1. Background Information

- PRI is a private, non-profit organization founded by Gilbert D. Harris in 1932
- Formal affiliation agreement with Cornell University in 2004
- Top 10 largest invertebrate paleontology collections in US
- PRI moved to its present location in 1968 and added a 6,000 sq. ft. collections wing in 1998
- Three staff members (1 typically grant funded)
- Collection volunteers & interns (n = 9, 7/2017) consistently provide ~1.5 full-time employee equivalents
- ~$18,000 operating budget in FY18 (not including grant rollovers)

2. Brief History of Modern Mollusks at PRI

- Modern mollusk material accessioned into collection since the beginning
- In 2010, PRI took over curatorial responsibility for all of Cornell University's Malacology Collection
- With NSF support, ~1800 compactorized drawers were installed in collections wing in 2010 to hold Modern mollusk collection
- Between 2011 and 2015, P. M. Mikkelsen organized modern bivalve collection alphabetically by genus name within families.
- In 2016, A. Bogan curated the modern freshwater bivalve collection to specific level.

3. Modern Mollusk Collection Facts

- ~65% of estimated 5 million specimens in collection are taxonomic non-type mollusks
- Modern and Fossil holdings are nearly equal in size
- No wet collections
- Holdings worldwide in scope
- Only ~2% (n = 2,994 lots) of Modern mollusk collection is digitized
- 70% of digitized Modern mollusk lots are in Type & Figured Collection.
- 90 primary types; 2065 secondary types
- Digitized Modern mollusks represent 211 Families, 496 Genera, and 1476 species
- ~10% of ~33,000 lots served online are Modern mollusks

4. Current Digitization Activities

- Specify 6.6.05
- Digitization workflow
- Data served to iDigBio, GBIF and SESAR
- 4-year NSF TCN project — Eastern Pacific Invertebrate Cenozoic Communities (EPICC) — excludes Modern mollusks
- Partners: UCMP (lead), CAS, Burke Mus., Univ. Oregon, UAM, LACM, NMNH, Copper Center
- PRI Goal: ~12,000 lots/ ~50,000 specimens

5. Challenges and Needs

- Some taxonomic groups largely unidentified (or cataloged)
- Majority of collection is not digitized (cataloged into Specify, georeferenced, imaged, served to data aggregators etc.).