949 and natural history material was taken over by the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. The standards of work in the MUSEUM were at that time so low that the received material was not catalogued or otherwise documented and the collection was not preserved as an entity.

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the MUSEUM acquired some specimens of Feliformia with purchases from travelling menageries, while some older taxidermic mounts probably originate from natural histo-

po Sloveniji. Novejši material v ZBIRKI je bil večinoma zbran s povozi in pogini živali.

Lobanja tigra (*Panthera tigris*) je v ZBIRKI edini primerk iz podreda Feliformia, ki pripada ogroženi vrsti (EN) z Rdečega seznama ogroženih vrst Mednarodne zveze za varstvo narave (IUCN). Štirje primerki pripadajo ranljivim vrstam (VU): lev *Panthera leo* (1 dermoplastični preparat) in leopardi *Panthera pardus* (2 lobanji, 1 koža). Dva primerka progaste hijene *Hyaena hyaena* (dermoplastična preparata) pripadata potencialno ogroženi vrsti (NT). Drugi primerki obravnavanega podreda pripadajo vrstam, ki so na Rdeči seznam uvrščene kot najmanj ogrožene (LC). V ZBIRKI je 46 primerkov v Sloveniji zavarovanih živalskih vrst (Uredba o zavarovanih prosto živečih živalskih vrstah (Uradni list RS, št. 46/04, 109/04, 84/05, 115/07, 32/08-odlUS, 96/08, 36/09, 102/11, 15/14 in 64/16): 9 primerkov risov *Lynx lynx* (3 dermoplastični preparati, 1 koža, 7 lobanj) in 37 primerkov divjih mačk *Felis silvestris* (4 dermoplastični preparati, 16 kož, 30 lobanj, 4 skeleti).

Primerki v ZBIRKI so večinoma ohranjeni kot lobanje (77,3 % vseh primerkov). Kože so ohranjene od 26,1 % muzejskih primerkov, od 5,7 % primerkov pa je shranjeno tudi okostje. Nadaljnjih 18,2 % primerkov so dermoplastični preparati; v večini primerov gre za zgodovinski material, ki v glavnem ni ustrezno etiketiran. Mokrih primerkov navedenega podreda v zbirki ni (tabela 7).

ry collections of secondary schools in Slovenia. The newer material in the Collection were mostly road casualties.

The skull of a Tiger *Panthera tigris* is in the COLLECTION the only specimen of Feliformia, listed as Endangered species (EN) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Four specimens belong to Vulnerable species (VU): the Lion *Panthera leo* (1 taxidermic mount) and the Leopards *Panthera pardus* (2 skulls, 1 skin). Two specimens of the Striped Hyaena *Hyaena hyaena* (taxidermic mounts) belong to the Near Threatened Species (NT). Other specimens belong to the species listed as of Least Concern (LC). In the COLLECTION there are 46 specimens of species protected in Slovenia (*Decree on protected wild animal species (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 46/04, 109/04, 84/05, 115/07, 32/08, 96/08, 36/09, 102/11, 15/14 and 64/16)*: 9 specimens of Lynxes *Lynx lynx* (3 taxidermic mounts, 1 skin, 7 skulls) and 37 Wild Cats *Felis silvestris* (4 dermoplastic mounts, 16 skins, 30 skulls, 4 skeletons).

The majority of specimens are preserved as skulls (77.3% of vouchers). Skins are preserved from 26.1% of the museum specimens, while 5.7% of them are also saved as skeletons. Further 18.2% of individuals are taxidermic mounts; these include historic specimens which, however, frequently lack appropriate labels. There are no vouchers preserved as wet specimens (Table 7).

Tabela 7. Preparati podreda Feliformia, shranjeni v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, razvrščeni po družinah.

Table 7. Preparations of the suborder Feliformia reported in this paper and preserved in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, according to families.

Družina Family	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Okostje Skeleton	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Felidae	9	18	54	5	66
Viverridae	3	1	2		5
Herpestidae	2	3	11		13
Hyaenidae	2	1	1		4
Skupaj / Total	16	23	68	5	88

Družina: Felidae

Mačke

MUZEJ hrani 66 primerkov mačk, ki pripadajo sedmim vrstam iz štirih različnih rodov (tabela 8). Več kot polovica preparatov (56,1 %) pripada divjim mačkam *Felis silvestris*. Mačke so bile zbrane v 10 državah v Evropi, Afriki in Aziji (tabela 9). En primerek izhaja iz ujetništva, za 6 primerkov ni podatkov o državi izvora. V zbirki je največ lobanj (81,8 % vseh primerkov), kož je 27,3 %. Dermoplastični preparati so razmeroma dobro zastopani (13,6 % vseh primerkov).

Family: Felidae

Cats

The MUSEUM is in possession of 66 cat specimens from seven species and four genera (Table 8). The majority of vouchers (56.1%) are Wild Cats *Felis silvestris*. Cats originate from 10 countries in Europe, Africa and Asia (Table 9). One specimen is from captivity, while for six specimens there are no data on origin. The bulk of cats in the Collection are skulls (81.8%) and 27.3% of vouchers are preserved also as skins. Taxidermic mounts are reasonably well represented (13.6% of vouchers).

Tabela 8. Taksonomska zastopanost in preparati mačk Felidae v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije. ^aSkelet PMS 3772: posamezne kosti. ^bPMS 24075, 20128: le spodnja čeljustnica.

Table 8. Taxonomic representation and preparations of cats Felidae in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. ^aSkeleton PMS 3772: isolated bones. ^bSkulls PMS 24075, 20128: only Mandibles.

Vrsta Species	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Okostje Skeleton	Št. osebkov No. individuals
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	4	16	30	4 ^a	37
<i>Felis catus</i>			14 ^b	1	14
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	3	1	7		9
<i>Panthera leo</i>	1				1
<i>Panthera pardus</i>		1	2		3
<i>Panthera tigris</i>			1		1
<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	1				1
Skupaj / Total	9	18	54	5	66

Tabela 9. Geografska zastopanost mačk Felidae v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije. Geografski izvor je v nekaterih primerih negotov; razlaga je v besedilu.

Table 9. Geographic representation of cats Felidae in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. Geographic origin is in some cases uncertain; the explanation is in the text.

Država Country	Št. vrst No. species	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Slovenia	3	44
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1	2
Croatia	1	2
Ethiopia	2	2
India	1	1
Lebanon	1	1
Macedonia	2	2
Morocco	1	2
South Africa (RSA)	1	1
Serbia	2	2
from captivity / iz ujetništva	1	1
no locality / brez lokalitete	2	6
Skupaj / Total	7	66

Felis Linnaeus, 1758

Male mačke

Čeprav je splošno sprejeto, da sta domača (*Felis catus*) in divja mačka (*Felis silvestris*) konspecifični (Sanquist & Sanquist 2009), zanju uporabljava različni taksonomski imeni. Strogo gledano takšna praksa nomenklaturno sicer ni pravilna, je pa v splošni uporabi iz praktičnih razlogov (e.g. HARRIS & YALDEN 2008, GRIMMBERGER 2017).

Večina divjih mačk se od domačih razlikuje že po zunanjih značilnostih, vendar ločevanje med njimi otežujejo hibridi in osebki z vmesnimi (prehodnimi) znaki. Celotno zbirko divjih in domačih mačk sva ponovno klasificirala na podlagi sledečih zunanjih, lobanjskih in zobnih znakov, objavljenih v KRYŠTUFK (1991), HEMMER (1993) in HARRIS & YALDEN (2008):

1. Hrbtana proga: pri *silvestris* se konča na bazi repa; pri *catus* se nadaljuje na rep; pogosto manjka (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
2. Konica repa: topa / odsekana pri *silvestris*; koničasta pri *catus* in križancih (KRYŠTUFK 1991).
3. Temni obroči na repu: razločni, prečni pri *silvestris*; pri *catus* združeni z dorzalno repno progo, ali pa jih ni (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
4. Pege na bokih in zadku: pri *silvestris* jih ni; pri *catus* številne ali pa jih ni (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
5. Proge na tilniku: štiri široke pri *silvestris*; pri *catus* ozke ali pa jih ni (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
6. Proge na ramenih: dve široki pri *silvestris*; pri *catus* neizrazite ali pa jih ni (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
7. Smrček: rožnat pri *silvestris*; pri *catus* drugačne barve (KRYŠTUFK 1991).
8. Anteriorni rob nosnic: oblike črke V pri *silvestris*; na stiku leve in desne kosti izbočen pri *catus* (MACDONALD & KITCHENER 2008).

Small Cats

Although Domestic Cat (*Felis catus*) is widely accepted as being conspecific to the Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* (Sanquist & Sanquist 2009), we use different binomials for naming them. Strictly speaking, this is not correct, but is widely used for practical purposes (E.G. HARRIS & YALDEN 2008, GRIMMBERGER 2017).

The majority of Wild and Domestic Cats can be readily distinguished already by their external appearance, but this is not always the case. The issue of differentiating the two types is further compromised by hybridization and presence of individuals of intermediate characteristics. We re-classified the entire collection of Wild and Domestic Cats, utilizing a set of external, cranial and dental traits reported in KRYŠTUFK (1991), HEMMER (1993) and HARRIS & YALDEN (2008). The traits are as follows:

1. Dorsal stripe – the stripe ends at base of tail in *silvestris*, but continues on the tail in *catus*. In *catus*, the stripe is frequently absent (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
2. Tip of tail – the tip is blunt in *silvestris* but tapered to point in *catus* and in hybrids (KRYŠTUFK 1991).
3. Tail bands – the tail has distinct transverse bands in *silvestris*. Bands are absent in *catus*; when present, they join the dorsal stripe (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
4. Spots on flanks and hindquarters. Spots are absent in *silvestris*. Spots are many or absent in *catus* (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
5. Stripes on nape – there are four wide stripes in *silvestris*. Stripes are narrow or absent in *catus* (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
6. Stripes on shoulders – there are two wide stripes in *silvestris*. Stripes are indistinct or absent in *catus* (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
7. Rhinarium – it is pinky (fleshy) in *silvestris*, but of different colour in *catus* (KRYŠTUFK 1991).
8. Anterior margin of nasal bones – the margin is V-shaped in *silvestris* and notched in *catus* (MACDONALD & KITCHENER 2008).

9. Posteriorni vrh nosnic: pri *silvestris* občutno preseže črto, ki veže zadnja dva robova zgornjih čeljustnic; pri *catus* ne preseže občutno črte, ki veže zadnja dva robova zgornjih čeljustnic (KRYŠTUFEK 1991).
10. Sagitalni šiv: vijugast (nepravilen) pri *silvestris*; raven pri *catus* (MACDONALD & KITCHENER 2008).
11. Širina velike line: $\geq 13,7$ mm pri *silvestris*; $\leq 14,5$ mm pri *catus* (HEMMER 1993).
12. Skupna dolžina tretjega in četrtega zgornjega predmeljaka (P^{3-4}): $\geq 16,6$ mm pri *silvestris*; pri *catus* $\leq 17,8$ (MILLER 1912).
13. Dolžina spodnjega meljaka (M1): $\geq 7,8$ mm pri *silvestris*; pri *catus* $\leq 8,6$ mm (MILLER 1912).
14. Prostornina lobanje: prostornina možganske votline $> 35 \text{ cm}^3$ pri *silvestris*; pri *catus* $< 32 \text{ cm}^3$ (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
15. Relativna prostornina lobanje je največja dolžina lobanje (v mm) / prostornina lobanje; $< 2,75$ pri *silvestris*; $> 2,75$ pri *catus* (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
16. Kotni podaljšek spodnje čeljustnice; dobro razvit pri *silvestris*; slabo razvit pri *catus* (MACDONALD & KITCHENER 2008).
9. Posterior tip of nasals – in *silvestris*, the tip extends beyond the premaxillo-maxillary suture, while in *catus* it is at the level of the suture (KRYŠTUFEK 1991).
10. Sagittal suture – the suture is convoluted in *silvestris* but straight in *catus* (MACDONALD & KITCHENER 2008).
11. Breadth of foramen magnum – the width of foramen is ≥ 13.7 mm in *silvestris*, and ≤ 14.5 mm in *catus* (HEMMER 1993).
12. Length of P^{3-4} – combined length of 3rd and 4th upper premolars is ≥ 16.6 mm in *silvestris* and ≤ 17.8 in *catus* (MILLER 1912).
13. Length of lower molar – the lower molar (M1) length is ≥ 7.8 mm in *silvestris* and ≤ 8.6 mm in *catus* (MILLER 1912).
14. Skull volume – volume of the neurocranium (brain case) is $> 35 \text{ cm}^3$ in *silvestris* and $< 32 \text{ cm}^3$ in *catus* (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
15. Relative skull volume – relative volume is expressed as quotient of greatest length of skull (in mm) with skull volume as denominator. Relative volume is < 2.75 in *silvestris* and > 2.75 in *catus* (KITCHENER & DANIELS 2008).
16. Angular process of the mandibles – the process is poorly developed in *catus* but well developed in *silvestris* (MACDONALD & KITCHENER 2008).

Linearne meritve sva opravila s kljunastim merilom z natančnostjo 0,1 mm. Prostornino lobanje sva ocenila s količino svinčenih kroglic premera 2,4 mm, ki so zapolnile možgansko votlino. Svinčene kroglice sva stehala in maso pretvorila v prostornino (1 g kroglic ima prostornino 0,16361 ml). Pri vsakem muzejskem primerku sva posamezen diagnostični znak opredelila kot značilen za *F. silvestris* (S), značilen za *F. catus* (C), ali vmesno stanje znaka (SC).

Linear measurements were scored using Vernier calliper adjusted to the nearest 0.1 mm. Skull volume was estimated by quantity of lead bullets (diameter 2.4 mm) which filled the neurocranium (brain case). The bullets were weighted and the mass was converted to the volume (1 g of bullets has the volume of 0.16361 ml). For individual specimens, all character states were classified as typical of - *silvestris* (S), - *catus* (C) or as intermediate (SC).

Tabela 10. Stanje diagnostičnih znakov na materialu malih mačk (*Felis*) v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije. Opis 16 zunanjih, lobanjskih in zobnih diagnostičnih znakov je v besedilu. Stanje znaka: - s: *Felis silvestris*; - c: *Felis catus*; - sc: vmesno stanje znaka, ki ne dopušča kategorične odločitve, - s > c: znak kaže bolj na *Felis silvestris* kot na *Felis catus*, -^a: znak ni ohranjen ali ni jasen. (Cfr: determinacija ni popolnoma zanesljiva).

Table 10. State of diagnostic traits for *Felis* material in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. Description of 16 external, cranial and dental traits is in the text. State of traits: - s; *Felis silvestris*, - c; *Felis catus*, - sc: intermediate state of a trait, - s > c; more *Felis silvestris* than *Felis catus*, ^a trait not clear or not preserved. (Cfr – species determination not totally reliable).

PMSNo.	1. hrbna proga / dorsal stripe	2. konica repa / tip of tail	3. temni obroči na repu / tail bands	4. pege na bokih in zadku / spots on flanks and hindquarters	5. proge na tilniku / stripes on nape	6. proge na ramenih / stripes on shoulders	7. smrček / rhinarium	8. anteriorni rob nosnic / anterior margin of nasal bones	9. posteriorni vrh nosnic / posterior tip of nasals	10. sagitalni šiv / saagital suture	11. širina velike line / breadth of foramen magnum	12. dolžina P ³⁻⁴ / length of P ³⁻⁴	13. dolžina spodnjega meljaka (MI) / length of first lower molar	14. prostornina lobanje / skull volume	15. relativna prostornina lobanje / relative skull volume	16. kotni podaljšek spodnje čeljustnice / angular process of the mandibles	vrstna določitev / species determination
20120	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	silvestris
18432	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s	oblit	15,6/s	19,4/s	8,6/sc	47,96/s	2,14/s	s	silvestris
20119	s	s	s	s	s	s	sc	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	silvestris
16447	s	s	s	s	sc	s	s	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	silvestris
17111	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s	s	14/sc	19,34/s	/	41,61/s	2,38/s	/	silvestris
22052	s	s	s	s	s	s	c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	silvestris
16446	c	s	s	sc	s	s	s	s	s	oblit	15,6/s	19,5/s	9,3/s	44,27/s	2,31/s	c	silvestris
13209	c	s	s	s	sc	s	s	s	sc	s	14,9/s	18,3/s	9/s	/	/	s	silvestris
16682	c	c	s	s	sc	^a	s	s	s	s	14,9/s	19,5/s	8,8/s	48,1/s	1,9/s	c	silvestris
20040	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s	s	15/s	18,5/s	8,5/sc	41,84/s	2,3/s	c	silvestris
3302	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s	s	14,6/s	17,9/s	8,2/sc	43,86/s	2,14/s	c	silvestris
5830	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	sc	s	15,2/s	19/s	8,7/s	46,6/s	2,21/s	c	silvestris
16137	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	s	s	15/s	19,8/s	8,7/s	43,98/s	3,11/s	c	silvestris
13206	s	s	s	s	s	sc	s	s	s	/	/	16,7/sc	8,6/sc	/	/	s	silvestris
7515	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	c	oblit	14,8/s	18,9/s	8,7/s	43,41/s	2,39/s	s	silvestris
25668	s	s	s	s	s	c	^a	/	/	/	/	/	9,3/sc	/	/	/	silvestris
3051	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s	s	13,6/c	/	/	43,36/s	1,95/s	c	silvestris
18458	s	sc	s	s	sc	s	s	c	s	s	14,8/s	17,6/sc	8/sc	42,77/s	2,17/s	s	silvestris
20478	s	^a	s	/	s	sc	c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	silvestris
20035	c	/	/	c	sc	/	c	s	s	oblit	15,5/s	16,4/c	8,9/s	45,63/s	2,25/s	s	silvestris
20037	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s>c	s	14,5/sc	18/s	8,3/sc	40,38/s	2,3/s	c	silvestris
20038	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s	s	13,9/sc	17,1/sc	8,6/sc	35,54/s	2,36/s	c	silvestirs
20039	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	s	s	14,2/sc	16,7/sc	7,6/c	38,4/s	2,44/s	s	silvestris
16428	c	s	s	c	sc	s	s	c	s	s	/	18,6/s	8,3/sc	/	/	c	silvestirs
25669	s	^a	s	s	sc	sc	s	c	s	sc	13,6/c	17,2/sc	7,8/sc	35,72/s	2,36/s	/	silvestris
3772	c	s	s	c	s	c	c	c	s	s	13,6/c	18,7/s	7,8/sc	37,11/s	2,33/s	c	silvestris
8229	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	s	sc	14,2/sc	/	8,9/s	34,51/sc	2,44/s	c	silvestris
22039	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	s	s	13,2/c	17,2/sc	8,2/sc	36,11/s	2,3/s	c	silvestris
7519	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	s	s	14,4/sc	18,8/s	8,5/sc	/	/	c	cfr. silvestris

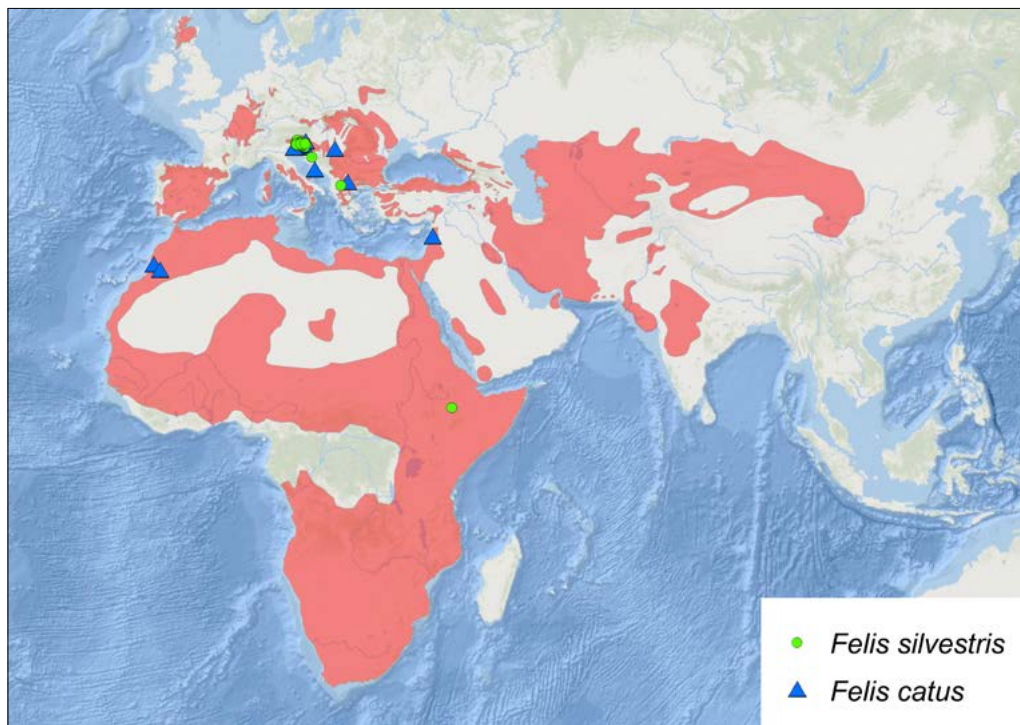
PMSNo.	1. hrbna proga / dorsal stripe	2. konica repa / tip of tail	3. tenni obroči na repu / tail bands	4. pege na bokih in zadku / spots on flanks and hindquarters	5. proge na tilniku / stripes on nape	6. proge na ramenih / stripes on shoulders	7. smrček / rhinarium	8. anteriorni rob nosnic / anterior margin of nasal bones	9. posteriorni vrh nosnic / posterior tip of nasals	10. sagitalni šiv / saagital suture	11. širina velike line / breadth of foramen magnum	12. dolžina p ³⁻⁴ / length of p ³⁻⁴	13. dolžina spodnjega meljaka (M1) / length of first lower molar	14. prostornina lobanje / skull volume	15. relativna prostornina lobanje / relative skull volume	16. kotni podaljšek spodnje čeljustnice / angular process of the mandibles	vrstna določitev / species determination
5709	c	sc	s	s	sc	c	s	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	cfr. silvestris
16745	c	s	s	c	sc	c	s	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	cfr. silvestris
16406	c	sc	s	c	sc	sc	s	c	s	s	15,1/s	17,6/sc	7,9/sc	/	/	c	cfr. silvestris
20034	c	sc	sc	s	sc	c	c	sc	s	s	c.12,2c	18,8/s	8,3/sc	/	/	s	cfr. silvestris
20036	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	18,6/s	8,3/sc	/	/	c	silvestris
5831	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	sc	s	13,6/c	17/sc	7,9/sc	31,04/c	2,73/s	c	silvestris
5708	c	c	sc	s	sc	c	s	s	sc	sc	14,2/sc	17,8/sc	8,5/sc	36,01/s	2,25/s	c	silvestris
20128	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	6,9/c	/	/	s	cfr. catus
5718	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	sc	c	oblit	13,4/c	18/s	9,1/s	31,12/c	3,24/c	sc	s. ocreata*
25395	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	s	c	14,4/sc	16,5/c	7,2/c	32,36/sc	2,62/s	/	catus
19671	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	s	c	c	14,2/sc	15,4/c	/	30,78/c	2,67/s	/	catus
19181	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	s	oblit	12,5/c	18,8/s	8,1/sc	30,71/c	2,84/c	c	catus
17116	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	sc	oblit	13,4/c	c.17,4sc	8,2/sc	24,97/c	3,51/c	c	catus
17112	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	sc	oblit	14,4/sc	16,5/c	7,4/c	30,37/c	3,21/c	c	catus
17114	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	sc	oblit	13/c	17,1/sc	7/c	28,47/c	3,31/c	c	catus
17113	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	sc	12,7/c	15,6/c	/	27,95/c	3,13/c	/	catus
17115	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	sc	12,7/c	c.146c	/	24,56/c	3,4/c	/	catus
21696	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	s	c	13,1/c	15,5/c	/	31,82/c	2,91/c	/	catus
24512	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	c	sc	12,8/c	15,6/c	/	26,36/c	3,28/c	/	catus
24075	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7/c	/	/	/	catus
26269	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	c	oblit	13,5/c	16,1/c	/	30,84/c	3,04/c	/	catus
26209	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	c	oblit	12,1/c	14,32/c	6,7/c	25,39/c	3,49/c	/	catus

**Felis silvestris ocreata* (PMS 5718) sodi v skupino podvrst *lybica*, iz katere izvira tudi domača mačka, zato je prostornina lobanje primerka znotraj razpona, značilnega za domačo mačko.

**Felis silvestris ocreata* (PMS 5718) classifies to *lybica* subspecies group, from which Domestic Cat originates as well, so specimen's skull volume value fits in the range characteristic of Domestic Cat.

Za razlikovanje divjih in domačih mačk sta se kot najboljša diagnostična znaka izkazala prostornina lobanje (znak št. 14) in relativna prostornina lobanje (št. 15). Pri treh primerkih ocene na osnovi prostornin lobanj niso dale skladnih rezultatov. Pri primerkih PMS 5831 in PMS 19671 je bila prostornina lobanje v območju *F. catus*, relativna prostornina lobanje pa v območju *F. silvestris*. Pri primerku PMS 25395 je bila prostornina lobanje

In distinguishing Wild from Domestic Cats, the skull volume (trait No. 14) and the relative skull volume (trait No. 15) turned out as the best diagnostic traits. In three specimens, the estimates based on these two traits did not yield compliant results. Skull volume of the specimens PMS 5831 and PMS 19671 was in the range of *F. catus* and the relative skull volume in the range of *F. silvestris*. The skull volume of the specimen PMS 25395



Slika 2. Geografski izvor divjih mačk *Felis silvestris* in domačih mačk *Felis catus* iz Zbirke sesalcev v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije. Vir za območje razširjenosti divje mačke je YAMAGUCHI et al. (2015).

Figure 2. Geographic origin of Wild Cats *Felis silvestris* and Domestic Cats *Felis catus* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. Range of the species follows YAMAGUCHI et al. (2015).

v območju prekrivanja stanja znaka (SC) relativna prostornina lobanje pa v območju *F. silvestris*. Glede na stanje drugih diagnostičnih znakov, sva uvrstila v *F. catus* primerek PMS 19671 (zbran v Libanonu) in primerek PMS 25395 (iz šolske zbirke), juvenilni primerek PMS 5831 iz Adlešičev v Beli krajini pa v *F. silvestris*. Pri primerkih PMS 5709, PMS 7519, PMS 16406, PMS 16745 in PMS 20034 lobanja ni ohranjena ali pa je tako poškodovana, da njene prostornine ni bilo moč izmeriti. V vseh the primerih diagnostični znaki na koži niso dopuščali zanesljive uvrstitve zato so ti primerki klasificirani kot *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*. Na delu materiala (primerki PMS 20035–20040) je bila na Oddelku za biologijo Biotehniške fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani opravljena genetska analiza; vsi naštetih primerki so bili uvrščeni v *F. silvestris*; ni znano ali so bile sekvence deponirane v genski banki (GenBank).

was in the area of overlap (SC) and with relative skull volume in the *F. silvestris* range. According to the state of the other diagnostic traits, we classified specimens PMS 19671 (collected in Lebanon) and PMS 25395 (from the school collection) as *F. catus*, and the juvenile specimen PMS 5831 from Adlešiči in Bela krajina as *F. silvestris*. Specimens PMS 5709, PMS 7519, PMS 16406, PMS 16745 and PMS 20034 lack or have damaged skulls and the skull volume could not have been measured. At the same time, the diagnostic traits of the skin did not allow reliable classification; these specimens are listed as *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*. Part of the material (PMS 20035–20040) was screened for genetic makeup at the Department of Biology, Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana; all these specimens were classified as *F. silvestris*; it is not known whether the sequences have been deposited in GenBank

Felis silvestris Schreber, 1777**Divja mačka**

ZBIRKA

Wild Cat

COLLECTION

Slovenia:

Adlešiči: 1 skull (PMS 5831), a male, collected on 25 November 1987 by Tomaž Burazer.

Bohinj, Jereka: 1 skull (PMS 18432), a male, road casualty, collected on 7 February 2011 by Anton Urh.

Bohinj, Nomenj: 1 skin with a skull and skeleton (PMS 25669), a female, road casualty, collected on 6 December 2017 by Peter Benedik.

Bohinjska Bela: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 16446), a male, road casualty, collected on 10 February 2009.

Borovnica: 1 taxidermy (PMS 22052), a male, collected in January 1961, prepared by F. Leben, under #641 in CATALOGUE (see below), on permanent display.

Cerknica, Goričice: 1 skull (PMS 20040), a female, found on 7 March 2005 by Franc Kljun.

Črniče (UTM: VL08, 170 m a.s.l.): 1 skull (PMS 16137), a female, collected on 21 December 1992 by Tomi Trilar and Viljem Žgavec.

Črnuče, Rašica: one mounted skeleton (PMS 22039), unsexed, collected on 18 January 1931, donated by Hertle, under #361 in CATALOGUE (see below), exhibit on permanent display.

Drskovče, Sv. Pavel: 1 skull (PMS 20038), a female, road casualty, collected on 11 March 2005 by Franc Kljun, Ivan Kos & Hubert Potočnik.

Godovič: 1 skull (PMS 8229), a male, collected on 15 January 1989 by Viljem Žgavec. - 1 skin (PMS16447), a female, road casualty, collected on 18 February 2009 by Viljem Žgavec.

LD Črnomelj, Rodine: 1 skull (PMS 5830), a male, collected on 19 January 1987 by Tomaž Burazer.

LD Črnomelj, Vojna vas: 1 skull (PMS 3051), a female, collected on 1 November 1983 by Boris Kryštufek.

Ljubljansko barje (on the road Ižanska cesta, at the exit to Iška Loka): 1 skin with a skull (fragmented) and a skeleton (PMS 25668), a male, road casualty, collected on 21 October 2016 by Dare Fekonja.

Ljubljansko barje, Notranje Gorice: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 5708), a female, collected in February 1985 by Viktor Čuden.

Ljubljansko barje, Notranje Gorice: 1 skin (PMS 5709), collected in December 1984 by Viktor Čuden.

Ljubljansko barje, Vnanje Gorice: 1 skin with a skull and parts of a skeleton (PMS 3772), a female, collected on 16 August 1984 at a pheasant farm.

Logatec: 1 taxidermy (PMS 20478), unsexed, collected on 8 November 1889 by Frančišek Arko, under #193 in CATALOGUE (see below), catalogued or put on display in 1889; re-catalogued in 2014, the PROCEEDINGS (1 September 1889 – 31 August 1890) reports on p. 164 on donation of a Wild Cat obtained from Frančišek Arko from Spodnji Logatec.

Loški Potok – Draga (road section): 1 skin (PMS 16745), road casualty, collected on 4 April 2009.

Loški Potok – Draga (road section): 1 skin with a skull (PMS 20034), a male, road casualty, collected on 15 June 2002 by Brane Grebenc.

Podnanos: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 16682), a female, collected on 22 March 2009.

Podnanos, Rebernice: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 16406), road casualty, collected on 25 September 2008.

Ribnica, Ortnek: 1 skull (PMS 20037), a female, road casualty, collected on 14 January 2006 by Ivan Kos.

Ribnica, Velika gora, Konfinska: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 20035), a male, collected on 11 February 2004 by Tomaž Skrbinšek.

Ribnica, Velika gora, Zakristinc: 1 skull ([PMS 20039](#)), a female, found dead, collected on 23 April 2006 by Franc Kljun.
 Sodražica – Žimarice (road section): 1 skin with a skull ([PMS 13209](#)), a female, road casualty, collected on 1 December 2005.
 Spodnji Boštanj, Sevnica: 1 skin with a skull ([PMS 13206](#)), a female, collected on 14 November 2005.
 Trnovski gozd: 1 skull ([PMS 7519](#)), a male, collected in February 1990 by Boris Kryštufek.
 Vipava: 1 skin with a skull ([PMS 16428](#)), a male, road casualty, collected on 16 December 2008.
 Vrh nad Želimljami, Gradišče: 1 skull ([PMS 20036](#)), a male, road casualty, collected on 15 December 2003 by Ivan Kos.
 Vrhnika, Ljubljanski vrh: 1 skull ([PMS 7515](#)), collected in 1985 by Blaž Krže.
 No locality: 1 skull ([PMS 3302](#)), collected by Tomaž Burazer. - 1 skin with a skull ([PMS 18458](#)), a female, no other data available.

Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Drvar: 2 taxidermic mounts ([PMS 20119](#), [PMS 20120](#)), unsexed, in 2010 bought from Mausar's workshop.

Macedonia:

Pelister, Gavran: 1 skull ([PMS 17111](#)), unsexed, collected in 1977 by Boris Kryštufek.

Ethiopia:

Addis Ababa, Mojo, along the Awash River: 1 skull ([PMS 5718](#)), unsexed, collected on 20 November 1960 by Savo Brelih.

Tabela 11. Geografska zastopanost in preparati divjih mačk *Felis silvestris* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 11. Geographic representation and preparations of Wild Cats *Felis silvestris* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Okostje Skeleton	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Slovenia	2	16	28	4	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2				2
Macedonia			1		1
Ethiopia			1		1
Skupaj / Total	4	16	30	4	37

V KATALOGU so zavedeni sledeči primerki:

The following vouchers are recorded in the CATALOGUE:

- #82: labelled as *Felis catus*, the first cat recorded in the Museum's CATALOGUE, catalogued/put on display in 1888; donated to Železniki High School on 16 January 1951.
 #83: labelled as *Felis catus*, probably catalogued/put on display in 1888; discarded on 20 August 1942.
 #84: a male, labelled as *Felis catus*, collected at Bistra in February 1860 (month recorded in the FILES, not in the CATALOGUE), collected/donated by Anton Galle; discarded in 20 August 1942.
 #193: labelled as *Felis catus*, from Logatec, collected/donated by Frančišek Arko, catalogued or put on display in 1889; re-catalogued in 2014 as [PMS 20478](#) (see above).
 #195: labelled as *Felis catus*, collected at Logatec by Frančišek Arko, catalogued/put on display in 1889; disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time.

#205: a male, labelled as *Felis catus*, collected/donated by F. Galle, catalogued/put on display in 1894, donated to the Technical Museum of Slovenia on 14 November 1954.

#261: a male, juvenile, labelled as *Felis catus*, collected near Kočevje on 13 February 1915, donated by the Military-Forestry Office in Kočevje; in May 1954 donated to Moravče High School (in the CATALOGUE additionally recorded in 1915 under #82).

#361: a mounted skeleton, unsexed juvenile, first specimen in the CATALOGUE labelled as *Felis silvestris*; collected at Rašica near Črnuče on 18 January 1931, donated by Hertle, re-catalogued in 2014 under PMS 22039 (see above), on permanent display.

#444: a male, labelled as *Felis silvestris*, collected at Logatec on 24 February 1938; disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time.

#475: juvenile, labelled as *Felis silvestris*; in May 1954 donated to Rakovnik High School.

#491: a skull, labelled as *Felis silvestris*, collected at Pijava Gorica; probably in 1922, donated by Dr S. Bevk, put on display in 1946; disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time.

#495: a skull, labelled as *Felis silvestris*, collected in 1932, donated by Dr S. Bevk, in 1946 put on display; disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time.

#641: a taxidermy, a male, labelled as *Felis silvestris*, collected at Borovnica in January 1961, prepared by F. Leben, re-catalogued in 2014 under PMS 22052 (see above), on permanent display.

OBRAVNAVE za obdobje od 1. septembra 1890 do konca 1891 (str. 192) poročajo o donaciji lobanje divje mačke, lisice in jazbeca, ki jih je daroval »Vesel iz Zamostka«. To darilo ni zavedeno v KATALOGU.

The PROCEEDINGS (1 September 1890 – end of 1891, p. 192) reports on donation of a Wild Cat, Fox and Badger skulls obtained from Mr Vesel from Zamostek. This donation is not evident from the CATALOGUE.

Tabela 12. Zunanje in lobanjske dimenzije divjih mačk *Felis silvestris* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije; *izmerjene na dermoplastičnem preparatu, ^{def}konica repa manjka.

Table 12. External and cranial dimensions of Wild Cats *Felis silvestris* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, *estimated from taxidermic mount. ^{def}tail top lacks.

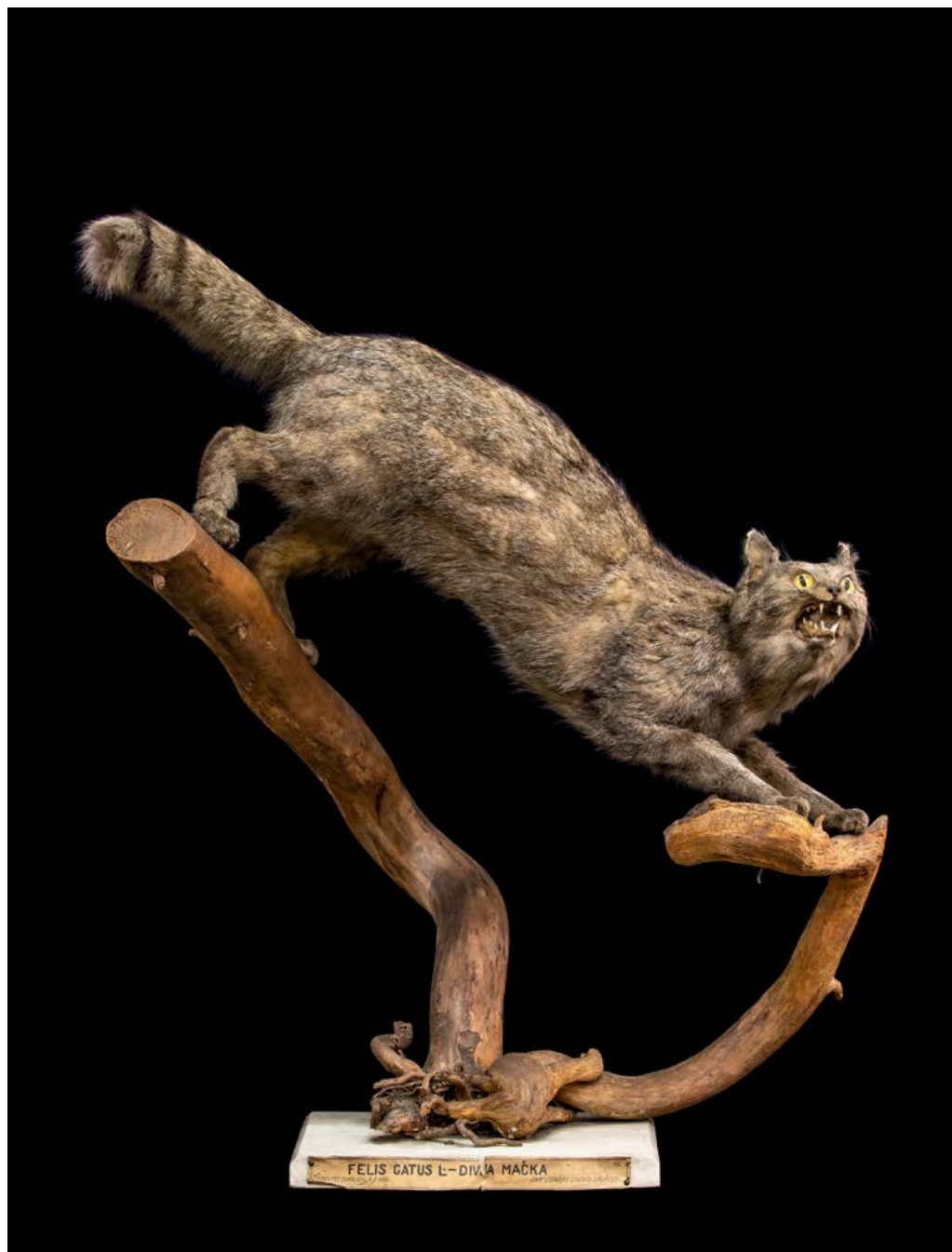
Country/ Region	PMS No.	Sex	Age	W	H&B	TL	HF	E	PL	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
NW Slovenia	8229	♂	juv	/	/	/	/	/	84,3	76,8	58,2	14,8	29,4
	16446	♂	ad	4100	/	/	/	/	102,2	94,3	70,6	17,7	32
	16447	♀	ad	2500	845	316	112	58	/	/	/	/	/
	18432	♂	ad	/	/	/	/	/	102,8	96	77,6	22,2	33,1
	25669	♀	sad	2400	480	260	118	59	/	/	/	/	/
Central Slovenia	3772	♀	juv	/	/	/	/	/	86,5	78,7	61,1	18	28,6
	5708	♀	juv	/	/	/	/	/	81,2	76,6	57,5	15,2	27,8
	5709	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	7515	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	103,8	96,8	72,5	19	31,9
	20036	♂	ad	5000	570	315	130	54	/	/	/	/	/
	20478*	/	ad	/	665	280 ^{def}	155	57,5	/	/	/	/	/
	22039	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	82,9	76,8	58,2	17	27,3
	22052*	♂	ad	/	637	312	125	54	/	/	/	/	/
	25668	♂	ad	4400	580	320	146,5	66,5	/	/	/	/	/
SW Slovenia	7519	♂	ad	3500	670	330	147	/	/	/	/	17,5	29,9
	16137	♀	ad	3500	555	304	122	62,5	92,6	86,6	63,8	18,2	30,8
	16406	/	ad	3600	720	266	124	64	/	/	65,5	18,8	28
	16428	♂	ad	5200	940	285	140	58	/	/	69	20,5	31,1

Country/ Region	PMS No.	Sex	Age	W	H&B	TL	HF	E	PL	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
	16682	♀	ad	3900	820	270	127	60	91,6	87,4	65,5	19,2	31
	20038	♀	sad	1800	475	380	137	75	84	79,4	60,3	16,4	27,8
	20040	♀	ad	2300	610	300	135	63	96,2	87,8	71,3	18,5	31,4
SE Slovenia	5831	♂	juv	/	/	/	/	/	84,6	78,7	58,6	16	28,3
	3051	♀	juv	/	450	/	124	65	84,4	75,4	57,8	14,6	/
	5830	♂	ad	/	/	/	/	/	103,1	96,8	74,6	21	33,4
	13206	♀	ad	2100	770	255	112	66	/	/	/	19	29,1
	13209	♀	ad	4800	830	300	130	59	/	/	/	18,6	31,5
	16745	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	20034	♂	ad	4600	585	295	132	59	/	89,4	66,8	17,9	31,6
	20035	♂	ad	6000	665	105 ^{def}	148	67	102,9	95,4	73,6	19,3	33
	20037	♀	ad	3100	550	315	133	56	92,8	83,5	76,1	18	30,1
	20039	♀	ad	2800	560	355	130	59	93,6	85,8	67,9	18,6	28,4
Slovenia, no locality	3302	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	94,1	86,9	67,9	19,3	29,2
	18458	♀	ad	/	603	270	120	/	92,7	85	65,7	18,4	28,8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20119*	/	ad	/	615	265	116,5	50	/	/	/	/	/
	20120*	/	ad	/	685	265	116	45	/	/	/	/	/
Macedonia	17111	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	99	93,5	69,7	19	33,3
Ethiopia	5718 ^b	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	100,9	93	73,7	18,4	31,2



Slika 3. Od dermoplastičnih preparatov divjih mačk, ki so bili pred letom 1950 del stalne muzejske razstavnice postavitev, se je ohranil le preparat, uokvirjen desno zgoraj (PMS 20478). Zbran je bil 8. novembra 1889 v Logatcu (glej sliko 4). Foto: Arhiv Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije

Figure 3. Only one of the taxidermic mounts of Wild Cats *Felis silvestris*, displayed before 1950 on the permanent museum exhibition, is still in the Museum (PMS 20479); in the frame top right. It was collected on 8 November 1889 in Logatec (see Figure 4.) Photo: Archives of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History



Slika 4. Dermoplastični preparat divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Logatca, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20478 zbran 8. novembra 1889, daroval Frančišek Arko, prvotno inventariziran pod št. #193 v KATALOGU. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 4. Taxidermic mount of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Logatec, Slovenia. Voucher PMS 20478 collected on 8 November 1889, donated by Frančišek Arko, originally catalogued as #193. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 5. Dermoplastični preparat divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Borovnice, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 22052 zbran januarja 1961, prvotno inventariziran pod št. #641 v KATALOGU, prepariral Franc Leben. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 5. Taxidermic mount of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Borovnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 22052 collected in January 1961, originally catalogued as #641, prepared by Franc Leben. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 6. Dermoplastični preparat divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Drvarja, Bosna in Hercegovina. Primerek PMS 20119, leta 2010 kupljen od preparatorstva Mauser. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 6. Taxidermic mount of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Drvar, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Specimen PMS 20119, purchased in 2010 from Mauser's Workshop. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 7. Dermoplastični preparat divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Drvarja, Bosna in Hercegovina. Primerek PMS 20120, leta 2010 kupljen od preparatorstva Mauser. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 7. Taxidermic mount of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Drvar, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Specimen PMS 20120, purchased in 2010 from Mauser's Workshop. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 8. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Bohinjske Bele, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16446, zbran 10. februarja 2009. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 8. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Bohinjska Bela, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16446, collected on 10 February 2009. Photo: David Kunc



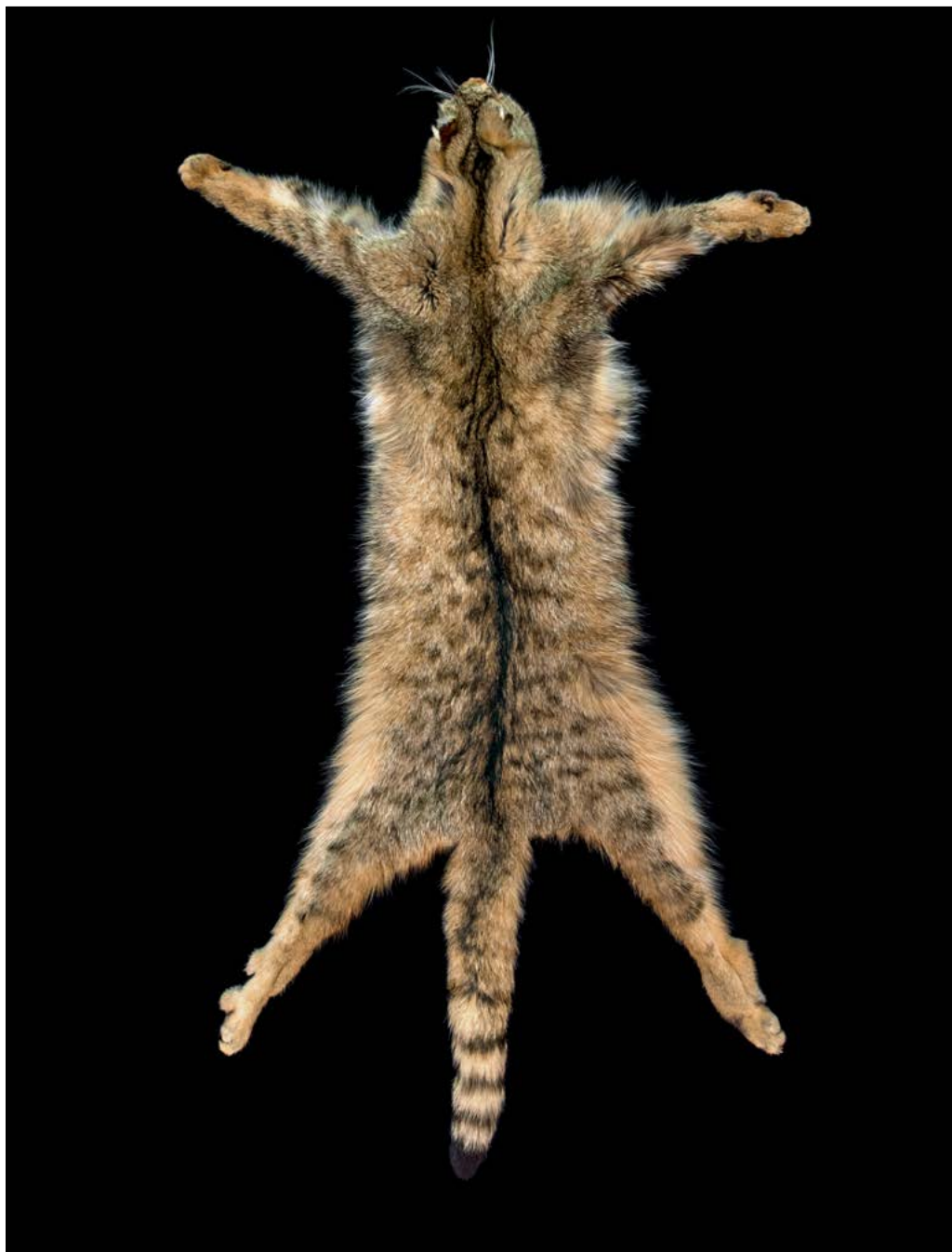
Slika 9. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Godoviča, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16447, zbran 18. februarja 2009. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 9. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Godovič, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16447, collected on 18 February 2009. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 10. Koža (hrbturna, bočna in trebušna stran) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* z Ljubljanskega barja (Ižanska cesta pri odcepu za Iško Loko), Slovenija. Primerek PMS 25668, zbran 21. oktobra 2016. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 10. Skin (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Ljubljansko barje (Ižanska road, at the exit to Iška Loka), Slovenia. Specimen PMS 25668, collected on 21 October 2016. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 11. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Notranjih Goric na Ljubljanskem barju, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 5708, zbran februarja 1985. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 11. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Notranje Gorice at Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 5708, collected in February 1985. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 12. Koža divje mačke *Felis* cfr. *silvestris* iz Notranjih Goric na Ljubljanskem barju, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 5709, zbran decembra 1984. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 12. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis* cfr. *silvestris* from Notranje Gorice at Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 5709, collected in December 1984. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 13. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Vnanjih Goric na Ljubljanskem barju, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 3772, zbran 16. avgusta 1984. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 13. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Vnanje Gorice at Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 3772, collected on 16 August 1984. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 14. Koža divje mačke *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*, povožene na cestnem odseku Loški Potok - Draga, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16745, zbran 4. aprila 2009. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 14. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*; road casualty on the road section Loški Potok - Draga, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16745, collected on 4 April 2009. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 15. Koža divje mačke *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*, povožene na cestnem odseku Loški Potok - Draga, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20034, zbran 15. junija 2002. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 15. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*; road casualty on the road section Loški Potok - Draga, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20034, collected on 15 June 2002. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 16. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Podnanosa, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16682, zbran 22. marca 2009. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 16. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Podnanos, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16682, collected on 22 March 2009. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 17. Koža divje mačke *Felis cfr. silvestris* iz Rebernice pri Podnanosu, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16406, zbran 25. septembra 2008. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 17. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis cfr. silvestris* from Rebernice near Podnanos, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16406, collected on 25 September 2008. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 18. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Velike gore (predel Konfinska) pri Ribnici, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20035, zbran 11. februarja 2004. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 18. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Velika gora (Konfinska area) near Ribnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20035, collected on 11 February 2004. Photo: David Kunc



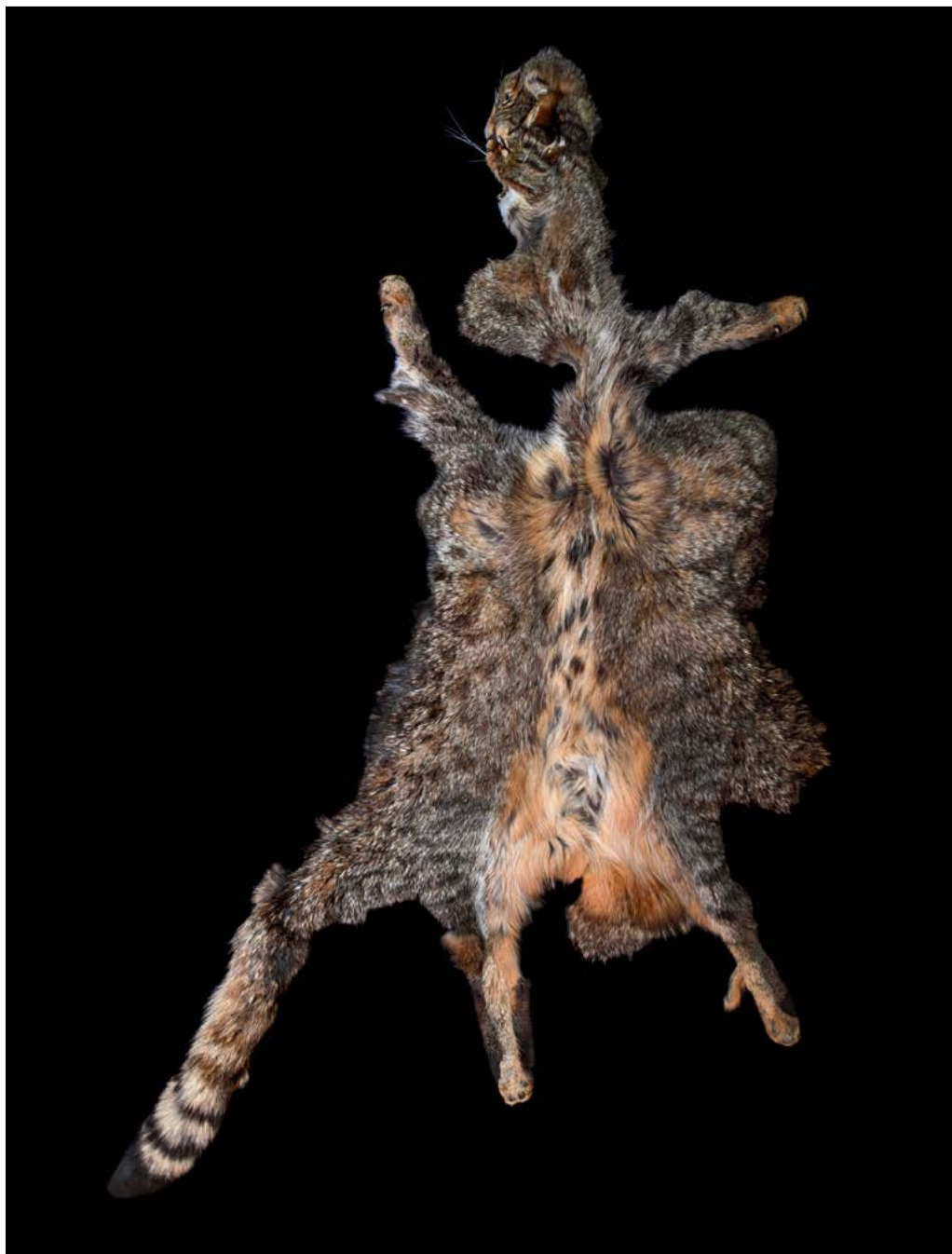
Slika 19. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris*, povožene na cestnem odseku Sodražica – Žimarice, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 13209, zbran 1. decembra 2005. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 19. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris*; road casualty on the road section Sodražica – Žimarice, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 13209, collected on 1 December 2005. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 20. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Spodnjega Boštanja pri Sevnici, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 13206, zbran 14. novembra 2005. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 20. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Spodnji Boštanj near Sevnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 13206, collected on 14 November 2005. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 21. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Vipave, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16428, zbran 16. decembra 2008 (povoz; koža zašita po delih). Foto: David Kunc

Figure 21. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Vipava, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16428, collected on 16 December 2008 (road casualty; skin sewn up by parts). Photo: David Kunc



Slika 22. Koža divje mačke *Felis silvestris* brez znane lokacije, verjetno iz Slovenije. Primerek PMS 18458.
Foto: David Kunc

Figure 22. Skin of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* with no locality, probably from Slovenia. Specimen PMS 18458.
Photo: David Kunc



Slika 23. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris*; primerek PMS 5831 iz Adlešičev, Slovenija, zbran 25. novembra 1987. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 23. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Adlešiči in Bela krajina, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 5831 collected on 25 November 1987. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 24. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Jereke pri Bohinju, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 18432 zbran 7. februarja 2011. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 24. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Jereka near Bohinj, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 18432, collected on 7 February 2011. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 25. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Nomenja pri Bohinju, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 25669 zbran 6. decembra 2017. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 25. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Nomenj near Bohinj, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 25669, collected on 6 December 2017. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 26. Lobanja (hrbтна, боčna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Bohinjske Bele, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16446 zbran 10. februarja 2009. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 26. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Bohinjka Bela, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16446 collected on 10 February 2009. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 27. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Goričic pri Cerknici, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20040 zbran 7. marca 2005. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 27. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Goričice near Cerknica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20040 collected on 7 March 2005. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 28. Lobanja (hrbturna, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Črnič, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16137 zbran 21. decembra 1992. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 28. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Črniče, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16137 collected on 21 December 1992. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 29. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Sv. Pavla pri Drskovčah, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20038 zbran 11. marca 2005. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 29. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Sv. Pavel near Drskovče, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20038 collected on 11 March 2005. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 30. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Godoviča, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 8229 zbran 15. januarja 1989. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 30. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Godovič, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 8229 collected on 15 January 1989. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 31. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Rodin v lovišču LD Črnomelj, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 5830 zbran 19. januarja 1987. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 31. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Rodine, LD Črnomelj hunting district, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 5830 collected on 19 January 1987. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 32. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Vojne vasi v lovišču LD Črnomelj, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 3051 zbran 1. novembra 1983. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 32. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Vojna vas, LD Črnomelj hunting district, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 3051 collected on 1 November 1983. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



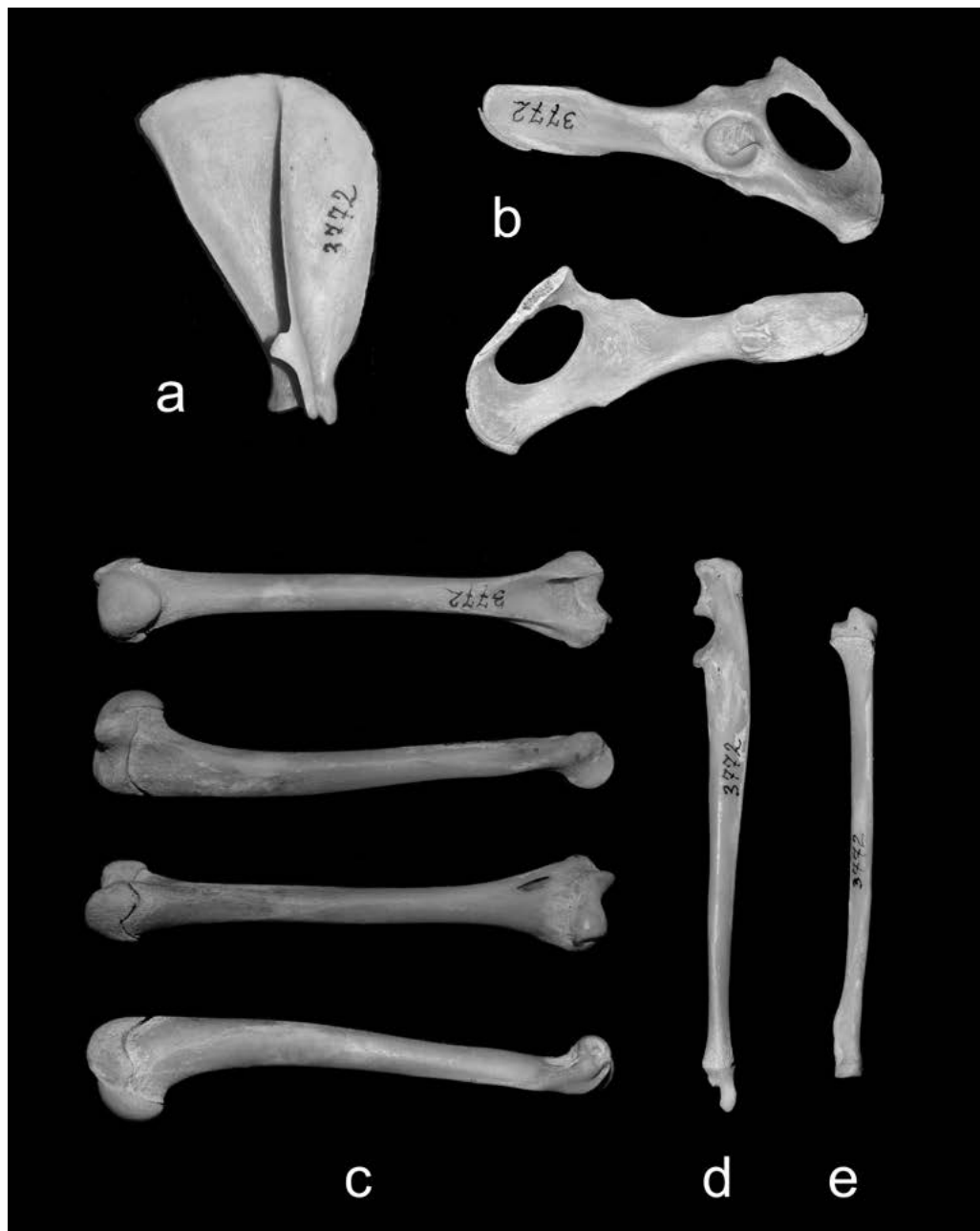
Slika 33. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Notranjih Goric na Ljubljanskem barju, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 5708, zbran februarja 1985. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 33. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Notranje Gorice at Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 5708, collected in February 1985. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 34. Lobanja (hrbтна, боčna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Vnanjih Goric na Ljubljanskem barju, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 3772, zbran 16. avgusta 1984. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 34. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Vnanje Gorice at Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 3772, collected on 16 August 1984. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 35. Deli okostja (a – lopatica, b – medenica, c – nadlahtnica (od zgoraj navzdol; anteriorni, lateralni, posteriorni in medialni pogled), d – podlahtnica, e – koželjnica) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Vnanjih Goric na Ljubljanskem barju. Slovenija. Primerek PMS 3772 zbran 16. avgusta 1984. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 35. Parts of the skeleton (a – scapula, b – pelvis, c – humerus (from top to bottom: – anterior, – lateral, – posterior, – medial views), d – ulna, e – radius) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Vnanje Gorice at Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 3772 collected on 16 August 1984. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 36. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*, povožene na cestnem odseku Loški Potok - Draga, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20034, zbran 15. junija 2002. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 36. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis* cfr. *silvestris*; road casualty on the road section Loški Potok - Draga, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20034, collected on 15 June 2002. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 37. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Podnanosa, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16682, zbran 22. marca 2009. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 37. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Podnanos, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16682, collected on 22 March 2009. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 38. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis* cfr. *silvestris* iz Rebernic pri Podnanosu, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16406, zbran 25. septembra 2008. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 38. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis* cfr. *silvestris* from Rebernice near Podnanos, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16406, collected on 25 September 2008. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 39. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Ortneka pri Ribnici, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20037, zbran 14. januarja 2006. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 39. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Ortnek near Ribnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20037, collected on 14 January 2006. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 40. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Velike gore (predel Konfinska) pri Ribnici, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20035, zbran 11. februarja 2004. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 40. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Velika gora (Konfinska area) near Ribnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20035, collected on 11 February 2004. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 41. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Velike gore (predel Zakristinc) pri Ribnici, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20039, zbran 23. aprila 2006. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 41. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Velika gora (Zakristinc area) near Ribnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20039, collected on 23 April 2006. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 42. Lobanja (hrbтна, боčna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris*, povožene na cestnem odseku Sodražica – Žimarice, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 13209, zbran 1. decembra 2005. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 42. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris*; road casualty on the road section Sodražica – Žimarice, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 13209, collected on 1 December 2005. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 43. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Spodnjega Boštanj pri Sevnici, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 13206, zbran 14. novembra 2005. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 43. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Spodnji Boštanj near Sevnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 13206, collected on 14 November 2005. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 44. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis* cfr. *silvestris* iz Trnovskega gozda, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 7519, zbran februarja 1990. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 44. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis* cfr. *silvestris* from Trnovski gozd, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 7519, collected in February 1990. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 45. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Vipave, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 16428, zbran 16. decembra 2008. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 45. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Vipava, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 16428, collected on 16 December 2008. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 46. Lobanja (bočno) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Gradišča pri Vrhu nad Želimljami, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20036, zbran 15. decembra 2003. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 46. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Gradišče near Vrhu nad Želimljami, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20036, collected on 15 December 2003. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 47. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* z Ljubljanskega vrha pri Vrhniki, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 7515 zbran leta 1985. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 47. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Ljubljanski vrh near Vrhnika, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 7515 collected in 1985. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 48. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* brez znane lokacije, verjetno iz Slovenije. Primerek PMS 3302. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 48. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* with no locality, probably from Slovenia. Specimen PMS 3302. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 49. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* brez znane lokacije, verjetno iz Slovenije. Primerek PMS 18458. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 49. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* with no locality, probably from Slovenia. Specimen PMS 18458. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



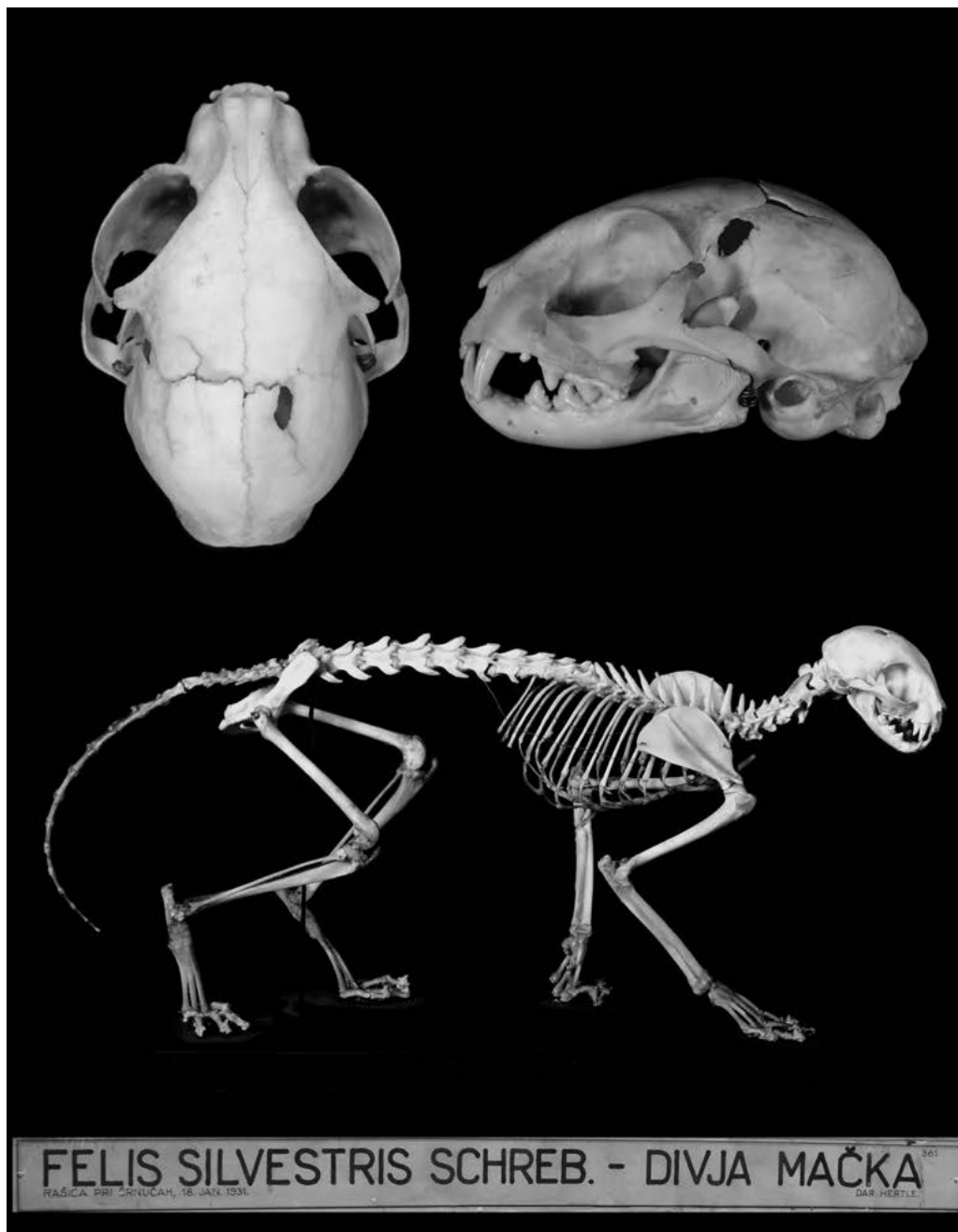
Slika 50. Lobanja (hrbтна, боčna in trebušna stran) divje mačke *Felis silvestris* iz Gavrana na Pelistru, Makedonija. Primerek PMS 17111 zbran leta 1977. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 50. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Gavran on Mt Pelister, Macedonia. Specimen PMS 17111 collected in 1977. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 51. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) divje mačke *Felis silvestris ocreata* iz Moja ob reki Awash pri Adis Abebi, Etiopija. Primerek PMS 5718 zbran 20. novembra 1960. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 51. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris ocreata* from Mojo along the river Awash near Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Specimen PMS 5718 collected on 20 November 1960. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 52. Okostje divje mačke *Felis silvestris* z Rašice pri Črnučah, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 22039 zbran 18. januarja 1931, v KATALOGU zapisan pod številko #361. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 52. Skeleton of a Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* from Rašica near Črnuče, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 22039, collected on 18 January 1931, recorded in the CATALOGUE as #361. Photo: Boris Kryštufek

Felis catus* Linnaeus, 1758*Domača mačka**

ZBIRKA

Domestic Cat

COLLECTION

Slovenia:

Kastelec - Kozina road section: 1 skull ([PMS 19181](#)), unsexed, road casualty, collected on 23 January 2012.

Videm, Dobrepolje, Potiskavec: 1 skull ([PMS 17115](#)), unsexed, collected on 9 May 1982.

Jakob pri Šentjurju: 1 skull ([PMS 26269](#)), unsexed, collected in September 2018 by Mojca Rajh.

Croatia:

Savudrija: 1 skull ([PMS 17116](#)), unsexed, collected in May 1982.

Island of Korčula, Smokvice : 1 skull ([PMS 26209](#)), collected in August 2002 by Franc Janžekovič.

Serbia:

Deliblatska peščara: 1 skull ([PMS 17113](#)), lacks mandible, unsexed, date of collection unknown.

Macedonia:

Demir Kapija: 1 skull ([PMS 17114](#)), unsexed, found on 6 September 1986 by Boris Kryštufek.

Lebanon:

Sir el-Donnieh (North Lebanon): 1 skull ([PMS 19671](#)), unsexed, collected on 9 December 2012 by Max Kasperek.

Morocco:

Agadir (NE), Agafaye (162m a.s.l.), 1 skull ([PMS 24512](#)), unsexed, found on 3 September 2016 by Boris Kryštufek.

Akka (app 900m a.s.l.): a mandible ([PMS 24075](#)), unsexed, found on 19 April 2016 by Boris Kryštufek.

No locality:

1 skull ([PMS 17112](#)), unsexed, no data. - 1 skull ([PMS 21696](#)), unsexed, no data, No. 384 written on the skull. - 1 skull and skeleton ([PMS 25395](#)), unsexed, no data, obtained in 2017 from a Secondary school »Prva gimnazija Maribor«, 1 mandible ([PMS 20128](#)), no data (No. 392 written on the mandible).

V KATALOGU so zavedeni sledeči primerki:

The following vouchers are recorded in the CATALOGUE:

#201: a female (sex recorded in the FILES, not in the CATALOGUE), labelled as *Felis domestica*, (postscript: feral cat), collected at Stadtwald (in FILES* added in writing: Mestni Log), catalogued or put on display in 1891, donated by Von Roth, disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time, the PROCEEDINGS (1 September 1890 – end of 1891, p. 193) reports on donation of a domestic cat (feral domestic cat, shot in Ljubljana, Mestni Log) obtained from Von Roth from Litija.

- #229: labelled as *Felis domestica*, collected in 1908, disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time, the PROCEEDINGS (1 January – end of December 1908, p. 204) reports on purchase of a domestic cat obtained from one land-owner from Ljubljana.
- #231: labelled only as cat skeleton, purchased in 1908 from company »Leonir – Forster« at Vienna, disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time, the PROCEEDINGS (1 January – end of December 1908, p. 204) reports on purchase of a domestic cat skeleton in crawl position for biological group: »Mammal locomotion« obtained from company Leonir – Forster.
- #253: a skull, labelled as *Felis domestica*, obtained at Trieste in 1917 from Dr F. Kos, catalogued and put on display in 1921, disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time.
- #277: a skeleton, labelled as *Felis domestica*, no history, in CATALOGUE written: from » the old stock«, catalogued and put on display in 1923, disposed from the MUSEUM at 10 May 1937.
- #496: a skull, labelled as *Felis domestica*, donated by Dr S. Bevk, catalogued and put on display in 1946, disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time.

Tabela 13. Geografska zastopanost in preparati domačih mačk *Felis catus* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

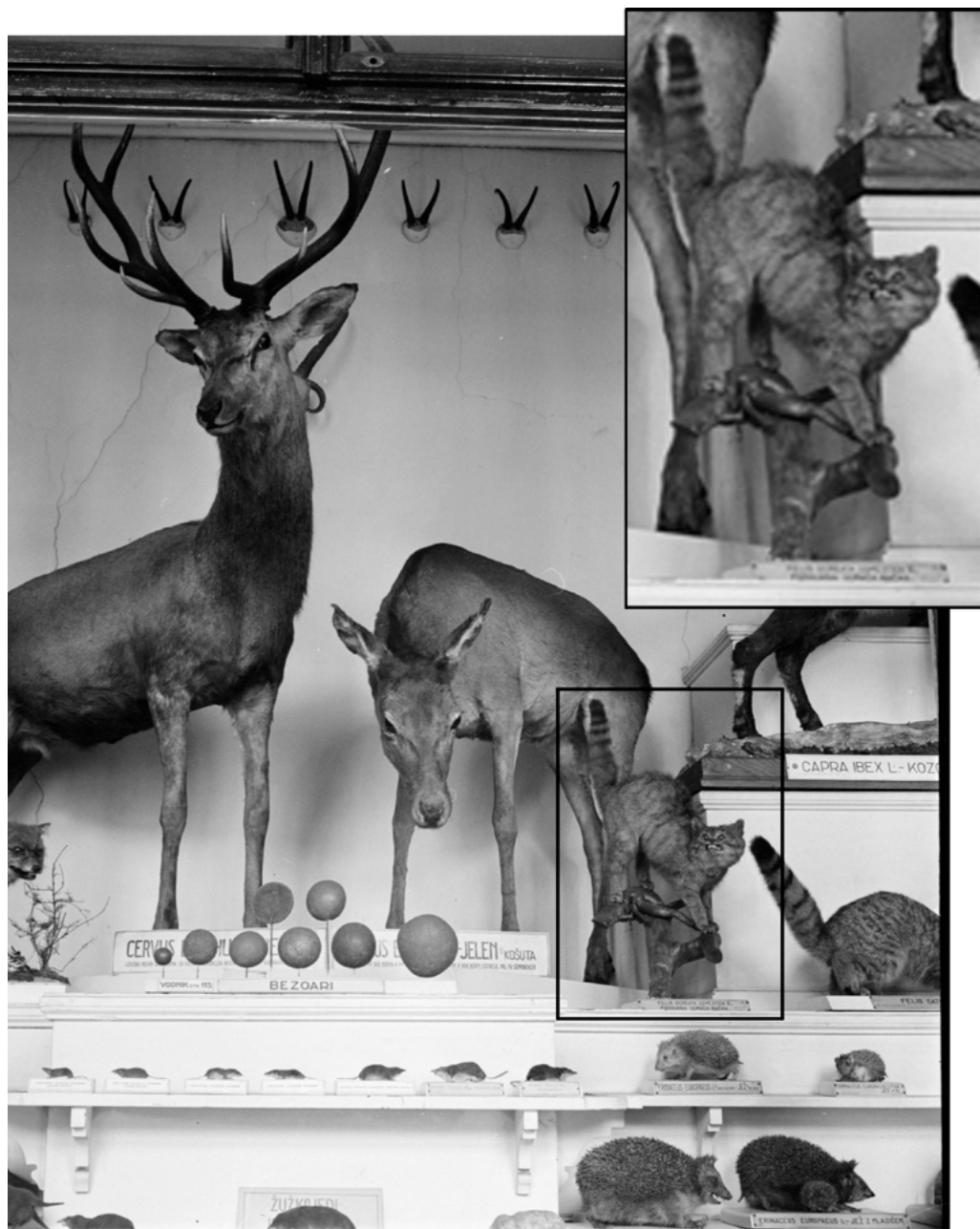
Table 13. Geographic representation and preparations of Domestic Cats *Felis catus* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Lobanja Skull	Okostje Skeleton	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Slovenia	3		3
Croatia	2		2
Lebanon	1		1
Macedonia	1		1
Morocco	2		2
Serbia	1		1
No locality	4	1	4
Skupaj / Total	14	1	14

Tabela 14. Lobanjske dimenzije domačih mačk *Felis catus* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, * le spodnja čeljustnica.

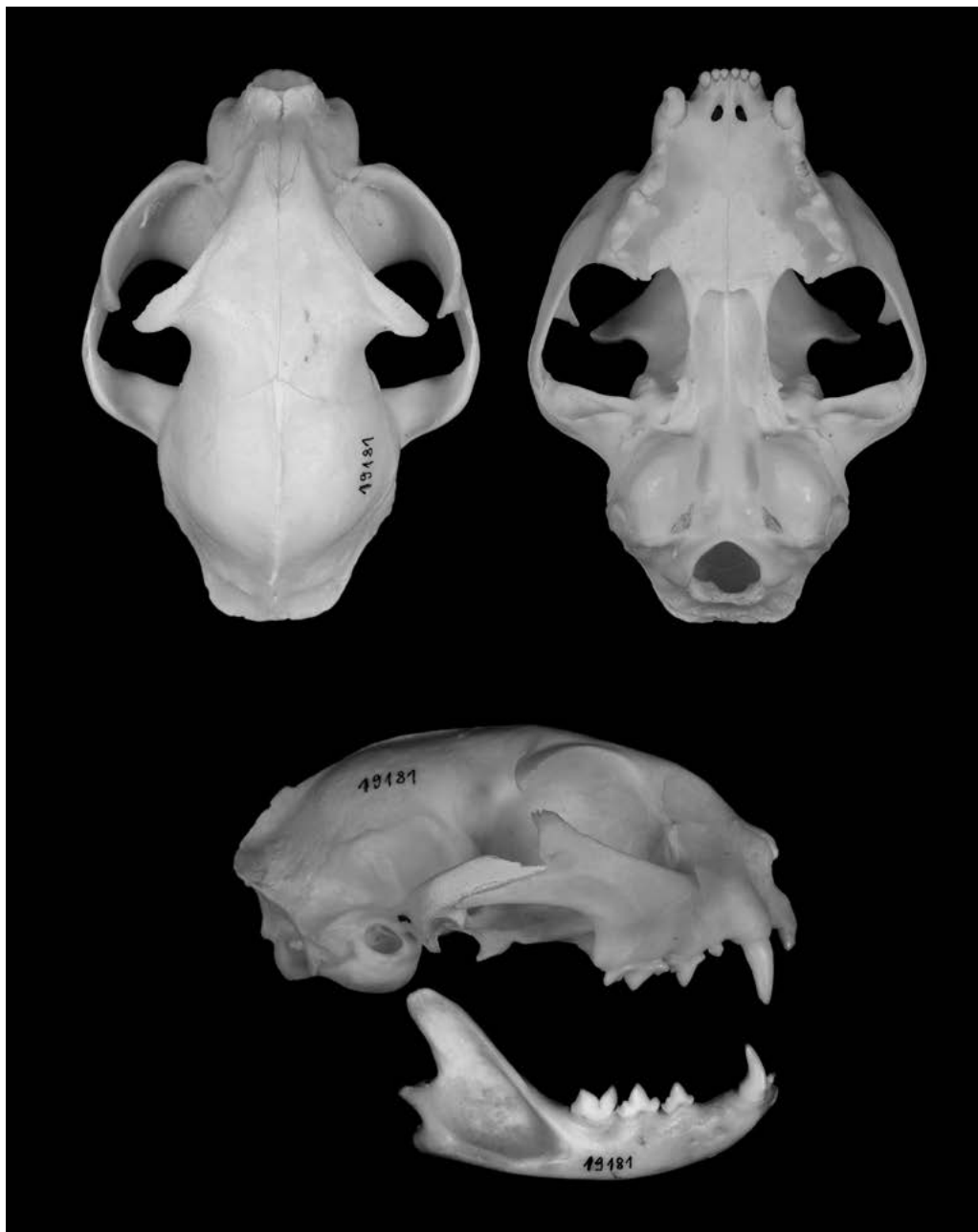
Table 14. Cranial dimensions of Domestic Cats *Felis catus* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, * mandible only.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	PL	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
Slovenia	19181	/	ad	87,3	89	69,4	18	30,8
Slovenia	17115	/	ad	83,5	76,7	57,8	16	27,1
Slovenia	26269	/	ad	93,6	86	64	17,1	29,7
Croatia	17116	/	ad	87,6	80	65,2	15,7	28,5
Croatia	26209	/	ad	88,5	82,7	62,8	16,9	27,6
Serbia	17113	/	ad	87,6	82,4	64,6	16,5	27
Macedonia	17114	/	ad	94,3	85,7	68,5	19,6	29,7
Lebanon	19671	/	juv	82,3	76,3	/	16,6	25,6
Morocco	24512	/	ad	86,4	79,2	62,4	16,7	26,3
Morocco	24075*	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
no locality	17112	/	ad	86,4	79,2	62,4	16,7	28,7
no locality	21696	/	ad	92,7	85,4	65,2	17,4	29,2
no locality	25395	/	ad	84,1	76,5	59,7	15,2	26,8



Slika 53. Dermoplastični preparat domače mačke *Felis catus*, ki je bil v preteklosti del stalne muzejske razstavne postavitve; preparat se ni ohranil. Fotografija je nastala pred letom 1950. Foto: Arhiv Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije

Figure 53. Taxidermic mount of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus* displayed in the past as part of the permanent museum exhibition, disposed from the Museum at unknown time. Photo was made before the year 1950. Photo: Archives of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History



Slika 54. Lobanja (hrbтна, боčna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 19181 povožen na cestnem odseku Kastelec – Kozina, Slovenija, zbran 23. januarja 2012. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 54. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 19181, on 23 January 2012 collected as road casualty on the section Kastelec - Kozina, Slovenia. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 55. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 17115 iz Vidma, Dobropolje, Potiskavec, Slovenija, zbran 9. maja 1982 . Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 55. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 17115 from Videm, Dobropolje, Potiskavec, Slovenia, collected on 9 May 1982. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 56. Lobanja (hrbтна, боčna in trebušna stran) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 26269 iz Jakoba pri Šentjurju, Slovenija, zbran septembra 2018. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 56. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 26269 from Jakob near Šentjur, Slovenia, collected in September 2018. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 57. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 17116 iz Savudrije, Hrvatska, zbran maja 1982. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 57. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 17116 from Savudrija, Croatia, collected in May 1982 . Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 58. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 26209 iz Smokvic na otoku Korčuli, Hrvaška, zbran avgusta 2002. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 58. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 26209 from Smokvice on Korčula Is., Croatia, collected in August 2002 . Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 59. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 17113 iz Deliblatske peščare, Srbija. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 59. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 17113 from Deliblatska peščara, Serbia. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 60. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 17114 iz Demir Kapije, Makedonija, zbran 6. septembra 1986. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 60. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 17114 from Demir Kapija, Macedonia, collected on 6 September 1986. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



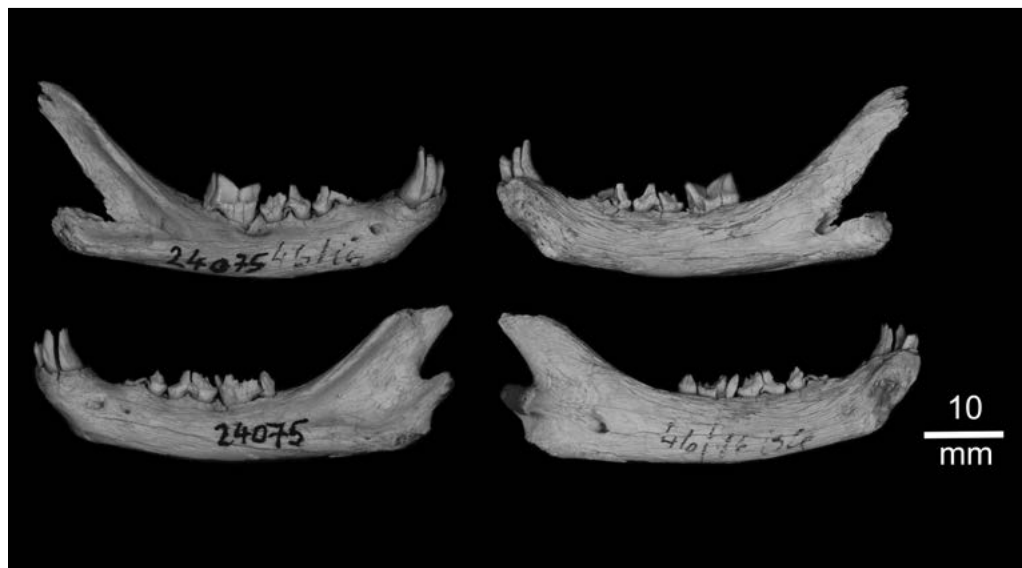
Slika 61. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 19671 iz Sir el-Donnieha, Libanon, zbran 9. decembra 2012. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 61. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 19671 from Sir el-Donnieh, Lebanon, collected on 9 December 2012. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 62. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 24512 iz Agadirja, Agafaye, Maroko, zbran 3. septembra 2016. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 62. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 24512 from Agadir, Agafaye, Morocco, collected on 3 September 2016. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 63. Desna (zgoraj) in leva (spodaj) polovica spodnje čeljustnice domače mačke *Felis catus* iz Akke, Maroko. Primerek PMS 24075 zbran 19. aprila 2016. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 63. Right (top) and left (bottom) half of the mandible of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 24075 from Akka, Morocco, collected on 19 April 2016. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 64. Spodnja čeljustnica domače mačke *Felis* cfr. *catus*; primerek PMS 20128, brez podatkov o izvoru. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 64. Mandible of a Domestic Cat *Felis* cfr. *catus*; specimen PMS 20128, with no history. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



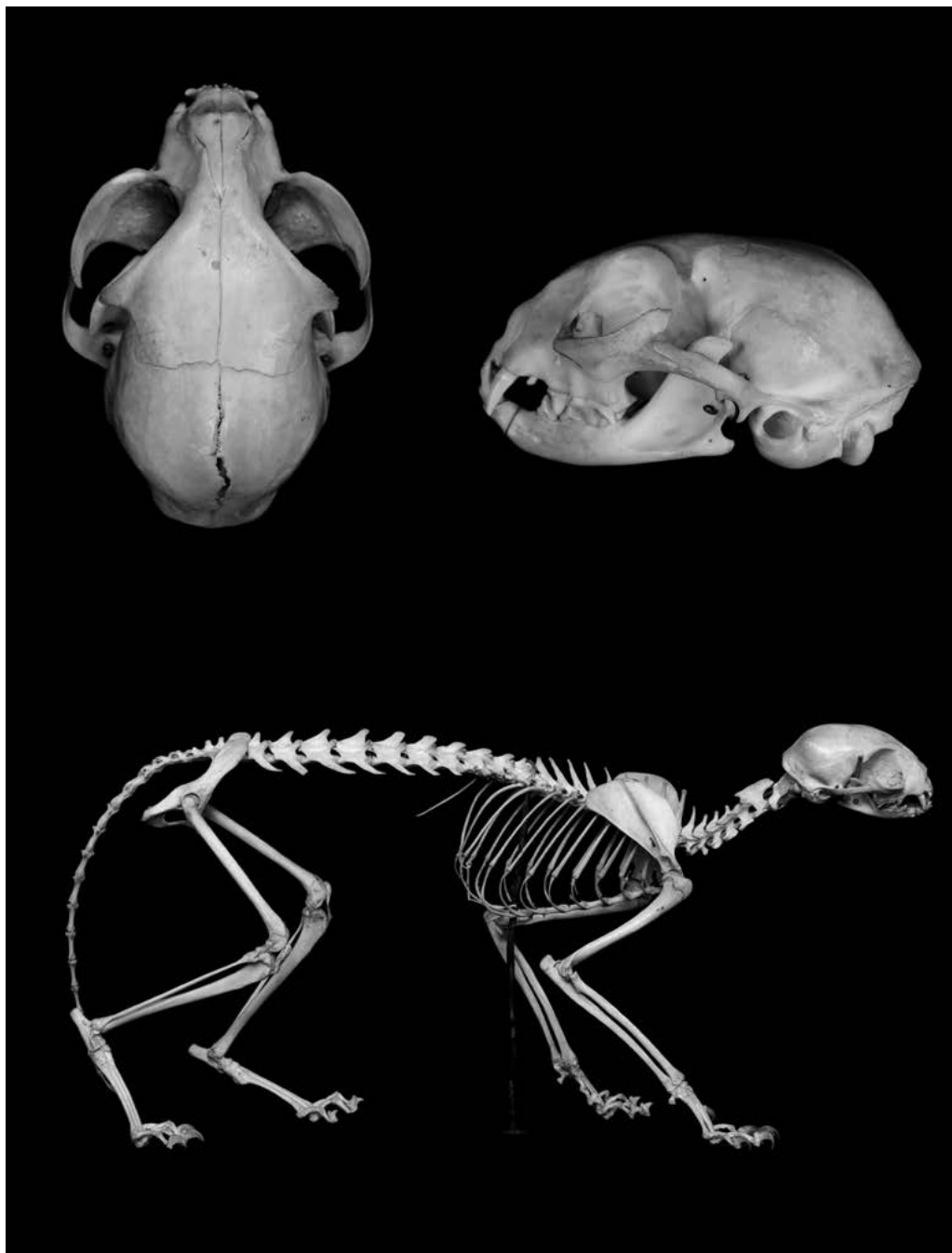
Slika 65. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 17112, brez podatkov o izvoru. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 65. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 17112, with no history. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 66. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 21696, brez podatkov o izvoru. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 66. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 21696, with no history. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 67. Okostje domače mačke *Felis catus*; primerek PMS 25395, brez podatkov o izvoru. Muzeju ga je leta 2017 podarila Prva gimnazija Maribor. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 67. Skeleton of a Domestic Cat *Felis catus*; specimen PMS 25395, with no history, in 2017 donated to the Museum by the secondary school »Prva gimnazija Maribor«. Photo: Boris Kryštufek

Lynx lynx (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ris

ZBIRKA

Slovenia:

Bela krajina: 1 skull ([PMS 4173](#)), not sexed, obtained in 1983, donated by Boris Leskovic.
 Bistra: 1 taxidermic mount ([PMS 22026](#)) of autochthonous lynx; origin not undoubtedly clear, a female, probably shot in this location in March 1854, acquired by the MUSEUM between 1854 and 1875, CATALOGUE: probably catalogued under #85 or #86 and exhibited in 1860.
 Sv. Katarina in the Karavanke Mountains: 1 taxidermic mount ([PMS 22027](#)) of autochthonous lynx; origin not undoubtedly clear, acquired by the Museum before 1875, CATALOGUE: probably catalogued under #85 or #86 and exhibited in 1860.
 Dolenjske Toplice, Travní dol pri Uršnih selih, hrib Pajkež: 1 skull ([PMS 20332](#)), a female, found as a carcass on 7 October 2012, prepared by Slavko Polak.
 Jasnica: 1 skin with a skull ([PMS 24459](#)), a male, road casualty, collected on 22 August 2016.
 Ilovišče / hunting district LD Loški Potok: 1 skull ([PMS 20333](#)), a female, found as carcass on 10 July 2012, prepared by Slavko Polak.
 Ilovišče / hunting district LD Pivka: 1 skull ([PMS 24946](#)), a female, road casualty, collected on 30 October 1989 by Janez Čop, donated in 2017 by Janez Čop.
 Ilovišče / hunting district LD Nomenj-Gorjuše: 1 taxidermic mount; skull kept separately ([PMS 20375](#)), a male, road casualty; the carcass collected on 6 January 2014, taxidermy by Alojz Šmuc.

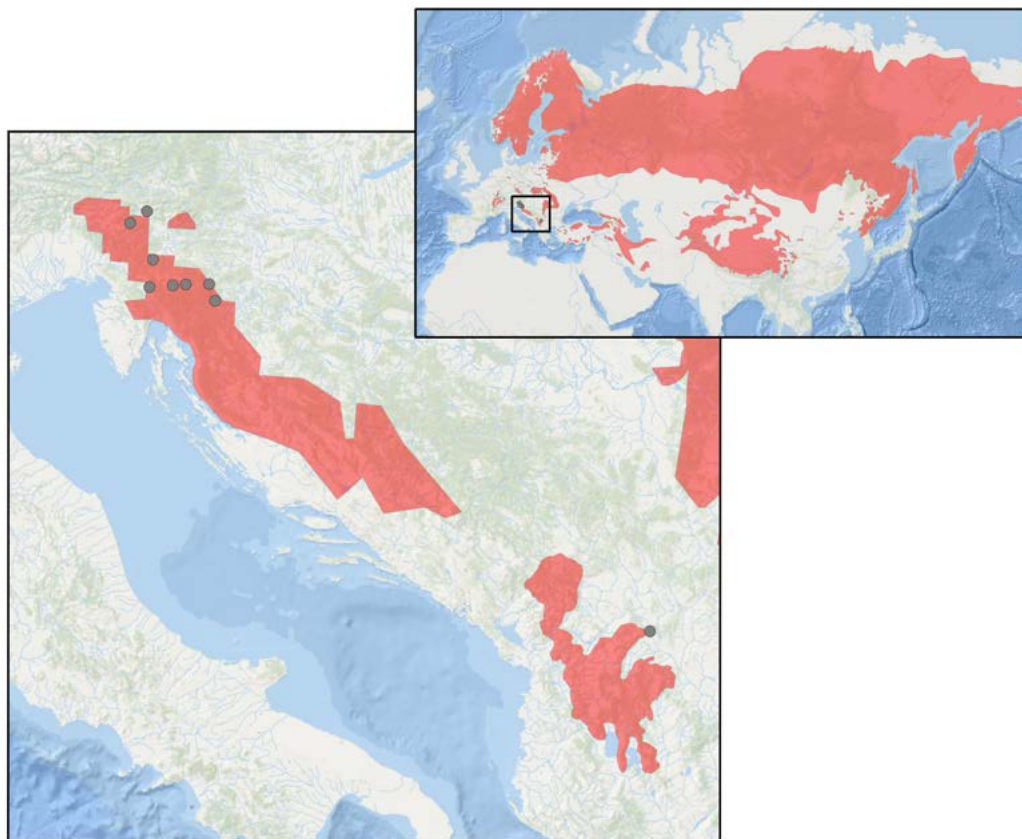
Serbia (Kosovo):

Šar planina, Kačanik: 1 skull ([PMS19700](#)): topotype of *Lynx lynx balcanicus* (for type locality see Kryštufek 2013), bagged on 21 September 1940 by Tone Černač; donated in 2012 by Janez Černač.

Tabela 15. Geografska zastopnost in preparati risov *Lynx lynx* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 15. Geographic representation and preparations of Eurasian Lynxes *Lynx lynx* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Št. osebkov No individuals
Slovenia	3	1	6	8
Serbia			1	1
Skupaj / Total	3	1	7	9



Slika 68. Geografski izvor risov *Lynx lynx* iz Zbirke sesalcev v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije. Vir za območje razširjenosti je BREITENMOSER et al. (2015).

Figure 68. Geographic origin of Eurasian Lynxes *Lynx lynx* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. Range of the species follows BREITENMOSER et al. (2015).

V KATALOGU so zavedeni sledeči primerki:

The following vouchers are recorded in the CATALOGUE:

#85: 1 taxidermic mount, exhibited in 1860, re-catalogued as PMS 22027 (see above).

#86: 1 taxidermic mount, exhibited in 1860, re-catalogued as PMS 22026 (see above).

#439: 1 skull, purchased in 1882 by the State High School in Ljubljana from a merchant Marguaj (Trieste) for 6 goldinars; donated to the MUSEUM in 1937; catalogued and exhibited in 1937, disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time. The skull was possibly of one of the two lynxes shot at Primorska in 1882 (Kos 1924). Photograph of the skull was published in Kos (1924); Figure 71).

Fran Kos (1885-1956), kustos in pozneje direktor Prirodopisnega oddelka Narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani (danes Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije), je leta 1929 objavil študijo *Ris (Lynx lynx L.) na ozemlju etnografske Slovenije*. V njej je kronološko predstavil kraje uplenitve ali opažanj zadnjih živečih risov na slovenskem narodnostnem ozemlju. Med drugim navaja zapise iz seznamov daril Kranjskemu deželnemu muzeju:

- » L. 1824 je poslalo škofjeloško okrajno oblastvo deželnemu muzeju v Ljubljani enega risa, samca. Najdišče v seznamu muzejskih daril ni označeno, bilo pa je najbrž v območju takratne škofjeloške oblasti.« (str. 60)
- »Leta 1834 je poslal muzeju lepega, starega risa, samca, A. pl. Lazarini, lastnik graščine Čušperk, in je podaril poleg še dva goldinarja za stroške gačenja. Kraj odstrela ni označen, a verjetno je, da so to bili tedanji obsežni čušperški gozdi.« (str. 61)
- »Zanimiv je protokol, sestavljen dne 17. februarja 1836 od muzejskih kuratorjev grofa Lichttenberga in stolnega dekana Jerina. Glasom tega protokola je muzejski kuratorij določil, da se pošlje v zameno za nekatere ptice nekemu V. Hueberju v Celovec med drugim tudi en ris. To zopet krepi misel, da v tisti dobi v naših krajih ni manjkalo risov in da ni imel muzejski kuratorij vsled tega posebnih pomislekov proti oddaji te zveri iz muzejskih zbirk.« (str. 61)
- »Leta 1836 je poslal okrajni komisar Matevž Fleischmann s Snežnika muzeju v Ljubljani posebno velikega risa » einen Luchs der grossten Art« in muzejski kustos H. Freyer je navedel v letnem poročilu z dne 10. septembra 1836 muzejsko zbirko sesalcev iz Kranjske za kompletno.« (str. 61)
- »Gozdarski urad v Idriji je ponudil leta 1853 lepega risa deželnemu muzeju v Ljubljani z naslednjim dopisom: »Am 27. Januar 1863 ist in den hierortigen Reichsforsten ein Luchs (weiblichen Geschlechtes) erlegt worden, welcher ausgesteckt von der Spitze der hintersten Pfote bis zu jener der vordern Pfote 5 Fuss 4½ Zoll, nach dem Körper mit dem Kopf

Fran Kos (1885-1956), curator and later on director of the Natural History Department of the National Museum in Ljubljana (now Slovenian Museum of Natural History) published a study »*Lynx (Lynx lynx L.) in the territory of ethnographic Slovenia*« in 1929. He chronologically listed the localities of hunted Lynxes and observations of the last living individuals in the Slovene national territory. Among other, he listed the donations to the Provincial Museum for Carniola:

- "In the year 1824, the county authority of Škofja Loka sent to the Provincial Museum for Carniola in Ljubljana a male Lynx. The locality is not recorded in the list of donations to the Museum, but was probably situated in the area of the Škofja Loka authorities." (p. 60)
- "In the year 1834, A. pl. Lazarini, the owner of the Čušperk Manor, sent to the Museum a beautiful old Lynx, a male, and additionally donated two goldinars for the costs of stuffing. The locality is not marked, but the animal was most likely shot in the then extensive Čušperks forests." (p. 61)
- »Museum's curators, count Lichttenberg and clerical dignitary Jerina wrote an interesting protocol on 17 February 1836. In it, the museum curatorial decided to send, among others, one Lynx specimen to V. Hueber from Klagenfurt in exchange for several birds. This again reinforces the idea that at that time there was no shortage of Lynxes and that the museum curatorial did not have any hesitation to give away a Lynx specimen from museum collections.« (p. 61)
- »In the year 1836, commissioner Matevž Fleischmann from Snežnik sent to the Museum an especially large Lynx ("einen Luchs der grossten Art"), and the museum curator H. Freyer stated in the annual report on 10 September 1836 that the museum collection of mammals from Carniola was thus complete.« (p. 61)
- »In the year 1853, The Forestry Office in Idrija offered to the Provincial Museum for Carniola a beautiful lynx with the following letter: On 27 January 1863, a lynx was cap-

3 Fuss und in der Höhe 2 Fuss misst«;[»27. januarja 1863 je bil v tukajšnjih bogatih gozdovih uplenjen ris (samička), ki je od konice zadnje šape do sprednje šape iztegnjen meril 5 čevljev 4½ palcev, dolžina telesa z glavo je znašala 3 čevlje, v višino pa je meril 2 čevlja«]. Muzejski kuratorij je odgovoril, da ima v svojih zbirkah že enega risa, da pa bo ta izredno veliki eksemplar prav lepa akvizicija za muzej in da se zanj priporoča. V muzej je prispel ta ris dne 9.2.1853.« (str.63)

- »Deželni muzej v Ljubljani, ki je leta 1856 še zamenjal risa za nekatere ptice, se obrača v začetku leta 1877 že na javnost z željo po risu za muzejske zbirke. Tako piše muzejski kustos K. Deschmann 1.1.1877: »Falls von dem in Krain schon zur grössten Seltenheit gewordenen Luchs irgendwo ein Stück erlegt werden sollte, möge dessen Einlieferung an das Museum im nicht ausgebalgten Zustande nicht versäumt werden«; [V primeru uplenitve risa, ki je na Kranjskem že prava redkost, je želja, da se ga neizkoženega dostavi v muzej.«] (str. 66)

tured in the local forest, a female, which when stretched out from the tip of the hind paw to the front paw measured 5 feet 4½ inches; the length of the body with the head was 3 feet and the measured height was 2 feet. The museum curators replied that there was already one lynx in the museum's collections, but that this extraordinary great exemplar would be a nice acquisition for the museum. This specimen arrived in the museum on 9 February 1853.« (p. 63)

- »The Provincial Museum for Carniola, which had as late as 1856 exchanged the Lynx for some birds, at the beginning of 1877 addressed the public with a wish to acquire one specimen for the museum collections. On 1 January 1877, the museum curator K. Deschmann wrote: If the Lynx, which is already a rarity in Carniola, will be shot, it is requested to be delivered unskinned to the museum).« (p. 66)



Slika 69. Portret Frana Kosa (1885–1956), kustosa in direktorja Prirodopisnega oddelka Narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani (danes Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije). Leta 1929 je objavil študijo *Ris (Lynx lynx L.) na ozemlju etnografske Slovenije*. Gre za temeljno delo o avtohtonem slovenskem risu in za najtemeljitejšo študijo o izumiranju živalske vrste na Slovenskem. Vir: Wikimedia Commons

Figure 69. Portrait of Fran Kos (1885-1956), curator and director of the Natural History Department of the National Museum in Ljubljana (now Slovenian Museum of Natural History). In 1929, he published the study *Lynx (Lynx lynx L.) in the territory of ethnographic Slovenia*. This is a fundamental work on the autochthonous Slovenian Lynx and the most thorough study on the extinction of any animal species in Slovenia. Photo:Wikimedia Commons

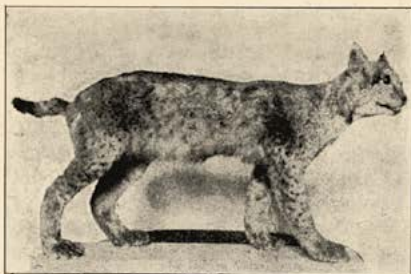
Iz prirodopisnega oddelka Narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani.

Ris (*Lynx lynx* L.) na ozemlju etnografske Slovenije.

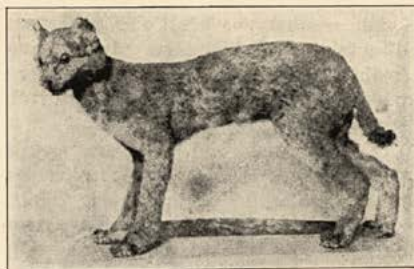
Dr. Fran Kos.

S 3 slikami v besedilu.

Dva nagačena, a že razpadajoča risa v zooloških zbirkah Narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani (sl. 1. in 2.), nagačeni ris v prirodopisnih zbirkah državne realke v Mariboru, risova lobanja v zooloških zbirkah državne realke v Ljubljani (sl. 3.),¹ nedavno v Giontinijevi zapuščini v Ljubljani nahajajoči se, tudi že razpadajoči, a sedaj ne ve se kam izginuli nagačeni ris, daljši ali krajši zapiski o



Sl. 1.



Sl. 2.

Ris (*Lynx lynx* L.) v zooloških zbirkah Nar. muzeja v Ljubljani. Oba mehova sta že v razpadajočem stanju. Sl. 1. je zmanjšana 18'6 krat, sl. 2. pa 14'8 krat nar. vel.

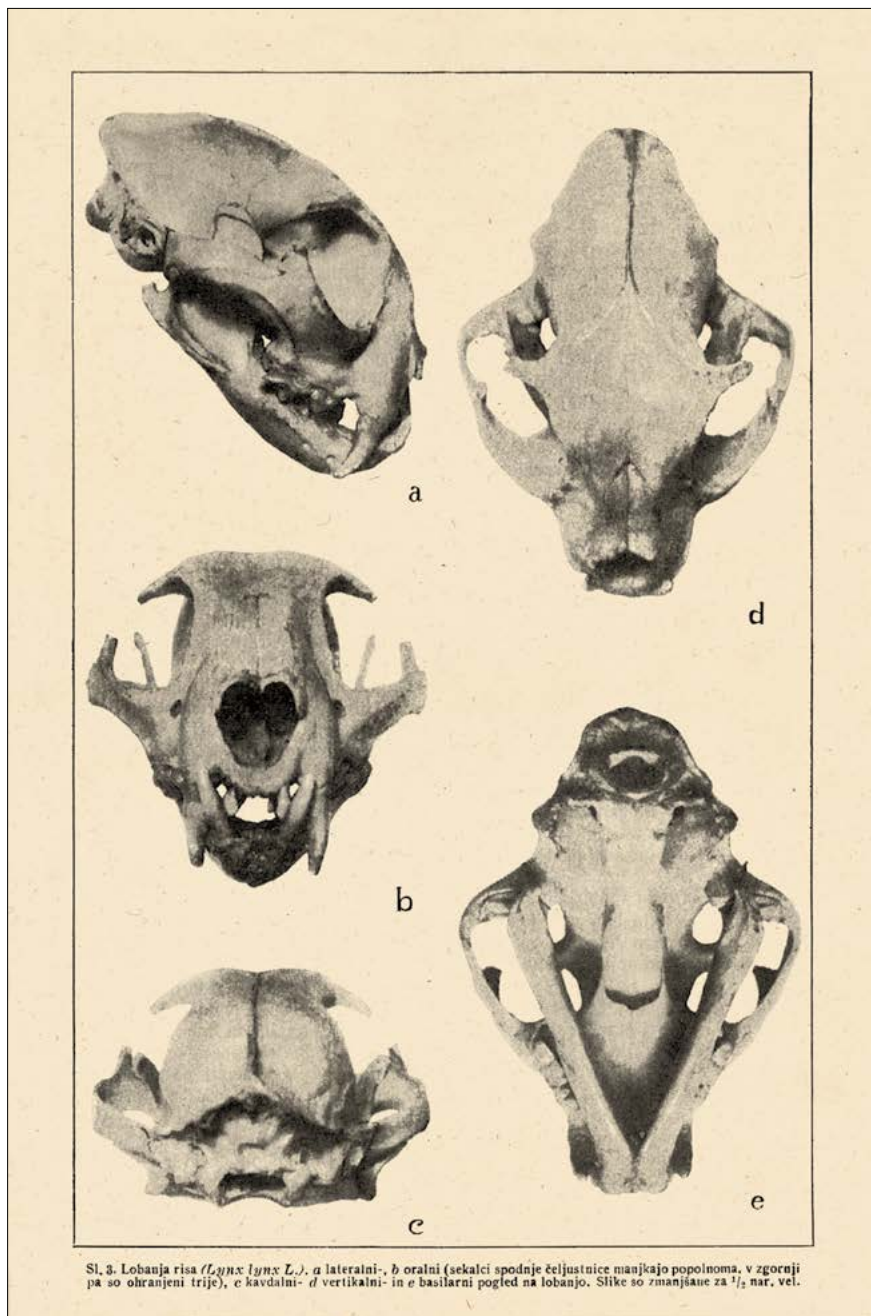
teh zvereh iz plemena mačk, raztreseni po raznih časopisih, uradnih aktih in seznamih muzejskih daril, ter podatki v privatnih pismih in zapiskih, to je prilično vse, kar še spominja na te, za naše ozemlje svoj čas dosti pogoste, a sedaj nedvomno izumrle oblike.

Da otnem pozabljenju to zanimivo gradivo, tikajoče tako karakterističnega bivšega člana favne naše slovenske zemlje, kakor je ris, zbral sem, kolikor se

¹ V delih o sesalcih, avtorjev kot so Weber, Bronn-Giebel-Leche, Brohmer, Zittel, Abel, Leunis in še pri drugih, nisem našel niti delne niti celotne slike risove lobanje, le težko dostopni Miller-jev Catalogue of the Mammals, 1912, ima tozadevne risbe. Vsled redkosti in pa ker se bodo slike risove lobanje gotovo še rabile pri določevanju osteološkega gradiva, izkopanega v bodoče na ljubljanskem barju in skoro gotovo tudi v naših jamah, priobčujem te slike.

Slika 70. Fotografiji dermoplastičnih preparatov risov PMS 22026 in PMS 22027 v študiji »Ris (*Lynx lynx* L.) na ozemlju etnografske Slovenije« (Kos, 1929).

Figure 70. Taxidermic mounts of Lynxes PMS 22026 and PMS 2227, published in »*Lynx (Lynx lynx L.) in the territory of ethnographic Slovenia*« (Kos, 1929).



Slika 71. Lobanja risa, ki jo je objavil Kos (1929). V KATALOGU je bila zavedena pod #439; državna realka v Ljubljani jo je leta 1882 kupila v Trstu in jo leta 1937 podarila MUZEJU, kjer pa se ni ohranila.

Figure 71. Photograph of the Lynx skull published in Kos (1929). In the CATALOGUE listed under #439; Ljubljana State High School bought the skull in Trieste in 1882 and donated it to the MUSEUM in 1937. Disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time.

Dermoplastična preparata PMS 22026 in PMS 22027 sta edina ohranjena primerka avtohtonega risa na Slovenskem. Njuna natančna zgodovina in izvor nista znana. Kos (1929) je rekonstruiral najverjetnejši izvor teh muzejskih primerkov. Preparata omenja kot »*dva nagačena, a že razpadajoča risa v zooloških zbirkah Narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani, ki sta se ohranila do danes*« in ju je v študiji iz leta 1929 predstavil na sl. 1 in 2. Po izjavi upokojenega preparatorja in asistenta deželnega muzeja, Ferdinanda Schulza (zapisana novembra 1928), sta bila oba risa leta 1875, ko je Schulz nastopil službo, že v muzeju. Za manjšega risa (PMS 22027) je Schulz trdil, da je pri Sv. Katarini v Karavankah pojedel zastrupljeno vabo, nastavljeno lisicam. Podrobnosti in časa, kdaj se je to zgodilo in kako je ta ris prišel v muzej, se Schulz ni spominjal. Večji preparat (PMS 22026) je velika samica "v zimski dlaki". Takratni tajnik dunajskega zoološko-botaničnega društva, G. Frauenfeld, je 18. aprila 1854 v gradu feldmaršala Radetzkega (sedanji Tivolski grad v Ljubljani) izmeril nagačnega risa. Šlo je za samico, ustreljeno sredi marca tistega leta v gozdovih okrog Bistre pri Vrhniki. Ker so bile dimenzije zelo podobne meram večjega muzejskega preparata, je Kos je zaključil, da gre morda za isti primerek, ki je bil domnevno darovan muzeju med letoma 1854 in 1875. Kosovemu sklepu dodajava kratek skeptični pripis: malo verjetno je, da bi bil dermoplastični preparat risa izgotovljen samo mesec dni po uplenitvi živali.

Taxidermic mounts PMS 22026 and PMS 22027 are the only vouchers of the exterminated autochthonous Lynx in Slovenia. Their exact history and origin are not known. Kos (1929) reconstructed their most likely origin. He mentioned the mounts as "*two stuffed but already decaying Lynxes in the zoological collections of the National Museum in Ljubljana, which have been preserved to this day*" and presented them in Figures 1 and 2. According to the statement by the retired taxidermist and assistant of the Provincial Museum for Carniola Ferdinand Schulz (written in November 1928), both Lynxes were in 1875, when he was employed, already in the MUSEUM. For the smaller Lynx (PMS 22027), Schulz claimed that it ate poisoned bait, set for foxes at Sv. Katarina in the Karavanke Mts. Details and time, when this happened and how this Lynx was acquired by the MUSEUM, Schulz had no recollection of. The larger mount (PMS 22026) is a female "in winter coat". On 18 April 1854, the then secretary of the Zoo and Botanical Society of Vienna, Mr Frauenfeld, measured the stuffed Lynx in the castle of the Marshal Radetzky (the current Tivoli Castle in Ljubljana). It was a female shot in winter (in mid-March) of that year, in the forests around Bistra near Vrhnika. Since her dimensions were very similar to the ones of the larger museum mount, Kos concluded that it could have been the same specimen, and that the animal was supposedly donated to the museum between 1854 and 1875. Let us add a sceptic note to Kos' conclusion: it is quite unlikely that the taxidermic mount was prepared just one month after the animal was taken.



Slika 72. Dermoplastični preparat avtohtonega risa, ki verjetno izvira iz okolice Bistre. Primerek PMS 22026, samica, verjetno ustreljena marca 1854. Foto: Ciril Mlinar

Figure 72. Taxidermic mount of an autochthonous Lynx, probably from Bistra, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 22026, a female, probably shot in 1854. Photo: Ciril Mlinar



Slika 73. Dermoplastični preparat avtohtonega risa, ki verjetno izvira iz Sv. Katarine v Karavankah. Primerek PMS 22027, pridobljen pred letom 1857. Foto: Ciril Mlinar

Figure 73. Taxidermic mount of an autochthonous Lynx, probably from Sv. Katarina in the Karavanke Mts, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 22027, obtained by the Museum prior to 1857. Photo: Ciril Mlinar

Primerka PMS 22026 in PMS 22027 sicer nista omenjena v Dežmanovem muzejskem vodniku iz leta 1888, omenjata pa ju *Vodnik po zbirkah Narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani; Prirodopisni del* (Kos, 1933) in *Vodič po zbirkah Prirodoslovnega muzeja v Ljubljani* iz leta 1949. Slednji na str. 32 navaja: »Dvorana

The vouchers PMS 22026 and PMS 22027 are not mentioned in the Dežman's museum guide from 1888, but are referred to in the *Guide to the collections of the National Museum in Ljubljana; Natural history* (Kos, 1933) and *Guide to collections of the Museum of Natural History in Ljubljana* from 1949. The latter states on p. 32:



Slika 74. »Velika steklenjača št. 47-53: o. 47« v Dvorani X z dermoplastikama risov PMS 22026 in PMS 22027 (desni zgornji kot). Fotografija je bila posneta pred letom 1950. Foto: Arhiv Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije

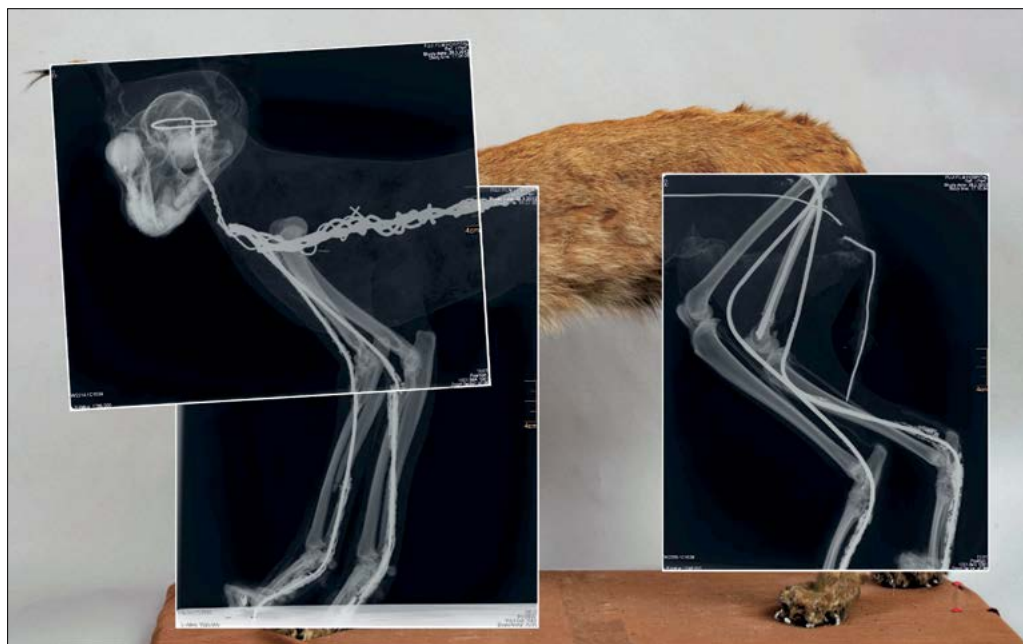
Figure 74. Taxidermic mounts PMS 22026 and PMS 22027 were on display in »The large glass-cabinet No. 47-53: o.47« in Hall X. The photograph was taken before 1950. Photo: Archives of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

X, velika steklenjača št. 47-53: o.47: na desni strani v zadnjem delu omare sta izstavljeni dva risa, posebnost med sesalci muzejske zbirke. To sta menda zadnja dva, ki sta bila pri nas uplenjena.» Dermoplastiki sta bila po prenovi razstavnih zbirk v 50-ih letih umaknjeni v nekakšen improviziran »depo« na desni strani velike gozdne diorame, ki je bil dejansko zaprašena ropotarnica. Standardi hranjenja so ostali nizki vse do danes, tako da sta preparata v slabem stanju in potrebna restavracije. MUZEJ za tak poseg nima sredstev in usposobljenih kadrov.

Kosove podatke o izumiranju risa na ozemlju Slovenije je uporabil kustos sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja v Beogradu Đorđe Mirić (1919–1994) v preglednem delu o avtohtonem balkanskem risu (MIRIĆ, 1974). Reproduciral je tudi fotografijo preparata risa PMS 22026 iz Kappusove objave (Kappus,

"Hall X, large glass-cabinet No. 47-53: o.47: on the right at the back of the cabinet there are two Lynxes, a special feature among the Mammals of the museum collection. These are probably the last two that were hunted in our country. "After the renovation of displays in the 1950s, the taxidermic mounts were withdrawn into an improvised and dusty depository" on the right side of a large forest display. As the preservation standards have remained low until this day, the mounts are in poor condition and in need of restauration. The MUSEUM does not have the resources and trained personnel for such proceeding.

Paper on the extinction of Lynx in Slovenia (Kos 1929) was used by the curator of the mammals at the Museum of Natural History in Belgrade, Đorđe Mirić (1919-1994), in a publication on the autochthonous Balkan Lynx (MIRIĆ, 1974). He also reproduced a photo of the mount of PMS 22026 from a paper by Kappus (KAPPUS, 1933)



Slika 75. Rentgenski posnetki dermoplastičnega preparata risa iz Sv. Katarine v Karavankah (PMS 22027). V ozadju je dejanski dermoplastični preparat. Foto: Klinika za reprodukcijo in velike živali Veterinarske fakultete, Univerza v Ljubljani

Figure 75. X-rayed image of the taxidermic mount of a Lynx from Sv. Katarina in the Karavanke Mts (PMS 22027). In the background of the photo is the actual taxidermic mount. Photo: Reproduction and Big Animals Clinic of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Ljubljana.

1933) s pripisom: »Dermoplastični preparat risa iz Slovenije, iz Prirodoslovnega muzeja v Ljubljani«

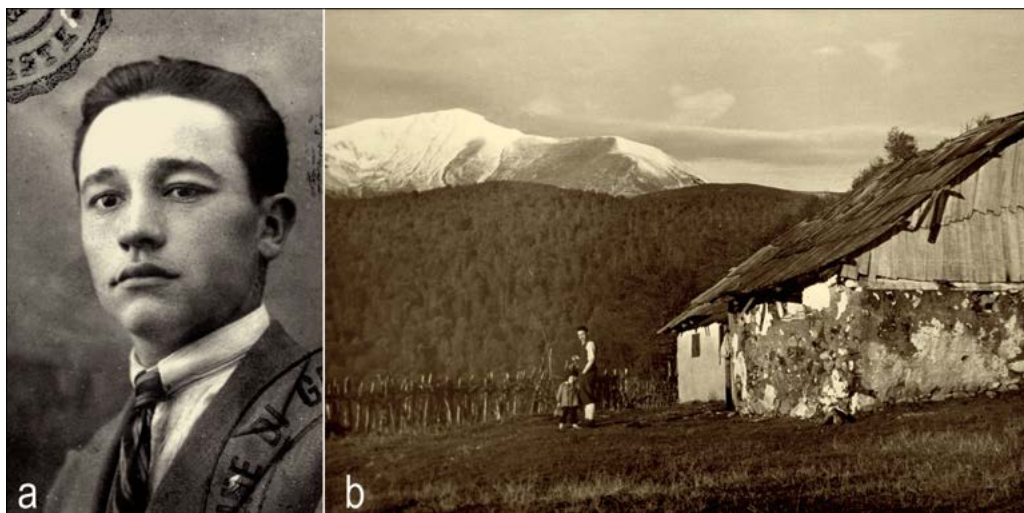
Dermoplastična preparata risov PMS 22026 in PMS 22027 sta bila leta 2013 rentgensko slikana na Veterinarski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani. Lobanja je vgrajena v oba preparata, v manjšem primerku pa so tudi dolge kosti okončin. Preparator je hrbtenico nadomestil z močno žico, na katero je pritrdil lobanjo, prav tako je z žico utrdil kosti okončin.

Primerak PMS 19700 je MUZEJU podaril mag. Janez Črnač leta 2012 ob priložnostni muzejski razstavi »*Avtohtoni balkanski ris*«. Njegov oče, Tone Črnač (1905–1984), je pred 2. svetovno vojno nekaj let služboval kot logar v takratni Vardarski Banovini, ki je v letih 1929–1941 obsegala Makedonijo in sosednje dele Srbije, vključno s Kosovom. Balkanskega risa je pomotoma ustrelil 21. septembra 1940 v Kačaniku na severnih pobočjih Šar planine, ko

with the following note: "*Taxidermic mount of a Lynx from Slovenia, from the Museum of Natural History in Ljubljana*".

Taxidermic mounts of the Lynxes PMS 22026 and PMS 22027 were in 2013 X-rayed at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Ljubljana. It turned out that complete skull was embedded in both mounts and, in the smaller specimen, also long bones of the limbs. The taxidermist replaced the backbone with a strong wire on which he secured the skull and furthermore fixed bones of the limbs with a wire.

Voucher PMS 19700 was donated to the MUSEUM by Janez Črnač, MSc, on the occasion of the museum exhibition "*Autochthonous Balkan Lynx*" in 2012. Before the Second World War, his father Tone Črnač (1905–1984) served as a forester in the then Vardarska Banovina, which in the 1929–1941 period consisted of Macedonia and adjacent parts of Serbia and Kosovo. Tone Črnač accidentally shot the Lynx on 21 September 1940



Slika 76. Levo: portret Toneta Črnača v mladih letih. T. Črnač je 21. septembra 1940 pomotoma ustrelil risa (PMS 19700), ki ga je v mraku zamenjal z volkom. Desno: hiša, v kateri je z družino domoval T. Črnač kot logar v kraju Crni kamen na Kačaniku v tedanji Vardarski banovini (danes Kosovo). Ris je bil uplenjen nedaleč stran. Foto: Arhiv Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije (iz zbirke mag. Janeza Črnača)

Figure 76. Left: portrait of Tone Črnač in his younger years. T. Črnač erroneously shot the Lynx (PMS 19700) on 21 September 1940; in poor visibility at dusk, he mistook it for a wolf. Right: a house in which T. Črnač lived with his family, when serving as a forester in the town of Crni kamen at Kačanik in the former Vardar Banovina (now Kosovo). The Lynx was shot not far away. Photo: Archives of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History (from the collection of Janez Črnač, MSc).

ga je v mraku zamenjal z volkom. Risa je pre-pariral kot kožo in lobanjo, vendar je bila koža kasneje zavrnjena. Za podrobnejše zgodovinske okoliščine glej KRYŠTUFEK, 2013.

Glede primerka PMS 20332 sta Skupina za ekologijo živali na Biotehniški fakulteti in Inštitut za zdravstveno varstvo in gojitev divjih živali, rib in čebel na Veterinarski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani dne 22.10.2012 v *Sporočilu za medije* poročala, da je bila najdena poginula starejša risinja v začetku oktobra 2012, v bližini Travnega dola pri Uršnih Selih. V času najdbe je bilo truplo že deloma razpadlo. Po pregledu trupla na Veterinarski fakulteti so kot vzrok smrti izključili mehanske poškodbe in strelno rano. Žival je bila negativna na trihinelozo in črevesne zaje-davske bolezni, bila pa je podhranjena, saj je truplo tehtalo le 10,5 kg. Natančnejšega vzroka podhranjenosti in smrti zaradi napredujočih procesov razpadanja ni bilo možno ugotoviti.

Glede primerka PMS 20333 sta Skupina za ekologijo živali na Biotehniški fakulteti in Inštitut za zdravstveno varstvo in gojitev divjih živali, rib in čebel na Veterinarski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani dne 6.9.2012 v *Sporočilu za medije* poročala, da je risinja poginila sredi julija 2012. Januarja 2012 so jo uslužbenci Oddelka za biologijo Biotehniške fakultete odlovili na območju ribniške Velike gore in ji namestili GPS-GSM-telemetrično ovratnico; dobila je ime Maja. Do konca maja je polegla tri mladiče na svojem teritoriju na območju Travne gore in Goteniške gore na Kočevskem. Na osnovi rezultatov raziskav, opravljenih na Veterinarski fakulteti, je bil vzrok smrti gnojna pljučnica. Žival je bila močno izčrpana in garjava, kar je, skupaj z nedavno brejostjo, lahko pripomoglo k zmanjšani odpornosti ter posledično večji dovzetnosti za okužbe. Preiskava je kot vzroke smrti izključila steklino, mehanske poškodbe skeleta in poškodbe, povzročene s strelnim orožjem.

Dermoplastični preparat primerka PMS 20375 je razstavljen v muzejski gozdni diorami. V žival je januarja 2014 pri Nomenju trčilo vozilo; truplo je bilo najdeno nekaj dni kasneje v bližini mesta povoza. Ris je bil, po oceni v

at Kačanik on the northern slopes of the Šar Planina Mt, when in poor visibility at dusk, he mistook it for a wolf. The Lynx was prepared as a skin and skull, but the skin was later discarded. For further historical circumstances, see KRYŠTUFEK, 2013.

Group on Animal Ecology at the Biotechnical Faculty and the Institute for Health Care and Breeding of Wild Animals, Fish and Bees at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Ljubljana reported on 22 October 2012 in a press release that an older female Lynx was found dead in the beginning of October 2012, in the vicinity of Travn Dol near Uršna Sela (specimen PMS 20332). At the time of the find, her body had already been partially decomposed. After examining the animal at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, injury and gunshot wounds were excluded as the cause of her death. The animal was negative for trichinosis and intestinal parasitic diseases, but it was undernourished as the body weighed only 10.5 kg. Due to the progressive decaying processes, it was not possible to determine the precise cause of the animal's malnutrition and death.

Animal Ecology Group at the Biotechnical Faculty and the Institute for Healthcare and Breeding of Wild Animals, Fish and Bees at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Ljubljana reported on 6 September 2012 in a press release that a female Lynx was found dead in mid-July 2012 in the area of LD Loški Potok hunting-ground (specimen PMS 20333). Previously, in January 2012, she was captured in the area of Velika Gora (Ribnica) and equipped with a GPS-GSM telemetric collar (she was named Maya). In her territory, in the area of Travn gora and the Goteniška gora in the Kočevska region, she delivered three puppies by the end of May 2012. The examination carried out at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine showed that she had died of pneumonia. The animal was utterly exhausted and scabby which, together with recent pregnancy, could contribute to lower resistance and, consequently, to greater susceptibility to infection. As a cause of death, the examination excluded rabies, injury of the skeleton, and gunshot wounds.

The taxidermic mount PMS 20375 is displayed in the museum forest biological group. The animal collided with a car in January 2014 at

Tabela 16. Zunanje in lobanjske dimenzije risov *Lynx lynx* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, * izmerjene na dermoplastičnem preparatu), ^{def} konica repa manjka, ^a *Lynx lynx balcanicus*.

Table 16. External and cranial dimensions of Eurasian Lynxes *Lynx lynx* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, * estimated from taxidermic mount, ^{def} tail top lacking, ^a *Lynx lynx balcanicus*.

Country/Region	PMS No.	Sex	Age	W	H&B	TL	HF	E	PL	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
NW Slovenia	20375	♂	ad	23000	1090	175	242	85	158,4	143,1	106,9	31,8	49,3
	22027*		ad	/	955	195	295	L:68,5 D:71 Lčopek:33 / Dčopek:36	/	/	/	/	/
Central Slovenia	22026*	♀	ad	/	1100	60 ^{def}	300	D:L:82,5 Lčopek:23	/	/	/	/	/
SW Slovenia	24946	♀	ad	/	/	/	/	/	148,9	136,8	107,3	32,8	46,5
SE Slovenia	4173		ad	/	/	/	/	/	148,6	133,3	99,6	29,7	48,6
	20332	♀	ad	10500	/	/	/	/	143,8	130,4	97,9	29,1	45,6
	20333	♀	ad	/	/	/	/	/	152,8	139,7	111	/	48,2
	24459	♂	ad	2100	950	190	/	90	157	142,7	113,1	34,7	49,4
Serbia	19700 ^a		ad	/	/	/	/	/	142,7	130,7	101,8	34,4	46,4

Zapisniku Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije, star 2-3 leta. O povožu je pisala tudi revija Lovec (BERGANT, 2014).

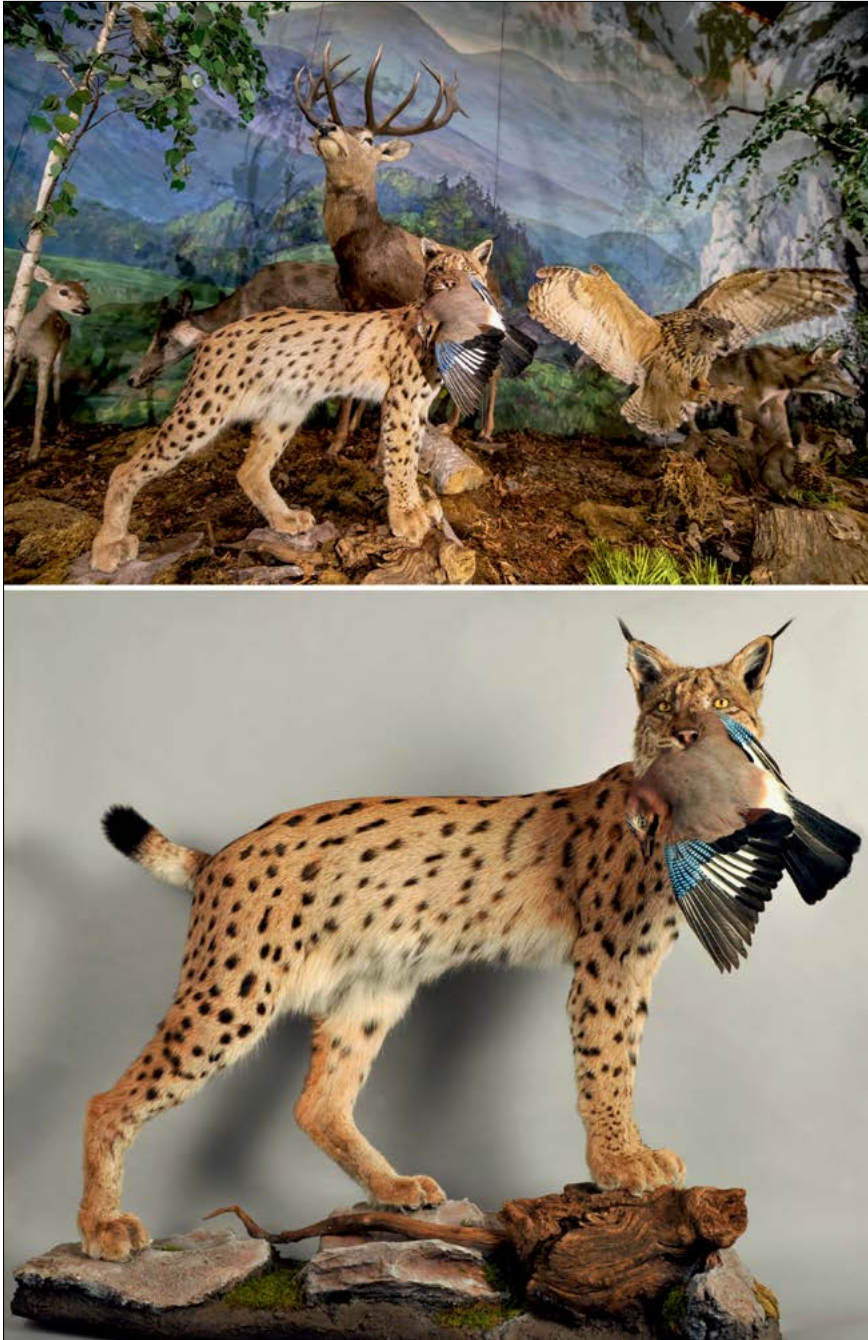
Zobna formula risa je 3/3 1/1 2/2 1/1=28 zob. Občasno lahko pride do sprememb v številu, položaju, velikosti in obliki posameznih zob. Da te anomalije pri severnoameriških predstavnikih rodu *Lynx* niso neobičajne, poroča MANVILLE (1962). Odmike od standardne zobne formule zasledimo tudi pri evropskih risih (npr. HELL, 1966; MIRIĆ, 1973). HELL (1966) tako poroča o nadštevnih zobeh (polidentiji) pri 14 od 62 (22,6 %) pregledanih lobanjah slovaških risov. Pri 57,1 % primerkov je šlo za dodatne zgornje predmeljake, pri 42,9 % pa za dodatni spodnji meljak. Od primerkov z izraženo polidentijo je eden imel mlečno zobovje. Pri starejših primerkih je pogosto opazil prazne zobne jamice, ki so nakazovale že izpadle nadštevne kočnice. Domneval je, da ti dodatni zobje pri risih hitro izpadejo.

Na lobanjah risov iz ZBIRKE so bile zobne anomalije vidne pri dveh primerkih. Pri primerku PMS 24946 je na dodatni predmeljak P² v levi zgornji čeljustnici, ki je sicer izpadel tekom življenja, kazala alveola (slika 84). Pri primerku PMS 20333 sta manjkala oba zgornja meljaka M¹ (slika 83). Oba primerka sta bila odrasla, s stalnim zobovjem.

Nomenj near Bohinj; the body was found near the place of collision a few days later. It's estimated age was 2-3 years (Protocol of the Slovenia Forest Service). A notice was also published in the magazine Lovec (BERGANT, 2014).

Lynx dental formula is 3/3 1/1 2/2 1/1 = 28 teeth. Occasionally there may be deviations in the number, position, size and shape of individual teeth. That these anomalies in North American representatives of *Lynx* are not uncommon, reports MANVILLE (1962). Recorded deviations from the usual number are also found in European Lynxes (e.g. HELL, 1966; MIRIĆ, 1973). HELL (1966) reports on polydontia in 14 out of 62 (22.6%) examined skulls from Slovakia. In 57.1% of the specimens there were additional upper premolars and in 42.9% additional lower molars. Of the specimens with polydonta, only one still had deciduous dentition. In older specimens, Hell often noticed empty alveoli as indication of supernumerary cheek-teeth which were lost ante-mortem. He assumed that supernumerary teeth are lost quite easily.

Dental anomalies were encountered in two vouchers from the COLLECTION. In the skull PMS 24946, an empty alveola indicated additional premolar P² in the left upper jaw, which was lost ante-mortem (Figure 84). In the skull PMS 20333, the both upper molars (M¹) were missing (Figure 83). Both specimens were adults with permanent teeth.



Slika 77. Dermoplastični preparat risa *Lynx lynx* iz Nomenja, Slovenija, narejen v preparatorski delavnici Alojza Šmuca. Primerek PMS 20375 je bil zbran 6.1.2014. Foto: Ciril Mlinar, David Kunc

Figure 77. Taxidermic mount of a *Lynx lynx lynx* from Nomenj, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20375, collected on 6 January 2014, prepared in Šmuc's Workshop. Photo: Ciril Mlinar



Slika 78. Koža risa *Lynx lynx* iz Jasnice, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 24459, zbran 22.8.2016. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 78. Skin of a Lynx *Lynx lynx* from Jasnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 24459, collected on 22 August 2016. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 79. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) risa *Lynx lynx* iz Bele krajine. Primerek PMS 4173, zbran leta 1983. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 79. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a *Lynx lynx lynx* from Bela krajina. Specimen PMS 4173, collected in 1983. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 80. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) risa *Lynx lynx* iz Travnega dola pri Uršnih selih pri Dolenjskih Toplicah, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20332, zbran 7. oktobra 2012. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 80. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a *Lynx lynx lynx* from Travni dol near Uršna sela close to Dolenjske Toplice, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20332, collected on 7 October 2012. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 81. Lobanja (hrbтна, боčna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) risa *Lynx lynx* iz Nomenja. Primerek PMS 20375, zbran 6 januarja 2014. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 81. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a *Lynx lynx lynx* from Nomenj, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20375, collected on 6 January 2014. Photo: David Kunc



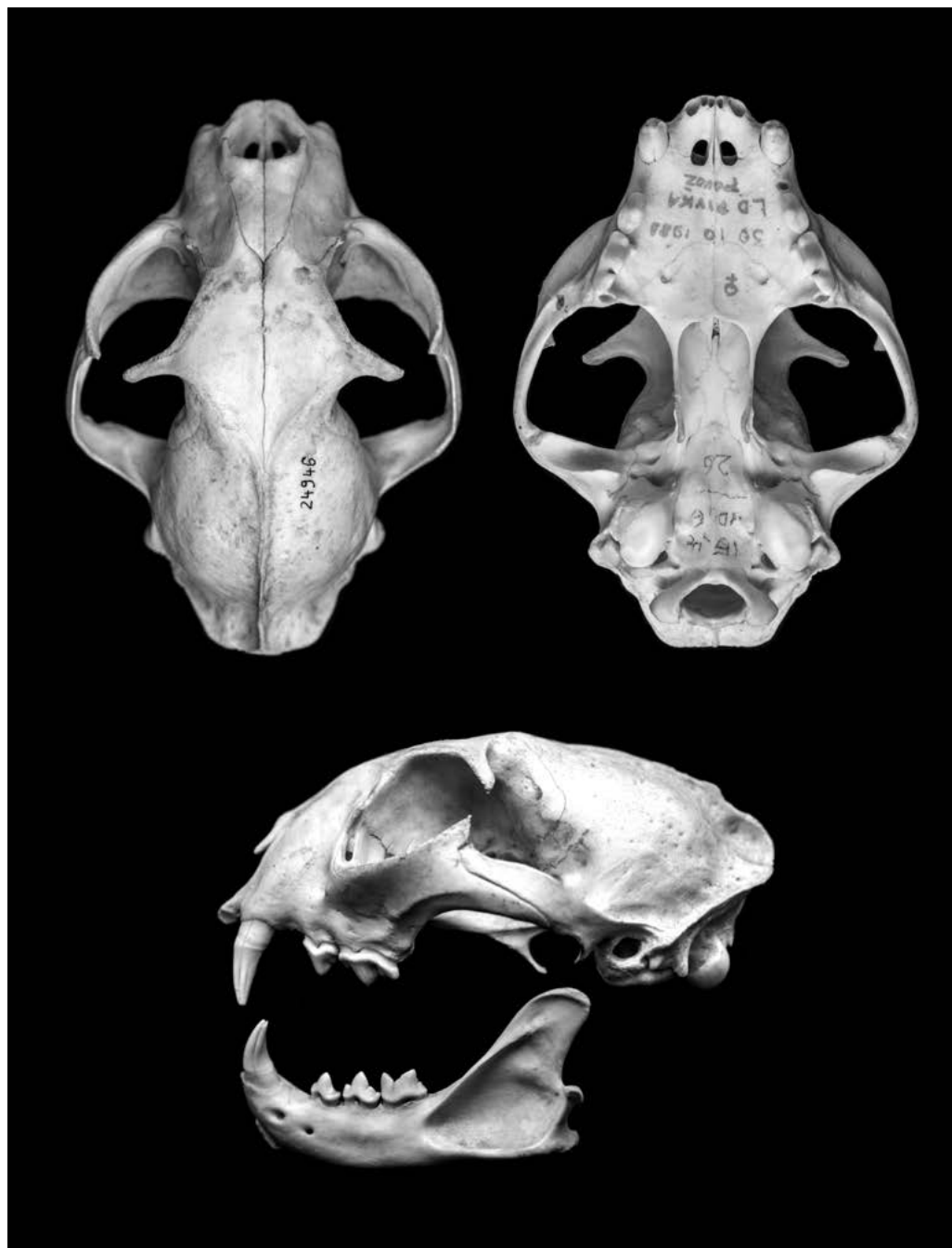
Slika 82. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) risa *Lynx lynx* iz Jasnice, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 24459, zbran 22.8.2016. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 82. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a *Lynx lynx lynx* from Jasnica, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 24459, collected on 22 August 2016. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 83. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) risa *Lynx lynx* iz lovišča LD Loški potok, Slovenija. Primerek PMS 20333, zbran 10.7.2012. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 83. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of *Lynx lynx lynx* from LD Loški potok hunting district, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 20333, collected on 10 July 2012. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 84. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) risa *Lynx lynx* iz lovišča LD Pivka. Primerek PMS 24946, zbran 30 oktobra 1989, podaril Janez Čop. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 84. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a *Lynx lynx* from LD Pivka hunting district, Slovenia. Specimen PMS 24964, collected on 30 October 1989, collected and donated by Janez Čop. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 85. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) balkanske podvrste risa *Lynx lynx balcanicus* iz Kačanika na Šar planini, Srbija. Primerek PMS 19700, uplenjen 21.9.1940, lobanjo je leta 2012 podaril mag. Janez Črnač. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 85. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Balkan Lynx *Lynx lynx balcanicus* from Kačanik in the Šar planina Mt, Serbia. Specimen PMS 19700, captured on 21 September 1940, donated in 2012 by Janez Črnač, MSc. Photo: David Kunc

Leptailurus serval (Schreber, 1776)

Serval

ZBIRKA

Ethiopia:

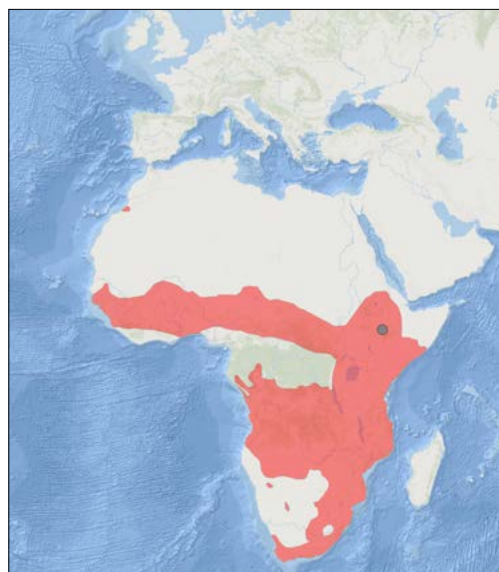
Awasa, 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 22025), a male, found as orphan, on 5 July 1961 died in captivity (Slovenia, Ljubljana), obtained by Savo Brelj, prepared by Franc Barbič, in 1961 catalogued under #643 in the CATALOGUE.

Primerek PMS 22025 je pridobil muzejski kustos Savo Brelj (1927–2012), na zoološki odpravi v Etiopijo v letih 1960–1961. Člani odprave so po spletu okoliščin sprejeli v oskrbo osirotelega mladiča in ga poimenovali »Pikec«. Po končani odpravi so ga vzeli s seboj v domovino, kjer so zanj potem izmenično skrbeli Brelj in drugi člani odprave. Žival se je ponesrečila poleti 1961. Izkušnje s servalom je opisal BRELIJ (1979). Za MUZEJ je žival prepiral Franc Barbič.

Serval

COLLECTION

Voucher PMS 22025 was acquired by the museum curator Savo Brelj (1927–2012), during the zoological expedition to Ethiopia in 1960–1961. Members of the expedition obtained, through a set of circumstances, an orphan puppy, which they nicknamed »Pikec«. When the expedition was accomplished, the serval was brought to Slovenia, where Brelj and others took care of the animal alternately. Pikec died after badly injured in the summer of 1961. The experience with the serval was described by BRELIJ (1979). The animal was prepared for the MUSEUM by Franc Barbič.



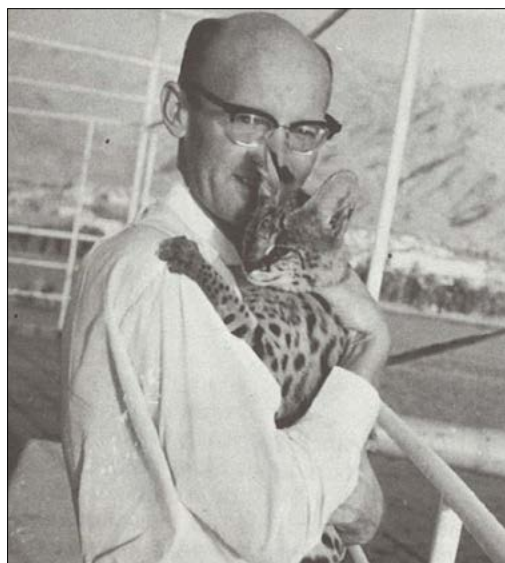
Slika 86. Geografski izvor servala *Leptailurus serval* iz Zbirke sesalcev v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije. Vir za območje razširjenosti je THIEL (2015).

Figure 86. Geographic origin of a Serval *Leptailurus serval* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. Range of the species follows THIEL (2015).

Tabela 17. Zunanje in zobne dimenzije servala *Leptailurus serval* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, izmerjene na dermoplastičnem preparatu. ^aMerjeno od podočnika do tretjega predmeljaka.

Table 17. External and dental dimensions of a Serval *Leptailurus serval* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, estimated from taxidermic mount. ^aMeasured from the canine to 3rd premolar.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	H&B	TL	HF	E	UTR ^a
Ethiopia/from captivity	22025	♂	Sad	754	275	160	62	37,1



Slika 87. Kustos Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije Savo Brelih z osirotelim servalom, najdenim v Awasi, Etiopija in kasneje vzrejenim v ujetništvu v Ljubljani (BRELIH, 1979).

Figure 87. Museum curator Savo Brelih with serval, found as orphan in Awasa, Ethiopia, and raised in captivity in Ljubljana, Slovenia (BRELIH, 1979).



Slika 88. Dermoplastični preparat servala *Leptailurus serval* PMS 22025 iz Awase, Etiopija. Isti primerek kot na sliki 87. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 88. Taxidermic mount of a Serval *Leptailurus serval* (PMS 22025) from Awasa, Ethiopia. Same specimen as in Fig. 87. Photo: David Kunc

Panthera leo (Linnaeus, 1758)

Lev

ZBIRKA

Lion

COLLECTION

From captivity: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 20555), a female cub, born on 10 November 1881, died on 14 November 1881, in CATALOGUE under #151, exhibited in 1881.

Tabela 18. Zunanje dimenzije leva *Panthera leo* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, izmerjene na dermoplastičnem preparatu.

Table 18. External measurements of a Lion *Panthera leo* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, estimated from taxidermic mount.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	H&B	TL	HF	E
from captivity	20555	♀	Juv	390	140	61,5	/

Kranjski deželni muzej (iz katerega izhaja Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije) je konec 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja nekaj primerkov sesalcev pridobil z odkupi od potujočih zverinjakov (menažerij), ki so občasno gostovali v Ljubljani. Tako je MUZEJ leta 1881 od nemške menažerije Kreutzberg v Ljubljani odkupil truplo štiri dni starega levjega mladiča. Dermoplastični preparat je bil del stare stalne muzejske postavitve.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Provincial Museum for Carniola (a direct predecessor of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History,) acquired a few specimens of mammals with purchases from menageries that occasionally visited Ljubljana. Thus, in 1881 the MUSEUM purchased a dead four-day old lion's cub from the German menagerie Kreutzberg. The taxidermic mount was part of the old museum's permanent exhibition.



Slika 89. Dermoplastični preparat štiri dni starega levjega mladiča *Panthera leo*, ki ga je Kranjski deželni muzej 1881 v Ljubljani odkupil od nemške menažerije Kreutzberg. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 89. A taxidermic mount of a four days old Lion cub *Panthera leo* purchased in Ljubljana from German Menagerie Kreutzberg. Specimen PMS 20555, obtained in 1881. Photo: David Kunc

***Panthera tigris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Tiger

ZBIRKA

Tiger

COLLECTION

India:

Himalaya, Teraj: 1 skull (PMS 16141), shot in 1935, as dermoplastic mount obtained from Missionary Museum in Ljubljana, apart from skull disposed from the MUSEUM.

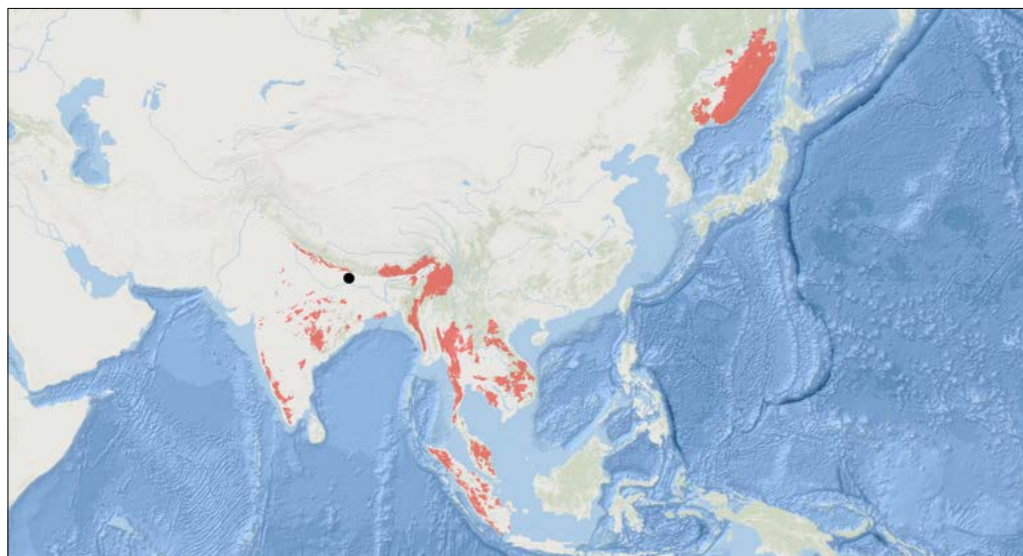
V KATALOGU je zaveden sledeči primerek:

The following voucher is recorded in the CATALOGUE

#396: 1 skull, originally recorded as *Felis tigris*, catalogued and exhibited in 1932, disposed from the MUSEUM at unknown time. Additional information in the FILES: the specimen died in captivity in August 1932, in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Primerek PMS 16141 je MUZEJ prejel po 2. svetovni vojni kot dermoplastičen preparat od Indijskega misijonskega muzeja v Ljubljani. V letih 1933 in 1937 sta bili na ljubljanskem velesejmu veliki misijonski razstavi (KOKALJ, 1989). Častnik Jutro je dne 27. avgusta 1937 poročal: »Tiger v Ljubljani. Na velesejmu bo

The MUSEUM obtained voucher PMS 16141 after the Second World War as a taxidermic mount from the Indian Missionary Museum in Ljubljana,. In the years 1933 and 1937, great missionary exhibitions at the Ljubljana Fair were held (KOKALJ, 1989). On 27 August 1937 the newspaper »Jutro« reported: "Tiger in Ljubljana. At the Ljubljana Fair,



Slika 90. Geografski izvor tigra *Panthera tigris* iz Zbirke sesalcev v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije. Vir za območje razširjenosti je GOODRICH et al. (2015)

Figure 90. Geographic origin of a Tiger *Panthera tigris* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. Range of the species follows GOODRICH et al. (2015).



Slika 91. Dermoplastični preparat tigra *Panthera tigris* iz Teraja pod Himalajo, Indija, razstavljen v Indijskem misijonskem muzeju v Ljubljani. Vir: Misijonska razglednica (izdajatelj: misijonsko središče pri cerkvi Sv. Jožefa na Zrinjskega c. 9 v Ljubljani), arhiv dr. Božidarja Flajšmana.

Figure 91. Taxidermic mount of a Tiger *Panthera tigris* from Teraj in Himalaya, India, on display in Missionary Museum in Ljubljana. Photo: Missionary postcard (Publisher: Missionary centre, Zrinjskega St. 9, Ljubljana), Dr. Božidar Flajšman archives.

v misijonskem paviljonu G posebna privlačnost pravi bengalski kraljevski tiger, ki je bil ustreljen l. 1935 v Teraju pod Himalajo in so ga naši slovenski misijonarji v Indiji poslali za indijsko misijonsko razstavo v Ljubljani. Tiger postaja tudi v Indiji vedno večja dragocenost in stane boljši eksemplar do 80.000 din. Lovijo ga v pasti ali jame; vsako leto pa napravijo bogati maharadže večje love s sloni po bengalskih džunglah in močvirjih, kjer se skriva tiger. Naš eksemplar je izredno velik, meri 3,20 m, s strašnim zobovjem in demonskim pogledom ter mu je naš dvorni preparator g. Herfort dal tako obliko, da bo zbujal splošno pozornost. Prav gotovo nima para v vsej Jugoslaviji. Obiskovalci velesesja si ga bodo lahko ogledali na velezanimivi misijonski razstavi, na katero že sedaj opozarjamo.« Letak za misijonsko razstavo »Indija in naši misijonarji« v Ljubljani, na velesesju 1.-12. septembra 1937 v posebnem paviljonu "G", VII. Indijska džungla

in the Missionary Pavilion G, a special attraction will be on display; a Bengal royal tiger, which was shot in year 1935 in Teraj at the foot of the Himalayas, and was sent by our Slovenian missionaries for the purpose of the Indian missionary exhibition in Ljubljana. Tigers are becoming increasingly valuable in India and a good specimen may cost up to 80,000 dinars. They are hunted in traps or caves; every year, rich maharajahs perform big hunts with elephants along the Bengal jungles and swamps, where tigers are hiding. Our specimen is extremely big, measuring 3.20 m, with scary teeth and a demonic look, and our taxidermist Mr Herfort gave the mount such a form that it will attract general attention. It is certainly without comparison in the whole of Yugoslavia. Visitors of the Ljubljana Fair will be able to see it at a very interesting missionary exhibition we are already calling your attention to." A leaflet for the mentioned exhibition (»India and our Missionaries«) at the Ljubljana Fair, which took place on 1 -12 September 1937 in the special



Slika 92. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) tigra *Panthera tigris* iz Teraja v Himalaji, Indija (PMS 16141). Isti primerek kot na sliki 91. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 92. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Tiger *Panthera tigris* from Teraj in the Himalayas, India (PMS 16141). Same specimen as in Fig. 91. Photo: David Kunc

Tabela 19. Lobanjske dimenzije tigra *Panthera tigris* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 19. Cranial measurements of a Tiger *Panthera tigris* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Country	PMS No.	Age	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
India	16141	ad	302,4	226,6	64,5	97,1

(po naravi) pa navaja sledeče eksponate: "Prekrasne skupine indijskih živali..., zveri, med njimi prekrasni 3,20 m dolg tiger z demonskim pogledom, ki napada bivola.«

Ob čiščenju muzejskega podstrešja v 70-ih letih prejšnjega stoletja je tedanji direktor MUZEJA odredil, da se dermoplastični preparat odpelje na smetišče. Primerek so iz 1. nadstropja vrgli na dvorišče muzejske stavbe na Prešernovi 20, kustos Janez Gregori pa je v zadnjem trenutku rešil lobanjo. Lobanjo je s preparata odstranil preparator Janez Dovič.

Pavilion G, VII *The Indian jungle (by nature)* lists the following exhibits: "Beautiful Indian animals..., carnivorans, among them a beautiful 3.20-metre long tiger with a demonic look, attacking a buffalo."

While cleaning the museum attic in the 1970s, the then director of the MUSEUM ordered the taxidermic mount of the tiger to be discarded. The specimen was thrown from the first floor to the courtyard of the museum building at Prešerenova 20, but the curator Janez Gregori managed to save the skull of the specimen at the last minute. The skull was removed from the mount by the taxidermist Janez Dovič.

Panthera pardus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Leopard

ZBIRKA

Leopard

COLLECTION

Republic of South Africa: 1 skin (PMS 20584), unsexed, obtained in c. 1995 as border seizure.

No locality: 1 skull (PMS 20472), no data, 1 skull (PMS 20473), a male, No. 633 written on the skull; possibly identical to # 633 in the CATALOGUE (*Felis* sp. catalogued in 1957). Both skulls were probably from the Missionary Museum in Ljubljana. Both vouchers lack occipital condyles.

Primerka PMS 20472 in PMS 20473 verjetno izvirata iz Indijskega misijonskega muzeja v Ljubljani. Časnik »Slovenec« z dne 5. aprila 1934 med drugimi eksponati, ki so na ogled v Indijskem misijonskem muzeju, navaja tudi »bele lobanje orjaških šakalov in leopardov.«

The vouchers PMS 20472 and PMS 20473 probably originated from the Indian Missionary Museum in Ljubljana. The newspaper »Slovenec«, issued on 5 April 1934, among other exhibits of the Indian Missionary Museum, also mentions "white skulls of giant jackals and leopards."

Tabela 20. Lobanjske in zunanje dimenzije leopardov *Panthera pardus* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije. * Merjeno na koži.

Table 20. Cranial and external measurements of Leopards *Panthera pardus* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. *Measured on skin.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	H&B	TL	HF	E	PL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
no locality	20472	/	ad	/	/	/	/	186,9	120,5	42,5	61,8
no locality	20473	♂	ad	/	/	/	/	228,7	149,8	42,5	70,3
Republic of South Africa	20584	/	ad	1310*	750*	/	/	/	/	/	/



Slika 93. Koža leoparda *Panthera pardus* iz Južnoafriške Republike, na meji zasežena okoli leta 1995; primerek PMS 20584. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 93. Skin of a Leopard *Panthera pardus* from the Republic of South Africa, obtained around 1995 as border seizure; voucher PMS 20584. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 94. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) leoparda *Panthera pardus*, verjetno pridobljena od Misijonskega muzeja v Ljubljani; primerek PMS 20472. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 94. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Leopard *Panthera pardus* probably obtained from Missionary Museum in Ljubljana; specimen PMS 20472. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 95. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) leoparda *Panthera pardus*, verjetno pridobljena od Misijonskega muzeja v Ljubljani; primerek PMS 20473. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 95. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Leopard *Panthera pardus*; probably obtained from the Missionary Museum in Ljubljana; voucher PMS 20473. Photo: David Kunc

Družina: Herpestidae

Ihneumoni

MUZEJ hrani 13 primerkov ihneumonov, ki pripadajo petim vrstam iz štirih različnih rodov (tabela 21). Ihneumoni so bili zbrani v Južnoafriški republiki, Izraelu, Indiji in na Hrvaškem, en primerek pa izhaja iz ujetništva (tabela 22). V Zbirki je enajst lobanj, tri kože in dva dermoplastična preparata.

Family: Herpestidae

Mongoosees

The MUSEUM is in possession of thirteen vouchers from five species and four genera (Table 21). They originate from Republic Of South Africa, Israel, India and Croatia, one specimen was obtained from captivity (Table 22). The COLLECTION holds eleven skulls, three skins and two taxidermic mounts.

Tabela 21. Taksonomska zastopanost in preparati ihneumonov v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

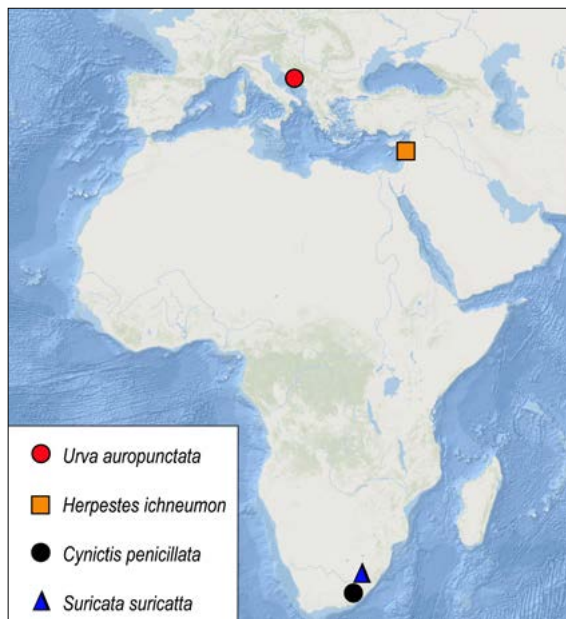
Table 21. Taxonomic representation and preparations of mongooses in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Vrsta Species	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Št. osebkov No. individuals
<i>Urva auropunctata</i>	1	1	7	8
<i>Urva edwarsi</i>	1			1
<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>			2	2
<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>		1	1	1
<i>Suricata suricatta</i>		1	1	1
Skupaj / Total	2	3	11	13

Tabela 22. Geografska zastopanost ihneumonov v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 22. Geographic representation of mongooses in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Št. vrst No. species	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Croatia	1	7
Israel	1	2
South Africa (RSA)	2	2
India	1	1
from captivity / iz ujetništva	1	1
Skupaj / Total	6	13



Slika 96. Geografski izvor malih indijskih mungov *Urva auropunctata*, navadnih mungov *Herpestes ichneumon*, lisičje manguste *Cynictis penicillata* in surikate *Suricata suricatta* v Zbirki sesalcev v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije

Figure 96. Geographic origin of Small Indian Mongooses *Urva auropunctata*, Egyptian Mongooses *Herpestes ichneumon*, a Yellow Mongoose *Cynictis penicillata* and a Meerkat *Suricata suricatta* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History

Urva auropunctata (Hodgson, 1836)

Mali indijski mungo

ZBIRKA

Small Indian Mongoose

COLLECTION

Croatia:

Island of Korčula, Blato: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 5437), a male, collected on 12 April 1987 by Boris Kryštufek, 1 skull (PMS 20548), a male, collected on 1 May 1997 by Al Vrezec.

Island of Korčula, Smokvice, Banja : 2 skulls (PMS 26210, 26211), collected in August 2002 by Franc Janžekovič.

Island of Korčula, vicinity of Smokvice: 3 skulls (PMS 26212, 26213, (26214; fragmented), collected in August 2003 by Franc Janžekovič.

From captivity: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 22053), a male, obtained on 15 April 1953 from Ljubljana ZOO, catalogued in 1953 under #563 in the CATALOGUE; exhibited in 1953, donated by M. Vadnal, prepared by F. Barbič.

Doslej znan kot *Herpestes auropunctatus*. Nedavna rekonstrukcija filogenetske zgodovine družine Herpestidae je pokazala, da je monofilija rodu *Herpestes* med drugim mogoča z izključitvijo orientalnih vrst (*auropunctatus*, *javanicus*, itd.) in njihovo uvrstitvijo v rod *Urva* (PATOU et al., 2009).

Previously known as *Herpestes auropunctatus*. The recent reconstruction of the phylogenetic history of the Herpestidae family has shown that the monophyly of the genus *Herpestes* is possible, among other, by exclusion of Oriental species (*aurpunctatus*, *javanicus*, etc.) and their classification in the genus *Urva* (PATOU et al., 2009).

Razlikovanje med vrstama *Urva auropunctata* in *U. edwardsi* omogočajo, poleg splošne velikosti, še dolžina dlake ter širina prek zgornjih in spodnjih sekalcev (tabela 23). *Urva auropunctata* je v primerjavi z *U. edwardsi* manjši, ima krajšo dlako in ožji niz sekalcev.

Primerki v Zbirki, ki izhajajo iz Hrvaške, so potomci malih indijskih mungov, ki so bili v prvih desetletjih prejšnjega stoletja naseljeni na otoke osrednje Dalmacije. Primerek PMS 5347 je bil del materiala, na katerem je bila prvič ugotovljena taksonomska identiteta te invazivne vrste v Evropi (TVRTKOVIĆ & KRYŠTUFK 1990). Za zgodovino naselitve glej citirani vir.

Urva auropunctata differs from *U. edwardsi*, in addition to the general size, in the length of the hair and in the width of the upper and lower incisors (Table 23). *U. auropunctata* is smaller, has shorter hair and narrower incisor-row.

Specimens in the COLLECTION which originate from Croatia are descendants of Small Indian Mongooses introduced in the first decades of the last century on the islands of central Dalmatia. The specimen PMS 5347 was part of the material on which the taxonomic identity of this invasive species in Europe was first established (TVRTKOVIĆ & KRYŠTUFK 1990). For the history of introduction, see the cited reference.

Tabela 23. Primerjava dimenzij glave, sekalcev in dlake malih indijskih mungov *Urva auropunctata* in indijskih mungov *Urva edwardsi* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

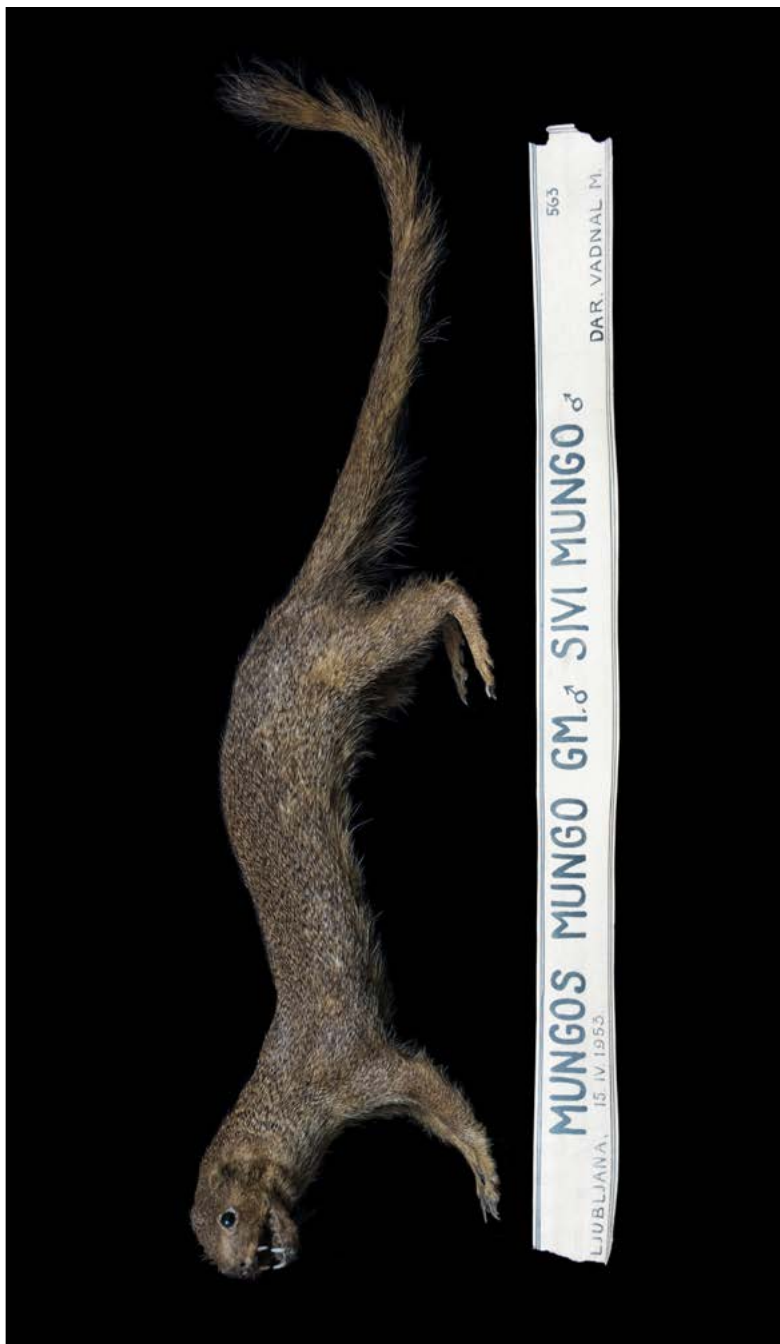
Table 23. Comparison of head, incisors and hair dimensions of Small Indian Mongooses *Urva auropunctata* and Indian Grey Mongooses *Urva edwardsi* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Vrsta /Species	Država/ Country	PMS No.	Dolžina glave/ Length of head	Dolžina dlake na hrbtu/ Length of hair on mid-back	Dolžina dlake sredi repa/ Length of hair on mid-tail	Širina prek zgornjih sekalcev/ Width across upper incisors	Širina prek spodnjih sekalcev/ Width across lower incisors
<i>U. auropunctata</i>	Croatia	5437	/	10-15	>30	5,8	4,61
<i>U. auropunctata</i>	Croatia	20548	/	/	/	5,67	4,37
<i>U. auropunctata</i>	Croatia	22053	c.62	8,5-12	<25	5,46	4,75
<i>U. auropunctata</i>	Croatia	26212	/	/	/	5,9	/
<i>U. edwardsi</i>	India	22188	c.78	27-35	<55	6,57	5,1

Tabela 24. Zunanje in lobanjske dimenzije malih indijskih mungov *Urva auropunctata* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 24. External and cranial dimensions of Small Indian Mongooses *Urva auropunctata* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	W	H&B	TL	HF	E	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
Croatia	5437	♂	ad	700	315	250	51	21,4	62,2	32,8	11,4	22
Croatia	20548	♂	ad	/	300	162	51	21	62,3	34,1	10,4	22,7
Croatia	26210	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	57,9	30,1	10,5	20,1
Croatia	26211	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	63,4	33	10,9	22,8
Croatia	26212	/	ad	/	/	/	/	/	/	32,3	11,8	22,2
Croatia	26213	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	9,8	21
Croatia	26214	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	21
from captivity	22053	♂	ad	/	332	254	D:48,9 L:49,7	18,5	/	/	/	/



Slika 97. Dermoplastični preparat malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata*, dobljenega iz Zoološkega vrta v Ljubljani aprila 1953; primerek PMS 22053, daroval M. Vadnal, prepariral F. Barbič. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 97. Taxidermic mount of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata*, obtained from Ljubljana ZOO in April 1953; specimen PMS 22053, donated by M. Vadnal, prepared by F. Barbič. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 98. Koža malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz Blata na otoku Korčuli, Hrvatska. Primerek PMS 5437, zbran 12. aprila 1987. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 98. Skin of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata* from Blato on the Island of Korčula, Croatia. Specimen PMS 5437, collected on 12 April 1987. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 99. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz Blata na otoku Korčuli, Hrvaška. Primerek PMS 5437, zbran 12. aprila 1987. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 99. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata* from Blato on the Island of Korčula, Croatia. Specimen PMS 5437, collected on 12 April 1987. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



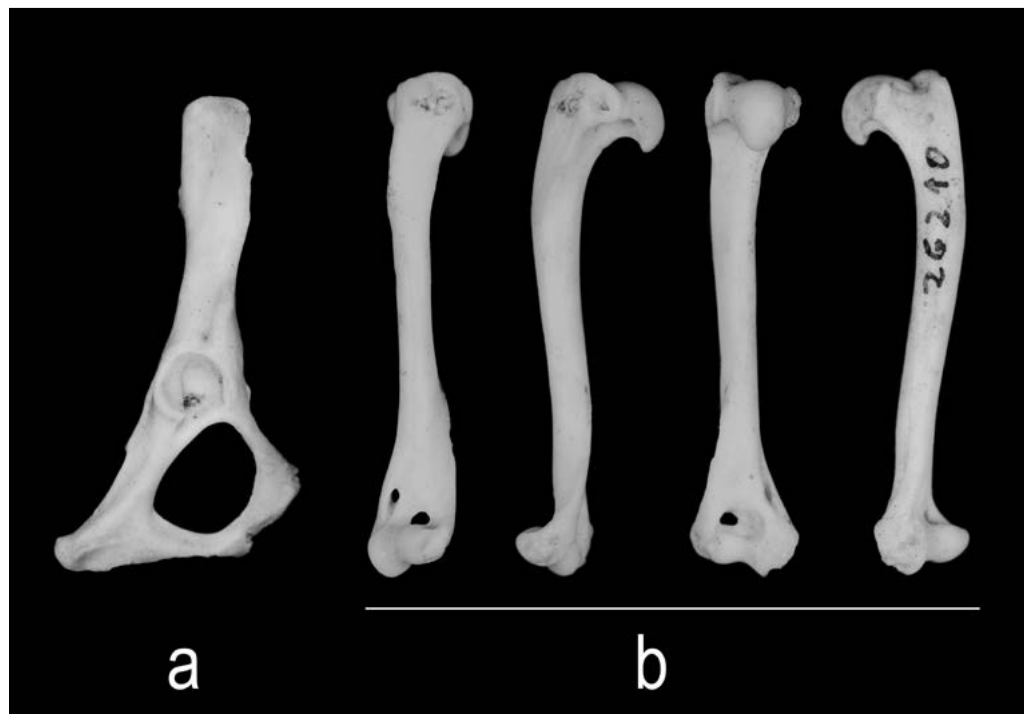
Slika 100. Lobanja (hrbna, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz Blata na otoku Korčuli, Hrvatska. Primerek PMS 20548, zbran 1. maja 1997. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 100. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata* from Blato on the Island of Korčula, Croatia. Specimen PMS 20548, collected on 1 May 1997. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 101. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz Banje pri Smokvicah na otoku Korčuli, Hrvaška. Primerek PMS 26210, zbran avgusta 2002. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 101. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata* from Banja near Smokvice on the Island of Korčula, Croatia. Specimen PMS 26210, collected in August 2002. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 102. Deli okostja (a: medenica, b: nadlahtnica; od leve proti desni: anteriorni, lateralni, posteriorni in medialni pogled) malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz Banje pri Smokvicah na otoku Korčuli, Hrvatska (PMS 26210). Isti primerek kot na sliki 101. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 102. Isolated bones (a: pelvis, b: humerus; from left to right: anterior, lateral, posterior and medial view) of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata* from Banja near Smokvice on the Island of Korčula, Croatia (PMS 26210). Same specimen as in Fig. 101. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



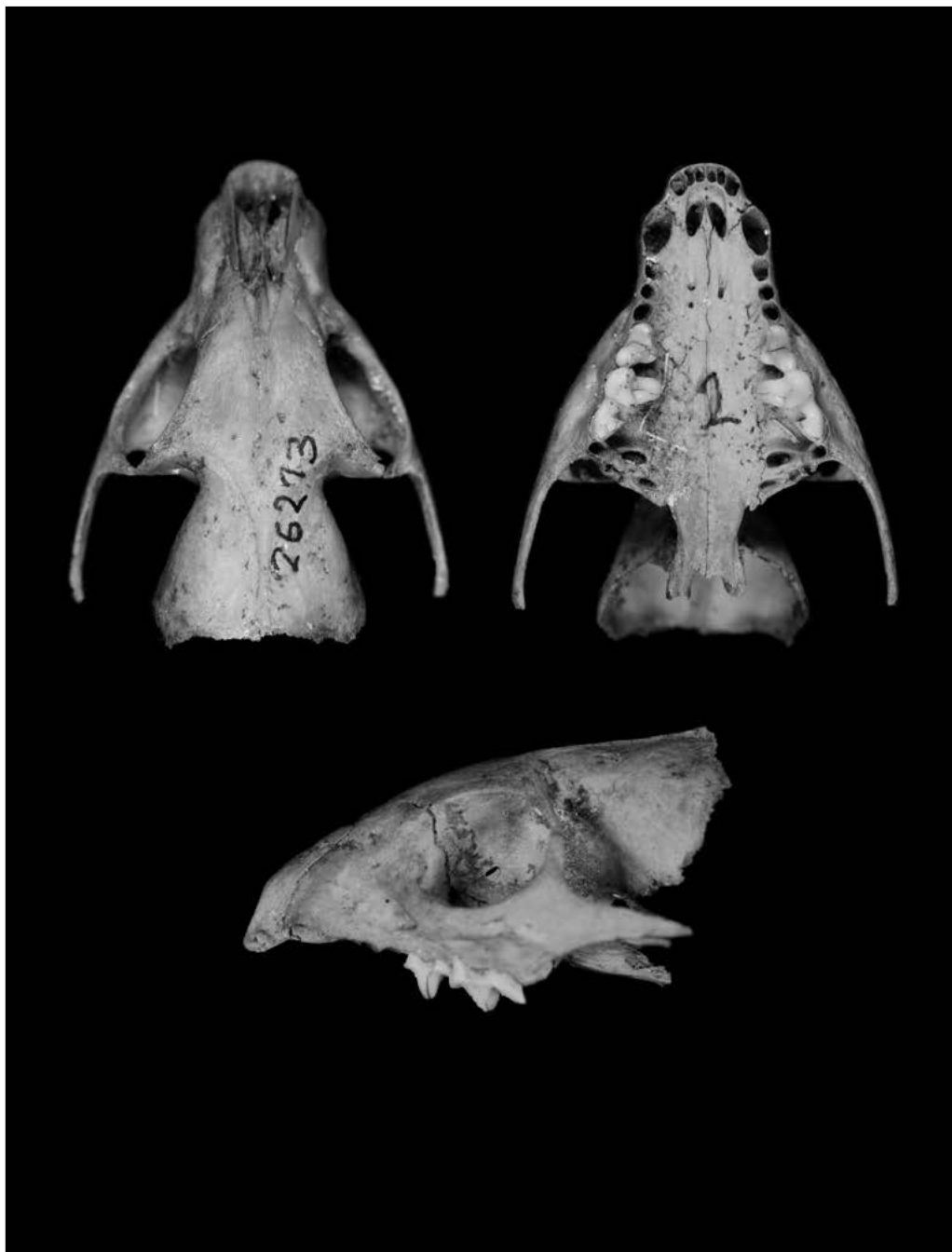
Slika 103. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz Banje pri Smokvicah na otoku Korčuli, Hrvaška. Primerek PMS 26211, zbran avgusta 2002. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 103. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata* from Banja near Smokvice on the Island of Korčula, Croatia. Specimen PMS 26211, collected in August 2002. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 104. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz okolice Smokvíc na otoku Korčuli, Hrvatska. Primerek PMS 26212, zbran avgusta 2003. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 104. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata*, found in the vicinity of Smokvice on the Island of Korčula, Croatia. Specimen PMS 26212, collected in August 2003. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 105. Lobanja (hrbтна, bočna in trebušna stran) malega indijskega munga *Urva auropunctata* iz okolice Smokvic na otoku Korčuli, Hrvaška. Primerek PMS 26213, zbran avgusta 2003. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 105. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) of a Small Indian Mongoose *Urva auropunctata*, found near Smokvice on the Island of Korčula, Croatia. Specimen PMS 26213, collected in August 2003. Photo: Boris Kryštufek

Urva edwardsi (E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1818)

Indijski mungo

ZBIRKA

Indian Grey Mongoose

COLLECTION

India:

No locality: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 22188), unsexed, with no history.

Primerk PMS 22188, ki je brez podatkov o lokaciji, je bil najverjetneje pridobljen iz naravoslovne zbirke kake srednje šole v Sloveniji, pridobitev pa v MUZEJU ni bila dokumentirana. Na originalni etiketi je navedena inv. št. No. 5, vendar pod to št. ni vpisana niti v KATALOGU niti v KARTOTEKI. Za primerjavo z *U. auropunctata* glej tabelo 23. *Urva edwardsi* je v primerjavi z *U. auropunctata* večji (dolžina glave, dolžina stopala), ima daljšo dlako in širši niz sekalcev.

Voucher PMS 22188 was most probably obtained from a natural history collection in a secondary school in Slovenia, but the acquisition was not documented in the MUSEUM. This taxidermic mount holds label with number 5, but it is not registered under it, neither in the CATALOGUE nor in the FILES. For comparison with *U. auropunctata*, see Table 23. *Urva edwardsi* is larger (longer head, longer foot), has longer hair and incisor-row.

Tabela 25. Zunanje dimenzije indijskega munga *Urva edwardsi* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, izmerjene na dermoplastičnem preparatu, ^{def}konica repa manjka.

Table 25. External dimensions of an Indian Grey Mongoose *Urva edwardsi* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, estimated from taxidermic mount, ^{def}tail top lacking.

Country	PMS No.	Age	H&B	TL	HF	E
India	22188	ad	465	220 ^{def}	c. 17	c. 19



Slika 106. Dermoplastični preparat indijskega munga *Urva edwardsi* brez zgodovine; primerk PMS 22188. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 106. Taxidermic mount of an Indian Grey Mongoose *Urva edwardsi* with no history; specimen PMS 22188. Photo: David Kunc

Herpestes ichneumon (Linnaeus, 1758)

Navadni mungo

ZBIRKA

Egyptian Mongoose

COLLECTION

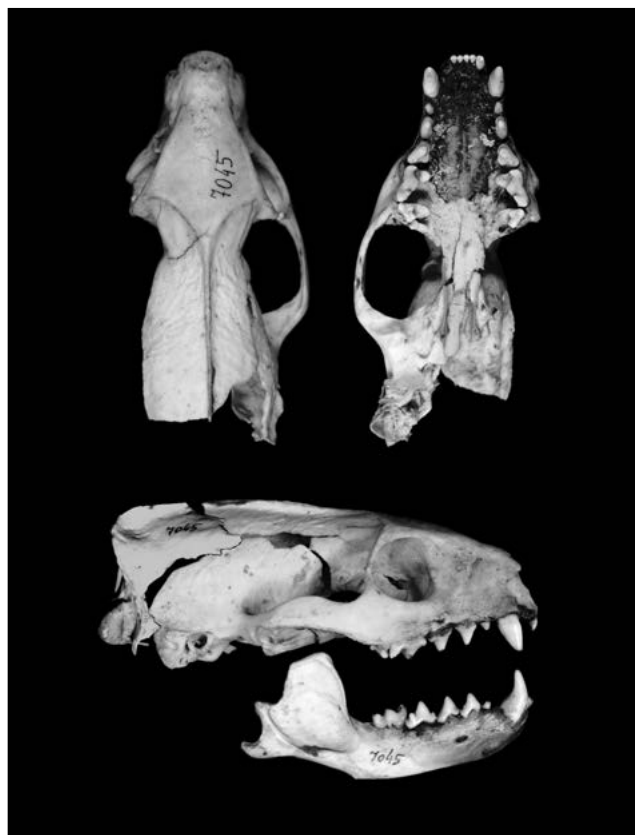
Israel:

Lower Galilee: 2 skulls (PMS 7044, PMS7045), males, road casualties, collected on 10 February 1989 by Shimon Simson.

Tabela 26. Lobanjske dimenzije navadnih mungov *Herpestes ichneumon* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 26. Cranial dimensions of Egyptian Mongooses *Herpestes ichneumon* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
Israel	7044	♂	ad	98,5	49,7	17,5	35,8
Israel	7045	♂	ad	/	/	18,8	37,2



Slika 107. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) navadnega munga *Herpestes ichneumon* iz Spodnje Galileje, Izrael. Primerek PMS 7045, zbran 10. februarja 1989. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 107. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of an Egyptian Mongoose *Herpestes ichneumon* from Lower Galilee, Israel. Specimen PMS 7045, collected on 10 February 1989. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 108. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) navadnega munga *Herpestes ichneumon* iz Spodnje Galileje, Izrael. Primerek PMS 7044, zbran 10. februarja 1989. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 108. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of an Egyptian Mongoose *Herpestes ichneumon* from Lower Galilee, Israel. Specimen PMS 7044, collected on 10 February 1989. Photo: Boris Kryštufek

Cynictis penicillata (G.[Baron] Cuvier, 1829)

Lisičja mangusta

ZBIRKA

Yellow Mongoose

COLLECTION

Republic of South Africa:

Eastern Cape Prov., Makhanda (ex Grahamstown), 4 km SE of Fort Brown: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 17657), a male, road casualty, collected on 29 December 2003 by Boris Kryštufek, found in arid country covered by shrubs (vegetation type: Valley Thicket).

Tabela 27. Zunanje dimenzije lisičje manguste *Cynictis penicillata* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 27. External dimensions of a Yellow Mongoose *Cynictis penicillata* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	H&B	TL	HF	E
Republic of South Africa	17657	♂	ad	400	230	73	38,5



Slika 109. Lobanja (hrbtna, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) lisičje manguste *Cynictis penicillata* iz Makhande v Vzhodni Kapski provinci, Južnoafriška republika (PMS 17657). Isti primerek kot na sliki 109. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 109. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Yellow Mongoose *Cynictis penicillata* from Makhanda in the Eastern Cape Prov., Republic of South Africa (PMS 17657). Same specimen as in Fig. 109. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 110. Koža lisičje manguste *Cynictis penicillata* iz Makhande v Vzhodni Kapski provinci, Južnoafriška republika. Primerek PMS 17657, zbran 29. decembra 2003. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 110. Skin of a Yellow Mongoose *Cynictis penicillata* from Makhanda in the Eastern Cape Prov., Republic of South Africa. Specimen PMS 17657, collected on 29 December 2003. Photo: David Kunc

Suricata suricatta (Schreber, 1776)

Surikata

ZBIRKA

Meerkat

COLLECTION

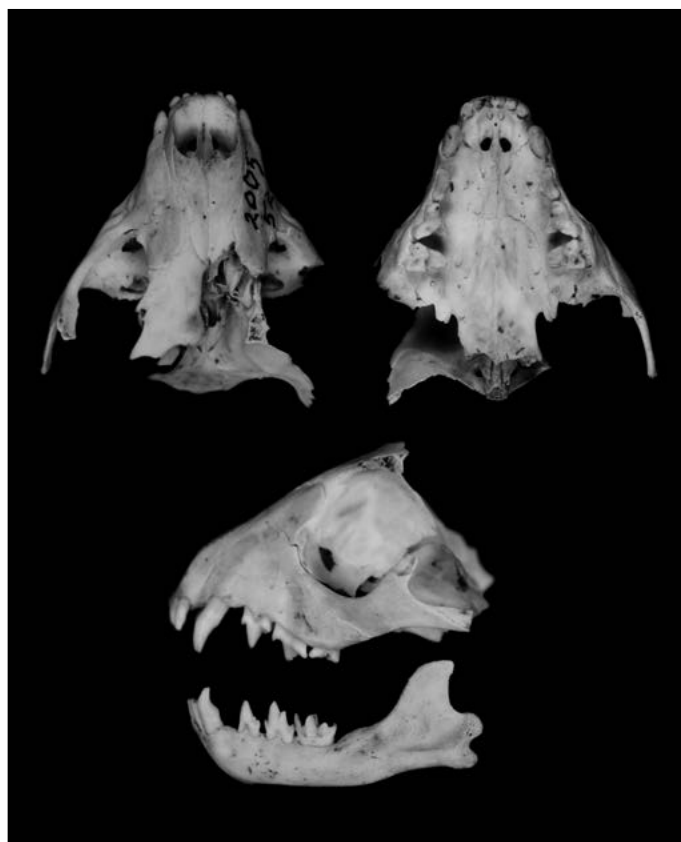
Republic of South Africa:

Eastern Cape Province, 5km west of Lady Grey: 1 skin with a skull (PMS 20557), a male, road casualty, collected on 7 January 2004 by Boris Kryštufek.

Tabela 28. Zunanje in lobanjske dimenzije surikate *Suricata suricatta* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije (del lobanje manjka; meritve CbL, ZgB, UTR niso mogoče).

Table 28. External and cranial dimensions of a Meerkat *Suricata suricatta* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History (part of a skull lacking; CbL, ZgB, UTR measurements not possible).

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	W	H&B	TL	HF	E	IoC
Republic of South Africa	20557	♂	juv	300	235	130	57	19	11,6



Slika 111. Sprednji del lobanje (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) surikate *Suricata suricatta* (PMS 20557). Isti primerek kot na sliki 112. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 111. Anterior part of the skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Meerkat *Suricata suricatta* (PMS 20557). Same specimen as in Fig. 112. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 112. Koža surikate *Suricata suricatta*, zbrane 5 km vzhodno od kraja Lady Grey v Vzhodni Kapski provinci, Južnoafriška republika, 7. januarja 2004 (primerek PMS 20557). Foto: David Kunc

Figure 112. Skin of a Meerkat *Suricata suricatta* collected 5km west of Lady Grey in the Eastern Cape Province, Republic of South Africa, on 7 January 2004 (specimen PMS 20557). Photo: David Kunc

Družina: Viverridae

Cibetovke

MUZEJ hrani 5 primerkov cibetovk, ki pripadajo trem vrstam iz treh različnih rodov (tabela 29). Cibetovke so bile zbrane v Južnoafriški republiki, Etiopiji in Indiji, za en primerek ni podatka o izvoru (tabela 30). V Zbirki hranimo dve lobanji, kožo in tri starejše dermoplastične preparate.

Family: Viverridae

Vivverids

The MUSEUM is in possession of five vouchers from three species and three genera (Table 29). They originate from the Republic of South Africa, Ethiopia and India; for one specimen, its origin is unknown (Table 30). The COLLECTION holds two skulls, one skin and three older taxidermic mounts.

Tabela 29. Taksonomska zastopanost in preparati cibetovk Viverridae v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 29. Taxonomic representation and preparations of civets Viverridae in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Vrsta Species	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Št. osebkov No. individuals
<i>Genetta genetta</i>	1	1	2	3
<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	1			1
<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	1			1
Skupaj / Total	3	1	2	5

Tabela 30. Geografska zastopanost cibetovk Viverridae v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 30. Geographic representation of civets Viverridae in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Št. vrst No. species	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Ethiopia	1	1
Rep. Of South Africa (RSA)	1	1
India	2	2
no history / brez zgodovine	1	1
Skupaj / Total	3	5

Genetta genetta (Linnaeus, 1758)

Severnoafriška ženeta

ZBIRKA

Common Genet

COLLECTION

Ethiopia:

Addis Ababa, Mojo, by the river Awash: 1 skull (PMS 5719), unsexed, collected on 20 November 1960 by Savo Brelj (Zoological Expedition to Ethiopia in 1960/1961).

Republic of South Africa:

Oudtshoorn, West Cape Province (440 m asl) (grassland): 1 skin with a skull (PMS 20556), a male, road casualty, collected on 5 January 2004 by Boris Kryštufek.

No locality: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 20491), unsexed, the meaning of the year (1871) on the label is not clear.

Tabela 31. Geografska zastopanost in preparati severnoafriških ženet *Genetta genetta* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 31. Geographic representation and preparations of Common Genets *Genetta genetta* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Ethiopia			1	1
Republic of South Africa		1	1	1
No locality	1			1
Skupaj / Total	1	1	2	3

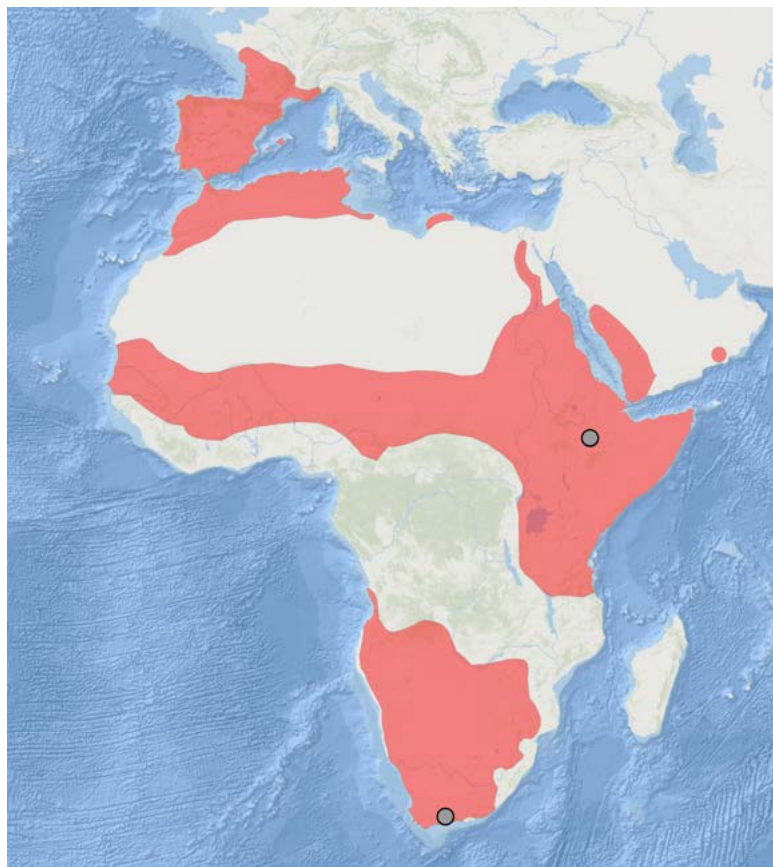
Primerki PMS 20491, ki je brez podatkov o lokaciji, je bil najverjetneje pridobljen iz naravoslovne zbirke kake srednje šole v Sloveniji, kar pa v MUZEJU ni bilo dokumentirano. Na originalni etiketi je navedena »inv. št. Nr. A39 (prečrtano) B12-7«, ki pa ni vpisana ne v KATALOGU ne v KARTOTEKI. Dermoplastični preparat je močno obledel. Značilnosti kožuha, kolikor so še razvidne, so sledeče: za pleči je mediana dorzalna proga; pege na hrbtu in bokih so zlite; na repu je največ 8 svetlih obročev, ki so ožji od izmenjujočih se temnih obročev; notranja stran zadnjih nog je temna. Obarvanost primerka PMS 20556 je razvidna s slike 116.

Specimen PMS 20491 was most likely obtained from a natural history collection of a secondary school in Slovenia, but the acquisition remained unrecorded in the MUSEUM. This taxidermic mount holds label with No. A39 (crossed) and No. B12-7, which are inscribed neither in the CATALOGUE nor in the FILES. The mount is faded. The characteristics of the fur, as far as they can be seen, are as follows: -the median dorsal line is present behind the shoulder; spots on the back and on the hips are fused; the tail has eight light-coloured rings at the most, which are narrower than the alternating dark rings; the inner side of the hind legs is dark. The colouration of voucher PMS 20556 is shown in Figure 116.

Tabela 32. Zunanje in lobanjske dimenzije severnoafriških ženet *Genetta genetta* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, *zunanje dimenzije izmerjene na dermoplastičnem preparatu, ^{def}konica repa manjka.

Table 32. External and cranial dimensions of Common Genets *Genetta genetta* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, *external dimensions estimated from taxidermic mount, ^{def}tail top lacking.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	H&B	TL	HF	E	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
Ethiopia	5719	/	Ad	/	/	/	/	86,5	41,1	12,1	33,6
Republic of South Africa	20556	♂	Ad	480	455	86	55	/	/	13	34,7
no locality	20491*	/	Ad	585	355 ^{def}	95	D:44,5 L:41,5	/	/	/	/



Slika 113. Geografski izvor severnoafriških ženet *Genetta genetta* iz Zbirke sesalcev v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije. Vir za območje razširjenosti je GAUBERT et al. (2008).

Figure 113. Geographic origin of Common Genets *Genetta genetta* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History. Range of the species follows GAUBERT et al. (2008).



Slika 114. Dermoplastični preparat severnoafriške ženete *Genetta genetta*, brez zgodovine; primerek PMS 20491. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 114. Taxidermic mount of a Common Genet *Genetta genetta*; without history; voucher PMS 20491. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 115. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) severnoafriške ženete *Genetta genetta* iz Moja ob reki Awash pri Adis Abebi, Etiopija. Primerek PMS 5719, zbran 20. novembra 1960. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 115. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Common Genet *Genetta genetta* from Mojo along the river Awash near Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Specimen PMS 5719, collected on 20 November 1960. Photo: Boris Kryštufek



Slika 116. Koža severnoafriške ženete *Genetta genetta* iz Oudtshoorna v Zahodni Kapski provinci, Južnoafriška republika. Primerek PMS 20556, zbran 5. januarja 2004. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 116. Skin of a Common Genet *Genetta genetta* from Oudtshoorn in the Western Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Specimen PMS 20556, collected on 5 January 2004. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 117. Lobanja (hrbтна, бочна in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) severnoafriške ženete *Genetta genetta* (PMS 20556). Isti primerek, kot na sliki 116. Foto: Boris Kryštufek

Figure 117. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Common Genet *Genetta genetta* (PMS 20556). Same specimens as in Fig. 116. Photo: Boris Kryštufek

Viverra zibetha Linnaeus, 1758

Velika indijska cibetovka

ZBIRKA

Large Indian Civet

COLLECTION

India: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 22249), unsexed, no history.

Primerek PMS 22249 je brez podatkov o lokaciji, najverjetneje pa je bil pridobljen iz naravoslovne zbirke kake srednje šole v Sloveniji; pridobitev v MUZEJU ni bila dokumentirana. Na originalni etiketi je navedena inv. št. No. 17, vendar pod to št. ni vpisana ne v KATALOGU ne v KARTOTEKI.

Specimen PMS 22249 was most probably obtained from a natural history collection of a secondary school in Slovenia, but the acquisition remained unrecorded in the MUSEUM. This taxidermic mount holds label No. 17, but is inscribed neither in the CATALOGUE nor in the FILES.

Tabela 33. Zunanje dimenzije velike indijske cibetovke *Viverra zibetha* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, izmerjene na dermoplastičnem preparatu.

Table 33. External dimensions of a Large Indian Civet *Viverra zibetha* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, estimated from taxidermic mount.

Country	PMS No.	Age	H&B	TL	HF	E
India	22249	Ad	655	330	108	D:33,6 L: 39,8



Slika 118. Dermoplastični preparat velike indijske cibetovke *Viverra zibetha* brez zgodovine; primerek PMS 22249. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 118. Taxidermic mount of a Large Indian Civet *Viverra zibetha* with no history; specimen PMS 22249. Photo: David Kunc

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus (Pallas, 1777)

Malajski musang

ZBIRKA

Asian Palm Civet

COLLECTION

India: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 25661), unsexed, obtained from the Missionary Museum in Ljubljana. External dimensions, estimated from taxidermy: H&B and TL 540 mm; HF 71 mm.

Primerek malajskega musanga izhaja iz Indijskega misijonskega muzeja v Ljubljani in je prepariran kot plen pitona. Časnik »Slovenec« z dne 5. aprila 1934 poroča o »zanimivi razstavi v ljubljanskem jezuitskem samostanu iz življenja in kulture bengalskih in indijskih domačinov ter iz ondotnega živalstva«. Navaja tudi sledeči zapis o primerku PMS 25661:« ... ogromen udav, ki je prižl s svojo strahovito močjo ob hrapavo deblo gineto (neke vrste tigrasta mačka)... je prišla koža te kače iz Indije brez glave in ji je naš dvorni preparator Herfort glavo umetno zmodeliral, vendar tako, da se ji to sploh ne pozna.”

The taxidermic mount of Asian Palm Civet, prepared as prey of a Python, was gained from the Indian Missionary Museum in Ljubljana. The newspaper "Slovenec" published on 5 April 1934 a report on "an interesting exhibition in the Missionary Museum in Ljubljana, dealing with the life and culture of Bengal and Indian native people as well as animals that live there." It also cited the following record on the specimen PMS 25661: "... a huge python which pressed a civet (some kind of a tabby cat) with its immense power against a rough trunk ...The skin of this snake was sent from India without a head, but our taxidermist Mr Herfort made an artificial model of the head in such a perfect way that it looked real.”



Slika 119. Dermoplastični preparat malajskega musanga *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (PMS 25661), prepariran kot plen, prejet od Indijskega misijonskega muzeja v Ljubljani (a - povečano v insertu, b – celoten preparat). Foto: David Kunc

Figure 119. Taxidermic mount of an Asian Palm Civet *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (PMS 25661), prepared as prey, gained from the Missionary Museum in Ljubljana (a - enlarged in the insert, b - entire mount). Photo: David Kunc

Družina: Hyaenidae

Hijene

MUZEJ hrani 4 primerke hijen, ki pripadajo trem vrstam iz treh različnih rodov (tabela 34). Hijene so bile zbrane v Južnoafriški republiki in iz ujetništva, za dva primerka pa ni podatkov o izvoru (tabela 35). V ZBIRKI so po ena lobanja in koža ter dva starejša dermoplastična preparata.

Family: Hyaenidae

Hyenas

The MUSEUM is in possession of four vouchers from three species and three genera (Table 34). They originate from the Republic of South Africa and from captivity, while for two specimens no locality is known (Table 35). In the COLLECTION we keep two skulls, two skins and two older taxidermic mounts.

Tabela 34. Taksonomska zastopanost in preparati hijen Hyaenidae v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 34. Taxonomic representation and preparations of hyenas Hyaenidae in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Vrsta Species	Taksidermija Taxidermy	Koža Skin	Lobanja Skull	Št. osebkov No. Individuals
<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	2			2
<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>			1	1
<i>Proteles cristata</i>		1		1
Skupaj / Total	2	1	1	4

Tabela 35. Geografska zastopanost hijen Hyaenidae v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.

Table 35. Geographic representation of hyenas Hyaenidae in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Država Country	Št. vrst No. species	Št. osebkov No. individuals
Rep. of South Africa (RSA)	1	1
iz ujetništva /from captivity	1	1
brez nahajališča /no locality	2	2
Skupaj / Total	3	4

Hyaena hyaena (Linnaeus, 1758)

Progasta hijena

ZBIRKA

Striped Hyena

COLLECTION

From captivity: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 20072), a female, collected on 10 October 1898 at Rašica, donated by Baron Lichtenberg, in 1922 catalogued under #256 in the CATALOGUE.

No locality: 1 taxidermic mount (PMS 20483), unsexed; the meaning of the year (1897) on the label is not clear.

Primerek PMS 20072 je kot darilo Barona Lichtenberga MUZEJU omenjen na strani 184 *Poročila o delovanju kranjskega deželnega odbora za dobo od 1. oktobra 1897 do konca septembra 1898*. V KATALOGU je bil inventariziran šele leta 1922, in sicer s pripisom »iz stare zaloge«, kot čas razstave pa je navedeno leto 1898. Preparat je omenjen v *Vodiču po zbirkah Prirodoslovnega muzeja v Ljubljani* iz leta 1949; razstavljen je bil v dvorani X, v omari št. 53, kot tudi že v predhodnem *Vodniku po zbirkah Narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani; Prirodopisni del* (Kos, 1933). Ob preureditvi razstavnih zbirk v 50-ih letih je bila dermoplastika umaknjena v nekakšen improviziran »depo« na desni strani velike gozdne diorame.

Zanimiva je zgodba o pridobitvi tega primerka. Progasta hijena je aprila 1898 pobegnila iz menagerije Schulze v Ljubljani. V začetku septembra so jo prvič opazili na Rašici pri Črnučah, kjer jo je približno mesec dni kasneje, 9. oktobra 1898, ustrelil lovski nadzornik Franc Aleš. Šlo je za 25 kg (56 funtov) težko samico. V njenem želodcu so bili ostanki koruznih storžev in kurja peresa. O »redkem lovskem plenu« so poročali v časopisju. Med drugim so zapisali (ANONYMOUS, 1898): »... da se je potikala po Rašiški hosti neka čudna zver, ktere ni nobeden poznal, a vsakdo se je je bal, še psi so se skrivali pred njo. Držala se je blizu vasi, menda v nadi, da se tukaj lože dobi kaj za lačni želodec. Ljudje, ki so jo večkrat opazili, so rekli: "To ni volk, ni pes, ni lisica!" Kaj pa je toraj?...» Baron Lichtenberg, ki je imel zakupno pravico za lov na območju Rašice, je hijeno podaril Kranjskemu deželnemu muzeju.

The PROCEEDINGS for the period from 1 October 1897 to the end of September 1898 (p. 184) quotes specimen of a Striped Hyena (PMS 20072) as a gift by Baron Lichtenberg to the MUSEUM. In the CATALOGUE, this taxidermic mount was recorded as late as in 1922 with a notice: "from the old stock", and with 1898 as the year of the exhibition. The specimen is mentioned in the *Guide through the collections of the Museum of Natural History in Ljubljana* (published in 1949); it was exhibited in hall X, cabinet No. 53. It was also mentioned in the preceding *Guide through the collections of the National Museum in Ljubljana, Natural-history* (Kos, 1933). When a major reconstruction of the museum's displays in the 1950s took place, the mount was withdrawn into an improvised "depository" on the right side of a large "forest" permanent display.

An interesting story associates with the acquisition of this specimen. In April 1898, a Striped Hyena escaped from the Schulze menagerie, which was visiting Ljubljana at that time. In the beginning of September it was first seen on Rašica Hill near Črnuče where, about a month later (on 9 October 1898) hunting supervisor Franc Aleš shot it. It was a 25kg (56 pounds) heavy female. Her stomach contained residues of corncobs and hen's feathers. The newspapers reported on "a rare hunting game", among others (ANONYMOUS, 1898): »... there was a strange beast in the Rašica forest, which was totally unknown to all, but everyone was terribly afraid of it, and even dogs were hiding from this beast. It stayed near the village in hope there would be something for its hungry stomach. People who have seen it several times said: "This is not

Primer ek PMS 20483, ki je brez podatkov o lokaciji, je bil najverjetneje pridobljen iz naravoslovne zbirke kake srednje šole v Sloveniji, pridobitev pa v MUZEJU ni bila dokumentirana. Na originalni etiketi je navedeno leto 1897 in inv. št. NrA745 (prečrtano) BI2 – 8, ki pa ni vpisana ne v KATALOGU ne v KARTOTEKI. Preparat je v slabem stanju in velik del dlake je izpadel.

a wolf, not a dog and not a fox!" So what is it then?» Baron Lichtenberg, who had a hunting lease in the Rašica Hill area, donated the Hyena to the Provincial Museum for Carniola.

Specimen PMS 20483 was most probably obtained from a natural history collection of a secondary school in Slovenia, but the acquisition remained unrecorded in the MUSEUM. This taxidermic mount holds a label with two numbers, i.e. NrA745 (crossed) and BI2 - 8, but they are inscribed neither in the CATALOGUE nor in the FILES. The mount is in poor condition and much of the hair has fallen out.

Tabela 36. Zunanje dimenzije progastih hijen *Hyaena hyaena* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije, izmerjene na dermoplastičnih preparatih. *Dolžina grive (merjena na sredini hrbta).

Table 36. External dimensions of Striped Hyenas *Hyaena hyaena* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, estimated from taxidermic mounts, *measured in themed-back.

Country	PMS No.	Sex	Age	W	H&B	TL	HF	E	Length of mane*
from captivity	20072	♀	ad	25000	1180	295	210	125	140-160
no locality	20483	/	sad	/	860	185	165	104	120-150



Slika 120. Dermoplastični preparat progaste hijene *Hyaena hyaena*; brez zgodovine; primer ek PMS 20482. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 120. Taxidermic mount of a Striped Hyena *Hyaena hyaena*; without history; specimen PMS 20482. Photo: David Kunc



Slika 121. Dermoplastični preparat progaste hijene *Hyaena hyaena*, ki je aprila 1898 pobegnila iz menažerije Schulze, gostujoče v Ljubljani, in je bila 9. oktobra 1898 ustreljena na Rašici pri Črnučah; primerek PMS 20072. Foto: Ciril Mlinar

Figure 121. Taxidermic mount of a Striped Hyena *Hyaena hyaena*, which escaped from menagerie Schulze while visiting Ljubljana in April 1898 and was shot at Rašica near Črnuče on 9 October 1898; voucher PMS 20072. Photo: Ciril Mlinar

Crocota crocuta (Erxleben, 1777)

Lisasta hijena

ZBIRKA

No locality: 1 skull (PMS 22043), unsexed, catalogued under #187 and / or #188 in the CATALOGUE; exhibited in 1876, obtained from Karel Schaffer.

Lobanja lisaste hijene je razstavljena v vitrini z osteološko zbirko. V KATALOGU je pod inventarno št. #187 prvotno naveden zapis za lobanjo hijene, naknadno pa sta mu dodana pripisa »napačno« in »volčja lobanja«, kot nahajališče je navedena le Afrika. Pod inv. št. #188 je v KATALOGU prvotno zaveden medved, z dodanima pripisoma »napačno« in »lisasta hijena, lobanja«. Pri obeh omenjenih inventarnih številkah je kot čas razstave navedeno leto 1876, v razpredelku »sprejeto po« pa je naveden »Kapt. Schaffer«. V KARTOTEKI je pod št. #187 zavedena lobanja volka, pod št. #188 pa lobanja lisaste hijene; na lobanji in na etiketi podstavka je zapisana št. 188.

Karel Schaffer se je rodil leta 1831 v Sežani. Po končani Vojnopomorski akademiji v Trstu, kjer je diplomiral leta 1848, je plul na različnih ladjah po vsem svetu in v avstroogrski vojni mornarici postopoma napredoval do čina kontraadmirala. Kasneje je postal tudi načelnik vojaške pomorske akademije na Reki. Med drugim je poveljeval eni od bojnih ladij znamenite »meksikajnske« ekspedicije nadvojvode Maksimilijana Ferdinanda Habsburškega, mlajšega brata avstrijskega cesarja Franca Jožefa. Postal je Maksimiljanov osebni tajnik in bil skupaj z njim v Mehiki obsojen na smrt, vendar ga je njegova premožna mehiška soproga odkupila od revolucionarnih oblasti in ga na trgovski ladji pretihotapila v Evropo (PAHOR, 1977). Kranjski deželni muzej je poleg lobanje lisaste hijene od Schafferja prejel tudi lobanjo povodnega konja (PMS 16407, v KATALOGU #157; leto razstave 1881), ki ga je uplenil na vzhodnoafriški subekvatorialni obali (DESCHMANN, 1888).

Spotted Hyena

COLLECTION

The skull of the Spotted Hyena is part of the museum's osteological exhibition. The CATALOGUE under #187 originally quoted the skull of the Hyena, but later on the notes "wrong" and "a Wolf skull" were added. Only Africa is listed as the location. Under #188 the CATALOGUE originally quoted a Bear skull, while later on the notes "wrong" and "Spotted Hyena skull" were added. In both cases, 1876 as the year of the exhibition, and Capt. Schaffer in the column "accepted from" are stated. The FILES under #187 holds a Wolf skull and under #188 a Spotted Hyena skull. The specimen itself and the label of its pedestal are marked No. 188.

Karel Schaffer was born in Sežana in 1831. After graduating from the Military Academy in Trieste in 1848, he sailed aboard various ships all over the world, and in the Austro-Hungarian Navy gradually achieved the rank of Rear Admiral. Later, he became the Head of the Naval Academy in Rijeka. Schaffer commanded one of the battleships of the famous "Mexican" expedition led by Austrian Archduke Maximilian Ferdinand, the younger brother of the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph. Schaffer became Maximilian's personal secretary and was sentenced to death in Mexico, but his wealthy Mexican wife redeemed him from the revolutionary authorities and smuggled him to Europe on a merchant ship (PAHOR, 1977). In addition to the skull of the Spotted Hyena, the Provincial Museum for Carniola also received from Schaffer the skull of a Hippopotamus (PMS 16407, in the CATALOGUE under # 157 and year of exhibition 1881), which he personally shot on the East African subequatorial coast (DESCHMANN, 1888).



Slika 122. Lobanja (hrbta, bočna in trebušna stran) in spodnja čeljustnica (bočno) lisaste hijene *Crocota crocuta*. Primerek PMS 22043; zbral Karel Schaffer, v KATALOGU uvedena pod #187ali #188 in letom razstave 1876. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 122. Skull (dorsal, lateral and ventral views) and mandible (lateral) of a Spotted Hyena *Crocota crocuta*. Specimen PMS 22043, collected by Karel Schaffer, originally catalogued as #187 or #188, exhibited in 1876. Photo: David Kunc

Tabela 37. Lobanjske dimenzije progaste hijene *Crocota crocuta* v Zbirki sesalcev Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije.
Table 37. Cranial dimensions of a Spotted Hyena *Crocota crocuta* in the Mammal Collection of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

Country	PMS No.	Age	CbL	ZgB	IoC	UTR
no locality	22043	ad	250	176,7	63,8	101,4



Slika 123. Kranjski deželni muzej, iz katerega izhaja Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije, je lobanjo lisaste hijene (PMS 22043) prejel od Karla Schafferja (1831–1904) iz Sežane, kontraadmirala avstroogrske vojne mornarice.
 Vir: Fotodokumentacija Pomorskega muzeja "Sergej Mašera" Piran, inv. št. P 3953

Figure 123. Provincial Museum of Carniola, a direct predecessor of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, obtained the skull of a Spotted Hyena (PMS 22043) from Rear Admiral Karel Schaffer (1831–1904) from Sežana.
 Photo: Pomorski muzej (Maritime Museum) "Sergej Mašera" Piran, Inv. No. P 3953

***Proteles cristata* (Sparrman, 1783)**

Pižmova hijena

ZBIRKA

Aardwolf

COLLECTION

Republic of South Africa:

Eastern Cape Province: 1 skin (PMS 19209), unsexed, purchased in 2005 on the marketplace in Fort Beaufort by Boris Kryštufek. Skin measures 48 cm in length and 28 cm in width.



Slika 124. Koža pižmove hijene *Proteles cristata* iz Južnoafriške republike; primerek PMS 19209, pridobljen 2005. Foto: David Kunc

Figure 124. Skin of an Aardwolf *Proteles cristata* from the Republic of South Africa; specimen PMS 19209, acquired in 2005. Photo: David Kunc

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Pregled nahajališč

Geographic Gazetteer

Koordinate so v formatu WGS 84

Coordinates are in WGS 84 format.

Okrajšave:

BiH Bosna in Hercegovina

RSA Južnoafriška republika

Abbreviations:

BiH Bosnia and Herzegovina

RSA Republic of South Africa

Država Country	Nahajališče Locality	Zemlj. širina Latitude	Zemlj. dolžina Longitude
Slovenia	Adlešiči	45.51666	15.30000
Slovenia	Bela krajina	c.45.53333	c.15.2000
Slovenia	Bistra	45.93333	14.33333
Slovenia	Bohinjska Bela	46.33333	14.05000
Slovenia	Borovnica	45.91666	14.35000
Slovenia	Črniče	45.90000	13.76666
Slovenia	Godovič	45.95000	14.08333
Slovenia	Goričice (Cerknica)	45.73773	15.42147
Slovenia	Jakob pri Šentjurju	46.18460	15.39659
Slovenia	Jasnica	45.69135	14.78942
Slovenia	Jereka (Bohinj)	46.28333	13.95000
Slovenia	Kastelec – Kozina	45.58333	13.91666
Slovenia	LD Loški potok	45.68231	14.61031
Slovenia	LD Nomenj - Gorjuše	46.28747	14.01705
Slovenia	LD Pivka	45.66666	14.28333
Slovenia	Ljubljanski vrh	45.91666	15.28333
Slovenia	Ljubljansko barje (Ižanska road; near the turn to Iška Loka)	45.98333	14.51666
Slovenia	Logatec (vicinity)	45.91666	14.21666
Slovenia	Loški potok – Draga	45.65874	14.62927
Slovenia	Nomenj (Bohinj)	46.28333	14.00000
Slovenia	Notranje Gorice	45.98333	14.38333
Slovenia	Ortnek	45.78783	14.68192
Slovenia	Pajkež (Travni dol pri Uršnih selih, Dolenjske Toplice)	45.69504	15.11695
Slovenia	Podnanos	45.85372	14.00925
Slovenia	Potiskavec (Videm, Dobropolje)	45.78333	14.75000
Slovenia	Rašica	46.13333	14.50000
Slovenia	Rebrnice (Podnanos)	c.45.76666	c.14.01666
Slovenia	Rodine (LD Črnomelj)	45.58333	15.13333
Slovenia	Sodražica – Žimarice	45.76666	14.61666
Slovenia	Spodnji Boštanj (Sevnica)	46.00000	15.28333
Slovenia	Sveta Katarina (Karavanke Mts.)	not identifiable	
Slovenia	Sveti Pavel (Drskovče)	45.65030	14.22285
Slovenia	Trnovski gozd	c.45.9500	c.13.8500
Slovenia	Velika gora (Konfinska)	45.65342	14.74247
Slovenia	Velika gora (Zakristine)	45.72296	14.69165
Slovenia	Vipava	45.83333	13.95000
Slovenia	Vnanje Gorice	46.00000	14.41666

Država Country	Nahajališče Locality	Zemlj. širina Latitude	Zemlj. dolžina Longitude
Slovenia	Vojna vas (Črnomelj)	45.56666	15.20000
Slovenia	Vrh nad Želimljami (Gradišče)	45.91385	14.58564
BiH	Drvar	44.36666	16.36666
Croatia	Blato (Korčula Is.)	42.93333	16.78333
Croatia	Smokvice (Korčula Is.)	42.92738	16.88905
Croatia	Banja (Smokvice, Korčula Is.)	42.921083	16.88880
Croatia	Smokvice (vicinity) (Korčula Is.)	42.91366	16.91927
Croatia	Savudrija	45.48333	13.50000
Ethiopia	Mojo (Addis Ababa)	8.58333	39.11666
Ethiopia	Awasa	7.18333	38.55000
India	Teraj (Himalaya)	c.26.4000	c.85.03333
Israel	Lower Galilee	32.73333	35.45000
Lebanon	Sir el-Donnieh	34.38333	36.01666
Macedonia	Gavran (Pelister)	40.96666	21.10000
Macedonia	Demir Kapija	41.40000	22.23333
Morocco	Agafaye (NE of Agadir)	30.51070	-9.28016
Morocco	Akka	29.38862	-8.24376
RSA	Eastern Cape Province	-32.76666	26.66785
RSA	Fort Brown; 4 km SE (Makhanda (ex Grahamstown), Eastern Cape Province)	-33.11666	26.61666
RSA	Lady Grey; 5 km W (Eastern Cape Province)	-30.70000	27.20000
RSA	Oudtshoorn (West Cape Province)	-33.59307	22.20367
Serbia	Deliblatska peščara	44.85000	21.08333
Serbia	Kačanik (Šar planina)	42.21666	21.25000

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