Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense

Zoology Division
“Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense”
Research Center for Biology
Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

Bogor Zoological Museum
The History

*Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense* or Bogor Zoological Museum (MZB) was initiated in 1894 by Dr. J.C. Koningsberger. Started as Landbouw Zoologisch Laboratorium, this early laboratory was responsible for conducting research and collection of crop-related insects.

In 1898, Dr. J.C. Koningsberger and Dr. M. Treub visited the Colombo Museum in Ceylon (currently known as Sri Lanka). Admiration for the zoological collections at the Colombo Museum had inspired the development of *Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense*.

The museum started as a humble Laboratory located in Bogor Botanical Garden called Landbouw Zoologisch Laboratorium.

Dr. J.C. Koningsberger in the crater of Mount Gede, West Java, ca. 1915.
Since its establishment, the museum has been recognized with several different affiliations and names.

Timeline

Today, the Museum is officially known as Zoology Division “Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense”, Research Center for Biology (RCB)-Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI).
The logo of MZB first appeared in the scientific journal Treubia Vol. 19 No. 1-3 years 1947/1948. It was created by Dr. A. Diakonoff and Dr. M.A. Lieftinck, depicted a Komodo dragon (Varanus komodoensis Ouwen).

Below the Komodo dragon there is a Latin inscription that reads "IN SOLITUDINE FORS" which means "Strong in Loneliness" and the year “1894” in the outer circle indicating the establishment year of the Museum.
MZB as an exhibition unit is a part of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences’ community services to introduce the knowledge of Indonesian fauna diversity to the public.

Showcasing 122 displays which constitute 954 Indonesia’s animal species.
32. Birds of Indonesia
33. Sunbirds
34. Flowerpeckers
35. Weavers
36. Munias
37. Skeletons
38. Ape’s It’s Relatives
39. Proboscis Monkey
40. Orangutan
41. Oriental Civet and Tarsier
42. Slow Loris And Malay Civet
43. Rodentia
44. Comparative Anatomy
45. Giant Squirrel, Stink Badger, Ferret Badger, Pygmy Squirell and Javan Moongose
46. Sciuridae
47. Large Flying Fox
48. Cynocephalus Variegatus
49. Wildlife Reserve at Ujung Kulon
50. Marbled Cat
51. Clouded Leopard
52. Tiger
53. Fishing Cat
54. Deer and Willdog
55. Malay Bear
56. Bear Cat
57. Barking Deer and Leopard
58. Rhinoceros
59. Asian Hare
60. Spiny Ant Eater
61. Common Palm Civet
62. Weasel
63. Scaly Ant Eater
64. Common Porcupine
65. The Musk Shrew
66. Bear Cuscus
67. Leopard Cat
68. Yellow-throated Marten
69. Asian Small-clawed Otter
70. Giant Japanese Crab
71. Komodo Dragon
72. Monitor Lizard
73. Malay Gharial
74. Clouded Monitor
75. Saltwater crocodile
76. Water Python
77. Short-Tailed Python
78. Reticulated Python
79. Keelback’s Snake
80. Frog
81. Toad
82. Lizard
83. Banded Swamp Snake
84. Frog
85. Radiated Rat Snake and Asian Vine Snake
86. Cat Snake & Red Tailed Racer
87. Tree Frog
88. Great Crested Canopy Lizard, Flying Lizard, and Flying Gecko
89. Lizard and Gecko
90. Snakes and Toad
91. Kind of Snake
92. Grouper
93. Swordfish
94. Spear-Fish
95. Tortoise/Freshwater Turtle and Sea Turtle
96. Banded Krait
97. Black Spitting Cobra and King Cobra
98. Coral Snake & Malayan Pit Viper
99. Green Pit Viper, Flat Nosed Pit and Wagler’s Pit Viper
100. Russell’s Viper
101. Fish Diversity
102. Indonesian Fish
103. Marine Biota
104-107 Molluscs
108-122 Insects

The displays include 211 specimens of birds, 88 mammals, 92 reptiles and amphibians, 55 fish, 243 molluscs, 3 crustaceans and 262 insects.
The Visitors

With the increase in the number of visitors each year, the exhibition museum is a strategic outreach facility.

In 2018 the average number of museum visitor per day is 1,417.
The Research

Since its establishment in 1894, the Museum has covered a broader range of research interests including those on insects, fishes, molluscs, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Since then, exploration and research on various aspects of Indonesian fauna have been carried out.
In addition to the exhibited collections in Bogor, MZB also houses massive numbers of scientific collections. With total collections of 2,792,611 specimens (as of the end of 2018). These collections have increased each year, making it as the museum with the most significant scientific collections in South East Asia.
Those collections consist of:
40,846 mammalian specimens;
36,845 bird specimens;
24,609 fish specimens;
21,570 reptile specimens;
31,365 amphibian specimens;
24,075 mollusc specimens;
5,383 crustacean specimens,
2,593,860 insect specimens, and
14,058 other invertebrates.

These scientific collections are deposited at Zoology Division “Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense” - RCB, LIPI located in Cibinong, Bogor.
Scientific collections are available for educational visit by students and accessible for researchers worldwide.
Exhibition Museum

Opening Hour:
Monday – Friday: 08:00 – 16:00
Weekend & Holiday: 08:00 – 17:00

Bogor Botanical Garden
Jl. Ir. H. Djuanda No. 9
Bogor West Java
INDONESIA

Scientific Collections

Opening Hour (with appointment)
Monday – Thursday: 07:30 – 16:00
Friday: 07:30 – 16:30
Weekend & Holiday: closed

Cibinong Science Center
Jl. Raya Jakarta-Bogor Km. 46
Cibinong 16911
INDONESIA

Content: Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense
Text & Layout: RTP. Nugraha
Photos:
Zoology Division “Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense”
Arid
Tim Ekspedisi Widya Nusantara 1
Tim Ekspedisi Enggano
Wahyu T. Laksono
Pungki Lupiyaningdyah

Locate Us
Zoology Division
“Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense”

R.C. for Biology - Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Cibinong Science Center
Jl. Raya Jakarta-Bogor Km. 46
Cibinong 16911 INDONESIA
Phone. +62-21-8765056
Fax. +62-21- 8765068
Email. mzb@mail.lipi.go.id

Twitter : @mzb1894
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