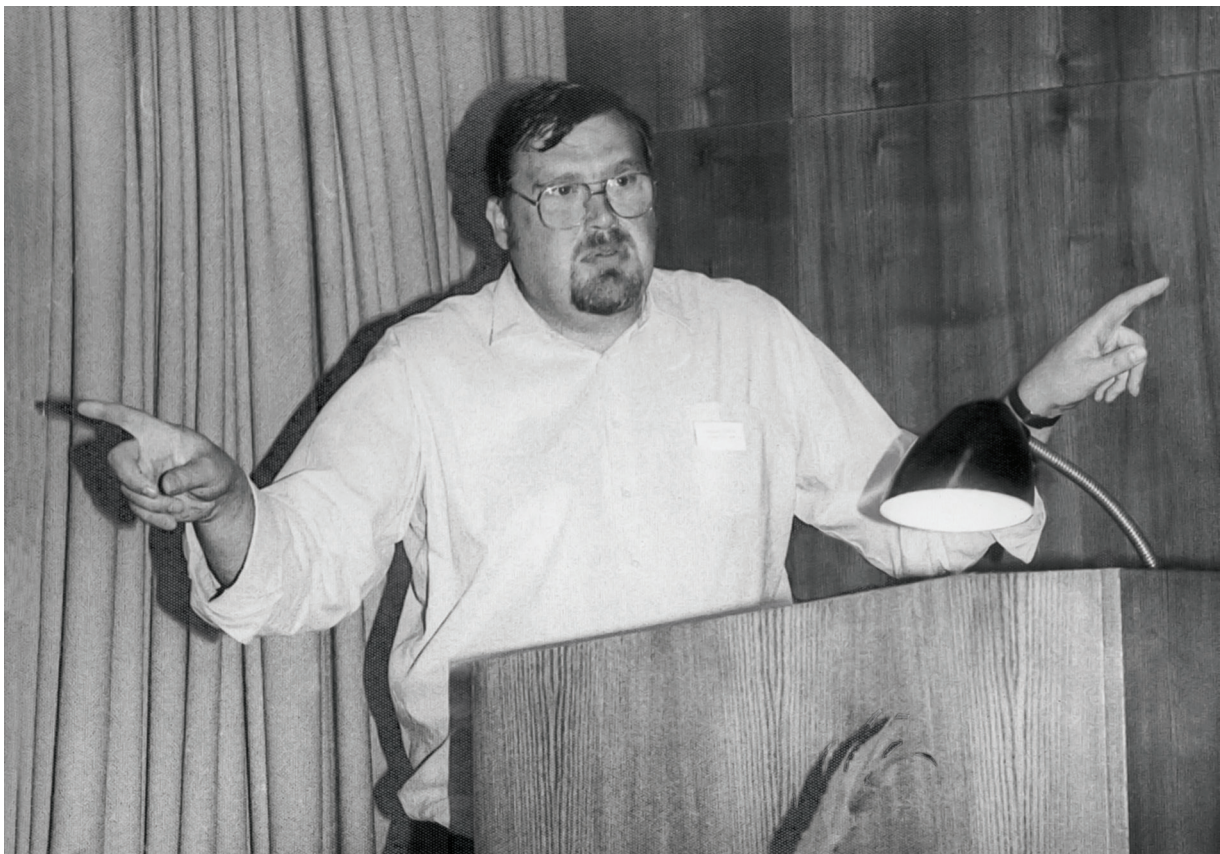


Gerhard Storch – a legend in mammal research

During the second half of the 20th century, mammalogy underwent a revolutionary burst in knowledge about diverse aspects of mammalian biology, phylogeny of particular clades and detailed information on the course of their history. It is ascribed primarily to extensive instrumentation innovations and to methods not available earlier. In the time of big data and excessive information boom, we somehow forgot that, in general, scientific progress results first of all from initial setup of new research fields, identification of links between different research areas and establishing conceptual outlines for research efforts to come. Without the intellectual efforts of personalities disposed to respond to these demands, no progress in any branch of science would be possible.

The late Gerhard Storch, to whose memory the present volume is devoted, personified this in an exemplary way. He has been rightly denoted as one of the greatest mammalogists of our time. He was an outstanding integrative personality, who contributed to the shift in knowledge of both recent and fossil mammals in an essential way.



**Gerhard Storch giving a talk at the Congressus Theriologicus Internationalis in Brno, 1978
(photo by J. Červený)**

Gerhard Storch was born on May 21st, 1939 in Frankfurt am Main, where he also grew up and spent most of his life. As an enthusiastic young naturalist, he became already at the age of 15 a member of the Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung. There began his close co-operation with Heinz Felten (1922 – 2000), then a research fellow of the Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum Frankfurt, and experienced expert in small ground mammals and bats. Gerhard started with field study of these groups, in order to resolve diverse questions of their biology, and, first of all, the taxonomic, biogeographic and evolutionary settings of particular clades. During the 1960s, he undertook about 50 field trips to study native rodents and insectivores in the wider Rhine-Main area, and particularly in the Alps, as the major crossroad of the mid-European mammalian biodiversity. Detailed investigations of small Alpine mammals were resumed in 1971, with collective trips to the Italian Alpine region, resolving the status of enigmatic endemic forms of that region [44, 112, 189].

Simultaneously, since the beginning of 1960s, he regularly conducted research trips into exotic destinations of the Mediterranean and Middle East, regions which mammal fauna was then nearly unknown. These adventures were undertaken first with Franz Malec, a friend of his age and with similar interests (later a director of the Natural History Museum in Kassel), and later in the sixties, as part of a common large-scale research program, also with Heinz Felten, Friedericke Spitzenberger and Dieter Kock. The systematic field study of the mammal fauna in the Balkans, Iran, Turkey, Syria, Spain, Italy, Mediterranean

islands and northern Africa resulted in a series of papers, which present true pillars of knowledge on mammal fauna and biogeography of these regions [1–5, 9, 10, 16–21, 23–25, 28, 39–44, 62, 68, 234]. They resolved numerous uncertainties about the taxonomic and distribution status of particular local forms (with descriptions of several new taxa [1, 9, 16, 42]), and at the same time established a high standard for further investigations of that kind. The refined techniques of comparative analyses combining detailed morphometrics, scoring of non-metric variables and contextual factors (habitat requirements etc.) are shown here as tools for disclosing the patterns of interspecific and intraspecific variations. This also enabled to address the questions of biogeographic and historical factors influencing local faunal development. It is quite illustrative, in this respect, that beginning with their first expeditions, Storch and Malec combined the large-scale collecting of extant mammals with increasing interest in the study of subfossil and fossil mammals, and practical exploration of suspected fossiliferous sites.

In his search for the historical roots of extant taxa and the dynamics of extant communities, Gerhard focused his attention first on the development of the Late Pleistocene and Holocene fauna and excavations of cave deposits of that age, including various archaeological sites both in Germany [14, 29, 35, 36, 56–58, 63–64, 72, 76, 88, 119, 130, 152, 224] and abroad [15, 16–18, 23–26, 31–32, 37, 41, 62, 99]. This brought him to compile the first comprehensive summaries on the history of mammal communities along the Pleistocene / Holocene transition in Central Europe, Northeast Iran and South Anatolia [35, 62, 99], highlighting phenotype shifts in some taxa [14, 17, 36], and the geographical variations of these phenomena [130, 224].

The broad span of Gerhard's interests at the time of his university studies (in Darmstadt, Vienna and Frankfurt) was further expanded after he managed to get a temporary position as research assistant at the Senckenberg Mammalogy Section in 1967 (funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft – DFG). At that time, he focused his work on a detailed comparative study of the functional and morphological aspects of mastication in diverse mammalian clades [8, 11, 13]. The monographic survey of bats [11], an essential part of his PhD thesis (1967), is particularly worthy of attention. It integrated an enormous amount of myological and craniomorphological data, biomechanical models and recordings of jaw kinematics, with details of feeding biology and hypotheses on phylogenetic relations among individual clades of the order. The study provided a complex view on pathways of feeding specializations, and among other things, explicitly demonstrated the monophyly of the order, long before molecular tools resolved doubts on that point.

In 1969, Gerhard Storch became a fulltime researcher at the Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum Frankfurt, and thanks to the initiative of Heinz Felten, the head of the newly established Section Mammalogy II, a research unit focused on fossil mammals. The topic of his research was Tertiary and Quaternary small mammals (rodents, insectivores, bats). Besides continuous interest in the Holocene and Late Pleistocene interface of neontologic topics, and the palaeobiogeography of Mediterranean mammals, Gerhard extended the frame of his investigations to mammal faunas of the Early Pleistocene, Pliocene and Late Miocene age. During the seventies, in co-operation with Franz Malec and Jens Franzen, he described rich assemblages from Hohensülzen [30] and Dorn-Dürkheim [38, 40, 46, 55, 157, 199], as well as Early and Middle Pleistocene sites on the islands of Malta, Chios and Kalymnos [34, 39, 45].

By the end of the 1970s, he took care of a unique collection of mammalian fossils from one of the world's most important Lagerstätte: the early middle Eocene Messel Pit fossil site. In 1978, he described from there the earliest member of the order Pholidota: *Eomanis waldi* [47, 54, 65, 95, 135]. At the same time, he paid special attention to one of his favorite groups, particularly well-represented in the Messel fossil record – bats. Thanks to abundant and extraordinary well-preserved material from Messel, he subsequently described (partly together with J. Habersetzer, G. Richter, J. Smith or B. Sigé) several new clades of early bats (including a new family Hassianycteridae), revealed unexpected details on their diet, dental characters, diversification of their wing morphology, echolocation capacities, foraging strategies and pathways of the earliest adaptive radiations within the order [60–61, 84, 91, 105–106, 108, 113, 124–126, 131, 141, 151, 179, 182, 217]. No wonder that Gerhard Storch is widely remembered as one of the most prominent experts in that group and its history.

Analysing further Messel fossils, he contributed in a similar way to the knowledge of the early history of a wide spectrum of mammalian clades. For instance, his description of *Eurotamandua joresi* [67, 96] started vivid discussions on the relationships between Afrotheria and Xenarthra, and extensive reconsideration of Eocene mammal radiations, prefiguring the current concept of Atlantogenata [121, 209, 211, 213, 218–220, 240]. An extraordinarily preserved specimen of *Eogliravus wildi*, the earliest dormice rodent, elucidated phylogenetic relationships of that family [198, 200, 216, 242]. His work on the insectivorous mammals of Messel, both placentals and marsupials [71, 78, 80, 85–87, 92–93, 98, 132, 133, 145–148, 177, 178] helped defining the diagnostic characters and understanding the early diversification of several clades (e.g. Proteutheria, Lipotyphla, Primates), and the palaeobiological factors of their radiations. Storch's extraordinary capacity for synthesizing complex results enabled him to compile a series of studies in which the distinguishing features of the Messel fauna and its significance for solving palaeobiogeographic and palaeoenvironmental questions in the Eocene were demonstrated in detail [75, 81–83, 92–97, 100, 109–110, 116, 127, 131–137, 140, 142, 144, 158, 183, 210, 212, 233, 241, 245]. Likewise, Storch paid attention to other early Paleogene fossils, particularly from Geiseltal [78, 111, 140, 158, 208], the Paleocene site Walbeck [256], and the eomyid rodents from the Oligocene site Enspel, which revealed the earliest gliding adaptation in rodents [162, 173, 193].

While he worked with continuous efforts on solving enigmas about the Paleogene stage of mammalian radiations, Gerhard organized at the same time with Jens Franzen and Oldřich Fejfar a large scale re-investigation of the classical Miocene site Eppelsheim [203, 221, 222], analyzed a rich new fauna of Ruscinian (early Pliocene) age in Gundersheim-Findling [121, 125, 164, 244], and made contributions to the study of mammals from further Oligocene and Miocene sites from Europe [77, 104, 107, 150, 153, 161, 171, 173, 237, 248, 250] and Africa [223]. Another subject of his scientific efforts is worth remembering *in extenso*: the Neogene mammals of China and Mongolia. It began in 1980, with excavations at the sites Ertemte and Harr Obo in Inner Mongolia, undertaken in co-operation with Volker Fahlbusch and Qiu Zhuding [69–70, 74]. In the following years,

the project resulted in a series of voluminous monographs (mostly under authorship of Storch and Qiu) devoted to particular groups, and further extended using the rich fossil record of other Chinese and Mongolian Neogene localities, particularly the hominoid sites Lufeng and Bilike [73, 89, 115, 122–123, 149, 156, 175, 197, 214, 215, 239]. Detailed analyses of the discovered material was performed throughout the descriptions of 15 new genera and 30 new species, which also revealed unexpected diversifications of stem groups in the Asian realm, and elucidated the deep ancestry of many west Palearctic clades. This work provided a platform for the comprehensive surveys of the phylogenetic and palaeobiogeographic history of Eurasian moles, shrews and murid rodents [89, 123, 156, 159–161, 165, 175, 176, 184, 185, 187, 232, 234–236, 239].

Aside from his deep insight in topics like community structure, faunal evolution, assemblage zone stratigraphy, and his fundamental contributions in mapping the Cenozoic palaeobiogeographic history of mammalian faunas, Gerhard's main research interest was focused on revealing the history of specific mammalian taxa. In this endeavor, he published systematic analyses of several taxa from 18 mammalian orders, yet most of his attention was attracted by just three groups: rodents (66 papers), lipotyphlans (42 papers) and bats (28 papers). Among rodents, glirids and murids became steadily his favorite subjects of attention, and so did moles and shrews among lipotyphlans. Interestingly, these taxa have several features in common: (i) they all include both some widely distributed species, typical of extant communities, and a large number of rare and endemic forms, whose taxonomic status, distribution range, ancestry, phylogenetic relationships and palaeobiogeography are still more or less enigmatic. (ii) All are quite abundant and diversified in the fossil record, yet the systematic and phylogeny of individual fossil taxon, as well as their relationships with extant taxa, remained more enigmatic than the status of their extant relatives. All in all, (iii) each of these groups presented classical puzzling topics, which resisted so far all attempts at complex comprehension. It is perhaps for that reason that these taxa attracted Gerhard's scientific interest since the beginning of his scientific career. In any case, in the course of his productive career, Gerhard Storch succeeded in resolving many enigmas of the evolutionary history of these taxa in conclusive ways.

Typically, his analysis of a taxon started with a critical re-examination of the characters available for morphologic and biometric comparisons, wherein their significance was tested against their variation in extant populations under effects of diverse contextual variables. The variation patterns of diverse characters between extant and fossil populations, from diverse stratigraphic horizon, provided him with a robust view on specific features of phenotype dynamics within a clade, and an innovative insight in their evolutionary history. This procedure made Gerhard's comprehension of the nature of specific clades intricate and deep. His publications illustrate this pattern quite clearly.

Storch was a prolific scientific writer: since 1963, he published 264 contributions covering an enormous range of scientific topics, along with a number of educational and public outreach works. He is the single author of 102 papers and first author of 56; he edited three books and contributed to 82 book chapters, first of all in a brilliant textbook on systematic zoology, for which he covered several orders of Mammalia [225–230, 251–256, 258–264], and set of voluminous reviews on diverse clades of his interest [48–53, 68, 84, 123, 151, 165, 184–186, 196, 218–220, 232–234, 239–240 etc.].

In the case of Gerhard Storch, one has to emphasize that his publications are by far not the only reason why his colleagues and people he met considered him an outstanding personality, far exceeding standards for the profession. Perhaps, for younger colleagues who missed a chance to meet Gerhard personally, we should try to expound why. Contrary to expectations, he was not that fond of compiling concise descriptions (yet he described more than 110 new taxa, incl. 25 genera and two families), precise documentation retrieving robust comparative data and accurate argumentations, so characteristic for his publications, which are often taken as examples of how taxonomic papers should look like. What he preferred was, first of all, unexpected discoveries, rare phenomena breaking common expectations and issues demanding novel ideas. Like traditional naturalists starting every projects with observation based on fieldwork, he incipiently relied more upon real records and cognitions tested by field experience, than outcomes of intellectual models.

At the same time, he definitely stood out from others for his comprehension of complex problems arising from each topic he addressed. A combination of a critical skepticism towards commonly held opinions together with profound knowledge of (palaeo)biology enabled him to immediately separate the core of a problem from side issues, identify unresolved questions and draw solutions from his previous personal experiences. All that disposed him to generate somehow automatically a plethora of relevant interpretations and non-trivial solutions during each informal *ad hoc* academic talk. Thus, for instance being accosted in a corridor with a technical question concerning an obscure Pleistocene vole, he was able to answer it promptly, adding a set of original ideas worthy of a top journal publication, though all the while he was fully engaged with topics of Eocene primates and Chinese shrews. Many of his brilliant ideas were only communicated in numerous congress lectures (comp. abstracts in the publication list below). Of course, not all such ideas were lost. For example, we recall a talk [224] he gave at the symposium "Mammal fauna along Pleistocene/Holocene transition: molecular evidence vs. fossil record" that he organized together with the senior author of this text. Its conceptual issues, though never published by him personally, appeared later as default setting of the problem in the papers of other participants. In short, the heritage of Gerhard's achievements is at least partly alive; it was absorbed into the conceptual framework of current mammal research.

Gerhard spent whole his professional career at the Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum Frankfurt. In 1997, he even became the Head of the Terrestrial Zoology Department. With him, the Mammalogy Section grew a vigorous European center of Mammal research, equipped with all up-to-date research facilities, an excellent library and first of all with the unique Senckenberg mammal collection, one of the largest and most complete in the world. Thanks to Gerhard, all this became also open to foreign visitors, almost without limitation. A stay in his department represented an unforgettable experience. Gerhard's generosity made possible the free use of his officerooms, library and collections, even overnight and during holidays, going as far as allowing people to smoke there (!). His unaffected heartfelt attitude, effective help for achieving the aims of the

stay and friendly discussions on diverse research topics applying his deep comprehension to various non-trivial aspects of the matter made every meeting with Gerhard an essential point of a visitor's professional life. His sharp intellect and critical feeling for perfunctory opinions enriched his deliberated argumentation with pertinent dry jokes, complementing his kind nature and wise understanding of matters of life.

Gerhard Storch died on August 11th, 2017 at the age of 78. He leaves behind his beloved wife Katrin, who gave him strong support throughout his scientific career, their daughter Anne, their son Hannes, and three grandchildren.

He is missed also by all his colleagues, particularly those who met him personally and remember him not only as a bright scientist and acknowledged expert of the branch, but as a very nice person with a great heart, a great sense of humor, and always ready to help. Personalities of his kind have been always very rare. Yet, how important it is that from time to time they do appear!

Taxa described and named by G. Storch

Metatheria

Peradectidae

- † *Sinoperadectes* STORCH et QIU, 2002; type species *Sinoperadectes clandestinus*
- † *Sinoperadectes clandestinus* STORCH et QIU, 2002; type locality Songlinzhuang/China

Proteutheria

Pseudorhynchocyonidae

- † *Leptictidium nasutum* STORCH et LISTER, 1985; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany
- † *Leptictidium tobieni* VON KOENIGSWALD et STORCH, 1987; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany

Eutheria

Erinaceomorpha

Dimylidae

- † *Dimyloides hecki* ENGESSER et STROCH, 2008; type locality Oberleichtersbach/Germany

Amphilemuridae

- † *Pholidocercus* VON KOENIGSWALD et STORCH, 1983; type species *Pholidocercus hassiacus*
- † *Pholidocercus hassiacus* VON KOENIGSWALD et STORCH, 1983; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany

Erinaceidae

- † *Ampechinus major* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Hsanda Gol/Mongolia
- † *Ampechinus minutissimus* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Hsanda Gol/Mongolia
- † *Ampechinus taatsiingolensis* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Taatsiin Gol/Mongolia
- † *Exallerix pustulatus* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Taatsiin Gol/Mongolia
- † *Palaeoscaptor tenuis* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Tatal Gol/Mongolia
- † *Parvericinus buk* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Builstyn Khudag/Mongolia
- † *Zaraalestes* STORCH et DASHZEVEG, 1997; type species *Zaraalestes russelli*
- † *Zaraalestes russelli* STORCH et DASHZEVEG, 1997; type locality Tsagan Tsav/Mongolia

Soricomorpha

Nyctitheriidae

- † *Saturninia ceciliensis* STORCH et HAUBOLD, 1989; type locality Geiseltal near Halle/Germany
- † *Saturninia carbonum* SIGÉ et STORCH, 2001; type locality Geiseltal near Halle/Germany

Talpidae

- † *Asthenoscapter ziegleri* ENGESSER et STROCH, 2008; type locality Oberleichtersbach/Germany
- † *Desmana pontica vinea* STORCH, 1978; type locality Dorn-Dürkheim 1/Germany
- † *Desmanella rietscheli* STORCH et DAHLMANN, 2000; type locality Dorn-Dürkheim 1/Germany

- † *Mongolopala* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type species *Mongolopala tathue*
- † *Mongolopala tathue* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Tatal Gol/Mongolia
- † *Quyania* STORCH et QIU, 1983; type species *Quyania chowi*
- † *Quyania chowi* STORCH et QIU, 1983; type locality Ertemte 2/China
- † *Talpa gilothi* STORCH, 1978; type locality Dorn-Dürkheim 1/Germany
- † *Yanshuella* STORCH et QIU, 1983; type species *Scaptochirus primaevus* SCHLOSSER, 1924
- † *Yunoscaptor* STORCH et QIU, 1991; type species *Yunoscaptor scalprum*
- † *Yunoscaptor scalprum* STORCH et QIU, 1991; type locality Shihuiba/China

Soricidae

- † *Alloblarinella* STORCH, 1995; type species *Blarinella europaea* REUMER, 1984
- † *Alloblarinella sinica* STORCH, 1995; type locality Ertemte 2/China
- † *Anourosorex oblongus* STORCH et QIU, 1991; type locality Shihuiba/China
- † *Builstynia* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type species *Builstynia fontana*
- † *Builstynia fontana* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Buistyn Khudag/Mongolia
- † *Cokia* STORCH, 1995; type species *Petenyia robusta* RZEBIK-KOWALSKA, 1989
- † *Cokia kowalskae* STORCH, 1995; type locality Ertemte 2/China
- † *Dinosorex pusillus* ENGESSER et STROCH, 2008; type locality Oberleichtersbach/Germany
- † *Heterosorex wangi* STORCH et QIU, 1991; type locality Shihuiba/China
- † *Lusorex* STORCH et QIU, 2004; type species *Lusorex taishanensis*
- † *Lusorex taishanensis* STORCH et QIU, 2004; type locality Shanwang/China
- † *Paenelimnoecus obtusus* STORCH, 1995; type locality Ertemte 2/China
- † *Paenepetenyia* STORCH, 1995; type species *Paenepetenyia zhudingi*
- † *Paenepetenyia zhudingi* STORCH, 1995; type locality Ertemte 2/China
- † *Paranourosorex seletiensis* STORCH et ZAZHIGIN, 1996; type locality Selety 1/Kazakhstan
- † *Parasoriculus* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type species *Parasoriculus tongi*
- † *Parasoriculus tongi* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Petenyia katrinae* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Plesiosorex roosi* FRANZEN, FEJFAR et STORCH, 2003; type locality Eppelsheim/Germany
- † *Plesiosorex martinii* ENGESSER et STROCH, 2008; type locality Oberleichtersbach/Germany
- † *Sorex ertemteensis* STORCH, 1995; type locality Ertemte 2/China

- † *Sorex minutoides* STORCH, 1995; type locality Ertemte 2/China
- † *Sulimskia ziegleri* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Taatsiinia* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type species *Taatsiinia hoecorum*
- † *Taatsiinia hoecorum* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Hsanda Gol/Mongolia
- † *Tavoonyia* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type species *Tavoonyia altaica*
- † *Tavoonyia altaica* ZIEGLER, DAHLMANN et STORCH, 2007; type locality Tavan Ovvony Deng/Mongolia

Chiroptera

Archaeonycteridae

- † *Archaeonycteris pollex* STORCH et HABERSETZER, 1988; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany

Hassianycteridae

- † Hassianycteridae¹ HABERSETZER et STORCH, 1987; type genus *Hassianycteris*
- † *Hassianycteris* SMITH et STORCH, 1981; type species *Hassianycteris messelensis*
- † *Hassianycteris magna* SMITH et STORCH, 1981; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany
- † *Hassianycteris messelensis* SMITH et STORCH, 1981; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany

Emballonuridae

- † *Tachypteron* STORCH, SIGÉ et HABERSETZER, 2002; type species *Tachypteron franzeni*
- † *Tachypteron franzeni* STORCH, SIGÉ et HABERSETZER, 2002; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany

Rhinolophidae

- † *Rhinolophus mehelyi birzebbugensis* STORCH, 1974; type locality Ghar Dalam Cave/Malta

Vespertilionidae

- † *Myotis ghardalamensis* STORCH, 1974; type locality Ghar Dalam Cave/Malta
- Myotis punicus* FELTEN, SPITZENBERGER et STORCH, 1977; type locality El Haouaria Cave/Tunesia
- Thainycteris* KOCK et STORCH, 1996; type species *Thainycteris aureocollaris*
- Thainycteris aureocollaris* KOCK et STORCH, 1996; type locality Doi (Mount) Pha Hom Pok/Thailand

Lagomorpha

Leporidae

- † *Trischizolagus mirificus* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China

Rodentia

Eomyidae

- † *Pseudotheridomys werneri* ENGESSER et STORCH, 2008; type locality Oberleichtersbach/Germany

Sciuridae

- † *Prospermophilus* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type species *Spermophilus orientalis* QIU, 1991

Gliridae

- Dryomys laniger* FELTEN et STORCH, 1968; type locality Çıglıkara/Turkey
- † *Muscardinus helleri* FEJFAR et STORCH, 1990; type locality Gundersheim, Findling/Germany

Castoridae

- † *Palaeomys plassi* FRANZEN et STORCH, 1975; type locality Dorn-Dürkheim 1/Germany
- † *Trogotherium minutum rhenanum* FRANZEN et STORCH, 1975; type locality Dorn-Dürkheim 1/Germany

Cricetidae

- † *Kowalskia zhengi* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Sinocricetus progressus* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China

Arvicolidae

- † *Aratomys bilikeensis* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Clethrionomys rufocanoides* STORCH, FRANZEN et MALEC, 1973; type locality Hohen-Sülzen/Germany
- † *Jordanomys major* KUSS et STORCH, 1978; type locality island of Kalymnos/Greece [now *Kalymnomys major* (KUSS et STORCH, 1978)]
- Microtus felteni* MALEC et STORCH, 1963; type locality Pelister-Mountains, near Bitola/North Macedonia

Muridae

- † *Allorattus* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type species *Allorattus engesseri*
- † *Allorattus engesseri* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- Apodemus hermani* FELTEN et STORCH, 1970; type locality Pantelleria/Italy
- † *Apodemus lii* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Castromys nadachowskii* NESIN et STORCH, 2004; type locality Cherevychno/Ukraine
- † *Chardinomys bilikeensis* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Hansdebruijnina* STORCH et DAHLMANN, 1995; type species *Occitanomys neutrum* DE BRUIJN, 1995
- † *Hansdebruijnina perpusilla* STORCH et NI, 2002; type locality Baogedawula Sumu/China
- † *Leilaomys* STORCH et NI, 2002; type species *Leilaomys zhudingi*
- † *Leilaomys zhudingi* STORCH et NI, 2002; type locality Leilao/China
- † *Linomys* STORCH et NI, 2002; type species *Progonomys yunnanensis*

¹ Habersetzer and Storch (1987) accepted the proposal by Russel and Sigé (1970) that the family names based on the Greek root “nycteris-” should be spelled -nycteridae, and consequently they described the family as Hassianycterididae. Yet, following the arguments by Simmons and Geisler (1998) and Simmons (2005) on nomenclatural stability, the current usage clearly prefers the traditional spelling, i.e. Hassianycteridae.

- † *Micromys chalceus* STORCH, 1987; type locality Ertemte 2/China
- † *Micromys cingulatus* STORCH et DAHLMANN, 1995; type locality Maramena/Greece
- † *Mus aegaeus* KUSS et STORCH, 1978; type locality island of Kalymnos/Greece
- † *Orientalomys sinensis* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Progonomys yunnanensis* QIU et STORCH, 1990; type locality Lufeng/China [now *Linomys yunnanensis* (QIU et STORCH, 1990)]
- † *Yunomys* QIU et STORCH, 1990; type species *Yunanomys wui*
- † *Yunomys wui* QIU et STORCH, 1990; type locality Lufeng/China

Dipodidae

- † *Sicista wangi* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China
- † *Sinozapus* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type species *Sinozapus volkeri*
- † *Sinozapus volkeri* QIU et STORCH, 2000; type locality Bilike/China

Pholidota

- † Eomanidae STORCH, 2003; type genus *Eomanis*
- † *Eomanis* STORCH, 1978; type species *Eomanis waldi*
- † *Eomanis waldi* STORCH, 1978; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany
- † *Eomanis krebsi* STORCH et MARTIN, 1994; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany [now *Euromanis krebsi* (STORCH et MARTIN 1994)]

Epoicotheriidae

- † *Molaetherium* STORCH et RUMMEL, 1999; type species *Molaetherium heissigi*
- † *Molaetherium heissigi* STORCH et RUMMEL, 1999; type locality Grafenmühle 22/Germany

Pholidota incertae sedis

- † *Eurotamandua* STORCH, 1981; type species *Eurotamandua joresi*
- † *Eurotamandua joresi* STORCH, 1981; type locality Messel near Darmstadt/Germany

Taxa dedicated to G. Storch

Morganucodonta

- † *Storchodon* MARTIN, AVERIANOV, JÄGER, SCHWERMANN et WINGS, 2019; type species *Storchodon cingulatus* MARTIN, AVERIANOV, JÄGER, SCHWERMANN et WINGS, 2019

Proteutheria

Pseudorhyncocyonidae

- † *Leptictidium storchi* HOOKER, 2013; type locality Baby 2/France

Soricomorpha

Talpidae

- † *Storchia* DAHLMANN, 2001; type species *Storchia wedrevis* DAHLMANN, 2001
- † *Gerhardstorchia* DAHLMANN, 2001 [nom. nov. for *Storchia*]; type species same as for *Storchia*
- † *Tenuibrachiatum storchi* ZIEGLER, 2003; type locality Petersbuch 31/Germany

Chiroptera

Archaeonycteridae

- † *Archaeonycteris storchi* SMITH, RANA, MISSIAEN, ROSE, SAHNI, SINGH et SINGH, 2007; type locality Vastan Lignite Mine/India

Vespertilionidae

- † *Myotis gerhardstorchi* HORÁČEK et TRÁVNÍČKOVÁ, 2019; type locality Beremend 26/Hungary
- † *Nyctalus storchi* HORÁČEK, 2001; type locality Merkur-north/the Czech Republic

Rodentia

Platacanthomyidae

- † *Typhlomys storchi* QIU et NI, 2019; type locality Loc. 9905, Leilao, Yuanmou, Yunnan Province/China

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