

Zoology Resource Guide

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This guide provides selected information resources on zoology. Included are Sawyer Library subscription databases, reference books, and selected websites freely available on the internet. Note: For a list of resources in the more general area of zoology, please consult the Sawyer Library's [Biology Resource Guide](#). And for a more specific zoological field, the [Marine Science Resource Guide](#) might be of use.

Periodical Indexes and Full-Text Databases

[SpringerLink](#)

Springer, a major publisher of scientific, technical, and medical books and journals, provides indexing and full-text for about 750 journals in this database. Includes approximately 200 biological sciences and medical journals. Life sciences publications covered in this database include titles such as *Journal of Ethology*, *Journal of Mammalian Evolution*, and *Journal of Ornithology*.

[Wiley Interscience](#)

The publisher John Wiley & Sons, Inc. produces this database consisting of its own scientific, technical, and medical full-text journals and more than 850 scholarly journals from the Blackwell Synergy database which merged with Wiley Interscience on July 1, 2008. The life sciences journals in this database address subjects such as zoology, ecology, biology, anatomy,

bioinformatics, genetics, genomics, molecular cell biology, and neuroscience.

[Academic Search Complete](#)

This multi-disciplinary research database provides full-text for more than 5,500 publications, including full-text for more than 4,600 peer-reviewed journals. Among the subjects included in this database are biodiversity, animal behavior, and habitat.

[Academic OneFile](#)

Like [Academic Search Complete](#), this is also a multi-disciplinary database providing bibliographic information and full-text articles from more than 10,000 popular and peer-reviewed journals. Among the subjects included in this database are zoology.

[JSTOR](#)

JSTOR, the self-described "scholarly journal archive," includes articles found in the aquatic sciences, biological sciences, zoology, and ecology and evolutionary biology categories. If you are doing historical research or searching for older articles, you will appreciate JSTOR's policy of including the entire backfile of journals in its database. Be aware that the most recently published issues (past 3-5 years) of journals are not available on JSTOR.

[BioOne](#)

Founded by organizations such as The American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) and Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), this database contains full-text biological, ecological and environmental sciences research journals of small societies and non-commercial publishers. Coverage begins in 2000. Includes journals such as *American Zoologist*, *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, and *Integrative and Comparative Biology*.

[HighWire Press](#)

<http://highwire.stanford.edu/>

HighWire Press, a division of the Stanford University Libraries, produces this high-quality database of research and clinical literature that includes biological sciences journals. However, not all of the articles you will retrieve are freely accessible, i.e. you may be asked if you want to purchase an article.

[Gale Virtual Reference Library](#)

This collection of online reference works includes *Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia*, *Animal Sciences*, and *Beacham's Guide to the Endangered Species of North America*.

[A Dictionary of Zoology](#)

This dictionary, part of the [Oxford Reference Online](#) database, provides "wide coverage of all relevant topics including animal behaviour, genetics, evolutionary studies, ecology, physiology, genetics, cytology, Earth history, and zoogeography." .

Directories and Metasites

[Agricola](#)

<http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/>

Agricola stands for "AGRICultural OnLine Access." It is an extensive database of citations to the agricultural literature created by the National Agricultural Library and its partners. Coverage begins in 1970. Although much of the material included covers obvious food production subjects like farming and fisheries, there is also broader coverage of the biological sciences as it impacts food sources and the environment. There is a good bit of literature on wild creatures, especially those that might be considered food. Don't expect a fancy interface or full-text, but this file can be helpful in identifying citations. And note: the Agricola catalog opening page offers search boxes for books and journal articles.

[Science.gov: Animals, Plants and Other Organisms](#)

http://www.science.gov/browse/w_115A.htm

In areas of the sciences, there are many useful websites that are funded, produced, and maintained by U.S. government agencies. For a directory of these many resources, visit this page. Click on narrower topics like Birds, Mammals, or Invasive Species, or just browse alphabetically through the many annotated listings. There is also a search engine at the top of the screen that allows you to search "200 million pages in real time."

[BioCollections.Org : Biodiversity & Biological Collections](#)

<http://www.biocollections.org/>

A more general metasite, look here for a wide range of links to "information about specimens in biological collections, taxonomic authority files, directories of biologists, the Delta system and links for hundreds of biodiversity and collection resources." The [Collection Databases](#) webpage includes annotated listings and links to 53 sites such as the [University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology](#). As of June 2008, the site is "currently under construction" due to a software and hardware upgrade funded by the National Science Foundation.

[Internet Public Library: Zoology](#)

<http://www.ipl.org/div/subject/browse/sci36.90.00/>

The Internet Public Library site, hosted by the University of Michigan School of Information, is a good general web portal for many topics since it well-organized and often updated. Their "subject collections" consist of briefly annotated links to internet websites. This particular annotated list covers animal life. Besides the general list, there are more specific pages on Birds, Fish & Other Marine Life, Invertebrates, Mammals, and Reptiles & Amphibians. For another general portal, take a look at [BUBL LINK's Zoology page](#).

Selected Web Resources

[PrimateLit](#)

<http://primatelit.library.wisc.edu>

This is a searchable database, 1940 to present, of over 200,000 citations to scientific literature in primatology. The database is maintained by the Wisconsin Primate Research Center, the University of Wisconsin Libraries in Madison, and the Primate Information Center at the Washington National Primate Research Center in Seattle.

[All About Birds](#)

<http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds>

The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology maintains this website which has good sections on conservation, "birding," and a searchable bird guide consisting of concise species information.

The Lab's own user-friendly [website](#)

includes a sound and video archive, a popular live "NestCam" website, and many interesting articles.

[AmphibiaWeb](#)

<http://amphibiaweb.org/>

Created in conjunction with the Digital Library Project at the University of California, Berkeley, "Amphibiaweb, a site inspired by global amphibian declines, is an online system that allows free access to information on amphibian biology and conservation." In addition to taxonomic information, you can also find "descriptions, life history information, conservation status, literature references, photos and range maps for many species."

[DUCKDATA](#)

http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/rwp/database_descriptions.htm#DUCKDATA

Maintained by the United States Geological Survey's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, "DUCKDATA provides a comprehensive bibliography of published literature on the ecology, conservation, and management of North American waterfowl and their wetland habitats." In addition to scientific journals and books, the bibliography includes graduate theses and natural resource agency publications. You can search the bibliography by keyword, title, or author.

[Entomology Index of Internet Resources](#)

<http://www.ent.iastate.edu/List/>

John VanDyk of Iowa State University's Department of Entomology maintains this webpage, which he says "is an attempt to organize the thousands of informational resources available to entomologists." View by category or use the search engine to search across the content of the site by specifying content type (e.g. blogs, image galleries), taxonomic group, and state.

[Net Frog](#)

<http://frog.edschool.virginia.edu/>

The Curry School of Education at the University of Virginia, with help from Arizona State, has created two separate webpages (an older that works with almost any browser and a newer one that has more sophisticated system requirements) that allow a viewer to step through an electronic frog dissection. There is an attached glossary of terminology as you go along. Basic, but useful.

The Biology Department of Whitman College, in Washington state, also sponsors a useful presentation of a [Virtual Fetal Pig Dissection](#), although you will need a (downloadable) ShockWave plug-in to make full use of it.

[The Tree of Life](#)

<http://tolweb.org/tree/phylogeny.html>

A very useful and ambitious resource, "The Tree of Life is a collaborative web project, produced by biologists from around the world. On more than 2600 World Wide Web pages, the Tree of Life provides information about the diversity of organisms on Earth, their history, and characteristics. Each page contains information about one group of organisms (for example, the Coleoptera page gives information about all beetles, the Salticidae page about jumping spiders, the Cephalopoda page about squids, octopi, and related molluscs, and the Fungi page about fungi). Individual Tree of Life pages are linked one to another in the form of the evolutionary tree that connects all organisms, with the pages branching off from a group's page being about subgroups. For example, the links from the page on frogs leads one to pages on individual families of frogs, and eventually up to some individual species of frogs."

[Animal Diversity Web](#)

<http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/index.html>

Another useful taxonomic webpage comes from the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. Their [Animal Diversity Web](#), provides "thousands of species accounts about individual animal species. These may include text, pictures of living animals, photographs and movies of specimens, and/or recordings of sounds." This site provides more information than some of the others, but be advised that the University admits that "students write the text of these accounts and we cannot guarantee their accuracy. " The Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History also maintains a taxonomic hierarchy list of [Mammal Species of the World](#). And yet another listing can be found at the USDA's [Integrated Taxonomic Information System \(ITIS\)](#), which calls itself an "authoritative taxonomic information on plants, animals, fungi, and microbes of North America and the world." Several of these resources include the option of searching by "common name" which can come in handy if you don't yet have the latin name for the species you are interested in.

[Thomson Reuters Nomenclatural Glossary for Zoology](#)

<http://www.biologybrowser.org/nomglos.html>

Need a quick look up of a term? Don't expect detailed definitions of an insect's body parts or such from this resource from the people behind a major database. The words defined here are more

related to scholarly writing and publishing terms in zoological sciences. For the animal-specific terms, a better very basic resource is the [UCMP Glossary: Zoology](#), part of a larger sciences glossary posted by the University of California Museum of Paleontology at Berkeley.

[Digital Morphology](#)

<http://www.digimorph.org/index.phtml>

The University of Texas at Austin got NSF funding to create this website, which is a dynamic archive that "develops and serves unique 2D and 3D visualizations of the internal and external structure of living and extinct vertebrates, and a growing number of 'invertebrates'. The Digital Morphology library contains nearly a terabyte of imagery of natural history specimens that are important to education and central to ongoing cutting-edge research efforts. The Digital Morphology library site now serves imagery, optimized for Web delivery, for almost 300 specimens contributed by more than 80 collaborating researchers from the world's premiere natural history museums and universities."

Selected Print Resources

[Walker's Mammals of the World](#)

REF QL703 .W222 1999

A major reference work in 2 volumes that includes information and photographs of each genera.

[Encyclopedia of Fishes](#)

REF QL614.7 .E535 1998

Information on fish species, including conservation status, is presented along with many photographs, illustrations, and maps.

[Encyclopedia of Insects](#)

REF QL462.3 .E49 2003

Signed articles written by experts covers all aspects of insects, including conservation and management issues. Illustrated with tables, charts, and many color photographs. Also available [online](#) from the [Credo Reference](#) database.

[Encyclopedia of Life Sciences](#)

REF QH302.5 .E54 2002

The twenty volumes that constitute the *Encyclopedia* cover ten core areas of the biological sciences. Volume 20 includes: an alphabetical listing of the articles; a subject index; a glossary; a study guide of core introductory articles; and an appendix containing additional reference information.

[A Dictionary of Ethology](#)

REF QL750.3 .I4513 1989

Provides brief definitions of terms used in ethology, the study of animal behavior. [A Dictionary of Animal Behaviour](#) published by Oxford University Press is a more recent online ethology dictionary.

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