



Specimen Collections Management

in
Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn
Natural History Museum

Prince of Songkla University



University Museums in Thailand

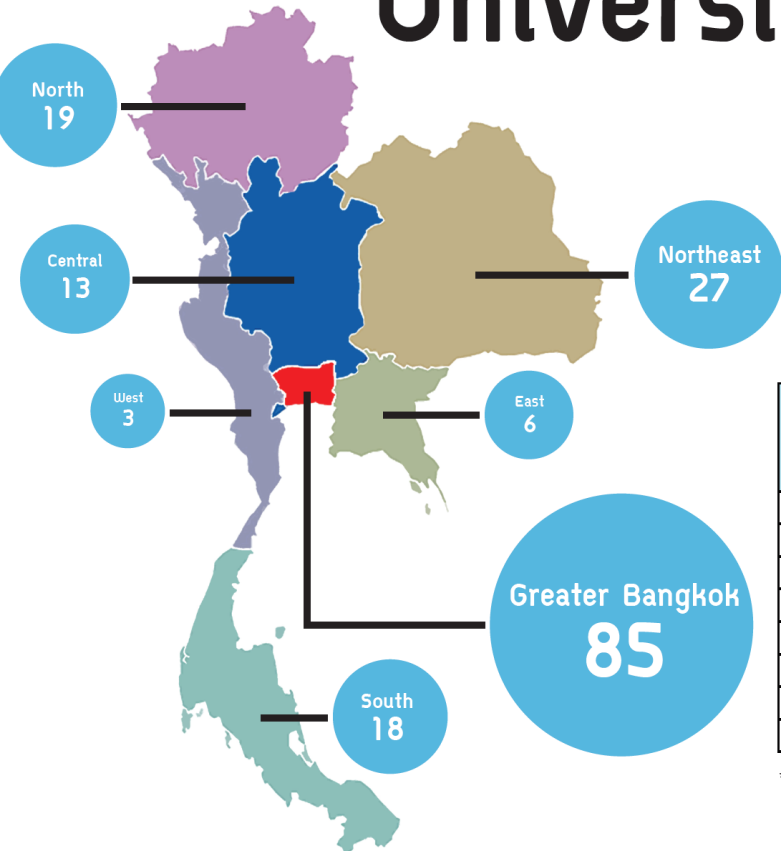


PSUNHM

is **1** of the only

3

natural history museums
in universities
of southern Thailand



171 120 Universities
University Museums

University	No. of museums	National Ranking	
		QS University Rankings 2013	SIR World Report 2013
Mahidol University	23	1	2 (10,13)*
Chulalongkorn University	20	2	1
Kasetsart University	16	9	4
Chiang Mai University	8	3	3
Prince of Songkla	8	5	5
Thammasat University	5	4	9
Khon Kaen University	3	7	7
Burapha University	2	10	n/a

* Siriraj Hospital and Ramathibodi Hospital are parts of Mahidol University, being ranked 10th and 13th, respectively

61 HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCE

18 BIOGRAPHY **9** ARTS



34 MEMORIAL HALL & ARCHIVE

33
NATURAL HISTORY

17 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Source: Lapwong, Y. 2013.



Established
14 Jan 2008



Missions of PSUNHM:

1. Research



2. Education

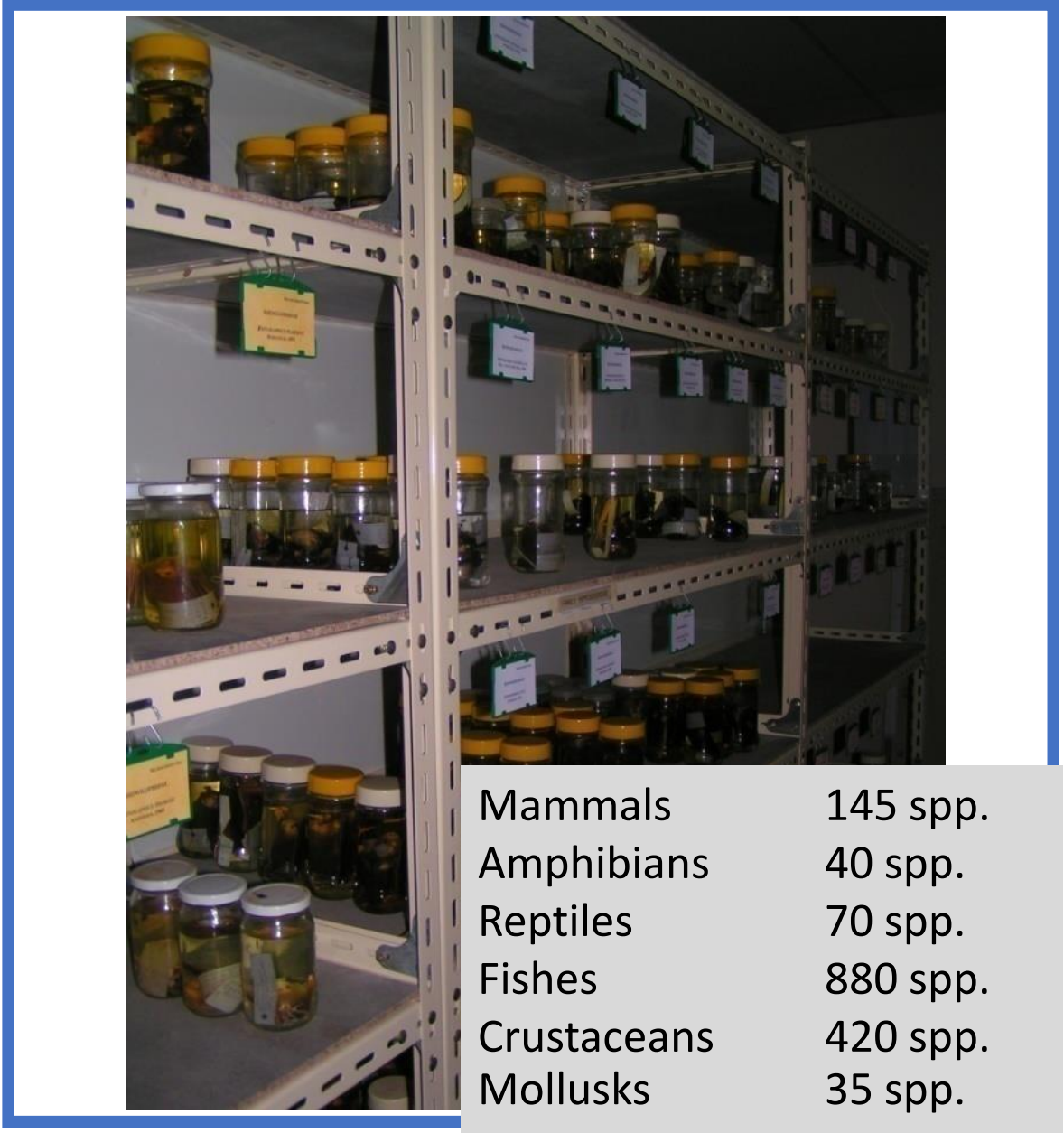


3. Training



4. Conservation





Wet collections





Dry collections

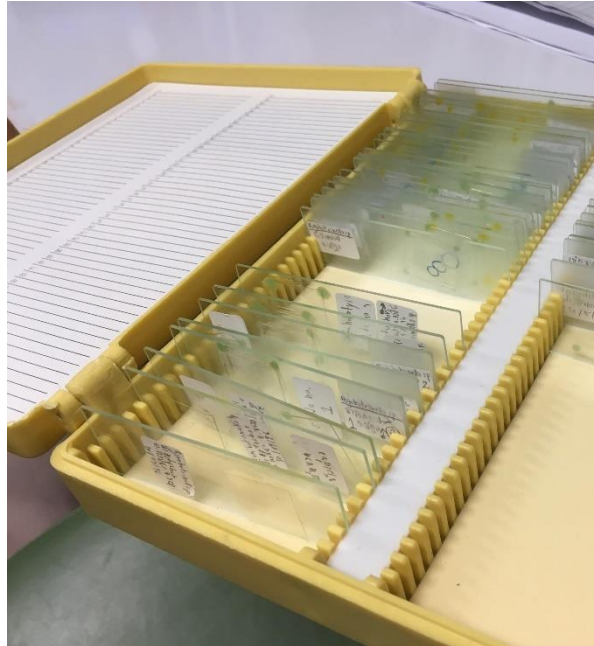
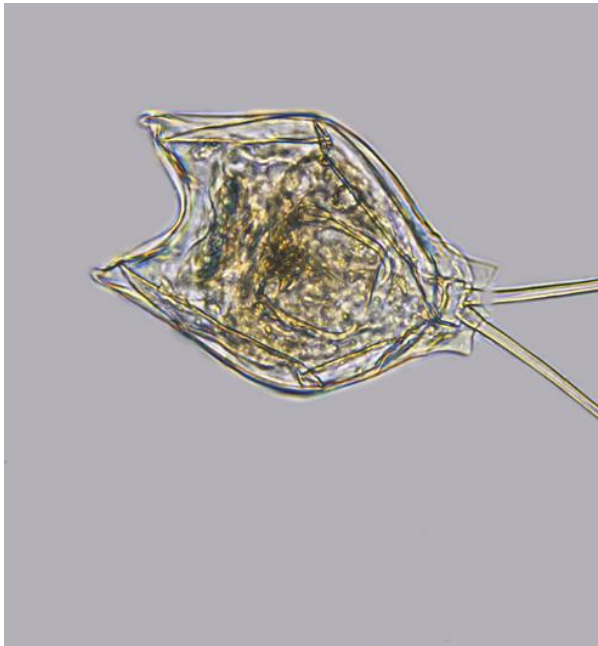
Birds 31 spp.; Mammals 95 spp.;
Insects 960 spp.; Mollusks 400 spp.; Corals 200 spp.



Slide collections



Planktons 50 spp.; Collembola 45



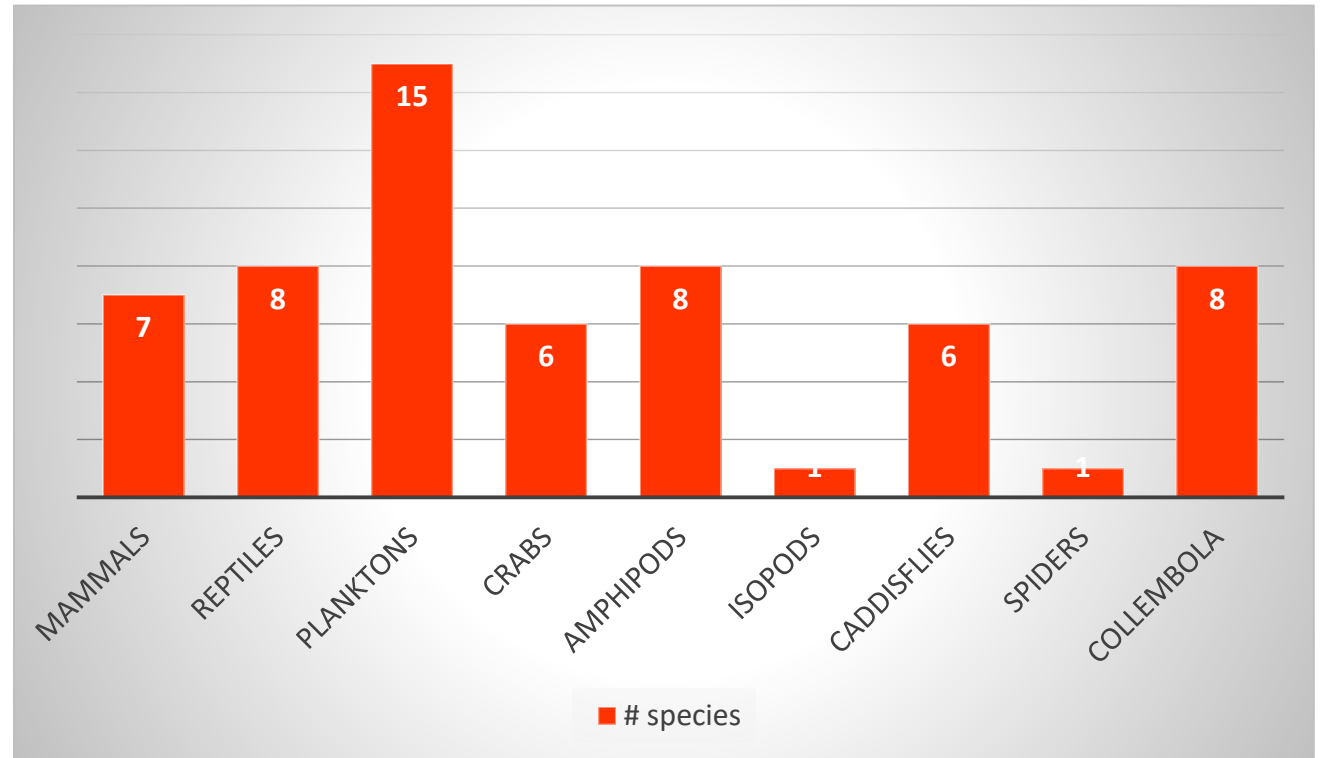


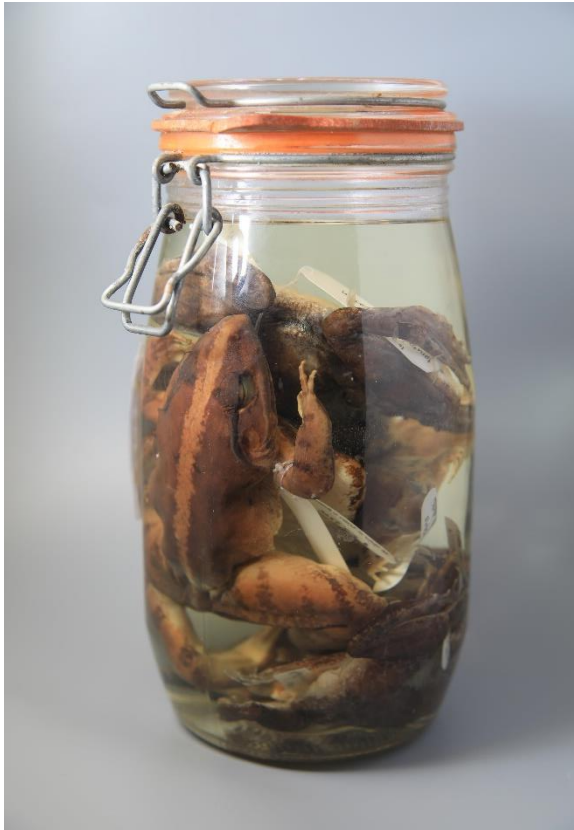
Fossil collection

Plant >200 spp.

Type specimens in PSUNHM

Type specimens are of great value as they are the unique representative of a species and the first specimen to earn the species name. Whenever the species comes under review, scientists will refer to the type for answers.





Why reference collection matters?

REFERENCE COLLECTIONS

ตัวอย่างสัตว์เหล่านี้มาจากไหน?

ทำไมเราต้องเก็บตัวอย่างด้วย?

ตัวอย่างอ้างอิงทางวิทยาศาสตร์เป็นหัวใจสำคัญของพิพิธภัณฑ์ธรรมชาติวิทยา ตัวอย่างสัตว์เหล่านี้มาจากนารีของนักวิทยาศาสตร์ที่เก็บตัวอย่างเพื่อเป็นตัวแทนของประชากรที่มีชีวิตของชนิดนั้น ๆ

การศึกษาตัวอย่างอ้างอิงเหล่านี้ช่วยให้นักวิทยาศาสตร์สามารถระบุชนิดสิ่งมีชีวิตได้อย่างแม่นยำ และช่วยให้เราเข้าใจความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างชนิดของพวกมัน นอกจากนี้มีลักษณะต่างๆ ของตัวอย่างที่ช่วยให้นักวิทยาศาสตร์สามารถระบุถึงถิ่นกำเนิดและสามารถศึกษาการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสิ่งแวดล้อมได้

Where are museum specimens come from?

Why do we have to collect them?

Reference collections are the heart of natural history museum. Specimens in our collections come from research projects conducted by scientists who collected specimens as representatives of species populations. These specimens allow scientists to identify species confidently. They also help us understand their evolutionary relationships. Most importantly, these specimens tell us the changes in species biology, population and life community in certain areas through time.



ด้านหลังประตูนี้
Behind these doors

NEW SPECIES

"The first step in wisdom is to know the things themselves; this notion consists in having a true idea of the objects; objects are distinguished and known by classifying them methodically and giving them appropriate names. Therefore, classification and name-giving will be the foundation of our science."

Carlus Linnaeus



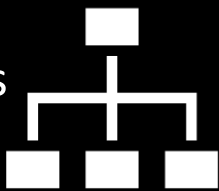
Understanding diversity of life on earth

+ window to the past & key to the future



Taxonomic & biodiversity research

Overcoming
Taxonomic impediments



Training & Networking





Education

A graphic with a dark background. On the left is a white icon of a beaker with three bubbles rising from it. On the right is a white icon of an atom. The word "Education" is written in the center in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font. A white horizontal line is positioned below the text.



Public awareness

Conservation

WELCOME

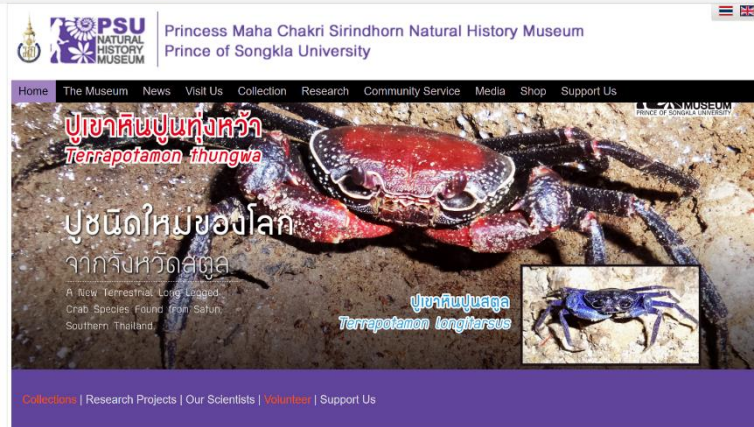
The PSU Natural History Museum Collection Database contains data for each individual specimen that is deposited at Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum (PSU Natural History Museum-PSUNHM), Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. We provide taxonomic information, identification number, collector, specimen type, locality, sex of specimen, images of specimen and etc. Specimens within the database currently consist of 9 collections (Amphibian, Aves, Crustacean, Mammal, Mollusca, Reptile, Rodent, Seagrass and Seaweed); and shall be available more for other groups. It now comprises over 4700 specimens. **Seaweed Collection** is the largest collection while **Reptile Collection** has the most species diversity in this database.

Please note that this database is a "work in progress" and not a finished product. As such it is subjected to change without notice. We continuously add new data and correct information. If you see an error in these data please [contact us](#) with appropriate details.

COLLECTIONS



www.nhm.psu.ac.th/museumnew/index.php/en/



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Prince of Songkla University
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Tel +66-7428-9067-8 Fax +66-7444-0682

Open
Tuesday - Saturday
9.00am-4.00pm
closed on public holidays



www.nhm.psu.ac.th/collection/Default.aspx

Reptile Collection



Main About Search Classification Map

Version: 1.10
Hi, pipat.s [Log Out]

ABOUT REPTILE COLLECTION

Ninety percent of reptiles collection were located from peninsular Thailand and the regional which is the one of the biodiversity hotspots in Southeast Asia. The collection are 70% alcohol preserved, skeletons and skins. The collection growth by research data and loans.

Last modified on Thursday, December 24, 2015 6:09:03 PM by Wanitchaya Tirakunpisut

CURATOR

Dr.Sansareeya Wangkulangkul [More info](#)



Reptile Collection

Main About Search Classification Map

Acrochordus granulatus (SCHNEIDER, 1799)



Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Squamata
Family	Acrochordidae
Genus	Acrochordus
Species	<i>Acrochordus granulatus</i> (SCHNEIDER, 1799)
Number of Specimen @PSU	33

Photo by: Wanitchaya Tirakunpisut

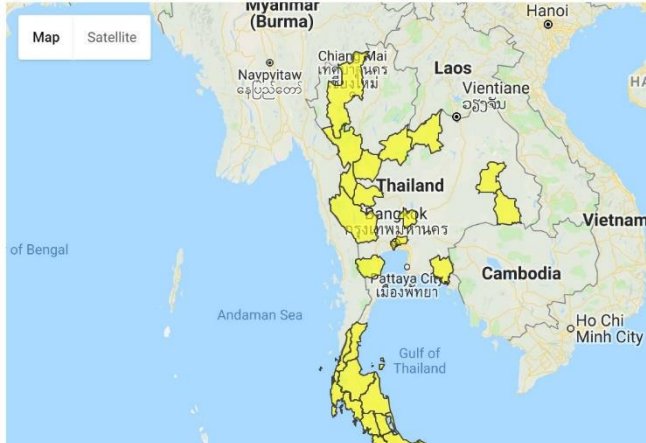
Reptile Collection



Main About Search Classification Map

Version: 1.10

Specimens in the Reptile collection come from the highlight area.



Synonym *Acrochordus fasciatus* Shaw, 1802
Chersydrus annulatus Gray, 1849
Chersydrus fasciatus (Shaw, 1802)
Chersydrus granulatus (Schneider, 1799)
Hydrus granulatus Schneider, 1799
Pelamis granulatus (Schneider, 1799)
Source: iucnredlist.org

Conservation status LC-Least Concern (update 2010)
This is a widespread species and is common throughout its range. It is collected for the pet trade in bycatch in trawls, but these are not thought to be major threats. This species is listed as least Concern.
Source: iucnredlist.org

Common name Thai: งูฝ้าหัว
English: Wart Snake, Marine File Snake, Little Wartsnake, Small Warty Snake, Little Filesnake,

Distribution This species is known from peninsular India (northwest coast including Gujarat), Sri Lanka (Anslern), Myanmar, the Nicobar and Andaman Islands (Chandi 2006, de Rooj 1917, Smith 1941), Thailand, Cambodia, Philippines, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands (Ehmann 1992), and coastal northern Vietnam (2008).
Source: iucnredlist.org

Habitat This non-venomous species is found in coastal rivers, estuaries, mangrove water courses, and in the open mud bottom, and coral reef. It feeds on fish and seldom leaves the water and is typically found in the Straits of Malacca, the file snake shares the marine habitat and fish resources

Eudiscoderma thongareeae Soisook et al., 2015



© Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Chiroptera
Family	Megadermatidae
Genus	Eudiscoderma
Species	<i>Eudiscoderma thongareeae</i> Soisook et al., 2015
Number of Specimen @PSU	2

Photo by: Pipat Soisook

Common name Thai: ค้างคาวแวมไพร์แปลงทองอารีย์

LIST OF SPECIMENS

Specimen No	Collector	State	Country	Preservation	
MM 2014.157		Narathiwat	THAILAND	Alcohol; Skull	view details
MM 2014.158		Narathiwat	THAILAND	Alcohol; Skull	view details



Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum (PSU Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand)

ABOUT

3,275 OCCURRENCES 6 DATASETS 6 CITATIONS

Endorsed by: [Asean Centre for Biodiversity](#)
Installations: [Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum IPT](#)
Administrative contact: [Chutamas Satasook](#)
Technical contact: [Thidawan Saelao](#)
Country or area: [Thailand](#)
Hosting: [6 datasets](#) (1 publisher • 1 country)

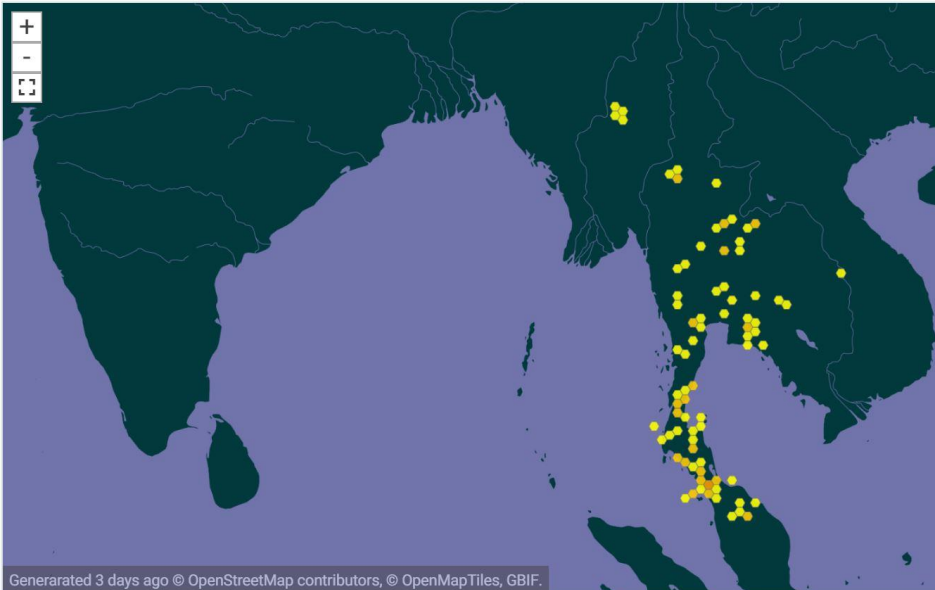
CONTACTS

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Chutamas Sat
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447 GEOREFERENCED RECORDS



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Any year 1998 - 2018

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OCCURRENCE DATASET | REGISTERED 4 DECEMBER 2017

PSU-Seaweed Collection

Published by [Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum \(PSU Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand\)](#)

Thidawan Saelao • Piyalap Tuntiprapas • [✉ Chutamas Satasook](mailto:Chutamas Satasook)

DATASET METRICS ACTIVITY [↓ DOWNLOAD](#) [⇌ HOME PAGE](#)

485 OCCURRENCES

Our seaweed collections mainly come from the Southern coastline of Thailand, comprised of green, brown and red algae. The most specimens are in the green algae group dominant by *Caulerpa* spp., there are a total of 12 species in our collection. The specimens are mainly came from Phuket and Surat Thani, where are our area-based study sites.



Metadata last modified: 28 February 2018

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Limitations

Knowledge

Experience

Funding



Policy

Human resources

Network

Space

PR & Marketing



Our visions

S

- **Safeguard** existing assets and integrity

I

- **Improve** all limitations and weak points

D

- **Digitize** all specimens

E

- **Expand** expertise & network, and utilization

To sustainably support science, nature and people