

# Census of South Australian Vertebrates

2009



A list including all species of vertebrate animals reliably reported to have occurred in South Australia as free-living forms during the period of European settlement of the State.



Government of South Australia  
Department of Environment,  
Water and Natural Resources



South  
Australian  
**Museum**

<b>Edited by:</b>	Helen Owens and Andrew Graham, Science Resource Centre, South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources GPO Box 1047, Adelaide, SA, 5001
<b>Executive Committee:</b>	Mark Hutchinson and Robert Morris, South Australian Museum, North Terrace, Adelaide, SA 5000  Stuart Pillman, Science Resource Centre, South Australian Department of Environment and Natural Resources GPO Box 1047, Adelaide, SA, 5001
<b>GIS Support:</b>	Roman Urban, Science Resource Centre, South Australian Department of Environment and Natural Resources GPO Box 1047, Adelaide, SA, 5001
<b>Contributions by:</b>	Dave Armstrong, Kirsty Bevan, Andrew Black, Brian Blaylock, Graham Carpenter, Jane Cooper, Ralph Foster, Kate Graham, Nerissa Haby, Michael Hammer, Philippa Horton, Mark Hutchinson, Carolyn Kovach, Cath Kemper, Peter Lang, Peter Mahoney, Matt McDowell, Graham Medlin, Nick Neagle, Darren Nielalke, Lynn Pedler, Maya Penck, Stuart Pillman, Terry Reardon, Meg Robertson, Tony Robinson, Ellen Ryan-Colton, Peter Shaughnessy, David Stemmer, Hafiz Stewart, Dave Thompson, Tonja Wright.
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# Introduction *(last update October 2013)*

This list includes all species of vertebrate animals reliably reported to have occurred in South Australia as free-living forms during the period of European settlement of the State. It has been prepared from a variety of published sources, the major ones of which are cited in the various sections. Distribution maps have been based on specimens from the collections of the South Australian Museum and datasets vetted by expert panels that are stored in the Biological Databases of South Australia (BDBSA) within the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). A substantial number of datasets have been captured since the last edition was published resulting in an improved representation of species distribution within the state. The major datasets included in the BDBSA are outlined in the Methods section. Although it is not possible to list all the datasets that have contributed to the maps, we are grateful to all contributors and acknowledge the significance of each record.

The list is now in its fourth edition following Aslin (1985), Watts (1990) and Robinson, Casperson and Hutchinson (2000) which were all published under the name "A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia". This fourth edition has been developed as a web-based product which will allow more regular updates of each taxa as more data becomes available. Users are encouraged to print the whole document or the relevant sections if they require a hard copy.

The order in which the vertebrate groups are presented is as follows:

1. Mammals
2. Birds
3. Reptiles
4. Amphibians
5. Freshwater Fishes

Each Taxa will be published on the web as it is finalised and updates will be included on a regular basis as they become available. The date of the last update will be provided at the beginning of each taxa group.

Each section contains the following items of information for each currently recognised species:

1. Order
2. Family
3. Notation for an introduced species (an asterisk)
4. Genus
5. Species

6. Author and date of publication of specific description
7. Common name
8. Threatened status in Australia; following AU:
9. Threatened status in South Australia; following SA:
10. A distribution map.

When relevant, higher taxonomic levels have been included to match the most recent published guides.

The sequence in which orders are listed is determined by the conventions for each of the various groups. Within orders (and sub-orders for mammals), families are listed in the sequence used in the most recent guides. Within families (or sub-families in some cases), genera and species are listed alphabetically.

The only introduced species (ie. alien to South Australia) included are those which are believed to have established true feral populations. In the case of a few freshwater fish, these feral populations are only maintained by regular re-introductions.

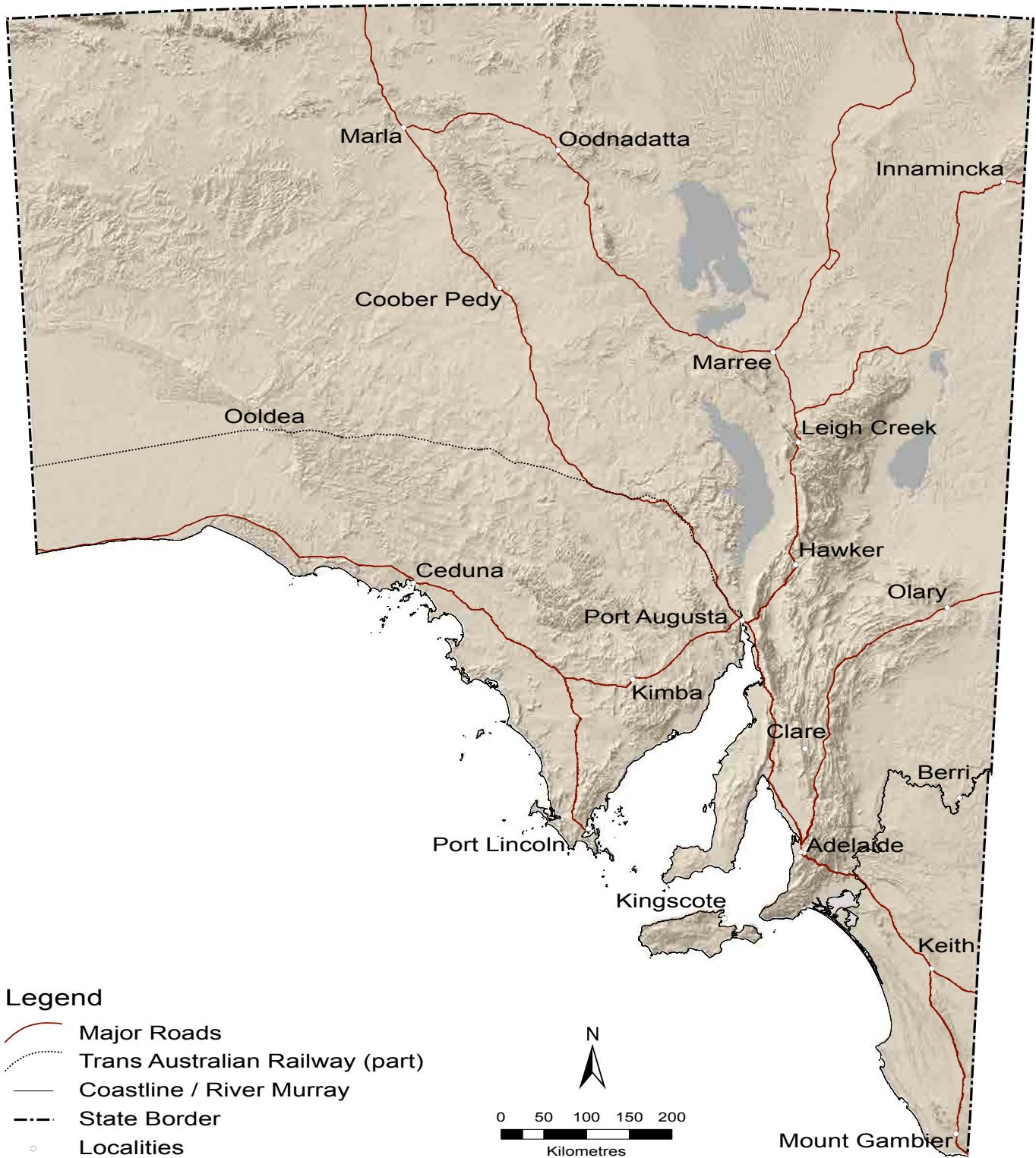
This publication is intended as a reference source for current taxonomy and observed locations within South Australia at the time of publication. It should be borne in mind that taxonomic changes are continually being made and new distributional information is accumulating, so that no listing can be completely up to date. This list will be revised and updated on an ongoing basis. Any taxonomic queries should be directed to the relevant curator or collection manager at the South Australian Museum. Any errors can be directed to the Science Resource Centre, Department of Environment and Natural Resources or via email ([DEWNRBioDataSupport@sa.gov.au](mailto:DEWNRBioDataSupport@sa.gov.au)).

## References

Aslin, H. J. (ed.) (1985) *A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia*. 1<sup>st</sup> Edition. Biological Survey Coordinating Committee and the Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia.

Robinson, A.C. , Casperson, K.D. and Hutchinson, M.N. (eds.) (2000) *A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Department for Environment and Heritage, South Australia

Watts, C. H. S. (ed.) (1990) *A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*. Biological Survey Coordinating Committee and the Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia.



# Methods *(last update October 2013)*

The method for producing the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the Vertebrate Census was completely revised to take advantage of new technology and allow for a more automated generation of lists and maps. This new process combined with making each vertebrate group section in a 'stand alone' format will allow for more frequent updates to be produced and refreshed on the website.

## Distribution Maps

Many new datasets from around South Australia were collated for the production of the Census maps and loaded into the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA). Maps for all vertebrate groups were produced direct from BDBSA. Draft maps were vetted by appropriate state authorities prior to final production.

Each symbol on the map represents at least one record in that location for the species. Squares represent records since the beginning of 1970 and triangles represent records prior to 1970. Solid symbols represent records of vouchered specimens and hollow symbols represent sighting records (ie: non-vouchered). When subfossils are included their symbology will be explained at the front of the relevant section.

The main datasets included in production of maps for each vertebrate group are listed below. Some of these datasets have been loaded over recent years and may not include all records up to the date of the Census publication. They will be refreshed and updated in due course and be displayed in the Census maps as they become available.

The base map that is used throughout the census is provided (left) with legend and major towns.

## Mammals

- South Australian Museum (Incl. subfossils and cetacean sightings datasets)
- Biological Survey of South Australia, DEWNR
- SA Threatened species data, DEWNR
- Mammal Club of SA – Field Naturalist Society

## Birds

- South Australian Museum
- Biological Survey of South Australia, DEWNR
- SA Threatened species data, DEWNR
- Birds SA
- BirdLife Australia
- Australasian Waders Study Group

## Reptiles

- South Australian Museum
- Biological Survey of South Australia, DEWNR
- SA Threatened species data, DEWNR
- South Australian Herpetology Group

## Amphibians

- South Australian Museum
- Biological Survey of South Australia, DEWNR
- SA Threatened species data, DEWNR
- South Australian Herpetology Group
- South Australian Frog Census

## Fish

- South Australian Museum
- others to be finalised

All doubtful and incomplete records were filtered from BDBSA prior to mapping. In addition all records with a coordinate reliability > 25km (specimens) and >10km (sightings) were also excluded.

## Threatened Species Categories

When applicable, threatened species status codes have been included in the list.

Where a species itself is not threatened but a sub-species is, "ssp" is used as a flag. Clarification is provided as an annotation to the relevant species.

Those preceded by **AU:** are the Australian status codes as listed in the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The website address for this Act is:

[www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna).

EPBC Act status codes can be interpreted as follows:

**EX Extinct**

**CR Critically Endangered**

**EN Endangered**

**VU Vulnerable**

A more detailed interpretation of these codes and criteria used for determining them is available from the Threatened Species Nomination Form on the EPBC Act website.

Those preceded by **SA:** are the South Australian status codes and come from Schedules 7, 8 and 9 (revised 2008) in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972. The website for this Act is:

[www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/NATIONAL%20PARKS%20AND%20WILDLIFE%20ACT%201972/CURRENT/1972.56.UN.PDF#page=92](http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/NATIONAL%20PARKS%20AND%20WILDLIFE%20ACT%201972/CURRENT/1972.56.UN.PDF#page=92).

South Australian status codes are defined as follows:

**E Endangered**

**V Vulnerable**

**R Rare**

A more detailed interpretation of these codes and criteria used for determining them is available from the following publication:

Department for Environment and Heritage (2003) Review of the Status of Threatened Species in South Australia: Proposed Schedules under the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972; Discussion Paper. National Parks and Wildlife Council in partnership with the Department for Environment and Heritage.



# Mammals (last update March 2014)

**Catherine Kemper**  
**Senior Researcher and**  
**Curator of Mammals\***

**David Stemmer**  
**Collection Manager, Mammals\***

**Terry Reardon**  
**Technical Officer**  
**Evolutionary Biology Unit\***

**Graham Medlin**  
**Honorary Researcher, Subfossils\***

**Peter Shaughnessy**  
**Honorary Researcher, Mammals\***

**\*South Australian Museum**

**Helen Owens,**  
**Scientific Officer – Biological**  
**Data, Department of Environment,**  
**Water and Natural Resources**

This account lists all the species of mammals that have been reliably recorded in South Australia and provides maps showing their distribution based on confirmed records. The evidence for species occurrence comes from museum specimens (i.e. whole or part animals, pick-up skeletons and skulls and subfossils), observational records that have been verified by a mammalogist (e.g. photographs, descriptions, captures, sound recordings) and information from publications. Mammal species that have become extinct in South Australia since European settlement or have been introduced are annotated in the list.

Australia has been home to about 370 native mammal species. This number fluctuates as new species are described and others synonymised. Of the 190 species known to have occurred in South Australia (including 11 recorded only by subfossil remains), 173 are indigenous to Australia and 17 introduced by Europeans (Table 2.1). There is debate as to whether the Dingo should be considered an introduced species, since it was brought to Australia 4000–5000 years ago by peoples unknown.

South Australia has the highest number of mammal species extinctions of any State or Territory. Twenty seven species (16%) have disappeared since European settlement. Some groups have suffered more than others; for example, seven out of eight species (88%) of bandicoots and bilbies and three of 19 species (16%)

of native rodents, not including those known only from subfossils, have become extinct. To our knowledge, only one species (4%) of bat is extinct in South Australia. There are no known extinctions among the monotremes, marsupial moles, cetaceans and pinnipeds.

The introduction of native mammal species (i.e. those not previously recorded in an area) and reintroduction of species (i.e. those known to have existed in an area) have been attempted in many parts of South Australia since the 1920s, more intensively since the 1980s. To our knowledge, this has involved 15 species, including six that had become extinct in the State prior to their reintroduction. If records are available, annotations regarding these introductions and reintroductions are made in the taxonomic list.

The scientific names for species and their higher-level classification (i.e. Subclass, Order, Suborder, Family) used in this account follow the world list of mammals (Wilson and Reeder 2005) with some amendments detailed below. Subfamilies, genera and species are arranged alphabetically and are included only when it is necessary to divide South Australian representatives of a Family into meaningful subgroups. Recent synonyms for scientific names can be found in Watts and Aslin (1981), Walton (1988), and Rice (1998), Wilson and Reeder (2005), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008). Common names follow Mead and Brownell (2005), Wozencraft (2005) and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008) except for recently described species.

## Monotremes

Living monotremes are grouped into two Families that differ greatly and future studies may assign them to higher order classification than Family. Several subspecies of *Tachyglossus aculeatus* have been described (e.g. *T. a. aculeatus* on mainland South Australia and *T. a. multiaculeatus* on Kangaroo Island) but the current view is that genetically and morphologically these cannot be clearly separated.

## Marsupials

In Australia, marsupials are divided into three major groups that are aligned by their diet and morphology: 1) insectivorous/carnivorous (Dasyuromorphia and Notoryctes), 2) insectivorous/omnivorous (Peramelomorphia) and 3) primarily herbivorous (Diprotodontia). There is mixed opinion as to which group evolved first, the bandicoots or the dasyuroids, and the evolutionary position of Notoryctes is not known. The taxonomic affinities of *Lagostrophus fasciatus* are uncertain, with one view placing it in the Subfamily Stenurinae, a group of fossil kangaroos. Syndactylly, the joining of two toes in the foot, is found in the bandicoots, macropods and potoroids and was for a

long time thought to be of evolutionary significance. It is now considered a convergent trait. Some of the Diprotodontia have an opposable hallux (big toe orients at almost right angles to the foot) to aid in climbing. In this Census, the Subfamily Planigalinae is treated as a separate group but it is sometimes included with the Subfamily Sminthopsinae (Wilson and Reeder 2005). Since some marsupials (e.g. bandicoots) have a rudimentary placenta, the term 'placental mammal' is not appropriate for what are more correctly referred to as eutherians. It is retained here as an alternative to eutherian.

## Bats

Traditional classification divides the Order Chiroptera into two suborders, the Megachiroptera (flying-foxes and their allies) and Microchiroptera (all echolocating families). Recent genetic studies directed towards resolving the evolutionary relationships among bats have radically challenged this traditional view. The overwhelming evidence now shows that some echolocating bat families are more closely related to flying-foxes than they are to other echolocating bat families (Yu et al. 2012). While there is now consensus that still only two new suborders are needed to account for the new groups of bat families, there are two competing proposals for naming these suborders and for which bat families comprise them (see summary in Hutcheon and Kirsch (2006)). At this point there is no world agreement on which names to use. In this Census we have dispensed with allocating bats to a suborder.

Genetic studies have led to the creation of a new family, Miniopteridae, for the genus *Miniopterus*. It was formerly included in the Family Vespertilionidae (Miller-Butterworth et al. 2007).

The genus *Austronomus* now replaces *Tadarida* (Churchill 2008, Ammerman et al. 2012).

Since the last Census (Robinson et al. 2000), several species-level taxonomic changes have been made that affect South Australian bats. *Nyctophilus timoriensis* has been divided into *N. corbeni* and *N. major* (Parnaby 2009), and a new Australian species of free-tailed bat, *Mormopterus eleryi*, has been described (Reardon et al. 2008). Other changes to the genus *Mormopterus* will be published in the near future.

The taxonomy and nomenclature of *Miniopterus schreibersii bassanii* remain problematic. There is agreement that the species *Miniopterus schreibersii* does not occur in Australia (Tian et al. 2004; Appleton et al. 2004) but to which species the subspecies *M. s. bassanii* belongs is not resolved. However, there is a strong likelihood that this subspecies will be recognised as a full species in the near future. In this Census we have chosen to adopt Churchill's (2008) conclusion that *bassanii* be treated as a subspecies of *Miniopterus orianae*.

At the time of the previous version of the census (Robinson et al. 2000), *Pteropus poliocephalus* was considered an occasional visitor to South Australia. A small colony (close to 1400 at the time of this Census) is now naturally established in Adelaide and in 2011 and 2012, young were born. The species is likely to become a permanent resident of the State. In 2013, a *P. alecto* was recorded in Adelaide, the first record for South Australia.

## Pinnipeds

There are two main groups of pinnipeds that occur in South Australia, the eared seals (Family Otariidae) and the 'true' seals (Family Phocidae). Recent worldwide reviews of the otariids (Brunner 2004, Berta and Churchill 2012) have advocated changes that, if adopted, would affect the naming of Australian species. Berta and Churchill (2012) recommended that all *Arctocephalus*, except *A. pusillus*, be transferred to the genus *Arctophoca*. This Census has opted not to make this change until there is clear demonstration of its acceptance worldwide.

Three of the five otariids that have been recorded in South Australia also breed there but *A. tropicalis* and *A. gazella* do not and are therefore considered occasional visitors. There is clear evidence of hybridization between species of *Arctocephalus* at Macquarie Island and this may have implications for those that are recorded on the Australian mainland.

Phocid seals breed in the Antarctic and Subantarctic and are therefore sometimes referred to as Antarctic seals. Except for the Elephant Seal, these species do not breed in continental Australia and are occasional visitors to South Australia (Shaughnessy et al. 2012).

## Cetaceans

Both major groups of cetaceans, the baleen and toothed whales, have been recorded in South Australia. There is recent evidence (Fordyce and Marx 2012) that *Neobalaenidae* (*Caperea marginata*) is the last survivor of a fossil family of baleen whales, the Cetotheridae, but in this Census we have chosen not to adopt this family name until it is accepted by the scientific community.

The families *Neobalaenidae* and *Physeteridae* contain only one species. All other families found off South Australia either have multiple species occurring here or relatives elsewhere in the world. Some taxonomic treatments (e.g. Wilson and Reeder 2005) include *Kogiidae* with *Physeteridae* but this Census does not. Mead and Brownell (2005) listed *Physeter catodon* for the Sperm Whale but worldwide opinion favours the retention of *P. macrocephalus*.

Two species, *Balaenoptera borealis* and *Lagenorhynchus obscurus*, have been sighted alive at sea off South Australia but not confirmed by vouchered specimens. Alternatively, many cetacean species are

listed based solely on stranded animals and it is not known whether they truly inhabit the waters off South Australia. Some might venture from their prime habitat in the Subantarctic (e.g. *Phocoena dioptrica*, Evans et al. 2001) while others may use the south-flowing Leeuwin Current to access South Australian waters (e.g. *Balaenoptera edeni*, *Feresa attenuata*).

Assigning a conservation status to cetaceans is very difficult because for most species there is no information on population size and there is the added difficulty of recording and identifying animals at sea. For this reason, the State conservation listings are a 'best guess' for each species' status.

## Rodents

Australian rodents are all members of the Muridae and there has been some debate as to the groupings below this family level. Breed and Aplin (2008) concluded that it would be unwise to decide on a formal subfamily or tribe taxonomy until murine rodents are resolved at a global scale. They advocate the following subdivisions (as they apply to South Australia native rodents): the 'Pseudomys Group' including the genera *Pseudomys*, *Conilurus*, *Leggadina*, *Leporillus*, *Mastacomys* and *Notomys*; the 'Hydromys Group' and the 'Native *Rattus* Group'.

The non-native *Rattus* and *Mus* belong to different lineages from Australian native rodents.

Although described as a full species by Thomas in 1910, *Pseudomys auritus* was included with *Pseudomy australis* until a formal differentiation was made by Medlin in 2008. A careful study of all specimens of *P. australis* from South Australia is needed in order to properly describe the distribution of *P. auritus*.

The former distribution of South Australia's arid-dwelling rodents is problematical because many early specimens were lodged with other Australian and overseas museums.

It has therefore not been possible to verify their species identifications for this Census. In addition, the data associated with early specimens at the South Australia Museum has often been lost or is inaccurate thus making the records impossible to map. This is particularly so for the genus *Notomys* because several of the species are difficult to discriminate on skulls alone. Perhaps ancient DNA technology can be developed to identify these species.

## Subfossils

The subfossil collection of the South Australian Museum consists of the partial remains (bones, fur, nests, scats) of modern vertebrate species that have usually been collected from protected situations (e.g. caves, rock overhangs, buildings) where accumulations have built up over considerable time. They can be recently deposited (e.g. fresh owl pellets) or represent very old accumulations dating back hundreds, even many thousands, of years. In the past, there was the expectation that most were laid down before European settlement but recent dating of some sites challenges that theory (McDowell et al. 2012). However, it would be unwise to generalise that all subfossils represent mammal species that were present at the time of European settlement.

A large portion of an owl's diet is made up of rodents and seven species of rodent are known only from subfossil remains in South Australia. One species of rodent, *Notomys robustus*, was described (Mahoney et al. 2008) on the basis of only subfossil material because it has never been collected as a whole animal.

**Table 2.1: Conservation status of South Australian mammals.**

Number of species in brackets is the number introduced by humans and is included in the number to the left.

Order	Common Name	Species	EX*	E**	V	Subfossils only
Monotremata	Platypus and echidnas	2		1		
Notoryctemorphia	Marsupial moles	1			1	
Dasyuromorphia	Carnivorous marsupials	33	6	4	3	3
Peramelemorphia	Bandicoots and bilbies	8	7		2	
Diprotodontia	Koalas, wombats, possums and macropods	32	10	4	3	1
Lagomorpha	Rabbits and hares	2 (2)				
Chiroptera	Bats	28	1	5	2	
Carnivora	Carnivorous eutherians	13 (3)		1	1	
Perissodactyla	Odd-toed ungulates	2 (2)				
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulates	7 (7)				
Cetacea	Whales and dolphins	33			1	
Rodentia	Rodents	29 (3)	3	1	4	7
<b>Totals</b>		<b>190 (17)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>

\* does not include species known only from subfossils

\*\* excludes those counted as extinct in South Australia

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## **Class Mammalia - Mammals**

### **Subclass Prototheria - Monotremes**

#### **Order Monotremata - Platypus and Echidna**

##### **Family Ornithorhynchidae - Platypus**

1. *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw, 1799) Platypus SA: E

Introduced to Kangaroo Island (1928–1946, extant) and reintroduced to sanctuaries in the Onkaparinga catchment (1990s).

##### **Family Tachyglossidae - Echidna**

2. *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Shaw, 1792) Short-beaked Echidna

### **Subclass Marsupialia - Marsupials**

#### **Order Notoryctemorphia - Marsupial Moles**

##### **Family Notoryctidae - Marsupial Mole**

3. *Notoryctes typhlops* (Stirling, 1889) Southern Marsupial Mole (Itjaritjara) AU: EN SA: V

#### **Order Dasyuromorphia - Carnivorous marsupials**

##### **Family Thylacinidae - Thylacine**

4. *Thylacinus cynocephalus* (Harris, 1808) Thylacine AU: EX

This species is known only from subfossils in SA.

##### **Family Myrmecobiidae - Numbat**

5. *Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, 1836 Numbat AU: VU SA: E

Original populations extinct in SA. Western Australian animals re-introduced to Yookamurra Sanctuary from 1993 (extant) and Arid Recovery/Roxby in 2005 (failed).

##### **Family Dasyuridae - Dasyurids**

###### **Subfamily Dasyurinae - Quolls, dibblers, parantechinuses, pseudantechinuses, Kowari, mulgaras, Tasmanian Devil**

6. *Dasyurus blythii* (Krefft, 1867) Brush-tailed Mulgara (Mulgara) AU: VU SA: E

There has been recent taxonomic revision of this species (Woolley 2005). It was formerly known as *D. cristicauda*. This species is considered extinct in SA.

7. *Dasyurus cristicauda* (Thomas, 1905) Crest-tailed Mulgara (Ampurta) AU: EN

There has been recent taxonomic revision of this species (Woolley 2005). It was formerly known as *D. hillieri*.

8. *Dasyuroides byrnei* (Spencer, 1896) Kowari AU: VU SA: V

The Vertebrates of South Australia (Robinson et al. 2000) used the genus *Dasyurus* but this has not been universally accepted elsewhere in Australia.

9. *Dasyurus geoffroii* Gould, 1841 Western Quoll AU: VU SA: E

This species is considered extinct in SA.

10. *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792) Spotted-tailed Quoll (Tiger Quoll) AU: EN SA: E

This species is considered extinct in SA.

11. *Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800) Eastern Quoll SA: E

This species is considered extinct in SA.

12. *Parantechinus apicalis* (Gray, 1842) Dibbler AU: EN

This species is known only from subfossils in SA.

13. *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis* (Spencer, 1895) Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus

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14. *Sarcophilus harrisii* Boitard, 1841 Tasmanian Devil AU: EN

This species is known only from subfossils in SA.

#### **Subfamily Phascogalinae - Phascogales, antechinuses**

15. *Antechinus agilis* Dickman, Parnaby, Crowther & King, 1998 Agile Antechinus SA: E

16. *Antechinus flavipes* (Waterhouse, 1838) Yellow-footed Antechinus SA: V

17. *Antechinus minimus* (Geoffroy, 1803) Swamp Antechinus SA: E

18. *Antechinus swainsonii* (Waterhouse, 1840) Dusky Antechinus

First collection made for South Australia at Lower Glenelg River Conservation Park in 2013.

19. *Phascogale calura* Gould, 1844 Red-tailed Phascogale AU: EN SA: E

This species is considered extinct in SA.

20. *Phascogale tapoatafa* (Meyer, 1793) Brush-tailed Phascogale SA: E

#### **Subfamily Planigalinae - Planigales, ningaui**

21. *Ningaui ridei* Archer, 1975 Wongai Ningaui

22. *Ningaui yvonneae* Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, 1983 Southern Ningaui

23. *Planigale gilesi* Aitken, 1972 Giles' Planigale (Paudent Planigale)

24. *Planigale ingrami* (Thomas, 1906) Long-tailed Planigale

25. *Planigale tenuirostris* Troughton, 1928 Narrow-nosed Planigale

#### **Subfamily Sminthopsinae - Dunnarts, Kultarr**

26. *Antechinomys laniger* (Gould, 1856) Kultarr

27. *Sminthopsis aitkeni* Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, 1984 Kangaroo Island Dunnart AU: EN SA: E

Preliminary studies of this and *S. griseoventer* show a close relationship between these species (Kemper et al. 2011). Further research may result in synonymy.

28. *Sminthopsis crassicaudata* (Gould, 1844) Fat-tailed Dunnart

29. *Sminthopsis dolichura* Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, 1984 Little Long-tailed Dunnart

30. *Sminthopsis griseoventer* Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, 1984 Grey-bellied Dunnart

31. *Sminthopsis hirtipes* Thomas, 1898 Hairy-footed Dunnart

32. *Sminthopsis macroura* (Gould, 1845) Stripe-faced Dunnart

33. *Sminthopsis murina* (Waterhouse, 1838) Common Dunnart

34. *Sminthopsis ooldea* Troughton, 1965 Ooldea Dunnart

35. *Sminthopsis psammophila* Spencer, 1895 Sandhill Dunnart AU: EN SA: V

36. *Sminthopsis youngsoni* McKenzie & Archer, 1982 Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart SA: R

### **Order Peramelemorphia - Bandicoots and bilbies**

#### **Family Thylacomyidae - Bilbies**

37. *Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837) Greater Bilby (Bilby) AU: VU SA: V

Original populations extinct in SA. Introduced to Thistle Island (2000, extant), Arid Recovery/Roxby (2000, extant) Venus Bay Conservation Park (2000, failed) and Yookamurra Sanctuary (2007, extant).

38. *Macrotis leucura* (Thomas, 1887) Lesser Bilby AU: EX SA: E

#### **Family Chaeropodidae - Pig-footed Bandicoot**

39. *Chaeropus ecaudatus* (Ogilby, 1838) Pig-footed Bandicoot AU: EX SA: E

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## **Family Peramelidae - Bandicoots**

### **Subfamily Peramelinae - Bandicoots**

40. *Isoodon auratus* (Ramsay, 1887) Golden Bandicoot AU: VU SA: E

Although recent genetic studies by Zenger et al. (2005) place *I. auratus* in *I. o. fusciventer*, this Census retains the use of *I. auratus* until morphological studies confirm its status. This species is considered extinct in SA.

41. *Isoodon obesulus* (Shaw, 1797) Southern Brown Bandicoot AU: sspp SA: V

Two subspecies recognised in SA, *I. o. obesulus* (SA Mainland & Kangaroo Island subspecies) AU: EN SA: V and *I. o. nauticus* (Nuyts Archipelago subspecies) AU: VU SA: V. Recent taxonomic studies by Zenger et al. (2005) concluded that all SA *Isoodon* taxa, including *I. auratus*, should be included in one species, *I. obesulus*, and two subspecies. This Census retains the previous taxonomy until morphological studies confirm their status.

42. *Perameles bougainville* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 Western Barred Bandicoot AU: sspp SA: sspp

Original populations extinct in SA (*P. b. fasciata* AU: EX). Reintroduced (Western Australian stock *P. b. bougainville* AU:EN) to Arid Recovery/Roxby in 2001 (extant).

43. *Perameles eremiana* Spencer, 1897 Desert Bandicoot AU: EX SA: E

44. *Perameles gunnii* Gray, 1838 Eastern Barred Bandicoot AU: EN SA: E

This species is considered extinct in SA.

## **Order Diprotodontia - Koala, wombats, possums and macropods**

### **Family Phascolarctidae - Koala**

45. *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss, 1817) Koala

Original populations extinct in SA. Introduced to Kangaroo Island (1923–1958, extant), many locations along the River Murray (1959–1965, extant), Mount Lofty Ranges (1965), Sleaford (1969, extant) and reintroduced to many locations in the South East (1969–present, extant).

### **Family Vombatidae - Wombats**

46. *Lasiorhinus latifrons* (Owen, 1845) Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat

Introduced to Kangaroo Island (1926, 1936, failed), Wedge Island (1971, extant), and Pooginook Conservation Park, Kia-Ora Station, Glenora Station and Whydown Station (all in 1971, extant), and Kellidie Bay Conservation Park (1971).

47. *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800) Common Wombat SA: R

### **Family Burramyidae - Pygmy-Possoms**

48. *Cercartetus concinnus* (Gould, 1845) Western Pygmy-possum

49. *Cercartetus lepidus* (Thomas, 1888) Little Pygmy-possum

50. *Cercartetus nanus* (Desmarest, 1818) Eastern Pygmy-possum SA: V

### **Family Phalangeridae - Brushtail Possums**

51. *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792) Common Brushtail Possum SA: R

Reintroduced to many locations, including the Flinders Ranges, along the River Murray (extant) and on Thistle Island (extant).

### **Family Pseudocheiridae - Ringtail Possums**

52. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785) Common Ringtail Possum

Introduced to Flinders Chase, Kangaroo Island (1926, extant).

### **Family Petauridae - Wrist-Winged Gliders**

53. *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 Yellow-bellied Glider SA: E

54. *Petaurus breviceps* Waterhouse, 1839 Sugar Glider SA: R

Note: the single SA Museum specimen for the Mt Lofty Ranges (M17784) is probably a captive escapee.

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55. *Petaurus norfolkensis* (Kerr, 1792) Squirrel Glider SA: E

#### **Family Acrobatidae - Feathertail Glider**

56. *Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794) Feathertail Glider SA: E

Recent studies show that there is likely to be two species in SA, one along the River Murray and the other in the South East.

#### **Family Potoroidae - Potoroos, bettongs and Desert Rat-Kangaroo**

57. *Bettongia lesueur* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Burrowing Bettong AU: EX SA: E

Original populations extinct in SA. Reintroduced (stock from Western Australia) to Yookamurra Sanctuary (from 2007, extant) and Arid Recovery/Roxby (from 2000, extant).

58. *Bettongia penicillata* Gray, 1837 Brush-tailed Bettong AU: sspp SA: sspp

Original populations (*B. p. penicillata* AU: EX SA: E) extinct in SA. Western Australian subspecies (*B. p. ogilbyi* AU: EN SA: R) introduced to Venus Bay Conservation Park (1980, 1994, Island A extant, Venus Bay Peninsula extinct), St Francis Island (1981–1987, failed), Baird Bay Island (1982), Wedge Island (1983, extant), St Peter Island (1983, extant), Yookamurra Sanctuary (1991, 1992, extant), Lincoln National Park (1999, failed), Flinders Ranges National Park (1999, failed) and Katarapko Island (1999, failed).

59. *Caloprymnus campestris* (Gould, 1843) Desert Rat-kangaroo AU: EX SA: E

60. *Potorous platyops* (Gould, 1844) Broad-faced Potoroo AU: EX

This species is known only from subfossils in SA.

61. *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792) Long-nosed Potoroo AU: VU SA: E

#### **Family Macropodidae - Wallabies and kangaroos**

##### **Subfamily Macropodinae - Hare-wallabies, rock-wallabies, pademelons, wallabies and kangaroos**

62. *Lagorchestes hirsutus* Gould, 1844 Rufous Hare-wallaby (Mala) AU: EX SA: E

The subspecies *L. h. hirsutus* is the only taxon that occurred in SA. It is extinct.

63. *Lagorchestes leporides* (Gould, 1841) Eastern Hare-wallaby AU: EX SA: E

Gould reported that in the 1840s this species was abundant on the SA plains, particularly 'between the belts of the Murray and the mountain ranges' (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).

64. *Macropus eugenii* (Desmarest, 1817) Tammar Wallaby AU: ssp SA: ssp

There is insufficient scientific knowledge to clearly define subspecies, however this Census takes the approach of distinguishing subspecies. The mainland subspecies, *M. e. eugenii* AU: EX SA: E, is extinct in SA but introduced to Kawau Island, NZ and from there reintroduced to Innes National Park (2004–2008, extant). Kangaroo Island subspecies *M. e. décreس* still common and also introduced to Greenly Island (1907, extant), Boston Island (1971, possibly extinct) and Wardang Island (extant).

65. *Macropus fuliginosus* (Desmarest, 1817) Western Grey Kangaroo

Introduced to Wedge Island during 1980s (extinct).

66. *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790 Eastern Grey Kangaroo SA: R

67. *Macropus greyi* Waterhouse, 1846 Toolache Wallaby AU: EX SA: E

68. *Macropus robustus* Gould, 1841 Euro

69. *Macropus rufogriseus* (Desmarest, 1817) Red-necked Wallaby SA: R

70. *Macropus rufus* (Desmarest, 1822) Red Kangaroo

71. *Onychogalea lunata* (Gould, 1841) Crescent Nailtail Wallaby AU: EX SA: E

72. *Petrogale lateralis* Gould, 1842 Black-footed Rock-wallaby AU: ssp SA: sspp

Two subspecies recognised. *P. l. lateralis* (McDonnell Ranges race AU: VU SA: E) in far NW of SA (reintroduced to Musgrave Ranges in 2010, extant). *P. l. pearsoni* (AU: delisted in 2010 SA:R) on Pearson Island and introduced to Wedge, Thistle (1975, extant on both islands) and West Islands (extinct).

73. *Petrogale xanthopus* Gray, 1855 Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby AU: ssp SA: V  
The subspecies *P. x. xanthopus* AU:VU is the only one found in SA. Reintroduced to Aroona Dam area (1996–present).

74. *Thylogale billardierii* (Desmarest, 1822) Tasmanian Pademelon SA: E  
This species is considered extinct in SA.

75. *Wallabia bicolor* (Desmarest, 1804) Swamp Wallaby SA: V

#### **Subfamily uncertain - Banded Hare-wallaby**

76. *Lagostrophus fasciatus* (Péron & Lesueur, 1807) Banded Hare-wallaby AU: ssp  
A subspecies, *L. f. baudinettei*, was discovered to be part of the South Australian fauna by Helgen and Flannery (2003) based on a specimen in the Museum fur Naturkunde, Berlin. Only the subspecies *L. f. albipilus* AU: EX has been assigned a status. This species is considered extinct in SA.

### **Subclass Eutheria - Eutherians or placentals**

#### **Order Lagomorpha - Rabbits and hares**

##### **Family Leporidae - Rabbit and Hare**

77. \**Lepus europaeus* Pallas, 1778 European Brown Hare  
78. \**Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Rabbit (European Rabbit)

#### **Order Chiroptera - Bats**

##### **Family Pteropodidae - Flying-foxes**

79. *Pteropus alecto* Temminck, 1837 Black Flying-fox  
The first SA record of this species was an animal that died during a heatwave in Botanic Park, Adelaide in January 2013.  
80. *Pteropus poliocephalus* Temminck, 1825 Grey-headed Flying-fox AU: VU SA: R  
81. *Pteropus scapulatus* Peters, 1862 Little Red Flying-fox SA: R

##### **Family Megadermatidae - False vampires**

82. *Macroderma gigas* (Dobson, 1880) Ghost Bat SA: E  
Subfossils confirm the evidence for this species in SA but these are undated. Finlayson (1961) recorded that Aboriginal people remembered it in the Mann, Musgrave and Tomkinson Ranges early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

##### **Family Emballonuridae - Sheath-tailed bats**

83. *Saccopteryx flaviventris* (Peters, 1867) Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat SA: R  
84. *Taphozous hilli* Kitchener, 1980 Hill's Sheath-tailed Bat SA: R  
The record from near Ooldea is based on a description by Wood Jones (1923-25) of a specimen that he assigned to *T. georgianus*. This specimen cannot be traced and is more likely to be *T. hilli*.

##### **Family Molossidae - Free-tailed bats**

85. *Austronomus australis* (Gray, 1838) White-striped Free-tailed Bat  
86. *Mormopterus eleryi* Reardon & McKenzie, 2008 Bristle-faced Free-tailed Bat SA: V  
87. *Mormopterus planiceps* (Peters, 1866) Southern Free-tailed Bat  
88. *Mormopterus ridei* (Felten, 1964) Eastern Free-tailed Bat  
89. *Mormopterus* species 3 (not formally described) Inland Free-tailed Bat

##### **Family Vespertilionidae - Evening bats**

###### **Subfamily Myotinae - Mouse-eared bats**

90. *Myotis macropus* Gould, 1855 Large-footed Myotis SA: E

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### **Subfamily Vespertilioninae - Evening bats**

91. *Chalinolobus gouldii* (Gray, 1841) Gould's Wattled Bat
92. *Chalinolobus morio* (Gray, 1841) Chocolate Wattled Bat
93. *Chalinolobus picatus* (Gould, 1852) Little Pied Bat SA: E
94. *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis* (Gould, 1858) Eastern False Pipistrelle (Tasmanian Falsistrelle) SA: E
95. *Nyctophilus corbeni* Parnaby, 2009 Corben's Long-eared Bat AU: VU SA: V
96. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, 1821 Lesser Long-eared Bat
97. *Nyctophilus gouldi* Tomes, 1858 Gould's Long-eared Bat SA: E
98. *Nyctophilus major* Gray, 1844 Central Long-eared Bat
99. *Scotorepens balstoni* (Thomas, 1906) Inland Broad-nosed Bat
100. *Scotorepens greyii* (Gray, 1843) Little Broad-nosed Bat
101. *Vespadelus baverstocki* (Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, 1987) Inland Forest Bat
102. *Vespadelus darlingtoni* (Allen, 1933) Large Forest Bat
103. *Vespadelus finlaysoni* (Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, 1987) Finlayson's Cave Bat
104. *Vespadelus regulus* (Thomas, 1906) Southern Forest Bat
105. *Vespadelus vulturinus* (Thomas, 1914) Little Forest Bat

### **Family Miniopteridae - Bent-winged bats**

106. *Miniopterus orianae* Thomas, 1922 Large Bent-winged Bat AU: ssp SA: ssp

The subspecies *M. o. bassanii* (Southern Bent-winged Bat AU: CR SA: E) is the only taxon found in SA. See Introduction for an explanation of the taxonomic decision to change from *M. schreibersii*.

## **Order Carnivora - Carnivorous eutherian mammals**

### **Family Felidae - Cat**

107. \**Felis catus* Linnaeus, 1758 Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)

### **Family Canidae - Dingo and Fox**

108. \**Canis lupus* Linnaeus, 1758 Feral Dog, Dingo

There are two subspecies recognised in Australia, *C. lupus dingo* (Dingo) and *C. lupus familiaris* (Feral Dog). The mapped records are almost entirely those of the Dingo.

109. \**Vulpes vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758) Fox (Red Fox)

### **Family Otariidae - Eared seals**

The taxonomy of the fur seals is undergoing some revision. Berta and Churchill (2011) recommend that all fur seals except *Arctocephalus pusillus* be transferred to the genus *Arctophoca* but it is not known whether this will be generally accepted. For this reason, the Census has retained *Arctocephalus* for all SA fur seals.

110. *Arctocephalus forsteri* (Lesson, 1828) New Zealand Fur Seal (Australasian Fur Seal)

111. *Arctocephalus gazella* (Peters, 1875) Antarctic Fur Seal

Known from a sighting on Kangaroo Island (Shaughnessy 1994). Needs confirmation by photograph or specimen.

112. *Arctocephalus pusillus* (Schreber, 1775) Australian Fur Seal (Brown Fur Seal) SA: R

Only one subspecies, *A. p. doriferus* Wood Jones, 1925 found in Australian waters.

113. *Arctocephalus tropicalis* (Gray, 1872) Subantarctic Fur Seal AU: VU SA: E

114. *Neophoca cinerea* (Péron, 1816) Australian Sea Lion AU: VU SA: V

### **Family Phocidae - 'True' seals**

115. *Hydrurga leptonyx* (de Blainville, 1820) Leopard Seal SA: R

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- 116. *Leptonychotes weddellii* (Lesson, 1826) Weddell Seal
- 117. *Lobodon carcinophaga* (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842) Crabeater Seal
- 118. *Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758) Southern Elephant Seal AU: VU SA: R
- 119. *Ommatophoca rossii* Gray, 1844 Ross Seal

## **Order Perissodactyla - Odd-toed ungulates**

### **Family Equidae - Horse and Donkey**

- 120. \**Equus asinus* Linnaeus, 1758 Donkey (Feral Donkey)
- 121. \**Equus caballus* Linnaeus, 1758 Horse (Brumby)

## **Order Artiodactyla - Even-toed ungulates**

### **Family Suidae - Pig**

- 122. \**Sus scrofa* Linnaeus, 1758 Pig (Feral Pig)

### **Family Camelidae - Camel**

- 123. \**Camelus dromedarius* Linnaeus, 1758 One-humped Camel (Dromedary, Arabian Camel)

### **Family Cervidae - Deer**

- 124. \**Cervus dama* Linnaeus, 1758 Fallow Deer
- 125. \**Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758 Red Deer

### **Family Bovidae - Horned ruminants**

- 126. \**Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758 Cattle (European Cattle)
- 127. \**Capra hircus* Linnaeus, 1758 Goat (Feral Goat)
- 128. \**Ovis aries* Linnaeus, 1758 Sheep (Feral Sheep)

## **Order Cetacea - Whales, dolphins and porpoises**

### **Suborder Mysticeti - Baleen whales**

#### **Family Balaenidae - Right whales**

- 129. *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822) Southern Right Whale AU: EN SA: V

#### **Family Balaenopteridae - Rorquals**

- 130. *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804 Dwarf Minke Whale SA: R

The Dwarf Minke Whale is an un-named subspecies of the Common Minke Whale.

- 131. *Balaenoptera bonaerensis* Burmeister, 1867 Antarctic Minke Whale

- 132. *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828 Sei Whale AU: VU SA: V

- 133. *Balaenoptera edeni* Anderson, 1879 Bryde's Whale SA: R

- 134. *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Blue Whale AU: EN SA: E

Two subspecies are found in the Southern Hemispheres: *B. m. intermedia* the Southern Blue Whale and *B. m. brevicauda* Ichihara, 1966 the Pygmy Blue Whale. The species is in need of taxonomic revision worldwide.

- 135. *Balaenoptera omurai* Wada, Oishi & Yamada, 2003 Omura's Whale

This species has not been universally accepted because of the need for a complete revision of the Bryde's Whale group.

- 136. *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Fin Whale AU: VU SA: V

- 137. *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781) Humpback Whale AU: VU SA: V

#### **Family Neobalaenidae - Pygmy Right Whale**

- 138. *Caperea marginata* (Gray, 1846) Pygmy Right Whale SA: R

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## **Suborder Odontoceti - Toothed whale, dolphins and porpoises**

### **Family Delphinidae - Killer whales, pilot whales and dolphins**

139. *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758 Short-beaked Common Dolphin
140. *Feresa attenuata* Gray, 1874 Pygmy Killer Whale
141. *Globicephala macrorhynchus* Gray, 1846 Short-finned Pilot Whale SA: R
142. *Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809) Long-finned Pilot Whale
143. *Grampus griseus* (Cuvier, 1812) Risso's Dolphin SA: R
144. *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* (Gray, 1828) Dusky Dolphin
145. *Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804) Southern Right-whale Dolphin
146. *Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758) Killer Whale (Orca)
147. *Pseudorca crassidens* (Owen, 1846) False Killer Whale SA: R
148. *Tursiops aduncus* (Ehrenberg, 1833) Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin
149. *Tursiops truncatus* (Montagu, 1821) Common Bottlenose Dolphin

### **Family Phocoenidae - Porpoises**

150. *Phocoena dioptrica* Lahille, 1912 Spectacled Porpoise

### **Family Physeteridae - Sperm Whale**

151. *Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 Sperm Whale SA: R

### **Family Kogiidae - Pygmy and Dwarf Sperm Whales**

152. *Kogia breviceps* (de Blainville, 1838) Pygmy Sperm Whale SA: R
153. *Kogia sima* (Owen, 1866) Dwarf Sperm Whale SA: R

### **Family Ziphiidae - Beaked whales**

154. *Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, 1851 Arnoux's Beaked Whale SA: R
155. *Hyperoodon planifrons* Flower, 1882 Southern Bottlenose Whale SA: R
156. *Mesoplodon bowdoini* Andrews, 1908 Andrews' Beaked Whale SA: R
157. *Mesoplodon grayi* von Haast, 1876 Gray's Beaked Whale (Scamperdown Whale) SA: R
158. *Mesoplodon hectori* (Gray, 1871) Hector's Beaked Whale SA: R
159. *Mesoplodon layardi* (Gray, 1865) Strap-toothed Whale
160. *Tasmacetus shepherdi* Oliver, 1937 Shepherd's Beaked Whale (Tasman Beaked Whale) SA: R
161. *Ziphius cavirostris* Cuvier, 1823 Cuvier's Beaked Whale (Goose-beaked Whale) SA: R

## **Order Rodentia - Rodents**

### **Family Muridae - Murids**

162. *Conilurus albipes* (Lichtenstein, 1829) White-footed Tree-rat AU: EX SA: E

This species was recorded by John Gould (1845–1863) as occurring in SA but the only confirmed evidence is from subfossils.

163. *Hydromys chrysogaster* Geoffroy, 1804 Water Rat
164. *Leggadina forresti* (Thomas, 1906) Central Short-tailed Mouse (Forrest's Mouse)
165. *Leporillus apicalis* (Gould, 1853) Lesser Stick-nest Rat AU: EX SA: E
166. *Leporillus conditor* (Sturt, 1848) Greater Stick-nest Rat AU: VU SA: V

Extinct on mainland SA. Stock from remaining wild population on the Franklin Islands reintroduced to Reevesby Island (1991, 1992, extant), Yookamurra Sanctuary (1991, 1992, failed), St Peter Island (1993, 1994, extant), Venus Bay Conservation Park (1995, 1996, failed) and Arid Recovery/Roxby Downs (1998, 1999, extant).

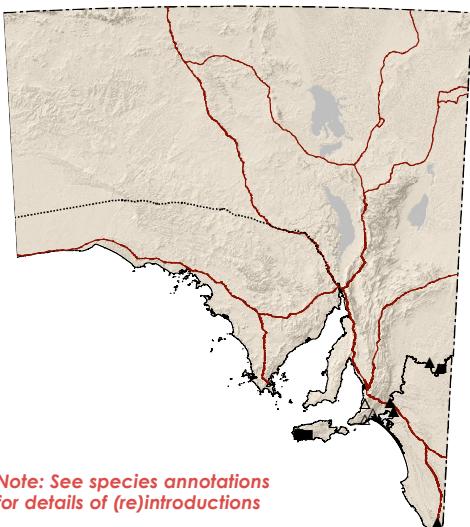
**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered (includes Extinct); V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

167. *Mastacomys fuscus* Thomas, 1882 Broad-toothed Rat  
 This species is known only from subfossils in SA.
168. \**Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1766 House Mouse
169. *Notomys alexis* Thomas, 1922 Spinifex Hopping-mouse
170. *Notomys amplus* Brazenor, 1936 Short-tailed Hopping-mouse AU: EX SA: E  
 This species is known only from subfossils in SA.
171. *Notomys cervinus* (Gould, 1853) Fawn Hopping-mouse SA: V
172. *Notomys fuscus* (Wood Jones, 1925) Dusky Hopping-mouse AU: VU SA: V
173. *Notomys longicaudatus* (Gould, 1844) Long-tailed Hopping-mouse AU: EX SA: E  
 This species is known only from subfossils in SA.
174. *Notomys mitchellii* (Ogilby, 1838) Mitchell's Hopping-mouse
175. *Notomys robustus* Mahoney, Smith & Medlin, 2008 Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse  
 This species is known only from subfossils.
176. *Pseudomys apodemoides* Finlayson, 1932 Silky Mouse
177. *Pseudomys auritus* Thomas, 1910 Long-eared Mouse  
 This species was synonymised with *Pseudomys australis* until very recently (Medlin, 2008). This species is considered extinct in SA.
178. *Pseudomys australis* Gray, 1832 Plains Mouse AU: VU SA: V  
 Introduced to Yookamurra Sanctuary from pet stock (1991–1994, failed).
179. *Pseudomys bolami* Troughton, 1932 Bolam's Mouse
180. *Pseudomys desertor* Troughton, 1932 Desert Mouse
181. *Pseudomys gouldii* (Waterhouse, 1839) Gould's Mouse AU: EX SA: E  
 This species is known only from subfossils in SA.
182. *Pseudomys hermannsburgensis* (Waite, 1896) Sandy Inland Mouse
183. *Pseudomys occidentalis* Tate, 1951 Western Mouse  
 This species is known only from subfossils in SA.
184. *Pseudomys shortridgei* (Thomas, 1907) Heath Mouse AU: VU SA: E
185. *Rattus fuscipes* (Waterhouse, 1839) Bush Rat
186. *Rattus lutreolus* (Gray, 1841) Swamp Rat SA: R
187. \**Rattus norvegicus* (Berkenhout, 1769) Brown Rat (Sewer Rat, Norway Rat)
188. \**Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black Rat (Ship Rat, Roof Rat)  
 Preliminary research on *R. rattus* in Australia has noted that two species are likely to be present.
189. *Rattus tunneyi* (Thomas, 1904) Pale Field-rat SA: E  
 Taylor and Horner (1973) provide evidence that this species occurred in SA based on specimens collected in about 1840. These have no specific locality data but those from J. B. Harvey are likely to have been from either Eyre Peninsula or Kangaroo Island. This species is considered extinct in SA.
190. *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite, 1898) Long-haired Rat (Plague Rat)

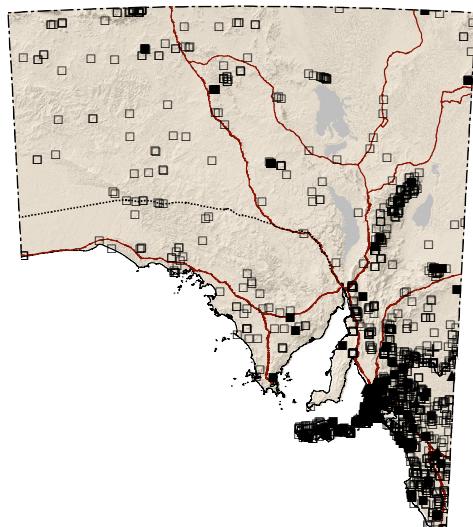
**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered (includes Extinct); V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

## Distribution Maps

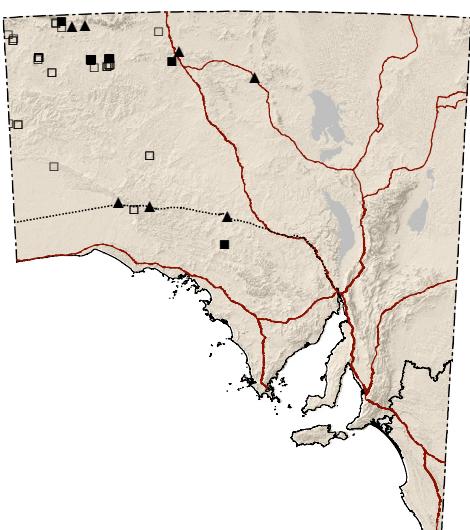
1. Platypus SA: E  
*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*



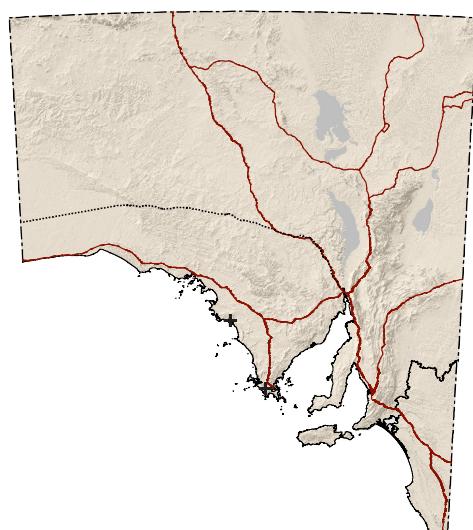
2. Short-beaked Echidna  
*Tachyglossus aculeatus*



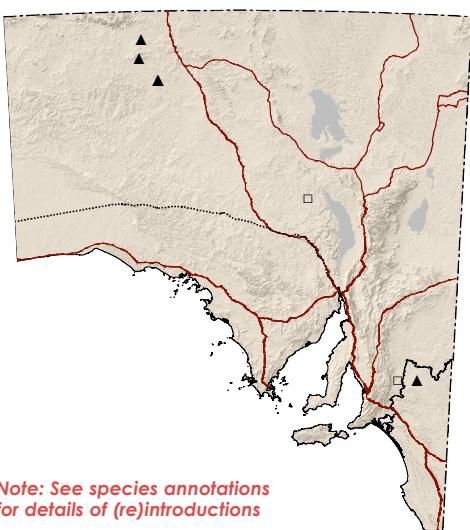
3. Southern Marsupial Mole (Itjaritjara) AU: EN SA: V  
*Notoryctes typhlops*



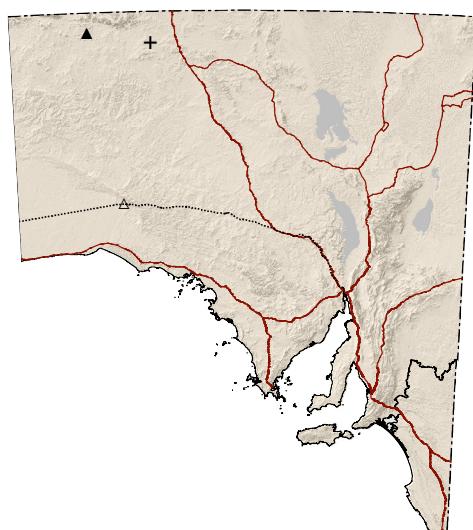
4. Thylacine AU: EX  
*Thylacinus cynocephalus*



5. Numbat AU: VU SA: E  
*Myrmecobius fasciatus*

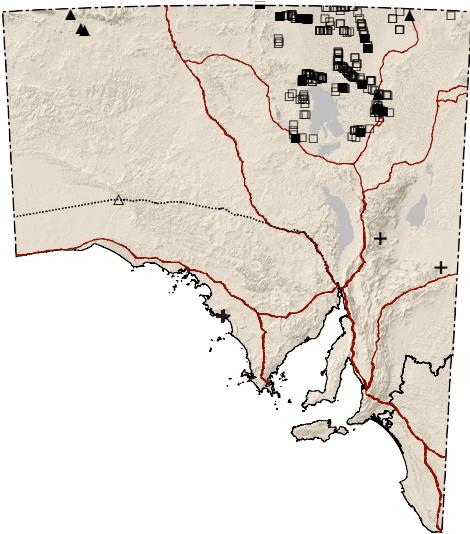


6. Brush-tailed Mulgara (Mulgara) AU: VU SA: E  
*Dasyurus blythi*

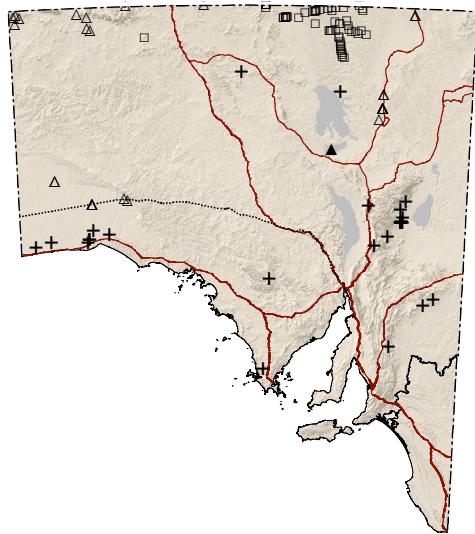


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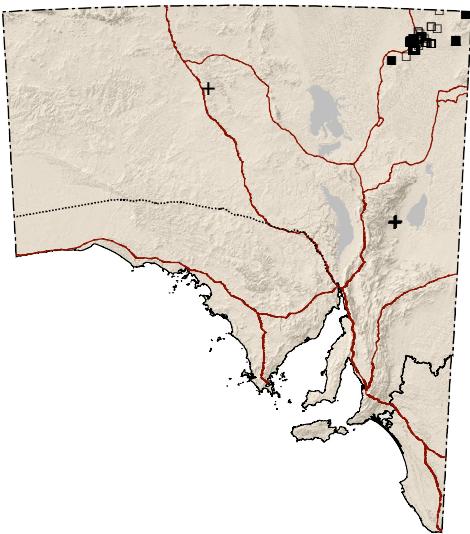
7. Crest-tailed Mulgara (Ampurta) AU: VU SA: EN  
*Dasyurus cristicauda*



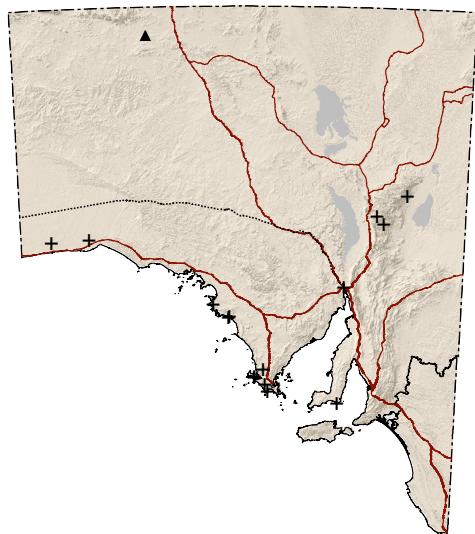
Mulgaras AU: sspp SA: ssp  
*Dasyurus* sp.



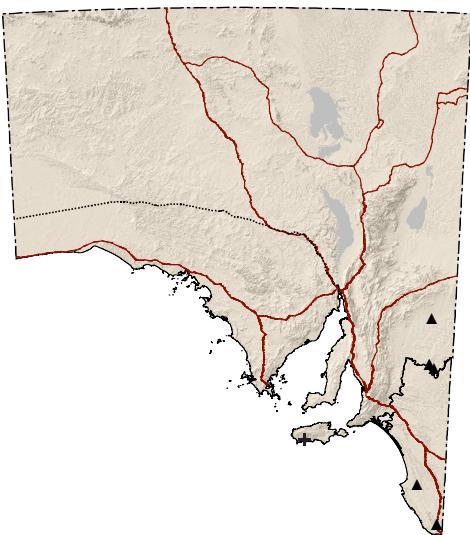
8. Kowari AU: VU SA: V  
*Dasyuroides byrnei*



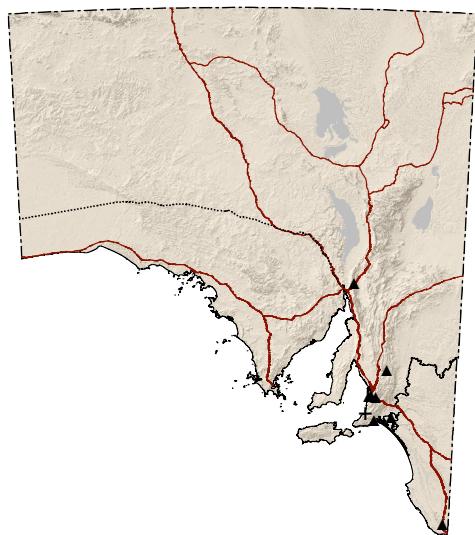
9. Western Quoll AU: VU SA: E  
*Dasyurus geoffroii*



10. Spotted-tailed Quoll (Tiger Quoll) AU: EN SA: E  
*Dasyurus maculatus*

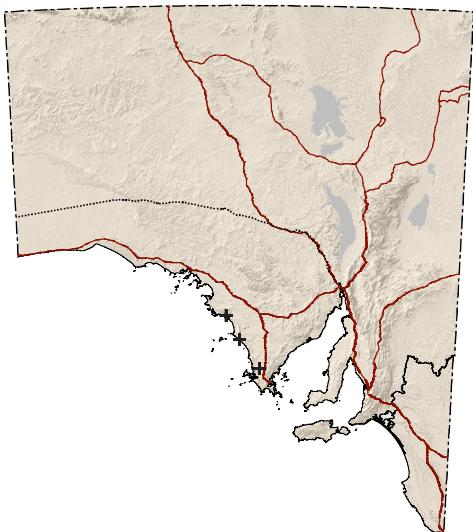


11. Eastern Quoll SA: E  
*Dasyurus viverrinus*

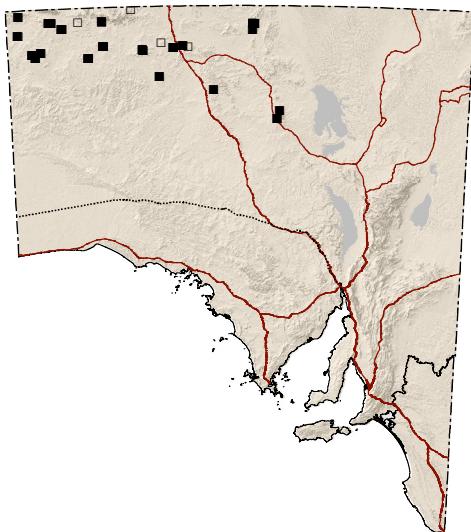


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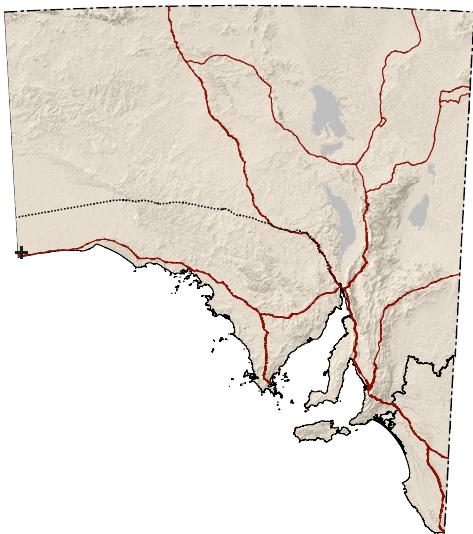
12. Dibbler AU: EN  
*Parantechinus apicalis*



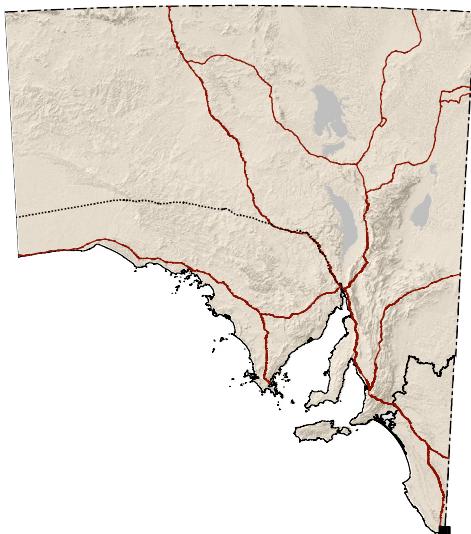
13. Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus  
*Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis*



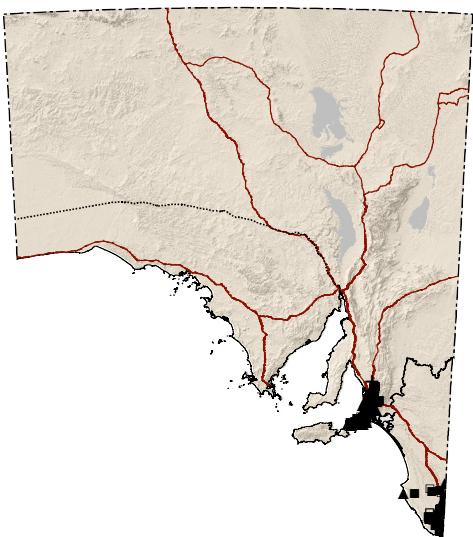
14. Tasmanian Devil AU: EN  
*Sarcophilus harrisii*



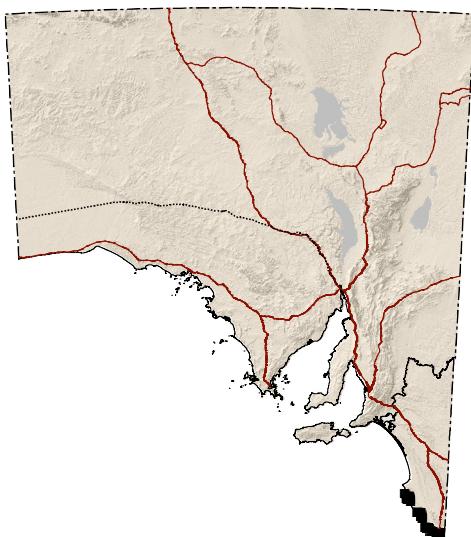
15. Agile Antechinus SA: E  
*Antechinus agilis*



16. Yellow-footed Antechinus SA: V  
*Antechinus flavipes*

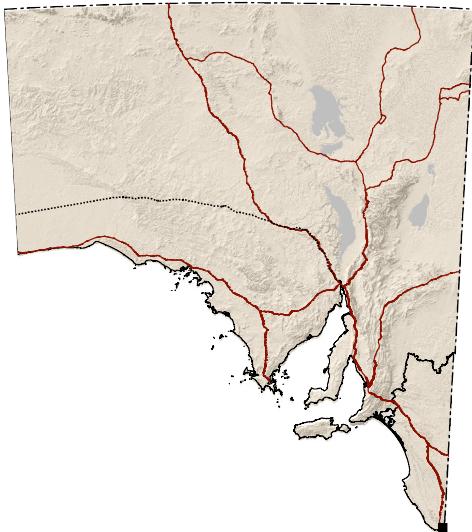


17. Swamp Antechinus SA: E  
*Antechinus minimus*

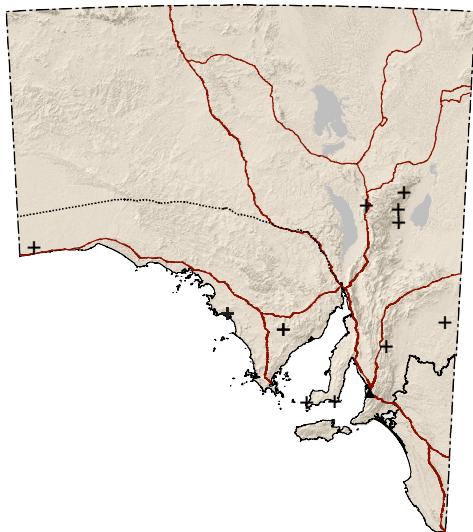


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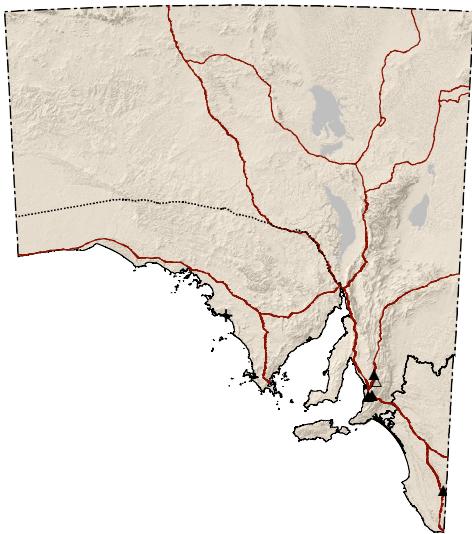
18. Dusky Antechinus  
*Antechinus swainsonii*



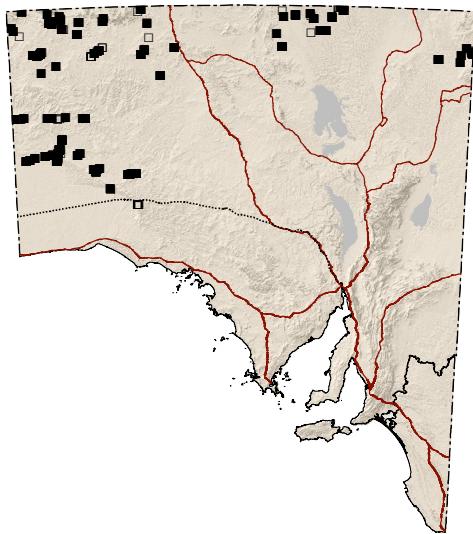
19. Red-tailed Phascogale AU: EN SA: E  
*Phascogale calura*



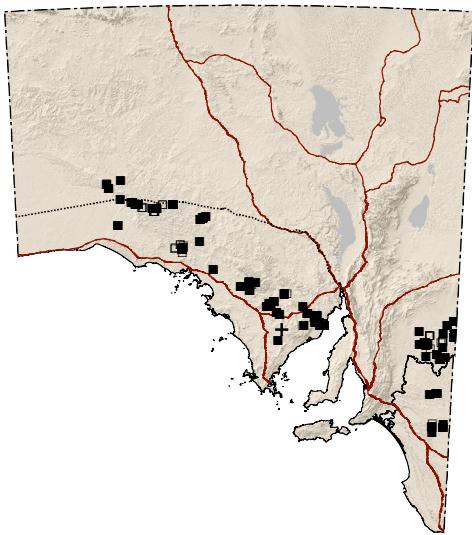
20. Brush-tailed Phascogale SA: E  
*Phascogale tapoatafa*



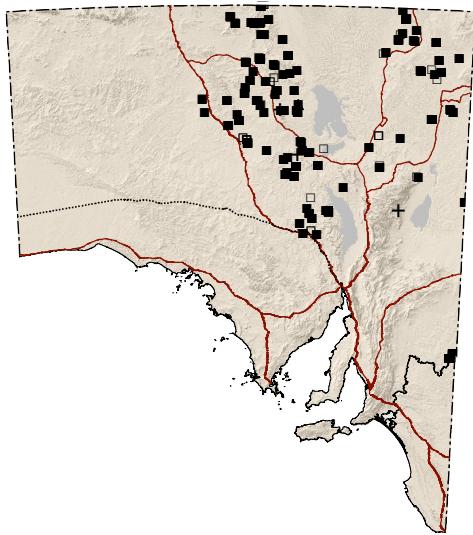
21. Wongai ningau  
*Ningau ridei*



22. Southern Ningau  
*Ningau yvonneae*



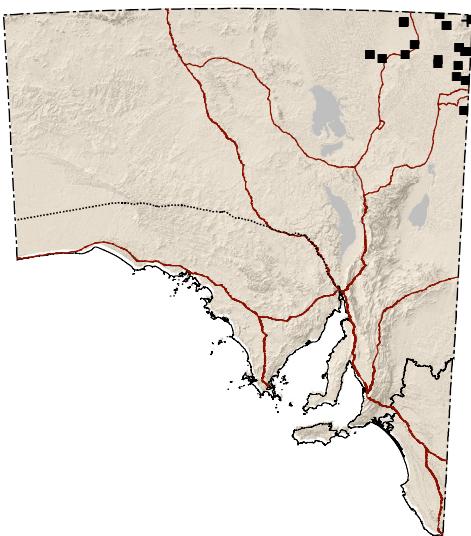
23. Giles' Planigale (Paucident Planigale)  
*Planigale gilesi*



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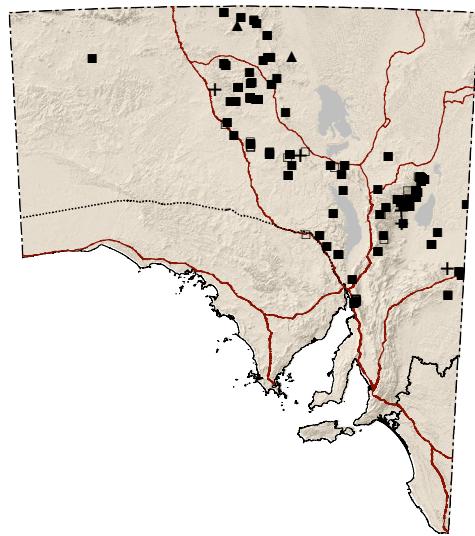
24. Long-tailed Planigale

*Planigale ingrami*



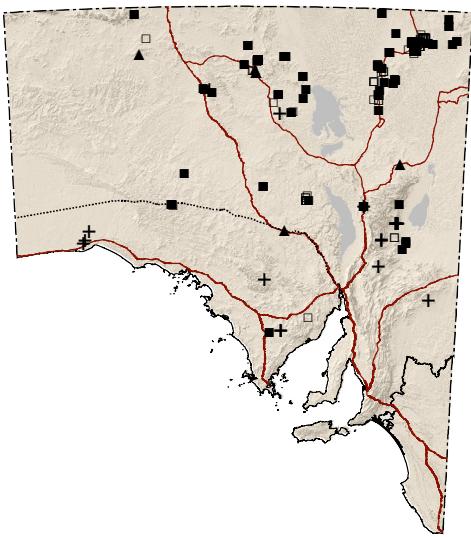
25. Narrow-nosed Planigale

*Planigale tenuirostris*



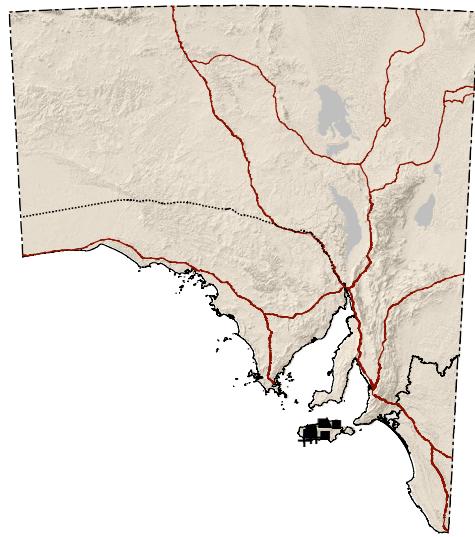
26. Kultarr

*Antechinomys laniger*



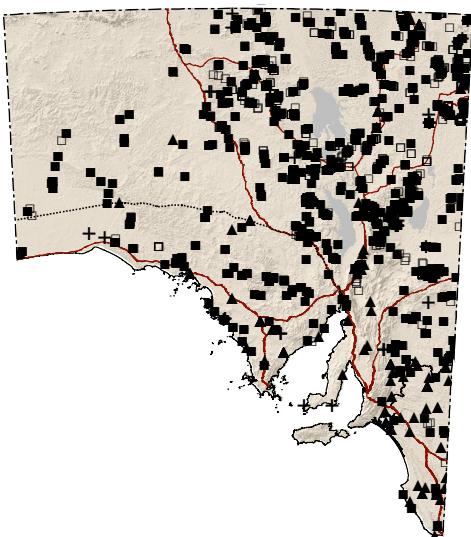
27. Kangaroo Island Dunnart AU: EN SA: E

*Sminthopsis aitkeni*



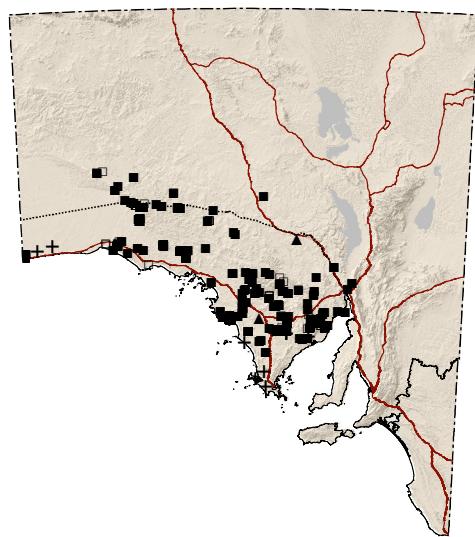
28. Fat-tailed Dunnart

*Sminthopsis crassicaudata*



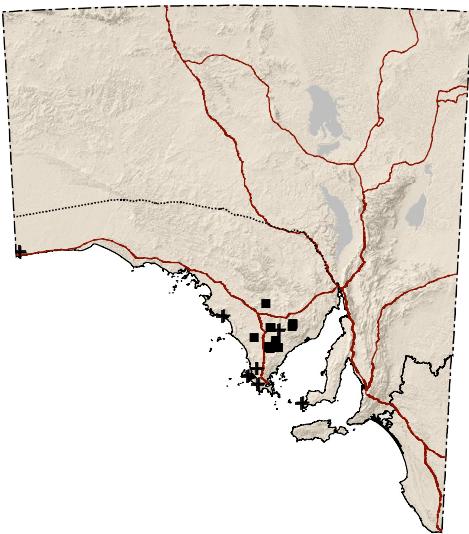
29. Little Long-tailed Dunnart

*Sminthopsis dolichura*

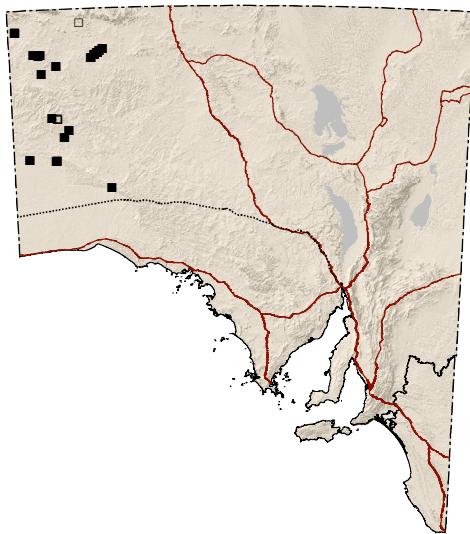


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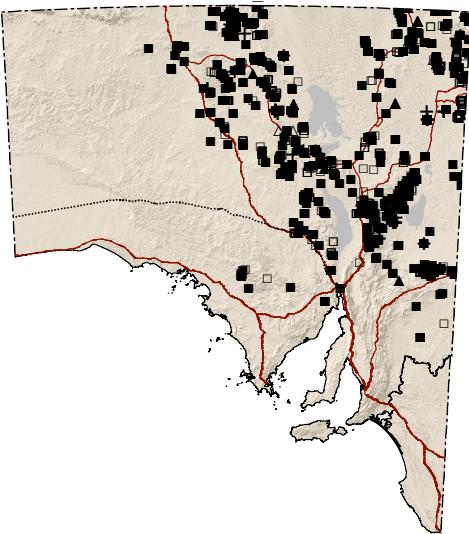
30. Grey-bellied Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis griseoventer*



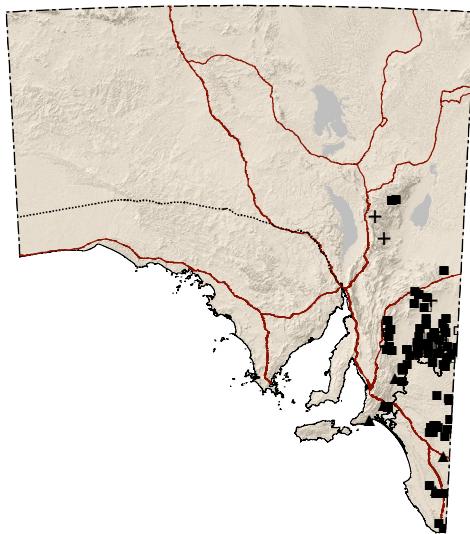
31. Hairy-footed Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis hirtipes*



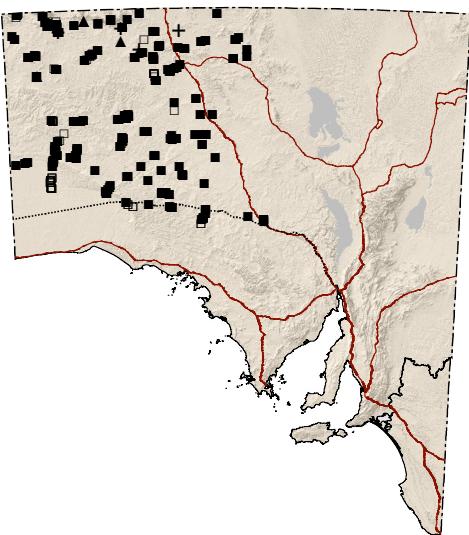
32. Stripe-faced Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis macroura*



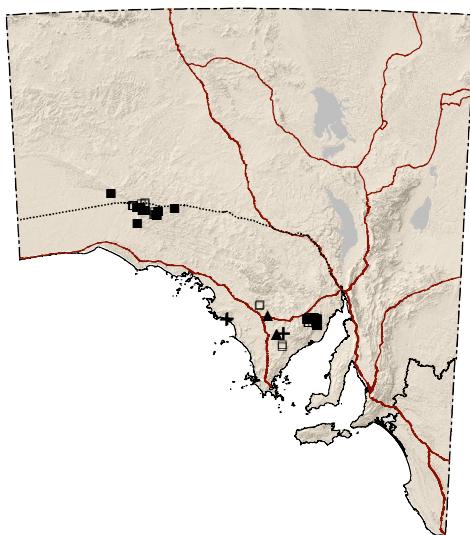
33. Common Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis murina*



34. Ooldea Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis ooldea*

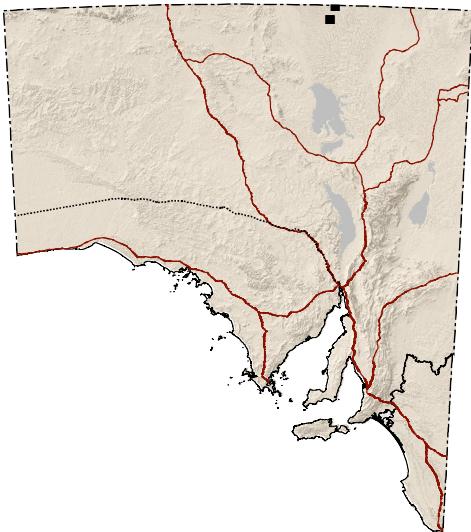


35. Sandhill Dunnart AU: EN SA: V  
*Sminthopsis psammophila*

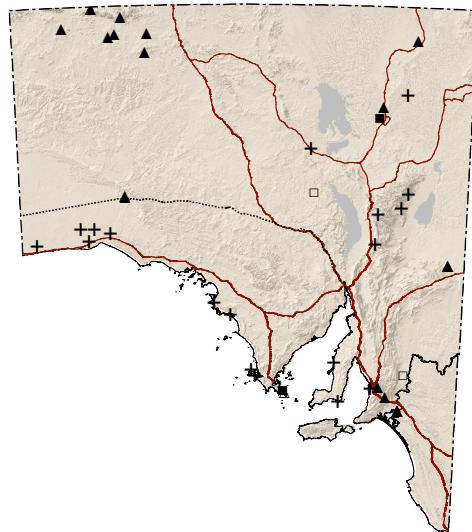


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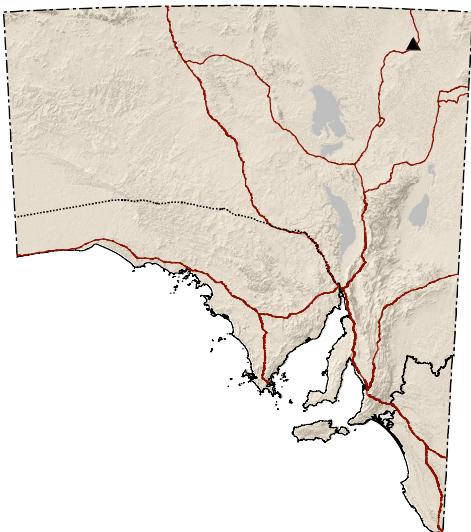
36. Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart SA: R  
*Sminthopsis youngsoni*



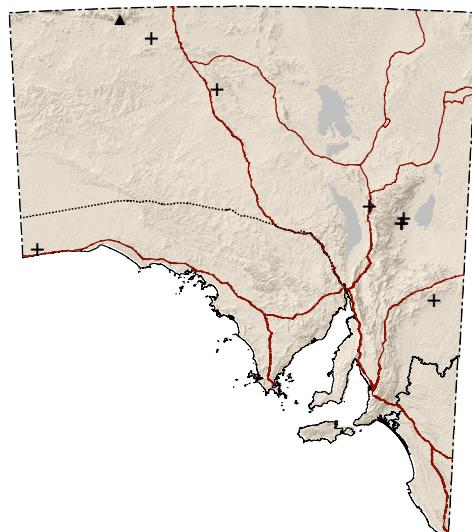
37. Greater Bilby (Bilby) AU: VU SA: V  
*Macrotis lagotis*



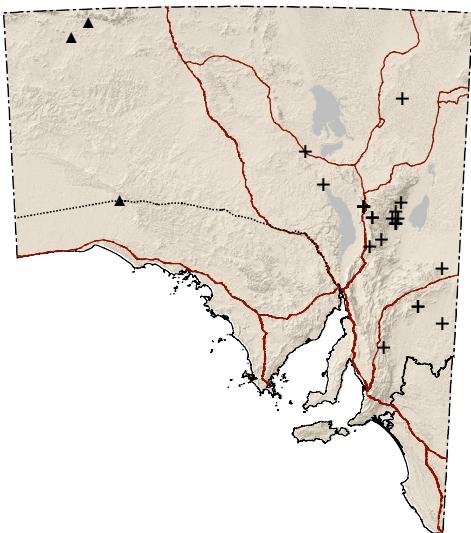
38. Lesser Bilby AU: EX SA: E  
*Macrotis leucura*



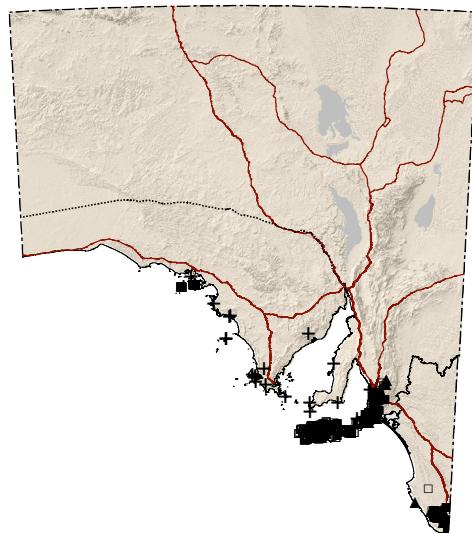
39. Pig-footed Bandicoot AU: EX SA: E  
*Chaeropus ecaudatus*



40. Golden Bandicoot AU: VU SA: E  
*Isoodon auratus*

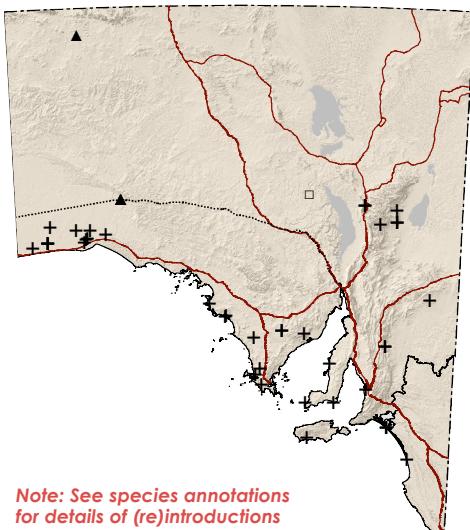


41. Southern Brown Bandicoot AU: ssp SA: spp  
*Isoodon obesulus*

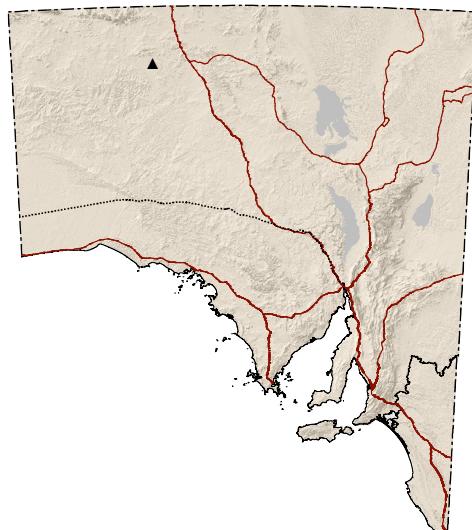


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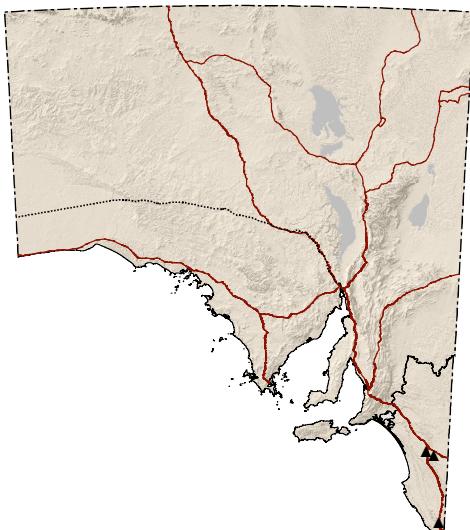
42. Western Barred Bandicoot AU: ssp SA: spp  
*Perameles bougainville*



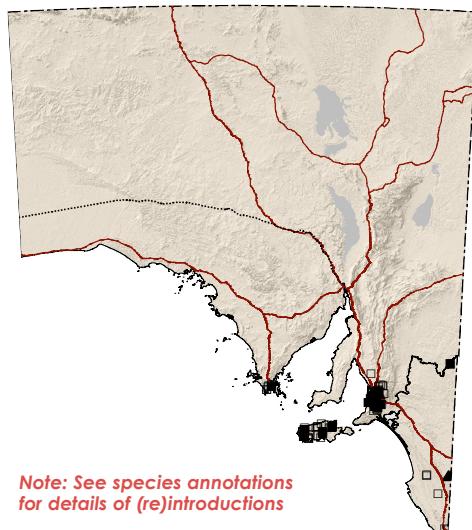
43. Desert Bandicoot AU: EX SA: E  
*Perameles eremiana*



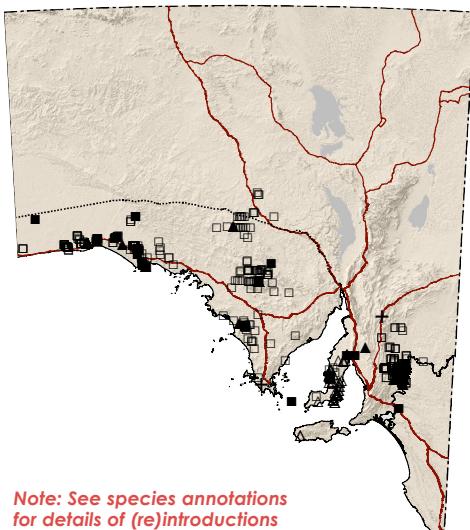
44. Eastern Barred Bandicoot AU: EN SA: E  
*Perameles gunnii*



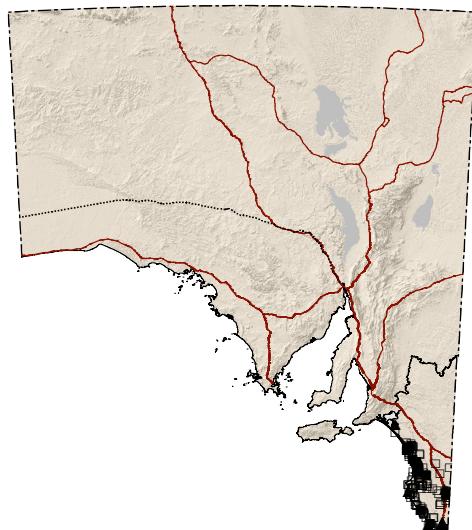
45. Koala  
*Phascolarctos cinereus*



46. Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat  
*Lasiorhinus latifrons*

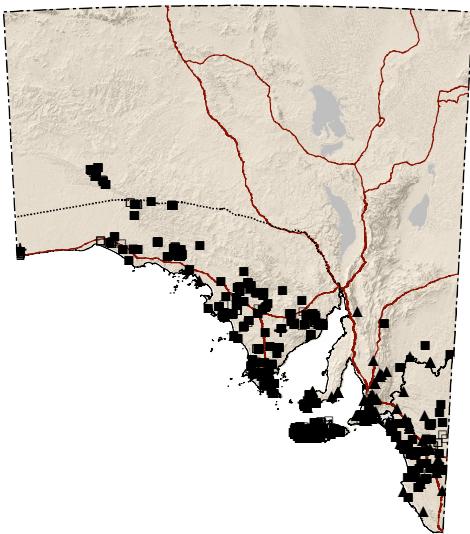


47. Common Wombat SA: R  
*Vombatus ursinus*

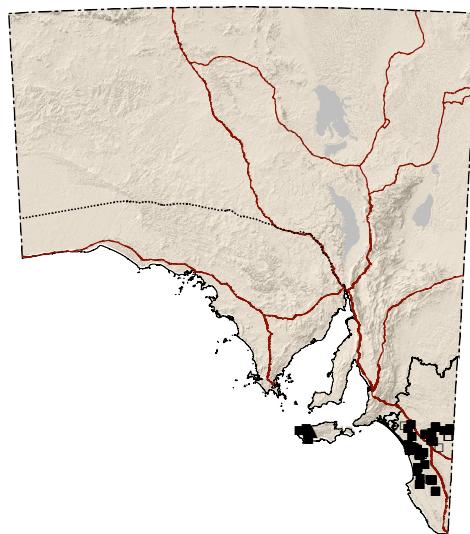


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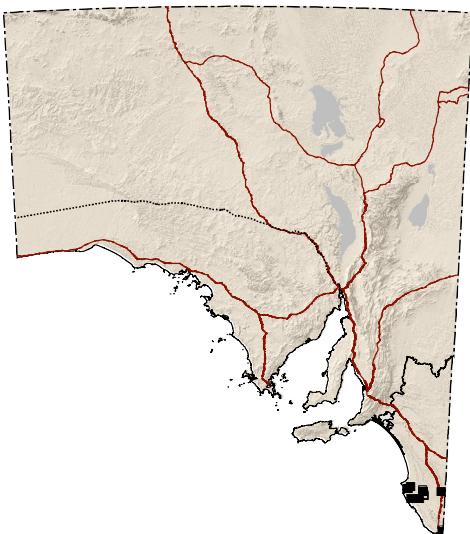
48. Western Pygmy-possum  
*Cercartetus concinnus*



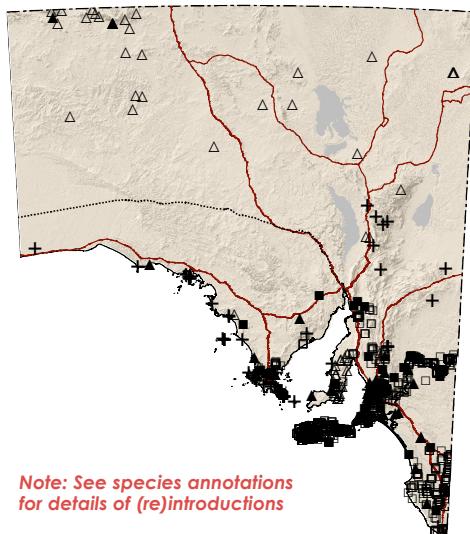
49. Little Pygmy-possum  
*Cercartetus lepidus*



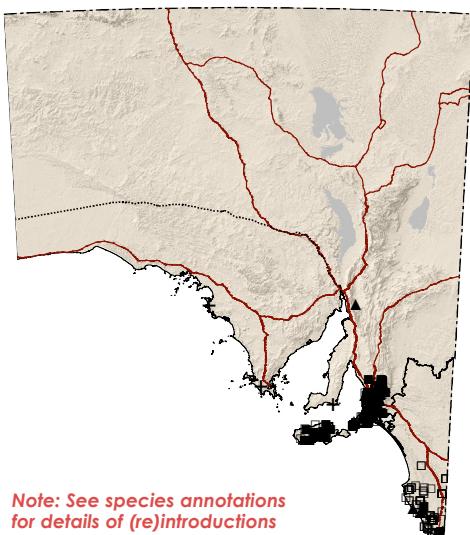
50. Eastern Pygmy-possum SA: V  
*Cercartetus nanus*



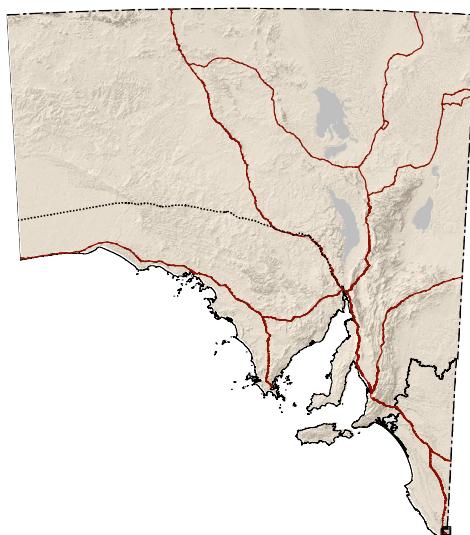
51. Common Brushtail Possum SA: R  
*Trichosurus vulpecula*



52. Common Ringtail Possum  
*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*



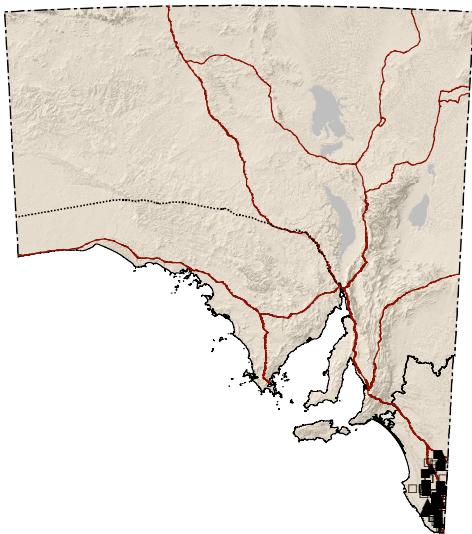
53. Yellow-bellied Glider SA: E  
*Petaurus australis*



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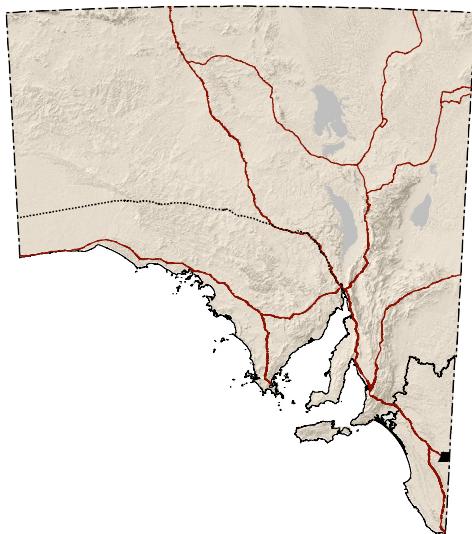
54. Sugar Glider SA: R

*Petaurus breviceps*



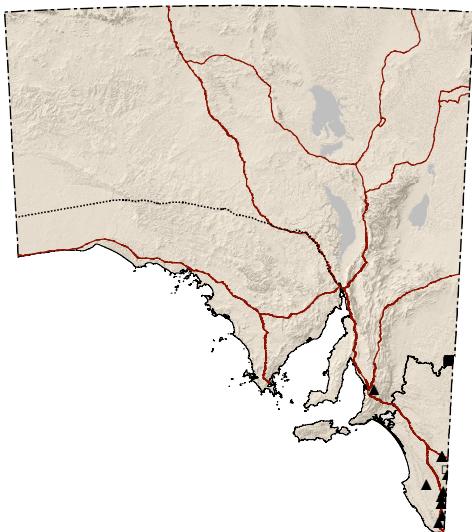
55. Squirrel Glider SA: E

*Petaurus norfolcensis*



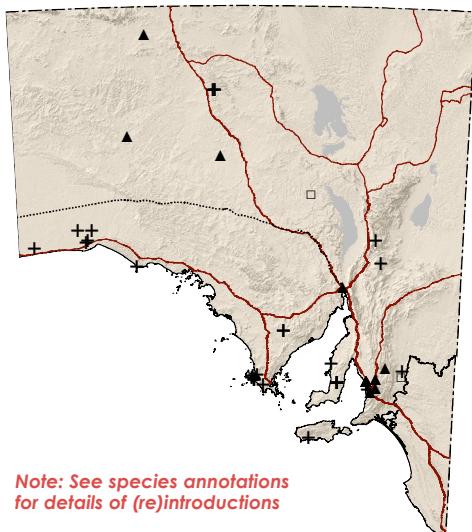
56. Feathertail Glider SA: E

*Acrobates pygmaeus*



57. Burrowing Bettong AU: EX SA: E

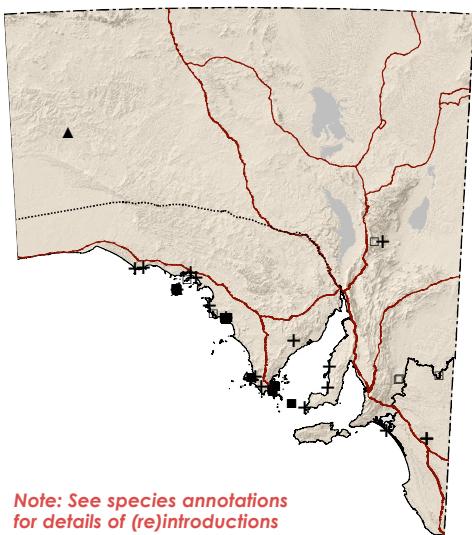
*Bettongia lesueuri*



Note: See species annotations  
for details of (re)introductions

58. Brush-tailed Bettong AU: sspp SA: sspp

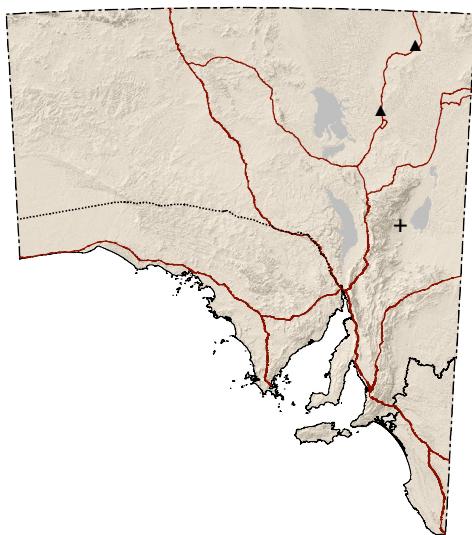
*Bettongia penicillata*



Note: See species annotations  
for details of (re)introductions

59. Desert Rat-kangaroo AU: EX SA: E

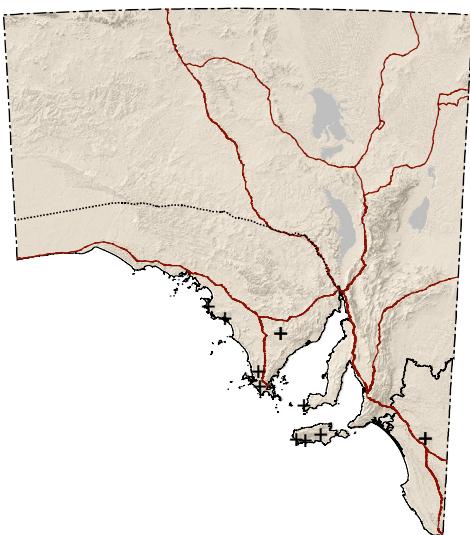
*Caloprymnus campestris*



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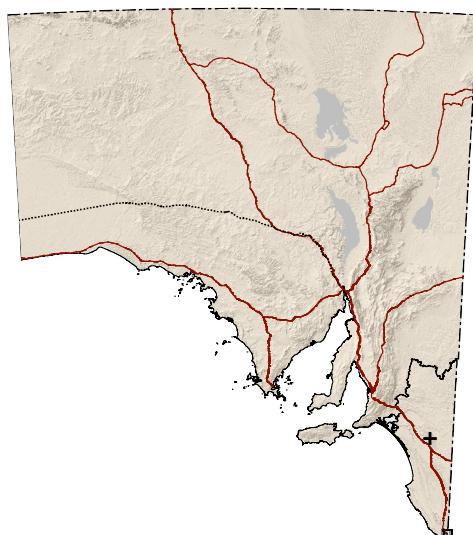
60. Broad-faced Potoroo AU: EX

*Potorous platyops*



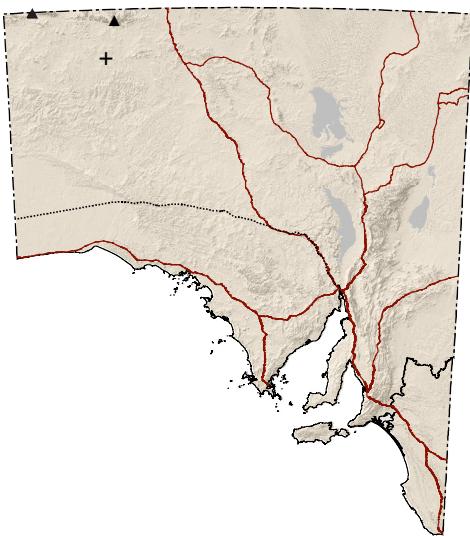
61. Long-nosed Potoroo AU: VU SA: E

*Potorous tridactylus*



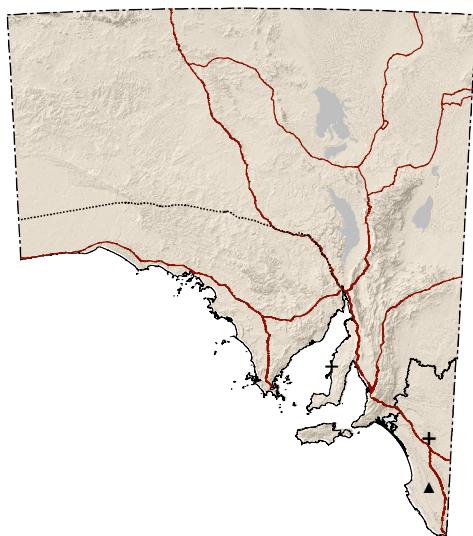
62. Rufous Hare-wallaby (Mala) AU: EX SA: E

*Lagorchestes hirsutus*



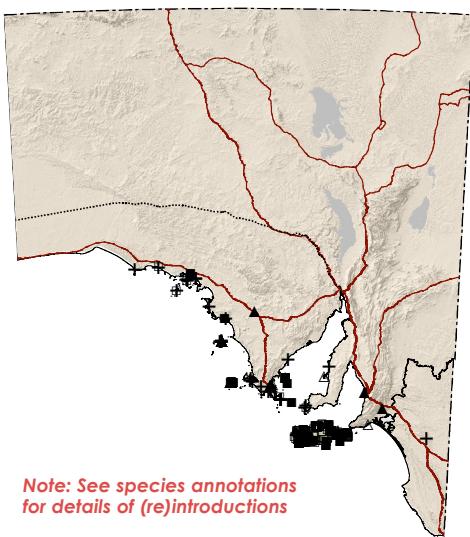
63. Eastern Hare-wallaby AU: EX SA: E

*Lagorchestes leporides*



64. Tammar Wallaby AU: ssp SA: ssp

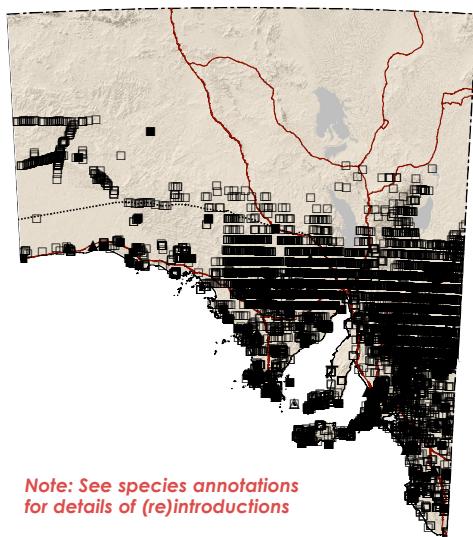
*Macropus eugenii*



Note: See species annotations  
for details of (re)introductions

65. Western Grey Kangaroo

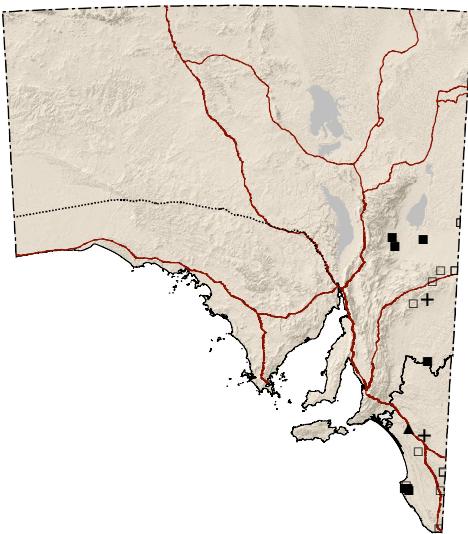
*Macropus fuliginosus*



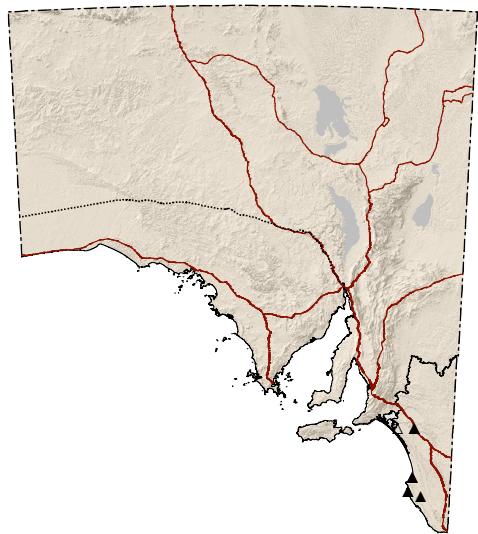
Note: See species annotations  
for details of (re)introductions

■ = Specimen - post 1970 ▲ = Specimen - pre 1970 □ = Sighting - post 1970 △ = Sighting - pre 1970 + = Subfossils

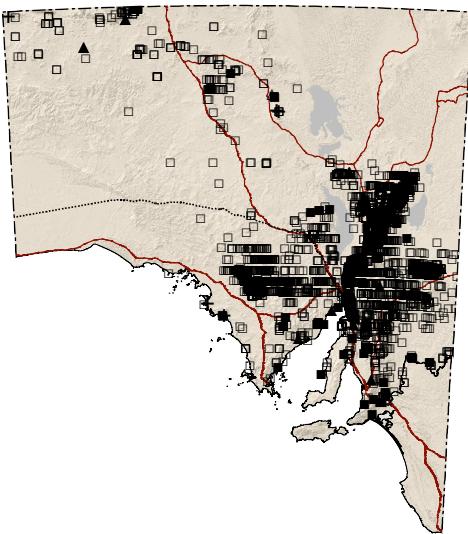
66. Eastern Grey Kangaroo SA: R  
*Macropus giganteus*



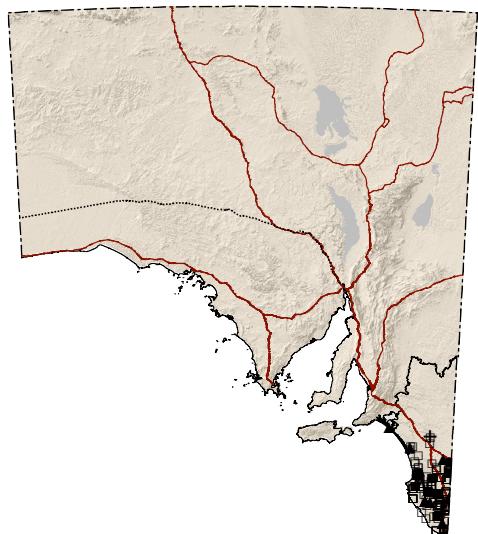
67. Toolache Wallaby AU: EX SA: E  
*Macropus greyi*



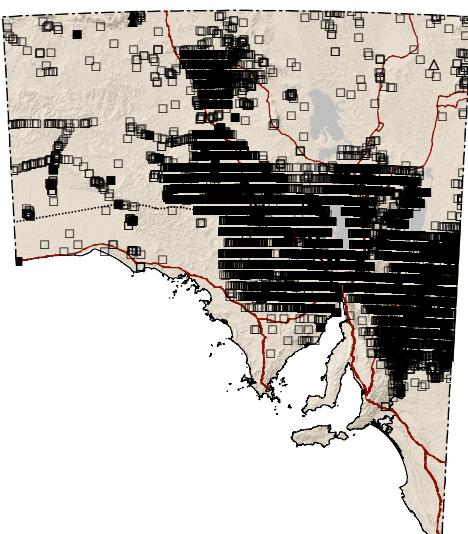
68. Euro  
*Macropus robustus*



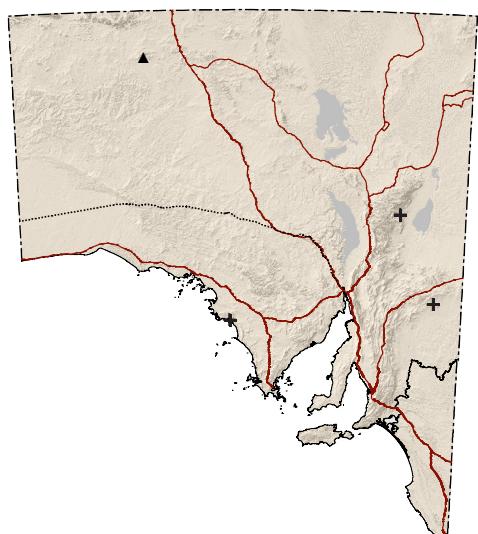
69. Red-necked Wallaby SA: R  
*Macropus rufogriseus*



70. Red Kangaroo  
*Macropus rufus*

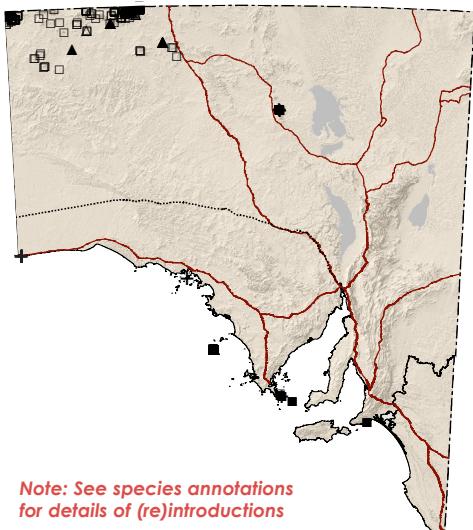


71. Crescent Nailtail Wallaby AU: EX SA: E  
*Onychogalea lunata*

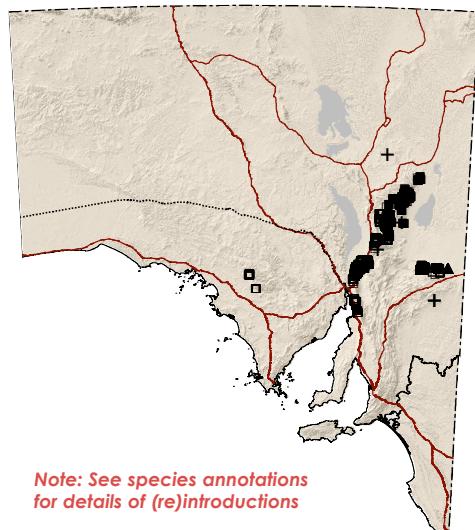


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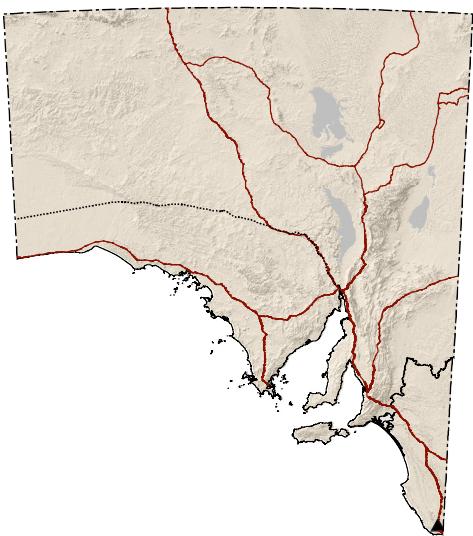
72. Black-footed Rock-wallaby AU: ssp SA: sspp  
*Petrogale lateralis*



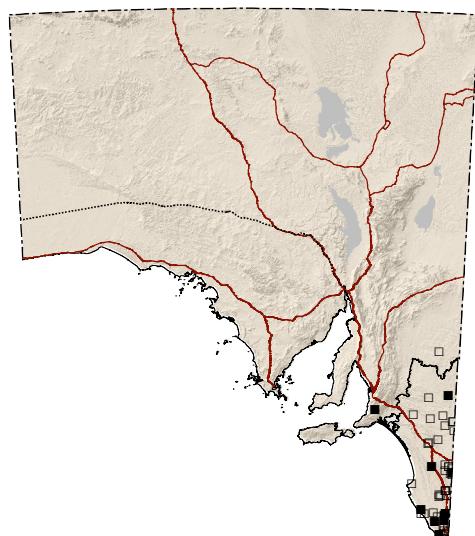
73. Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby AU: ssp SA: V  
*Petrogale xanthopus*



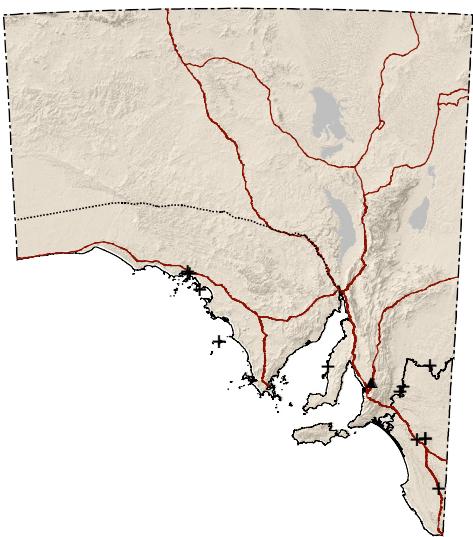
74. Tasmanian Pademelon SA: E  
*Thylogale billardierii*



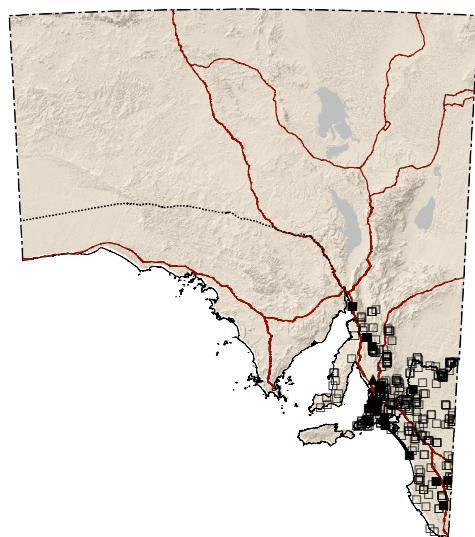
75. Swamp Wallaby SA: V  
*Wallabia bicolor*



76. Banded Hare-wallaby AU: ssp  
*Lagostrophus fasciatus*



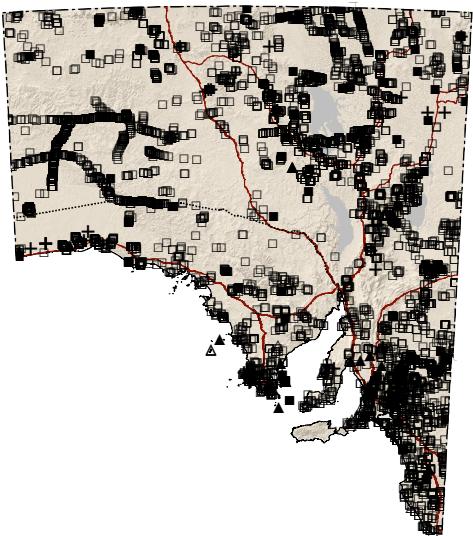
77. European Brown Hare  
\**Lepus europaeus*



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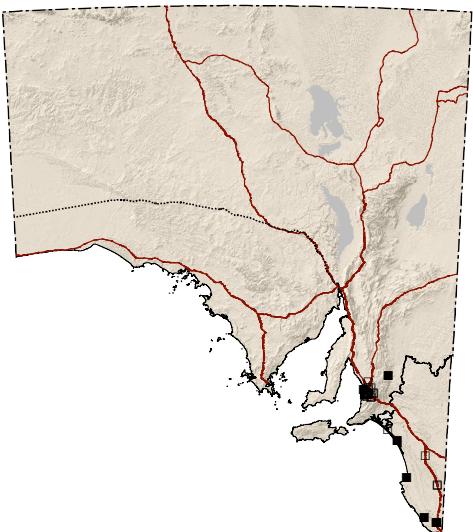
78. Rabbit (European Rabbit)

\**Oryctolagus cuniculus*



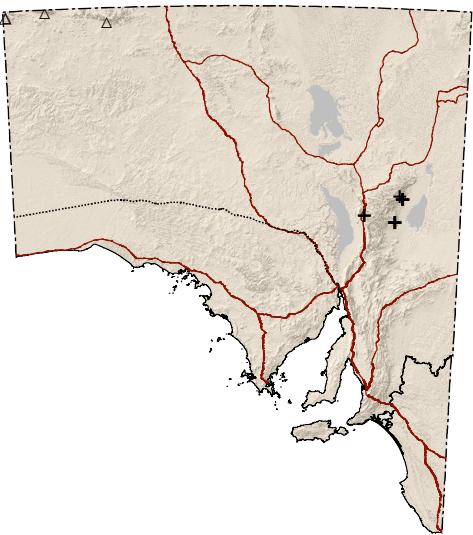
80. Grey-headed Flying-fox AU: VU SA: R

*Pteropus poliocephalus*



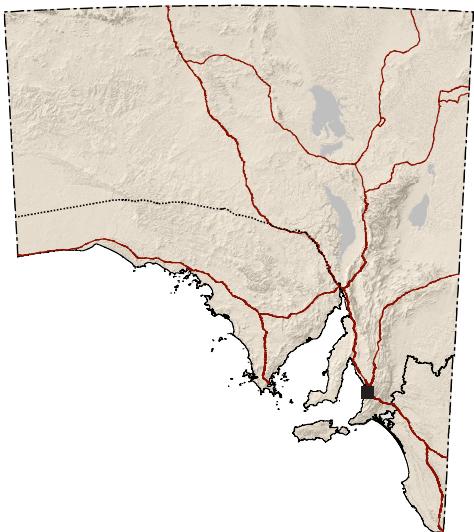
82. Ghost Bat SA: E

*Macroderma gigas*



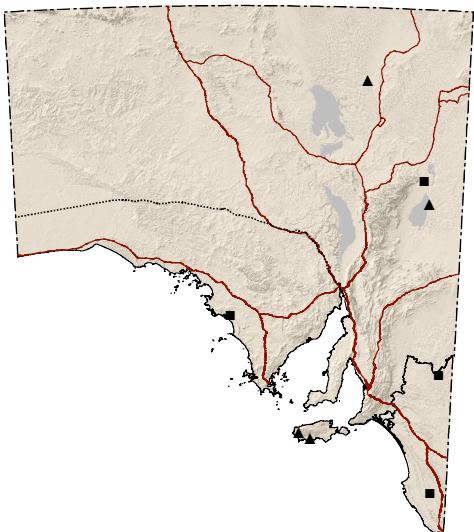
79. Black Flying-fox

*Pteropus alecto*



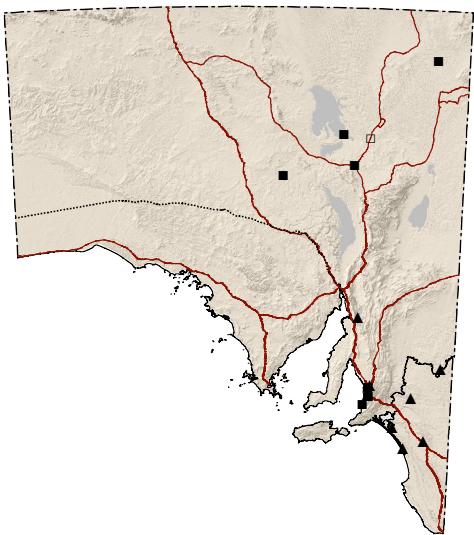
81. Little Red Flying-fox SA: R

*Pteropus scapulatus*



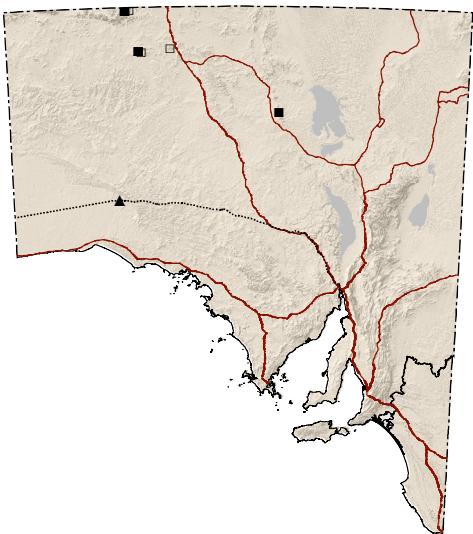
83. Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat SA: R

*Saccopteryx flaviventris*

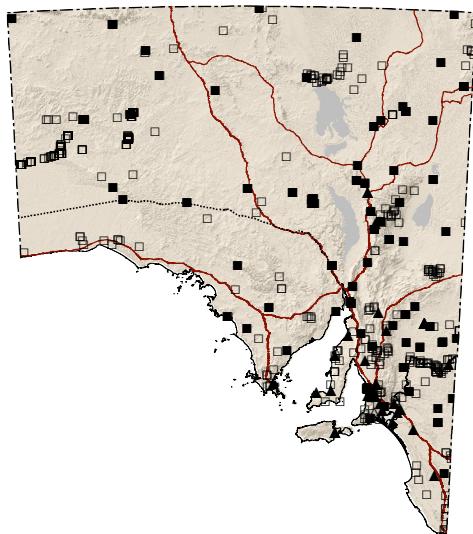


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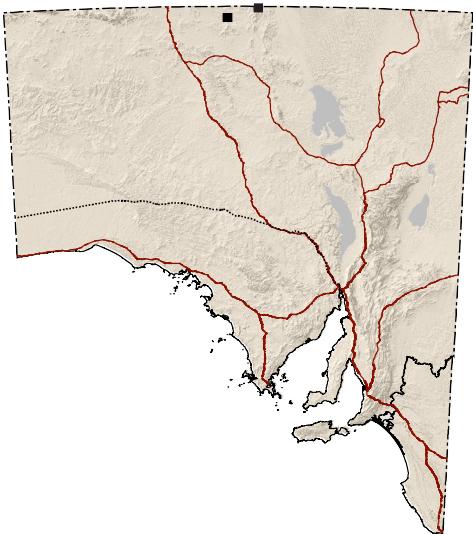
84. Hill's Sheath-tailed Bat SA: R  
*Taphozous hilli*



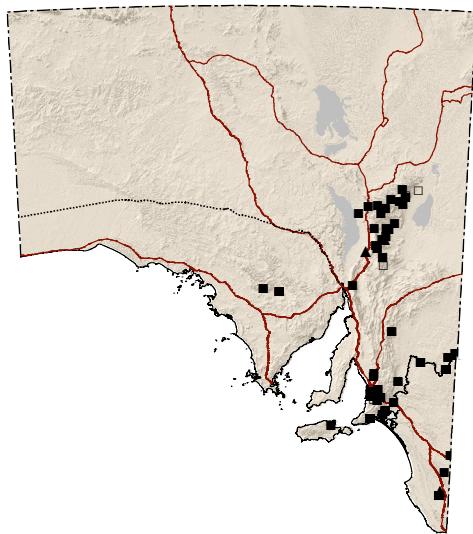
85. White-striped Free-tailed Bat  
*Austronomus australis*



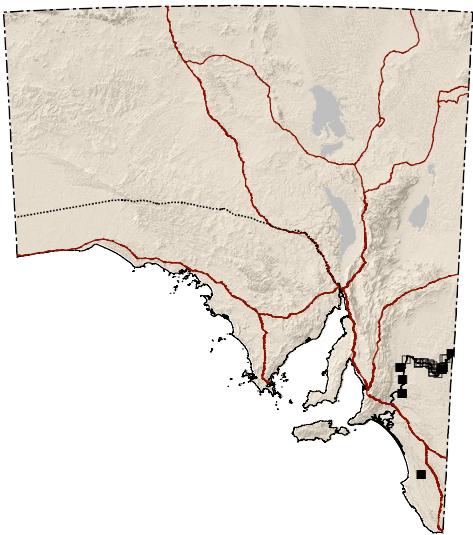
86. Bristle-faced Free-tailed Bat SA: V  
*Mormopterus eleryi*



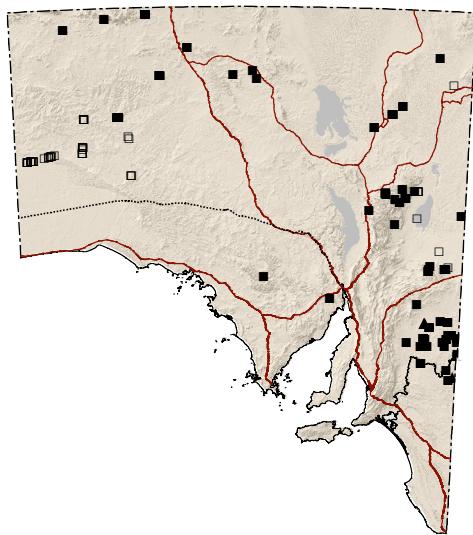
87. Southern Free-tailed Bat  
*Mormopterus planiceps*



88. Eastern Free-tailed Bat  
*Mormopterus ridei*

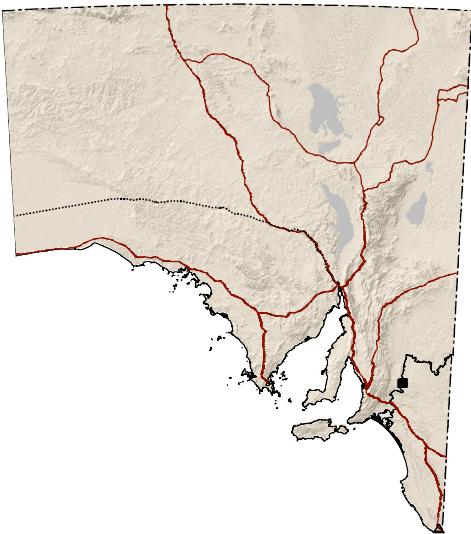


89. Inland Free-tailed Bat  
*Mormopterus species 3*

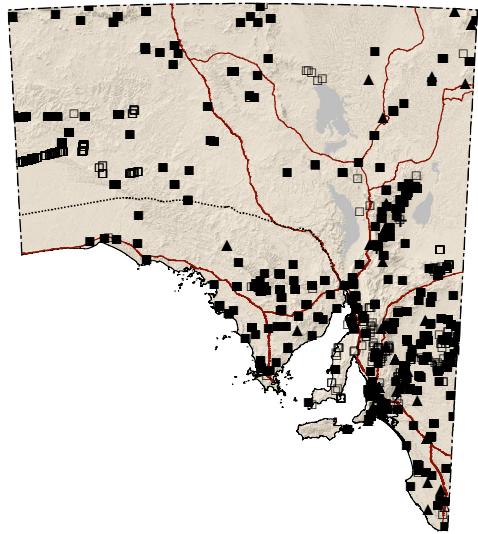


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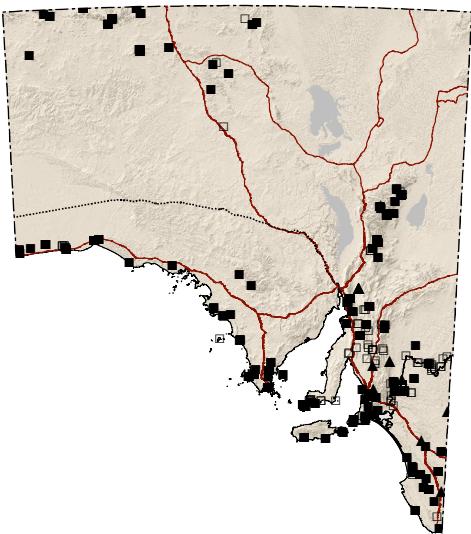
90. Large-footed Myotis SA: E  
*Myotis macropus*



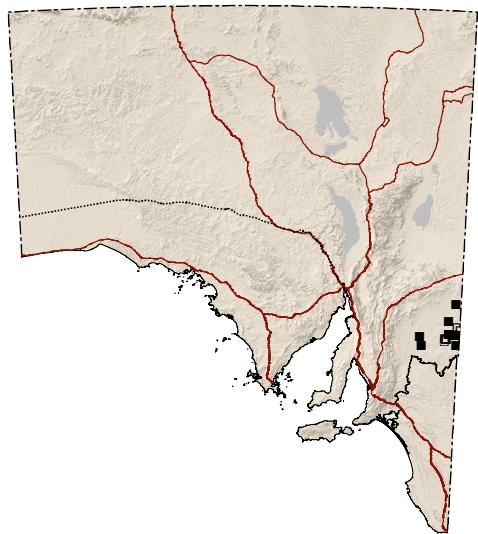
91. Gould's Wattled Bat  
*Chalinolobus gouldii*



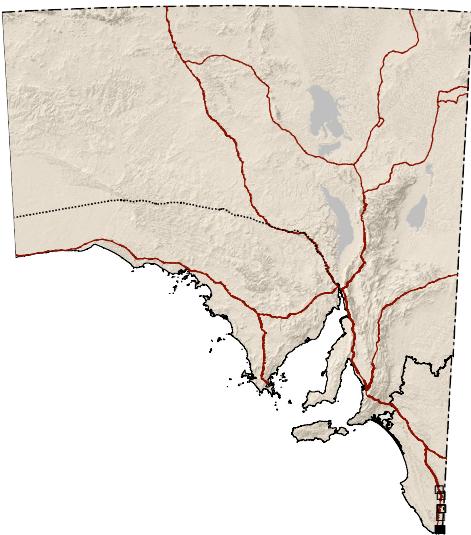
92. Chocolate Wattled Bat  
*Chalinolobus morio*



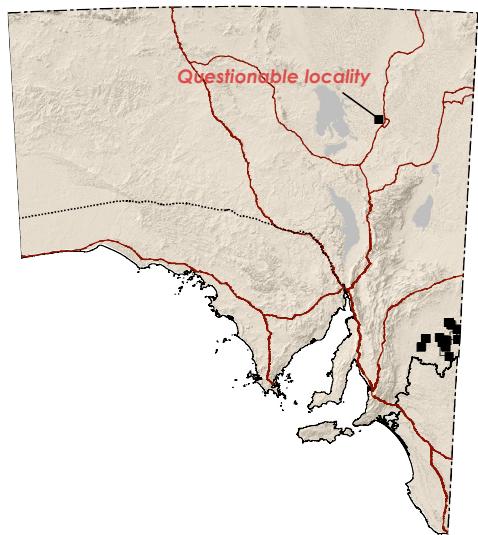
93. Little Pied Bat SA: E  
*Chalinolobus picatus*



94. Eastern False Pipistrelle SA: E  
*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*



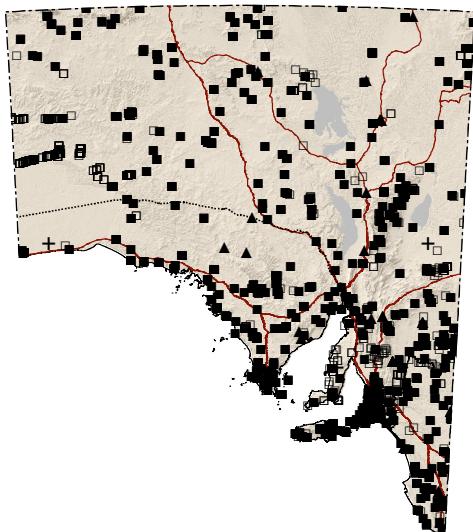
95. Corbens's Long-eared Bat AU: VU SA: V  
*Nyctophilus corbeni*



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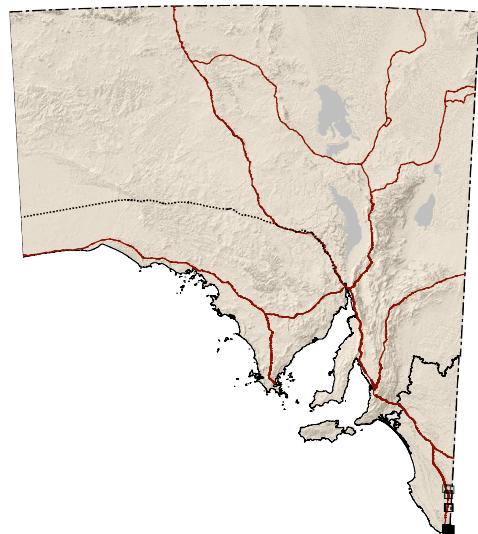
96. Lesser Long-eared Bat

*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*



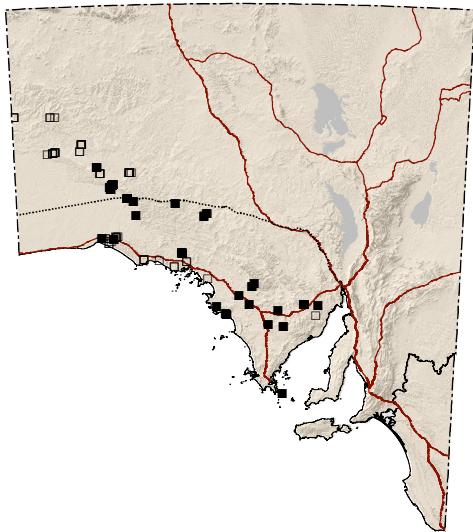
97. Gould's Long-eared Bat SA: E

*Nyctophilus gouldi*



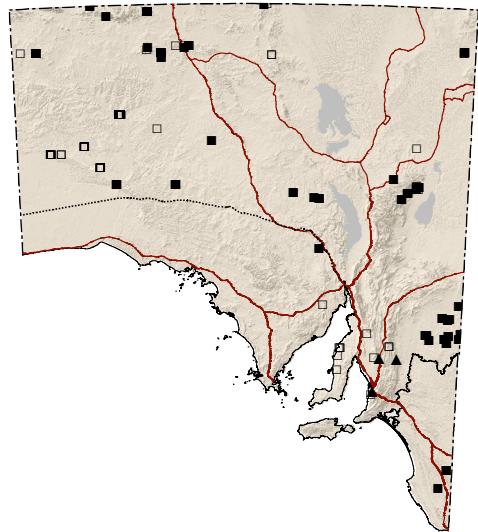
98. Central Long-eared Bat

*Nyctophilus major*



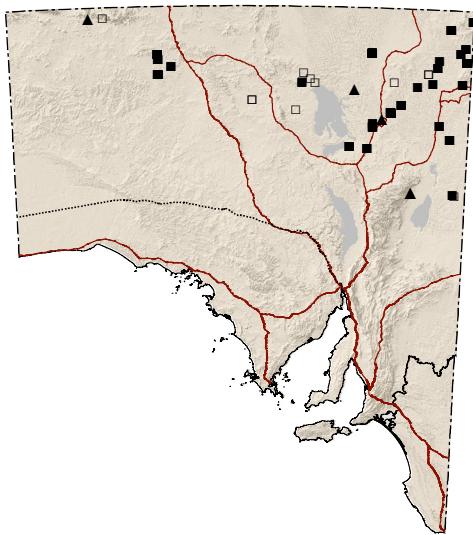
99. Inland Broad-nosed Bat

*Scotorepens balstoni*



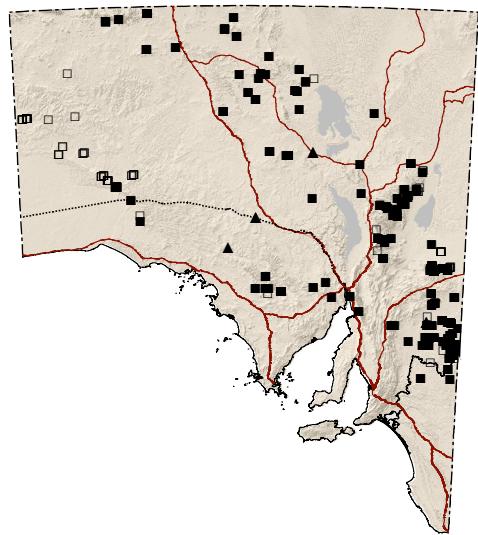
100. Little Broad-nosed Bat

*Scotorepens greyii*



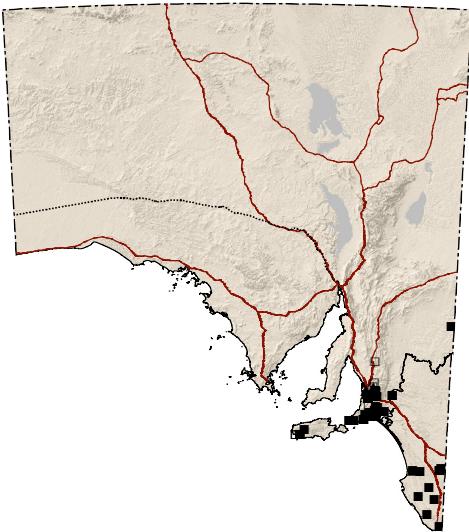
101. Inland Forest Bat

*Vespadelus baverstocki*

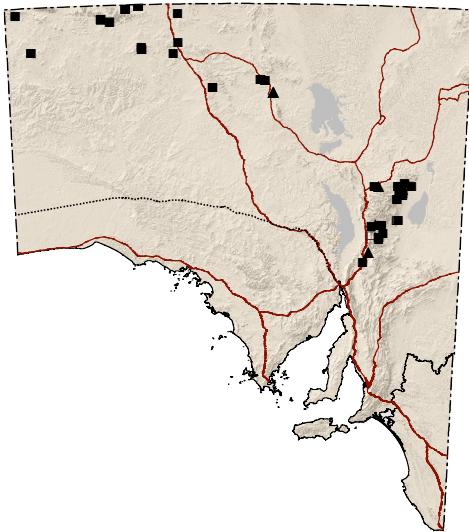


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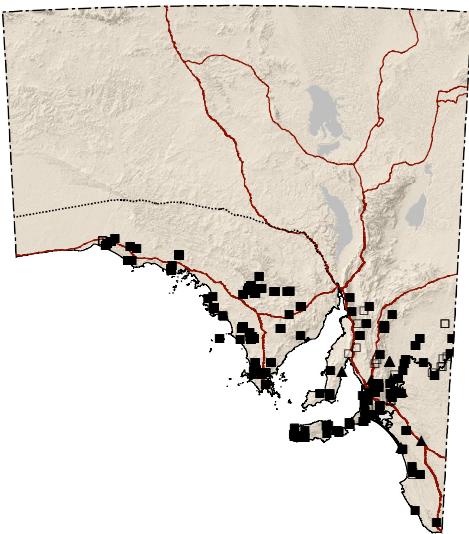
102. Large Forest Bat  
*Vespadelus darlingtoni*



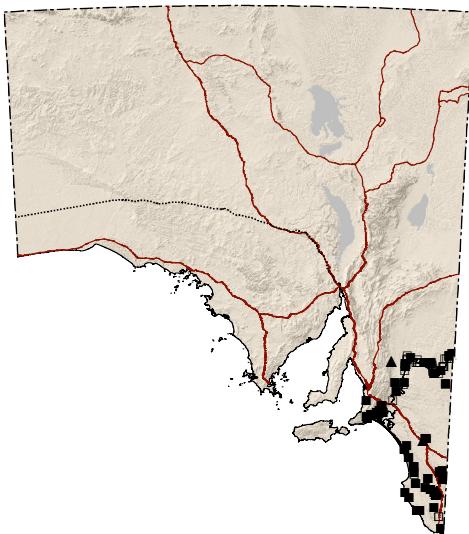
103. Finlayson's Cave Bat  
*Vespadelus finlaysoni*



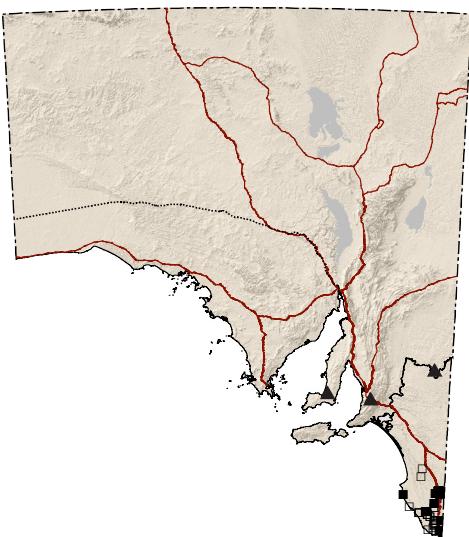
104. Southern Forest Bat  
*Vespadelus regulus*



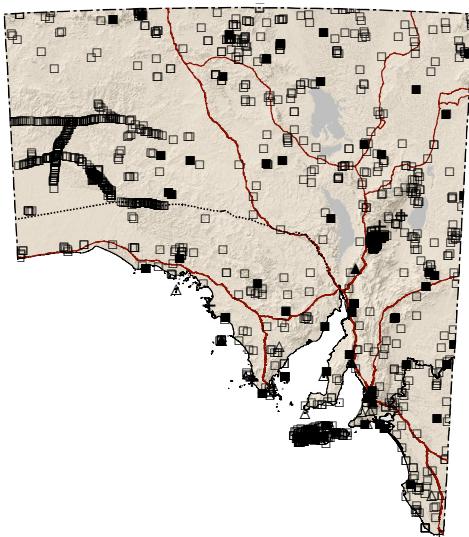
105. Little Forest Bat  
*Vespadelus vulturinus*



106. Large Bent-winged Bat AU: ssp SA: ssp  
*Miniopterus orianae*



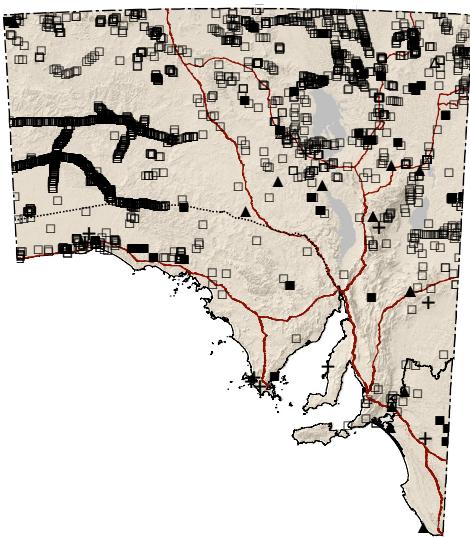
107. Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)  
*\*Felis catus*



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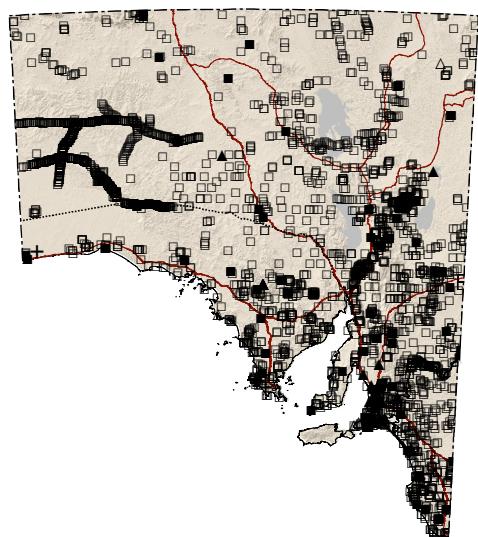
108. Feral Dog, Dingo

\**Canis lupus*



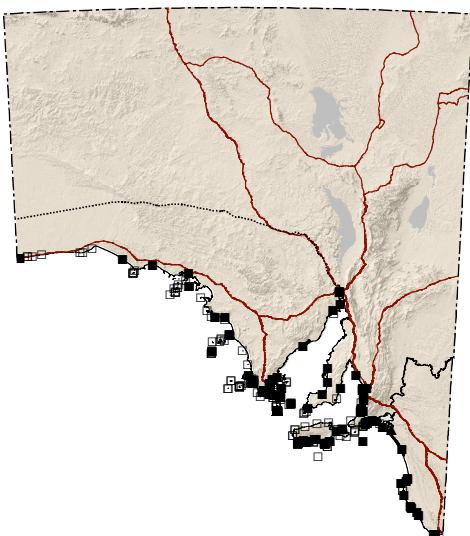
109. Fox (Red Fox)

\**Vulpes vulpes*



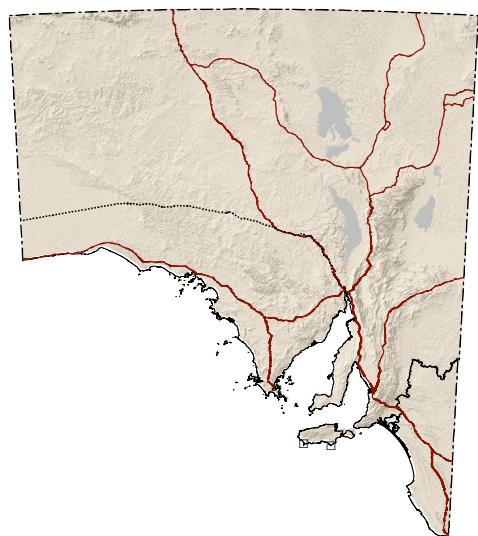
110. New Zealand Fur Seal (Australasian Fur Seal)

*Arctocephalus forsteri*



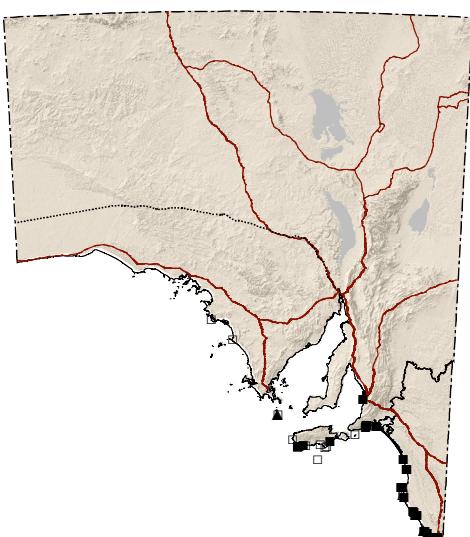
111. Antarctic Fur Seal

*Arctocephalus gazella*



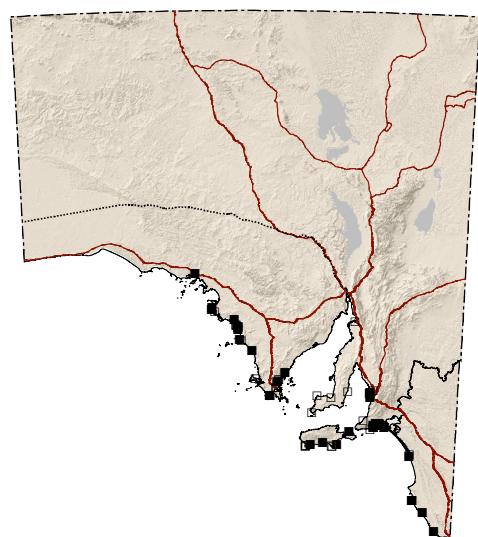
112. Australian Fur Seal (Brown Fur Seal) SA: R

*Arctocephalus pusillus*



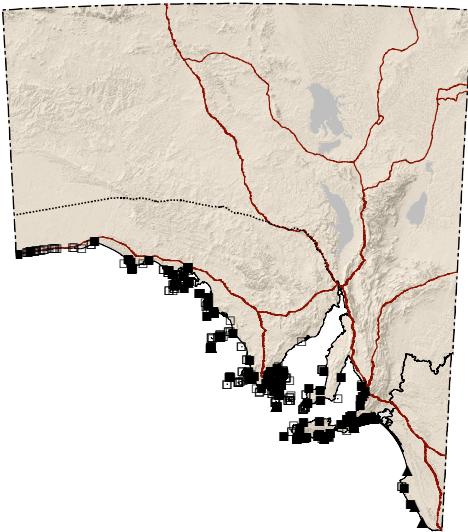
113. Subantarctic Fur Seal AU: VU SA: E

*Arctocephalus tropicalis*

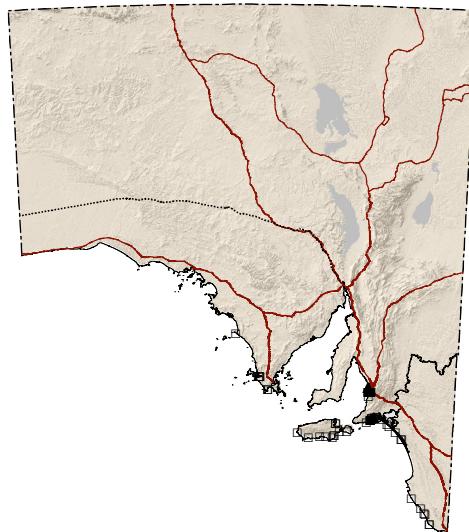


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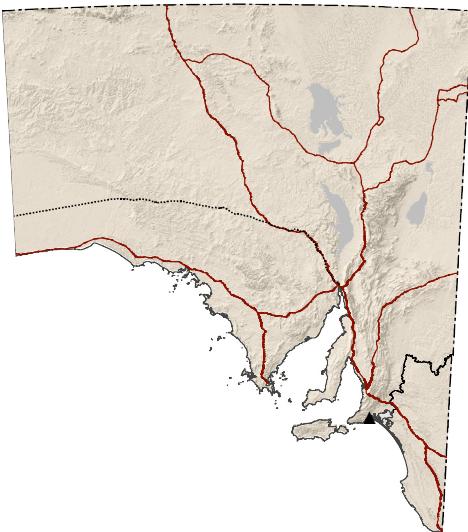
114. Australian Sea Lion AU: VU SA: V  
*Neophoca cinerea*



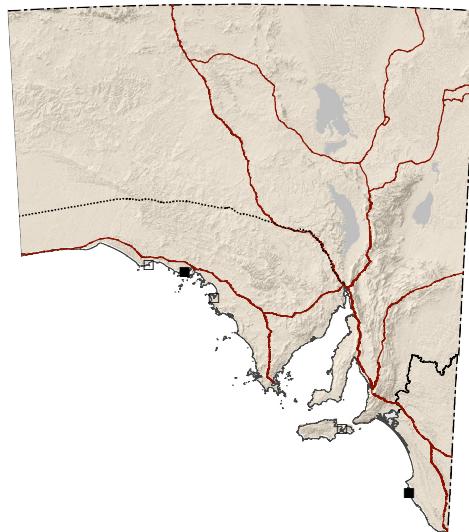
115. Leopard Seal SA: R  
*Hydrurga leptonyx*



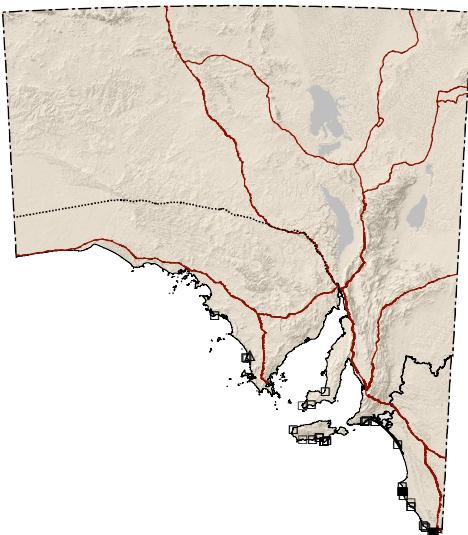
116. Weddell Seal  
*Leptonychotes weddellii*



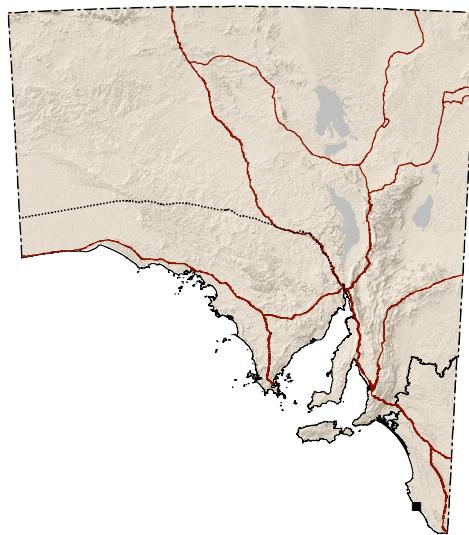
117. Crabeater Seal  
*Lobodon carcinophaga*



118. Southern Elephant Seal AU: VU SA: R  
*Mirounga leonina*



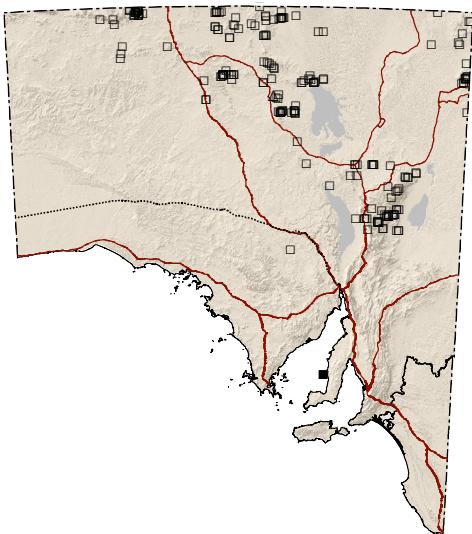
119. Ross Seal  
*Ommatophoca rossii*



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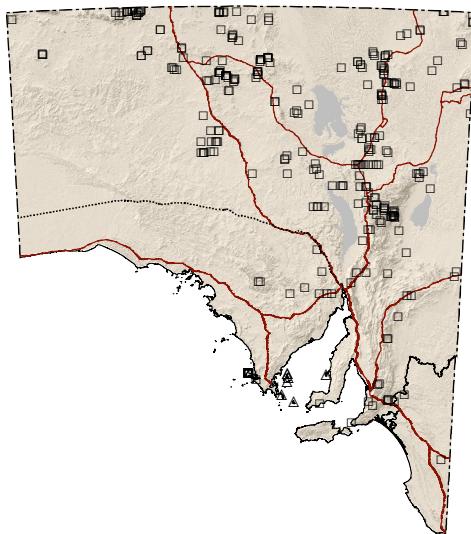
120. Donkey (Feral Donkey)

\**Equus asinus*



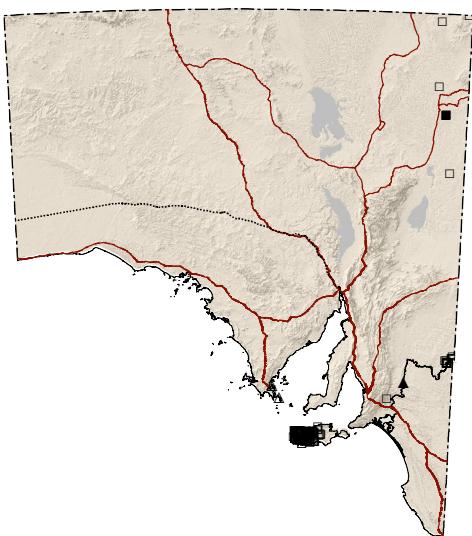
121. Horse (Brumby)

\**Equus caballus*



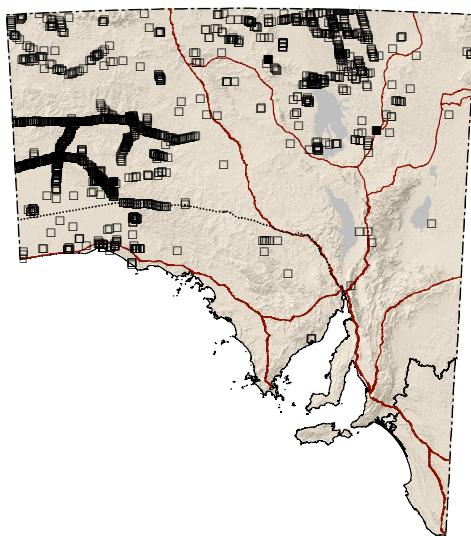
122. Pig (Feral Pig)

\**Sus scrofa*



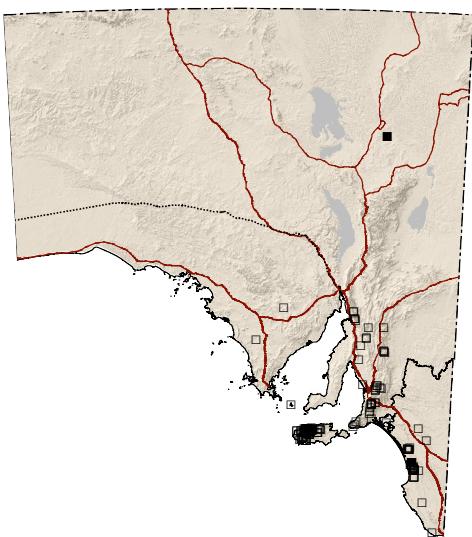
123. One-humped Camel (Dromedary, Arabian Camel)

\**Camelus dromedarius*



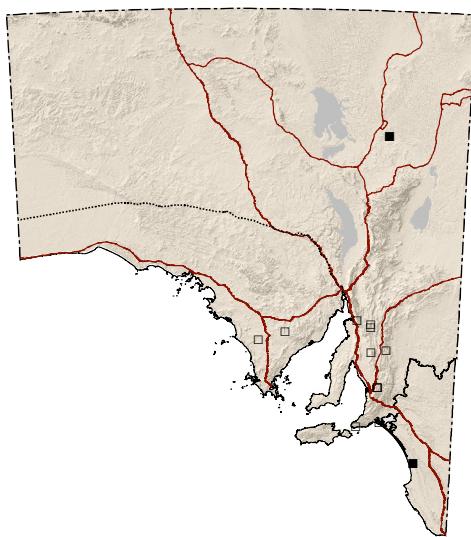
124. Fallow Deer

\**Cervus dama*



125. Red Deer

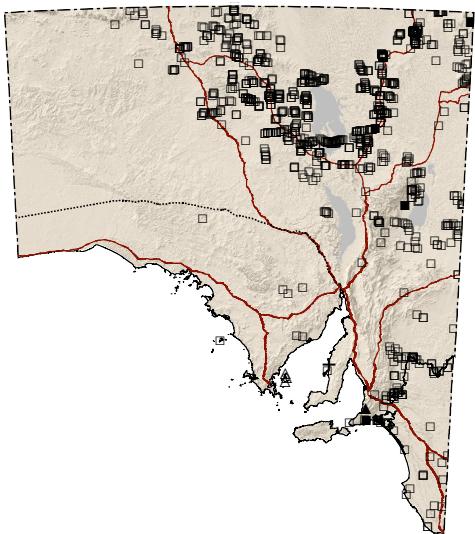
\**Cervus elaphus*



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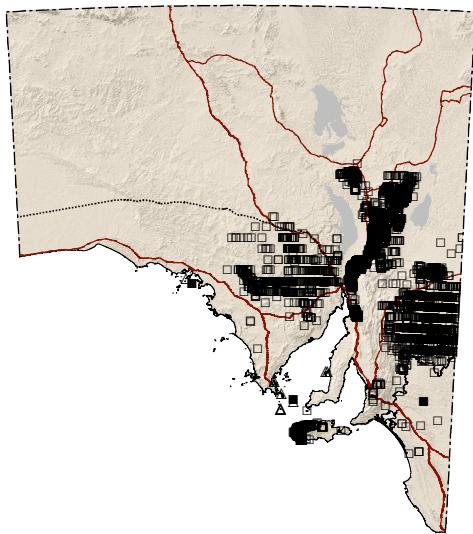
126. Cattle (European Cattle)

\**Bos taurus*



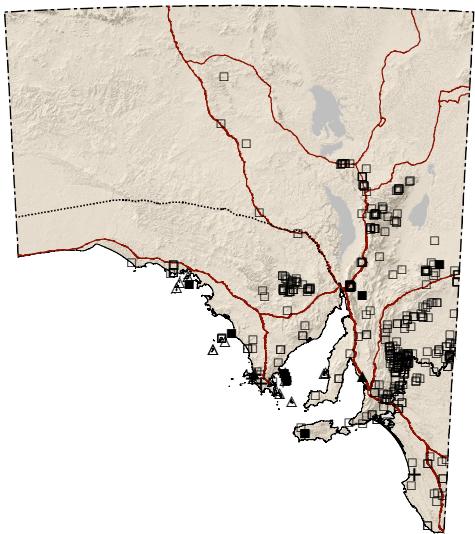
127. Goat (Feral Goat)

\**Capra hircus*



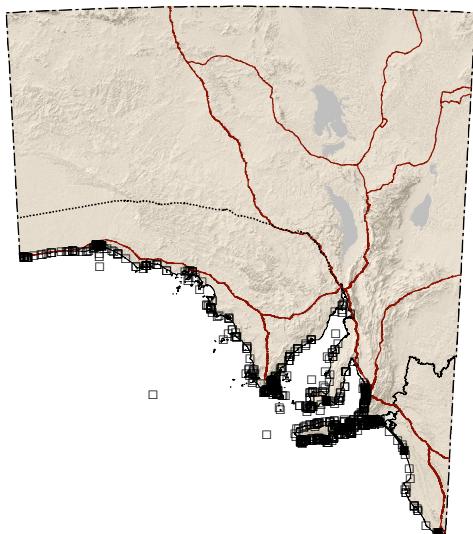
128. Sheep (Feral Sheep)

\**Ovis aries*



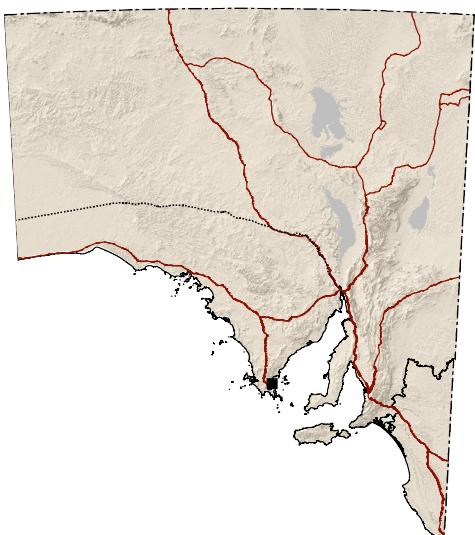
129. Southern Right Whale AU: EN SA: V

*Eubalaena australis*



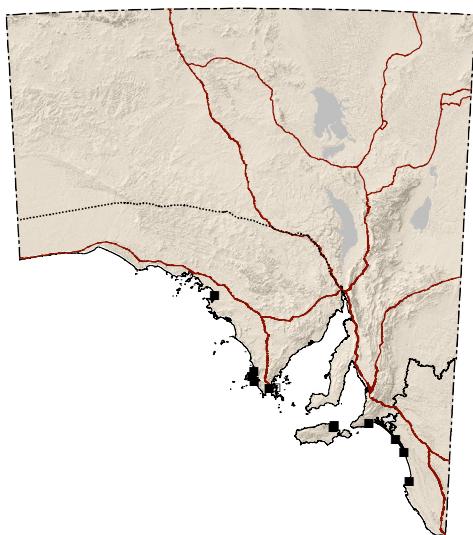
130. Dwarf Minke Whale SA: R

*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*



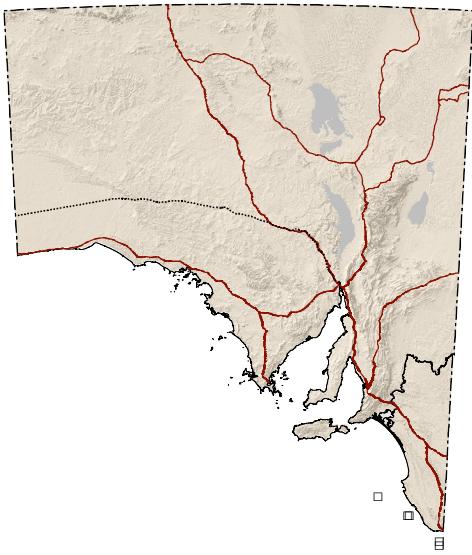
131. Antarctic Minke Whale

*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*

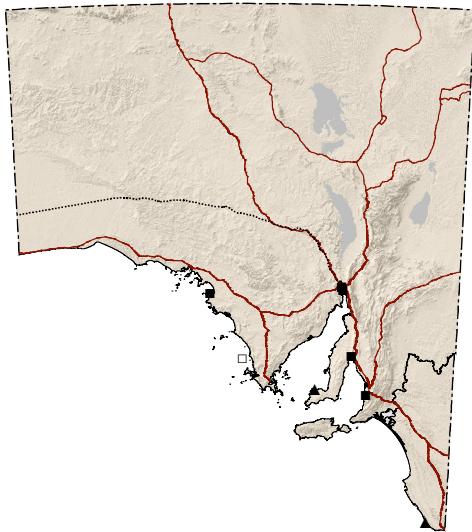


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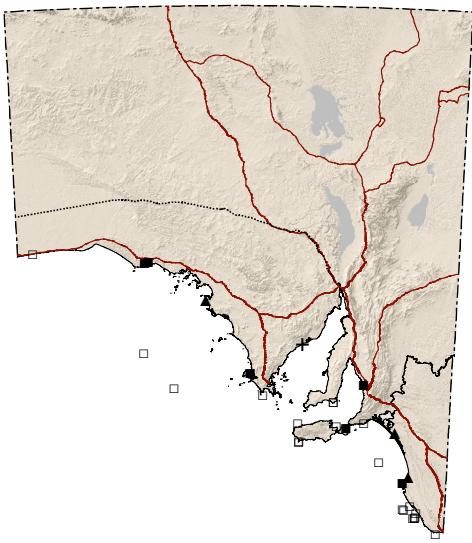
132. Sei Whale AU: VU SA: V  
*Balaenoptera borealis*



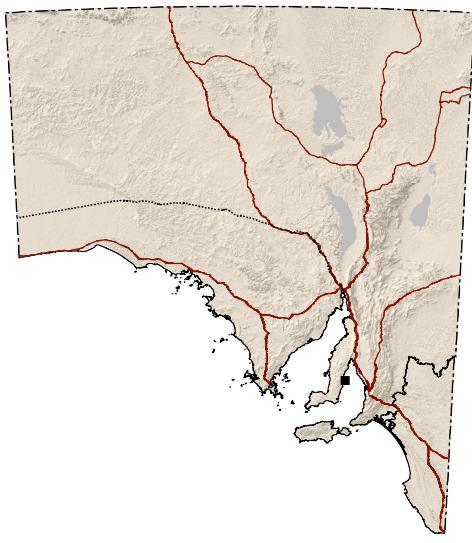
133. Bryde's Whale SA: R  
*Balaenoptera edeni*



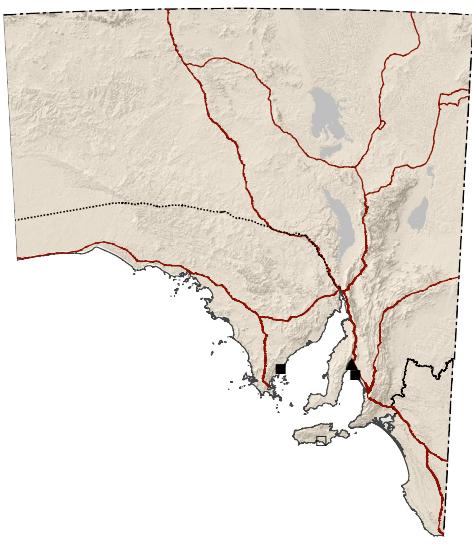
134. Blue Whale AU: EN SA: E  
*Balaenoptera musculus*



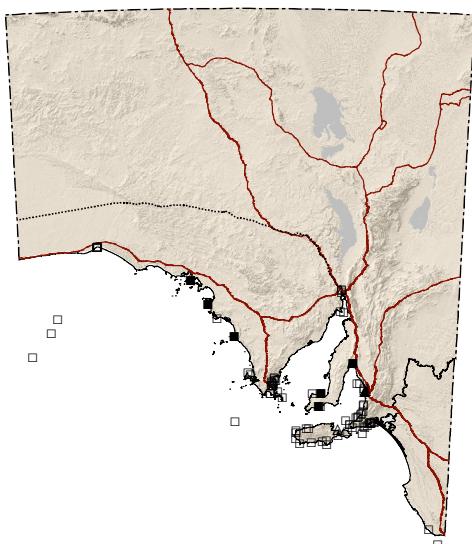
135. Omura's Whale  
*Balaenoptera omurai*



136. Fin Whale AU: VU SA: V  
*Balaenoptera physalus*

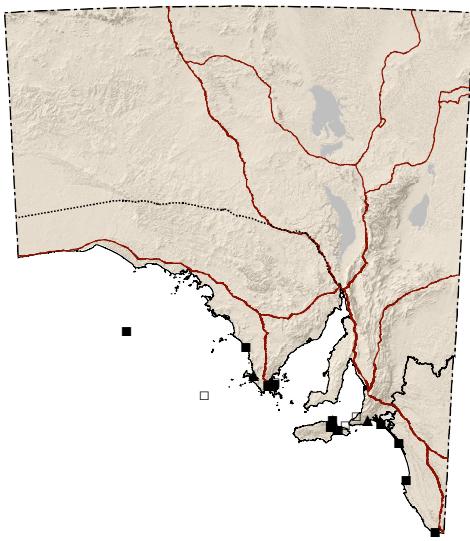


137. Humpback Whale AU: VU SA: V  
*Megaptera novaeangliae*

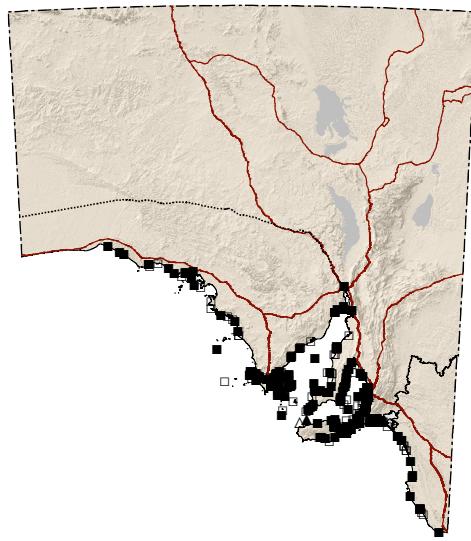


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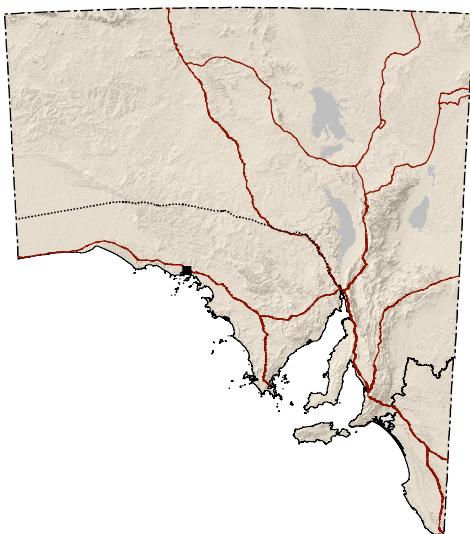
138. Pygmy Right Whale SA: R  
*Caperea marginata*



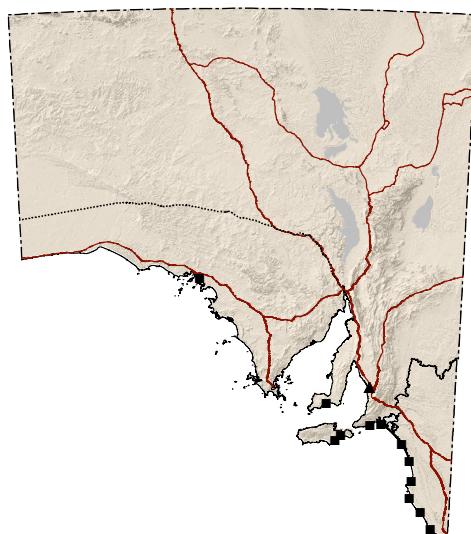
139. Short-beaked Common Dolphin SA: R  
*Delphinus delphis*



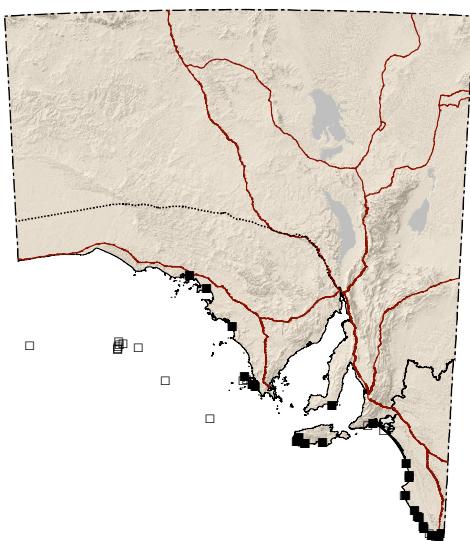
140. Pygmy Killer Whale SA: R  
*Feresa attenuata*



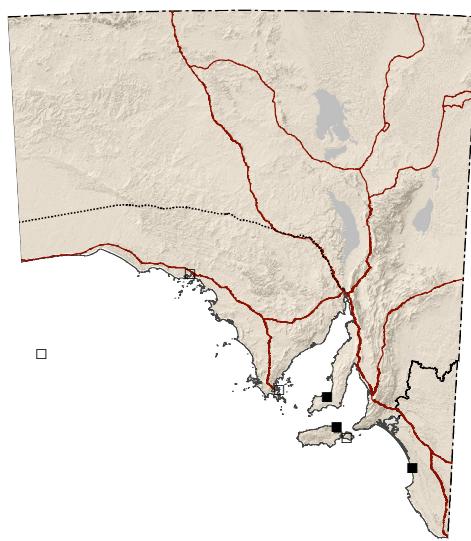
141. Short-finned Pilot Whale SA: R  
*Globicephala macrorhynchus*



142. Long-finned Pilot Whale SA: R  
*Globicephala melas*

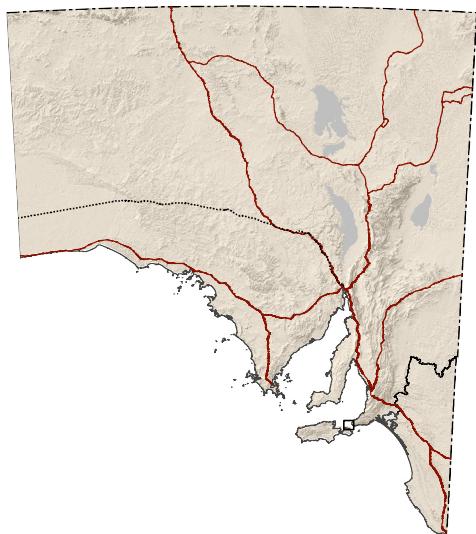


143. Risso's Dolphin SA: R  
*Grampus griseus*

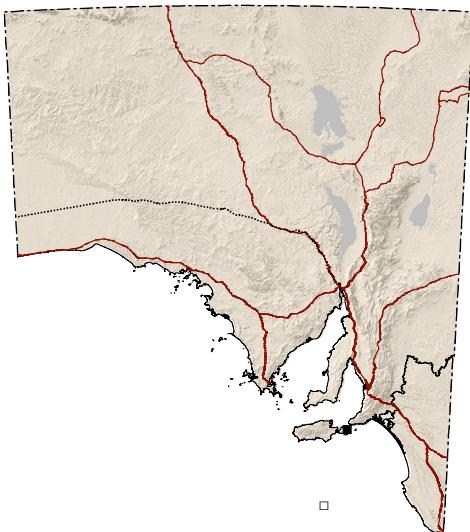


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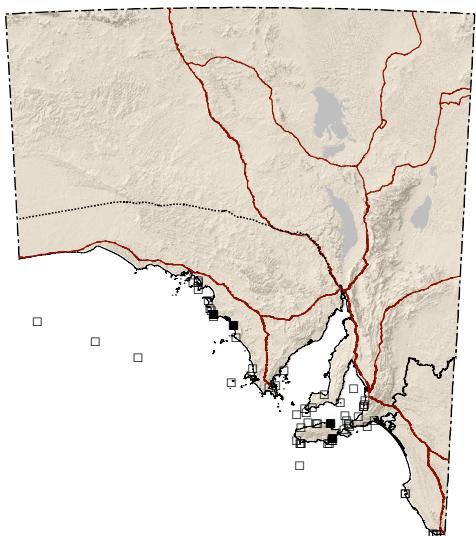
144. Dusky Dolphin  
*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*



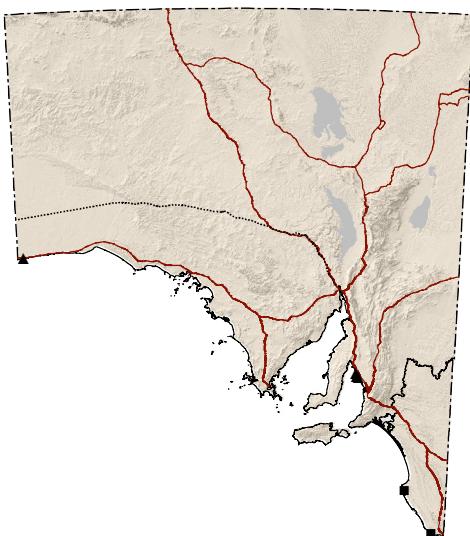
145. Southern Right-whale Dolphin  
*Lissodelphis peronii*



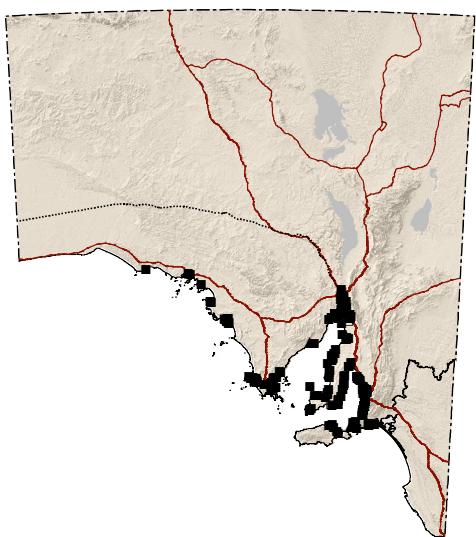
146. Killer Whale (Orca)  
*Orcinus orca*



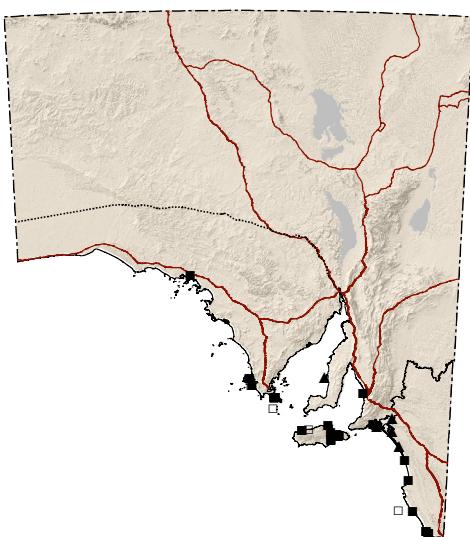
147. False Killer Whale SA: R  
*Pseudorca crassidens*



148. Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin  
*Tursiops aduncus*

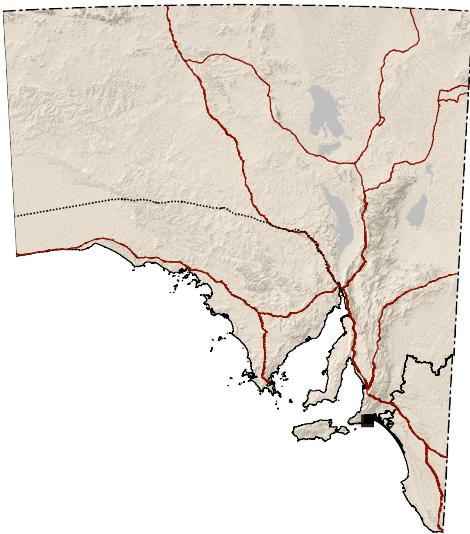


149. Common Bottlenose Dolphin  
*Tursiops truncatus*

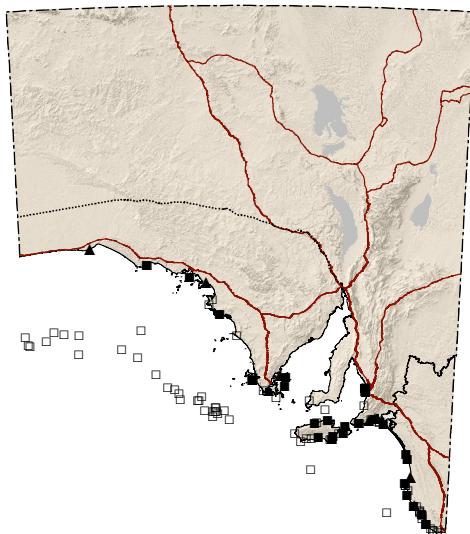


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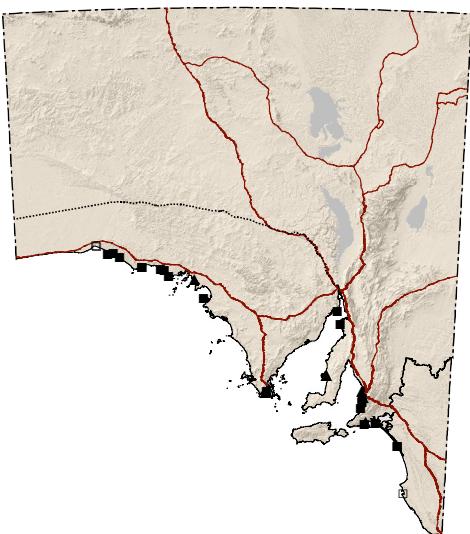
150. Spectacled Porpoise  
*Phocoena dioptrica*



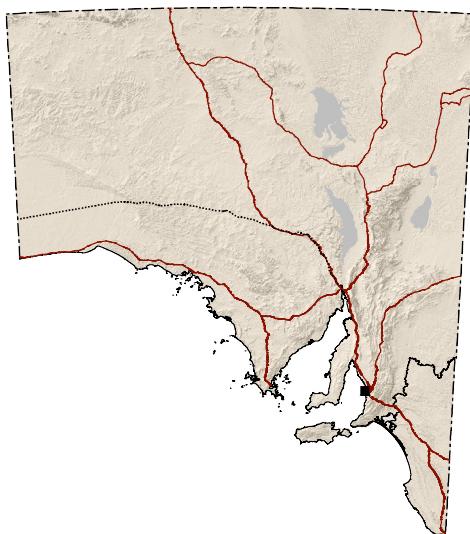
151. Sperm Whale SA: R  
*Physeter macrocephalus*



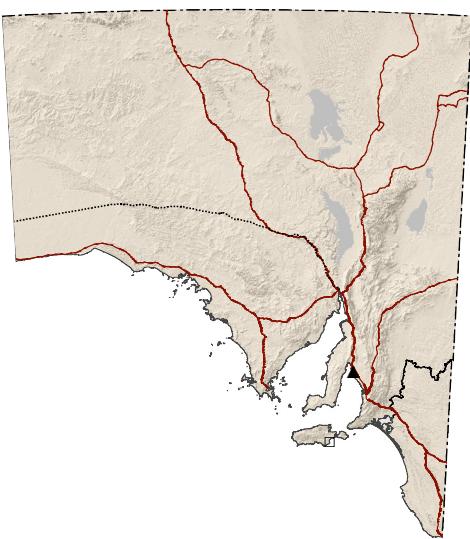
152. Pygmy Sperm Whale SA: R  
*Kogia breviceps*



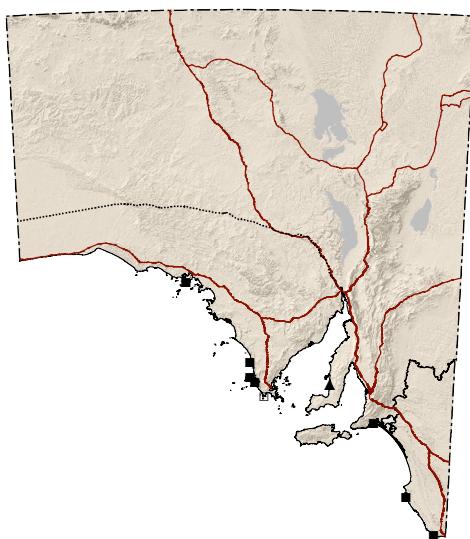
153. Dwarf Sperm Whale SA: R  
*Kogia sima*



154. Arnoux's Beaked Whale SA: R  
*Berardius arnuxii*

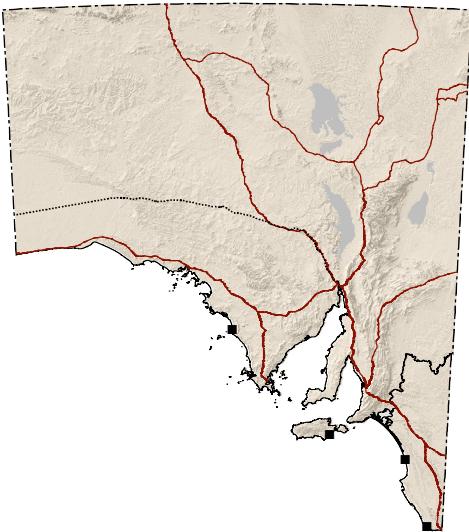


155. Southern Bottlenose Whale SA: R  
*Hyperoodon planifrons*

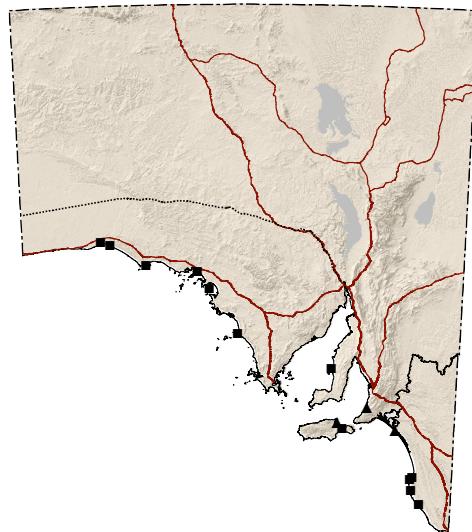


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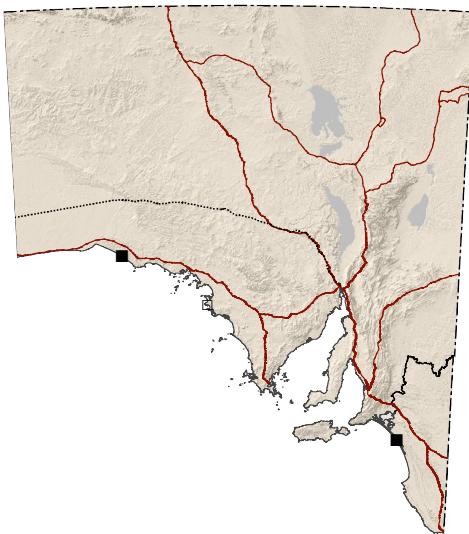
156. Andrews' Beaked Whale SA: R  
*Mesoplodon bowdoini*



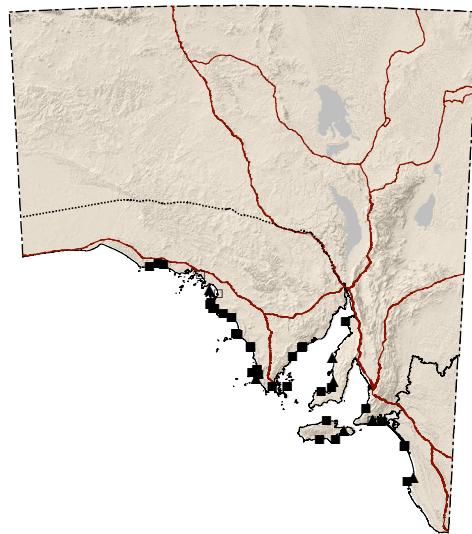
157. Gray's Beaked Whale (Scamperdown Whale) SA: R  
*Mesoplodon grayi*



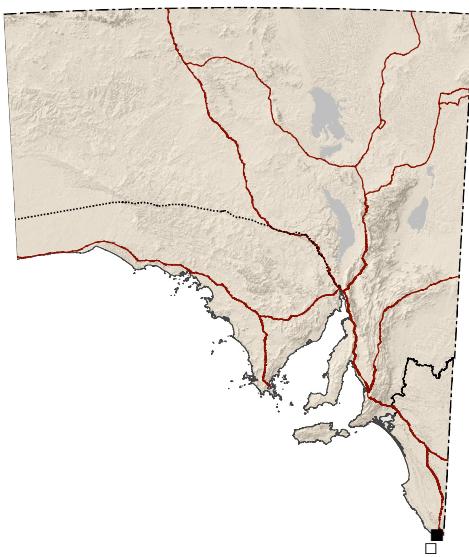
158. Hector's Beaked Whale SA: R  
*Mesoplodon hectori*



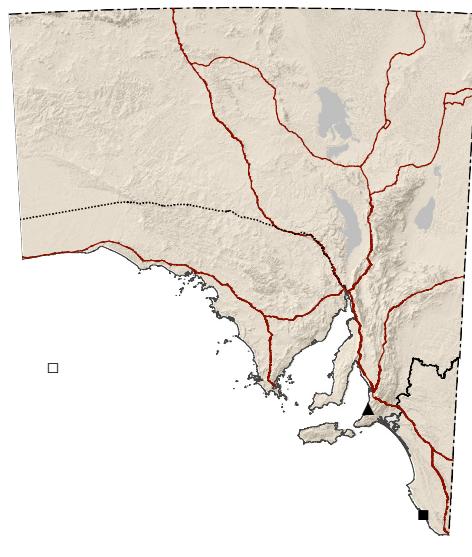
159. Strap-toothed Whale  
*Mesoplodon layardii*



160. Shepherd's Beaked Whale SA: R  
*Tasmacetus shepherdi*

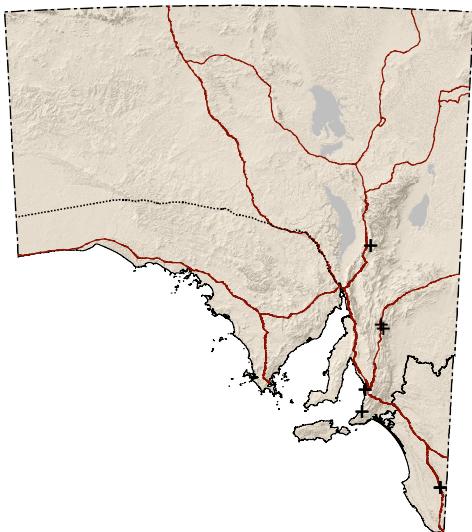


161. Cuvier's Beaked Whale (Goose-beaked Whale) SA: R  
*Ziphius cavirostris*

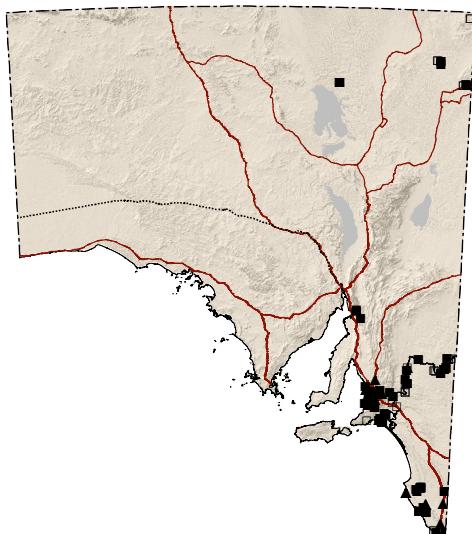


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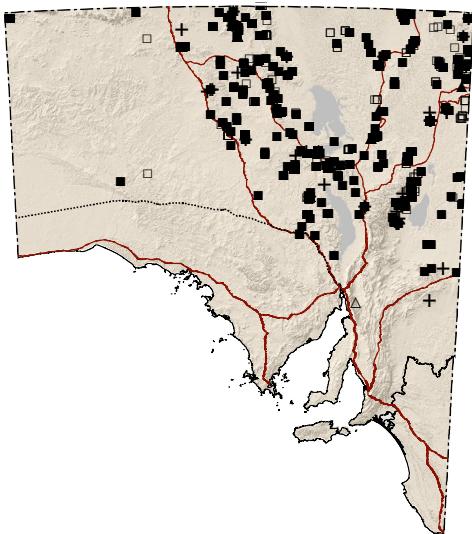
162. White-footed Tree-rat AU: EX SA: E  
*Conilurus albipes*



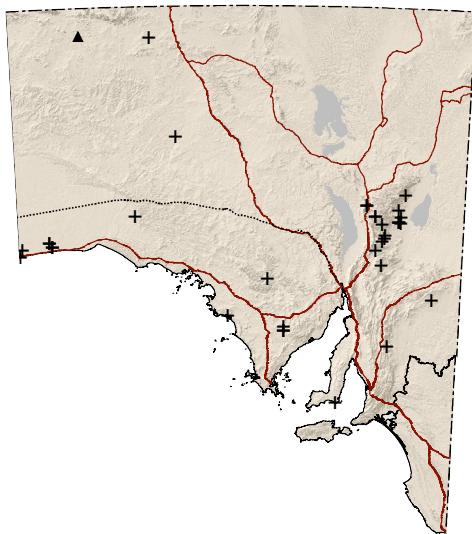
163. Water-rat  
*Hydromys chrysogaster*



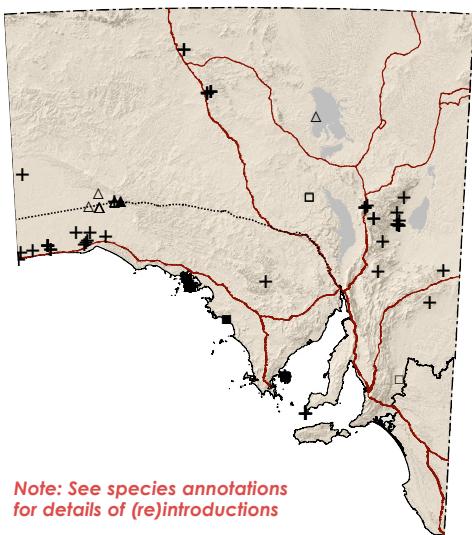
164. Central Short-tailed Mouse (Forrest's Mouse)  
*Leggadina forresti*



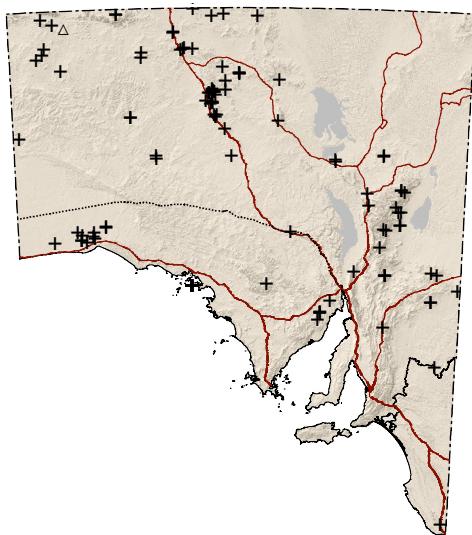
165. Lesser Stick-nest Rat AU: EX SA: E  
*Leporillus apicalis*



166. Greater Stick-nest Rat AU: VU SA: V  
*Leporillus conditor*

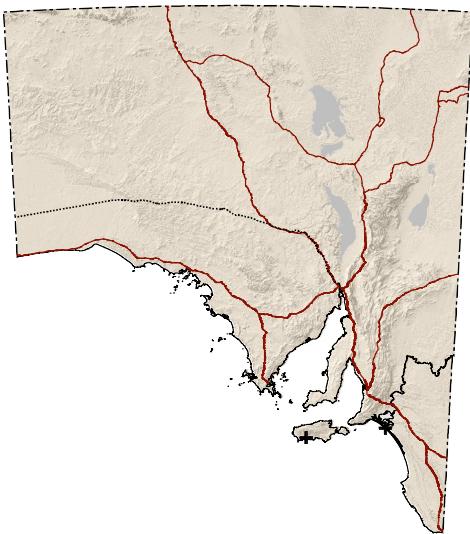


Stick-nest Rats AU: sspp SA: sspp  
*Leporillus sp.*

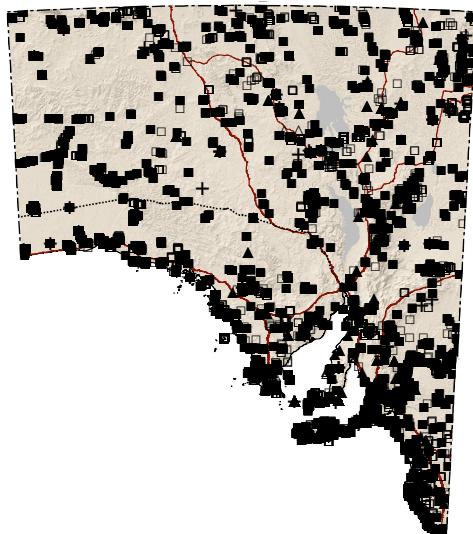


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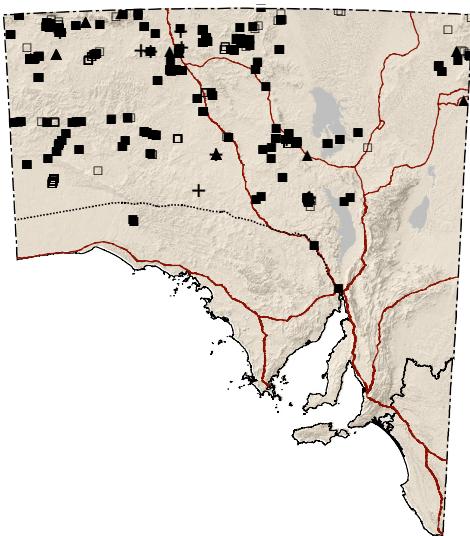
167. Broad-toothed Rat  
*Mastacomys fuscus*



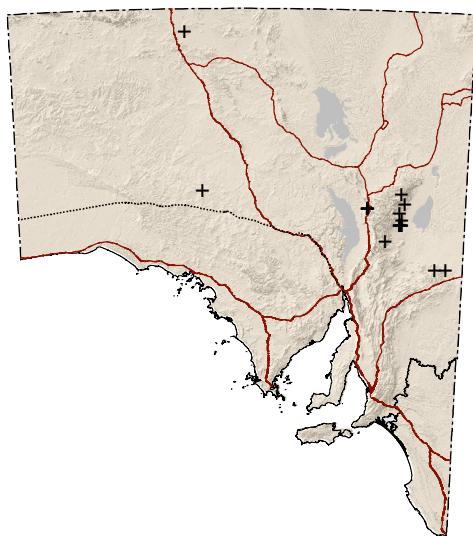
168. House Mouse  
\**Mus musculus*



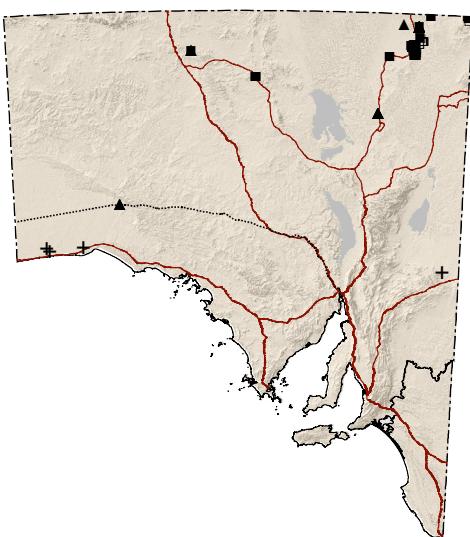
169. Spinifex Hopping-mouse  
*Notomys alexis*



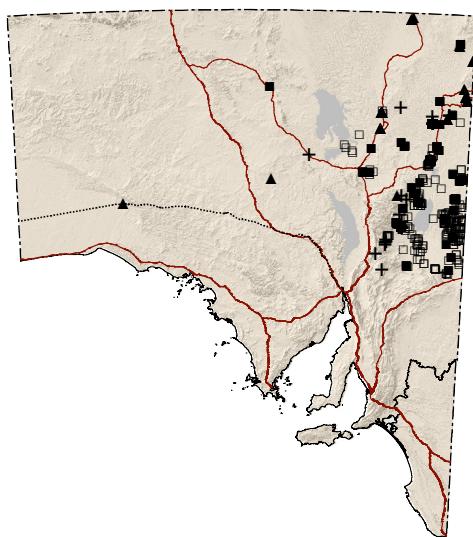
170. Short-tailed Hopping-mouse AU: EX SA: E  
*Notomys amplus*



171. Fawn Hopping-mouse SA: V  
*Notomys cervinus*

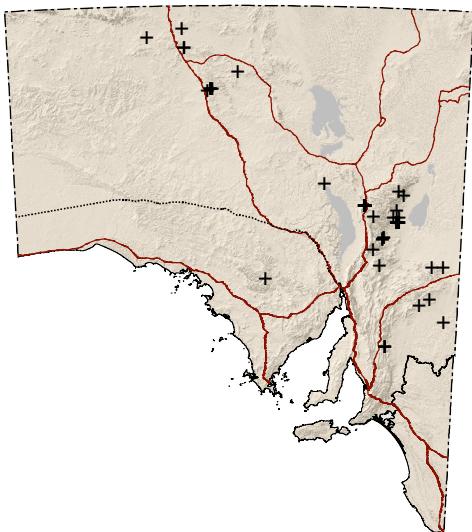


172. Dusky Hopping-mouse AU: VU SA: V  
*Notomys fuscus*

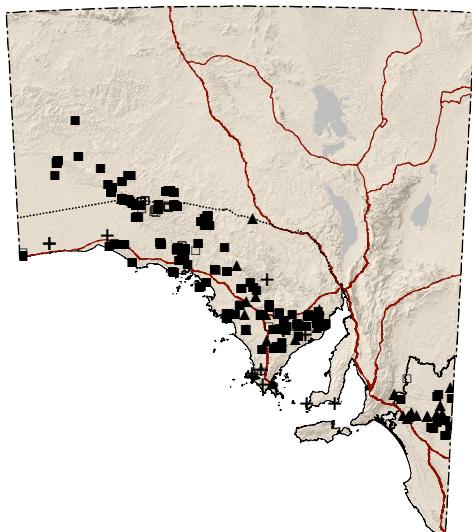


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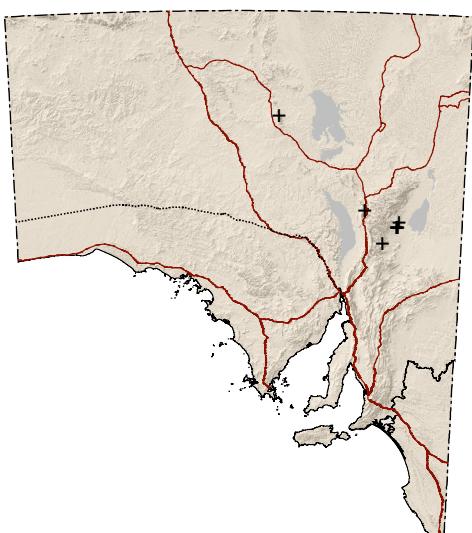
173. Long-tailed Hopping-mouse AU: EX SA: E  
*Notomys longicaudatus*



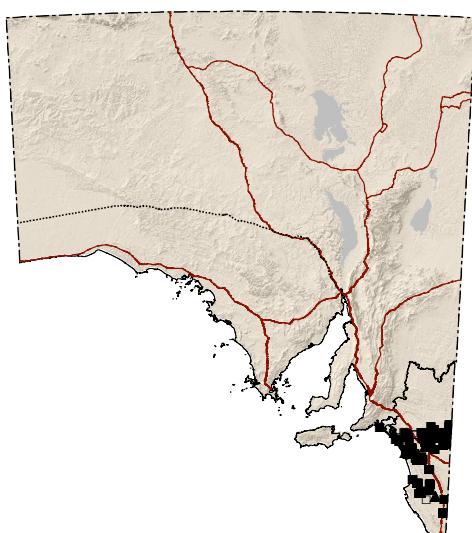
174. Mitchell's Hopping-mouse  
*Notomys mitchellii*



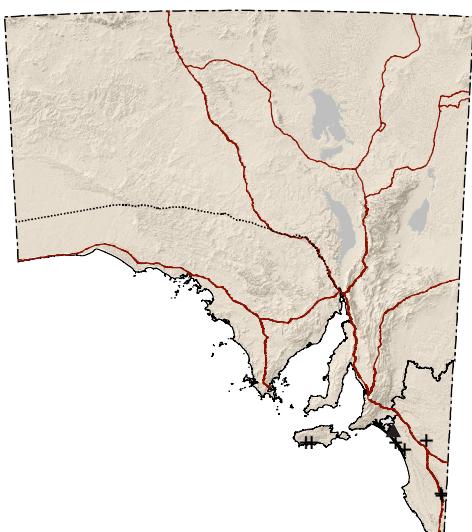
175. Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse  
*Notomys robustus*



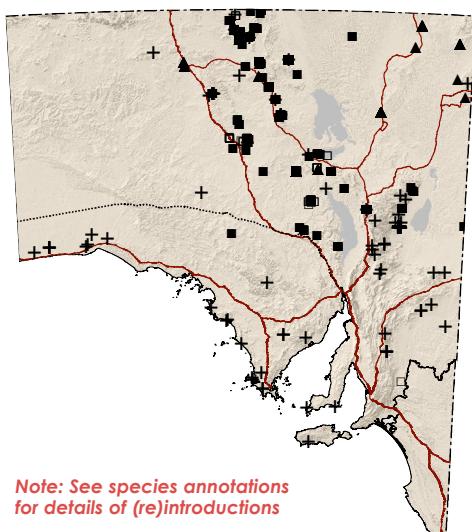
176. Silky Mouse  
*Pseudomys apodemoides*



177. Long-eared Mouse SA: EX  
*Pseudomys auritus*



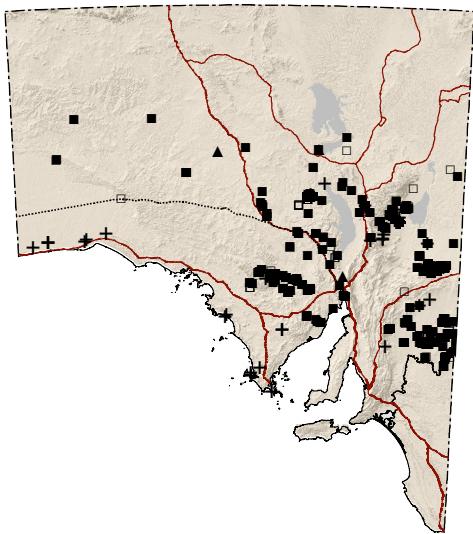
178. Plains mouse AU: VU SA: V  
*Pseudomys australis*



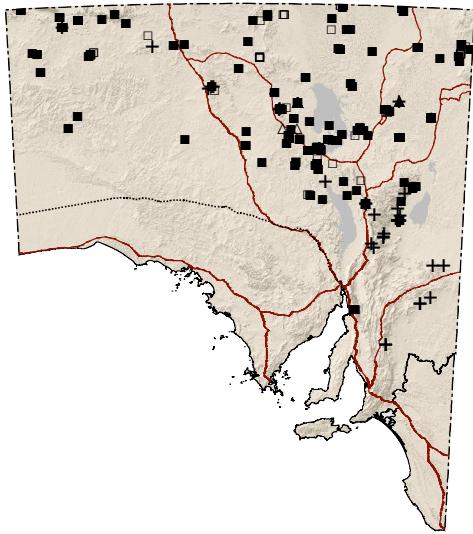
Note: See species annotations  
for details of (re)introductions

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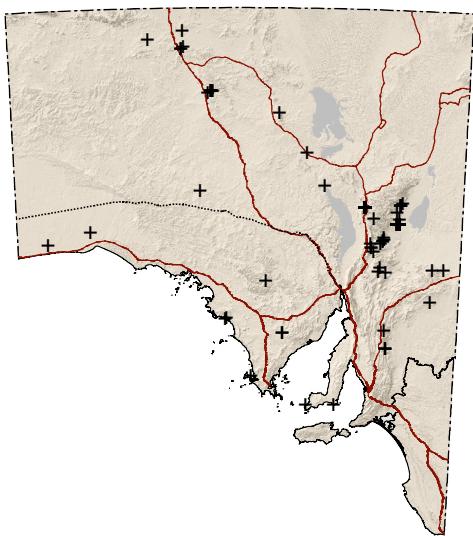
179. Bolam's Mouse  
*Pseudomys bolami*



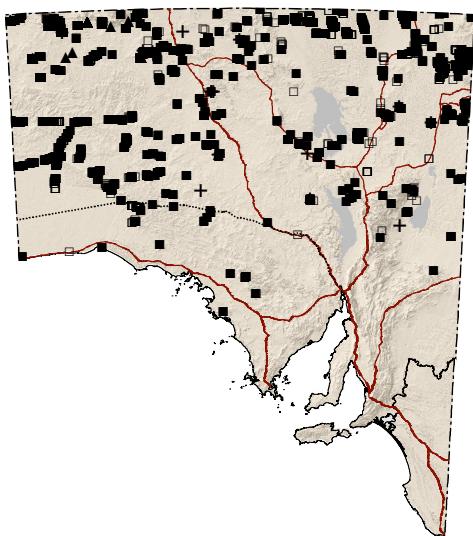
180. Desert Mouse (Brown Desert Mouse)  
*Pseudomys desertor*



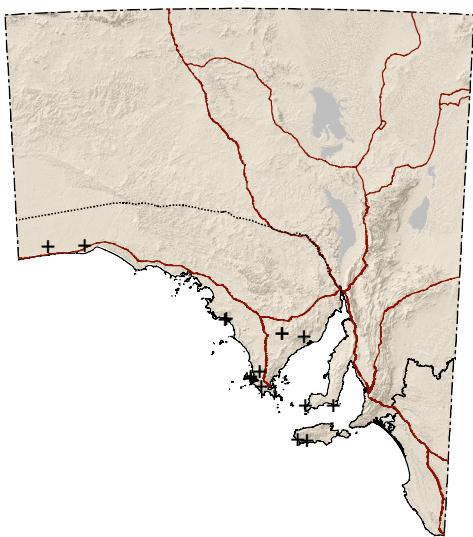
181. Gould's Mouse AU: EX SA: E  
*Pseudomys gouldii*



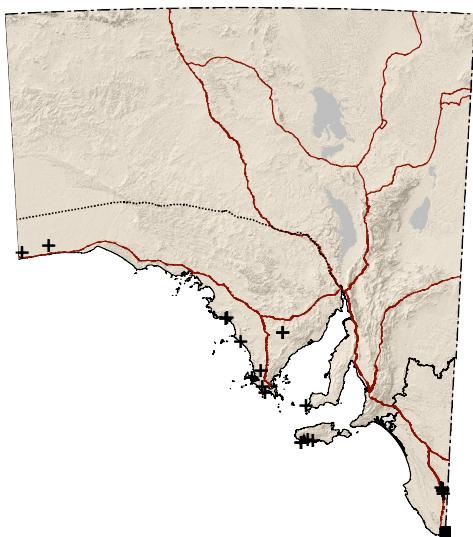
182. Sandy Inland Mouse  
*Pseudomys hermannsburgensis*



183. Western Mouse  
*Pseudomys occidentalis*

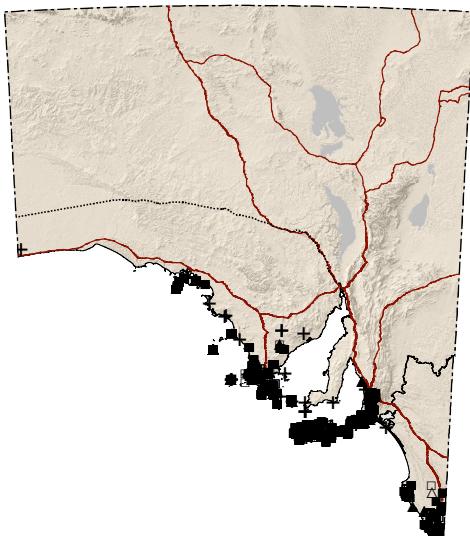


184. Heath Mouse AU: VU SA: E  
*Pseudomys shortridgei*

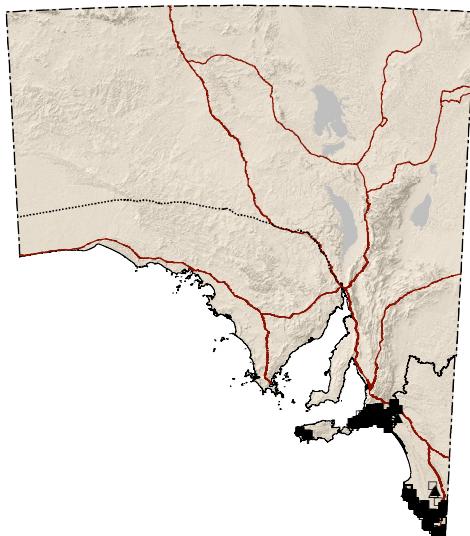


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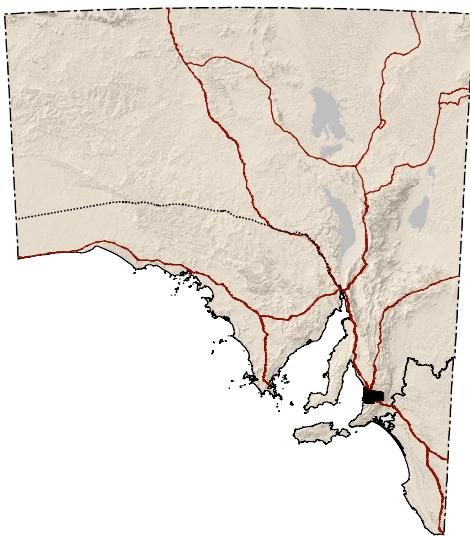
185. Bush Rat  
*Rattus fuscipes*



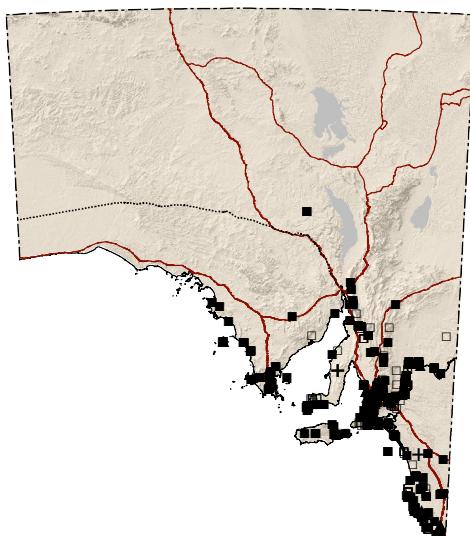
186. Swamp Rat SA: R  
*Rattus lutreolus*



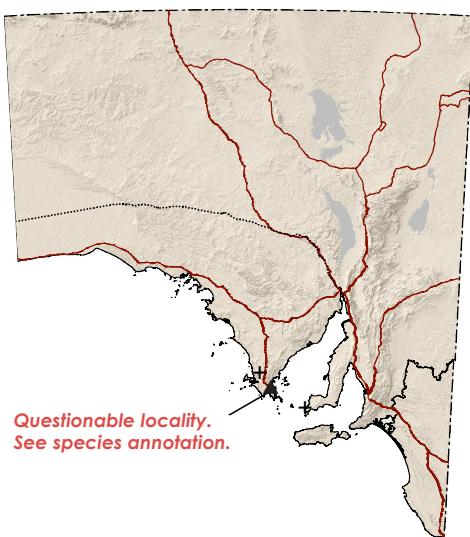
187. Brown Rat (Sewer Rat, Norway Rat)  
\**Rattus norvegicus*



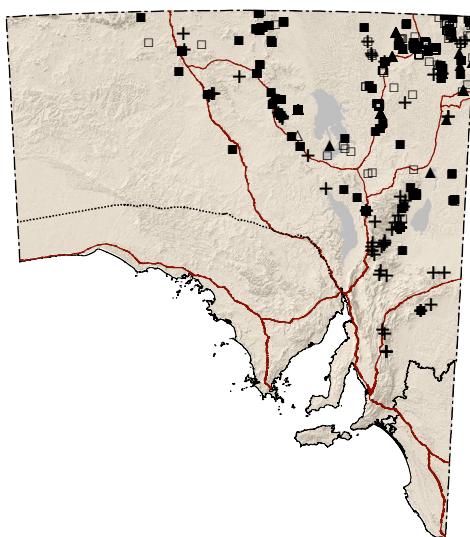
188. Black Rat (Ship Rat, Roof Rat)  
\**Rattus rattus*



189. Pale Field-rat SA: E  
*Rattus tunneyi*



190. Long-haired Rat (Plague Rat)  
*Rattus villosissimus*



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# Birds (last update September 2013)

**Philippa Horton,  
Senior Collection Manager, Birds,  
South Australian Museum**

**Brian Blaylock,  
South Australian Museum;  
Secretary, Birds SA**

**Andrew Black,  
Honorary Research Associate,  
South Australian Museum**

The following list includes all species of birds reliably recorded as free-living forms from South Australia during the period of European settlement. Recorded are 303 non-passerines (of which seven are introduced) and 179 passerines (six introduced), totalling 482 species for the state. Appendix 1 at the end of this chapter includes: a) species for which records are unconfirmed or rejected, b) introduced species for which there are no current, established, feral populations.

## Maps

As in the first (Aslin 1985), second (Watts 1990) and third (Robinson et al. 2000) editions of this list, the distributional information (maps only in third edition) has been compiled from several sources. These include specimen data from the South Australian Museum, (SAM), and sight records from BirdLife Australia and from the SA Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR), principally the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA), as detailed in the general Introduction. For this edition a major improvement in the data set has been the inclusion of all currently databased records held by Birds SA (The South Australian Ornithological Association Inc).

The bird distribution maps have been extensively scrutinised in order to correct mistakes either due to incorrect identification or, more frequently, to mistakes in entering data and assigning geographical coordinates. This work has largely been undertaken by members of Birds SA Vetting Subcommittee (Andrew Black, Chair, Graham Carpenter and Lynn Pedler with Colin Rogers and John Hatch for sea- and shore-birds), and for SAM records by Philippa Horton and Brian Blaylock. Sight records from beyond the usual range of a species are shown on the map if adequate corroborative evidence could be obtained; if this was not available they are not shown but are retained as unconfirmed. In other instances difficulties arising from field identification, such as the crows and ravens (*Corvus* spp.) and Brown

vs Inland Thornbills (*Acanthiza pusilla* and *A. apicalis*), have meant that in regions where these species abut or overlap some relatively arbitrary decisions have been made to include certain records or not. Other species show seasonal or irregular dispersive movements that are not yet reliably established or depicted on the maps. Finally, it should be noted that while the distribution maps are reasonably comprehensive, they do not include all records such as the numerous sight records in observers' personal field books and others that are not on any of the databases accessed for this list. There may also be some records that have been accidentally overlooked.

The maps give a good indication of where species might be encountered routinely, but on rare occasions any bird species may be seen well outside its known range as depicted. In such instances the observer is encouraged to contact Birds SA, SAM or DEWNR and to supply a description, and if possible photographs, so that the record can be assessed for possible inclusion in the BDBSA. Use of **Birds SA's Rare Bird Committee Record Report Form** or BirdLife Australia's Unusual Record Report Form (URRF) is encouraged.

## Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Since the third edition (Robinson et al. 2000), a large volume of research, principally DNA-based, has contributed to numerous changes in the taxonomy of Australian birds. The landmark work of Christidis and Boles (2008) summarised this research up to the time of its publication and we have used it as the basis for revising our list of SA species. Following Christidis and Boles (2008), the flow of newly published phylogenetic and related studies has continued. We have assessed those relevant to the SA avifauna and have made taxonomic and nomenclatural changes accordingly. We have also made extensive use of web-based resources in making our decisions, including Zoonomen – Birds of the World (Peterson 2011), Avibase (Lepage 2013) and the IOC World Bird List (Gill and Donsker 2013). The IOC List is a particularly useful resource because it is frequently updated and provides references and links to further information. The species and genus names we use closely follow the IOC List; where they differ from the IOC List and/or from Christidis and Boles (2008) we have provided explanations in Appendix 2. Notable changes from Christidis and Boles (2008) include the restoration of several shearwaters from *Ardenna* back to *Puffinus*, splitting of the honeyeater genus *Lichenostomus* into several genera, and raising two quailthrush subspecies to species level.

Within each family we have arranged genera and species in alphabetical order. With the exception of

Laridae and Hydrobatidae, within which subfamilies are clearly defined, we have elected not to use subfamilies because in so many instances the placement of genera within subfamilies is uncertain. Because the scope of this list covers species only, we have not included subspecies for most. Exceptions are those species or subspecies that are included on the threatened species schedules of the SA National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972. We also include subspecies if they are widely recognised and have their own English name, e.g. Mallee Ringneck and Port Lincoln Parrot.

## Higher-level Classification

Higher-level classification of birds continues to present challenges but recent studies have resolved some major relationships. There is widespread agreement that modern birds (subclass Neornithes) fall into two groups: the Palaeognathae (ratites and tinamous) and the Neognathae (all remaining groups), and that within the Neognathae there is a major, early division between the Galloanserae (megapodes, pheasants, geese, ducks and allies) and all other birds – the Neoaves.

Several recent molecular studies have investigated relationships within the Neoaves. Fain and Houde (2004) sequenced the seventh intron (non-coding region) of the nuclear  $\beta$ -fibrinogen gene in one of the first studies to include representatives from most families. They found a major division of the Neoaves into two groups: Metaves (caprimulgiforms, pigeons, flamingos, tropicbirds, swifts, hummingbirds, grebes and a few other small groups) and Coronaves (remaining groups). Ericson *et al.* (2006) looked at the same gene region along with four additional ones and also found the same division within Neoaves. Christidis and Boles (2008) accordingly adopted this division with the result that their sequence of orders is significantly different from traditional classifications in placing tropicbirds, grebes, pigeons, caprimulgiforms and swifts in sequence between ducks and seabirds.

Livezey and Zusi (2007) expressed concern that both molecular and morphological investigations were hampered by small character sets and limited taxon sampling. They made a phylogenetic analysis of 150 taxa of Neornithes, plus 35 outgroup taxa including Mesozoic birds, using almost 3000 morphological characters. Their resulting phylogeny is closer to more 'traditional' arrangements with, for example, parrots and pigeons as closely related groups. They found no evidence for a separation into 'Metaves' and 'Coronaves', with the first major division of Neoaves being between a seabird-waterbird assemblage and a shorebird-landbird assemblage.

Hackett *et al.* (2008) investigated nuclear DNA sequences from 19 independent loci (including  $\beta$ -fibrinogen) and found extremely short internodes between divisions near the base of Neoaves, indicating

a rapid radiation of taxa. They found several well-supported cladistic groupings that diverge at or near the base of the Neoaves and that 'Metaves' is supported only when the  $\beta$ -fibrinogen gene is included in the analysis. Of interest is the consistently supported close relationship between falcons, parrots and passerines, also found by Ericson *et al.* (2006). Using retroposon insertions Suh *et al.* (2011) also found that parrots are the closest relatives of passerines, and falcons the second closest (retroposons are jumping genetic elements that insert almost randomly in the genome and provide evidence of relatedness detectable for more than 100 million years). Morgan-Richards *et al.* (2008) tested the Metaves-Coronaves hypothesis by analysing the complete mitochondrial genomes of 35 species including seven 'metavian' species. They found these seven species separate into four different clades and there is no support for the Metaves as a monophyletic group. They suggested that the high number of insertions/deletions within the seventh intron of  $\beta$ -fibrinogen resulted in artefacts during analysis, while Mayr (2010) suggested this gene is subject to homoplasy (similarity arising from convergence). Morgan-Richards *et al.* (2008) did not include parrots in their study but did not find a sister relationship between passerines and falcons. Pratt *et al.* (2009) added nine more mitochondrial genomes to those investigated by Morgan-Richards *et al.* (2008) and improved techniques for elucidating divergences and groupings. They found a major diversification of at least 12 neoavian lineages in the Late Cretaceous, with parrots possibly as a basal split, falcons sister to a clade containing other diurnal raptors and the owls, and passerines in another well-separated lineage.

These studies plus others each provide a different picture of neoavian phylogeny. Mayr (2010) made a comprehensive review of morphological and molecular studies and found that some neoavian groupings have widespread support (e.g. a sister relationship between owl-nightjars and swifts with nightjars sister to both, and a close relationship between grebes and flamingos) while for others their position remains uncertain (e.g. pigeons, and a clade containing caprimulgiforms, swifts, hummingbirds and allies). His summary hypothesis shows several major clades arising from near the base of Neoaves. One clade is a 'landbird assemblage' (minus pigeons and nightjars and allies) and another includes a 'waterbird assemblage' (with a rearrangement of Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes and Suliformes), both assemblages being supported by many studies. Research published in the last two years describes yet further evidence for phylogenetic relationships and novel methods for detecting them (e.g. Suh *et al.* 2012) and as Mayr (2010) concluded 'If the numbers of new analyses continue to be as high as during the past years, we can indeed be confident that a robust phylogenetic framework will be available in the near future.'

It is clear that the higher-level classification presented in Christidis and Boles (2008) does not adequately reflect current interpretations of avian phylogeny. We therefore elected to follow the classification given in the IOC List (Gill and Donsker 2013) which, while still fairly 'traditional', does reflect recently established groupings.

## English Names

English names of birds follow those used in the IOC List (Gill and Donsker 2013) with a few exceptions (enclosed in square brackets) as explained in the text. Where the IOC name differs from that used in Christidis and Boles (2008) the latter name is included in round brackets.

A significant departure from common name usage in Christidis and Boles (2008) is that most hyphens have been dropped from compound bird group names. It has been customary in the past to hyphenate compound names (such as Storm-Petrel, Sea-Eagle and Quail-thrush) but an increasing consensus is to delete the hyphens in accordance with the sound arguments given by Gill *et al.* (2009). Note however that hyphens remain for descriptive epithets for example in Long-tailed Jaeger or Buff-rumped Thornbill. Rules for spelling of compound bird group names are detailed in Gill and Wright (2006) and are reiterated in the IOC website (Gill and Donsker 2013) at [www.worldbirdnames.org/english-names/spelling-rules/](http://www.worldbirdnames.org/english-names/spelling-rules/)

### The rules can be summarised thus:

Compound names of two words are spelled as single, unhyphenated words if the second word is not a group name to which that species belongs taxonomically; examples are Tropicbird, Moorhen, Nativehen, Buttonquail, Greenshank, Flycatcher, Fairywren, Grasswren, Quailthrush. A compound name may only be hyphenated if it would appear odd spelled as one word. For South Australian birds we make four such exceptions: Bee-eater (because of the repeated vowel), Owlet-nightjar and Plains-wanderer (because as one word they have four syllables and are unwieldy) and Painted-snipe (because as one word it appears odd).

Only if the second name is a group name to which that species belongs taxonomically are two words used, each capitalised (for example Storm Petrel, Sea Eagle, Golden Plover, Black Cockatoo, Bronze Cuckoo, Reed Warbler). If the first name is also a bird group name then a hyphen should be used (Hawk-Owl, Parrot-Finch).

Long established names such as Skylark, Goldfinch and Sparrowhawk (each of which should be two words) and Magpie Goose (which should be hyphenated) are exceptions to these rules.

## CLASS AVES - Birds

### Order Struthioniformes - Ostriches

#### Family Struthionidae - Ostriches

1. \**Struthio camelus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Ostrich

See Appendix 2.1.

### Order Casuariiformes - Emus

#### Family Casuariidae - Cassowaries and emus

See Appendix 2.2.

2. *Dromaius baudinianus* S.A. Parker, 1984 Kangaroo Island Emu AU: EX SA: E

See Appendix 2.3.

3. *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) Emu

Introduced to Kangaroo and Wedge Islands.

### Order Galliformes - Megapodes, pheasants, quails and allies

#### Family Megopodiidae - Megapodes

4. \**Alectura lathami* J.E. Gray, 1831 Australian Brushturkey

5. *Leipoa ocellata* Gould, 1840 Malleefowl AU: VU SA: V

#### Family Phasianidae - Pheasants, quails and allies

6. *Coturnix pectoralis* Gould, 1837 Stubble Quail

7. *Coturnix ypsilonphora* Bosc, 1792 Brown Quail SA: V

One subspecies in SA: *C. y. australis* (Latham, 1801).

8. *Excalfactoria chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) King Quail SA: E

One subspecies in SA: *E. c. victoriae* Mathews, 1912.

9. \**Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 Indian Peafowl

### Order Anseriformes - Geese, ducks and allies

#### Family Anseranatidae - Magpie Goose

10. *Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham, 1798) Magpie Goose SA: E

Current population at Bool Lagoon re-introduced from the Northern Territory. See Appendix 2.4.

#### Family Anatidae - Geese, swans and ducks

11. *Anas castanea* (Eyton, 1838) Chestnut Teal

12. *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758 Northern Shoveler

13. *Anas gracilis* Buller, 1869 Grey Teal

14. \**Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 Mallard (Northern Mallard)

15. *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus, 1758 Garganey

16. *Anas rhynchos* Latham, 1801 Australasian Shoveler SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. See Appendix 2.5.

17. *Anas superciliosa* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Pacific Black Duck

Hybrids between Mallards and Pacific Black Ducks are found in the wild.

18. *Aythya australis* (Eyton, 1838) Hardhead

19. *Biziura lobata* (Shaw, 1796) Musk Duck SA: R

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**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

20. *Cereopsis novaehollandiae* Latham, 1801 Cape Barren Goose SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
21. *Chenonetta jubata* (Latham, 1801) Maned Duck (Australian Wood Duck)
22. *Cygnus atratus* (Latham, 1790) Black Swan
23. *Dendrocygna arcuata* (Horsfield, 1824) Wandering Whistling Duck
24. *Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton, 1838) Plumed Whistling Duck
25. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham, 1801) Pink-eared Duck
26. *Nettapus pulchellus* Gould, 1842 Green Pygmy Goose  
One vagrant bird photographed at Dalhousie Springs, northern SA, Oct. 2006, by D. Borchardt (A. Silcocks, BirdLife Australia, pers. comm.).
27. *Oxyura australis* Gould, 1837 Blue-billed Duck SA: R
28. *Stictonetta naevosa* (Gould, 1841) Freckled Duck SA: V
29. *Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine & Selby, 1828) Australian Shelduck

## **Order Sphenisciformes - Penguins**

### **Family Spheniscidae - Penguins**

30. *Aptenodytes patagonicus* J.F. Miller, 1778 King Penguin
31. *Eudyptes chrysophrys* (Brandt, 1837) Macaroni Penguin  
Only vagrants of *E. c. schlegeli* Finsch, 1876 Royal Penguin have been recorded in SA. See Appendix 2.6.
32. *Eudyptes moseleyi* Mathews & Iredale, 1921 Northern Rockhopper Penguin  
See Appendix 2.7.
33. *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* G.R. Gray, 1845 Fiordland Penguin
34. *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953 Snares Penguin  
See Appendix 2.8.
35. *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888 Erect-crested Penguin
36. *Eudyptula minor* (J.R. Forster, 1781) Little Penguin  
See Appendix 2.9.

## **Order Procellariiformes - Tubenoses**

### **Family Diomedeidae - Albatrosses**

See Appendix 2.10.

37. *Diomedea epomophora* Lesson, 1825 Royal Albatross AU: sspp. SA: sspp.  
Includes two subspecies: *D. e. sanfordi* Murphy, 1917 (Northern Royal Albatross) AU: EN SA: E, and *D. e. epomophora* (Southern Royal Albatross) AU: VU SA: V.
38. *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758 Wandering Albatross AU: sspp. SA: V  
This species has several subspecies recognised globally; *D. e. exulans* (Wandering Albatross) is the main subspecies that occurs in SA, AU: EN. The SA Museum holds a specimen of another subspecies, as yet unidentified (B31791 from Goolwa, either *D. e. gibsoni* Robertson & Warham, 1992 Gibson's Albatross or *D. e. antipodensis* Robertson & Warham, 1992 Antipodean Albatross, both AU: VU).
39. *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822) Sooty Albatross AU: VU SA: E  
In SANPW Act as *Diomedea fusca*.
40. *Phoebetria palpebrata* (J.R. Forster, 1785) Light-mantled Albatross (Light-mantled Sooty Albatross) SA: V  
In SANPW Act as *Diomedea palpebrata*.

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**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

41. *Thalassarche bulleri* (Rothschild, 1893) Buller's Albatross AU: VU SA: V  
In SANPW Act as *Diomedea bulleri*.
42. *Thalassarche cauta* (Gould, 1841) Shy Albatross AU: VU SA: V  
Only the nominate subspecies has been recorded in SA (but given their similarity both it and *T. c. steadi* Falla, 1933 (White-capped Albatross) may occur in SA waters); in the SANPW Act it is listed as *Diomedea c. cauta*. See Appendix 2.11.
43. *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Yellow-nosed Albatross AU: ssp. SA: spp.  
Both subspecies occur in SA and the SANPW Act lists them as: *Diomedea chlororhynchos carteri* and *D. c. chlororhynchos*. *T. c. chlororhynchos* Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross SA: E and *T. c. carteri* (Rothschild, 1903) Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross AU: VU SA: E.
44. *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (J.R. Forster, 1785) Grey-headed Albatross AU: EN SA: V  
SANPW Act lists this species as *Diomedea chrysostoma*.
45. *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828) Black-browed Albatross AU: VU SA: ssp.  
Includes two subspecies *T. m. melanophris* and *T. m. impavida* Mathews, 1912 Campbell Albatross; both occur in SA. *T. m. impavida* (as *Diomedea m. impavida* in SANPW Act) SA: V.
46. *Thalassarche salvini* (Rothschild, 1893) Salvin's Albatross AU: VU SA: V  
Only the nominate subspecies has been recorded in SA; in the SANPW Act it is listed as *Diomedea cauta salvini*. See Appendix 2.12.

### **Family Procellariidae - Shearwaters and petrels**

47. *Aphrodroma brevirostris* (Lesson, 1831) Kerguelen Petrel  
See Appendix 2.13.
48. *Daption capense* (Linnaeus, 1758) Cape Petrel
49. *Fulmarus glacialisoides* (A. Smith, 1840) Southern Fulmar
50. *Halobaena caerulea* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Blue Petrel AU: VU
51. *Macronectes giganteus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Southern Giant Petrel AU: EN SA: V
52. *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912 Northern Giant Petrel AU: VU
53. *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912) Slender-billed Prion
54. *Pachyptila desolata* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Antarctic Prion
55. *Pachyptila salvini* (Mathews, 1912) Salvin's Prion
56. *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl, 1820) Fairy Prion
57. *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster, 1777) Broad-billed Prion
58. *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758 White-chinned Petrel
59. *Procellaria cinerea* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Grey Petrel
60. *Pterodroma cookii* (G.R. Gray, 1843) Cook's Petrel
61. *Pterodroma inexpectata* (J.R. Forster, 1844) Mottled Petrel
62. *Pterodroma lessonii* (Garnot, 1826) White-headed Petrel
63. *Pterodroma leucoptera* (Gould, 1844) Gould's Petrel  
SAM specimens from SA have been identified previously as *P. l. caledonica* Imber and Tennyson, 1981, the subspecies breeding in New Caledonia. However, because there is much overlap in variation between this and the nominate subspecies (D. Portelli pers. comm.), it is possible that SA specimens may be referable to the latter. The nominate subspecies is AU: EN.
64. *Pterodroma macroptera* (A. Smith, 1840) Great-winged Petrel  
Two subspecies, both occurring in SA waters: the nominate subspecies and *P. m. gouldi* (F.W. Hutton, 1869) Grey-faced Petrel; regarded by some recent authors as separate species (e.g. Onley and Scofield, 2007, Howell, 2012).

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

65. *Pterodroma mollis* (Gould, 1844) Soft-plumaged Petrel AU: VU
66. *Puffinus assimilis* Gould, 1838 Little Shearwater
67. *Puffinus carneipes* (Gould, 1844) Flesh-footed Shearwater SA: R  
See Appendix 2.14.
68. *Puffinus gavia* (J.R. Forster, 1844) Fluttering Shearwater
69. *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly, 1818) Great Shearwater
70. *Puffinus griseus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Sooty Shearwater
71. *Puffinus huttoni* Mathews, 1912 Hutton's Shearwater
72. *Puffinus pacificus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Wedge-tailed Shearwater  
Observed by J.A.F. Jenkins in 1971 (Hatch and Cheshire 2000; N. Cheshire pers. comm.).
73. *Puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich, 1764) Manx Shearwater
74. *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1836) Short-tailed Shearwater
75. *Thalassoica antarctica* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Antarctic Petrel

### **Family Pelecanoididae - Diving petrels**

- See Appendix 2.15.
76. *Pelecanoides georgicus* Murphy & Harper, 1916 South Georgia Diving Petrel
77. *Pelecanoides urinatrix* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Common Diving Petrel

### **Family Hydrobatidae - Storm petrels**

See Appendix 2.16.

#### **Subfamily Hydrobatinae**

78. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Vieillot, 1818) Leach's Storm Petrel  
See Appendix 2.17.

#### **Subfamily Oceanitinae**

79. *Fregetta tropica* (Gould, 1844) Black-bellied Storm Petrel
80. *Garrodia nereis* (Gould, 1841) Grey-backed Storm Petrel
81. *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820) Wilson's Storm Petrel
82. *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790) White-faced Storm Petrel

## **Order Podicipediformes - Grebes**

### **Family Podicipedidae - Grebes**

83. *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Crested Grebe SA: R  
Only one subspecies in Australia: *P. c. australis* Gould, 1844.
84. *Poliocephalus poliocephalus* (Jardine & Selby, 1827) Hoary-headed Grebe
85. *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826) Australasian Grebe

## **Order Phaethontiformes - Tropicbirds**

### **Family Phaethontidae - Tropicbirds**

86. *Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert, 1783 Red-tailed Tropicbird

## **Order Ciconiiformes - Storks**

### **Family Ciconiidae - Storks**

87. *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* (Latham, 1790) Black-necked Stork

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**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

## **Order Pelecaniformes - Ibises, herons, bitterns, pelicans**

### **Family Threskiornithidae - Ibises and spoonbills**

88. *Platalea flavipes* Gould, 1838 Yellow-billed Spoonbill
  89. *Platalea regia* Gould, 1838 Royal Spoonbill
  90. *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766) Glossy Ibis SA: R
  91. *Threskiornis moluccus* (Cuvier, 1829) Australian White Ibis
- Species name spelling change required because *Threskiornis* is masculine (David & Gosselin, 2011).
92. *Threskiornis spinicollis* (Jameson, 1835) Straw-necked Ibis

### **Family Ardeidae - Herons and bitterns**

93. *Ardea alba* Linnaeus, 1758 Great Egret  
See Appendix 2.18.
94. *Ardea ibis* Linnaeus, 1758 Cattle Egret SA: R  
The Eastern Cattle Egret *A. i. coromanda* (Boddaert, 1783) is the form that occurs in Australia.  
See Appendix 2.19.
95. *Ardea intermedia* Wagler, 1829 Intermediate Egret SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. See Appendix 2.20.
96. *Ardea pacifica* Latham, 1801 White-necked Heron
97. *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler, 1827) Australasian Bittern AU: EN SA: V
98. *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766) Little Egret SA: R  
Only one subspecies in Australia: *E. g. nigripes* Temminck, 1840.
99. *Egretta novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) White-faced Heron
100. *Egretta picata* (Gould, 1845) Pied Heron
101. *Egretta sacra* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Pacific Reef Heron (Eastern Reef Egret) SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.
102. *Ixobrychus dubius* Mathews, 1912 Australian Little Bittern [Black-backed Bittern] SA: E
103. *Nycticorax caledonicus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Nankeen Night Heron

### **Family Pelecanidae - Pelicans**

104. *Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck, 1824 Australian Pelican

## **Order Suliformes - Gannets, boobies, darters, cormorants and frigatebirds**

See Appendix 2.21.

### **Family Fregatidae - Frigatebirds**

105. *Fregata ariel* (G.R. Gray, 1845) Lesser Frigatebird

### **Family Sulidae - Gannets and boobies**

106. *Morus serrator* (G.R. Gray, 1843) Australasian Gannet

### **Family Phalacrocoracidae - Cormorants**

107. *Microcarbo melanoleucus* (Vieillot, 1817) Little Pied Cormorant
108. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Cormorant
109. *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1817) Black-faced Cormorant
110. *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (Brandt, 1837) Little Black Cormorant
111. *Phalacrocorax varius* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) [Australian] Pied Cormorant

See Appendix 2.22.

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

## **Family Anhingidae - Darters**

112. *Anhinga novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847) Australasian Darter SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia (Schodde et al. 2012).

Listed in the SANPW Act as *A. melanogaster*, Darter.

## **Order Accipitriformes - Osprey, hawks, eagles and allies**

### **Family Pandionidae - Osprey**

113. *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Osprey SA: E

See Appendix 2.23.

### **Family Accipitridae - Hawks, eagles and allies**

114. *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (Vieillot, 1817) Collared Sparrowhawk

115. *Accipiter fasciatus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Goshawk

116. *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Grey Goshawk SA: E

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. See Appendix 2.24.

117. *Aquila audax* (Latham, 1801) Wedge-tailed Eagle

118. *Circus approximans* Peale, 1848 Swamp Harrier

119. *Circus assimilis* Jardine & Selby, 1828 Spotted Harrier

120. *Elanus axillaris* (Latham, 1801) Black-shouldered Kite

121. *Elanus scriptus* Gould, 1842 Letter-winged Kite SA: R

122. *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) White-bellied Sea Eagle SA: E

123. *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot, 1818) Whistling Kite

124. *Hamirostra melanosternon* (Gould, 1841) Black-breasted Buzzard SA: R

125. *Hieraetus morphnoides* (Gould, 1841) Little Eagle

126. *Lophoictinia isura* (Gould, 1838) Square-tailed Kite SA: E

127. *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert, 1783) Black Kite

## **Order Falconiformes - Falcons**

### **Family Falconidae - Falcons**

128. *Falco berigora* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Brown Falcon

129. *Falco cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Nankeen Kestrel

130. *Falco hypoleucus* Gould, 1841 Grey Falcon SA: R

131. *Falco longipennis* Swainson, 1838 Australian Hobby

132. *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771 Peregrine Falcon SA: R

Only one subspecies occurs in Australia: *F. p. macropus* Swainson, 1838.

133. *Falco subniger* G.R. Gray, 1843 Black Falcon

## **Order Otidiformes - Bustards**

### **Family Otididae - Bustards**

134. *Ardeotis australis* (J.E. Gray, 1829) Australian Bustard SA: V

## **Order Gruiformes - Cranes, rails and allies**

### **Family Rallidae - Rails, crakes and allies**

135. *Fulica atra* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Coot

136. *Gallinula tenebrosa* Gould, 1846 Dusky Moorhen

137. *Gallirallus philippensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Buff-banded Rail

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138. *Lewinia pectoralis* (Temminck, 1831) Lewin's Rail SA: V  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
139. *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus, 1758) Purple Swamphen
140. *Porzana fluminea* Gould, 1843 Australian Crake (Australian Spotted Crake)
141. *Porzana pusilla* (Pallas, 1776) Baillon's Crake
142. *Porzana tabuensis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Spotless Crake SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.
143. *Tribonyx ventralis* (Gould, 1837) Black-tailed Nativehen

#### **Family Gruidae - Cranes**

144. *Grus rubicunda* (Perry, 1810) Brolga SA: V

### **Order Charadriiformes - Plains-wanderer, sandpipers, plovers and other waders, buttonquails, gulls and allies**

#### **Family Turnicidae - Buttonquails**

145. *Turnix pyrrhothorax* (Gould, 1841) Red-chested Buttonquail SA: R
146. *Turnix varius* (Latham, 1801) Painted Buttonquail SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
147. *Turnix velox* (Gould, 1841) Little Buttonquail

#### **Family Burhinidae - Stonecurlews**

Common name traditionally spelled with hyphen or as two words; see Introduction for spelling rules.

148. *Burhinus grallarius* (Latham, 1801) Bush Stonecurlew SA: R

#### **Family Haematopodidae - Oystercatchers**

149. *Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould, 1845 Sooty Oystercatcher SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
150. *Haematopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817 (Australian) Pied Oystercatcher SA: R

#### **Family Recurvirostridae - Avocets and stilts**

151. *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus* (Vieillot, 1816) Banded Stilt SA: V
152. *Himantopus leucocephalus* Gould, 1837 White-headed Stilt  
See Appendix 2.25.
153. *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1816 Red-necked Avocet

#### **Family Charadriidae - Plovers and dotterels**

154. *Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine & Selby, 1827 Double-banded Plover
155. *Charadrius dubius* Scopoli, 1786 Little Ringed Plover
156. *Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Ringed Plover
157. *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1826 Greater Sand Plover SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.
158. *Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776 Lesser Sand Plover SA: R  
The nominate subspecies migrates to SA (Rogers 2002).
159. *Charadrius ruficapillus* Temminck, 1821 Red-capped Plover
160. *Charadrius veredus* Gould, 1848 Oriental Plover
161. *Elseyornis melanops* (Vieillot, 1818) Black-fronted Dotterel
162. *Erythrogonys cinctus* Gould, 1838 Red-kneed Dotterel

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163. *Peltohyas australis* (Gould, 1841) Inland Dotterel  
See Appendix 2.26.
164. *Pluvialis dominica* (Statius Müller, 1776) American Golden Plover  
See Appendix 2.27.
165. *Pluvialis fulva* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Pacific Golden Plover SA: R
166. *Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758) Grey Plover
167. *Thinornis rubricollis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Hooded Plover [Hooded Dotterel] SA: V  
See Appendix 2.28.
168. *Vanellus miles* (Boddaert, 1783) Masked Lapwing  
Two subspecies, both occurring in SA: the nominate subspecies in northern SA and *V. m. novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1819 Spur-winged Plover in southern SA, with a broad intergradient zone between.
169. *Vanellus tricolor* (Vieillot, 1818) Banded Lapwing

### **Family Rostratulidae - Painted-snipes**

170. *Rostratula australis* (Gould, 1838) Australian Painted-snipe AU: EN SA: V  
Listed in the SANPW Act as *R. benghalensis*, Painted Snipe.

### **Family Jacanidae - Jacanas**

171. *Irediparra gallinacea* (Temminck, 1828) Comb-crested Jacana

### **Family Pedionomidae - Plains-wanderer**

172. *Pedionomus torquatus* Gould, 1840 Plains-wanderer AU: VU SA: E

### **Family Scolopacidae - Woodcock, sandpipers and allies**

173. *Actitis hypoleucus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Sandpiper SA: R
174. *Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruddy Turnstone SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.
175. *Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield, 1821) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
176. *Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764) Sanderling SA: R
177. *Calidris bairdii* (Couch, 1861) Baird's Sandpiper
178. *Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Knot
179. *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Curlew Sandpiper
180. *Calidris fuscicollis* (Vieillot, 1819) White-rumped Sandpiper
181. *Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot, 1819) Pectoral Sandpiper SA: R
182. *Calidris minuta* (Leisler, 1812) Little Stint
183. *Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776) Red-necked Stint
184. *Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff, 1853) Long-toed Stint SA: R
185. *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821) Great Knot SA: R
186. *Gallinago hardwickii* (J.E. Gray, 1831) Latham's Snipe SA: R
187. *Limicola falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Broad-billed Sandpiper
188. *Limnodromus griseus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Short-billed Dowitcher
189. *Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Hudsonian Godwit
190. *Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Bar-tailed Godwit SA: R  
Only one subspecies recorded in SA: *L. l. baueri* J.F. Naumann, 1836.

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191. *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-tailed Godwit SA: R  
Only one subspecies occurs in Australia: *L. l. melanuroides* Gould, 1846.
192. *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Far Eastern Curlew SA: V
193. *Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841 Little Curlew
194. *Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Whimbrel SA: R  
Probably only one subspecies occurs in SA: *N. p. variegatus* (Scopoli, 1786).
195. *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Phalarope (Grey Phalarope)
196. *Phalaropus lobatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red-necked Phalarope
197. *Philomachus pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruff SA: R
198. *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816) Grey-tailed Tattler SA: R
199. *Tringa flavipes* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Lesser Yellowlegs
200. *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus, 1758 Wood Sandpiper SA: R
201. *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767) Common Greenshank
202. *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein, 1803) Marsh Sandpiper
203. *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Redshank
204. *Tryngites subruficollis* (Vieillot, 1819) Buff-breasted Sandpiper
205. *Xenus cinereus* (Güldenstädt, 1775) Terek Sandpiper SA: R

#### **Family Glareolidae - Pratincoles and coursers**

206. *Glareola maldivarum* J.R. Forster, 1795 Oriental Pratincole
207. *Stiltia isabella* (Vieillot, 1816) Australian Pratincole

#### **Family Laridae - Gulls, terns and noddies**

##### **Subfamily Sterninae – Terns and noddies**

208. *Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas, 1811) Whiskered Tern
209. *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815) White-winged Tern
210. *Gelochelidon nilotica* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Gull-billed Tern
211. *Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas, 1770) Caspian Tern
212. *Onychoprion anaethetus* (Scopoli, 1786) Bridled Tern
213. *Onychoprion fuscatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) Sooty Tern
214. *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Tern SA: R
215. *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763 Arctic Tern
216. *Sterna striata* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 White-fronted Tern
217. *Sterna vittata* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Antarctic Tern

The subspecies recorded from SA are not confirmed. The SA Museum holds the only specimen from SA (B36933) and from the descriptions given in Higgins and Davies (1996) it fits best with either *S. v. vittata* (AU: VU) or *S. v. bethunei* Buller, 1896 (AU: EN). Birds observed off the SW coast of Kangaroo Island in 2006 fitted best with *S. v. tristanensis* Murphy, 1938 (Baxter 2010) (this subspecies is not listed on AU or SA schedules).

218. *Sternula albifrons* (Pallas, 1764) Little Tern SA: E  
One subspecies in SA: *S. a. sinensis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789).
219. *Sternula nereis* Gould, 1843 Fairy Tern AU: VU SA: E  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
220. *Thalasseus bergii* (M.H.K. Lichtenstein, 1823) Greater Crested Tern

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### **Subfamily Larinae - Gulls**

221. *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826) Silver Gull

222. *Larus dominicanus* (M.H.K. Lichtenstein, 1823) Kelp Gull SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.

223. *Larus pacificus* Latham, 1801 Pacific Gull

224. *Leucophaeus pipixcan* (Wagler, 1831) Franklin's Gull

225. *Xema sabini* (Sabine, 1819) Sabine's Gull

### **Family Stercorariidae - Skuas and jaegers**

226. *Stercorarius antarcticus* (Lesson, 1831) Brown Skua SA: V

One subspecies in SA: S. a. *lonnbergi* (Mathews, 1912). Listed in the SANPW Act as *Catharacta skua lonnbergi*, Great Skua.

227. *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot, 1819 Long-tailed Jaeger

228. *Stercorarius maccormicki* H. Saunders, 1893 South Polar Skua

229. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Parasitic Jaeger (Arctic Jaeger)

230. *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815) Pomarine Jaeger [Pomarine Skua]

See Appendix 2.29.

## **Order Columbiformes - Pigeons and doves**

### **Family Columbidae - Pigeons and doves**

231. \**Columba livia* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Feral Pigeon [Rock Dove]

See Appendix 2.30.

232. *Geopelia cuneata* (Latham, 1801) Diamond Dove

233. *Geopelia placida* Gould, 1844 Peaceful Dove

See Appendix 2.31.

234. *Geophaps plumifera* Gould, 1842 Spinifex Pigeon SA: R

Only one subspecies in SA: G. p. *leucogaster* (Gould, 1867).

235. *Ocyphaps lophotes* (Temminck, 1822) Crested Pigeon

236. *Phaps chalcoptera* (Latham, 1790) Common Bronzewing

237. *Phaps elegans* (Temminck, 1809) Brush Bronzewing

238. *Phaps histrio* (Gould, 1841) Flock Bronzewing SA: R

239. *Ptilinopus regina* Swainson, 1825 Rose-crowned Fruit Dove

240. \**Spilopelia chinensis* (Scopoli, 1786) Spotted Dove

See Appendix 2.32.

241. \**Streptopelia risoria* (Linnaeus, 1758) Barbary Dove

See Appendix 2.33.

## **Order Psittaciformes - Cockatoos and parrots**

### **Family Cacatuidae - Cockatoos**

242. *Cacatua galerita* (Latham, 1790) Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

243. *Cacatua leadbeateri* (Vigors, 1831) Major Mitchell's Cockatoo SA: R

See Appendix 2.34.

244. *Cacatua sanguinea* Gould, 1843 Little Corella

245. *Cacatua tenuirostris* (Kuhl, 1820) Long-billed Corella

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246. *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (J. Grant, 1803) Gang-gang Cockatoo  
Kangaroo Island population introduced in 1940 and 1956.
247. *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (Latham, 1790) Red-tailed Black Cockatoo AU: ssp. SA: ssp.  
Includes *C. b. graptogyne* Schodde, D.A. Saunders & Horberger, 1989 (South-East SA) AU: EN SA: E, and *C. b. samueli* Mathews, 1917 (far north of SA).
248. *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (Shaw, 1794) Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo SA: V  
Represented in SA by *C. f. whiteae* Mathews, 1912 (following Schodde 1997b who separates the SA birds from Tasmanian *C. f. xanthanotus* Gould, 1838; in Higgins 1999 the SA birds are included in *C. f. xanthanotus*). The Eyre Peninsula population of *C. f. whiteae* is considered to be endangered.
249. *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (Temminck, 1807) Glossy Black Cockatoo AU: ssp. SA: E  
*C. l. halmaturinus* Mathews, 1912 from Kangaroo Island is the only South Australian subspecies AU: EN.
250. *Eolophus roseicapilla* (Vieillot, 1817) Galah
251. *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr, 1792) Cockatiel

### **Family Psittacidae - Parrots and allies**

252. *Aprosmictus erythropterus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Red-winged Parrot SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
253. *Barnardius zonarius* (Shaw, 1805) Australian Ringneck  
Two subspecies occur in SA: *B. z. zonarius* Port Lincoln Parrot (W of Flinders Ranges) and *B. z. barnardi* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) Mallee Ringneck (E of Flinders Ranges); the two are intergradient through the Flinders Ranges.
254. *Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw, 1791) Musk Lorikeet
255. *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* (Dietrichsen, 1837) Purple-crowned Lorikeet
256. *Glossopsitta pusilla* (Shaw, 1790) Little Lorikeet SA: E
257. *Lathamus discolor* (Shaw, 1790) Swift Parrot AU: EN SA: E
258. *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Shaw, 1805) Budgerigar
259. *Neophema chrysogaster* (Latham, 1790) Orange-bellied Parrot AU: CR SA: E
260. *Neophema chrysostoma* (Kuhl, 1820) Blue-winged Parrot SA: V
261. *Neophema elegans* (Gould, 1837) Elegant Parrot SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
262. *Neophema petrophila* (Gould, 1841) Rock Parrot SA: R
263. *Neophema pulchella* (Shaw, 1792) Turquoise Parrot
264. *Neophema splendida* (Gould, 1841) Scarlet-chested Parrot SA: R
265. *Neopsephotus bourkii* (Gould, 1841) Bourke's Parrot
266. *Northiella haematogaster* (Gould, 1838) Bluebonnet SA: ssp.  
Includes *N. h. naretha* (H.L. White, 1921) Naretha Bluebonnet in the Nullarbor region SA: R, *N. h. pallescens* (Salvadori, 1891) in NE SA, and *N. h. haematogaster* (eastern and central SA).
267. *Pezoporus occidentalis* (Gould, 1861) Night Parrot AU: EN SA: E
268. *Pezoporus wallicus* (Kerr, 1792) Eastern Ground Parrot SA: E  
May still occur in lower South-East; extinct in Mt Lofty Ranges-Adelaide Plains region. Recently recognised as being distinct from the Western Ground Parrot *P. flaviventris* North, 1911 (Murphy et al. 2011).
269. *Platycercus elegans* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Crimson Rosella  
Includes Adelaide Rosella (*P. e. fleurieuensis* Ashby, 1917, *P. e. subadelaidae* Mathews, 1912, and a hybrid swarm between these), Yellow Rosella (*P. e. flaveolus* Gould, 1837 on the River Murray), and Crimson Rosella (*P. e. elegans* in the South-East and *P. e. melanopterus* North, 1906 on Kangaroo Island).

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270. *Platycercus eximius* (Shaw, 1792) Eastern Rosella  
 271. *Polytelis alexandrae* Gould, 1863 Princess Parrot AU: VU SA: V  
 272. *Polytelis anthopeplus* (Lear, 1831) Regent Parrot AU: ssp. SA: V  
     Represented in SA by *P. a. monarchoides* Schodde, 1993 (eastern subspecies) AU: VU.  
 273. *Psephotus haematonotus* (Gould, 1838) Red-rumped Parrot  
 274. *Psephotus varius* A.H. Clark, 1910 Mulga Parrot  
 275. *Psitteuteles versicolor* (Lear, 1831) Varied Lorikeet  
 276. *Trichoglossus haematodus* (Linnaeus, 1771) Rainbow Lorikeet  
     See Appendix 2.35.

## **Order Cuculiformes - Cuckoos**

### **Family Cuculidae - Cuckoos**

277. *Cacomantis flabelliformis* (Latham, 1801) Fan-tailed Cuckoo  
 278. *Cacomantis pallidus* (Latham, 1801) Pallid Cuckoo  
     See Appendix 2.36.  
 279. *Cacomantis variolosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brush Cuckoo  
 280. *Chalcites basalis* (Horsfield, 1821) Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo  
     See Appendix 2.37.  
 281. *Chalcites lucidus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Shining Bronze Cuckoo  
 282. *Chalcites osculans* Gould, 1847 Black-eared Cuckoo  
 283. *Cuculus optatus* Gould, 1845 Oriental Cuckoo  
 284. *Eudynamys orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Pacific Koel (Eastern Koel)  
 285. *Scythrops novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790 Channel-billed Cuckoo

## **Order Strigiformes - Owls**

### **Family Tytonidae - Barn owls**

286. *Tyto delicatula* (Gould, 1837) Eastern Barn Owl  
     See Appendix 2.38.  
 287. *Tyto longimembris* (Jerdon, 1839) Eastern Grass Owl SA: R  
     Listed in the SANPW Act as *T. capensis*, Grass Owl.  
 288. *Tyto novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826) Australian Masked Owl SA: E  
     Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. See Appendix 2.39.

### **Family Strigidae - Typical owls**

289. *Ninox boobook* (Latham, 1801) Southern Boobook  
     See Appendix 2.40.  
 290. *Ninox connivens* (Latham, 1801) Barking Owl SA: R  
     Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.  
 291. *Ninox strenua* (Gould, 1838) Powerful Owl SA: E

## **Order Caprimulgiformes - Frogmouths and nightjars**

### **Family Podargidae - Frogmouths**

292. *Podargus strigoides* (Latham, 1801) Tawny Frogmouth

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## **Family Caprimulgidae - Nightjars**

See Appendix 2.41.

293. *Eurostopodus argus* (Hartert, 1892) Spotted Nightjar
294. *Eurostopodus mystacalis* (Temminck, 1826) White-throated Nightjar

## **Order Apodiformes - Swifts and owl-nightjars**

### **Family Aegothelidae - Owl-nightjars**

295. *Aegotheles cristatus* (Shaw, 1790) Australian Owl-nightjar

### **Family Apodidae - Swifts**

296. *Apus pacificus* (Latham, 1801) Pacific Swift (Fork-tailed Swift)

Most *Apus* species have forked tails (Leader, 2011); 'Pacific' reflects the distribution of this species.

297. *Hirundapus caudacutus* (Latham, 1801) White-throated Needletail

## **Order Coraciiformes - Kingfishers, bee-eaters and rollers**

### **Family Coraciidae - Rollers**

298. *Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Oriental Dollarbird

### **Family Alcedinidae - Kingfishers**

See Appendix 2.42.

299. *Ceyx azureus* (Latham, 1801) Azure Kingfisher SA: E

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. Listed in the SANPW Act as *Alecdro azurea*.

300. *Dacelo novaeguineae* (Hermann, 1783) Laughing Kookaburra

301. *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius* (Gould, 1840) Red-backed Kingfisher

302. *Todiramphus sanctus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Sacred Kingfisher

### **Family Meropidae - Bee-eaters**

303. *Merops ornatus* Latham, 1801 Rainbow Bee-eater

## **Order Passeriformes - Songbirds**

### **Family Ptilonorhynchidae - Bowerbirds**

304. *Chlamydera guttata* Gould, 1862 Western Bowerbird SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. See Appendix 2.43.

305. *Chlamydera maculata* (Gould, 1837) Spotted Bowerbird SA: E

### **Family Climacteridae - Australo-Papuan treecreepers**

306. *Climacteris affinis* Blyth, 1864 White-browed Treecreeper SA: R

Two subspecies, both occurring in SA: *C. a. superciliosa* North, 1895 (central eastern SA) and the nominate subspecies (NW SA).

307. *Climacteris picumnus* Temminck, 1824 Brown Treecreeper

308. *Climacteris rufus* Gould, 1841 Rufous Treecreeper

309. *Cormobates leucophaea* (Latham, 1801) White-throated Treecreeper

### **Family Maluridae - Fairywrens, emuwrens and grasswrens**

310. *Amytornis barbatus* Favalaro & McEvey, 1968 Grey Grasswren SA: R

One subspecies in SA: *A. b. diamantina* Schodde & Christidis, 1987.

311. *Amytornis goyderi* (Gould, 1875) Eyrean Grasswren

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312. *Amytornis merrotsyi* Mellor, 1913 Short-tailed Grasswren

Includes two subspecies, both restricted to SA: *A. m. merrotsyi* (Flinders Ranges Short-tailed Grasswren) and *A. m. pedleri* Christidis, Horton & Norman, 2008 (Gawler Ranges Short-tailed Grasswren).

313. *Amytornis modestus* (North, 1902) Thick-billed Grasswren AU: V

Recently shown to be a species distinct from *A. textilis* Western Grasswren (Black et al. 2010). Represented in SA by *A. m. indulkanna* (Mathews, 1916) (W of Lake Eyre and Lake Torrens), *A. m. raglessi* Black, 2011 (northern periphery of the Flinders Ranges), *A. m. curnamona* Black, 2011 (south-western Lake Frome Basin), and a population in the NE for which the taxonomic status is not yet established (Black, 2011).

314. *Amytornis purnelli* (Mathews, 1914) Dusky Grasswren

315. *Amytornis striatus* (Gould, 1840) Striated Grasswren SA: R

Represented in southern regions of SA by the nominate subspecies and in the NW by *A. s. oweni* Mathews, 1911. See Appendix 2.44.

316. *Amytornis textilis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Western Grasswren

Recently shown to be a species distinct from *A. modestus* Thick-billed Grasswren (Black et al. 2010).

Represented in SA by *A. t. myall* (Mathews, 1916) (NE Eyre Peninsula and eastern Gawler Ranges).

317. *Malurus cyaneus* (Ellis, 1782) Superb Fairywren

318. *Malurus lamberti* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Variegated Fairywren

319. *Malurus leucopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 White-winged Fairywren

320. *Malurus pulcherrimus* Gould, 1844 Blue-breasted Fairywren

321. *Malurus splendens* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) Splendid Fairywren

Two subspecies occur in SA: *M. s. melanotus* Gould, 1841 Black-backed Fairywren (Murray Mallee) and *M. s. musgravei* Mathews, 1922 Turquoise Fairywren (northern Eyre Peninsula and NW SA); the two are intergradient through the Flinders Ranges.

322. *Stipiturus malachurus* (Shaw, 1798) Southern Emuwren AU: sspp. SA: sspp.

Includes *S. m. polionotum* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (South-East SA) SA: R; *S. m. halmaturinus* Parsons, 1920 (Kangaroo Island) SA: R; *S. m. intermedius* Ashby, 1920 (Mt Lofty Ranges) AU: EN SA: E; and *S. m. parimeda* Schodde & Weatherly, 1981 (southern Eyre Peninsula) AU: VU SA: E. See Appendix 2.45.

323. *Stipiturus mallee* A.J. Campbell, 1908 Mallee Emuwren AU: EN SA: E

324. *Stipiturus ruficeps* A.J. Campbell, 1899 Rufous-crowned Emuwren SA: R

### Family Meliphagidae - Honeyeaters and Australian chats

325. *Acanthagenys rufogularis* Gould, 1838 Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

326. *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (Latham, 1801) Eastern Spinebill

327. *Anthochaera carunculata* (Shaw, 1790) Red Wattlebird

328. *Anthochaera chrysoptera* (Latham, 1801) Little Wattlebird

329. *Anthochaera phrygia* (Shaw, 1794) Regent Honeyeater AU: EN SA: E

330. *Ashbyia lovensis* (Ashby, 1911) Gibberbird

331. *Caligavis chrysops* (Latham, 1801) Yellow-faced Honeyeater

See Appendix 2.46.

332. *Certhionyx variegatus* Lesson, 1830 Pied Honeyeater

333. *Conopophila whitei* (North, 1910) Grey Honeyeater SA: R

334. *Entomyzon cyanotis* (Latham, 1801) Blue-faced Honeyeater SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

335. *Epthianura albifrons* (Jardine & Selby, 1828) White-fronted Chat

336. *Epthianura aurifrons* Gould, 1838 Orange Chat

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

337. *Epthianura crocea* Castelnau & E.P. Ramsay, 1877 Yellow Chat SA: E  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
338. *Epthianura tricolor* Gould, 1841 Crimson Chat
339. *Gavicalis virescens* (Vieillot, 1817) Singing Honeyeater  
See Appendix 2.46.
340. *Gliciphila melanops* (Latham, 1801) Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
341. *Grantiella picta* (Gould, 1838) Painted Honeyeater SA: R
342. *Lichenostomus cratitius* (Gould, 1841) Purple-gaped Honeyeater SA: ssp.  
Includes *L. c. occidentalis* Cabanis, 1851 (mainland population) SA: R and the nominate subspecies on Kangaroo Island.
343. *Lichenostomus melanops* (Latham, 1801) Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
344. *Lichmera indistincta* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Honeyeater SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
- 345a. *Manorina flavigula* (Gould, 1840) Yellow-throated Miner  
Includes the nominate subspecies (central eastern SA, mid-North, Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges), *M. f. wayensis* (Mathews, 1912) (northern and western SA), and the following:
- 345b. *Manorina flavigula melanotis* (F.E. Wilson, 1911) Black-eared Miner AU: EN SA: E  
For a discussion of the taxonomic status of the Black-eared Miner, see Appendix 2.47. Listed in the SANPW Act as Yellow-throated Miner (Black-eared subspecies).
346. *Manorina melanocephala* (Latham, 1801) Noisy Miner
347. *Melithreptus brevirostris* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown-headed Honeyeater
348. *Melithreptus gularis* (Gould, 1837) Black-chinned Honeyeater SA: spp.  
Includes two subspecies in SA: *M. g. laetior* Gould, 1875 Golden-backed Honeyeater (far NE of SA) SA: R, and *M. g. gularis* (Mount Lofty Ranges and South-East SA) SA: V.
349. *Melithreptus lunatus* (Vieillot, 1802) White-naped Honeyeater
350. *Nesoptilotis leucotis* (Latham, 1801) White-eared Honeyeater  
See Appendix 2.46.
351. *Philemon citreogularis* (Gould, 1837) Little Friarbird SA: R  
Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.
352. *Philemon corniculatus* (Latham, 1790) Noisy Friarbird
353. *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) New Holland Honeyeater
354. *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus* (Latham, 1801) Crescent Honeyeater
355. *Plectornynchus lanceolata* Gould, 1838 Striped Honeyeater SA: R
356. *Ptilotula fusca* (Gould, 1837) Fuscous Honeyeater  
See Appendix 2.46 and 2.48.
357. *Ptilotula keartlandi* (North, 1895) Grey-headed Honeyeater
358. *Ptilotula ornata* (Gould, 1838) Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
359. *Ptilotula penicillata* (Gould, 1837) White-plumed Honeyeater
360. *Ptilotula plumula* (Gould, 1841) Grey-fronted Honeyeater
361. *Purnella albifrons* (Gould, 1841) White-fronted Honeyeater
362. *Sugomel niger* (Gould, 1838) Black Honeyeater  
See Appendix 2.49.

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

## **Family Dasyornithidae - Bristlebirds**

363. *Dasyornis broadbenti* (McCoy, 1867) Rufous Bristlebird SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

## **Family Pardalotidae - Pardalotes**

See Appendix 2.50.

364. *Pardalotus punctatus* Shaw, 1792 Spotted Pardalote

Includes *P. p. xanthopyge* McCoy, 1866 Yellow-rumped Pardalote, as well as the nominate subspecies.

365. *Pardalotus rubricatus* Gould, 1838 Red-browed Pardalote

366. *Pardalotus striatus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Striated Pardalote

## **Family Acanthizidae - Thornbills, scrubwrens and allies**

367. *Acanthiza apicalis* Gould, 1847 Inland Thornbill

368. *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) Yellow-rumped Thornbill

369. *Acanthiza iredalei* Mathews, 1911 Slender-billed Thornbill AU: ssp. SA: spp.

Includes three subspecies across SA: *A. i. hedleyi* Mathews, 1912 (south-eastern) SA: R; *A. i. iredalei* (western and northern) AU: VU SA: R; *A. i. rosinae* Mathews, 1913 Dark Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) SA: V.

370. *Acanthiza lineata* Gould, 1838 Striated Thornbill

371. *Acanthiza nana* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Yellow Thornbill

372. *Acanthiza pusilla* (Shaw, 1790) Brown Thornbill

373. *Acanthiza reguloides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Buff-rumped Thornbill

374. *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan, 1903 Slaty-backed Thornbill

375. *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838 Chestnut-rumped Thornbill

376. *Aphelocephala leucopsis* (Gould, 1841) Southern Whiteface

377. *Aphelocephala nigricincta* (North, 1895) Banded Whiteface

378. *Aphelocephala pectoralis* (Gould, 1871) Chestnut-breasted Whiteface SA: R

379. *Calamanthus* (*Calamanthus*) *campestris* (Gould, 1841) Rufous Fieldwren

Three subspecies in SA including the nominate subspecies, which is extinct in the Mount Lofty Ranges and uncommon elsewhere.

380. *Calamanthus* (*Calamanthus*) *fuliginosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Striated Fieldwren

381. *Calamanthus* (*Hylacola*) *cautus* (Gould, 1843) Shy Heathwren SA: R

Two subspecies in SA: *C. c. halimaturinus* (Mathews, 1912) (Kangaroo Island) and the nominate subspecies (Eyre Peninsula, Murray Mallee, upper South-East, Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges). See Appendix 2.51 for notes on generic arrangement.

382. *Calamanthus* (*Hylacola*) *pyrrhopygius* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Chestnut-rumped Heathwren AU: ssp. SA: spp.

Includes three subspecies: *C. p. parkeri* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Mt Lofty Ranges) AU: EN SA: E; *C. p. pedleri* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Flinders Ranges) SA: V; *C. p. pyrrhopygius* (South-East SA) SA: V.

383. *Gerygone olivacea* (Gould, 1838) White-throated Gerygone SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. See Appendix 2.52.

384. *Gerygone fusca* (Gould, 1838) Western Gerygone SA: R

The nominate subspecies occurs on Eyre Peninsula and *G. f. mungi* Mathews, 1912 in NW SA. The subspecific identity of birds occasionally observed in eastern SA is not known.

385. *Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould, 1841 Redthroat

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386. *Sericornis frontalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) White-browed Scrubwren

Includes the nominate subspecies in the South-East and *S. f. rosinae* Mathews, 1912 in the Mount Lofty Ranges (both White-browed Scrubwren), plus *S. f. ashbyi* Mathews, 1912 on Kangaroo Island and *S. f. mellori* Mathews, 1912 in the gulf region and further west (both Spotted Scrubwren).

387. *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould, 1838) Weebill

#### **Family Pomatostomidae - Australo-Papuan Babblers**

388. *Pomatostomus ruficeps* (Hartlaub, 1852) Chestnut-crowned Babbler

389. *Pomatostomus superciliosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) White-browed Babbler

390. *Pomatostomus temporalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Grey-crowned Babbler SA: sspp.

Includes two subspecies: *P. t. temporalis* (South-East SA) SA: E, and *P. t. rubeculus* (Gould, 1840) Red-breasted Babbler (NW of SA) SA: R.

#### **Family Cinclosomatidae - Quailrushes and allies**

See Appendix 2.53.

391. *Cinclosoma alisteri* Mathews, 1910 Nullarbor Quailthrush

See Appendix 2.54.

392. *Cinclosoma castanotum* Gould, 1840 Chestnut-backed Quailthrush (Chestnut Quailthrush) SA: ssp.

According to Schodde and Mason's (1999) analysis this species includes three subspecies: *C. c. castanotum* (Murray Mallee and Flinders Ranges) SA: R; *C. c. clarum* Morgan, 1926 (NW of SA); and *C. c. fordianum* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (SW of SA), with all three intergrading on Eyre Peninsula. See Appendix 2.55. The SANPW Act lists *C. c. castanotum* as *C. castanotus castanotus*, Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern subspecies).

393. *Cinclosoma cinnamomeum* Gould, 1846 Cinnamon Quailthrush

394. *Cinclosoma marginatum* Sharpe, 1883 Western Quailthrush

See Appendix 2.56.

395. *Cinclosoma punctatum* (Shaw, 1794) Spotted Quailthrush AU: ssp. SA: sspp.

Includes *C. p. anachoreta* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Mount Lofty Ranges) AU: CR SA: E and *C. p. punctatum* (South-East SA) SA: E, both subspecies possibly extinct in SA.

#### **Family Psophodidae - Whipbirds and allies**

396. *Psophodes cristatus* (Gould, 1838) Chirruping Wedgebill

397. *Psophodes nigrogularis* Gould, 1844 Western Whippbird AU: ssp. SA: sspp.

Includes two subspecies in SA: *P. n. lashmari* Schodde & Mason, 1991 (Kangaroo Island) SA: R; and *P. n. leucogaster* Howe & J.A. Ross, 1933 (southern Eyre Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula, and Murray Mallee) AU: VU SA: E.

398. *Psophodes occidentalis* (Mathews, 1912) Chiming Wedgebill

#### **Family Artamidae - Woodswallows, butcherbirds and allies**

See Appendix 2.57.

399. *Artamus cinereus* Vieillot, 1817 Black-faced Woodswallow

400. *Artamus cyanopterus* (Latham, 1801) Dusky Woodswallow

401. *Artamus leucorynchus* (Linnaeus, 1771) White-breasted Woodswallow

402. *Artamus minor* Vieillot, 1817 Little Woodswallow

403. *Artamus personatus* (Gould, 1841) Masked Woodswallow

404. *Artamus superciliosus* (Gould, 1837) White-browed Woodswallow

405. *Cracticus nigrogularis* (Gould, 1837) Pied Butcherbird

406. *Cracticus torquatus* (Latham, 1801) Grey Butcherbird

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

407. *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham, 1801) Australian Magpie

See Appendix 2.58.

408. *Strepera graculina* (Shaw, 1790) Pied Currawong SA: E

One subspecies in SA (South-East) but its taxonomic affinities are uncertain. It is listed in the SANPW Act as *S. g. ashbyi* Mathews, 1913 but its identity is yet to be confirmed.

409. *Strepera versicolor* (Latham, 1801) Grey Currawong SA: ssp.

Includes four subspecies in SA: *S. v. melanoptera* Gould, 1846 Black-winged Currawong (South-East SA, Mount Lofty Ranges, Murray Mallee); *S. v. halmaturina* Mathews, 1912 Black-winged Currawong (Kangaroo Island); *S. v. intermedia* Sharpe, 1877 Brown Currawong (Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula and into SW arid lands); *S. v. plumbea* Gould, 1846 (NW of SA and W Nullarbor) SA: E.

### **Family Campephagidae - Cuckooshrikes and allies**

410. *Coracina maxima* (Rüppell, 1839) Ground Cuckooshrike

411. *Coracina novaehollandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Black-faced Cuckooshrike

412. *Coracina papuensis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) White-bellied Cuckooshrike SA: R

Only one subspecies occurs in SA: *C. p. robusta* (Latham, 1801).

413. *Lalage tenuirostris* (Jardine, 1831) Common Cicadabird

See Appendix 2.59.

414. *Lalage tricolor* (Swainson, 1825) White-winged Triller

See Appendix 2.60.

### **Family Neosittidae - Sittellas**

415. *Daphoenositta chrysopera* (Latham, 1801) Varied Sittella

### **Family Oreocicidae - Crested Bellbird and allies**

416. *Oreoica gutturalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Crested Bellbird

See Appendix 2.61.

### **Family Pachycephalidae - Whistlers, shriketits and allies**

417. *Colluricinclla harmonica* (Latham, 1801) Grey Shrikethrush

Two subspecies occur in SA: the nominate subspecies in eastern SA and *C. h. rufiventris* Gould, 1841 Western Shrikethrush in western SA.

418. *Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1801) Crested Shriketit SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

419. *Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841 Gilbert's Whistler SA: R

420. *Pachycephala olivacea* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Olive Whistler SA: E

Represented in SA by *P. o. hesperus* Schodde & Mason, 1999.

421. *Pachycephala pectoralis* (Latham, 1801) Australian Golden Whistler (Golden Whistler)

Two subspecies in SA: *P. p. fuliginosa* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 (southern regions except lower South-East) and *P. p. youngi* Mathews, 1912 (in the South-East and disperses further N and W during autumn-winter). See Appendix 2.62.

422. *Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham, 1801) Rufous Whistler

423. *Pachycephala rufofasciata* Gould, 1841 Red-lored Whistler AU: VU SA: R

### **Family Oriolidae - Orioles**

424. *Oriolus sagittatus* (Latham, 1801) Olive-backed Oriole SA: R

Represented in SA by the nominate subspecies.

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**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

## **Family Dicruridae - Drongos**

425. *Dicrurus bracteatus* Gould, 1843 Spangled Drongo

## **Family Rhipiduridae - Fantails**

426. *Rhipidura albiscapa* Gould, 1840 Grey Fantail  
427. *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Latham, 1801) Willie Wagtail  
428. *Rhipidura rufifrons* (Latham, 1801) Rufous Fantail

## **Family Monarchidae - Monarch flycatchers and magpielarks**

429. *Grallina cyanoleuca* (Latham, 1801) Magpielark  
430. *Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot, 1818) Black-faced Monarch  
431. *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1818) Satin Flycatcher SA: E  
432. *Myiagra inquieta* (Latham, 1801) Restless Flycatcher SA: R  
433. *Myiagra rubecula* (Latham, 1801) Leaden Flycatcher

## **Family Corvidae - Crows**

434. *Corvus bennetti* North, 1901 Little Crow  
435. *Corvus coronoides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Australian Raven  
436. *Corvus mellori* Mathews, 1912 Little Raven  
437. *Corvus orru* Bonaparte, 1850 Torresian Crow  
438. *Corvus tasmanicus* Mathews, 1912 Forest Raven

## **Family Corcoracidae - Australian mudnesters**

439. *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (Vieillot, 1817) White-winged Chough SA: R

Possibly two subspecies, both occurring in SA: *C. m. melanorhamphos* (South-East, Murray Mallee) and *C. m. whiteae* Mathews, 1912 (Mount Lofty Ranges, Eyre Peninsula, Gawler Ranges). See Appendix 2.63.

440. *Struthidea cinerea* Gould, 1837 Apostlebird

## **Family Petroicidae - Australo-Papuan robins and allies**

441. *Drymodes brunneopygia* Gould, 1841 Southern Scrub Robin  
442. *Eopsaltria australis* (Shaw, 1790) Eastern Yellow Robin  
443. *Eopsaltria griseogularis* Gould, 1838 Western Yellow Robin  
444. *Melanodryas cucullata* (Latham, 1801) Hooded Robin SA: ssp.

According to Schodde and Mason (1999) the following subspecies occur in SA: *M. c. westralsensis* (Mathews, 1912) (western SA west of Lakes Eyre and Torrens and including Eyre Peninsula), and *M. c. cucullata* (South-East SA to Port Augusta, including Yorke Peninsula but not Kangaroo Island) SA: R. A third subspecies, *M. c. picata* Gould, 1865, found mainly in Queensland and Northern Territory, may form an intergradient zone with both of the preceding subspecies in the Olary Spur and Flinders Ranges.

445. *Microeca fascinans* (Latham, 1801) Jacky Winter SA: ssp.

Three subspecies occur in SA: *M. f. fascinans* (South-East SA, Mount Lofty Ranges) SA: R; *M. f. assimilis* Gould, 1841 (Murray Mallee, Flinders Ranges and further W); *M. f. pallida* De Vis, 1885 (NE of SA).

446. *Petroica boodang* (Lesson, 1837) Scarlet Robin SA: sspp.

Two subspecies occur in SA: *P. b. boodang* (South-East SA, Mount Lofty Ranges, southern Flinders Ranges) SA: R, and *P. b. campbelli* Sharpe, 1898 (Eyre Peninsula) SA: V. The population on Kangaroo Island is intermediate between the two subspecies, and that on the southern tip of Yorke Peninsula is not yet identified to subspecies.

447. *Petroica goodenovii* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Red-capped Robin

448. *Petroica phoenicea* Gould, 1837 Flame Robin SA: V

449. *Petroica rodinogaster* (Drapiez, 1819) Pink Robin

450. *Petroica rosea* Gould, 1840 Rose Robin

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**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

### **Family Alaudidae - Larks**

451. \**Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Skylark  
452. *Mirafra javanica* Horsfield, 1821 Horsfield's Bush Lark

### **Family Hirundinidae - Swallows and martins**

453. *Cheramoeca leucosterna* (Gould, 1841) White-backed Swallow  
454. *Hirundo neoxena* Gould, 1842 Welcome Swallow  
455. *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus, 1758 Barn Swallow  
456. *Petrochelidon ariel* (Gould, 1842) Fairy Martin  
457. *Petrochelidon nigricans* (Vieillot, 1817) Tree Martin

### **Family Acrocephalidae - Reed warblers**

458. *Acrocephalus australis* (Gould, 1838) Australian Reed Warbler

### **Family Locustellidae - Grasshopper warblers, grassbirds and allies**

See Appendix 2.64.

459. *Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Songlark  
See Appendix 2.65.

460. *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911 Rufous Songlark  
461. *Eremiornis carteri* North, 1900 Spinifexbird SA: E  
462. *Megalurus gramineus* (Gould, 1845) Little Grassbird  
463. *Megalurus timoriensis* Wallace, 1864 Tawny Grassbird

Species recently observed in north-eastern SA, June 2013, by J. Reid (pers. comm.; paper in preparation).

### **Family Cisticolidae - Cisticolas**

464. *Cisticola exilis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Golden-headed Cisticola

### **Family Timaliidae - Asian babblers, white-eyes and allies**

See Appendix 2.66.

465. *Zosterops lateralis* (Latham, 1801) Silveryeye

### **Family Sturnidae - Starlings**

466. \**Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Starling

### **Family Turdidae - Thrushes**

467. \**Turdus merula* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Blackbird  
468. *Zoothera lunulata* (Latham, 1801) Bassian Thrush SA: R

Kangaroo Island, Mount Lofty Ranges and southern Flinders Ranges populations belong to the subspecies *Z. l. halmaturina* (A.G. Campbell, 1906). Those in the South-East are not yet identified but may be intergrades between *halmaturina* and the nominate subspecies (Schodde and Mason, 1999).

### **Family Dicaeidae - Flowerpeckers**

Included as a subfamily within Nectariniidae by Christidis and Boles (2008).

469. *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* (Shaw, 1792) Mistletoebird

### **Family Passeridae - Old World sparrows**

470. \**Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) House Sparrow

### **Family Estrildidae - Waxbills (grass finches) and allies**

471. *Emblema pictum* Gould, 1842 Painted Finch SA: R  
472. *Neochmia modesta* (Gould, 1837) Plum-headed Finch

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473. *Neochmia temporalis* (Latham, 1801) Red-browed Finch  
474. *Stagonopleura bella* (Latham, 1801) Beautiful Firetail SA: R

Two subspecies in SA: *S. b. samueli* (Mathews, 1912) (Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island) and *S. b. interposita* Schodde and Mason, 1999 (South-East).

475. *Stagonopleura guttata* (Shaw, 1796) Diamond Firetail SA: V  
476. *Taeniopygia guttata* (Vieillot, 1817) Zebra Finch

### **Family Motacillidae - Wagtails and pipits**

477. *Anthus australis* Vieillot, 1818 Australian Pipit

See Appendix 2.67.

478. *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall, 1771 Grey Wagtail  
479. *Motacilla citreola* Pallas, 1776 Citrine Wagtail  
480. *Motacilla tschutschensis* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Eastern Yellow Wagtail

### **Family Fringillidae - Finches**

481. \**Carduelis carduelis* (Linnaeus, 1758) European Goldfinch  
482. \**Chloris chloris* (Linnaeus, 1758) European (Common) Greenfinch

See Appendix 2.68.

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

## Appendix 1

These are species that are not included in the main list for the following reasons (as indicated in brackets after the family name):

1. Either they have not established a feral population in South Australia, or they appear to have died out or have been exterminated in this state, or the status of the feral population is uncertain.
2. Records are unconfirmed or have been rejected.

Further details for some of these species may be found in SAOA (2008).

\**Numida meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758) Helmeted Guineafowl (NUMIDIDAE) (1)

\**Callipepla californica* (Shaw, 1798) California Quail (ODONTOPHORIDAE) (1)

\**Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758 Wild Turkey (PHASIANIDAE) (1)

Listed by SAOA (2008) as occurring on Kangaroo Island but it is not established as a feral breeding species in native bushland (C. Baxter pers. comm.).

\**Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Pheasant (PHASIANIDAE) (1)

\**Anser anser* (Linnaeus, 1758) Greylag Goose, domestic variety (ANATIDAE) (1)

Reported to have been breeding on western shore of Lake Alexandrina for more than 20 years and has been culled but not eliminated (J. Eckert pers. comm. 2006).

\**Cairina moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) Muscovy Duck (ANATIDAE) (1)

\**Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas, 1764) Ruddy Shelduck (ANATIDAE) (1)

*Tadorna radjah* (Lesson, 1828) Raja (Radjah) Shelduck (ANATIDAE) (2)

*Pagodroma nivea* (G. Forster, 1777) Snow Petrel (PROCELLARIIDAE) (2)

*Procellaria westlandica* Falla, 1946 Westland Petrel (PROCELLARIIDAE) (2)

*Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus, 1758 Grey Heron (ARDEIDAE) (2)

*Sula dactylatra* Lesson, 1831 Masked Booby (SULIDAE) (2)

\**Tribonyx mortierii* Du Bus de Gisignies, 1840 Tasmanian Nativehen (RALLIDAE) (1)

*Calidris alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758) Dunlin (SCOLOPACIDAE) (2)

*Calidris parmelanotos* Parker, 1982 Cox's Sandpiper (SCOLOPACIDAE) (2)

Shown to be hybrid *C. ferruginea* x *C. melanotos* (Christidis et al. 1996).

*Sterna dougallii* Montagu, 1813 Roseate Tern (LARIDAE) (2)

\**Agapornis roseicollis* (Vieillot, 1818) Rosy-faced (Peach-faced) Lovebird (PSITTACIDAE) (1)

*Apus nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837) House Swift (APODIDAE) (2)

See Appendix 2.69.

*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Latham, 1801) Speckled Warbler (ACANTHIZIDAE) (2)

See Appendix 2.70.

\**Pycnonotus jocosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red-whiskered Bulbul (PYCNONOTIDAE) (1)

\**Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Common Myna (STURNIDAE) (1)

See Appendix 2.71.

\**Turdus philomelos* C.L. Brehm, 1831 Song Thrush (TURDIDAE) (1)

\**Euplectes orix* (Linnaeus, 1758) Southern Red Bishop (PLOCEIDAE) (1)

See Appendix 2.72.

\**Lonchura cataneothorax* (Gould, 1837) Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (ESTRILDIDAE) (1)

\**Lonchura punctulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) Scaly-breasted Munia (Nutmeg Mannikin) (ESTRILDIDAE) (1)

## Appendix 2

- 2.1. The molecular work of Miller *et al.* (2011) supports the elevation of the Somali Ostrich from subspecies to species *Struthio molybdophanes* Reichenow, 1883. The English name of the Ostrich *S. camelus* therefore requires qualification. Common Ostriches in SA are derived from the southern subspecies *S. c. australis* Gurney, 1868 (Condon 1975).
- 2.2. Gill and Donsker (2013) separate cassowaries and emus into different families but the two groups are closely related as detailed by Christidis and Boles (2008) and Mayr (2010) so we follow the latter two authorities in retaining them in the same family.
- 2.3. The dwarf King Island Emu *Dromaius ater* Vieillot, 1817 has recently been shown to be closely related to the mainland Emu *D. novaehollandiae* and is better regarded as a subspecies of the latter (Heupink *et al.* 2011). The extinct Kangaroo Island Emu is similarly a dwarf form and so morphological and genetic studies will be informative in reviewing its taxonomic status.
- 2.4. Recent molecular studies (Morgan-Richards *et al.* 2008, Hackett *et al.* 2008) have demonstrated that Anseranas forms a sister group to both the geese and the ducks and is therefore neither a goose nor a duck *sensu stricto*. Given that the second part of its common name is not a group to which this species belongs taxonomically, the name should be spelled Magpiegoose (see Introduction). However, we follow Gill and Donsker (2013) in making an exception in favour of the long established Magpie Goose.
- 2.5. The year of publication of Latham's *Supplementum Indicis Ornithologici* is not entirely certain, either 1801 or 1802. The arguments of Schodde *et al.* (2010) and Dickinson (2011) are followed here in using 1801.
- 2.6. Vagrant records for SA are of the subspecies *Eudyptes c. schlegeli* which breeds on Macquarie Island. This and the nominate subspecies (which breeds on subantarctic islands of the South Indian, South Atlantic and Southern Oceans) are often regarded as separate species (e.g. Marchant and Higgins 1990, Checklist Committee 2010). The main distinguishing feature is coloration of the face (white in *E. c. schlegeli*, black in *E. c. chrysophrys*) but both populations are polymorphic with white-faced individuals in black-faced colonies and vice versa, and intermediate forms, as well as mixed breeding pairs. There are some differences in measurements but the calls and diet are similar (Marchant and Higgins 1990). The genetic results of Baker *et al.* (2006) indicate that this pair is the most recently diverged of all the penguin taxa they examined. The populations are therefore better regarded as distinct taxa but still at the subspecies level.
- 2.7. Evidence given by Jouventin *et al.* (2006) indicates that the northern and southern populations of Rockhopper Penguin are genetically and reproductively distinct and should be regarded as sibling species, *Eudyptes moseleyi* and *E. chrysocome* (J.R. Forster, 1781) (Southern Rockhopper Penguin) respectively. This taxonomic arrangement is followed here. Only the Northern Rockhopper Penguin has been recorded in SA to date.
- 2.8. This is a sister species to *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* and often treated as a subspecies of it (e.g. Christidis and Boles, 2008). However, *E. robustus* has a significantly larger bill, longer tail and shorter feet than *E. pachyrhynchus*, calls that are harsher, a significantly different diet (mostly crustaceans; *E. pachyrhynchus* eats mainly squid and fish), and a breeding season that overlaps with but is two months later than in *E. pachyrhynchus* (Marchant and Higgins 1990). These factors, combined with differences in plumage (including head plumes) and bare parts (Marchant and Higgins 1990), suggest that the two taxa should continue to be regarded as separate species.
- 2.9. There are suggestions that Australian populations and New Zealand populations of Little Penguin may represent separate species (e.g. Tavares and Baker 2008). The comprehensive study of Peucker *et al.* (2009) found two distinct clades, one containing all Australian and some New Zealand individuals, and the second all other New Zealand individuals. They also found shared haplotypes among different populations both within and between countries, as may be expected for a species that can disperse widely. In view of this it seems appropriate to consider all Little Penguin populations as the one species.
- 2.10. Chambers *et al.* (2009) demonstrated that the genetic divergence between subspecies within most albatross species is low, so Christidis and Boles (2008) are followed here in maintaining most of these taxa at subspecies level, *contra* Gill and Donsker (2013). Only the Shy Albatross *sensu lato* is split into two species.
- 2.11. The phylogenetic analysis of Chambers *et al.* (2009) demonstrated that this taxon, including the nominate subspecies and closely related *Thalassarche c. steadi*, is specifically distinct from *T. salvini*.
- 2.12. The phylogenetic analysis of Chambers *et al.* (2009) demonstrated that this taxon, including the nominate subspecies and closely related *Thalassarche s. eremita* Murphy, 1930 Chatham Albatross, is specifically distinct from *T. cauta*.

- 2.13. The generic placement of the Kerguelen Petrel is a nomenclatural issue, not a taxonomic one. Christidis and Boles (2008) retained the species in *Lugensa* but noted that 'this issue still requires resolution'. Olson (2000) argued that *Lugensa* is invalid and his reasoning is accepted here.
- 2.14. Christidis and Boles (2008) separated the large shearwaters into the genus *Ardenna*, following Penhallurick and Wink (2004) who based their decision on the cytochrome-b data of Nunn and Stanley (1998). These data indicated that the small *Puffinus* species are sister to *Calonectris* while the large *Puffinus* are sister to both, i.e. *Puffinus* is not monophyletic. The decision to split off *Ardenna* has not however been widely accepted to date and may be premature given that it is based only on a single gene. Further genetic studies and detailed analyses of morphological and life history characters may support the split but until these are published we take the conservative view and follow Gill and Donsker (2013), Checklist Committee (2010) and others in retaining all species within *Puffinus*.
- 2.15. Genetic data of Cracraft *et al.* (2004) and Ericson *et al.* (2006) indicate that the diving petrels may be embedded within the Procellariidae, while other genetic studies indicate a close sister relationship between the two groups (Nunn and Stanley 1998, Paterson *et al.* 2000, Hackett *et al.* 2008). Some authors e.g. Christidis and Boles (2008) combine the diving petrels within the Procellariidae but most recent authorities continue to treat the diving petrels as a separate family (e.g. Clements *et al.* 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013, South American Classification Committee 2013). Because the diving petrels form a morphologically distinctive group (e.g. Livezey and Zusi 2007 who placed the Pelecanoididae in a separate suborder within the Procellariiformes), they are here regarded as a separate family pending further evidence supporting their inclusion within Procellariidae.
- 2.16. The genetic studies of Cracraft *et al.* (2004) and Hackett *et al.* (2008) indicate that the storm petrels do not form a monophyletic group, with the northern species (*Hydrobatinae*) sister to the Procellariidae-Pelecanoididae and the southern species (*Oceanitinae*) basal to all other procellariiformes including the albatrosses. The cytochrome-b study of Nunn and Stanley (1998) also showed the two groups to be divergent but placed the *Hydrobatinae* basal to all other procellariiformes. Christidis and Boles (2008) recognised the two groups as separate families and this may prove to be appropriate, also reflecting the morphological and behavioural differences between them (see Marchant and Higgins 1990). However, most recent authorities combine them within the one family (e.g. Clements *et al.* 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013, South American Classification Committee 2013) and are followed here, pending further evidence to support separation into two families.
- 2.17. This species has generally been placed in the genus *Oceanodroma*. However, on the basis of cytochrome-b DNA analysis Nunn and Stanley (1998) found that *Oceanodroma* is paraphyletic. Penhallurick and Wink (2004) proposed four genera within the family, and in their arrangement this species becomes *Cymochorea leucorhoa*. Given the lack of supporting evidence for this split, Christidis and Boles (2008) preferred a conservative approach and combined all species in *Hydrobates*, which has priority over *Oceanodroma*. Most other current authorities continue to retain all but one species in *Oceanodroma*, including *O. leucorhoa* (e.g. Checklist Committee 2010, Clements *et al.* 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013, South American Classification Committee 2013) because evidence from one gene only is inadequate. Until there is further evidence to resolve this problem, *leucorhoa* is here retained in *Oceanodroma*.
- 2.18. The Australasian and southern Asian form *Ardea a. modesta* J.E. Gray, 1831 has recently been elevated to species status by some authors (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008, Kushlan and Hancock 2005), but because genetic studies on the species complex are incomplete a conservative approach is taken here (also see Gill and Donsker 2013, Pratt 2011).
- 2.19. Many recent authorities place this species in the genus *Bubulcus* (e.g. Checklist Committee 2010, Peterson 2011) and some split the Eastern Cattle Egret *Ardea (Bubulcus) i. coromanda* (Boddaert, 1783) and Western Cattle Egret *Ardea (Bubulcus) i. ibis* into separate species (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013). The reasoning of Kushlan and Hancock (2005) and Christidis and Boles (2008) is followed here in maintaining one species within *Ardea*.
- 2.20. On the basis of genetic evidence Christidis and Boles (2008) and Kushlan and Hancock (2005) retained the Intermediate Egret in *Ardea*, and they are followed here. Other authorities place it in *Egretta* (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013).

- 2.21. This order was listed as Phalacrocoraciformes by Christidis and Boles (2008). Both Sulidae and Phalacrocoracidae were named in the same publication by Reichenbach (1849-50) but as explained by Bock (1994) the action of a first reviser in using Sulioidea as a superfamily name means that Sulidae takes precedence for any taxon above family that contains both *Sula* and *Phalacrocorax*.
- 2.22. Gill and Donsker (2013) added 'Australian' to Pied Cormorant but this is inappropriate given that the nominate subspecies is from New Zealand while the Australian population is a separate subspecies (*Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucus* (Brandt, 1837)). If an epithet is required to distinguish it from the Little Pied Cormorant then 'Greater Pied', 'Large Pied' or 'Yellow-faced' have all been in use (Lepage 2013).
- 2.23. Christidis and Boles (2008) elevated the Australian form of the Osprey, *Pandion h. cristatus* (Vieillot, 1816) Eastern Osprey, to species status based on the cytochrome-b results of Wink *et al.* (2004). There is as yet no corroborative molecular evidence however and there is little morphological variation between subspecies of the Osprey (Marchant and Higgins 1993). A conservative approach is therefore taken here and the Australian form is retained as a subspecies, following Dickinson (2003) and Clements *et al.* (2012).
- 2.24. Some recent authorities (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008) separate the Variable Goshawk *Accipiter hiogaster* (S. Müller, 1841) of New Guinea, Solomons and Lesser Sundas from *A. novaehollandiae* in which case the latter is a monotypic species.
- 2.25. Within the genus *Himantopus* there are six widely recognised taxa that are largely allopatric but together are distributed through much of the world (Pierce 1996). Variation between taxa mostly involves the amount and pattern of black on the head, neck and mantle of breeding adults, and size and relative proportions (Cramp and Simmons 1983). Ranking these taxa is difficult because there are insufficient genetic and morphological data; among recent authors between one and six species-level taxa are recognised, although most agree that the Black Stilt *H. novaezelandiae* Gould, 1841 should be recognised as a separate species. The Australasian form *leucocephalus* is regarded as a subspecies of *H. himantopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-winged Stilt by Christidis and Boles (2008), Checklist Committee (2010), Marchant and Higgins (1993) and Pierce (1996) while it is regarded as a separate species by Gill and Donsker (2013) and Clements *et al.* (2012). The DNA barcoding results of Tavares and Baker (2008) indicate that species status may be justified and so we here list it as a separate species while noting the continued need for a rigorous assessment of the whole complex.
- 2.26. The genetic study of Baker *et al.* (2007) lends clear support to the separation of *Charadrius australis* into the genus *Peltohyas* and this separation is adopted by most recent authorities (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013).
- 2.27. There has been confusion regarding the ending of the specific epithet: *Pluvialis dominicus* or *P. dominica*. AOU (1997) corrected the spelling to *dominica*.
- 2.28. This species was long known as the Hooded Dotterel (e.g. RAOU 1926, Condon 1975) until the names of all members of the genus *Charadrius* (at that time including *C. rubricollis*) were uniformly changed to Plover, with the name Dotterel reserved for small species of other genera (RAOU 1978). Later, the Hooded Plover was separated into the genus *Thinornis*, e.g. Marchant and Higgins (1993), and so could justifiably be called Hooded Dotterel again. Hooded Plover has remained in common usage in Australia however and is now widely known in the public domain because of efforts to conserve the species in its beach habitat. In addition, the name 'plover' is not restricted to the genus *Charadrius* (Gill and Donsker 2013). For these reasons we are reluctant to revert to Hooded Dotterel as used by Gill and Donsker (2013).
- 2.29. Relationships among species within this family are complex and not yet well understood, with *Stercorarius pomarinus* apparently more closely related genetically to the larger skuas (for a detailed summary see Christidis and Boles 2008). This creates difficulty with common names. Gill and Donsker (2013) named *S. pomarinus* a skua but it is here called a jaeger because in size and plumage it resembles the other jaegers. An alternative is to call all members of the genus skuas (e.g. Condon 1975).
- 2.30. Australian populations are derived from domesticated forms of the Rock Dove (Common Pigeon) that have become wild, and so are best named Feral Pigeon.
- 2.31. This species is considered by some authors, including Christidis and Boles (2008), as a subspecies of the SE Asian *Geopelia striata* (Linnaeus, 1766). This list follows Schodde (1997a) in maintaining it as a separate species. In addition, there is disagreement (McAllan 2007) as to whether the species name should be *placida* or *tranquilla* Gould, 1844, published in the same work. The reasoning of Schodde *et al.* (2007) in using *placida* is followed here, and this name has been conserved by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) (Opinion 2240, The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 66(4), 2009).

- 2.32. In their molecular study of *Streptopelia* Johnson *et al.* (2001) found that *S. chinensis* and *S. senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) form a clade separate from other species. Cheke (2005) separated these two species into the genus *Stigmatopelia* Sundevall, 1872 as the oldest valid name. However, Schodde (1997a), while treating these two species as *Streptopelia*, placed them in a separate subgenus and chose the name *Spilogelia* Sundevall, 1873, published on the same page of the same work (although on a later line). As first reviser Schodde's (1997a) decision must stand (ICZN (1999) Article 24.2) so *Spilogelia* becomes the genus name. Sundevall (1872-3) published his book in two installations (see Peterson 2011); both *Stigmatopelia* and *Spilogelia* appeared on page 100 in the second part published in 1873, thus Cheke's (2005) date of 1872 was in error.
- 2.33. This is a long-domesticated form of the African Collared Dove. There is a localised population in metropolitan Adelaide probably founded on escaped aviary birds. An application (Case 3380) was put to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the name *Streptopelia roseogrisea* (Sundevall, 1857) for the African Collared Dove, against its senior synonym *S. risoria*, which has been in use for the domesticated form. However, the ICZN has ruled that priority is maintained for *S. risoria* (Opinion 2215, The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 65(4), 2008).
- 2.34. The generic position of the Major Mitchell's Cockatoo is debatable, and Christidis and Boles (2008) placed it in a separate genus as *Lophochroa leadbeateri* (Vigors, 1831). White *et al.* (2011) found in their molecular analysis that *leadbeateri* falls in a clade with the remaining *Cacatua* species while the Galah and Gang-gang Cockatoo form a separate clade. They concluded however that because *leadbeateri* is a sister to the remaining species of *Cacatua*, the generic status of *Lophochroa* is supported. Schodde (1997b) is followed here in retaining *leadbeateri* in *Cacatua*, subgenus *Lophochroa*, as morphologically it is clearly a white cockatoo.
- 2.35. The *Trichoglossus haematodus* complex comprises several groups of taxa that are variously regarded as separate species (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013) or as subspecies within *T. haematodus* (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008). Schodde (1997c) considered that *moluccanus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) (the form found in Australia) is linked with nominate *haematodus* by a morphologically intermediate population in the Trans-Fly region of southern New Guinea and maintained the former as a subspecies. In the absence of new evidence this decision is followed here.
- 2.36. The generic placement of the Pallid Cuckoo outside *Cuculus* was discussed by Christidis and Boles (2008); it is better placed either in a separate subgenus within *Cacomantis* or in a separate genus.
- 2.37. Most current authorities continue to retain Australo-Papuan bronze cuckoos within *Chrysococcyx* (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013, Checklist Committee 2010). However, the duller Australo-Papuan species are distinct morphologically and genetically from the brighter, more sexually dimorphic Afro-Asian species, and the arguments for separating them given by Christidis and Boles (2008) are followed here.
- 2.38. Christidis and Boles (2008) regarded the Australasian-South-East Asian barn owls as a separate species *T. javanica* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788), which they named Eastern Barn Owl, with the Australian form being a subspecies *T. j. delicatula*. Here however we follow Wink *et al.* (2008) who retained *javanica* as a subspecies of *T. alba* (Scopoli, 1769) (which they called Common Barn Owl) but found that *delicatula* is genetically distinct from the *T. alba* group and raised it to species level (named Australian Barn Owl by König and Weick 2008). *T. delicatula* has several subspecies in the Australo-Pacific region (König and Weick 2008); the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. For English names we follow Gill and Donsker (2013): Eastern Barn Owl for *T. delicatula* and Western Barn Owl for *T. alba*.
- 2.39. There are several other masked owl species in the Indonesian-New Guinea region (König and Weick 2008) so the Australian species should be identified as such in its common name.
- 2.40. The Southern Boobook is listed as *N. novaeseelandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) by Christidis and Boles (2008), but the arrangement of Schodde (1997d) is followed here, in separating Australian mainland populations from those in New Zealand. Wink *et al.* (2008) found that the DNA of mainland Australian boobook owls is closer to that of the Barking Owl than to that of New Zealand (*N. novaeseelandiae*) and Tasmanian boobook owls.
- 2.41. The evidence supporting the separation of the eared nightjars as a family *Eurostopodidae* (e.g. by Christidis and Boles 2008) or their retention as a subfamily (*Eurostopodinae*) with the rest of the nightjars (family *Caprimulgidae*) is equivocal. Some authorities prefer the latter treatment as the eared nightjars are not equivalent in rank to other families in the *Caprimulgiformes* (Gill and Donsker 2013, Clements *et al.* 2012). The most recent and detailed study of Han *et al.* (2010) indicates that *Eurostopodus* species are basal taxa within the *Caprimulgidae* and are therefore retained therein.

- 2.42. Whether to separate the tree (wood) kingfishers Halcyoninae from the river kingfishers Alcedininae (represented in SA only by *Ceyx azureus*) is a moot point (Schodde 1997e). Some authorities maintain them as separate families (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008) while others combine them (e.g. Clements et al. 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013).
- 2.43. Christidis and Boles (2008) combined *Chlamydera* species with the closely related Satin Bowerbird in *Ptilonorhynchus*, but here they are retained in the former genus following Frith and Frith (2009).
- 2.44. Schodde and Mason (1999) considered that only the nominate subspecies of *Amytornis striatus* occurs in SA, with a broad, clinal zone of intermediates between the larger, greyer birds in the SE and the smaller, rufous birds in the NW. However, the genetic results of Christidis et al. (2010) demonstrate that the rufous form in western central Australia is distinctive and should be considered as a separate subspecies *A. s. oweni* Mathews, 1911. The population in NW SA is referable to this subspecies; in previous editions of this list it was given as *A. s. rufus* A.J. Campbell & Kershaw, 1913 but this is a synonym of *A. s. oweni*.
- 2.45. The mitochondrial DNA study of Donnellan et al. (2009) indicates that *Stipiturus malachurus parimeda* and *S. m. halmaturinus* are barely divergent genetically, as are also *intermedius* and *polionotum*. However, all four are distinct phenotypically as detailed by Schodde and Mason (1999) and are isolated geographically so are regarded here as distinct subspecies.
- 2.46. Gardner et al. (2010) found that *Lichenostomus* is polyphyletic. Nyari and Joseph (2011) made a comprehensive revision of the genus and its relationships within the family and they split *Lichenostomus* into seven separate genera. Five of these genera are represented in SA and they closely follow the subgeneric arrangement within *Lichenostomus* given by Schodde and Mason (1999); they are: *Lichenostomus* (*L. cratitius* and *melanops*), *Caligavis* (*C. chrysops*), *Gavicalis* (*G. virescens*), *Nesoptilotis* (*N. leucotis*) and *Ptilotula* (*P. fusca*, *keartlandi*, *ornata*, *penicillata* and *plumula*). We follow this arrangement although we note that *Gavicalis* and *Ptilotula* represent sister groups and could be recognised at the subgenus level: *Ptilotula* (*Gavicalis* *virescens* and *Ptilotula* (*Ptilotula*) spp. Indeed Nyari and Joseph (2011) themselves stated that recognition of just the one genus (*Ptilotula*, being the older name) is a taxonomically valid alternative.
- 2.47. This taxon is listed here as a subspecies within *Manorina flavigula*, following Schodde and Mason (1999), and not a separate species as in e.g. Christidis and Boles (1994, 2008).

On current evidence the arguments for elevation of *melanotis* to species status are equivocal. Phenotypically *melanotis* is distinct from but most closely similar to *flavigula* including the dark form from Western Australia, the Dusky Miner *M. f. obscura* (Gould, 1841) (Schodde and Mason 1999, Higgins et al. 2001). Both *melanotis* and *flavigula* are distinct from the Noisy Miner *M. melanocephala*, with which they form a superspecies (Schodde and Mason 1999). Eight clutches of eggs of *melanotis* held in SAM indicate that eggs of *melanotis* and *flavigula* are similar, and different from those of *melanocephala* in ground colour and pattern. In areas of contact, greatly expanded by clearing of the dense mallee habitat of *melanotis*, interbreeding between *melanotis* and *flavigula* is extensive with apparently complete interfertility, resulting in phenotypic swamping of *melanotis* by *flavigula* (Joseph 1986, Schodde and Mason 1999). This indicates a close genetic relationship between the two taxa. Before extensive clearing however, differences in preferred habitat are considered to have largely isolated the taxa. Studies of remaining populations of *melanotis* show that they have ecological requirements that are different from those of *flavigula* (Clarke et al. 2001, Clarke et al. 2005).

Christidis and Holderness (1998) discussed unpublished results of Christidis and Norman's mitochondrial DNA analysis of *Manorina*. They found that DNA sequences from the Noisy and Bell Miners, with their distinctive patterns, were easily recognised, and that among Yellow-throated Miner samples variations in DNA largely corresponded to subspecies (*M. f. flavigula*, *lutea*, *pallida* and *obscura*). They also analysed 17 hybrid specimens (not specified but presumably all of Yellow-throated x Black-eared) and found the mDNA of 15 corresponded with Yellow-throated while two were different and were assumed to represent the Black-eared. Unfortunately DNA they extracted from old skins of Black-eared Miners was too degraded so they were unable to compare known Black-eared mDNA with that from the hybrids. They also found that the DNA of the two presumed Black-eared samples was even more divergent from Yellow-throated than was the Noisy Miner DNA, and concluded therefore that the Black-eared Miner deserves separate species status.

Resolution of taxonomic status is hampered by the paucity of museum material of 'pure' *melanotis*. Recent assessments regard the large-scale land clearances in the 1950s as precipitating the major decline in *melanotis*, and therefore use pre-1945 or pre-1950 specimens in their analyses. However, the existence of six early SAM skins that are readily identifiable as intermediates, one from Marmon Jabuk 1918, two from Moorook 1919, and three from NW Victoria 1933-5, suggests that at least in these regions *melanotis* coexisted and interbred freely with *flavigula* much earlier than the 1950s. In contrast, all 11 SAM skins collected around the

Karoonda district 1914-1937 are phenotypically pure *melanotis* or nearly so. But eggs (held at SAM) collected as *melanotis* at Karoonda in 1921 and nearby Borrika in 1922 were from nests in *Callitris*, a common nesting site for *flavigula* but not for *melanotis*, the latter generally preferring mallee *Eucalyptus* (Higgins et al. 2001), and the Karoonda 1921 clutch was in a nest lined with 'fine rootlets and a small quantity of horsehair'. This indicates that the birds were not nesting within dense, unbroken mallee and suggests that the ecological preferences of *melanotis* were not as clearly differentiated from *flavigula* as presumed. On the other hand, it is possible that these clutches were from intermediate birds and that collectors of the adult Karoonda birds targeted the darkest, most *melanotis*-like individuals (contra Joseph 1986 and Clarke et al. 2001 who considered targeted collecting unlikely). Three SAM *melanotis* clutches collected in NW Victoria in 1933-4 were also from nests 'lined with horsehair', but in that region there were intermediate adults collected around the same time.

In an attempt to resolve the status of *melanotis*, Clarke et al. (2001) assessed and scored 39 (only 38 shown in their table) characters (mostly of plumage) for a large number of *melanotis*, *flavigula* and intermediates from the Murray Mallee, both museum skins and live individuals. Cluster analyses on the complete data set failed to reveal clusters within the sample, indicating a continuum of phenotypes between the two taxa. They then performed cluster analyses on data only from specimens collected before 1950 and found two distinct clusters, one containing more *melanotis*-like birds (including the six early hybrid skins mentioned above) and the other more *flavigula*-like birds. They concluded that this separation of early specimens supported separate species status. Certainly these results support separate taxonomic status, but at what level is debatable particularly in light of the conflicting evidence presented here. What the full data set does demonstrate is that we now have one species with intermediates between two end points.

Most current authors favour species status for *melanotis* (e.g. Clarke et al. 2001, Higgins et al. 2001, Christidis and Boles 2008). In contrast *obscura*, which is also distinctive morphologically (Schodde and Mason 1999) and is genetically distinct from other subspecies of *flavigula* (Christidis and Holderness 1998), is generally considered as a subspecies (e.g. Clarke et al. 2001, Higgins et al. 2001). While the situation of *obscura* is not entirely comparable with *melanotis*, it is clear that a critical phylogenetic analysis of *Manorina* is required, and detailed molecular analyses of all populations within *Manorina* published in a peer-reviewed journal are needed. On current evidence the arguments of Schodde and Mason (1999) in retaining *melanotis* within *flavigula* remain compelling. The taxonomic status of the critically endangered *melanotis* is pertinent to its conservation. As Clarke et al. (2001) remarked 'priority setting in species conservation management favours taxa with unambiguous taxonomic status'. Regrettably the taxonomic status of *melanotis* remains ambiguous. Fortunately though, as noted by Garnett and Christidis (2007), most national (including Australian) and international conservation legislations include taxa below species level. Indeed the Black-eared Miner is currently listed as a subspecies in Schedule 7 Endangered Species of the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Act (1972; 2008 update).

Regardless of its taxonomic status, the Black-eared Miner is a distinct taxon and the results of Clarke et al. (2001) give a clear demonstration that its decline was a direct result of widespread clearing of the Murray Mallee. The recovery plan for the Black-eared Miner must therefore be maintained as a specific goal in biodiversity conservation.

- 2.48. In their Figure 2 Nyari and Joseph (2011) accidentally left the species name endings as masculine for species of *Ptilotula*, as they were when still in *Lichenostomus*, but the genus *Ptilotula* is feminine so the endings change accordingly.
- 2.49. There has been recent discussion as to whether the species name of the Black Honeyeater should be *niger* or *nigrum*. LeCroy (2011) clearly explains why *niger* should be used.
- 2.50. The molecular study of Gardner et al. (2010) found that the pardalotes could equally be included in an expanded Acanthizidae; the decision to split or combine them is arbitrary. In morphology and behaviour however the pardalotes are distinct (Schodde and Mason 1999) so Christidis and Boles (2008) are followed here in separating them as Pardalotidae.
- 2.51. Whether the species pairs of heathwrens and fieldwrens should be combined in a single genus or separated into two genera is still debated. Schodde and Mason (1999) combined them in *Calamanthus* (heathwrens subgenus *Hylacola*, fieldwrens subgenus *Calamanthus*), citing morphological and other similarities. Christidis and Boles (2008) remarked that this merger may well prove valid but more evidence was desirable before accepting it. The phylogenetic analysis of Gardner et al. (2010) supported these genera as sister taxa and the authors remarked 'Whether *Hylacola* needs to be retained as a separate genus appears to be a matter of choice'. Here the species are combined, following the arguments of Schodde and Mason (1999); such a combination is comparable with, for example, the congeneric status of wedgebills and whistlers.

- 2.52. There has been disagreement (McAllan, 2007) as to whether the species name of the White-throated Gerygone should be *olivacea* or *albogularis* (Gould, 1838), published in the same work. The reasoning of Schodde et al. (2007) is followed here in using *olivacea*, and this name has been conserved by the ICZN (Opinion 2240, The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 66(4), 2009).
- 2.53. Norman et al. (2009) and Jönsson et al. (2011) demonstrated that the Psophodidae sensu Christidis and Boles (2008), including both *Psophodes* and *Cinclosoma*, is not monophyletic. Christidis and Boles (2008) themselves flagged the possibility that separate families would be warranted and we follow Norman et al. (2009) in separating the Cinclosomatidae and Psophodidae.
- 2.54. Toon et al. (2012) demonstrated that *Cinclosoma c. cinnamomeum* and *C. c. alisteri* are sister taxa, divergent and reciprocally monophyletic. Given their isolation in distinctive biogeographical regions and their morphological differences, we follow Toon et al. (2011) in elevating the latter to species status.
- 2.55. Named Chestnut-backed Ground-Thrush by Gould (1840-1848), this species has long been known as the Chestnut Quailthrush (e.g. RAOU 1926, RAOU 1978). We follow Dickinson (2003) and Gill and Donsker (2013) in using the more accurately descriptive Chestnut-backed Quailthrush, as recommended by Schodde and Mason (1999). Toon et al. (2012) found significant genetic divergence between eastern and western populations, greater than that between the Cinnamon and Nullarbor Quailthrushes. They made no taxonomic changes but recommended further phylogeographic studies.
- 2.56. Toon et al. (2012) demonstrated that *Cinclosoma c. castaneothorax* Gould, 1849 and *C. c. marginatum* are not sister taxa as has long been assumed, showing the latter as sister to the *C. cinnamomeum* - *C. alisteri* pair and *castaneothorax* sister to all three. Their molecular phylogenetic analysis showed that *castaneothorax* and *marginatum* should be recognised as taxonomic species under any modern species concept.
- 2.57. Gill and Donsker (2013) separate the woodswallows as the family Artamidae from the remaining genera, family Cracticidae. However, Norman et al. (2009) demonstrated that there is no support for separating woodswallows as a family so we follow Christidis and Boles (2008) in combining them.
- 2.58. Christidis and Boles (2008) lumped the Australian Magpie in the genus *Cracticus*, but Schodde and Mason (1999) maintained it in *Gymnorhina* and are followed here. The magpie has a complex social structure, and various morphological and plumage characteristics are distinctive (Schodde and Mason 1999, Schodde 2010). In addition, the eggs of magpies are usually streaked or blotched, occasionally spotted, while those of butcherbirds are always spotted or speckled (SA Museum clutches). Subspecies limits are complex and not fully resolved but in general the White-backed Magpie is found in southern SA and the Black-backed Magpie in more northern and inland regions.
- 2.59. Listed as *Coracina tenuirostris* by Christidis and Boles (2008) and Gill and Donsker (2013). The phylogenetic study of Jönsson et al. (2010) showed however that *Coracina* is not monophyletic. Several species including *tenuirostris* and other cicadabirds clustered with *Lalage* and should be treated within that genus.
- 2.60. Christidis and Boles (2008) conservatively retained *tricolor* as a subspecies of *Lalage sueurii* (Swainson, 1825). See Schodde and Mason (1999) for separation of these taxa as members of a superspecies. Among other differences, *L. tricolor* is the only member of the genus with a male eclipse plumage.
- 2.61. The phylogenetic analyses of Norman et al. (2009) and Jönsson et al. (2011) have shown that the Pachycephalidae is not monophyletic. They also demonstrated that the Crested Bellbird and the Rufous-naped Whistler (*Aleadryas rufinucha*) and Crested Pitohui (*Ornorectes cristatus*) both of New Guinea are each other's closest relatives but not part of the core pachycephaline assemblage. We follow the proposal that they be treated as a separate family, the Oreocitidae.
- 2.62. Gill and Donsker (2013) added 'Australian' to the common name of this species to distinguish it from the Mangrove Golden Whistler *P. melanura* Gould, 1843. Jönsson et al. (2008) studied the molecular phylogenetics of the *P. pectoralis/melanura* complex and found that *melanura* and eastern Australian populations of *pectoralis* are more closely related to each other than to Western Australian *pectoralis*, which is sister to both. This suggests that eastern and western Australian populations may represent separate species. Their study did not include South Australian *P. p. fuliginosa* so its affinities are as yet unknown.
- 2.63. The original spelling of the specific epithet was *melanoramphos* without the first 'h' (Vieillot 1817). Prevailing usage over the last 50 years however has been *melanorhamphos* and this spelling can be preserved under Article 33.3.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.
- 2.64. Alström et al. (2011) have pointed out that the subfamily name *Locustellinae* Bonaparte, 1854 pre-dates *Megalurinae* Blyth, 1875, as listed in Bock (1994). Since both *Locustella* and *Megalurus* are included in this family (sensu Alström et al. 2011, Christidis and Boles 2008) the earlier name must be used as the family name.

- 2.65. From their molecular study of members of this family Alström *et al.* (2011) found that *Cincloramphus* and *Eremiornis* are both closely related to *Megalurus* and should be placed within that genus. However, *Megalurus* is not monophyletic in their arrangement and, as they point out, their classification is tentative. Given that there is doubt concerning generic placements, the arrangement of Christidis and Boles (2008) is followed here until the situation is clarified.
- 2.66. Some recent authors (for example Moyle *et al.* 2009) continue to retain white-eyes in the separate family Zosteropidae, which group has now been expanded to include various Asian babbler genera (Gelang *et al.* 2009, Moyle *et al.* 2009). However, the molecular studies of Gelang *et al.* (2009), and the review of babblers and related groups by Cibois *et al.* (2010), indicate that the group is best regarded as a subfamily Zosteropinae within the Timaliidae.
- 2.67. Schodde and Mason (1999) separated two groups of subspecies of the Australasian Pipit as the Australian Pipit *A. australis* Vieillot, 1818 and the New Zealand Pipit *A. novaeseelandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789). The DNA study of Tavares and Baker (2008) lends support to this division, although as the authors pointed out increased sampling is required to properly test this.
- 2.68. Christidis and Boles (2008) placed the Greenfinch in the genus *Chloris* tentatively, but recent molecular evidence indicates that this placement is justified (Nguembock *et al.* 2009).
- 2.69. The House Swift is now recognised by most authorities (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013) as a species separate from the Little Swift *Apus affinis* (J.E. Gray, 1830). The single Australian specimen falls within the *nipalensis* group (Christidis and Boles 2008) so in the absence of corroborating evidence the SA sightings are tentatively assigned to this species.
- 2.70. Christidis and Boles (2008) retained the Speckled Warbler in the monotypic *Chthonicola*, pending further evidence regarding its generic status. Gardner *et al.* (2010) provided molecular evidence to support Schodde and Mason's (1999) combination of this species within *Pyrrholaemus* on morphological grounds.
- 2.71. Listed by Christidis and Boles (2008) as *Sturnus tristis*. The molecular study of Lovette and Rubenstein (2007) indicated that *Sturnus* was not monophyletic, with two species more closely related to *Acridotheres*; one option therefore was to lump *Acridotheres* within *Sturnus*. Lovette *et al.* (2008) and Zuccon *et al.* (2008) refined this study and included additional specimens; their preferred treatments were to retain *Acridotheres* and to split *Sturnus* into several genera, and this is followed here.
- 2.72. The Northern Red Bishop *Euplectes franciscanus* (Isert, 1789) is now regarded as a species separate from the Southern Red Bishop *E. orix*, following the molecular study of Prager *et al.* (2008) that showed they are not closely related. One wild caught specimen in the South Australian Museum (B16764, an adult male from McLaren Flat, 10 March 1933) is a Southern Red Bishop so we assume that all feral populations in SA have been this species.

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# Reptiles (last update Jan 2010)

**Mark Hutchinson,  
Curator of Herpetology,  
South Australian Museum**

This compilation shows the distributions of all tortoises, turtles, lizards and snakes that are known to have occurred in South Australia during European settlement. Records are based mostly on South Australian sources, primarily the Herpetology collection held by the South Australian Museum plus additional records from the Biological Survey of South Australia. For a few very rare or seldom collected species, some use has been made of records from other sources (interstate or overseas museums). All but one of the species listed are regarded as naturally occurring in South Australia. The one exception is the water dragon, *Physignathus lesueurii*, an eastern Australian lizard that has established a feral population in parts of the Torrens River system.

Reptile and amphibian taxonomy is subject to frequent change as new information emerges regarding species relationships, and as new species are discovered (still an annual occurrence in the Australian fauna). The most recent treatment of the Australian reptile fauna is that of Wilson and Swan (2008), which provides one possible interpretation of a number of currently unresolved taxonomic problems. The taxonomy used here largely follows the taxonomy in Wilson and Swan, but with some differences. The synonymies provided by Cogger et al. (1983) provide most of the background needed to follow any differences of usage.

## Agamidae

Genetic studies of agamids (Melville et al. 2001) suggests that "Rankinia" *adelaidensis* and *R. chapmani* are distinct species. Melville et al. (2001) and Hugall et al. (2008) also suggest that these species are closely related to species of *Ctenophorus*, and not to *Rankinia*, nor to *Tymanocryptis*, as used in the last edition of this list. For this work, the combination *Ctenophorus chapmani* is used for the species listed in the last list as *Tymanocryptis adelaidensis*. The same studies also found that the lizard generally called *Amphibolurus nobbi* is in fact a close relative of some species of *Diporiphora*, and it is treated as a member of the latter genus in this list. *Tymanocryptis cephalus* is now known to be a Western Australian species (Smith et al. 1999) and has been deleted.

## Gekkonoid Lizards

Higher taxa of geckos and their relatives (e.g. families) are under extensive review at the present time. There are three well-defined lineages - the gekkonine geckos, diplodactyline geckos and pygopod legless lizards. The three are presented as distinct groups, as current evidence indicates that the two groups of 'geckos' are

less closely related to one another than diplodactylines are to pygopods (Donnellan et al. 1999, Han et al. 2004). *Diplodactylus* was revised by Oliver et al. (2007), who revived and expanded the genus *Lucasium* to include some species formerly placed in *Diplodactylus*. Hutchinson et al. (2009) describe further new species of *Diplodactylus* and redefined others. Other taxonomic changes include recognition of *Christinus alexanderi* (Donnellan et al. 2000), *Delma petersoni* (Jennings et al. 2003) and the newly discovered *Lucasium bungabinna* (Doughty and Hutchinson 2008). The gecko long referred to informally as *Gehyra* "2n=44" will shortly be redescribed as *Gehyra lazelli* (Sistrom et al., submitted). This compilation also continues to include *millei* as a species of *Nephrurus*, rather than placing it in the poorly characterised genus *Underwoodisaurus*.

## Scincidae

Skinks of the genus *Cryptoblepharus* were extensively revised by Horner (2007), with the result that the two former 'species', *C. carnabyi* and *C. plagicephalus*, are both known to be composites of several species. In South Australia, specimens formerly known as *C. carnabyi* now comprise two species, *C. ochrus* and *C. pannosus*. The South Australian *Cryptoblepharus* 'plagicephalus' are now all referred to *C. australis*. *Cryptoblepharus virgatus* in South Australia is now *C. pulcher*. *Nannoscincus maccoyi* has been added to the South Australian fauna from atypical swampy habitats in the state's southeast. The genus *Egernia* has been broken into four distinct genera by Gardner et al. (2007), so that some South Australian species are now placed in *Liopholis* and one species in *Lissolepis*. Following Smith and Adams (2007) and Hutchinson (2008), the South Australian species in the *Lerista muelleri* group is treated as *L. timida*. The problematic *Ctenotus* species that were combined in the last list, *C. helena* and *C. saxatilis*, are again treated separately here, but future work by Rabosky (in prep.) is likely to alter the taxonomy of this group of large *Ctenotus* species. Pending further work, *Bassiana* continues to be used for the skinks of the *trilineatum* group, rather than *Acritoscincus*.

## Elapidae

Recent work now completed (Skinner 2007) has clarified these snakes, with the result that we now recognise six species, with two of the newly recognised species, *P. aspidorhyncha* and *P. mengdeni*, having been formerly included within the species *Pseudonaja nuchalis* (now restricted to tropical northern Australia). Snake genera continue to be unstable for some lineages. Recent work by Scanlon and Lee (2004), shows that previously 'lumped' genera include two or more consistently recognisable genera that are distinct in morphology and habits.

The effect is that species formerly placed in *Simoselaps* are now split into three genera, *Simoselaps* (*anomalus* and *bertholdii*), *Brachyurophis* (*australis*, *fasciolatus* and *semifasciatus*) and *Neelaps* (*bimaculatus*). Similarly, the genus *Suta* is now divided into *Suta* (containing only *Suta suta* in South Australia) and *Parasuta* (*flagellum*, *monachus*, *nigriceps* and *spectabilis*). The whipsnake informally referred to as the 'Channel Country' *Demansia* has now been described as *D. rimicola* (Shea and Scanlon 2005). One deletion has also occurred, with the genetic work of Keogh *et al.* (2005) confirming earlier studies that the mainland and black tiger snake populations are conspecific, and all are treated here under a single binomial, *Notechis scutatus*.

No standardised national list of common names exists for reptiles and amphibians. The names used here are those currently in use by the South Australian Museum and the South Australian Department of Natural Resources.

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## Class Reptilia - Reptiles

### Order Testudines - Turtles and Tortoises

#### Family Chelidae - Side-necked Tortoises

1. *Chelodina expansa* Gray, 1857 Broad-shelled Tortoise SA: V
2. *Chelodina longicollis* (Shaw, 1794) Common Long-necked Tortoise
3. *Emydura macquarii* (Gray, 1830) Macquarie Tortoise SA: V

#### Family Cheloniidae - Sea Turtles

4. *Caretta caretta* (Linnaeus, 1758) Loggerhead Turtle AU: EN SA: E
5. *Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758) Green Turtle AU: VU SA: V

#### Family Dermochelyidae - Leathery Turtle

6. *Dermochelys coriacea* (Vandelli, 1761) Leathery Turtle AU: VU SA: V

### Order Squamata - Lizards and Snakes

#### Family Agamidae - Dragon Lizards

7. *Amphibolurus burnsi* (Wells & Wellington, 1985) Channel Dragon
8. *Amphibolurus longirostris* (Boulenger, 1883) Long-nosed Dragon
9. *Amphibolurus muricatus* (White, 1790) Jacky Lizard SA: R
10. *Amphibolurus norrisi* Witten & Coventry, 1984 Mallee Tree-dragon
11. *Ctenophorus chapmani* (Storr, 1977) Prickly Dragon

Formerly known as *Tympanocryptis* or *Rankinia adelaideensis*, or *R. a. chapmani*. Molecular genetic studies (Melville et al. 2001 and Hugall et al. 2008) show that this species falls out within *Ctenophorus*. The well marked subspecies, *adelaideensis* and *chapmani*, are more distinct morphologically than most species of agamid, and *chapmani* is recognised here as a full species.

12. *Ctenophorus clayi* (Storr, 1966) Black-collared Dragon
13. *Ctenophorus cristatus* (Gray, 1841) Crested Dragon
14. *Ctenophorus decresii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1837) Tawny Dragon
15. *Ctenophorus fionni* (Proctor, 1923) Peninsula Dragon
16. *Ctenophorus fordi* (Storr, 1965) Mallee Dragon
17. *Ctenophorus gibba* (Houston, 1974) Gibber Dragon
18. *Ctenophorus isolepis* (Fischer, 1881) Military Dragon
19. *Ctenophorus maculatus* (Gray, 1831) Spotted Dragon SA: R
20. *Ctenophorus maculosus* (Mitchell, 1948) Lake Eyre Dragon
21. *Ctenophorus mckenziei* (Storr, 1981) McKenzie's Dragon SA: R
22. *Ctenophorus nuchalis* (De Vis, 1884) Central Netted Dragon
23. *Ctenophorus pictus* (Peters, 1866) Painted Dragon
24. *Ctenophorus reticulatus* (Gray, 1845) Western Netted Dragon
25. *Ctenophorus rufescens* (Stirling & Zietz, 1893) Rusty Dragon
26. *Ctenophorus salinarum* (Storr, 1966) Claypan Dragon SA: R
27. *Ctenophorus tjantjalka* Johnston, 1992 Ochre Dragon

28. *Ctenophorus vadnappa* (Houston, 1974) Red-barred Dragon
29. *Diporiphora linga* Houston, 1977 Linga Dragon
30. *Diporiphora nobbi* Witten, 1972 Nobbi Dragon  
Melville et al. (2001) and Hugall et al. (2008) demonstrated that "Amphibolurus" nobbi is a member of the genus Diporiphora.
31. *Diporiphora reginae* Glauert, 1959 Red-rumped Dragon
32. *Diporiphora winneckeii* Lucas & Frost, 1896 Canegrass Dragon
33. *Moloch horridus* Gray, 1841 Thorny Devil
34. \**Physignathus lesueuri* (Gray, 1831) Water Dragon
35. *Pogona barbata* (Cuvier, 1829) Eastern Bearded Dragon  
KI records believed to be an introduced population.
36. *Pogona minor* (Sternfeld, 1919) Dwarf Bearded Dragon
37. *Pogona nullarbor* (Badham, 1976) Nullarbor Bearded Dragon
38. *Pogona vitticeps* (Ahl, 1926) Central Bearded Dragon
39. *Tympanocryptis centralis* Sternfeld, 1924 Centralian Earless Dragon
40. *Tympanocryptis houstoni* Storr, 1982 Nullarbor Earless Dragon
41. *Tympanocryptis intima* Mitchell, 1948 Smooth-snouted Earless Dragon
42. *Tympanocryptis lineata* Peters, 1863 Five-lined Earless Dragon
43. *Tympanocryptis tetraporophora* Lucas & Frost, 1895 Eyrean Earless Dragon

### **Family Gekkonidae - Typical Geckos**

44. *Christinus alexanderi* (Storr, 1987) Nullarbor Marbled Gecko
45. *Christinus marmoratus* (Gray, 1845) Marbled Gecko
46. *Gehyra lazelli* (Wells & Wellington, 1985) Southern Rock Dtella  
*Geyhra lazelli* applies to Gehyra populations long known informally as "2n=44".
47. *Gehyra montium* Storr, 1982 Central Rock Dtella
48. *Gehyra purpurascens* Storr, 1982 Purple Dtella
49. *Gehyra variegata* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836) Tree Dtella
50. *Heteronotia binoei* (Gray, 1845) Bynoe's Gecko

### **Family Carphodactylidae - Odd-tailed Geckos**

51. *Nephrurus deleani* Harvey, 1983 Pernatty Knob-tailed Gecko AU: VU SA: R
52. *Nephrurus laevissimus* Mertens, 1958 Pale Knob-tailed Gecko
53. *Nephrurus levius* De Vis, 1886 Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko
54. *Nephrurus milii* (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825) Barking Gecko
55. *Nephrurus stellatus* Storr, 1968 Starred Knob-tailed Gecko

### **Family Diplodactylidae - Australasian Geckos**

56. *Crenadactylus ocellatus* (Gray, 1845) Clawless Gecko
57. *Diplodactylus calcicolus* Hutchinson, Doughty & Oliver, 2009 South Coast Gecko
58. *Diplodactylus conspicillatus* Lucas & Frost, 1897 Fat-tailed Gecko
59. *Diplodactylus furcosus* Peters, 1863 Ranges Stone Gecko
60. *Diplodactylus galeatus* Kluge, 1963 Mesa Gecko
61. *Diplodactylus pulcher* (Steindachner, 1870) Patchwork Gecko SA: R

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

62. *Diplodactylus tessellatus* (Gunther, 1875) Tessellated Gecko
63. *Diplodactylus vittatus* Gray, 1832 Eastern Stone Gecko
64. *Diplodactylus wiru* Hutchinson, Doughty & Oliver, 2009 Desert Wood Gecko
65. *Lucasium bungabinna* Doughty & Hutchinson, 2008 Southern Sandplain Gecko  
New species described from the southern margins of the Great Victoria Desert.
66. *Lucasium byrnei* (Lucas & Frost, 1896) Pink-blotted Gecko
67. *Lucasium damaeum* (Lucas & Frost, 1896) Beaded Gecko
68. *Lucasium steindachneri* (Boulenger, 1885) Map Gecko SA: R
69. *Lucasium stenodactylum* (Boulenger, 1896) Sandplain Gecko
70. *Oedura marmorata* Gray, 1842 Marbled Velvet Gecko SA: R
71. *Rhynchoedura ornata* Gunther, 1867 Beaked Gecko
72. *Strophurus assimilis* Storr, 1988 Thorn-tailed Gecko
73. *Strophurus ciliaris* Boulenger, 1885 Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko
74. *Strophurus elderi* Stirling & Zietz, 1893 Jewelled Gecko
75. *Strophurus intermedius* (Ogilby, 1892) Southern Spiny-tailed Gecko
76. *Strophurus williamsi* (Kluge, 1963) Eastern Spiny-tailed Gecko

#### **Family Pygopodidae - Legless Lizards**

77. *Aprasia aurita* Kluge, 1974 Eared Worm-lizard SA: E
78. *Aprasia inaurita* Kluge, 1974 Red-tailed Worm-lizard
79. *Aprasia pseudopulchella* Kluge, 1974 Flinders Worm-lizard AU: VU
80. *Aprasia striolata* Lutken, 1863 Lined Worm-lizard
81. *Delma australis* Kluge, 1974 Barred Snake-lizard
82. *Delma borea* Kluge, 1974 Northern Snake-lizard SA: R
83. *Delma butleri* Storr, 1987 Spinifex Snake-lizard
84. *Delma desmosa* Maryan, Adams & Aplin, 2007 Desert Snake-lizard SA: R
85. *Delma impar* (Fischer, 1882) Striped Snake-lizard AU: VU SA: E
86. *Delma inornata* Kluge, 1974 Olive Snake-lizard
87. *Delma molleri* Lutken, 1863 Adelaide Snake-lizard
88. *Delma nasuta* Kluge, 1974 Centralian Snake-lizard
89. *Delma petersoni* Shea, 1991 Painted Snake-lizard
90. *Delma tincta* De Vis, 1888 Black-necked Snake-lizard
91. *Lialis burtonis* Gray, 1835 Burton's Legless Lizard
92. *Ophidiocephalus taeniatus* Lucas & Frost, 1897 Bronzeback Legless Lizard AU: VU SA: R
93. *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacepede, 1804) Common Scaly-foot
94. *Pygopus nigriceps* (Fischer, 1882) Black-headed Scaly-foot
95. *Pygopus schraderi* Boulenger, 1913 Hooded Scaly-foot

#### **Family Scincidae - Skinks**

96. *Bassiana duperreyi* (Gray, 1838) Eastern Three-lined Skink
97. *Bassiana trilineata* (Gray, 1838) Western Three-lined Skink SA: R
98. *Carlia triacantha* (Mitchell, 1953) Desert Rainbow Skink
99. *Cryptoblepharus australis* (Sternfeld, 1918) Desert Wall Skink

**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

Following Horner (2007) this name applies to populations formerly referred to *C. plagicephalus*.

100. *Cryptoblepharus ochrus* Horner, 2007 Eyrean Wall Skink

101. *Cryptoblepharus pannosus* Horner, 2007 Speckled Wall Skink

Following Horner (2007) the above two species cover the South Australian populations formerly referred to *C. carnabyi*.

102. *Cryptoblepharus pulcher* (Sternfeld, 1918) Striped Wall Skink

Following Horner (2007) the name 'pulcher' replaces 'virgatus' for all South Australian populations formerly regarded as *virgatus*. The subspecific name *C. p. clarus* still applies.

103. *Ctenotus ariadnae* Storr, 1969 Pin-striped Ctenotus

104. *Ctenotus astarte* Czechura, 1986 Ashy Downs Ctenotus SA: R

105. *Ctenotus atlas* Storr, 1969 Southern Spinifex Ctenotus

106. *Ctenotus brachyonyx* Storr, 1971 Brown Ctenotus

107. *Ctenotus brooksi* (Loveridge, 1933) Sandhill Ctenotus

108. *Ctenotus calurus* Storr, 1969 Blue-tailed Skink

109. *Ctenotus dux* Storr, 1969 Narrow-lined Ctenotus

110. *Ctenotus euclae* Storr, 1970 Bight Coast Ctenotus

111. *Ctenotus grandis* Storr, 1969 Giant Desert Ctenotus SA: R

112. *Ctenotus greeri* Storr, 1979 Greer's Ctenotus SA: R

113. *Ctenotus helena* Storr, 1969 Dusky Ctenotus

114. *Ctenotus joanae* Storr, 1970 Blacksoil Ctenotus SA: R

115. *Ctenotus leae* (Boulenger, 1887) Centralian Coppertail

116. *Ctenotus leonhardii* (Sternfeld, 1919) Common Desert Ctenotus

117. *Ctenotus olympicus* Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1999 Saltbush Ctenotus

118. *Ctenotus orientalis* Storr, 1969 Spotted Ctenotus

119. *Ctenotus pantherinus* (Peters, 1866) Leopard Skink

120. *Ctenotus piankai* Storr, 1969 Paleface Ctenotus SA: R

121. *Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus* (Sternfeld, 1919) Many-lined Ctenotus

122. *Ctenotus regius* Storr, 1971 Eastern Desert Ctenotus

123. *Ctenotus robustus* Storr, 1970 Eastern Striped Skink

124. *Ctenotus saxatilis* Storr, 1970 Centralian Striped Skink

125. *Ctenotus schomburgkii* (Peters, 1863) Sandplain Ctenotus

126. *Ctenotus septenarius* King & Horner, 1988 Gibber Ctenotus

127. *Ctenotus strauchii* (Boulenger, 1887) Short-legged Ctenotus

128. *Ctenotus taeniatus* (Mitchell, 1949) Eyrean Ctenotus

129. *Cyclodomorphus melanops* (Stirling & Zietz, 1893) Spinifex Slender Bluetongue

130. *Cyclodomorphus venustus* Shea & Miller, 1995 Saltbush Slender Bluetongue

131. *Egernia cunninghami* (Gray, 1832) Cunningham's Skink SA: E

132. *Egernia richardi* (Peters, 1869) Western Tree Skink

133. *Egernia stokesii* (Gray, 1845) Gidgee Skink

134. *Egernia striolata* (Peters, 1870) Eastern Tree Skink

135. *Eremiascincus fasciolatus* (Gunther, 1867) Narrow-banded Sandswimmer

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**South Australian** E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

136. *Eremiascincus richardsonii* (Gray, 1845) Broad-banded Sandswimmer  
 137. *Eulamprus heatwolei* Wells & Wellington, 1983 Yellow-bellied Water Skink SA: V  
 138. *Eulamprus quoyii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Eastern Water Skink  
 139. *Eulamprus tympanum* (Lonnberg & Andersson, 1913) Southern Water Skink SA: R  
 140. *Hemiergis decresiensis* (Cuvier, 1829) Three-toed Earless Skink  
 141. *Hemiergis initialis* (Werner, 1910) Western Earless Skink  
 142. *Hemiergis millewae* Coventry, 1976 Rusty Earless Skink  
 143. *Hemiergis peronii* (Gray, 1831) Four-toed Earless Skink  
 144. *Lampropholis delicata* (De Vis, 1888) Delicate Skink  
 145. *Lampropholis guichenoti* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Garden Skink  
 146. *Lerista aericeps* Storr, 1986 Yellow-tailed Slider  
 147. *Lerista arenicola* Storr, 1972 Beach Slider SA: R  
 148. *Lerista baynesi* Storr, 1972 Speckled Slider SA: R  
 149. *Lerista bipes* (Fischer, 1882) Western Two-toed Slider  
 150. *Lerista bougainvillii* (Gray, 1839) Bougainville's Skink  
 151. *Lerista desertorum* (Sternfeld, 1919) Great Desert Slider  
 152. *Lerista distinguenda* (Werner, 1910) Dwarf Four-toed Slider SA: R  
 153. *Lerista dorsalis* Storr, 1985 Southern Four-toed Slider  
 154. *Lerista edwardsae* Storr, 1982 Myall Slider  
 155. *Lerista elongata* Storr, 1990 Woomera Slider  
 156. *Lerista labialis* Storr, 1971 Eastern Two-toed Slider  
 157. *Lerista microtis* (Gray, 1845) Long-legged Slider SA: R  
 158. *Lerista punctatovittata* (Gunther, 1867) Spotted Slider  
 159. *Lerista speciosa* Storr, 1990 Musgrave Slider SA: V  
 160. *Lerista taeniata* Storr, 1986 Ribbon Slider  
 161. *Lerista terdigitata* (Parker, 1926) Southern Three-toed Slider  
 162. *Lerista timida* (De Vis, 1888) Dwarf Three-toed Slider

Following Smith and Adams (2007) and Hutchinson (2008) the species name *timida* replaces *muelleri* for all non Western Australian populations.

163. *Liopholis inornata* Rosen, 1905 Desert Skink  
 164. *Liopholis kintorei* Stirling and Zietz, 1893 Tjakura AU: VU SA: E  
 165. *Liopholis margaretae* Storr, 1968 Masked Rock Skink  
 166. *Liopholis multiscutata* Mitchell & Behrndt, 1949 Bull Skink  
 167. *Liopholis slateri* Storr, 1968 Black-lined Desert Skink SA: E  
 168. *Liopholis striata* Sternfeld, 1919 Night Skink  
 169. *Liopholis whitii* (Lacepede, 1804) White's Skink  
 170. *Lissolepis coventryi* Storr, 1978 Swamp Skink SA: E  
 171. *Menetia greyii* Gray, 1845 Dwarf Skink  
 172. *Morethia adelaiedensis* Peters, 1874 Adelaide Snake-eye  
 173. *Morethia boulengeri* (Ogilby, 1890) Common Snake-eye  
 174. *Morethia butleri* (Storr, 1963) Butler's Snake-eye

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175. *Morethia obscura* Storr, 1972 Mallee Snake-eye
176. *Morethia ruficauda* (Lucas & Frost, 1895) Fire-tailed Skink
177. *Nannoscincus maccoyi* (Lucas & Frost, 1894) Salamander Skink SA: E
178. *Notoscincus ornatus* (Broom, 1896) Desert Glossy Skink SA: R
179. *Proablepharus kinghorni* (Copland, 1947) Blacksoil Skink SA: R
180. *Proablepharus reginae* (Glauert, 1960) Silveryeye Skink
181. *Pseudemoia baudini* (Greer, 1982) Bight Coast Skink SA: R
182. *Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Southern Grass Skink
183. *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri* (Lindholm, 1901) Tussock Skink SA: R
184. *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni* (Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1988) Glossy Grass Skink SA: V
185. *Tiliqua adelaidensis* (Peters, 1863) Pygmy Bluetongue AU: EN SA: E
186. *Tiliqua multifasciata* Sternfeld, 1919 Centralian Bluetongue
187. *Tiliqua nigrolutea* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Blotched Bluetongue
188. *Tiliqua occipitalis* (Peters, 1863) Western Bluetongue
189. *Tiliqua rugosa* (Gray, 1825) Sleepy Lizard
190. *Tiliqua scincoides* (White, 1790) Eastern Bluetongue  
KI records believed to be a recent introduction.

#### **Family Varanidae - Goannas**

191. *Varanus brevicauda* Boulenger, 1898 Short-tailed Pygmy Goanna SA: R
192. *Varanus eremius* Lucas & Frost, 1895 Desert Pygmy Goanna
193. *Varanus giganteus* (Gray, 1845) Perentie
194. *Varanus gilleni* Lucas & Frost, 1895 Pygmy Mulga Goanna
195. *Varanus gouldii* (Gray, 1838) Sand Goanna
196. *Varanus rosenbergi* Mertens, 1957 Heath Goanna SA: V
197. *Varanus tristis* (Schlegel, 1839) Black-headed Goanna
198. *Varanus varius* (White, 1790) Lace Monitor SA: R

#### **Family Typhlopidae - Blind Snakes**

199. *Ramphotyphlops bicolor* (Peters, 1863) Southern Blind Snake
200. *Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus* (Peters, 1863) Rough-nosed Blind Snake
201. *Ramphotyphlops endoteras* (Waite, 1918) Centralian Blind Snake
202. *Ramphotyphlops grypus* (Waite, 1918) Hook-nosed Blind Snake
203. *Ramphotyphlops waitii* (Boulenger, 1895) Slender Blind Snake

#### **Family Boidae - Boas and Pythons**

204. *Antaresia stimsoni* (Smith, 1985) Stimson's Python
205. *Aspidites ramsayi* (Macleay, 1882) Woma SA: R
206. *Morelia spilota* (Lacepede, 1804) Carpet Python SA: R

#### **Family Elapidae - Elapid Snakes**

207. *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw & Nodder, 1802) Common Death Adder
208. *Acanthophis pyrrhus* Boulenger, 1898 Desert Death Adder SA: V
209. *Austrelaps labialis* (Jan, 1859) Pygmy Copperhead
210. *Austrelaps superbus* (Gunther, 1858) Lowland Copperhead

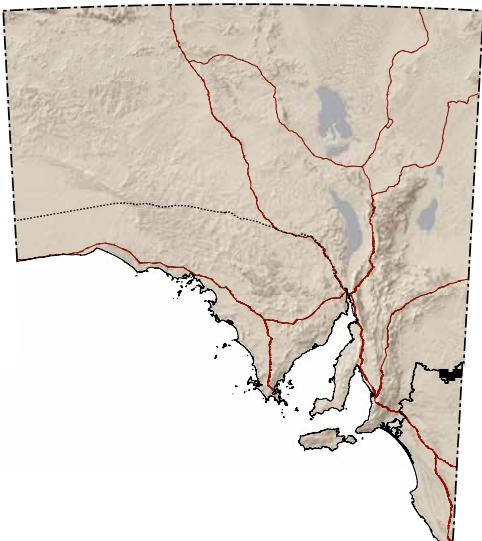
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**South Australian** E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

211. *Brachyurophis australis* (Krefft, 1864) Coral Snake
212. *Brachyurophis fasciolatus* (Gunther, 1872) Narrow-banded Snake
213. *Brachyurophis semifasciatus* (Gunther, 1863) Half-girdled Snake
214. *Demansia psammophis* (Schlegel, 1837) Yellow-faced Whipsnake
215. *Demansia reticulata* (Gray, 1842) Desert Whipsnake
216. *Demansia rimicola* Scanlon & Shea, 2007 Channel Country Whipsnake SA: R
217. *Drysdalia coronoides* (Gunther, 1858) White-lipped Snake SA: R
218. *Drysdalia mastersii* (Krefft, 1866) Master's Snake
219. *Echiopsis curta* (Schlegel, 1837) Bardick SA: R
220. *Furina diadema* (Schlegel, 1837) Red-naped Snake
221. *Furina ornata* (Gray, 1842) Moon Snake
222. *Neelaps bimaculatus* (Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril, 1854) Western Black-naped Snake SA: R
223. *Notechis scutatus* (Peters, 1861) Eastern Tiger Snake AU: ssp  
The Flinders Ranges population (referred to as *N. scutatus ater* in EPBC Act) is considered VU.  
*Notechis ater* is no longer regarded as a separate species (Keogh 2005).
224. *Oxyuranus microlepidotus* (McCoy, 1879) Inland Taipan
225. *Parasuta flagellum* (McCoy, 1878) Little Whip Snake
226. *Parasuta monachus* (Storr, 1964) Hooded Snake
227. *Parasuta nigriceps* (Gunther, 1863) Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake
228. *Parasuta spectabilis* (Krefft, 1869) Mallee Black-headed Snake
229. *Pseudechis australis* (Gray, 1842) Mulga Snake
230. *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw, 1794) Red-bellied Black Snake
231. *Pseudonaja affinis* Gunther, 1872 Dugite
232. *Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha* (McCoy, 1879) Patch-nosed Brown Snake
233. *Pseudonaja guttata* (Parker, 1926) Spotted Brown Snake SA: R
234. *Pseudonaja inframacula* (Waite, 1925) Peninsula Brown Snake
235. *Pseudonaja mengdeni* Wells & Wellington, 1985 Gwardar
236. *Pseudonaja modesta* (Gunther, 1872) Five-ringed Snake
237. *Pseudonaja textilis* (Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril, 1854) Eastern Brown Snake
238. *Simoselaps anomalus* (Sternfeld, 1919) Centralian Banded Snake
239. *Simoselaps bertholdi* (Jan, 1859) Desert Banded Snake
240. *Suta suta* (Peters, 1863) Curl Snake
241. *Vermicella annulata* (Gray, 1841) Common Bandy Bandy SA: R

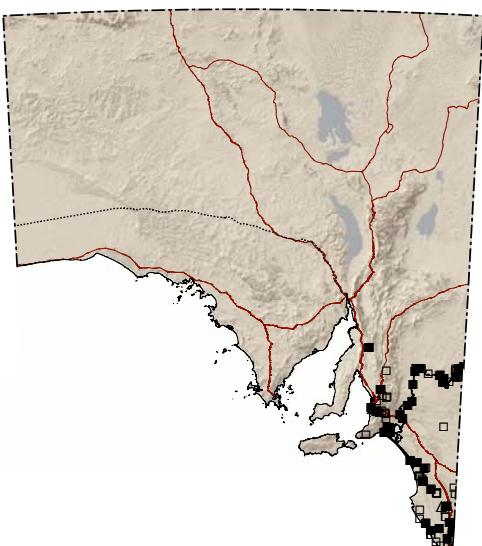
**Australian South Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

## Distribution Maps

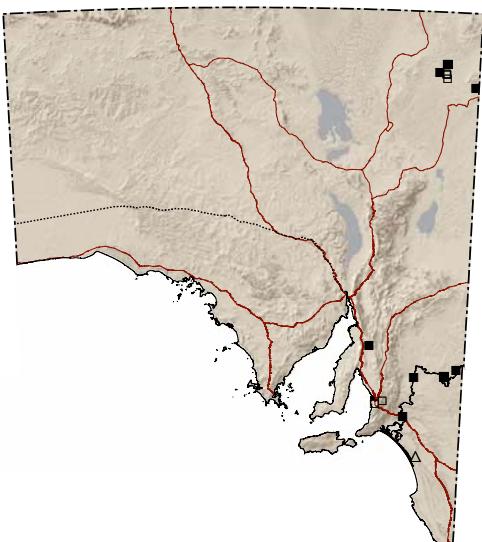
1. Broad-shelled Tortoise SA: V  
*Chelodina expansa*



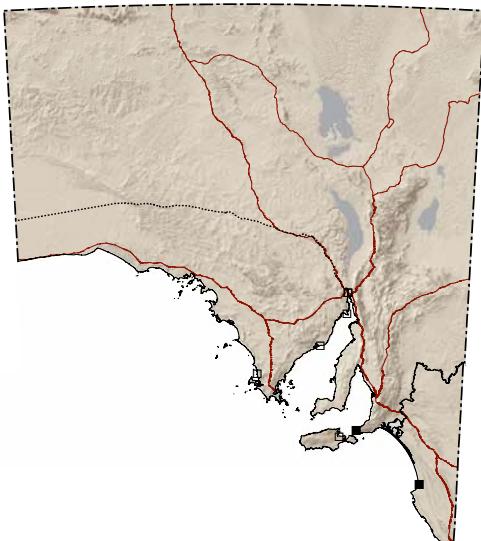
2. Common Long-necked Tortoise AU: EN SA: V  
*Chelodina longicollis*



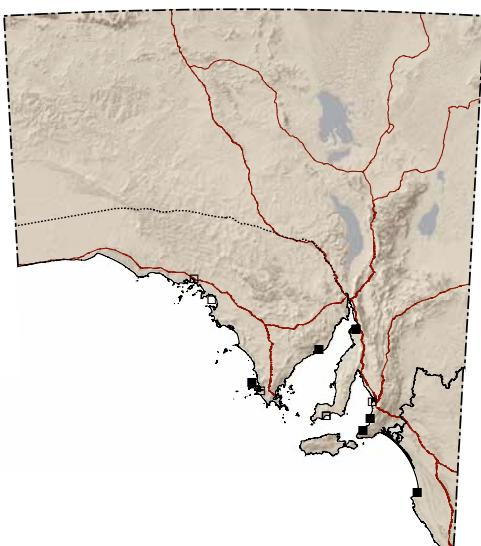
3. Macquarie Tortoise SA: V  
*Emydura macquarii*



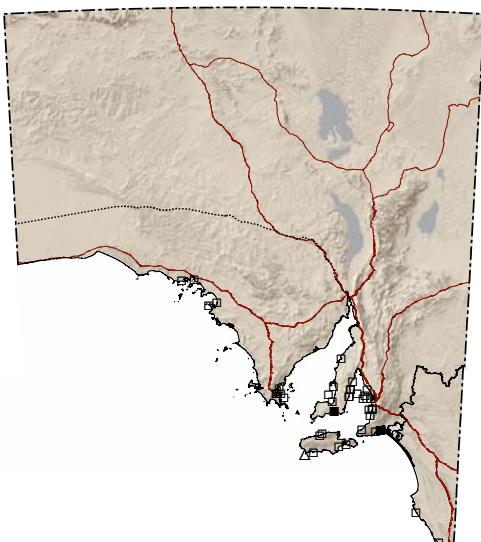
4. Loggerhead Turtle AU: EN SA: E  
*Caretta caretta*



5. Green Turtle AU: VU SA: V  
*Chelonia mydas*



6. Leathery Turtle AU: VU SA: V  
*Dermochelys coriacea*



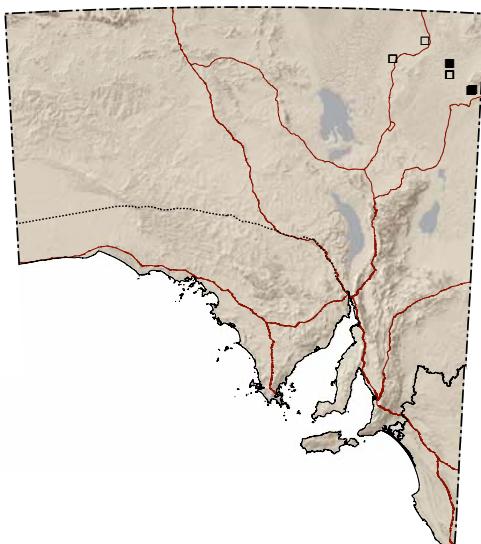
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▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

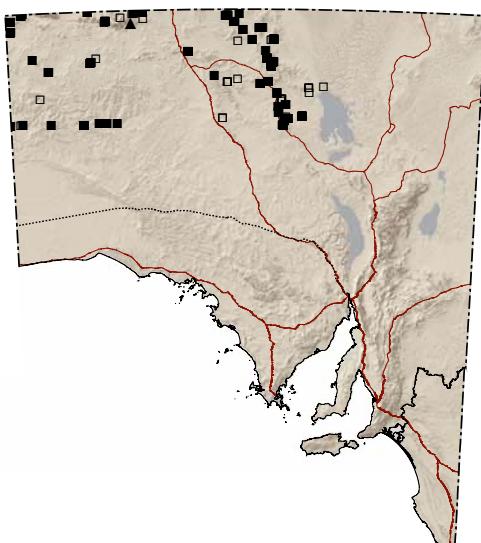
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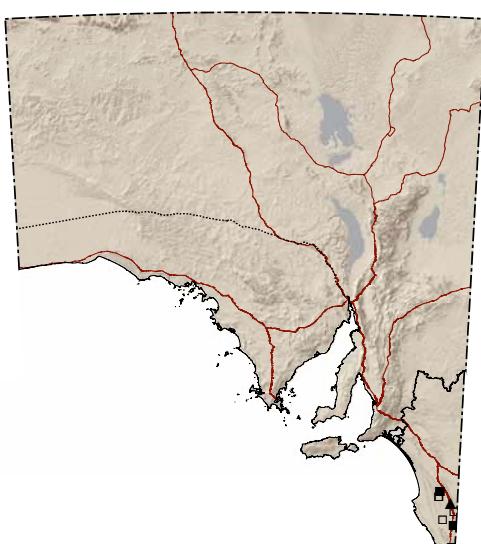
7. Channel Dragon  
*Amphibolurus burnsi*



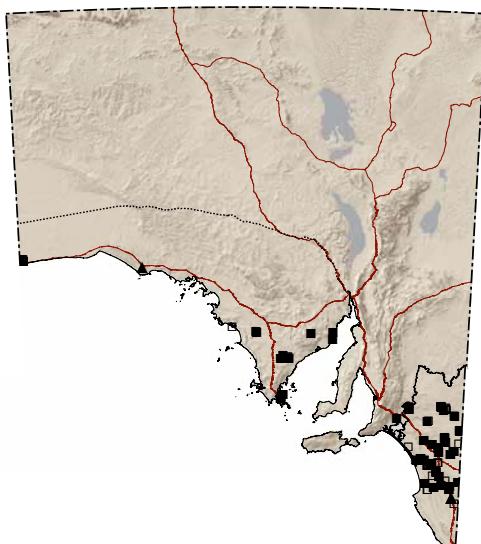
8. Long-nosed Dragon  
*Amphibolurus longirostris*



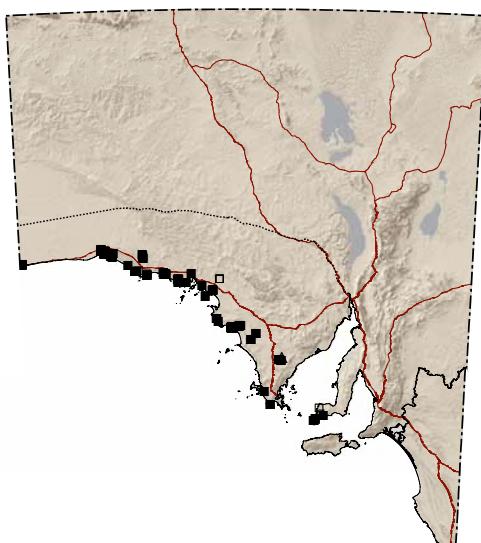
9. Jacky Lizard SA: R  
*Amphibolurus muricatus*



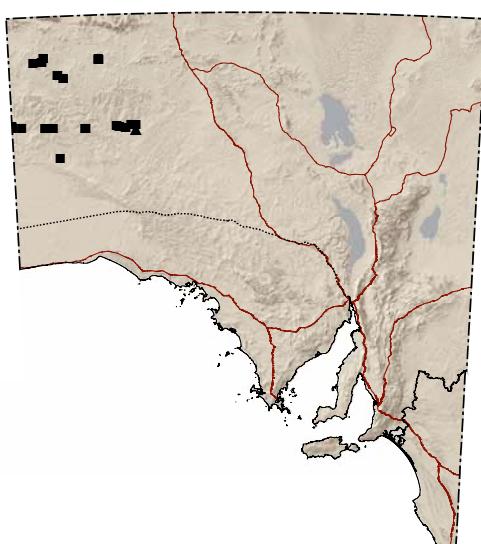
10. Mallee Tree-dragon  
*Amphibolurus norrisi*



11. Prickly Dragon  
*Ctenophorus chapmani*



12. Black-collared Dragon  
*Ctenophorus clayi*



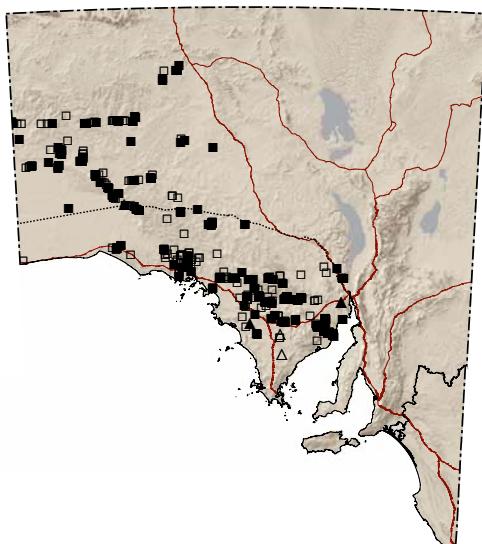
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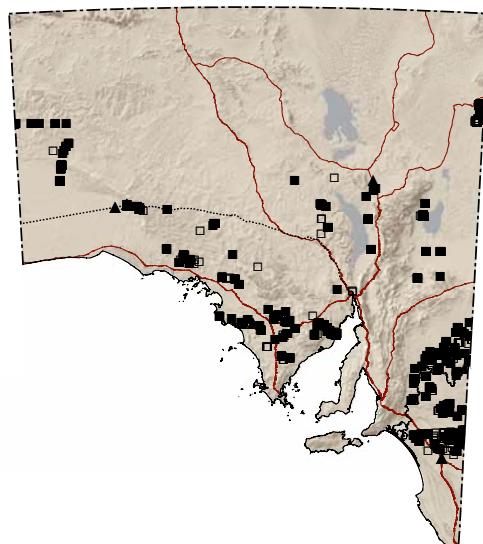
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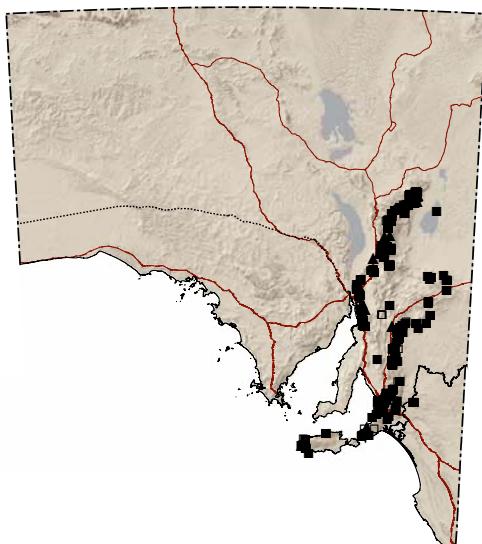
13. Crested Dragon  
*Ctenophorus cristatus*



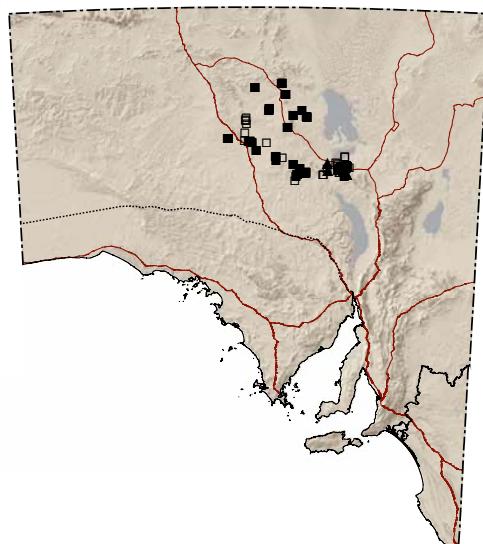
16. Mallee Dragon  
*Ctenophorus fordi*



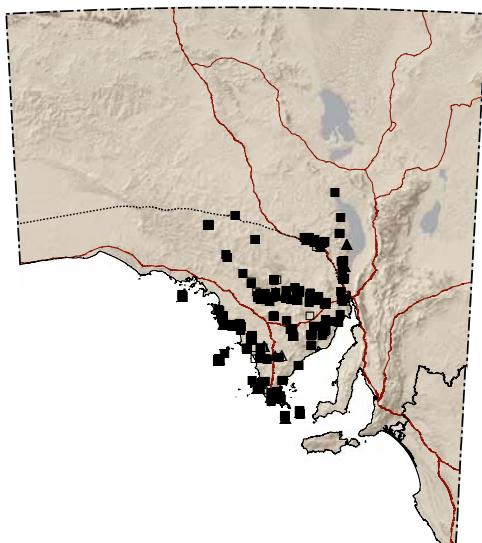
14. Tawny Dragon  
*Ctenophorus decresii*



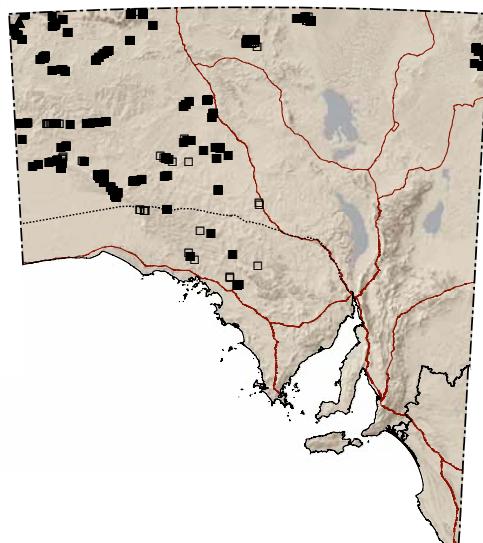
17. Gibber Dragon  
*Ctenophorus gibba*



15. Peninsula Dragon  
*Ctenophorus fionni*



18. Military Dragon  
*Ctenophorus isolepis*



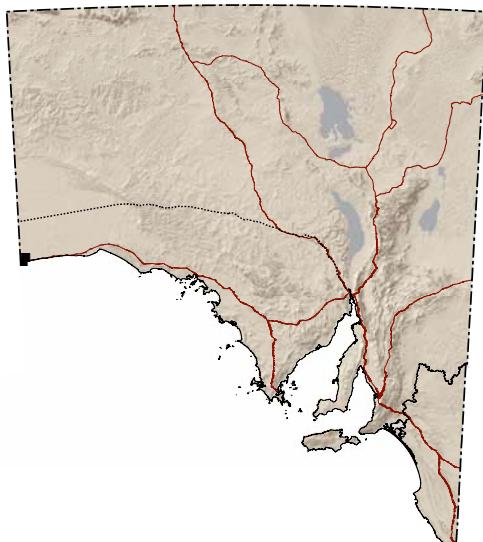
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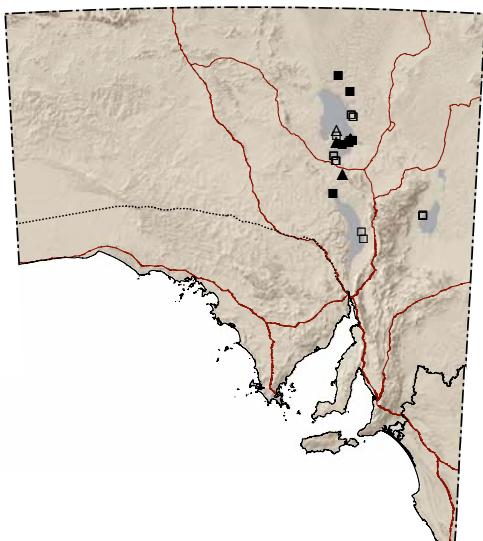
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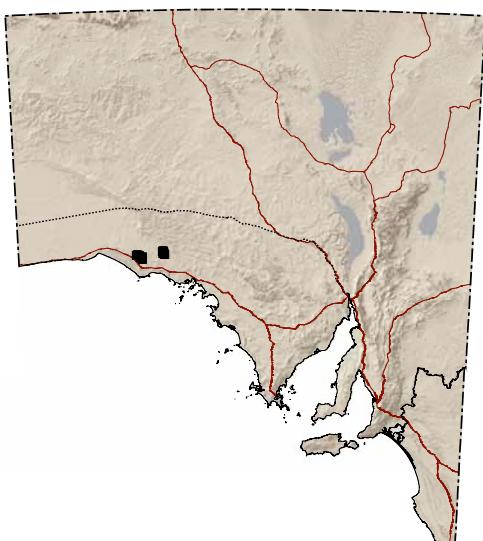
19. Spotted Dragon SA: R  
*Ctenophorus maculatus*



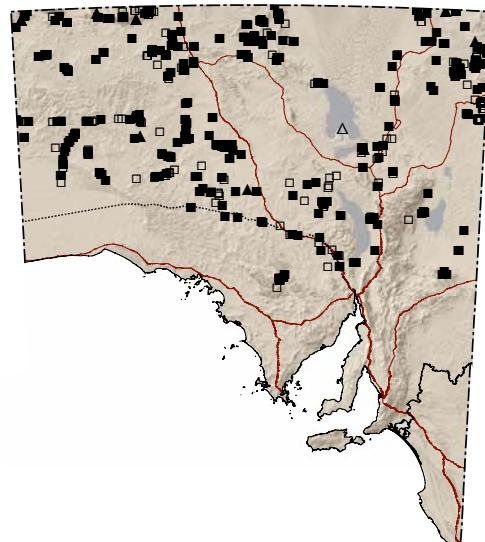
20. Lake Eyre Dragon  
*Ctenophorus maculosus*



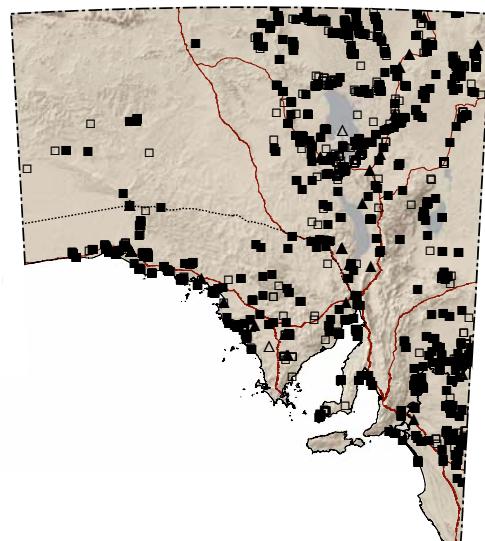
21. McKenzie's Dragon SA: R  
*Ctenophorus mckenziei*



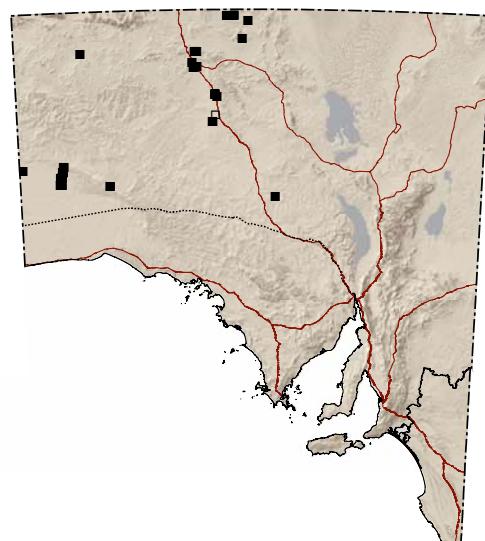
22. Central Netted Dragon  
*Ctenophorus nuchalis*



23. Painted Dragon  
*Ctenophorus pictus*



24. Western Netted Dragon  
*Ctenophorus reticulatus*



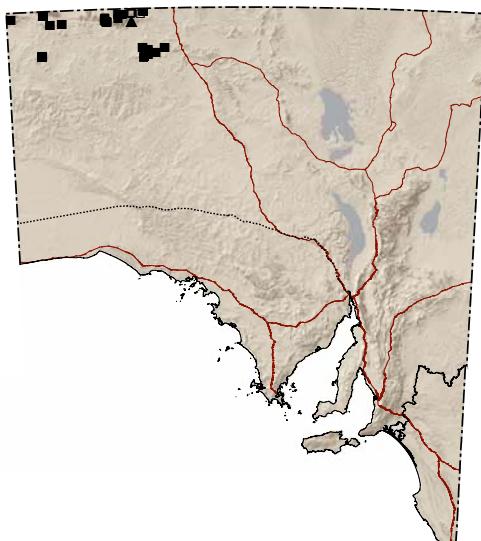
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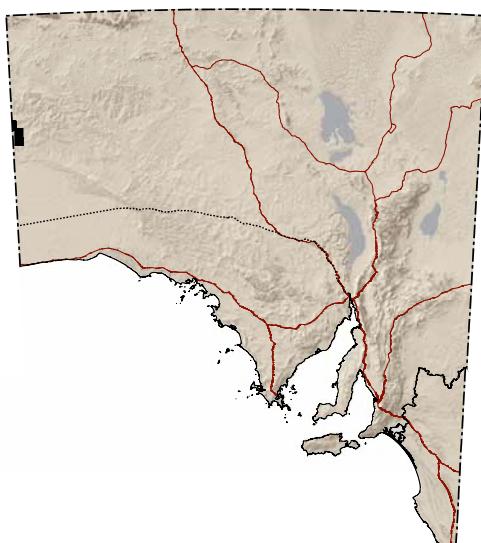
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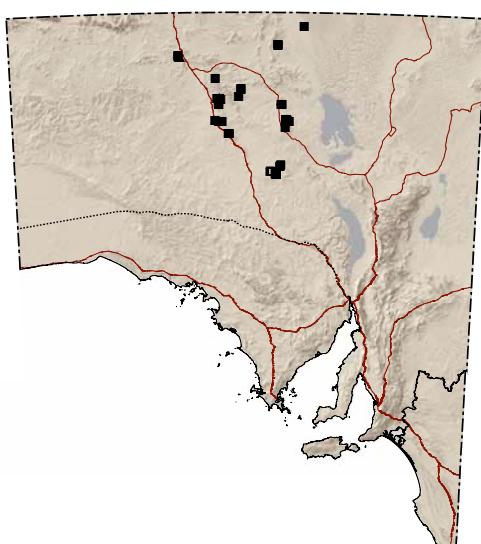
25. Rusty Dragon  
*Ctenophorus rufescens*



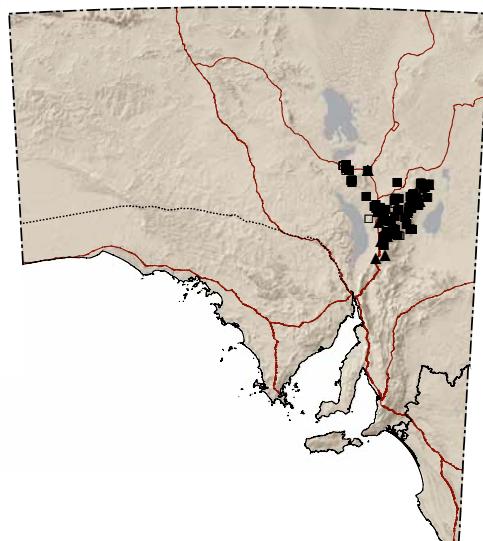
26. Claypan Dragon SA: R  
*Ctenophorus salinarum*



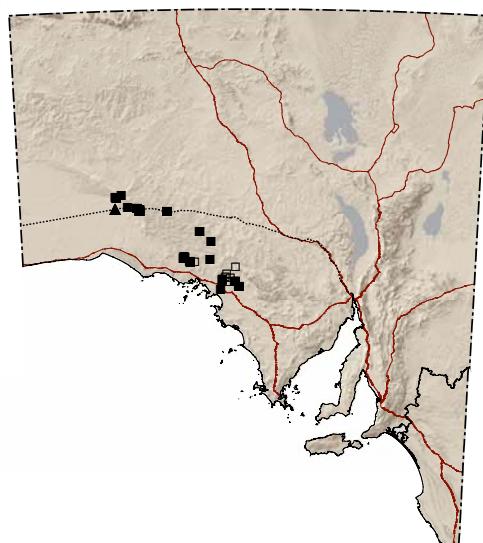
27. Ochre Dragon  
*Ctenophorus tjantjalka*



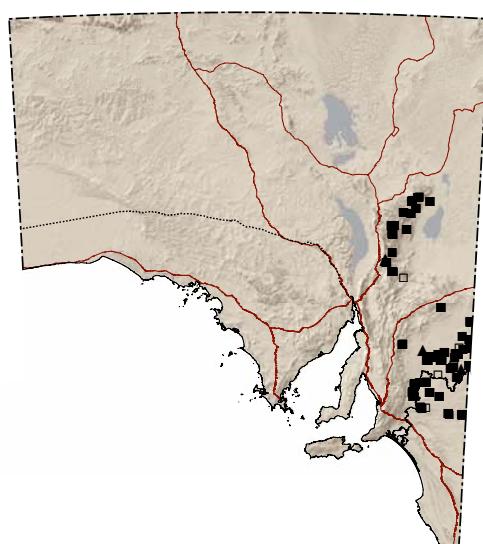
28. Red-barred Dragon  
*Ctenophorus vadnappa*



29. Linga Dragon  
*Diporiphora linga*



30. Nobbi Dragon  
*Diporiphora nobbi*



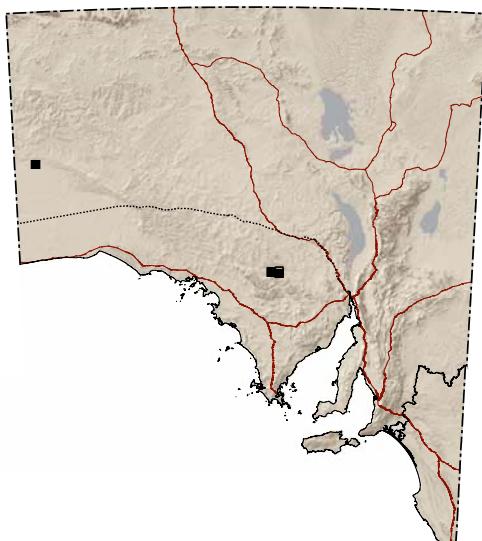
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

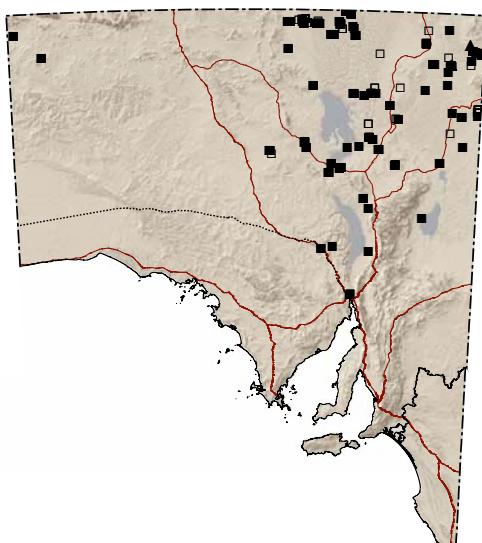
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

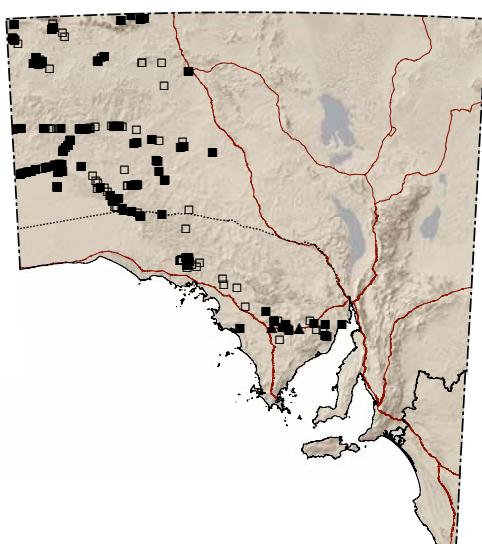
31. Red-rumped Dragon  
*Diporiphora reginae*



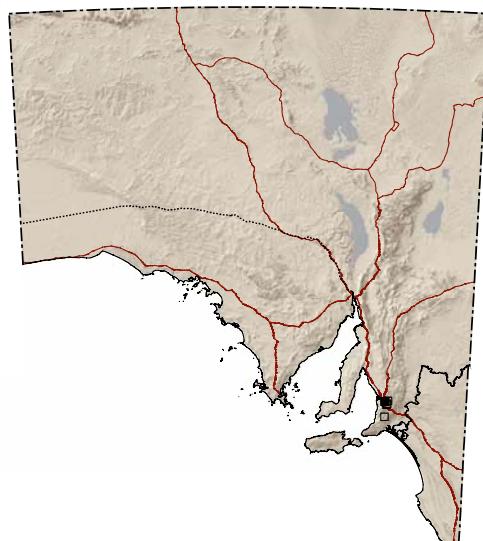
32. Caneglass Dragon  
*Diporiphora winnekei*



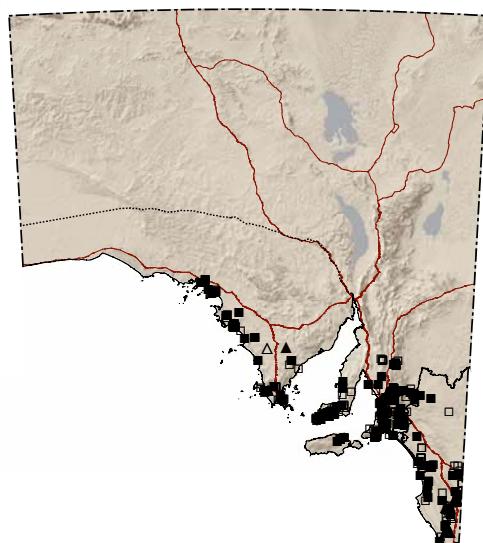
33. Thorny Devil  
*Moloch horridus*



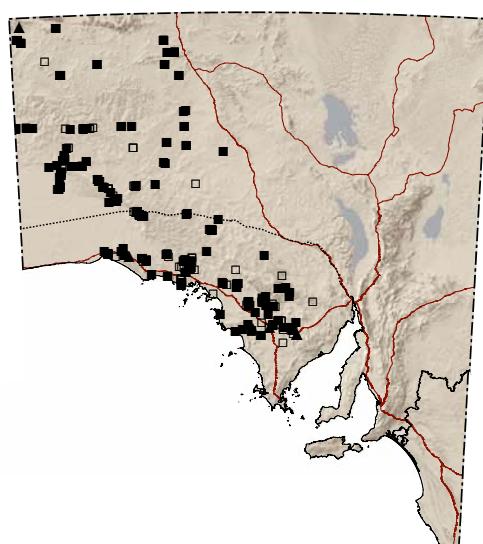
34. Water Dragon  
\**Physignathus lesueuri*



35. Eastern Bearded Dragon  
*Pogona barbata*



36. Dwarf Bearded Dragon  
*Pogona minor*



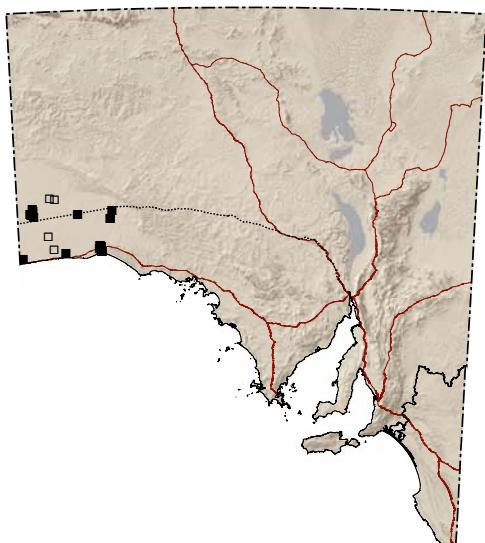
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

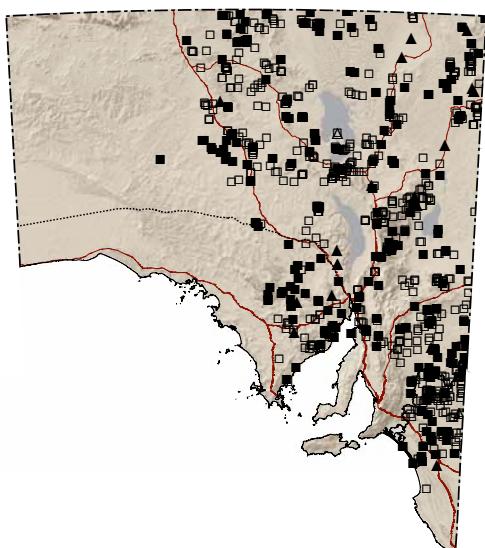
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

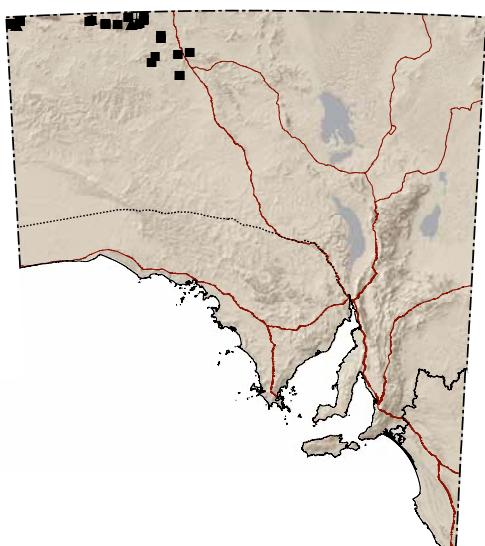
37. Nullarbor Bearded Dragon  
*Pogona nullabor*



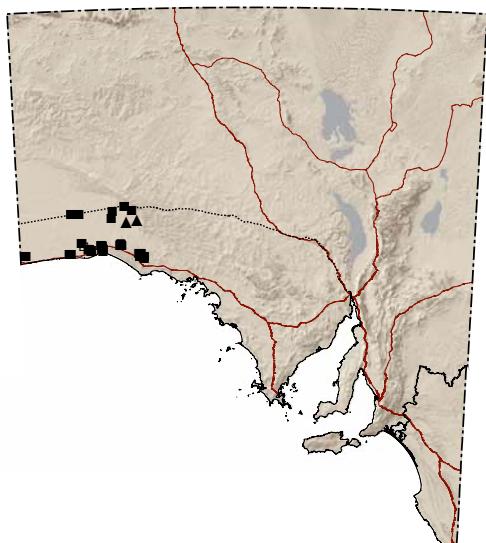
38. Central Bearded Dragon  
*Pogona vitticeps*



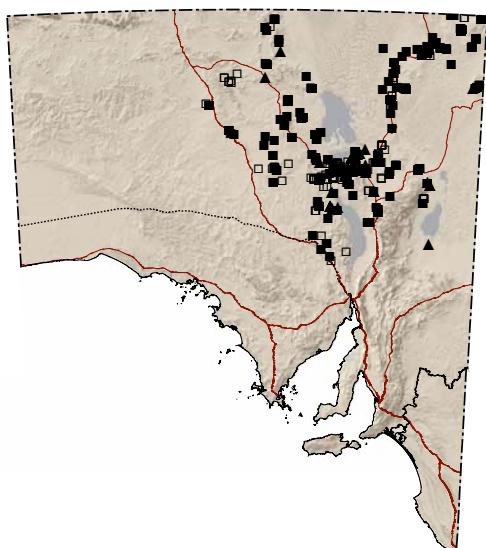
39. Centralian Earless Dragon  
*Tympanocryptis centralis*



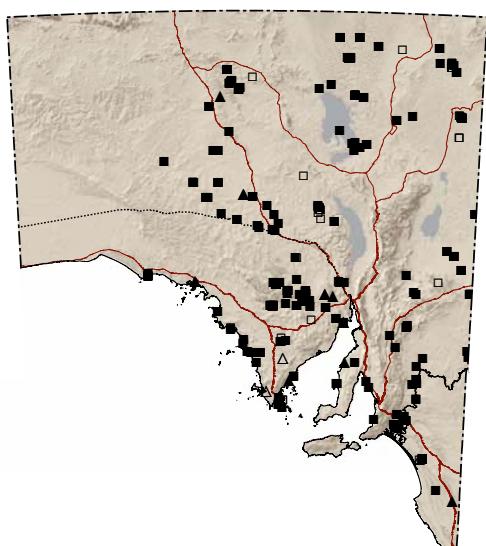
40. Nullarbor Earless Dragon  
*Tympanocryptis houstoni*



41. Smooth-snouted Earless Dragon  
*Tympanocryptis intima*



42. Five-lined Earless Dragon  
*Tympanocryptis lineata*



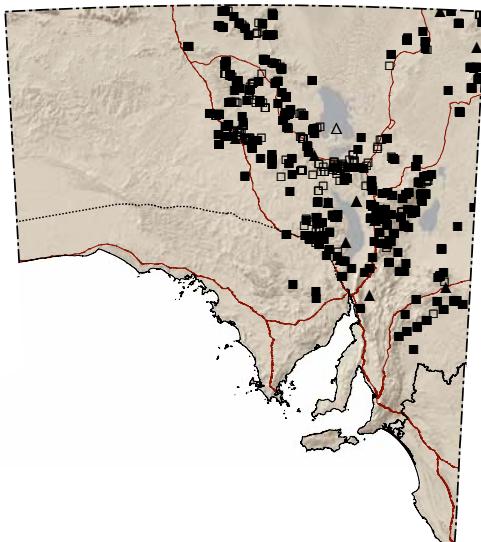
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

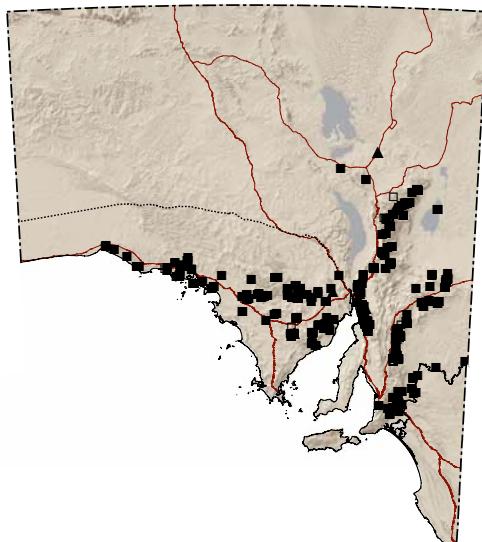
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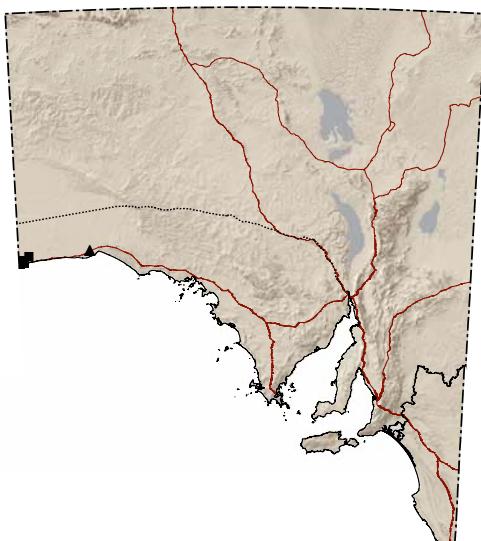
43. Eyrean Earless Dragon  
*Tympanocryptis tetraporophora*



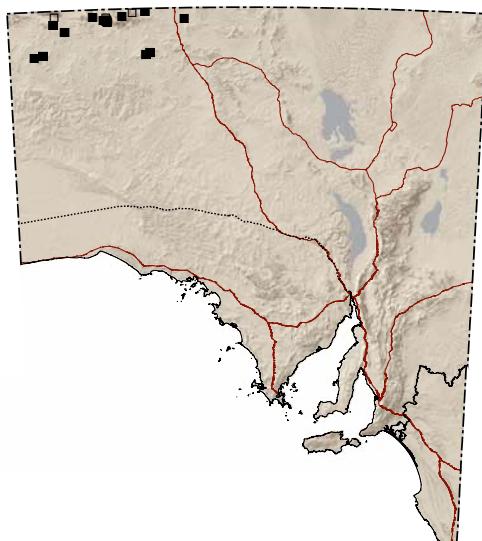
46. Southern Rock Della  
*Gehyra lazelli*



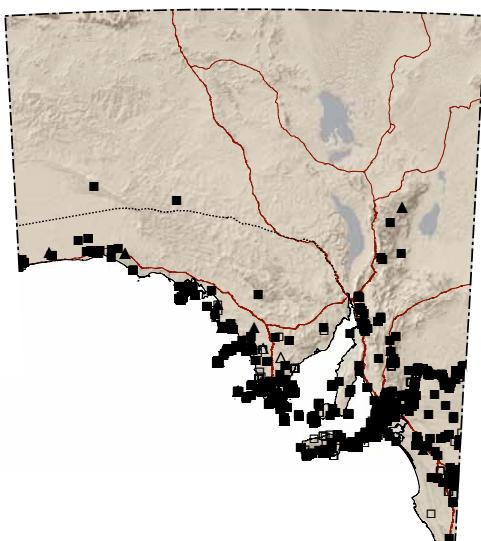
44. Nullarbor Marbled Gecko  
*Christinus alexanderi*



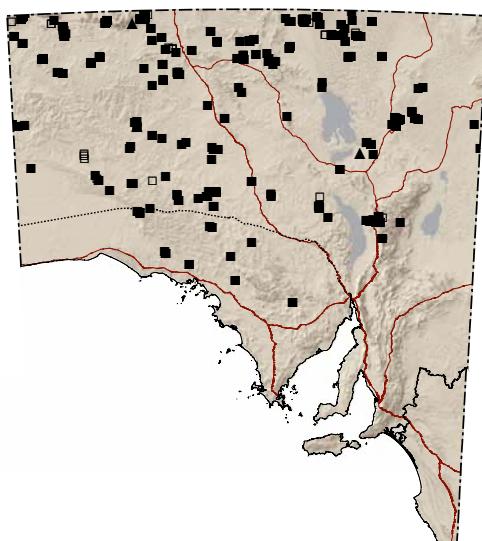
47. Central Rock Della  
*Gehyra montium*



45. Marbled Gecko  
*Christinus marmoratus*



48. Purple Della  
*Gehyra purpurascens*



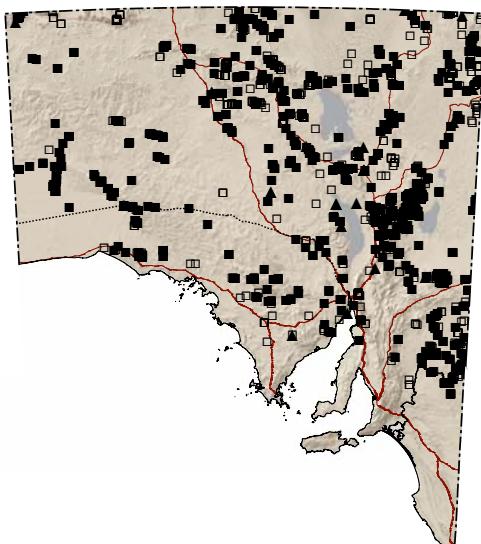
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

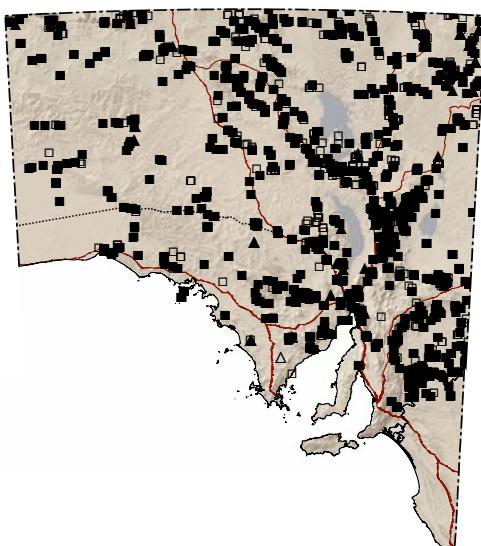
□ = Sighting - post 1970

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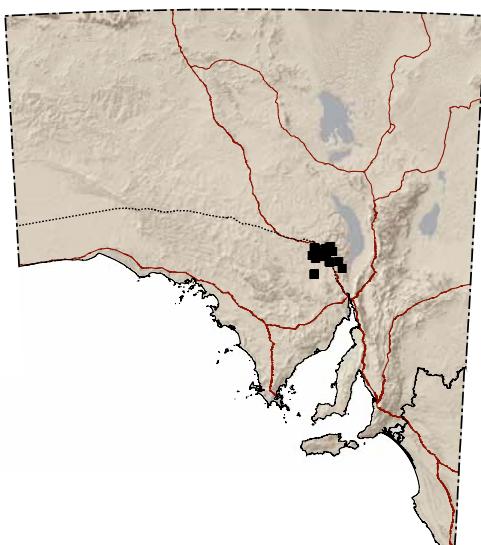
49. Tree Dtella  
*Gehyra variegata*



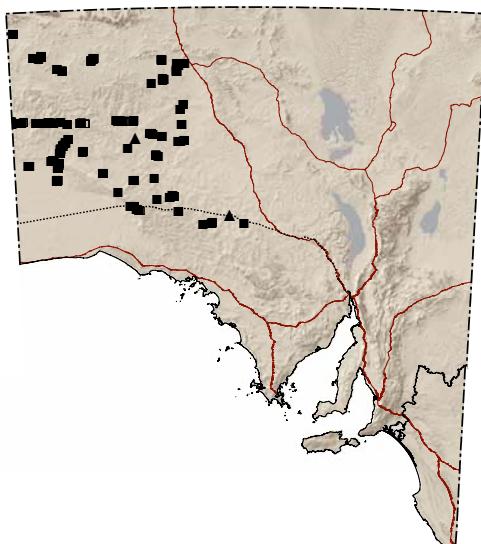
50. Bynoe's Gecko  
*Heteronotia binoei*



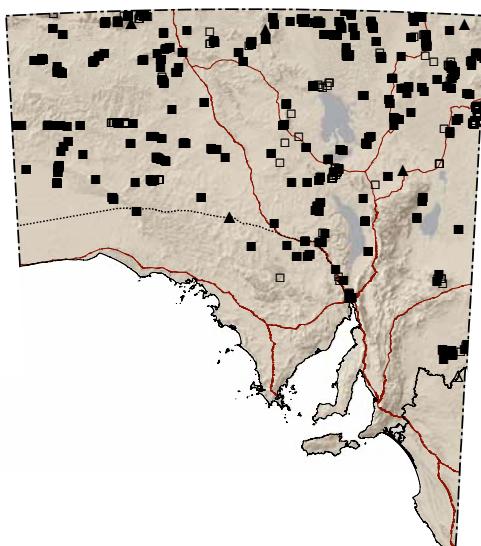
51. Pernatty Knob-tailed Gecko AU: VU SA: R  
*Nephrurus deleani*



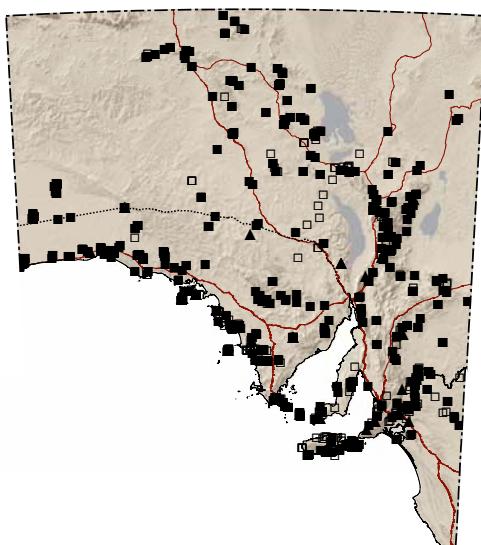
52. Pale Knob-tailed Gecko  
*Nephrurus laevissimus*



53. Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko  
*Nephrurus levis*



54. Barking Gecko  
*Nephrurus milii*



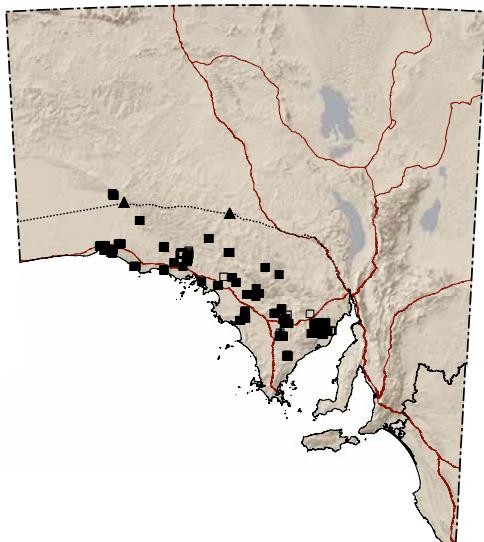
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

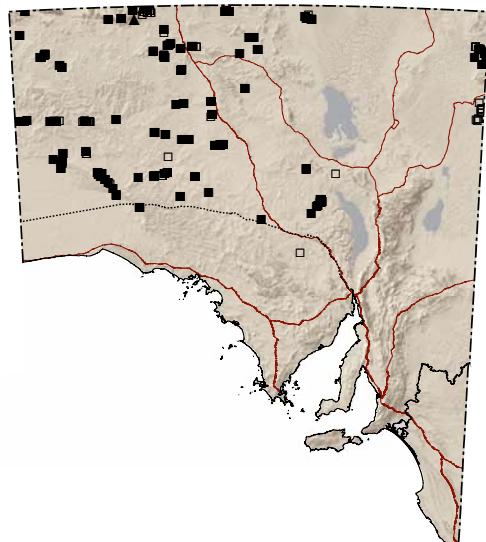
□ = Sighting - post 1970

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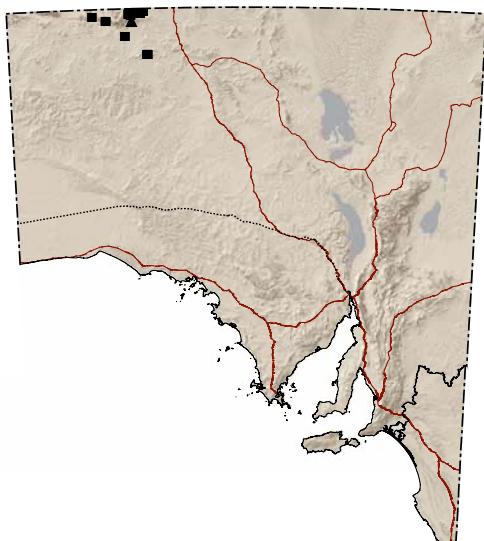
55. Starred Knob-tailed Gecko  
*Nephrurus stellatus*



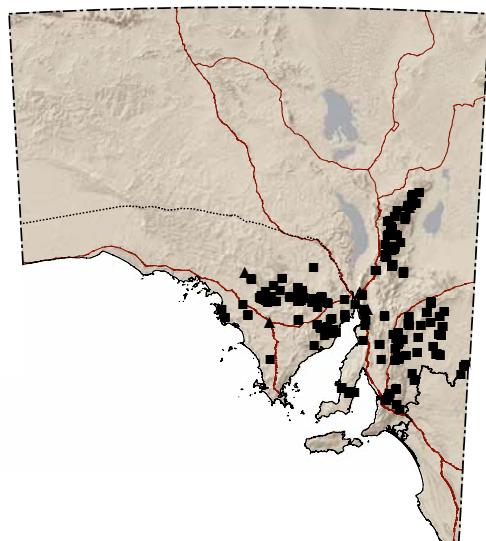
58. Fat-tailed Gecko  
*Diplodactylus conspicillatus*



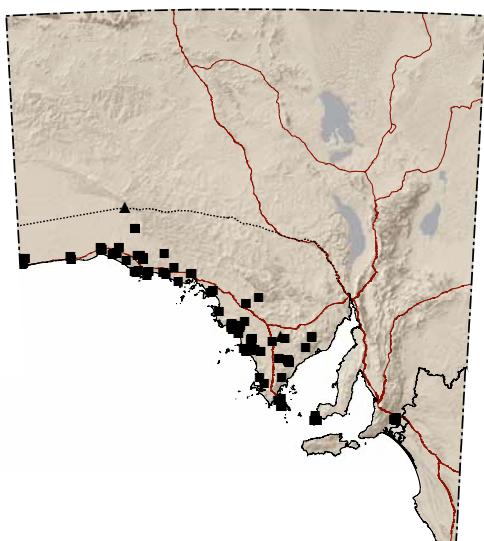
56. Clawless Gecko  
*Crenadactylus ocellatus*



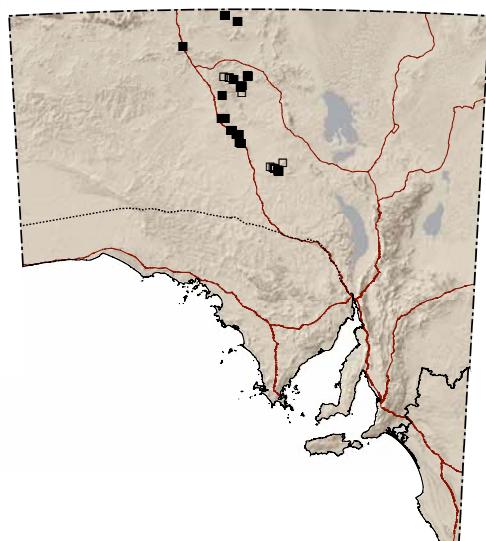
59. Ranges Stone Gecko  
*Diplodactylus furcosus*



57. South Coast Gecko  
*Diplodactylus calciculus*



60. Mesa Gecko  
*Diplodactylus galeatus*



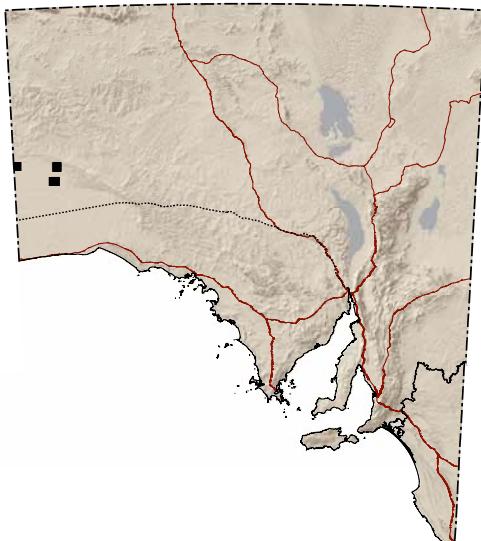
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

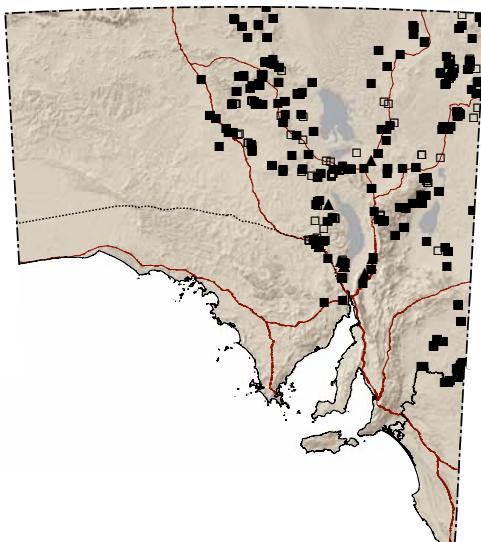
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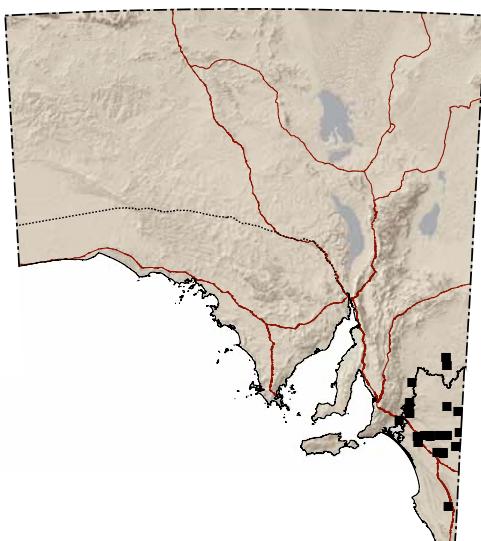
61. Patchwork Gecko SA: R  
*Diplodactylus pulcher*



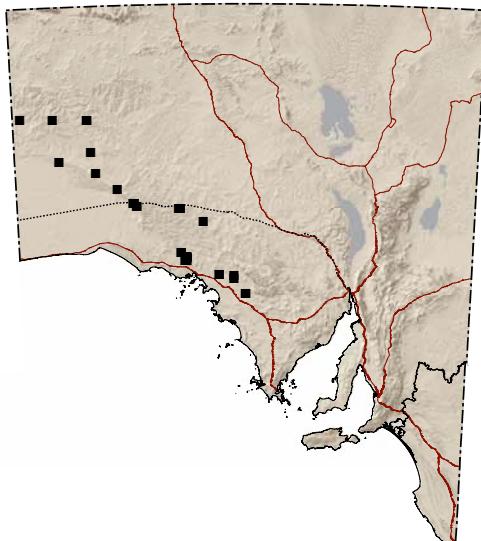
62. Tessellated Gecko  
*Diplodactylus tessellatus*



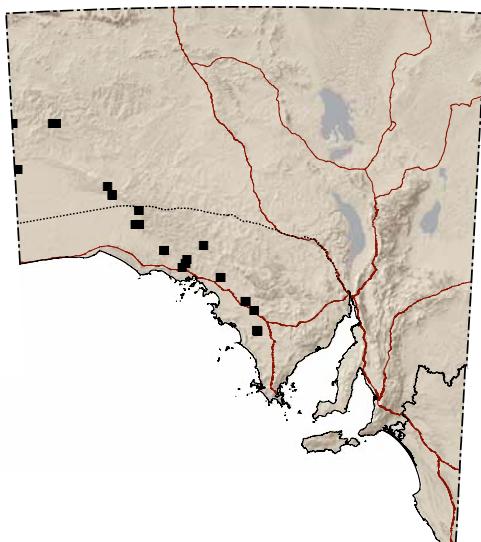
63. Eastern Stone Gecko  
*Diplodactylus vittatus* (revised)



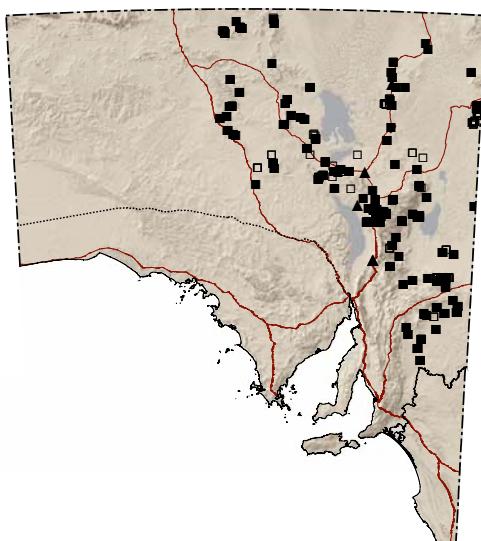
64. Desert Wood Gecko  
*Diplodactylus wiru*



65. Southern Sandplain Gecko  
*Lucasium bungabinna*



66. Pink-blotched Gecko  
*Lucasium byrnei*



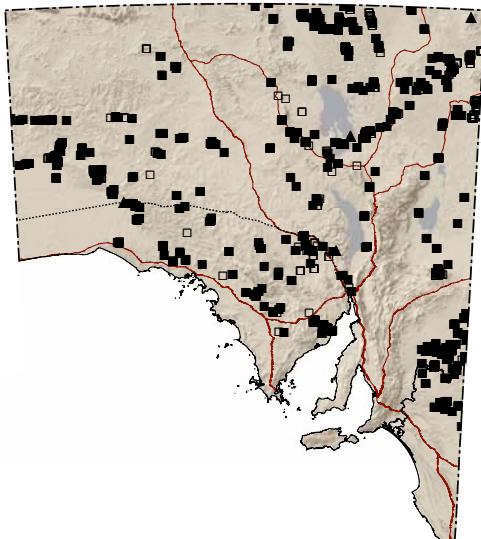
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

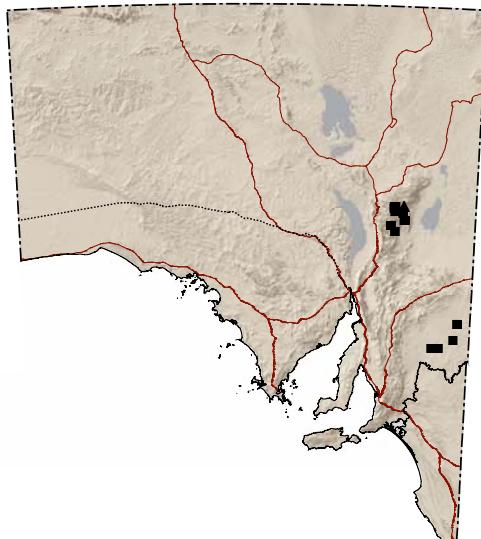
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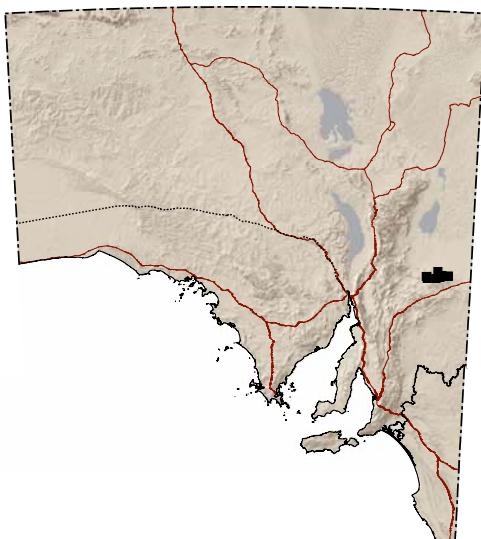
67. Beaded Gecko  
*Lucasium damaeum*



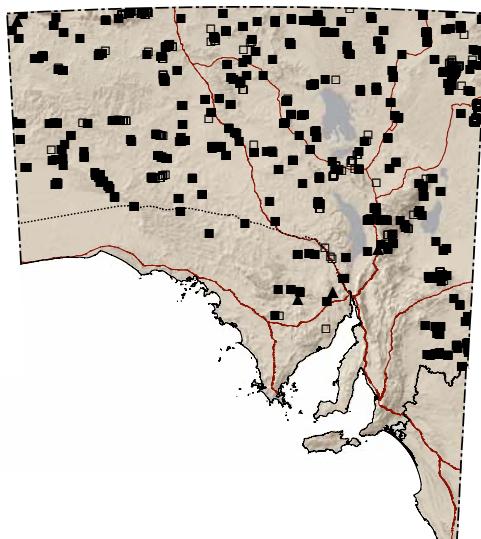
70. Marbled Velvet Gecko SA: R  
*Oedura marmorata*



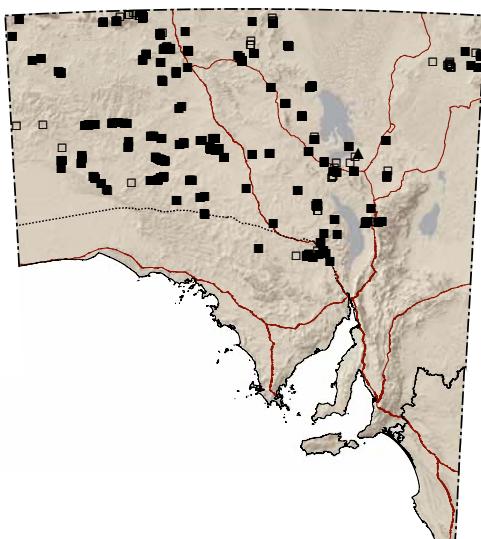
68. Map Gecko SA: R  
*Lucasium steindachneri*



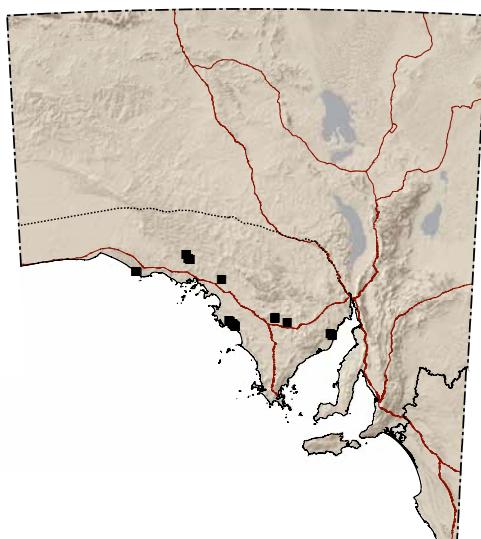
71. Beaked Gecko  
*Rhynchoedura ornata*



69. Sandplain Gecko  
*Lucasium stenodactylum* (revised)



72. Thorn-tailed Gecko  
*Strophurus assimilis*



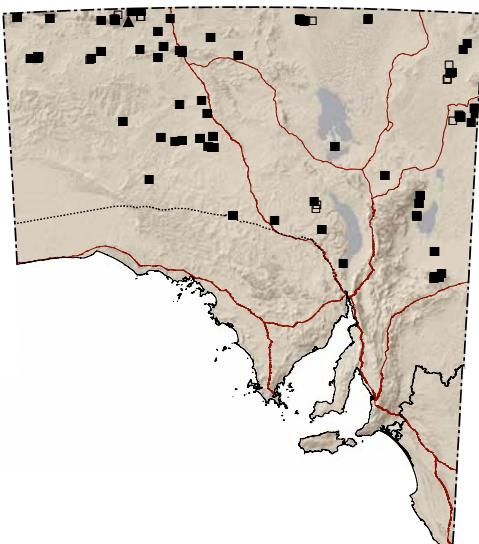
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

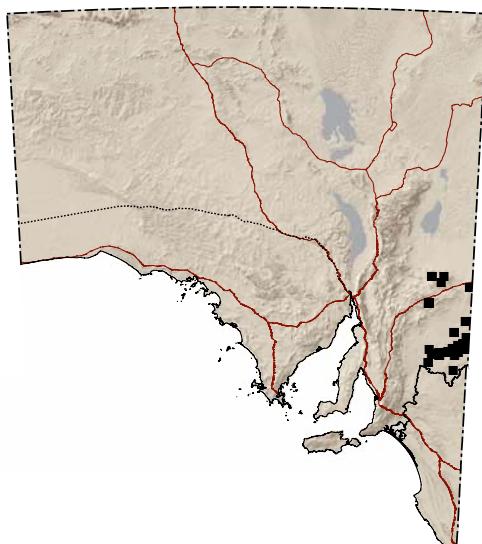
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

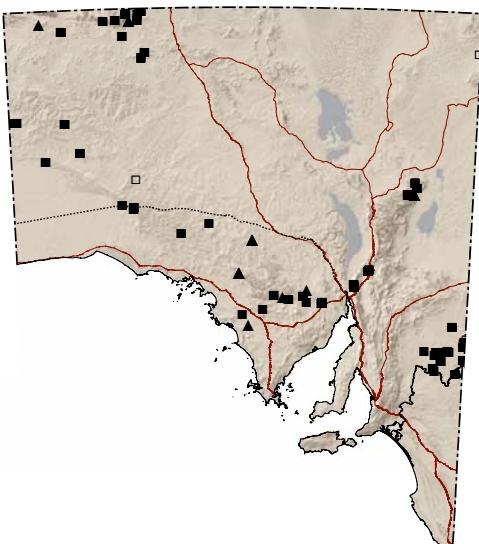
73. Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko  
*Strophurus ciliaris*



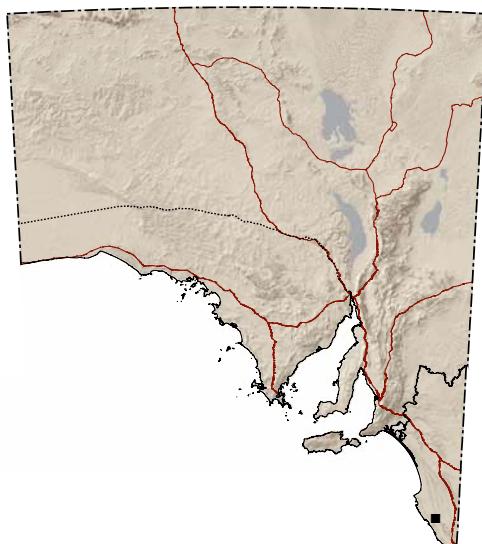
76. Eastern Spiny-tailed Gecko  
*Strophurus williamsi*



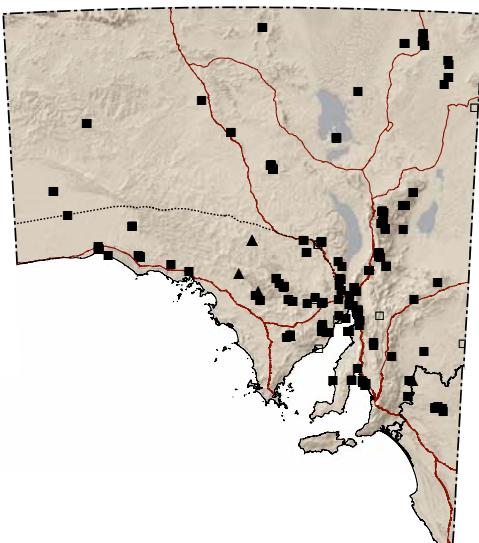
74. Jewelled Gecko  
*Strophurus elderi*



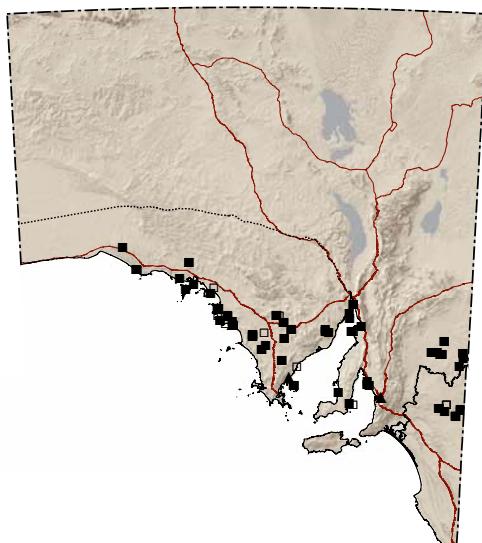
77. Eared Worm-lizard SA: E  
*Aprasia aurita*



75. Southern Spiny-tailed Gecko  
*Strophurus intermedius*



78. Red-tailed Worm-lizard  
*Aprasia inaurita*



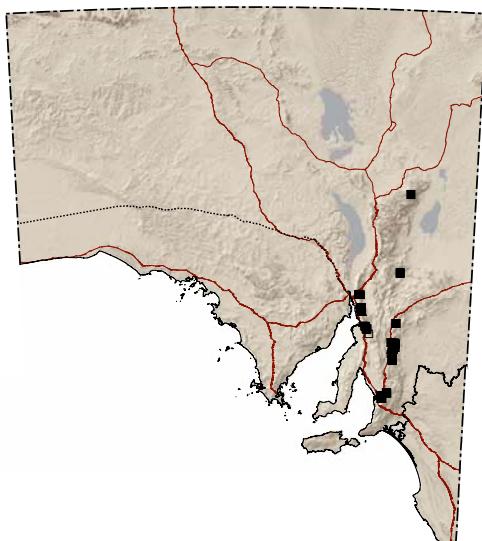
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

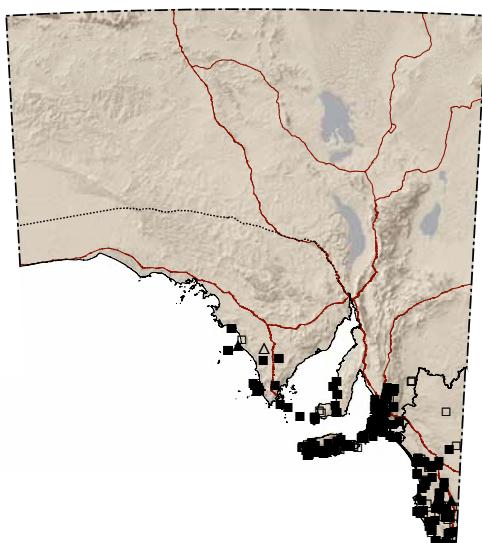
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

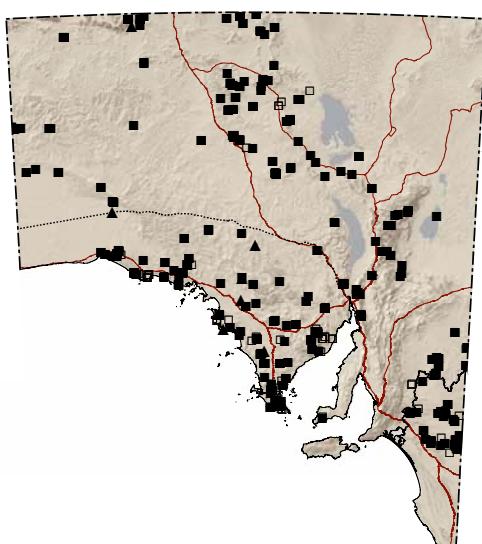
79. Flinders Worm-lizard AU: VU  
*Aprasia pseudopulchella*



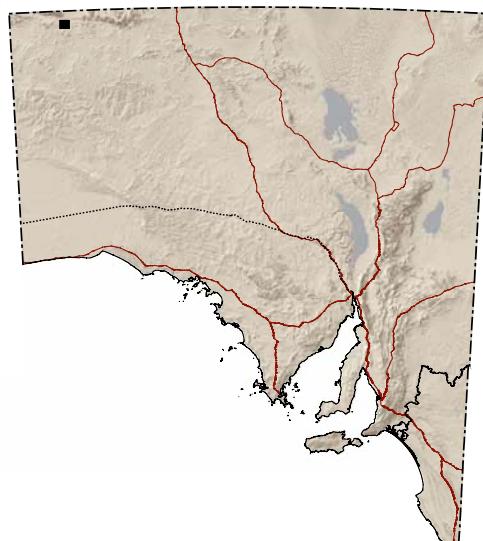
80. Lined Worm-lizard  
*Aprasia striolata*



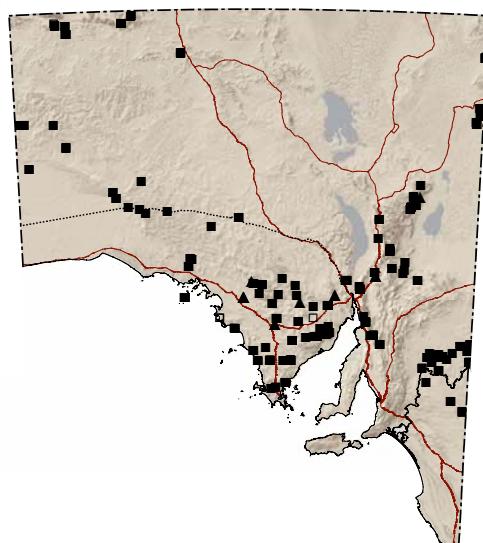
81. Barred Snake-lizard  
*Delma australis*



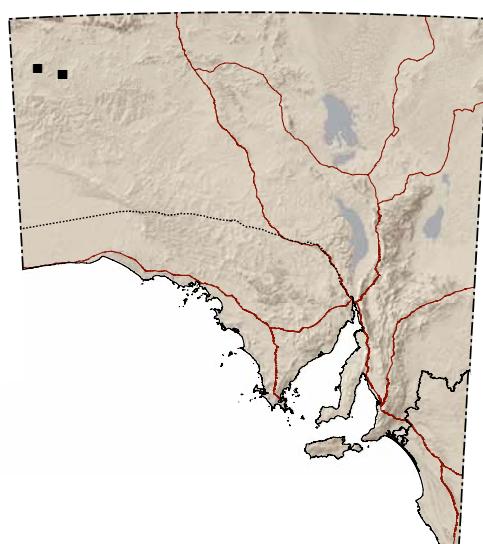
82. Northern Snake-lizard SA: R  
*Delma borea*



83. Spinifex Snake-lizard  
*Delma butleri*



84. Desert Snake-lizard SA: R  
*Delma desmosa*



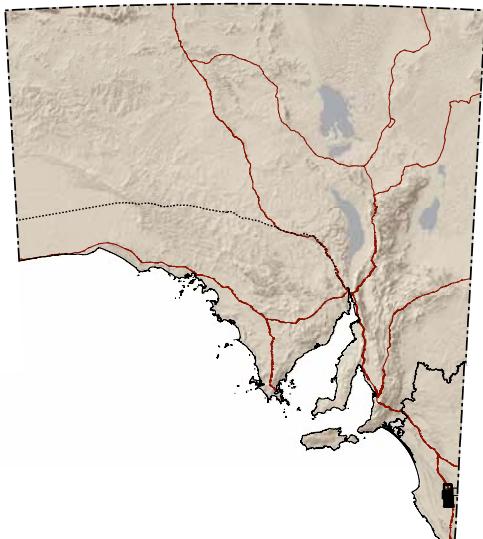
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

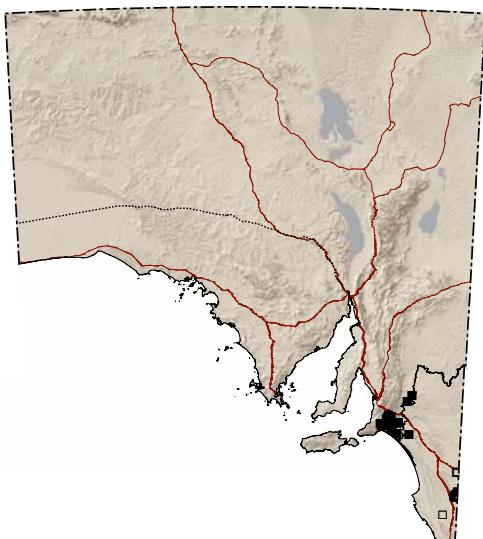
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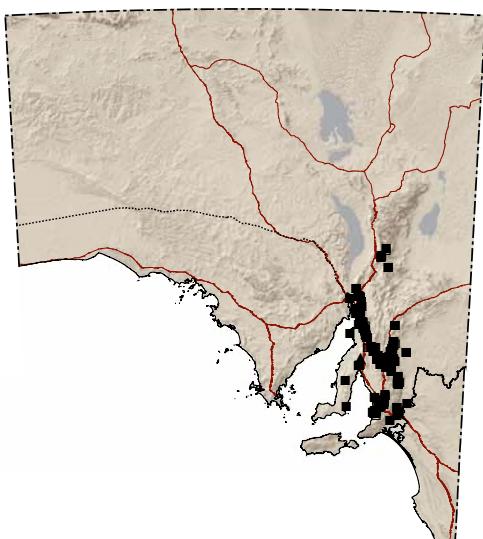
85. Striped Snake-lizard AU: VU SA: E  
*Delma impar*



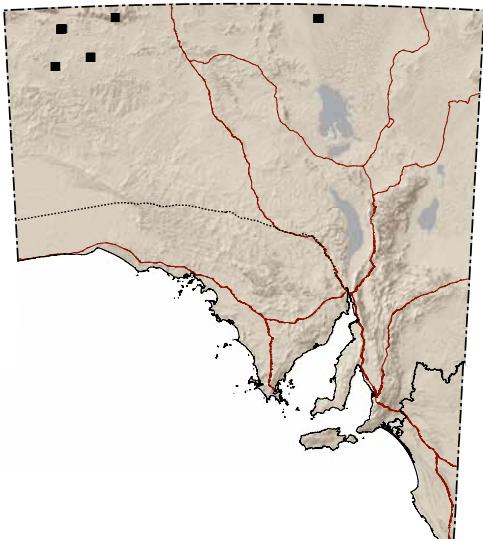
86. Olive Snake-lizard  
*Delma inornata*



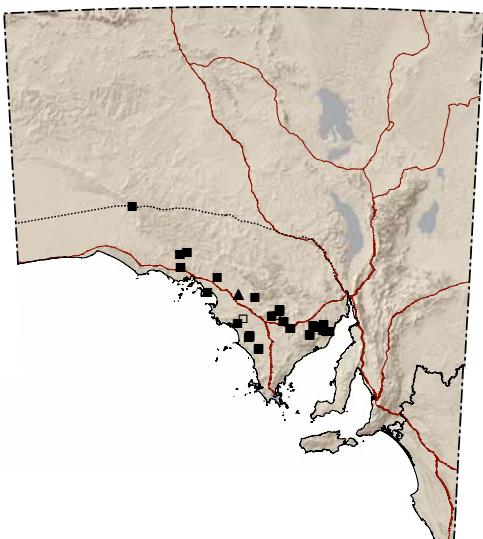
87. Adelaide Snake-lizard  
*Delma molleri*



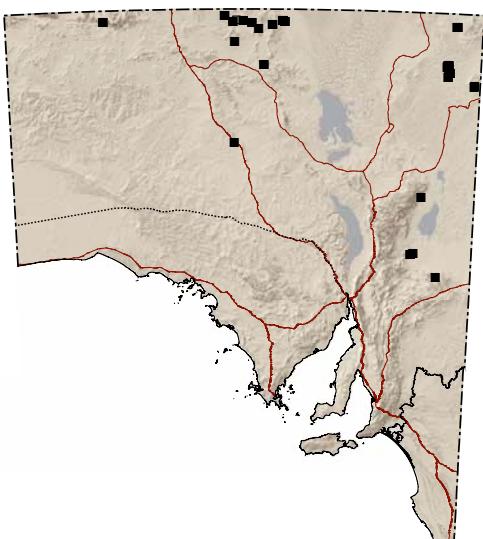
88. Centralian Snake-lizard  
*Delma nasuta*



89. Painted Snake-lizard  
*Delma petersoni*



90. Black-necked Snake-lizard  
*Delma tincta*



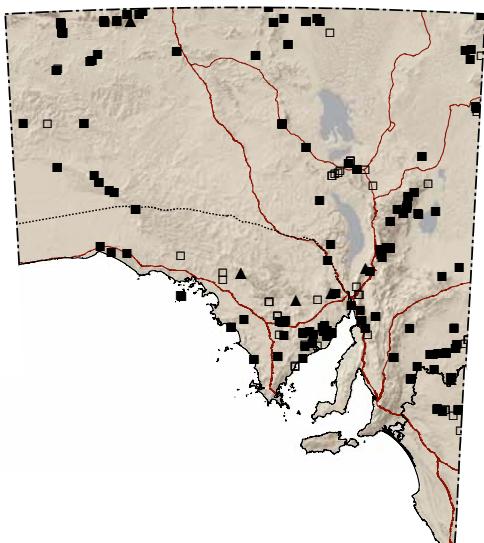
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

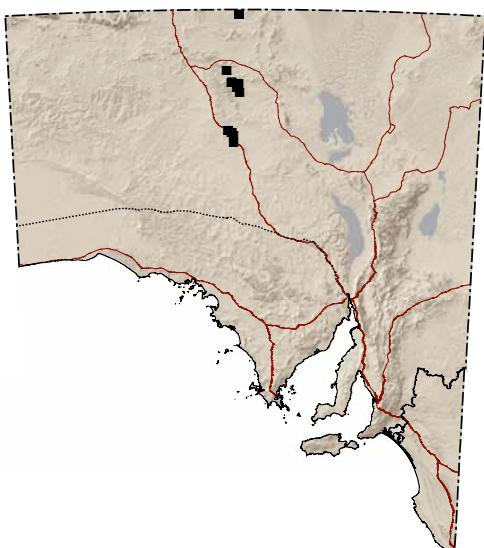
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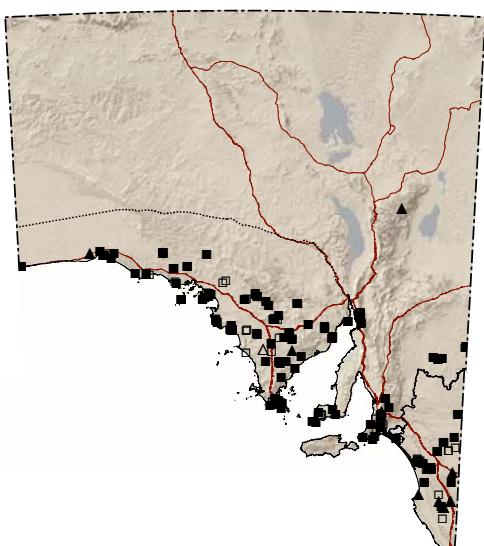
91. Burton's Legless Lizard  
*Lialis burtonis*



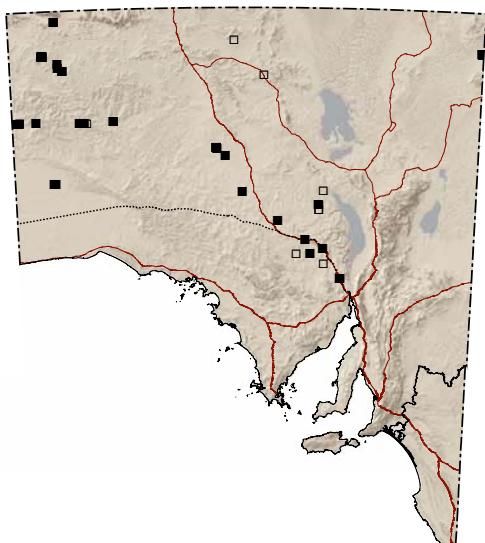
92. Bronzeback Legless Lizard AU: VU SA: R  
*Ophidiocephalus taeniatus*



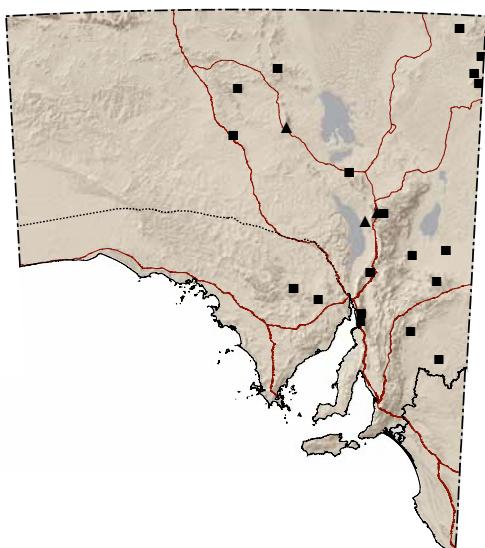
93. Common Scaly-foot  
*Pygopus lepidopodus*



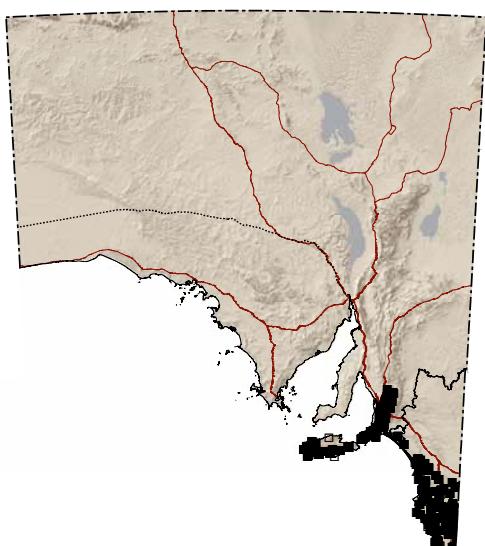
94. Black-headed Scaly-foot  
*Pygopus nigriceps*



95. Hooded Scaly-foot  
*Pygopus schraderi*



96. Eastern Three-lined Skink  
*Bassiana duperreyi*



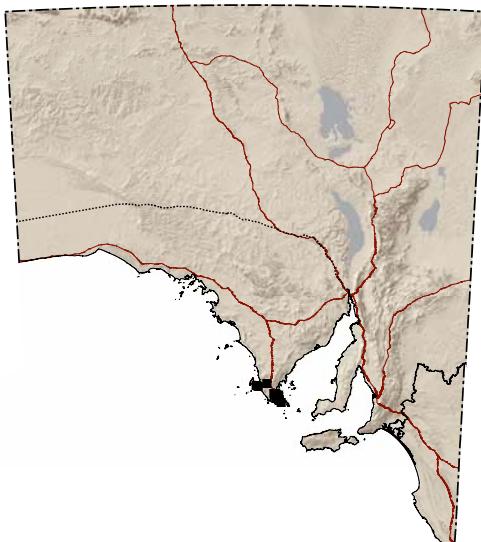
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

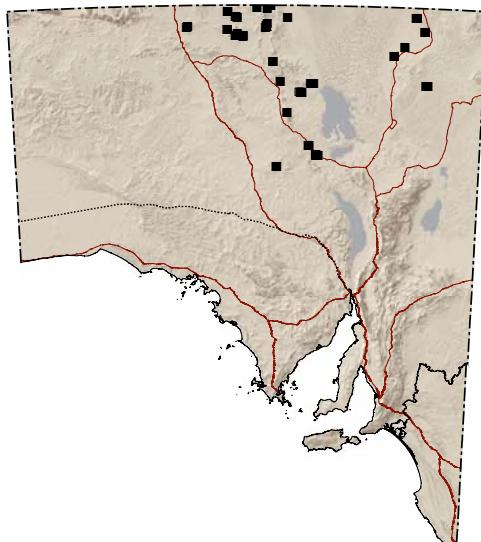
□ = Sighting - post 1970

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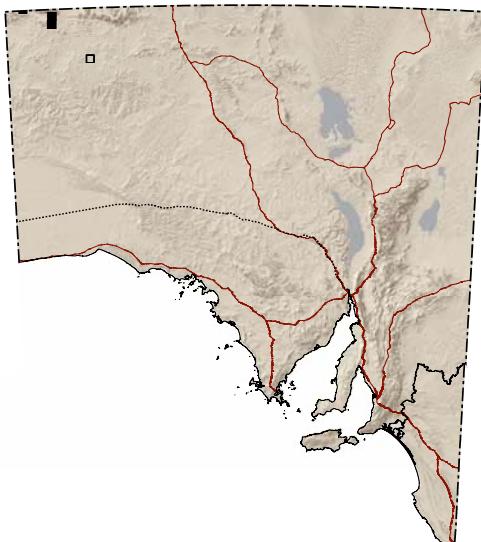
97. Western Three-lined Skink SA: R  
*Bassiana trilineata*



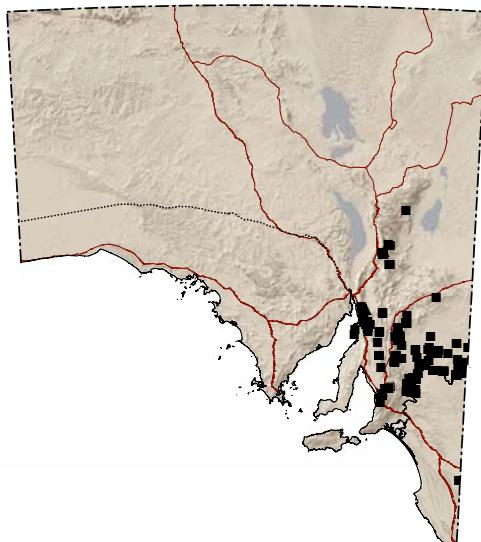
100. Eyrean Wall Skink  
*Cryptoblepharus ochrus*



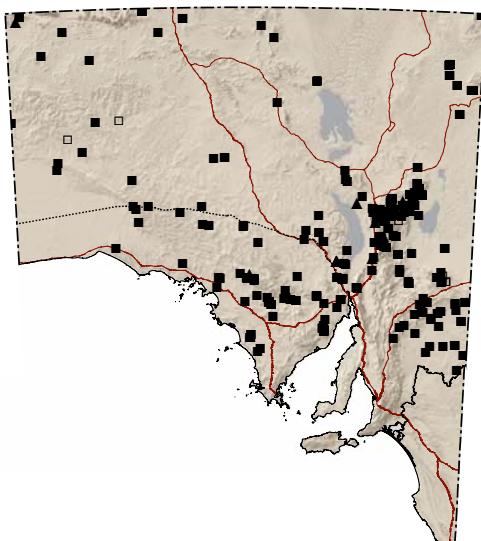
98. Desert Rainbow Skink  
*Carlia triacantha*



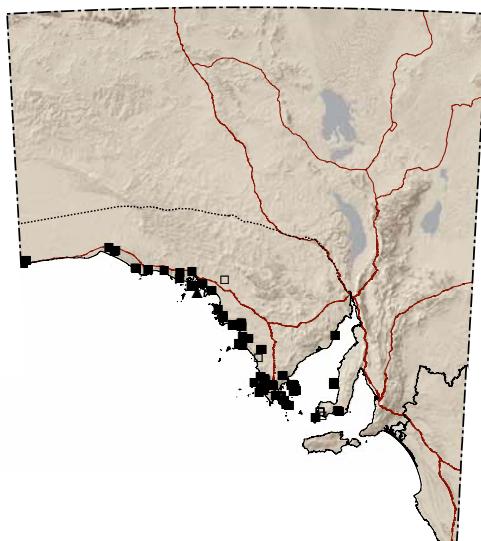
101. Speckled Wall Skink  
*Cryptoblepharus pannosus*



99. Desert Wall Skink  
*Cryptoblepharus australis*



102. Striped Wall Skink  
*Cryptoblepharus pulcher*



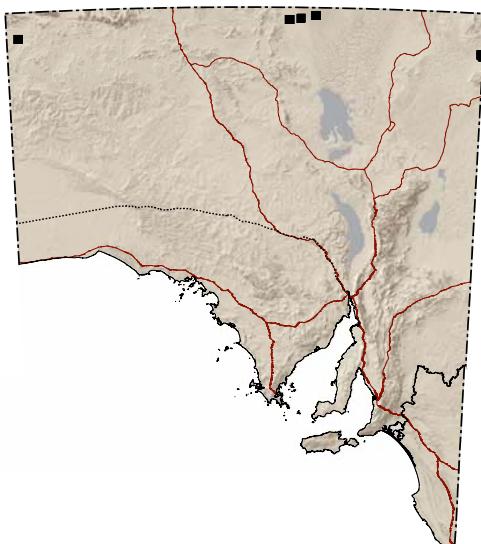
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

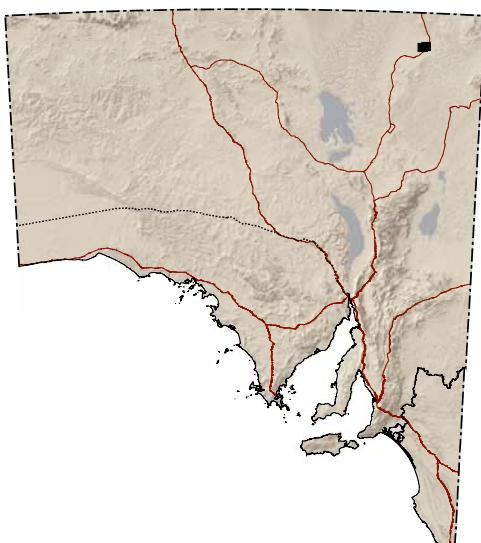
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

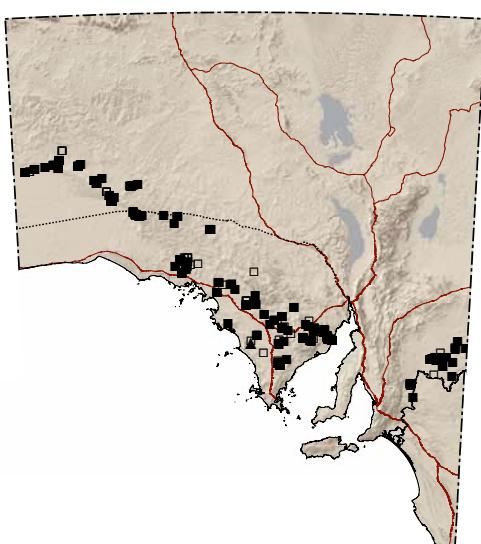
103. Pin-striped Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus ariadnae*



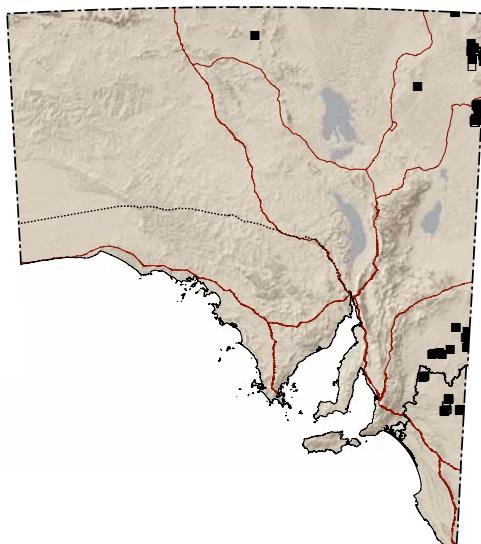
104. Ashy Downs Ctenotus SA: R  
*Ctenotus astarte*



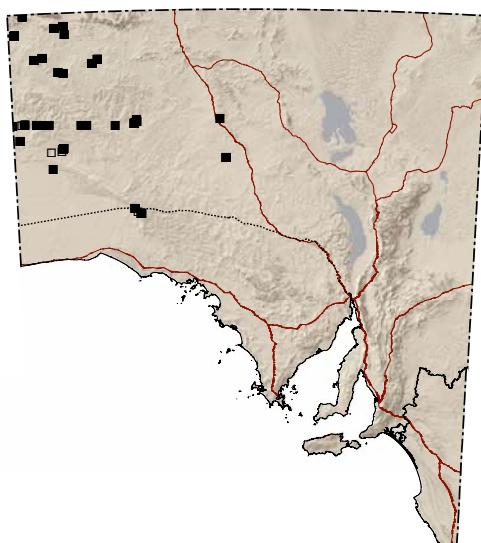
105. Southern Spinifex Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus atlas*



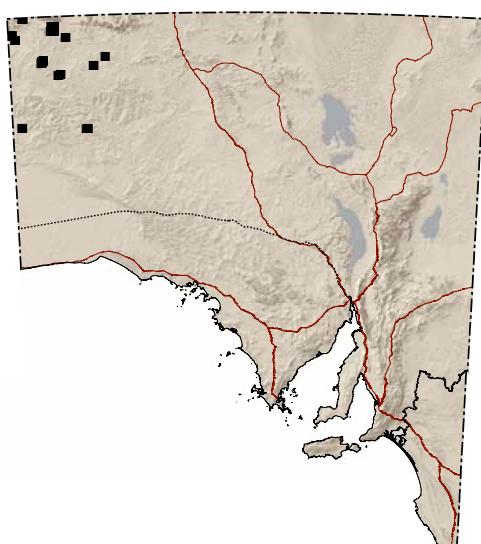
106. Brown Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus brachyonyx*



107. Sandhill Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus brooksi*



108. Blue-tailed Skink  
*Ctenotus calurus*



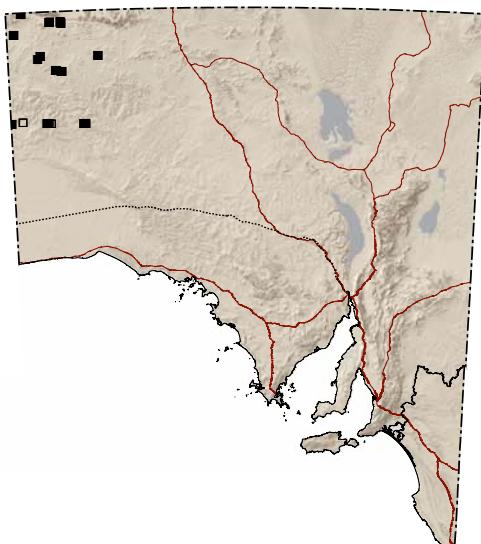
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

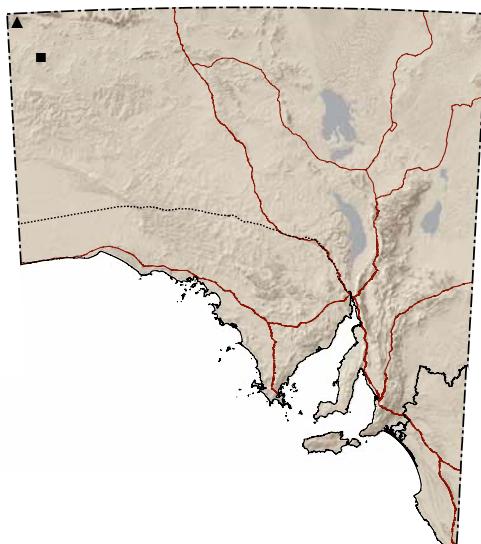
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

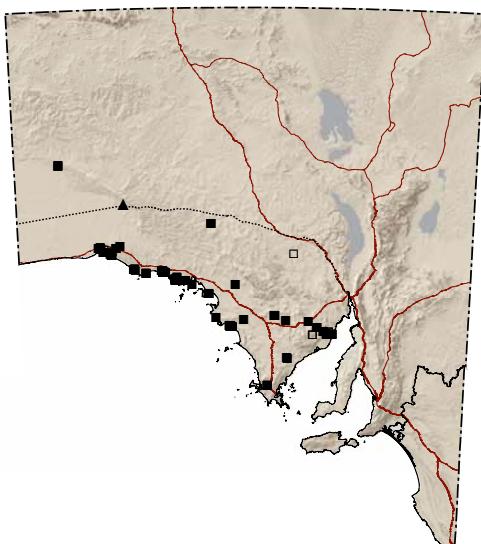
109. Narrow-lined Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus dux*



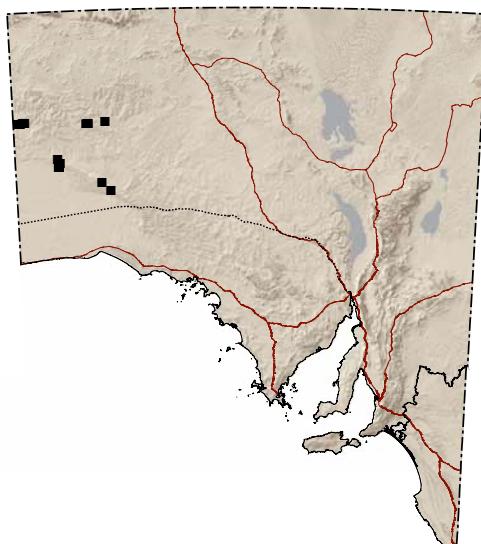
112. Greer's Ctenotus SA: R  
*Ctenotus greeri*



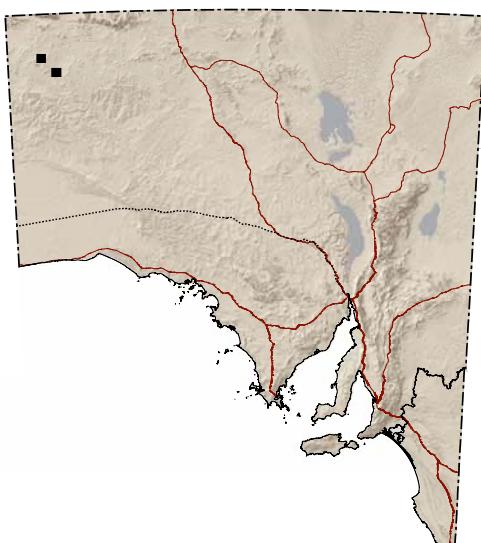
110. Bight Coast Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus euclae*



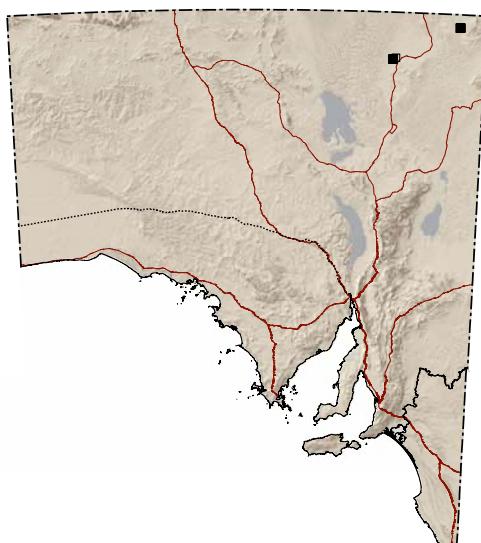
113. Dusky Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus helena*



111. Giant Desert Ctenotus SA: R  
*Ctenotus grandis*



114. Blacksoil Ctenotus SA: R  
*Ctenotus joanae*



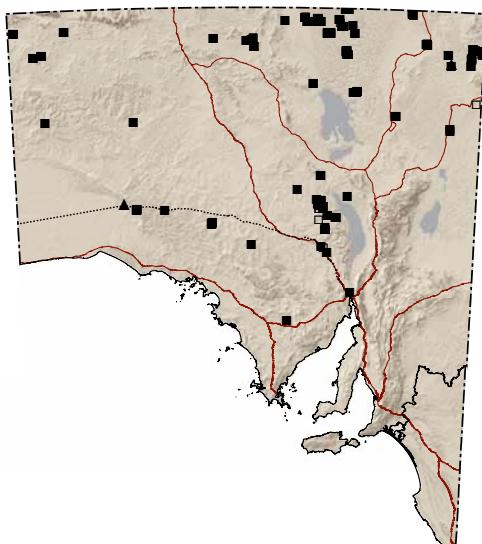
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

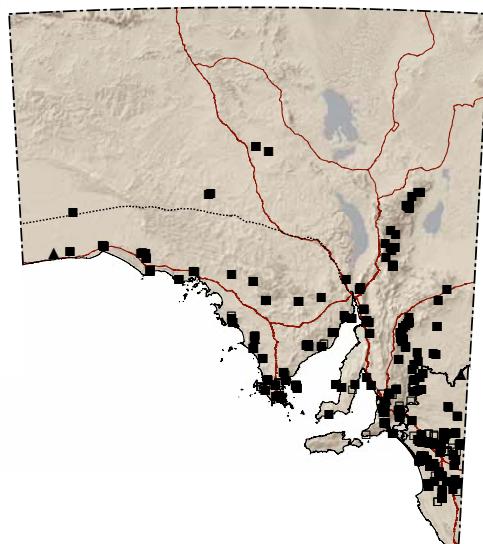
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

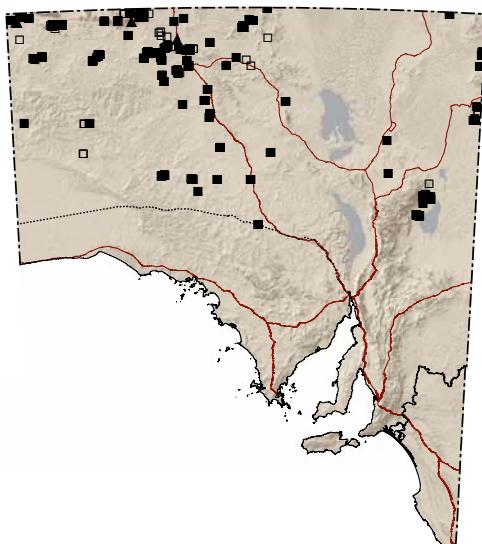
115. Centralian Coppertail  
*Ctenotus leae*



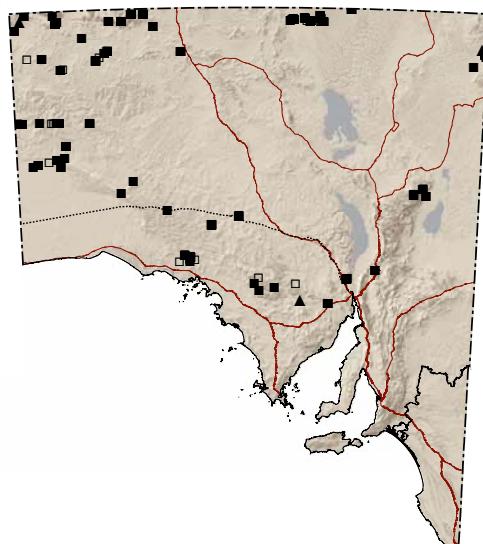
118. Spotted Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus orientalis*



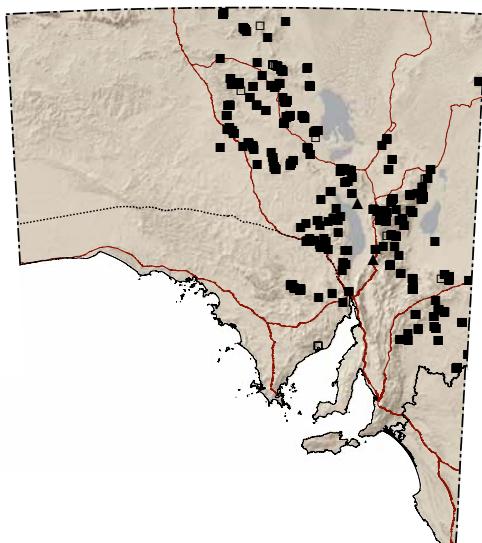
116. Common Desert Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus leonhardii*



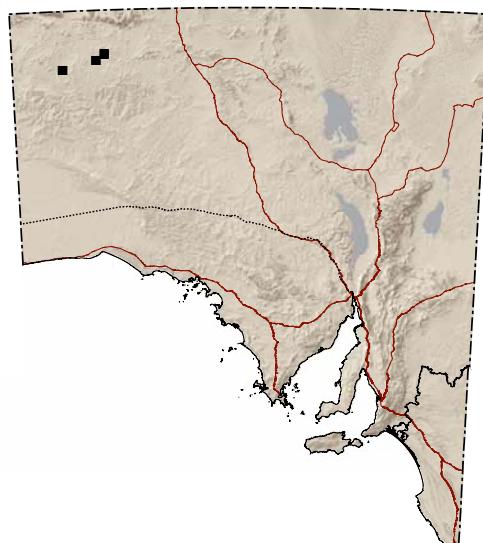
119. Leopard Skink  
*Ctenotus pantherinus*



117. Saltbush Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus olympicus*



120. Paleface Ctenotus SA: R  
*Ctenotus piankai*



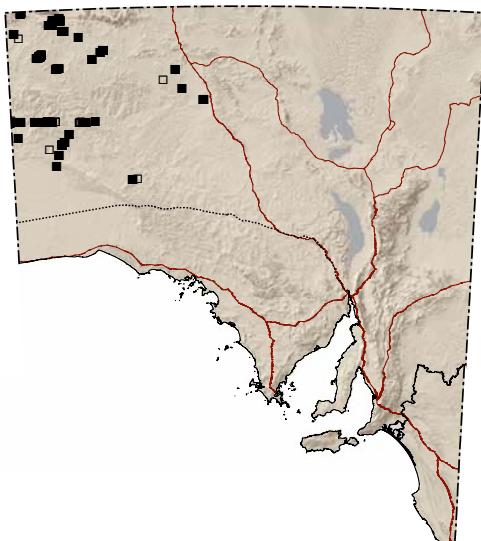
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

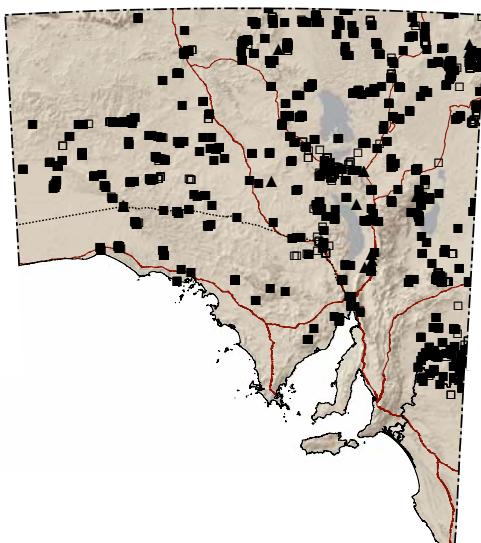
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

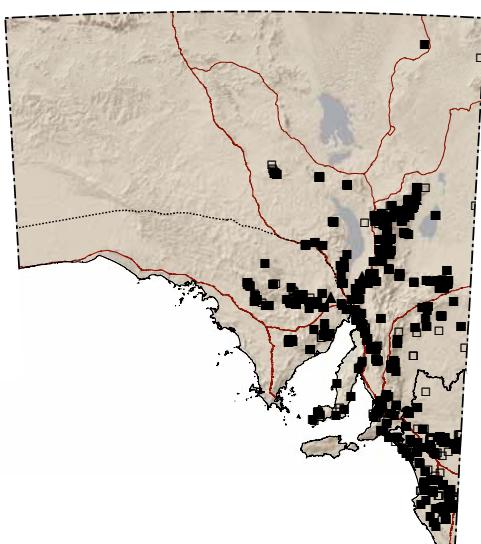
121. Many-lined Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus*



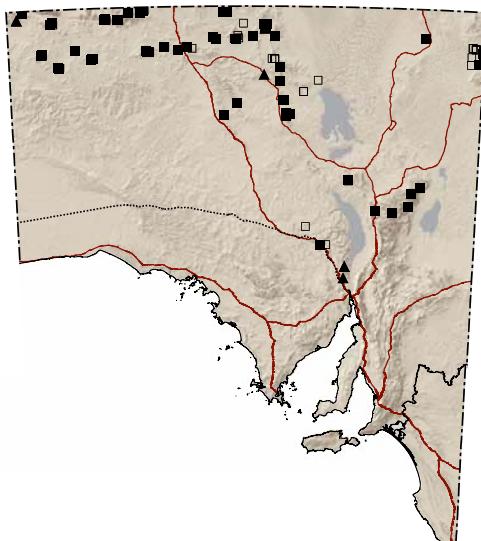
122. Eastern Desert Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus regius*



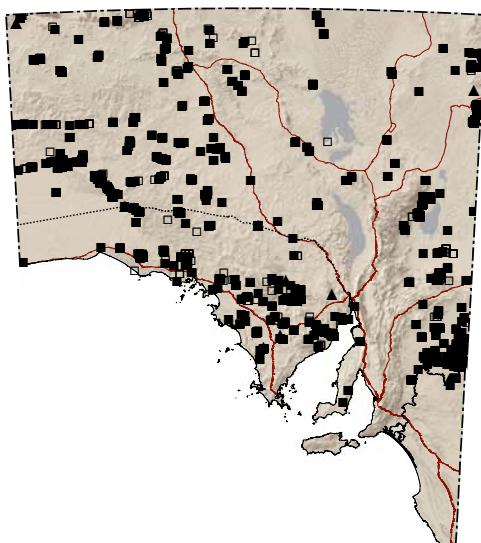
123. Eastern Striped Skink  
*Ctenotus robustus*



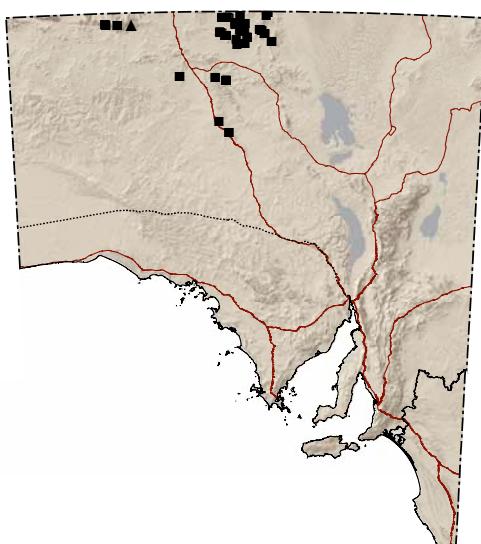
124. Centralian Striped Skink  
*Ctenotus saxatilis*



125. Sandplain Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus schomburgkii*



126. Gibber Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus septenarius*



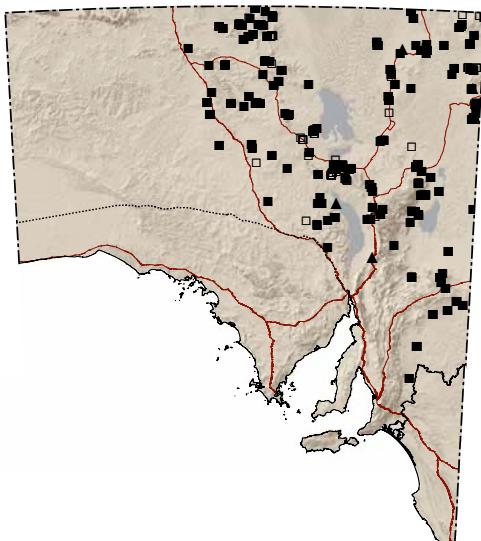
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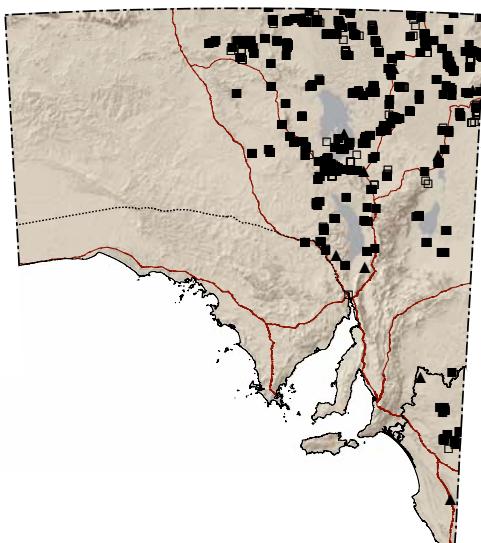
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

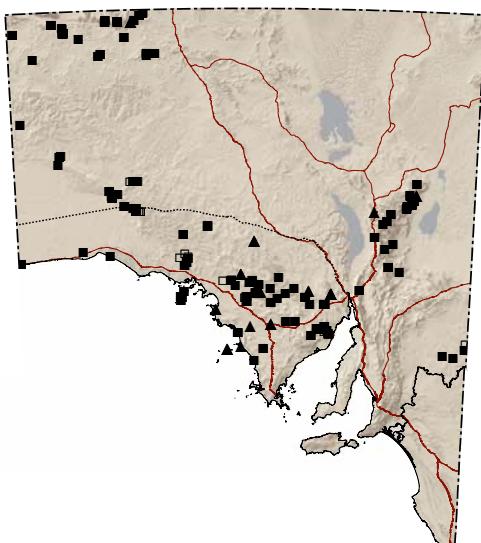
127. Short-legged Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus strauchi*



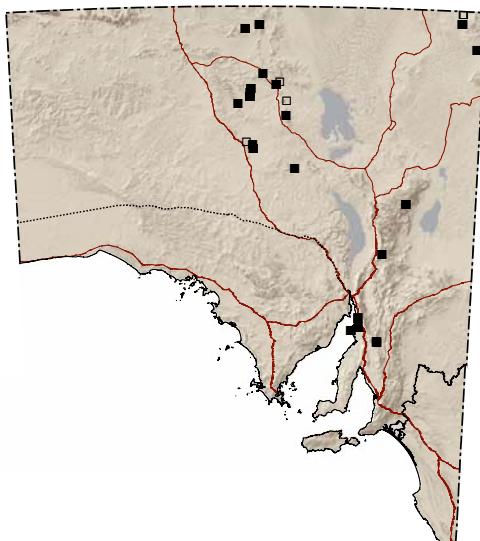
128. Eyrean Ctenotus  
*Ctenotus taeniatus*



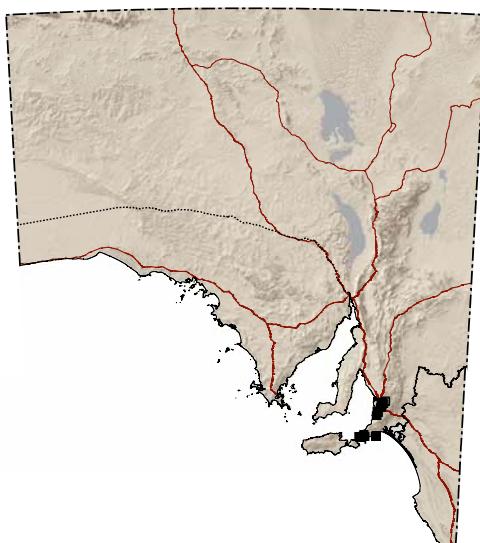
129. Spinifex Slender Bluetongue  
*Cyclodomorphus melanops*



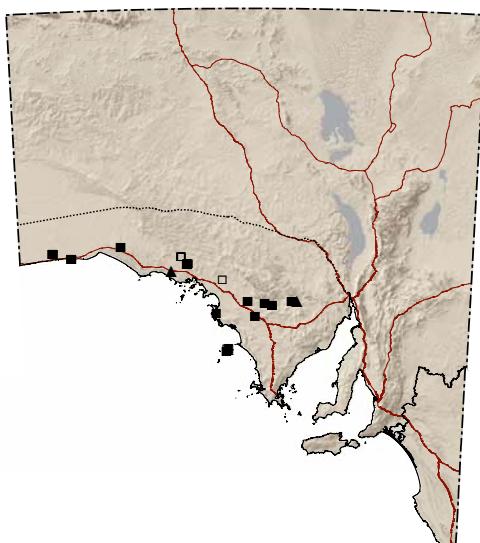
130. Saltbush Slender Bluetongue  
*Cyclodomorphus venustus*



131. Cunningham's Skink SA: E  
*Egernia cunninghami*



132. Western Tree Skink  
*Egernia richardi*



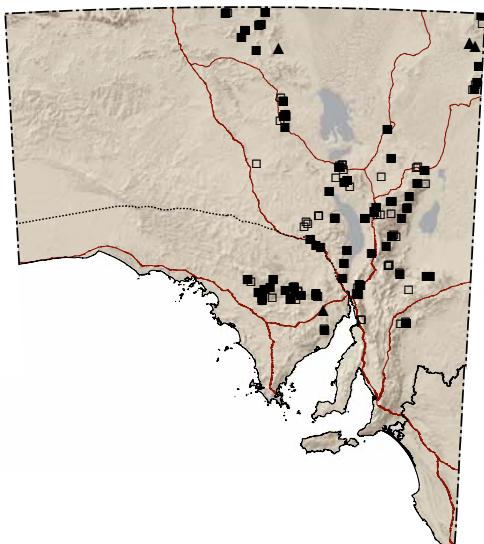
■ = Specimen - post 1970

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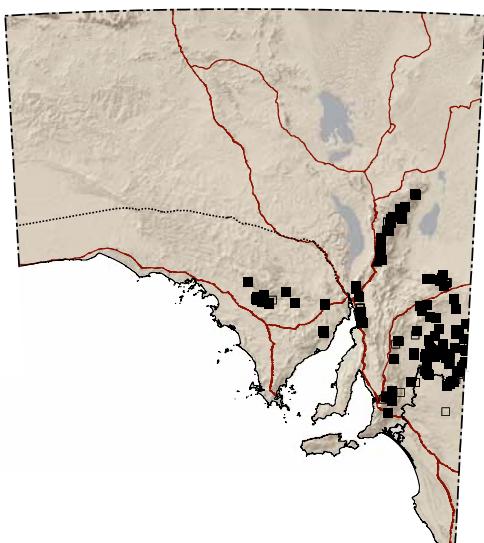
□ = Sighting - post 1970

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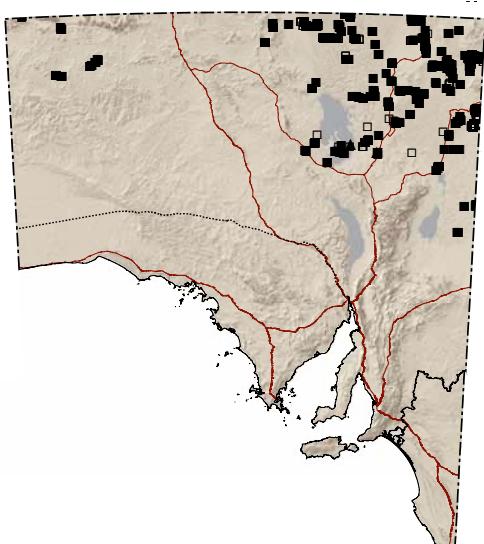
133. Gidgee Skink  
*Egernia stokesii*



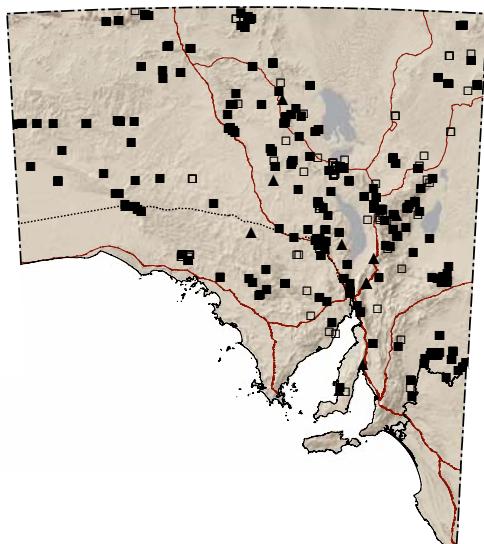
134. Eastern Tree Skink  
*Egernia striolata*



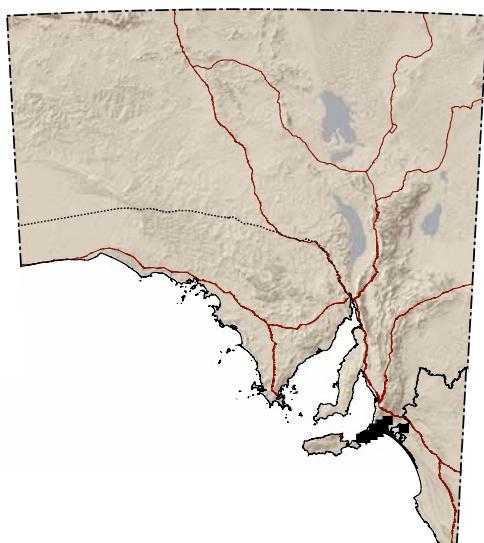
135. Narrow-banded Sandswimmer  
*Eremiascincus fasciolatus*



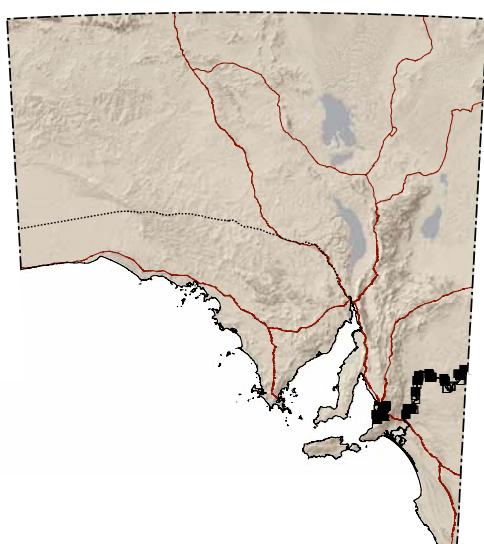
136. Broad-banded Sandswimmer  
*Eremiascincus richardsonii*



137. Yellow-bellied Water Skink SA: V  
*Eulamprus heatwolei*



138. Eastern Water Skink  
*Eulamprus quoyii*



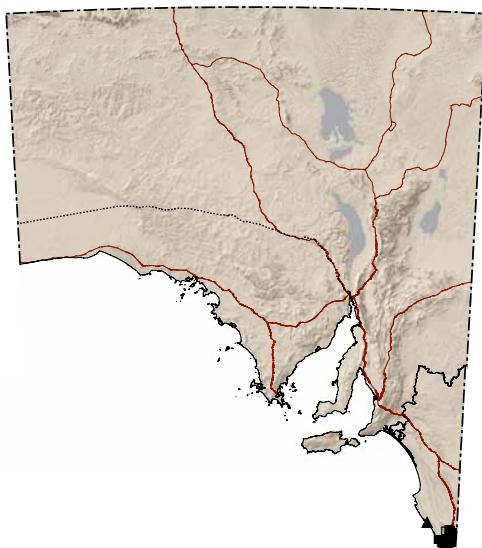
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

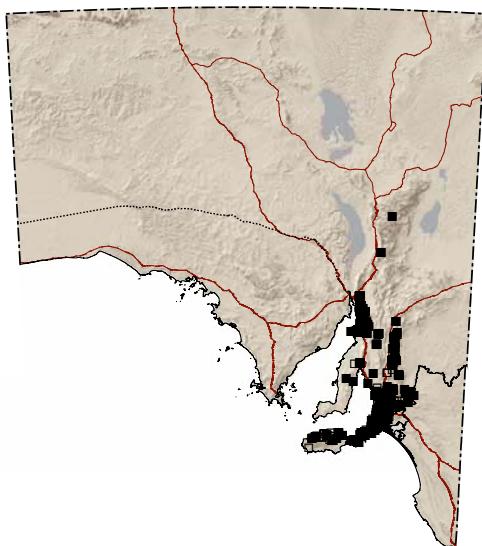
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

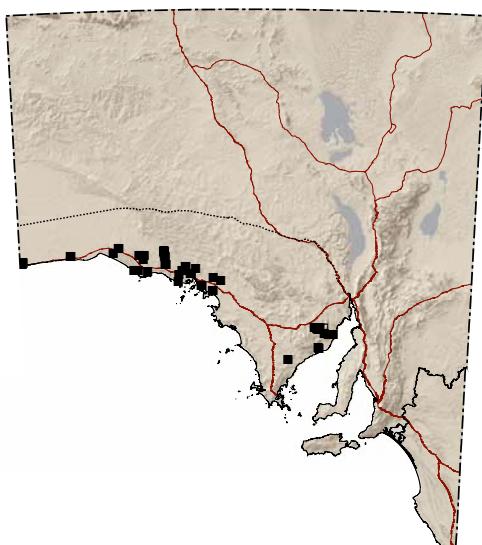
139. Southern Water Skink SA: R  
*Eulamprus tympanum*



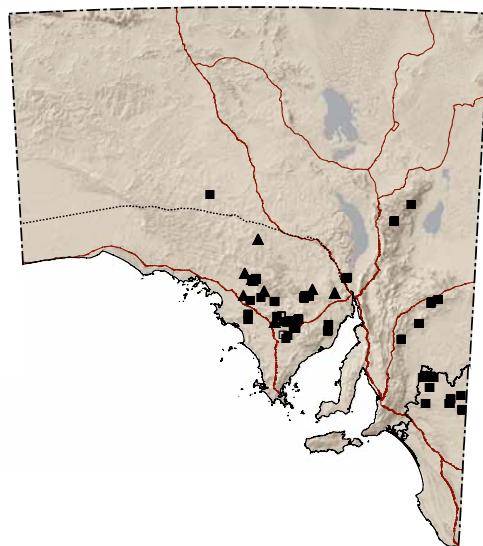
140. Three-toed Earless Skink  
*Hemiergis decresiensis*



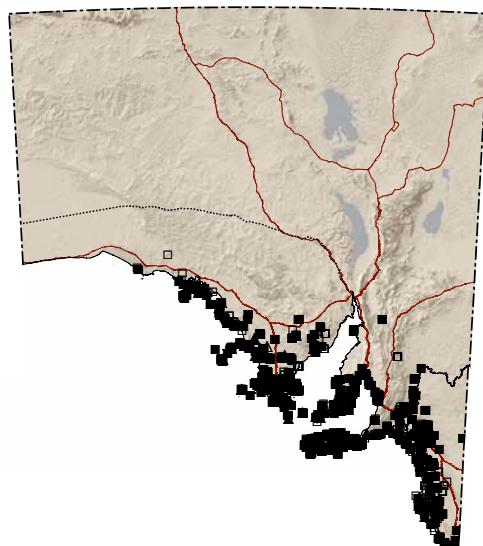
141. Western Earless Skink  
*Hemiergis initialis*



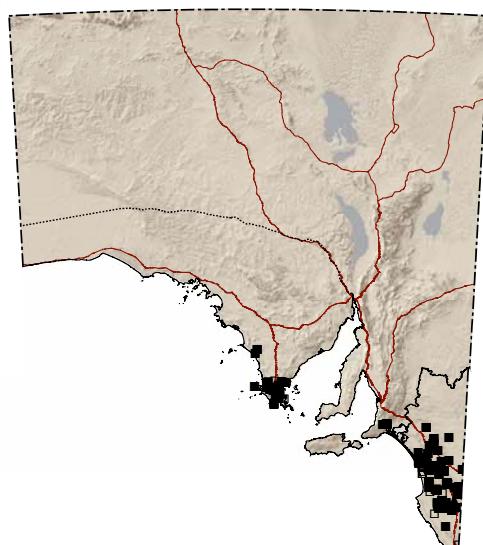
142. Rusty Earless Skink  
*Hemiergis millewae*



143. Four-toed Earless Skink  
*Hemiergis peronii*



144. Delicate Skink  
*Lampropholis delicata*



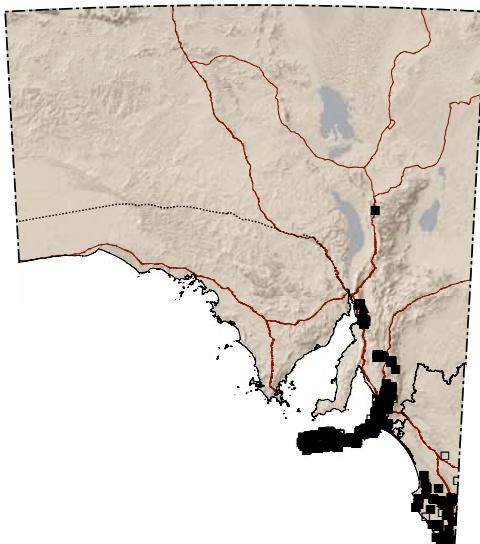
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

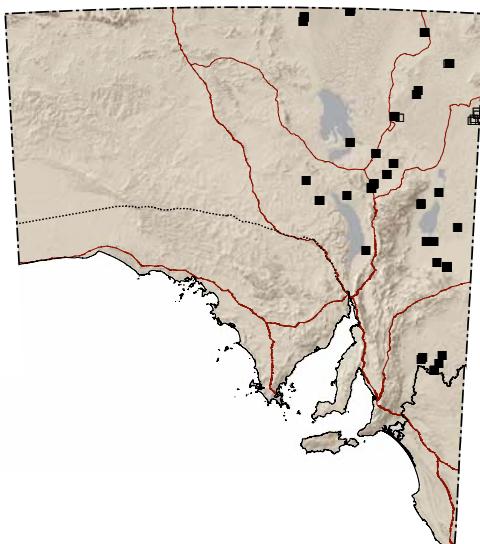
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

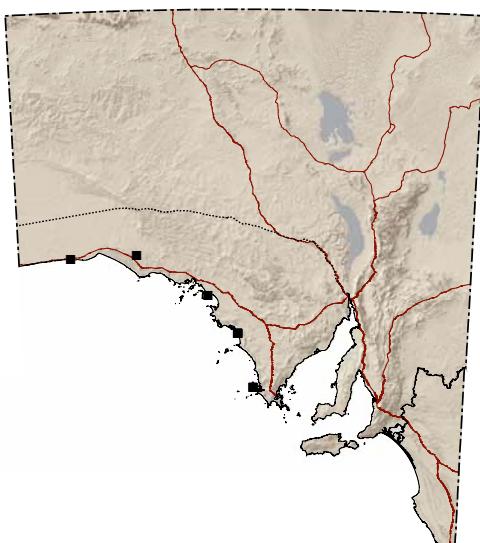
145. Garden Skink  
*Lampropholis guichenoti*



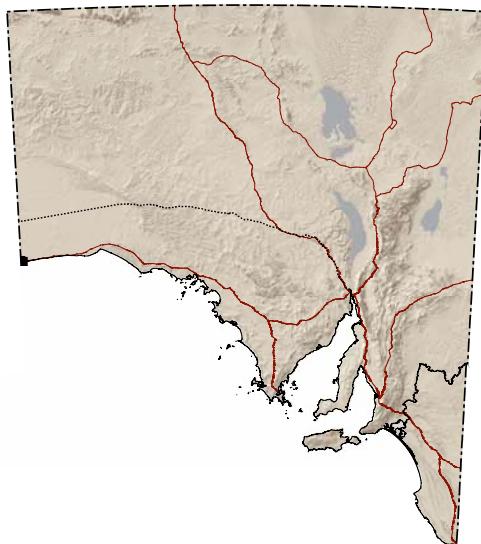
146. Yellow-tailed Slider  
*Lerista aereiceps*



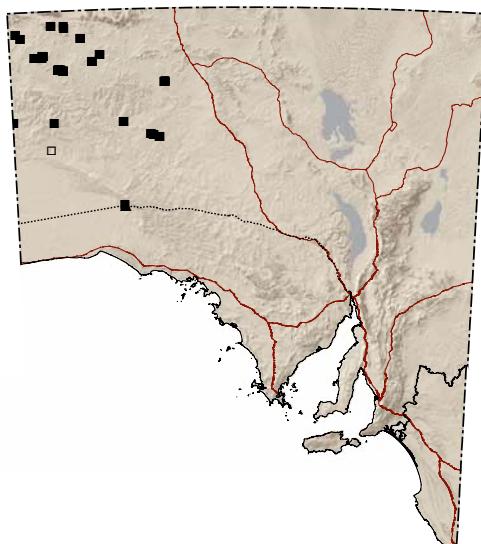
147. Beach Slider SA: R  
*Lerista arenicola*



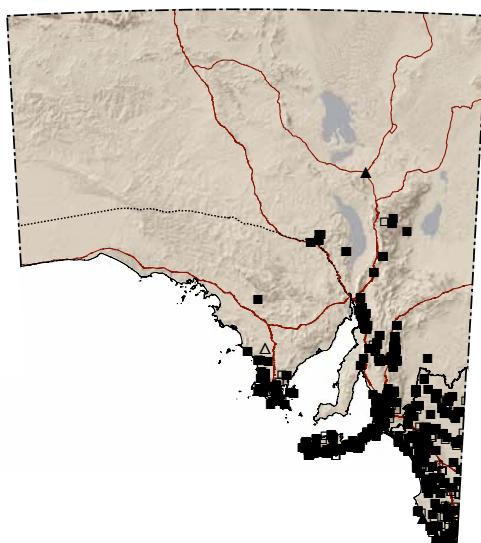
148. Speckled Slider SA: R  
*Lerista baynesi*



149. Western Two-toed Slider  
*Lerista bipes*



150. Bougainville's Skink  
*Lerista bougainvillii*



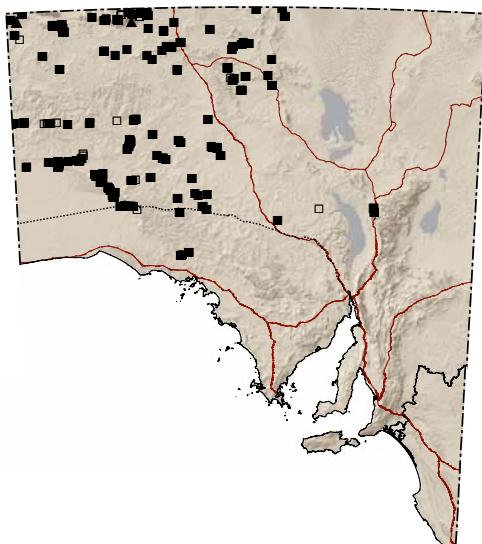
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

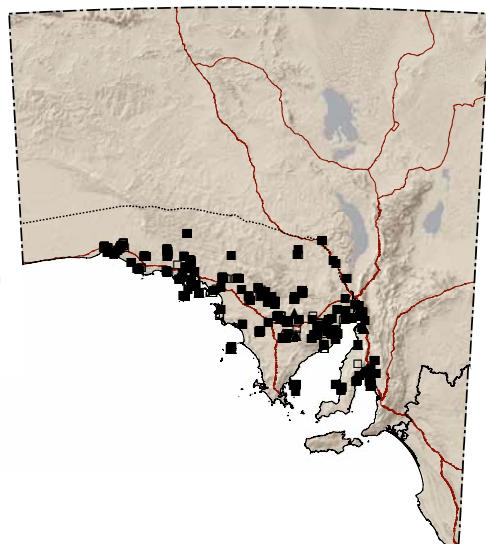
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

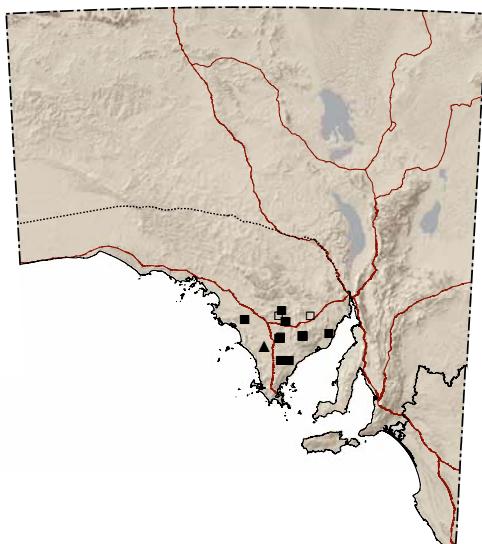
151. Great Desert Slider  
*Lerista desertorum*



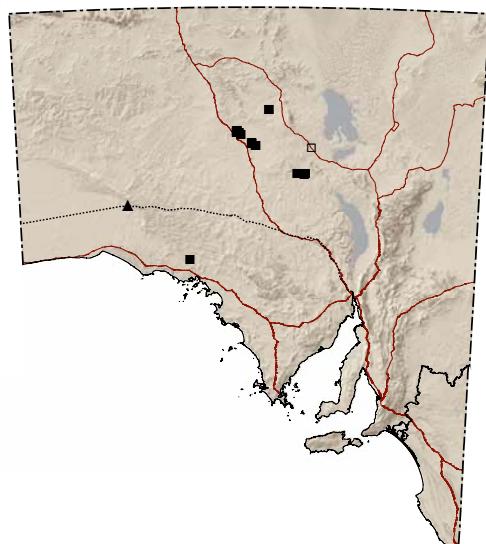
154. Myall Slider  
*Lerista edwardsae*



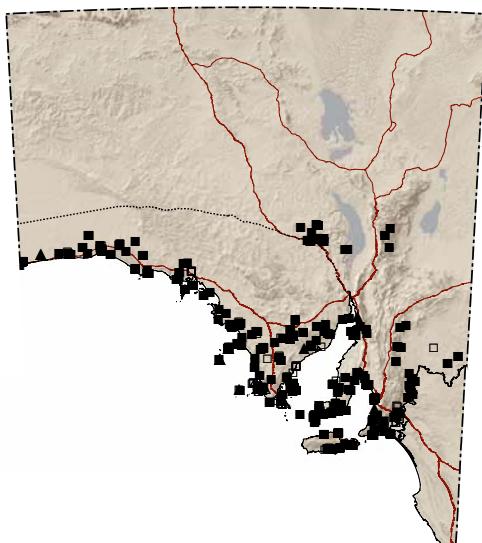
152. Dwarf Four-toed Slider SA: R  
*Lerista distinguenda*



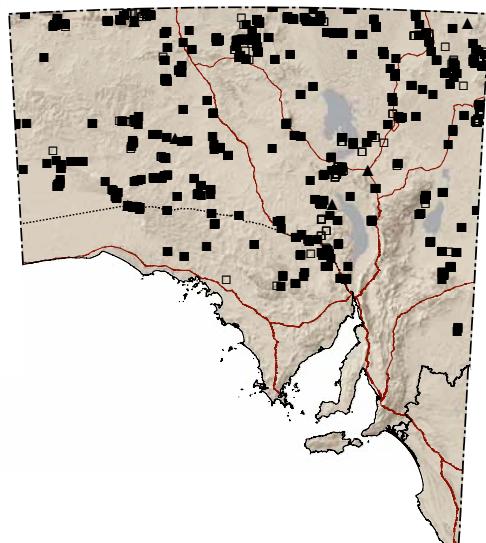
155. Woomera Slider  
*Lerista elongata*



153. Southern Four-toed Slider  
*Lerista dorsalis*



156. Eastern Two-toed Slider  
*Lerista labialis*



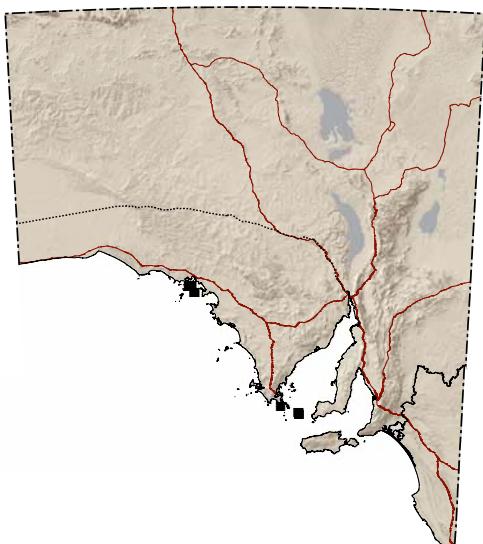
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

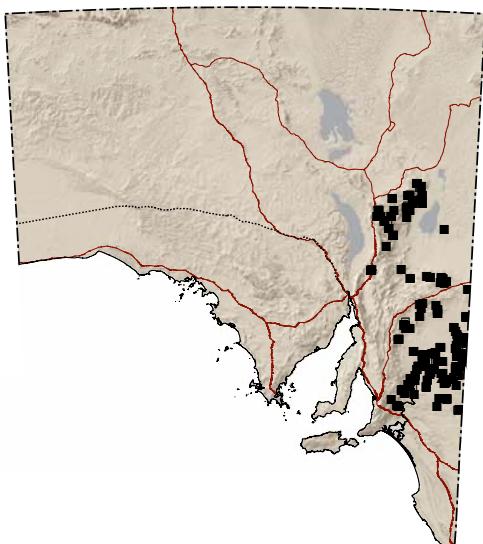
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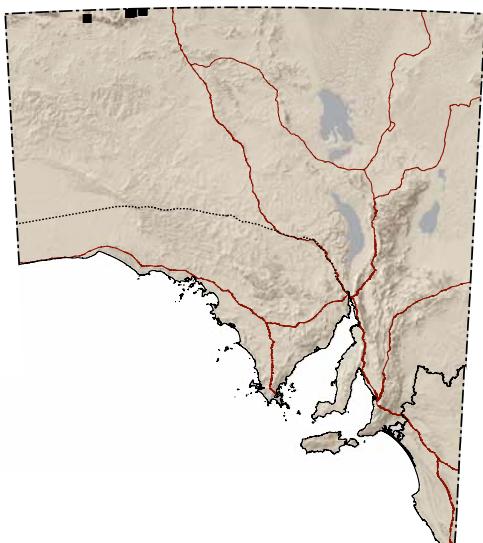
157. Long-legged Slider SA: R  
*Lerista microtis*



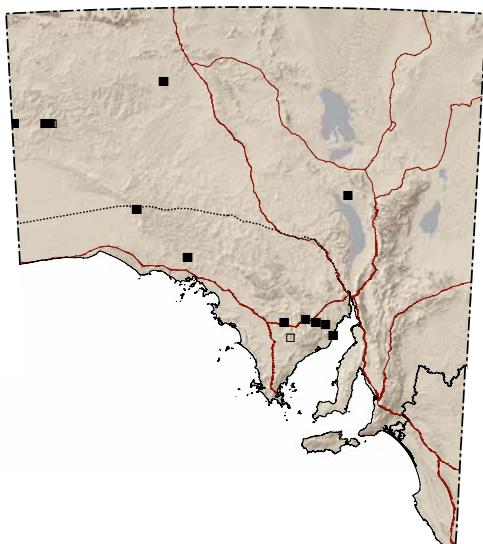
158. Spotted Slider  
*Lerista punctatovittata*



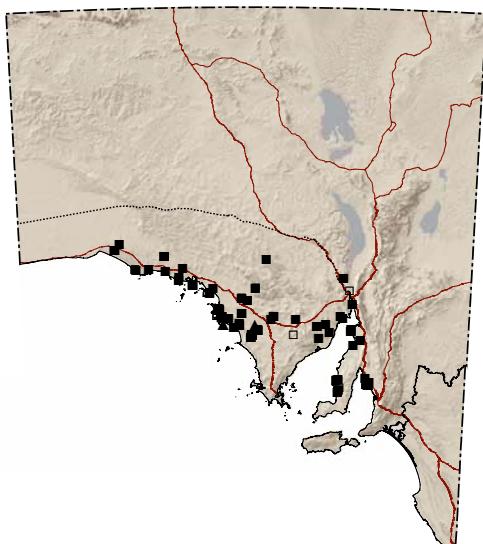
159. Musgrave Slider SA: V  
*Lerista speciosa*



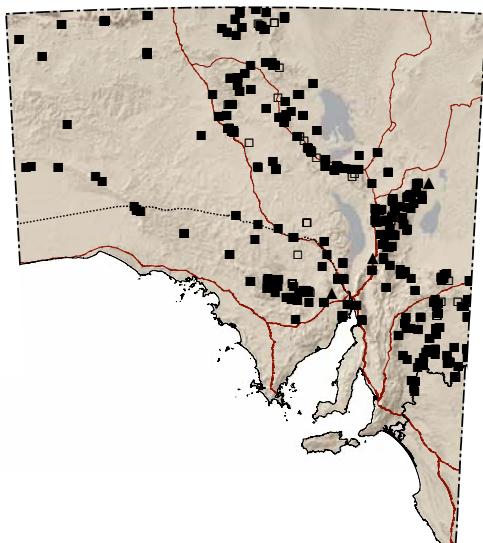
160. Ribbon Slider  
*Lerista taeniata*



161. Southern Three-toed Slider  
*Lerista terdigitata*



162. Dwarf Three-toed Slider  
*Lerista timida*



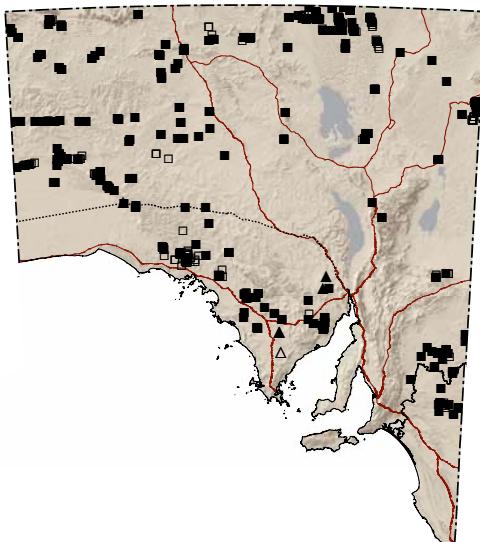
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

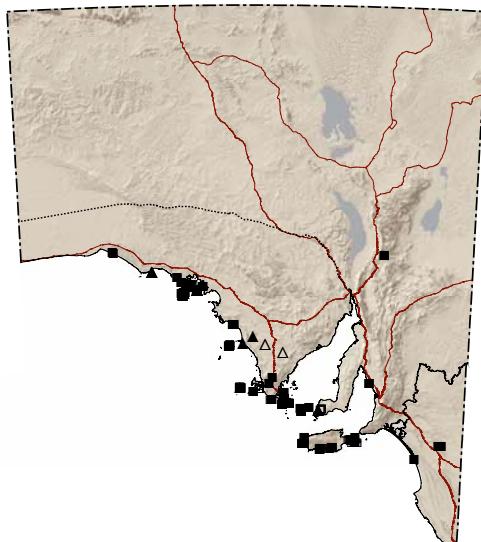
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△ = Sighting - pre 1970

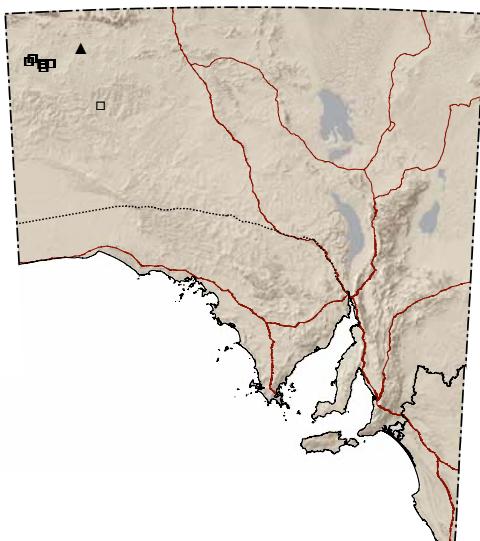
163. Desert Skink  
*Liopholis inornata*



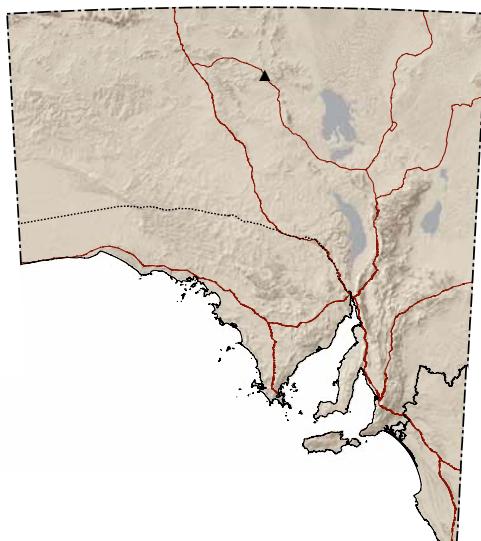
166. Bull Skink  
*Liopholis multiscutata*



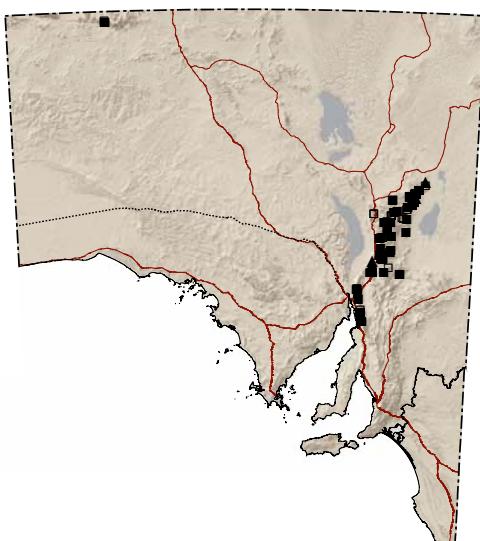
164. Tjakura AU: VU SA: E  
*Liopholis kintorei*



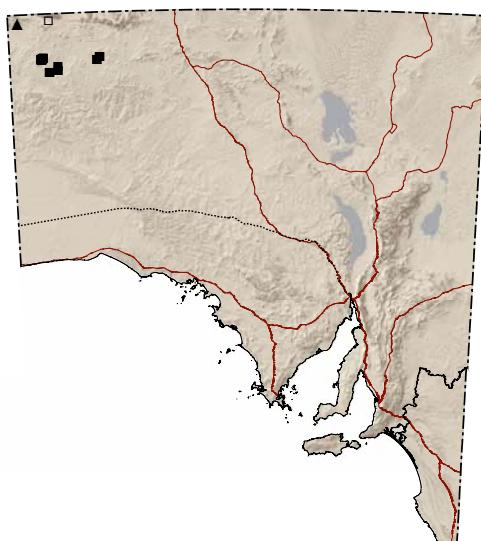
167. Black-lined Desert Skink SA: E  
*Liopholis slateri*



165. Masked Rock Skink  
*Liopholis margaretae*



168. Night Skink  
*Liopholis striata*



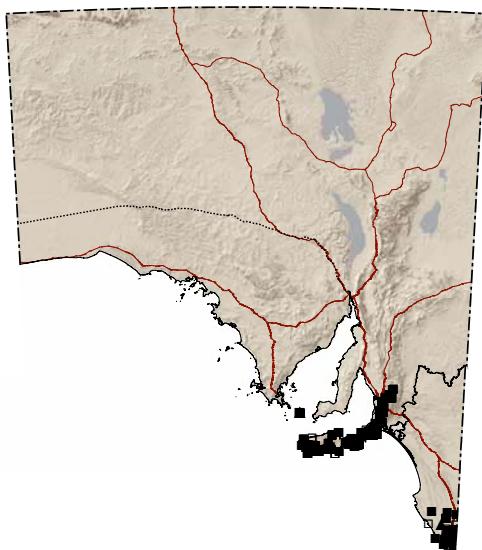
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

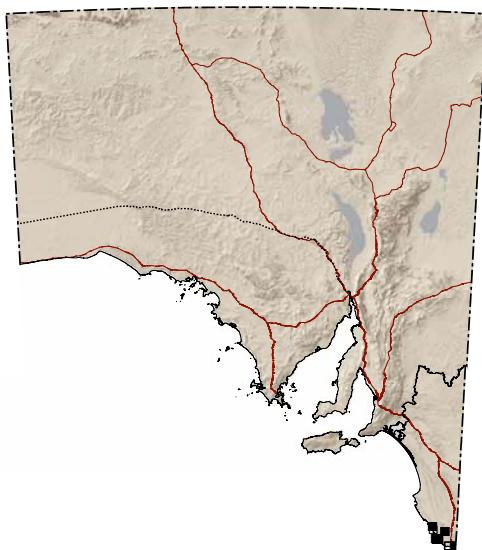
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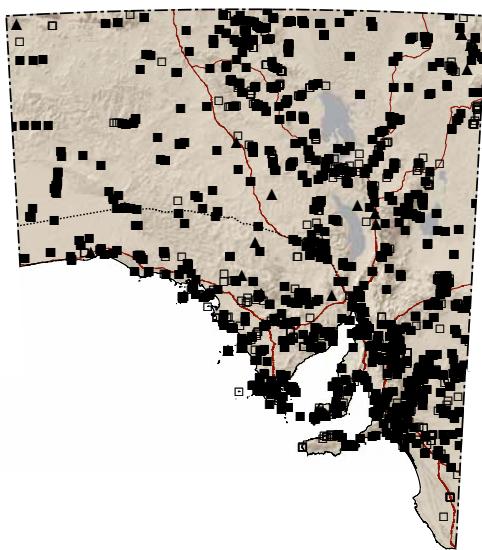
169. White's Skink  
*Liopholis whitii*



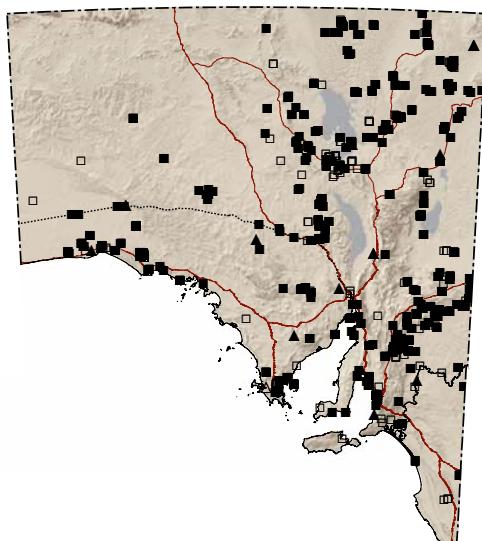
170. Swamp Skink SA: E  
*Lissolepis coventryi*



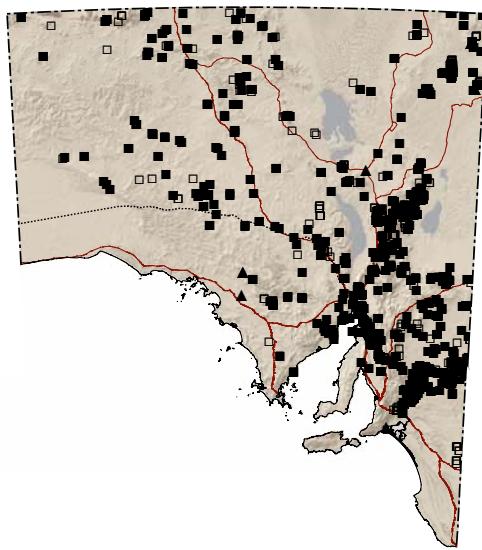
171. Dwarf Skink  
*Menetia greyii*



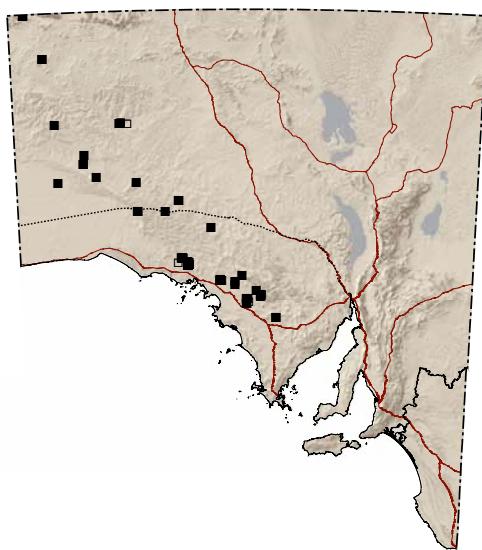
172. Adelaide Snake-eye  
*Morethia adelaidentis*



173. Common Snake-eye  
*Morethia boulengeri*



174. Butler's Snake-eye  
*Morethia butleri*



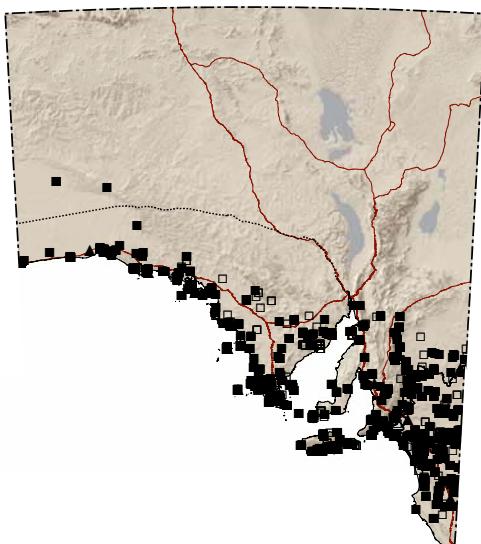
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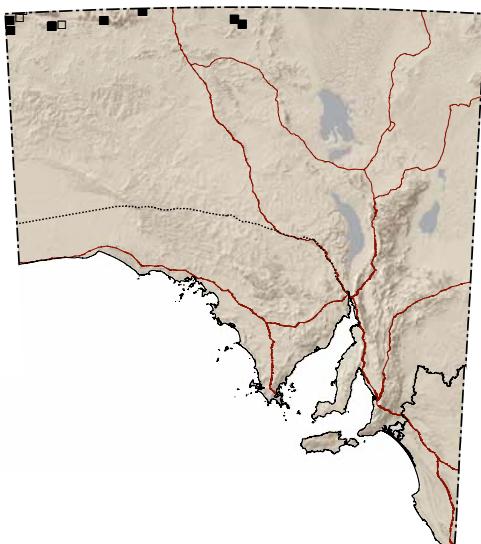
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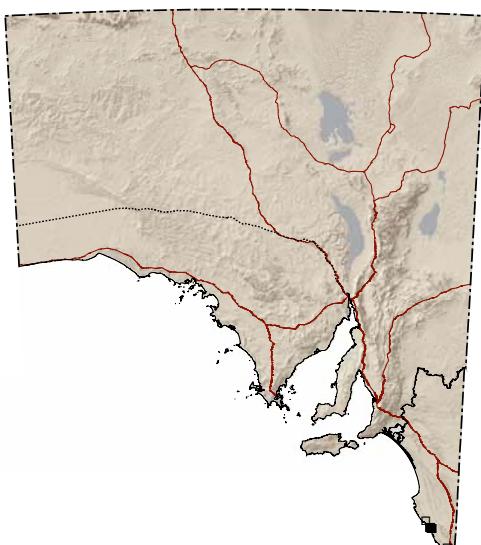
175. Mallee Snake-eye  
*Morethia obscura*



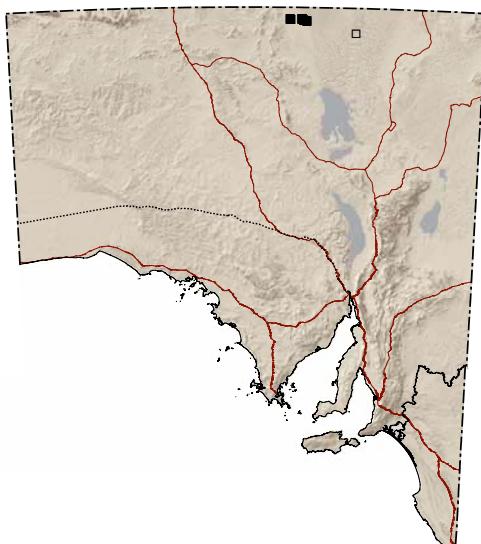
176. Fire-tailed Skink  
*Morethia ruficauda*



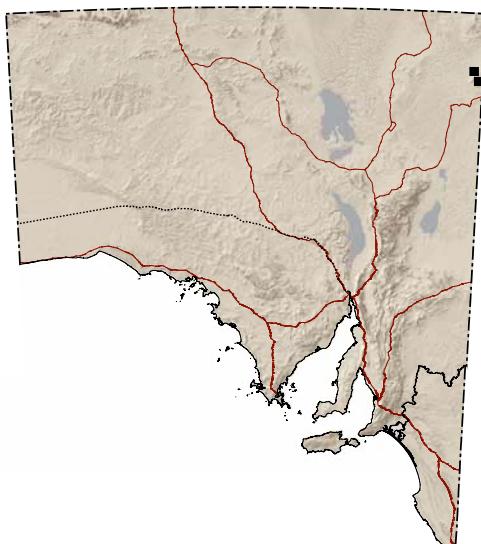
177. Salamander Skink SA: E  
*Nannoscincus maccoyi*



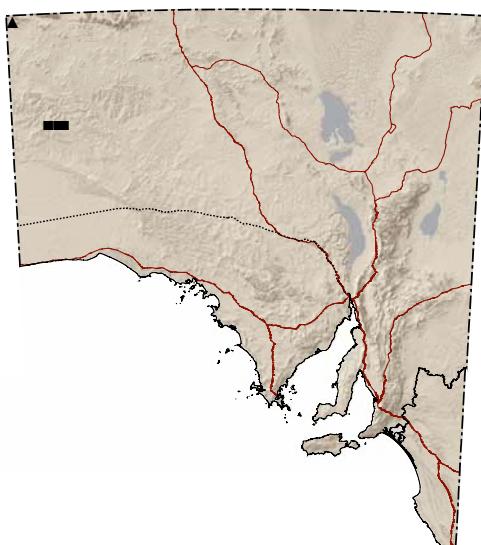
178. Desert Glossy Skink SA: R  
*Notoscincus ornatus*



179. Blacksoil Skink SA: R  
*Proablepharus kinghorni*



180. Silvereye Skink  
*Proablepharus reginae*



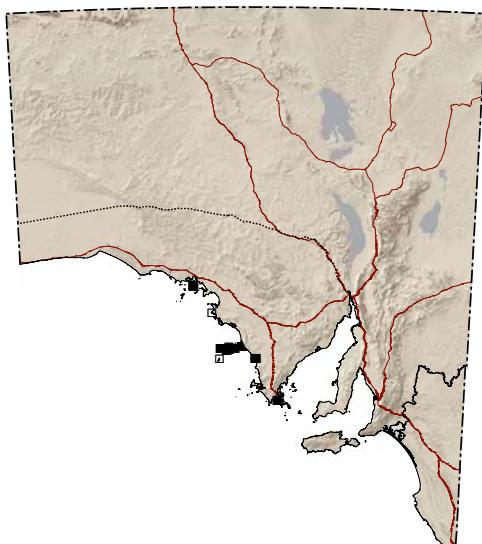
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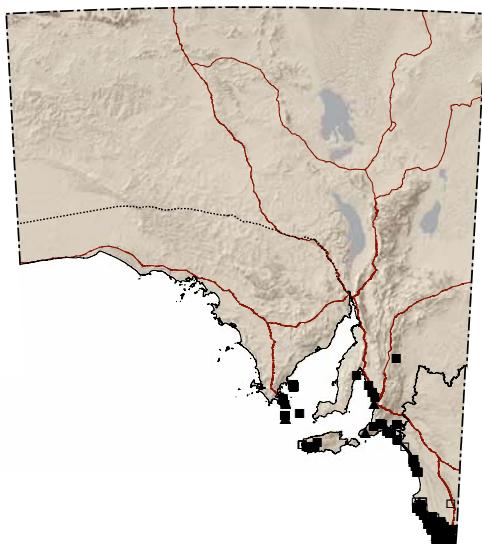
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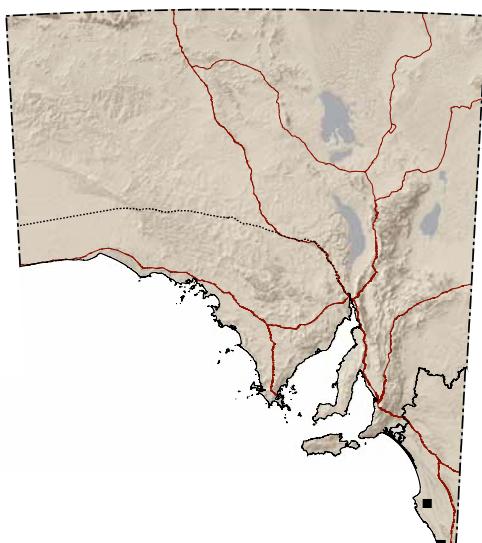
181. Bight Coast Skink SA: R  
*Pseudemoia baudini*



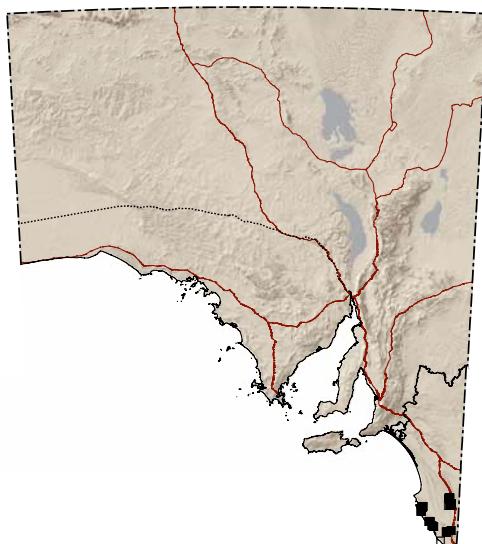
182. Southern Grass Skink  
*Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii*



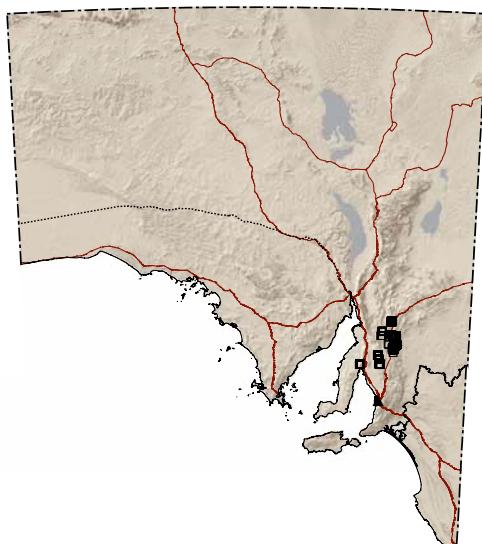
183. Tussock Skink SA: R  
*Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*



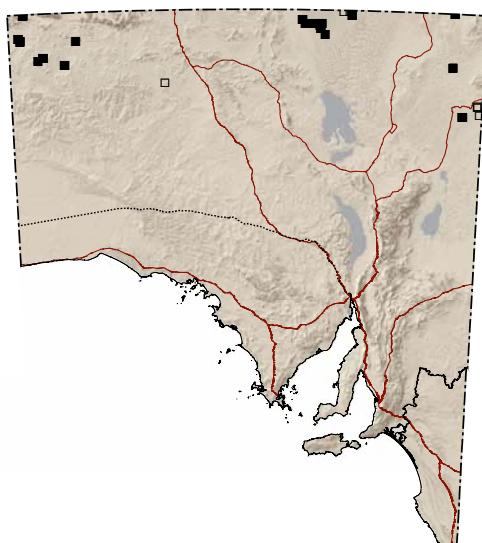
184. Glossy Grass Skink SA: V  
*Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*



185. Pygmy Bluetongue AU: EN SA: E  
*Tiliqua adelaidensis*



186. Centralian Bluetongue  
*Tiliqua multifasciata*



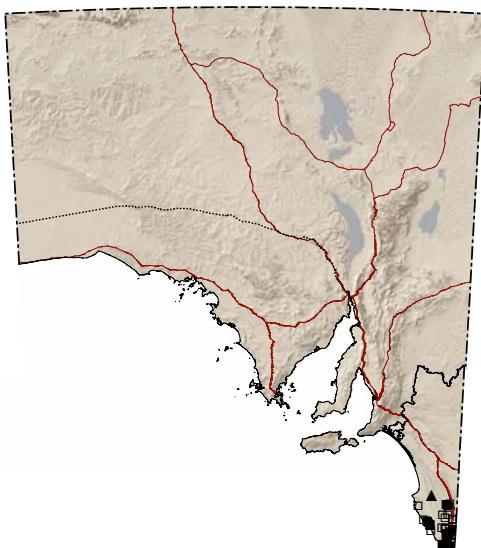
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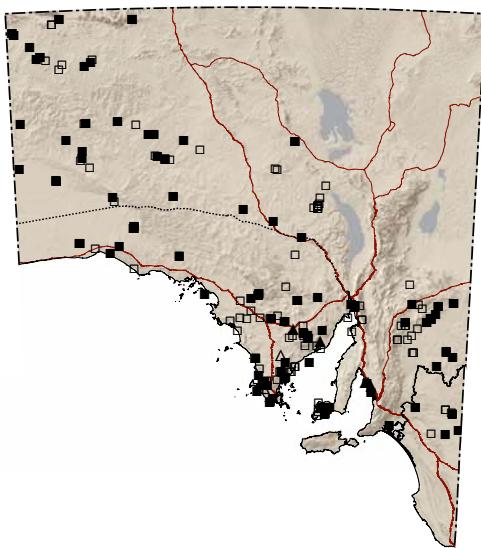
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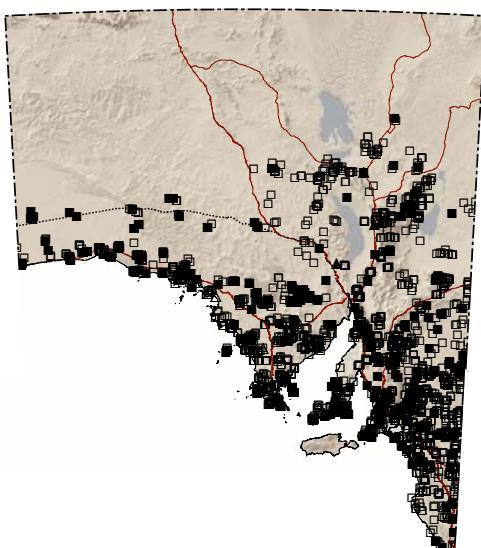
187. Blotched Bluetongue  
*Tiliqua nigrolutea*



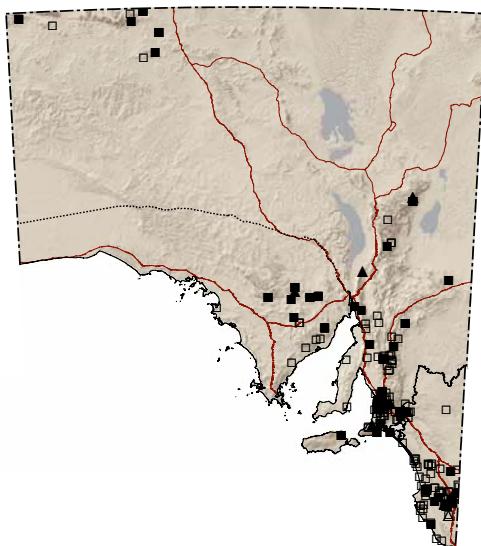
188. Western Bluetongue  
*Tiliqua occipitalis*



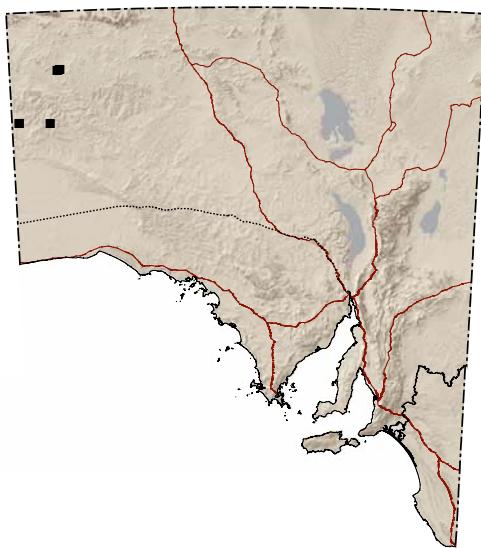
189. Sleepy Lizard  
*Tiliqua rugosa*



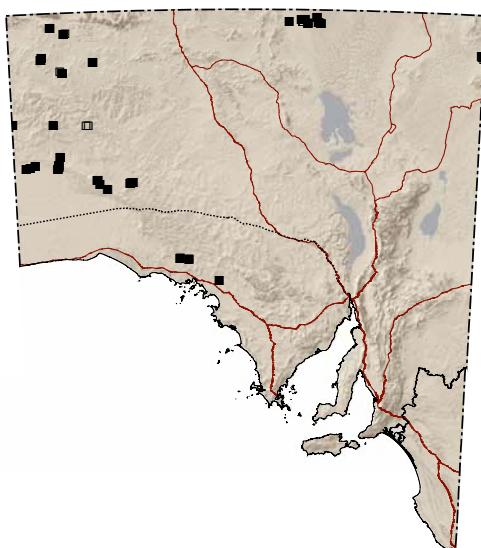
190. Eastern Bluetongue  
*Tiliqua scincoides*



191. Short-tailed Pygmy Goanna SA: R  
*Varanus brevicauda*



192. Desert Pygmy Goanna  
*Varanus eremius*



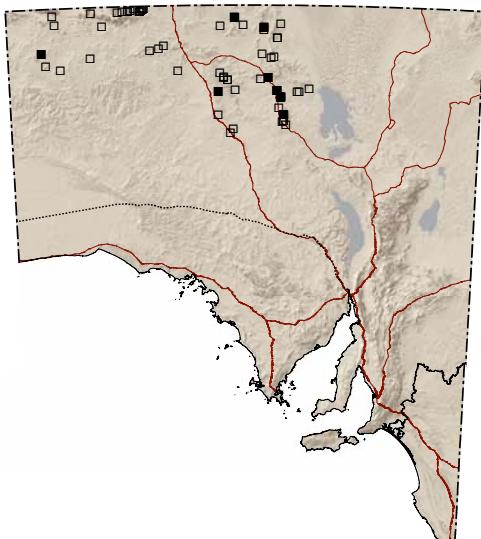
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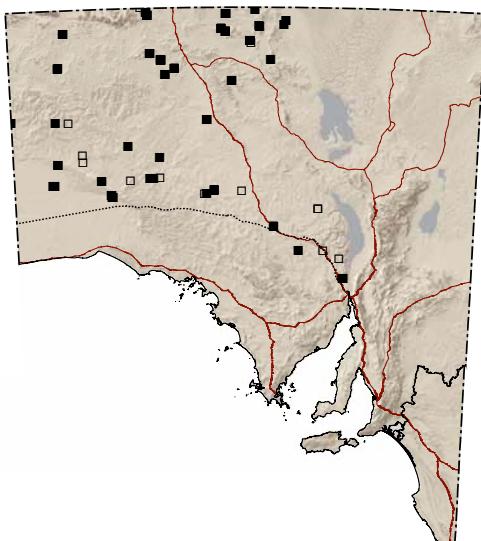
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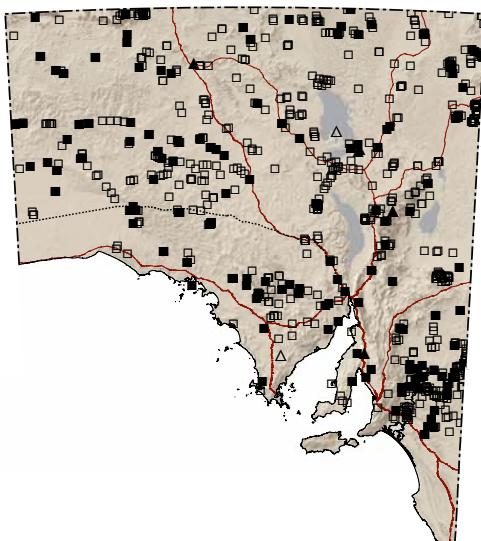
193. Perentie  
*Varanus giganteus*



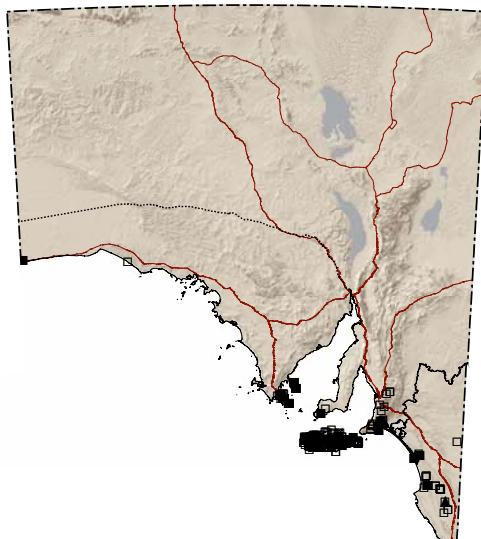
194. Pygmy Mulga Goanna  
*Varanus gilleni*



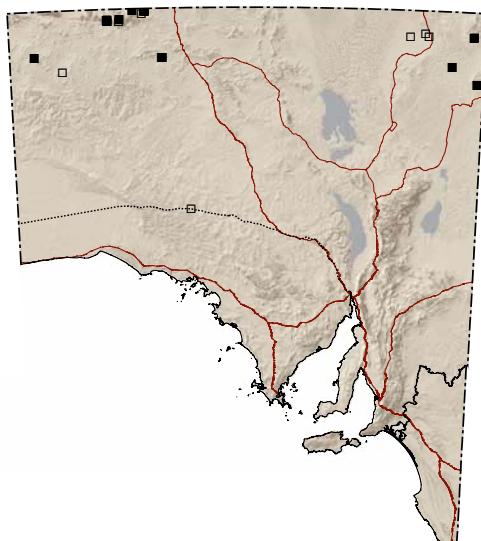
195. Sand Goanna  
*Varanus gouldii*



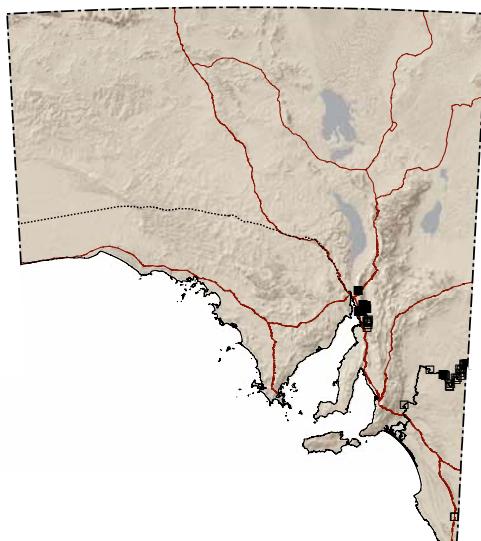
196. Heath Goanna SA: V  
*Varanus rosenbergi*



197. Black-headed Goanna  
*Varanus tristis*



198. Lace Monitor SA: R  
*Varanus varius*



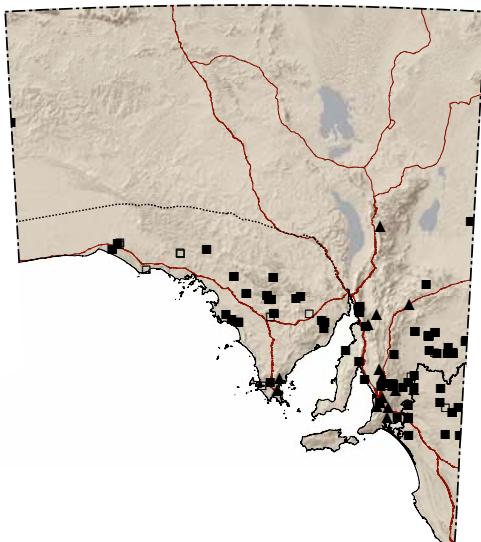
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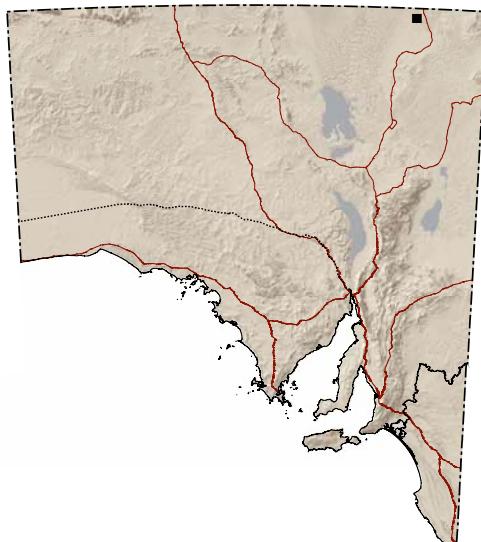
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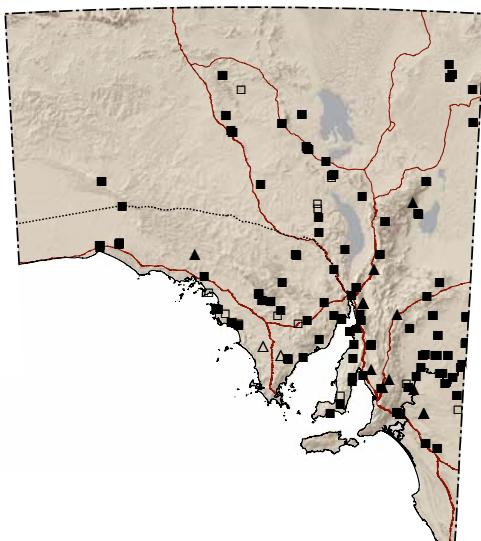
199. Southern Blind Snake  
*Ramphotyphlops bicolor*



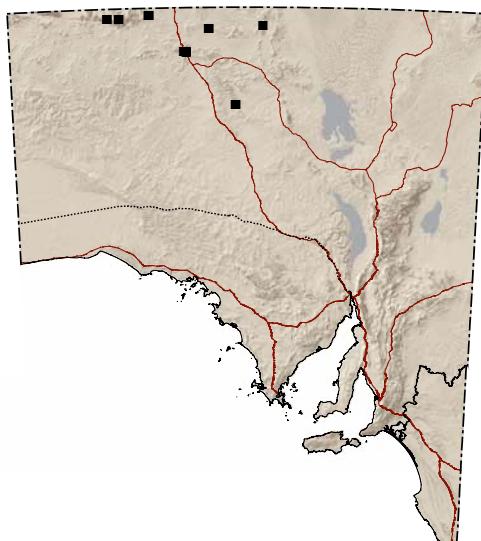
202. Hook-nosed Blind Snake  
*Ramphotyphlops grypus*



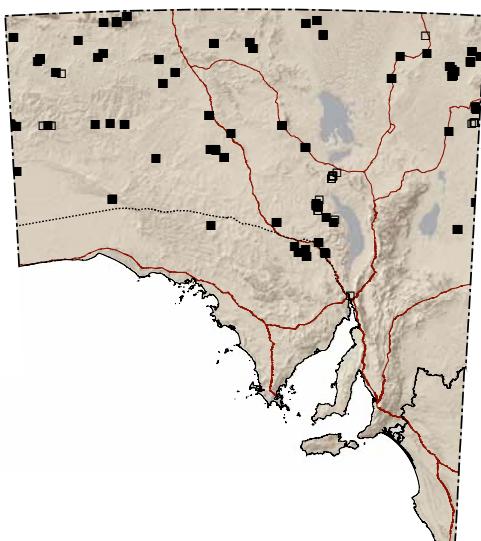
200. Rough-nosed Blind Snake  
*Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus*



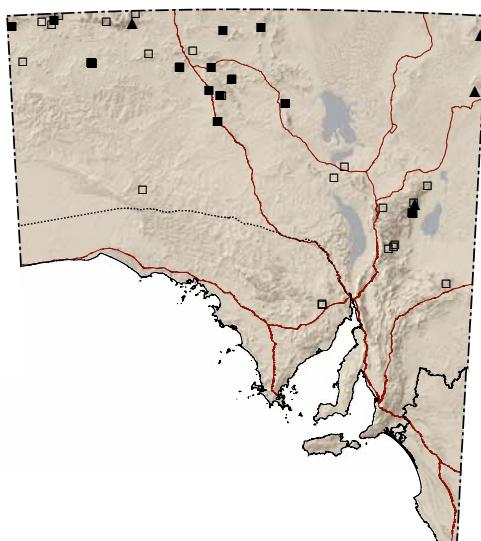
203. Slender Blind Snake  
*Ramphotyphlops waitii*



201. Centralian Blind Snake  
*Ramphotyphlops endoteras*



204. Stimson's Python  
*Antaresia stimsoni*



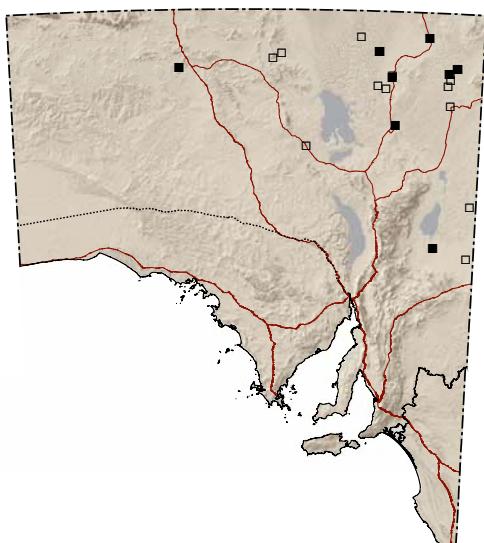
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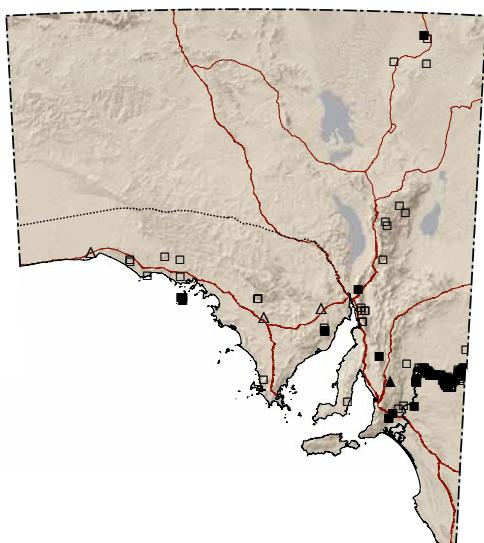
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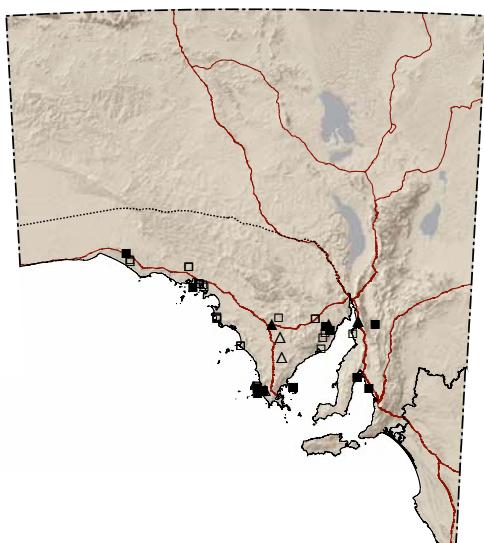
205. Woma SA: R  
*Aspidites ramsayi*



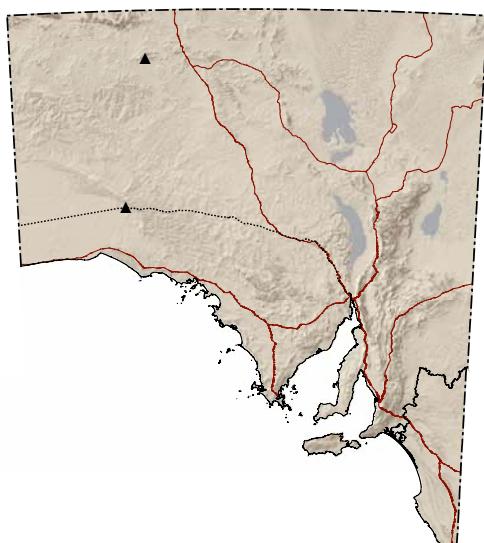
206. Carpet Python SA: R  
*Morelia spilota*



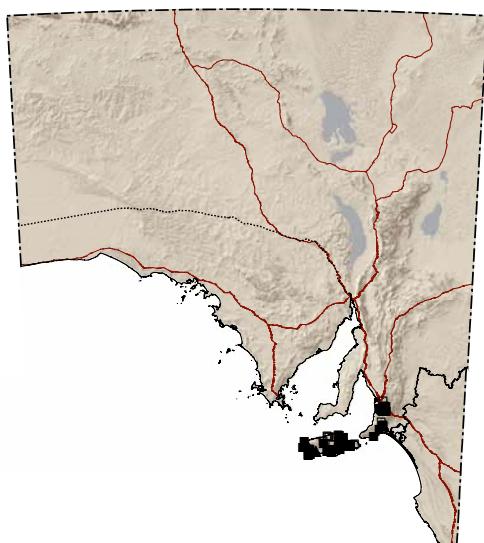
207. Common Death Adder  
*Acanthophis antarcticus*



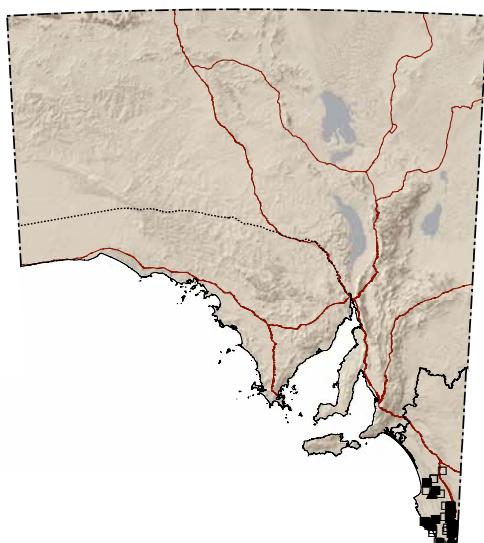
208. Desert Death Adder SA: V  
*Acanthophis pyrrhus*



209. Pygmy Copperhead  
*Austrelaps labialis*



210. Lowland Copperhead  
*Austrelaps superbus*



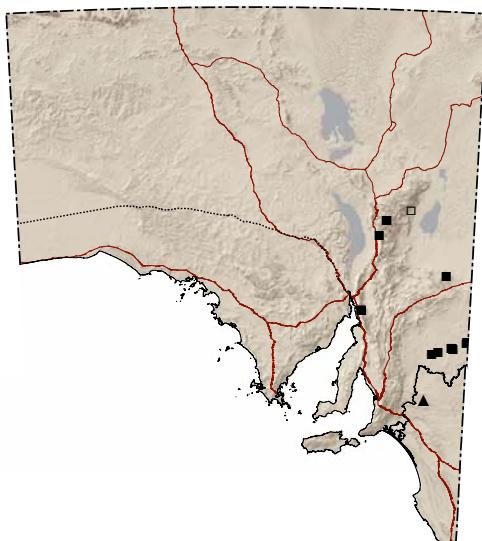
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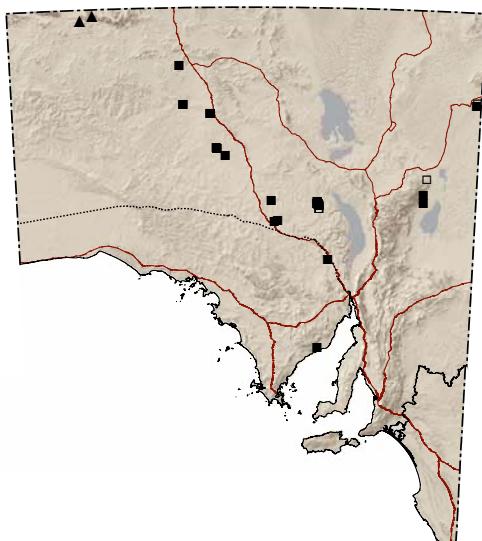
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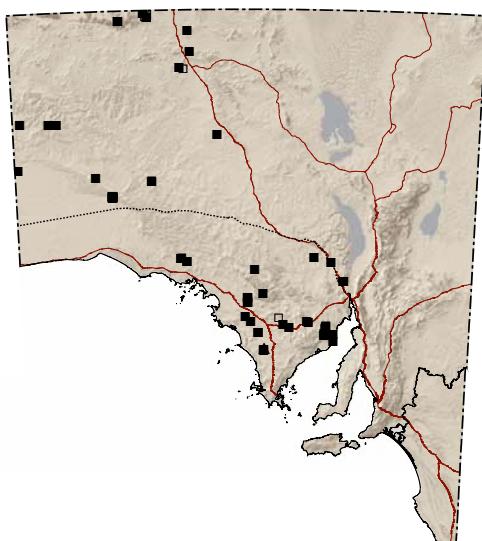
211. Coral Snake  
*Brachyurophis australis*



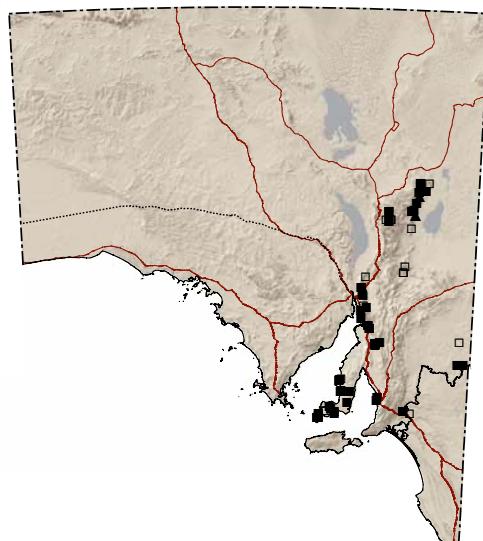
212. Narrow-banded Snake  
*Brachyurophis fasciolatus*



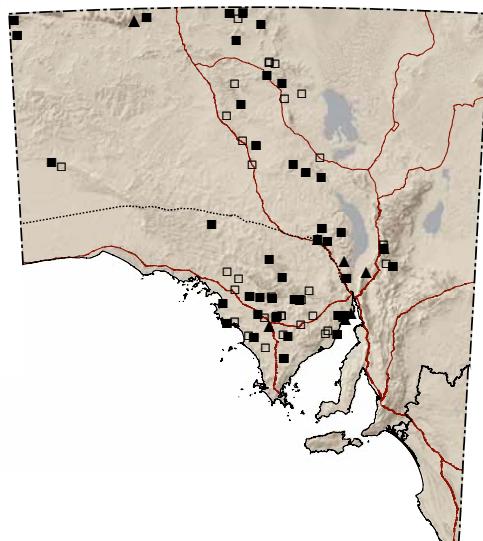
213. Half-girdled Snake  
*Brachyurophis semifasciatus*



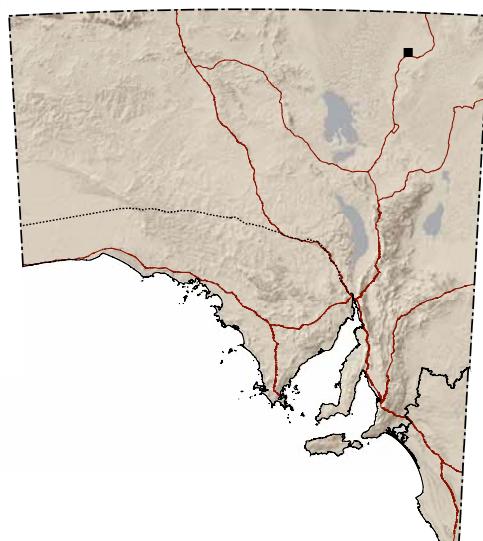
214. Yellow-faced Whipsnake  
*Demansia psammophis*



215. Desert Whipsnake  
*Demansia reticulata*



216. Channel Country Whipsnake SA: R  
*Demansia rimicola*



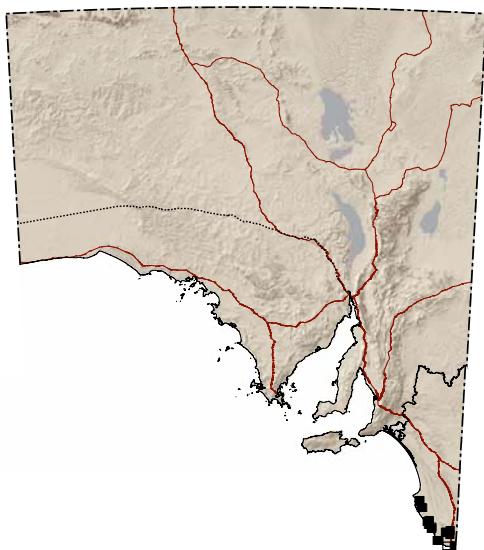
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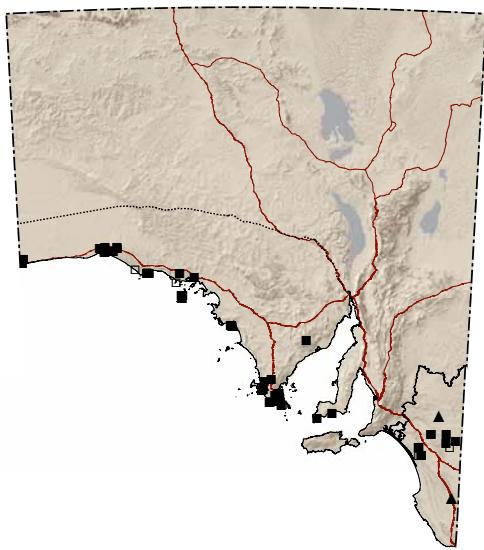
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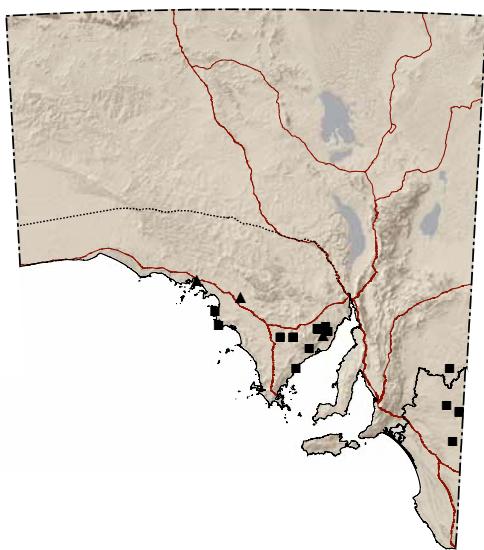
217. White-lipped Snake SA: R  
*Drysdalia coronoides*



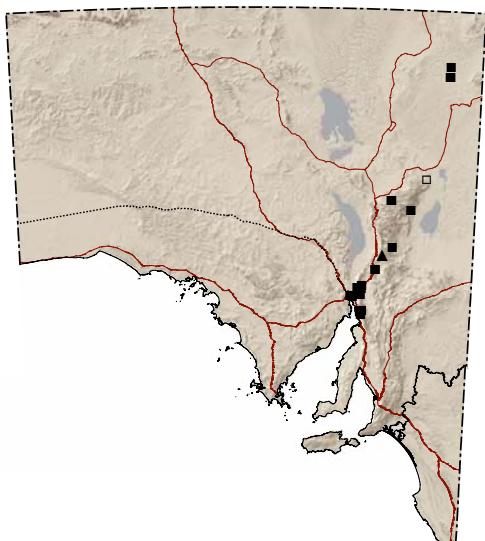
218. Master's Snake  
*Drysdalia mastersii*



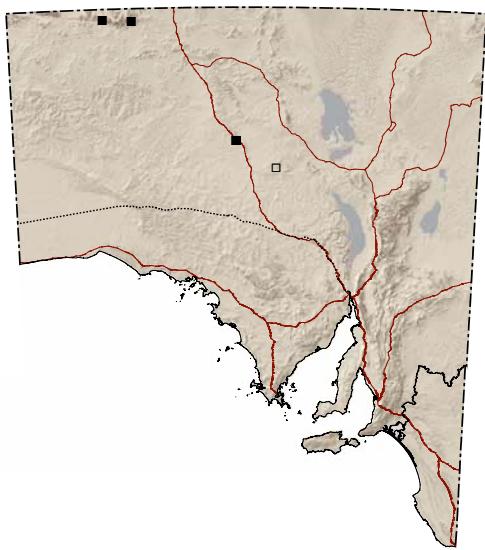
219. Bardick SA: R  
*Echiopsis curta*



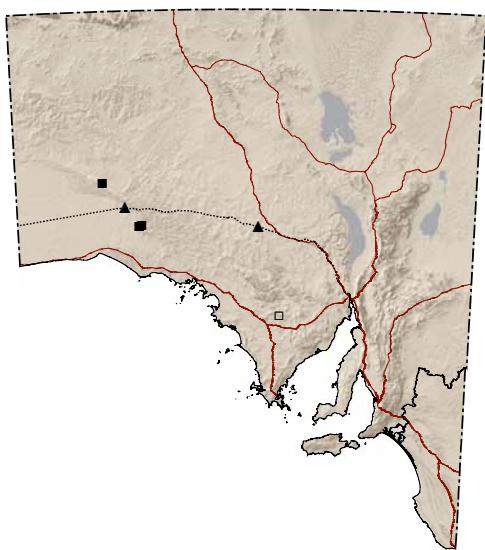
220. Red-naped Snake  
*Furina diadema*



221. Moon Snake  
*Furina ornata*



222. Western Black-naped Snake SA: R  
*Neelaps bimaculatus*



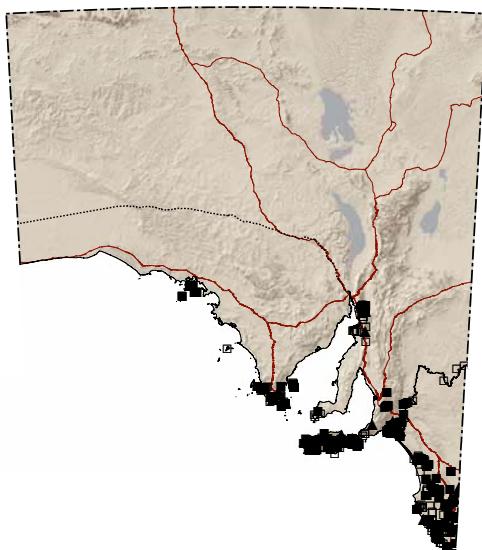
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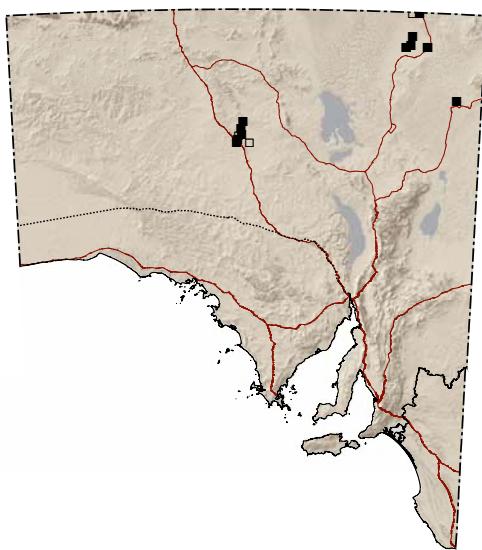
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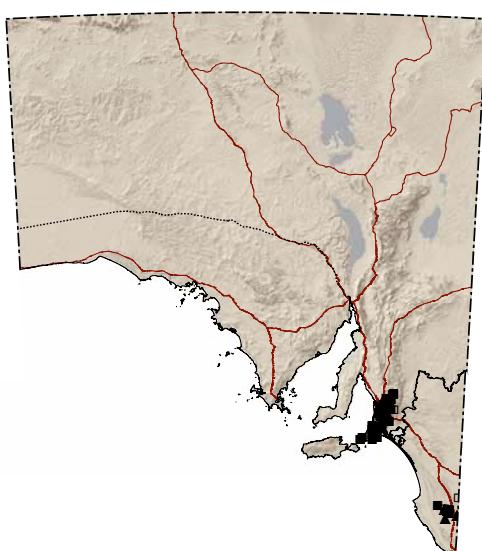
223. Eastern Tiger Snake AU: ssp  
*Notechis scutatus*



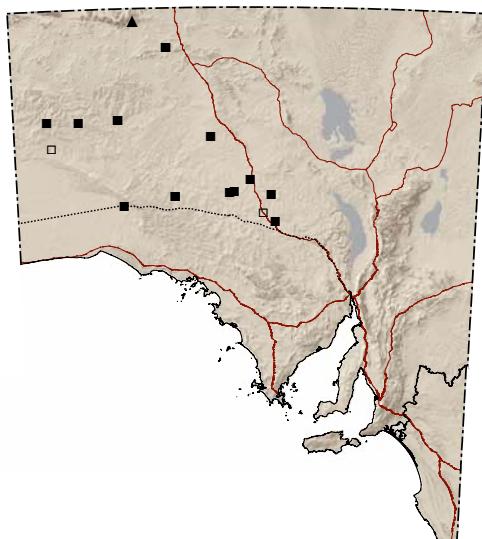
224. Inland Taipan  
*Oxyuranus microlepidotus*



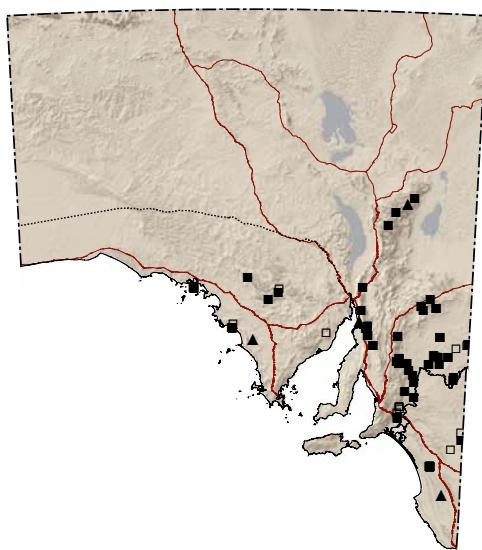
225. Little Whip Snake  
*Parasuta flagellum*



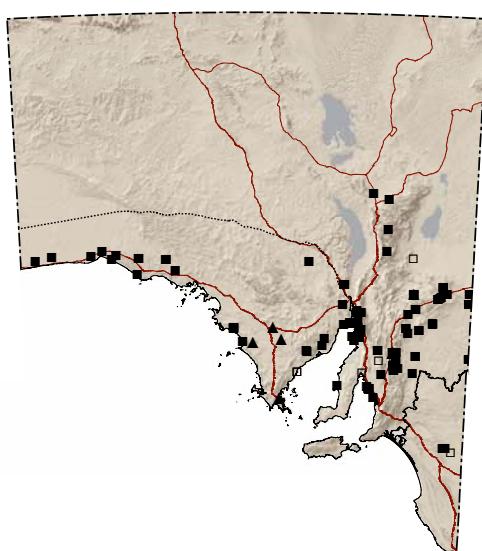
226. Hooded Snake  
*Parasuta monachus*



227. Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake  
*Parasuta nigriceps*



228. Mallee Black-headed Snake  
*Parasuta spectabilis*



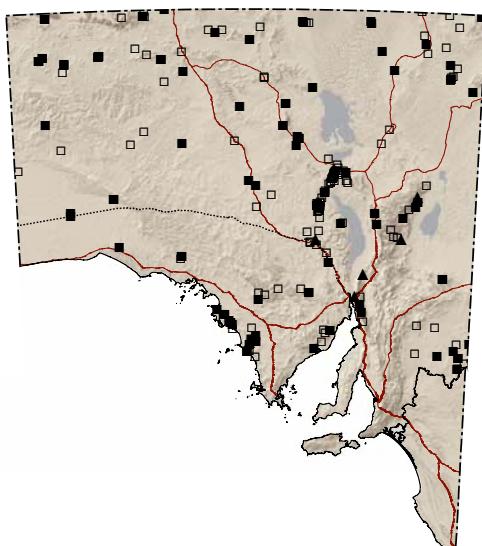
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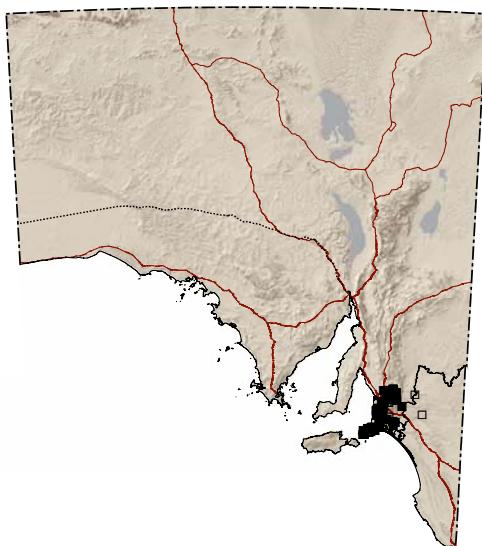
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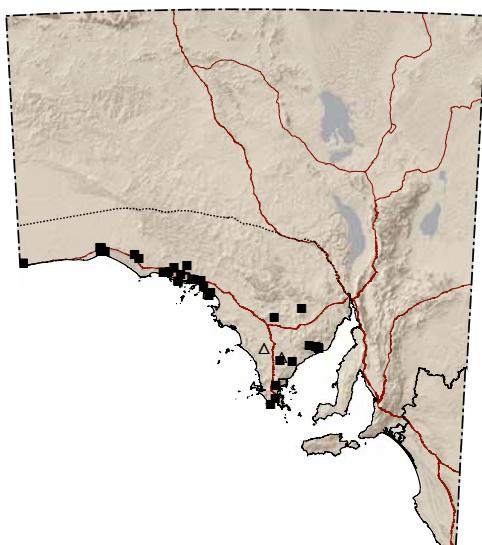
229. Mulga Snake  
*Pseudechis australis*



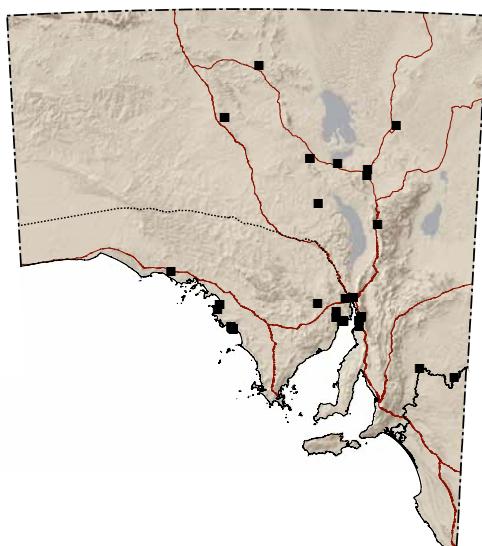
230. Red-bellied Black Snake  
*Pseudechis porphyriacus*



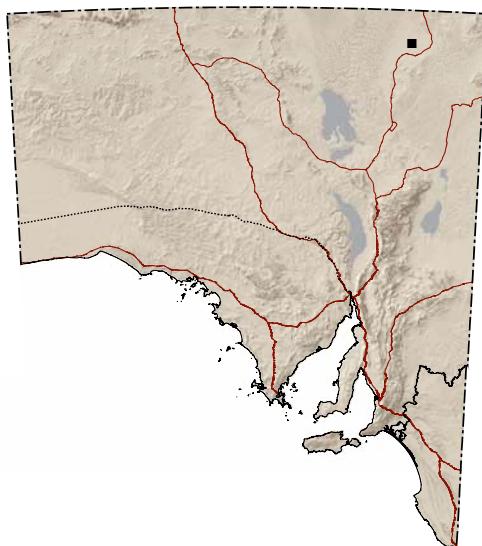
231. Dugite  
*Pseudonaja affinis*



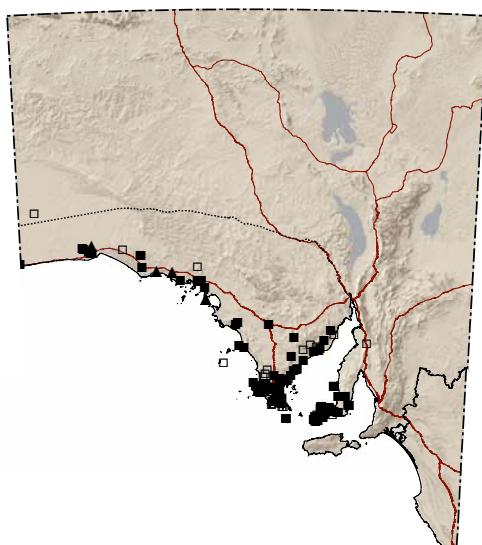
232. Patch-nosed Brown Snake  
*Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha*



233. Spotted Brown Snake SA: R  
*Pseudonaja guttata*



234. Peninsula Brown Snake  
*Pseudonaja inframacula*



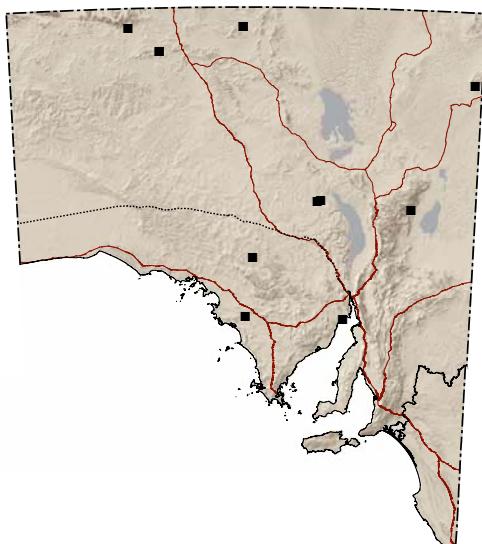
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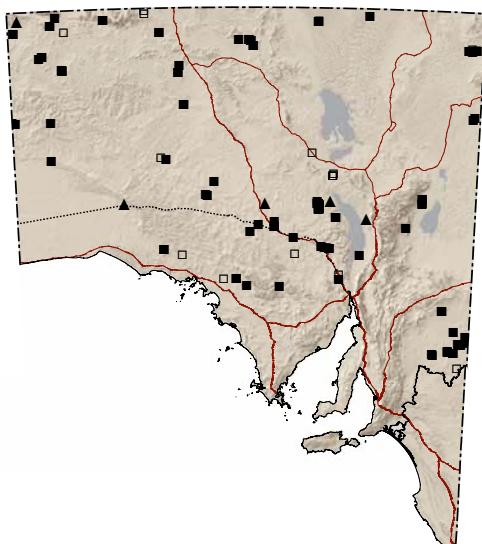
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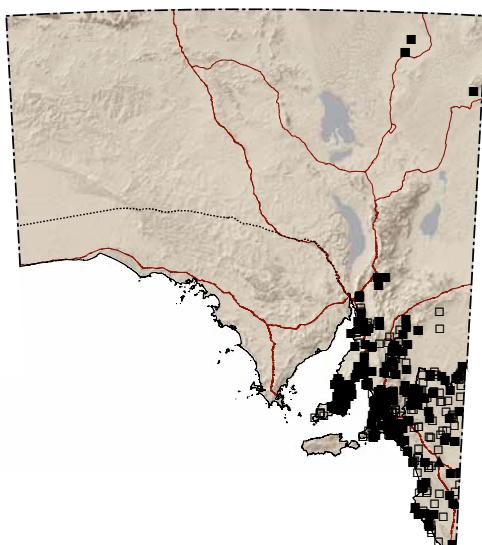
235. Gwardar  
*Pseudonaja mengdeni*



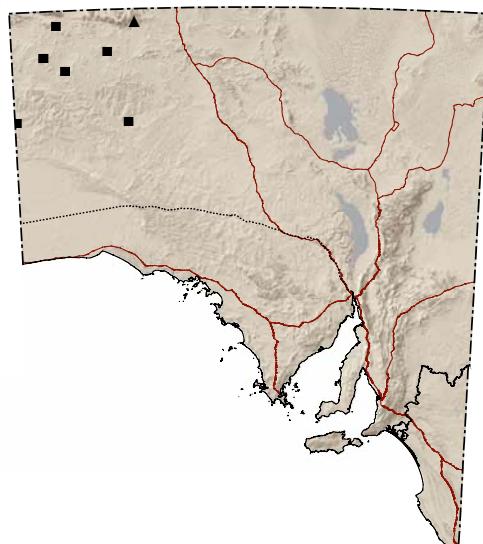
236. Five-ringed Snake  
*Pseudonaja modesta*



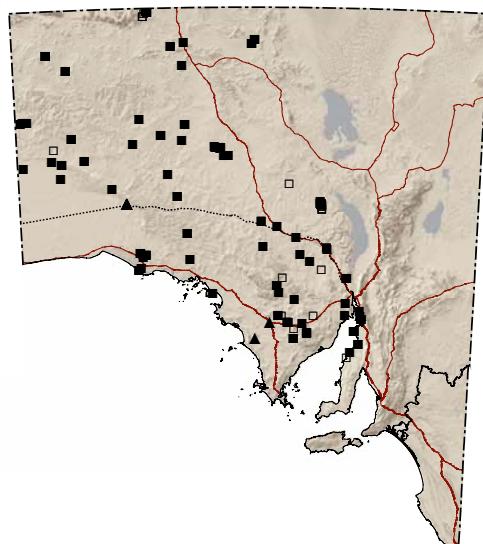
237. Eastern Brown Snake  
*Pseudonaja textilis*



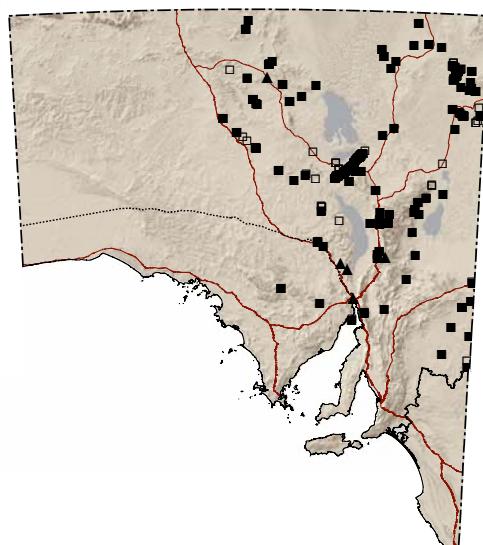
238. Centralian Banded Snake  
*Simoselaps anomalus*



239. Desert Banded Snake  
*Simoselaps bertholdi*



240. Curl Snake  
*Suta suta*



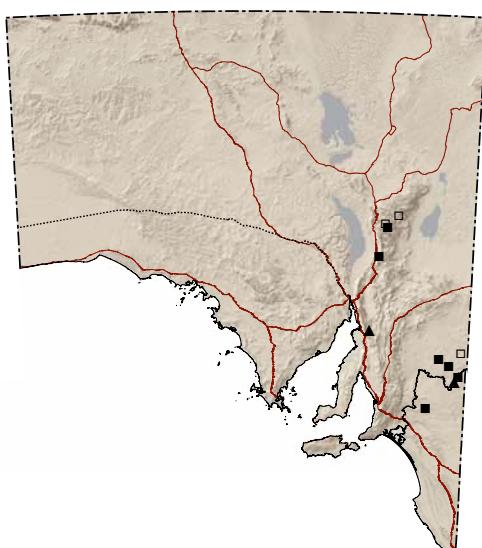
■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

241. Common Bandy Bandy SA: R  
*Vermicella annulata*



**Australian South Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

# Amphibians (last update August 2010)

**Mark Hutchinson,  
Curator of Herpetology,  
South Australian Museum**

This compilation shows the distributions of all frogs that occur in the wild in South Australia. A small number of tropical species sometimes come into Adelaide in shipments of fruit or other produce, but none have established feral populations. One species that does seem to have established recently along parts of the River Torrens is the Murray valley species, *Litoria peronii*.

No standardised list of common names exists for Australian reptiles and amphibians. The names used here are those currently in use by the South Australian Museum and the South Australia Department of Natural Resources.

Work in progress is likely to alter the current concepts of several species. Toadlets of the genus *Pseudophryne* include two species, *P. bibronii* and *P. occidentalis*, which are probably species complexes, each including at least one as yet undescribed additional species. Burrowing frogs, genus *Neobatrachus*, need further work to refine the definition of several species, with two formerly regarded as distinct, *N. centralis* and *N. sudelli*, apparently identical in call, karyotype and genotype and only inconsistently differentiated by size and geographic distribution.

Recent studies of relationships among Australian myobatrachid frogs tend to support a basal split in the group, which is increasingly being recognised by a subdivision in two families, Myobatrachidae and Limnodynastidae (Read et al. 2001, Frost et al. 2006). Future editions of this work may adopt this nomenclature. For those wishing to allocate the South Australian species, the genera *Limnodynastes*, *Neobatrachus* and *Platyplectrum* would be limnodynastids; *Crinia*, *Pseudophryne* and *Uperoleia* would remain myobatrachids.

## References

- Frost, D.R., Grant, T., Faivovich, J., Bain, R.H., Haas, A., Haddad, C. F. B., De Sa, R.O., Channing, A., Wilkinson, M., Donnellan, S.C., Raxworthy, C.J., Campbell, J.A., Blotto, B.L., Moler, P., Drewes, R.C., Nussbaum, R.A., Lynch, J.D., Green, D.M. and Wheeler, W.C. (2006). The amphibian tree of life. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 1-370
- Read, K., Keogh, J.S., Scott, I.A.W., Roberts, J.D. and Doughty, P. (2001) Molecular phylogeny of the Australian frog genera *Crinia*, *Geocrinia* and Allied taxa. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 21: 294-308.

# Class Amphibia - Amphibians

## Order Anura - Frogs

### Family Hylidae - Tree Frogs

1. *Cyclorana cultripes* Parker, 1940 Knife-footed Frog SA: R
2. *Cyclorana maini* Tyler & Martin, 1977 Main's Frog
3. *Cyclorana platycephala* (Gunther, 1873) Water-holding Frog
4. *Litoria caerulea* (White, 1790) Green Tree Frog
5. *Litoria ewingii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1841) Brown Tree Frog
6. *Litoria latopalmata* Gunther, 1867 Broad-palmed Frog
7. *Litoria peronii* (Tschudi, 1838) Peron's Tree Frog
8. *Litoria raniformis* (Keferstein, 1867) Southern Bell Frog AU: VU SA: V
9. *Litoria rubella* (Gray, 1842) Desert Tree Frog

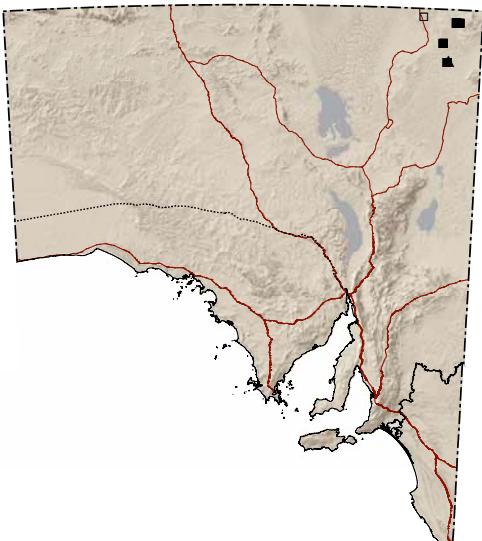
### Family Myobatrachidae - Southern Frogs

10. *Crinia deserticola* (Liem & Ingram, 1977) Desert Froglet
11. *Crinia parinsignifera* Main, 1957 Murray Valley Froglet
12. *Crinia riparia* Littlejohn & Martin, 1965 Flinders Ranges Froglet
13. *Crinia signifera* Girard, 1853 Common Froglet
14. *Geocrinia laevis* (Gunther, 1864) Smooth Frog SA: R
15. *Limnodynastes dumerilii* Peters, 1863 Banjo Frog
16. *Limnodynastes fletcheri* Boulenger, 1888 Long-thumbed Frog
17. *Limnodynastes peronii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1841) Striped Marsh Frog
18. *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* Gunther, 1858 Spotted Marsh Frog
19. *Neobatrachus pictus* Peters, 1863 Burrowing Frog
20. *Neobatrachus sudelli* (Lamb, 1911) Sudell's Frog
21. *Neobatrachus sutor* Main, 1957 Shoemaker Frog SA: V
22. *Platyplectrum spenceri* (Parker, 1940) Spencer's Burrowing Frog
23. *Pseudophryne bibronii* Gunther, 1858 Brown Toadlet SA: R
24. *Pseudophryne cf. occidentalis* Parker, 1940 Everard Ranges Toadlet SA: V
25. *Pseudophryne semimarmorata* Lucas, 1892 Marbled Toadlet SA: V
26. *Uperoleia capitulata* Davies, McDonald & Corben, 1986 Small-headed Toadlet SA: R

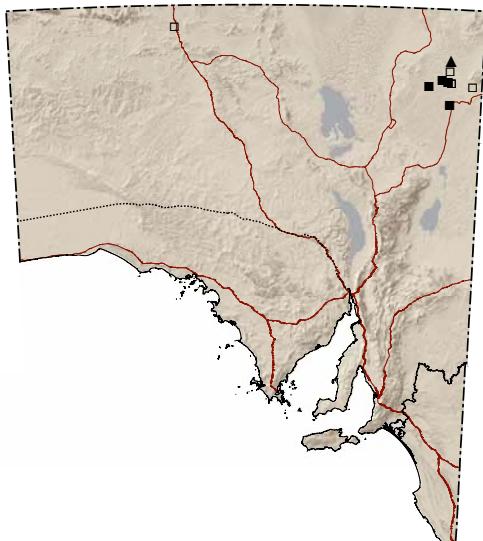
**Australian** EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable  
**South Australian** E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

## Distribution Maps

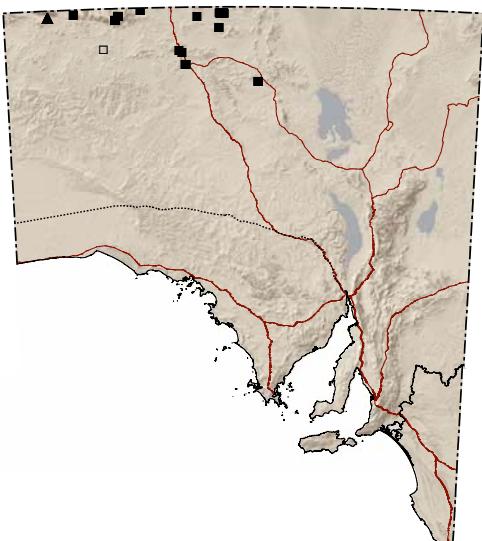
1. Knife-footed Frog SA: R  
*Cyclorana cultripes*



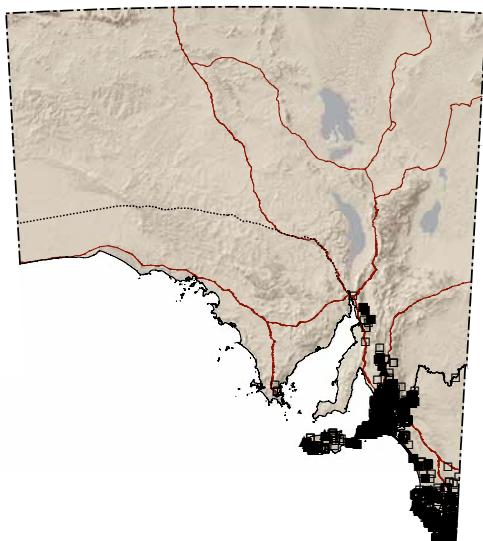
4. Green Tree Frog  
*Litoria caerulea*



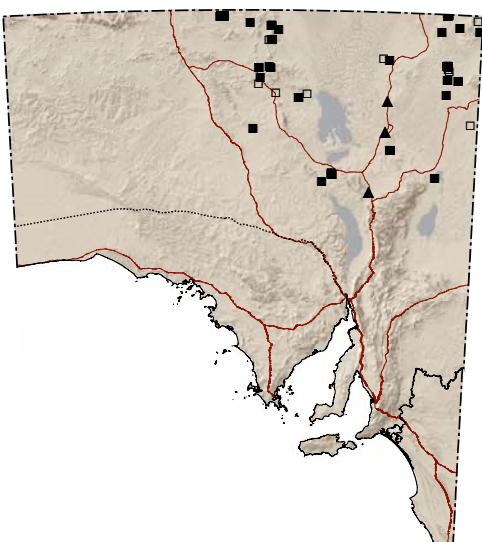
2. Main's Frog  
*Cyclorana maini*



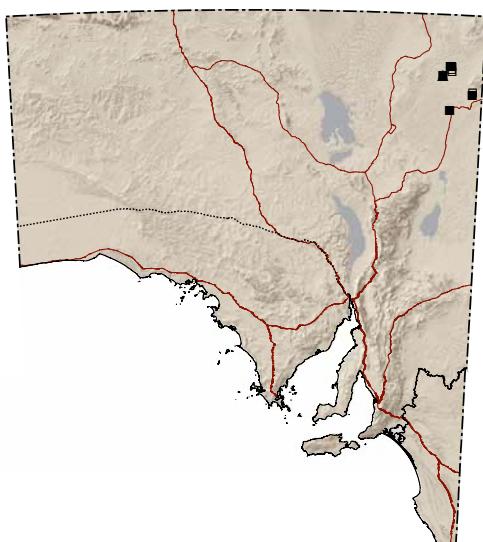
5. Brown Tree Frog  
*Litoria ewingii*



3. Water-holding Frog  
*Cyclorana platycephala*



6. Broad-palmed Frog  
*Litoria latopalmata*



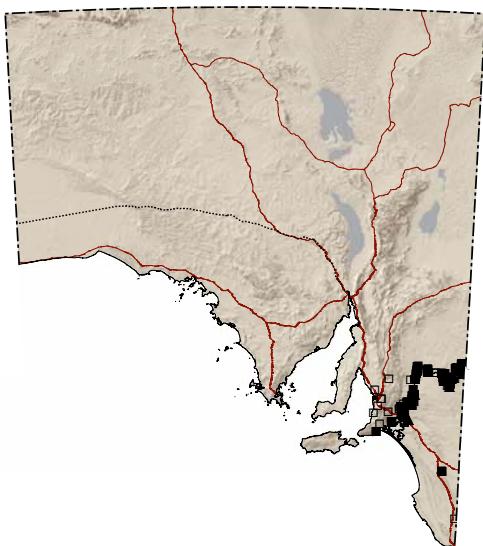
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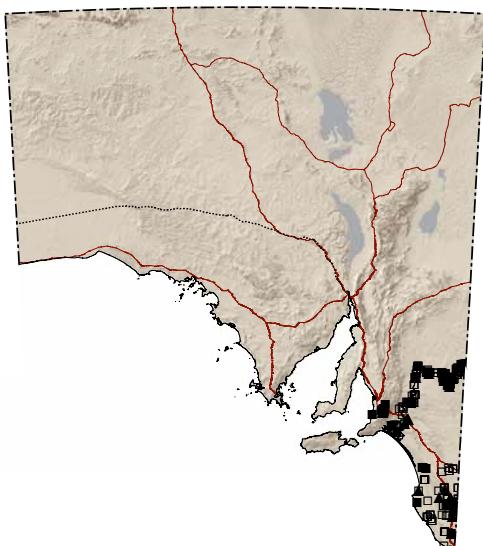
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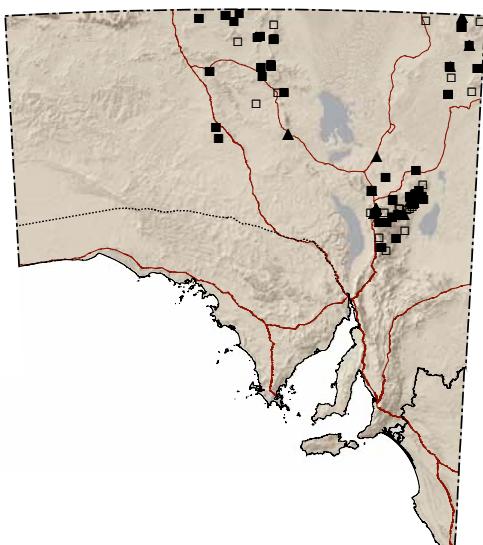
7. Peron's Tree Frog  
*Litoria peronii*



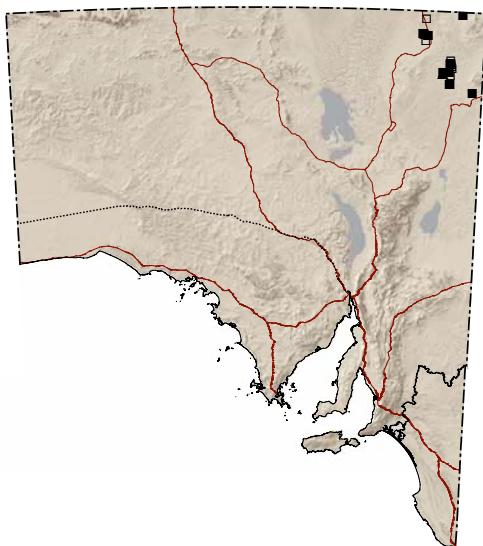
8. Southern Bell Frog AU: VU SA: V  
*Litoria raniformis*



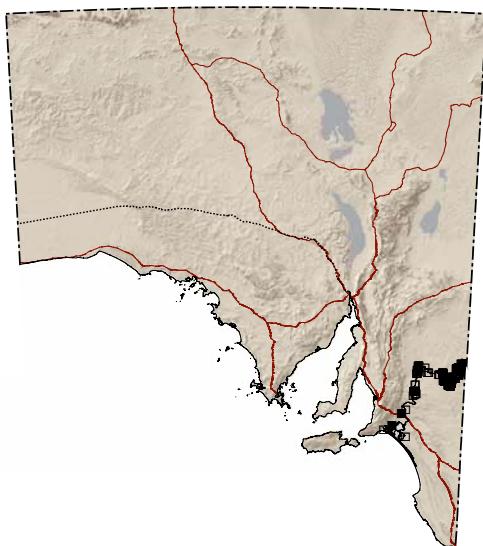
9. Desert Tree Frog  
*Litoria rubella*



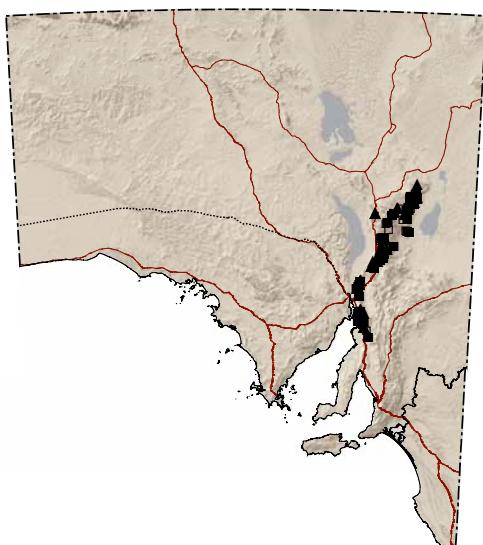
10. Desert Froglet  
*Crinia deserticola*



11. Murray Valley Froglet  
*Crinia parinsignifera*



12. Flinders Ranges Froglet  
*Crinia riparia*



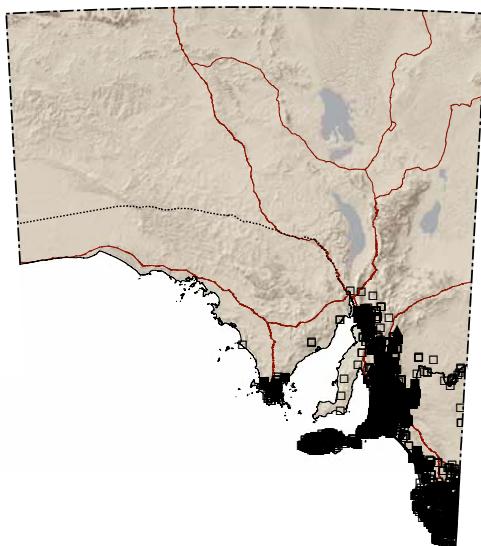
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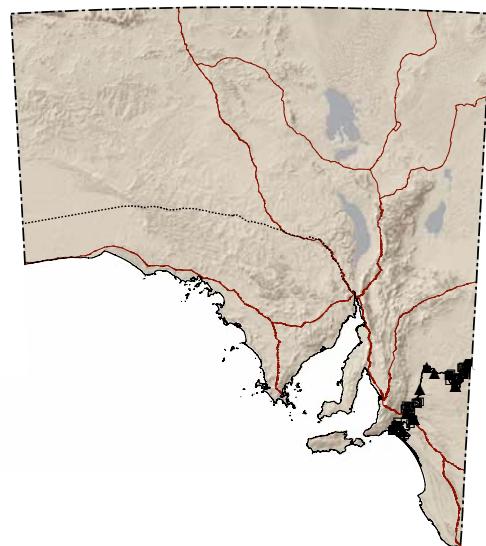
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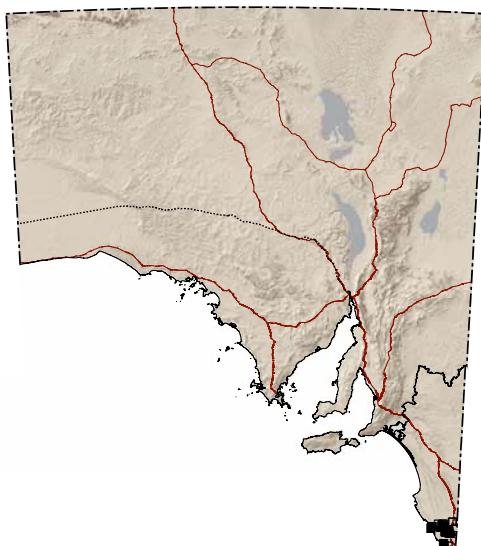
13. Common Froglet  
*Crinia signifera*



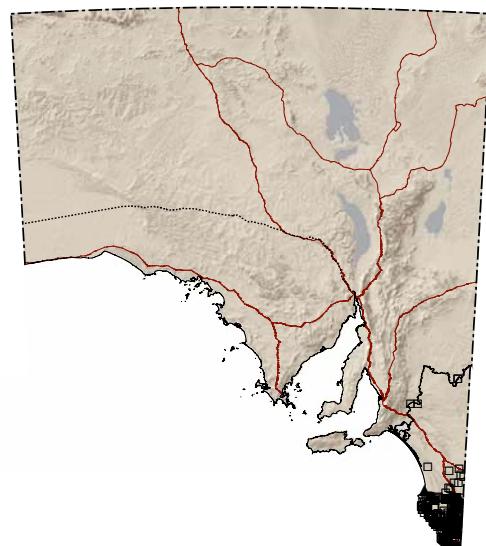
16. Long-thumbed Frog  
*Limnodynastes fletcheri*



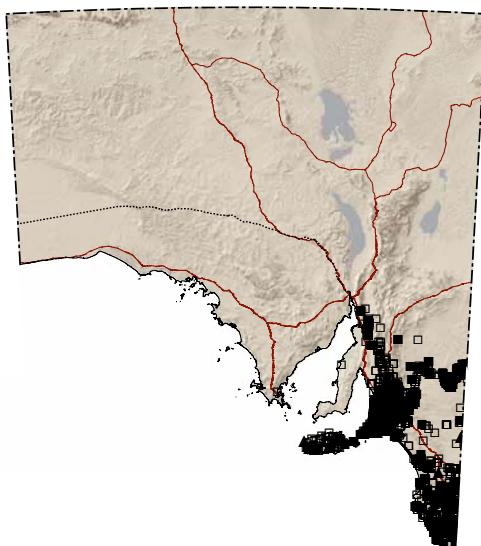
14. Smooth Frog SA: R  
*Geocrinia laevis*



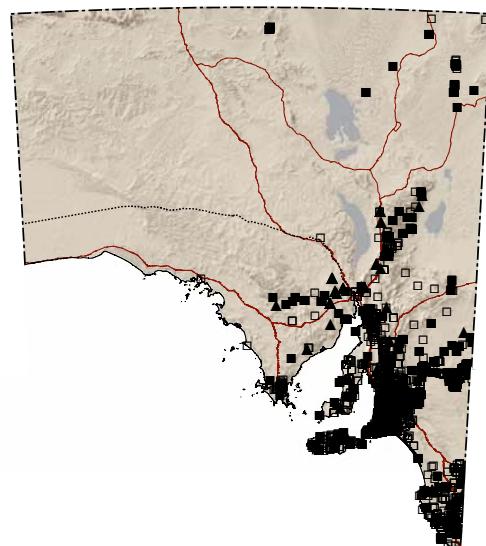
17. Striped Marsh Frog  
*Limnodynastes peronii*



15. Banjo Frog  
*Limnodynastes dumerillii*



18. Spotted Marsh Frog  
*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*



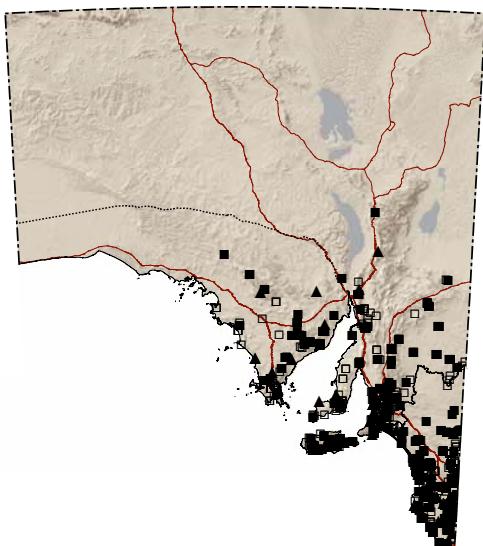
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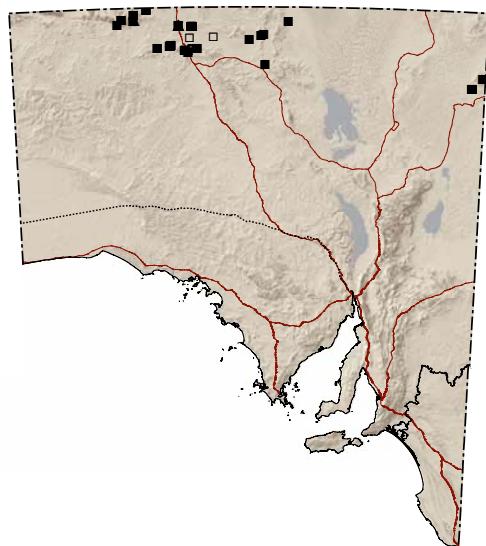
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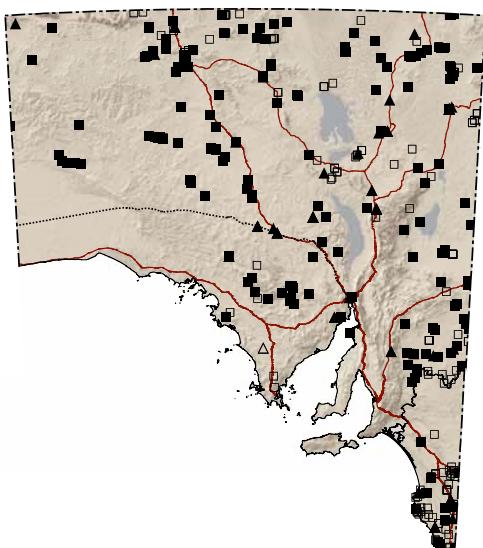
19. Burrowing Frog  
*Neobatrachus pictus*



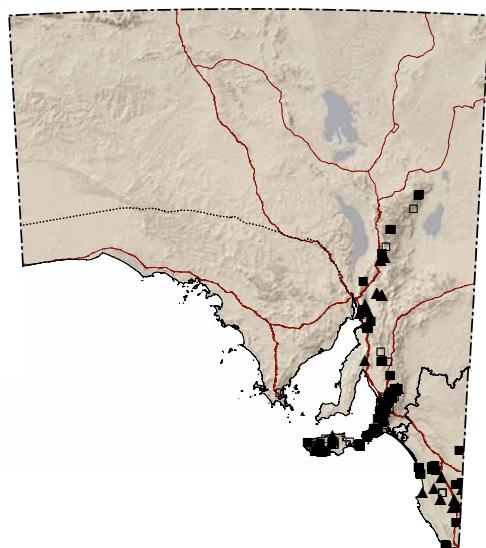
22. Spencer's Burrowing Frog  
*Platyplectrum spenceri*



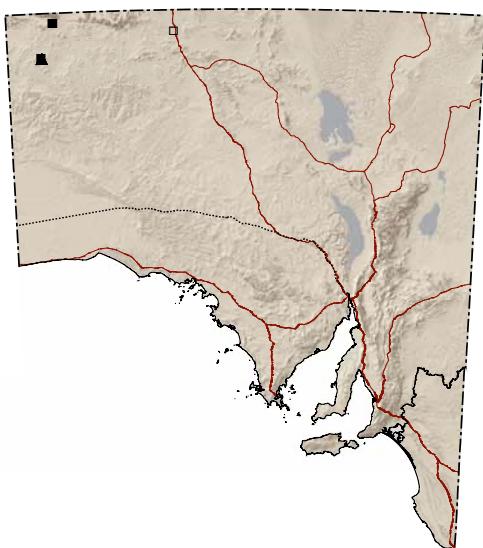
20. Sudell's Frog  
*Neobatrachus sudelli*



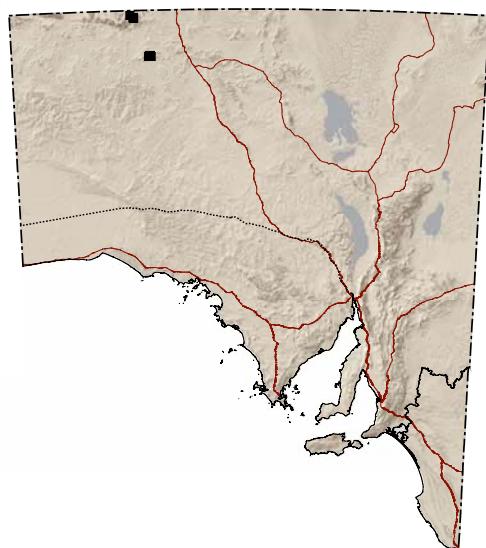
23. Brown Toadlet SA: R  
*Pseudophryne bibronii*



21. Shoemaker Frog SA: V  
*Neobatrachus sutor*



24. Everard Ranges Toadlet SA: V  
*Pseudophryne cf. occidentalis*



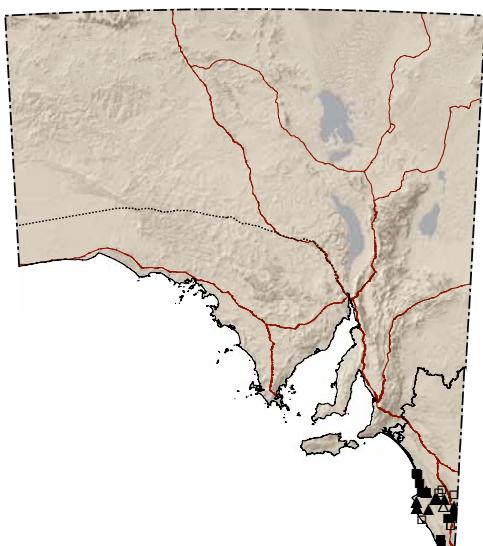
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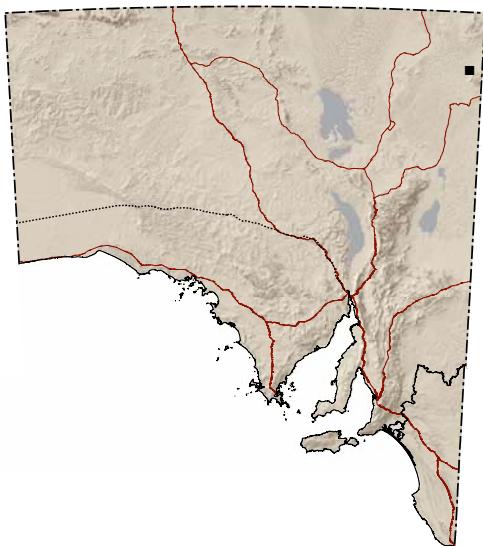
□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

25. Marbled Toadlet SA: V  
*Pseudophryne semimarmorata*



26. Small-headed Toadlet SA: R  
*Uperoleia capitulata*



■ = Specimen - post 1970

▲ = Specimen - pre 1970

□ = Sighting - post 1970

△ = Sighting - pre 1970

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Reptiles	Species Number	Reptiles	Species Number
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<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i> = <i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	63
<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	63
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Reptiles	Species Number
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Reptiles	Species Number	Reptiles	Species Number
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<i>Emydura macquarii</i>	3	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	49
<i>Eremiascincus fasciolatus</i>	135	<b>Goanna, Black-headed</b>	197
<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	136	<b>Goanna, Desert Pygmy</b>	192
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	137	<b>Goanna, Heath</b>	196
<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	138	<b>Goanna, Pygmy Mulga</b>	194
<i>Eulamprus tympanum</i>	139	<b>Goanna, Sand</b>	195
<i>Furina diadema</i>	220	<b>Goanna, Short-tailed Pygmy</b>	191
<i>Furina ornata</i>	221	<b>Gwardar</b>	235
<b>Gecko, Barking</b>	54	<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>	140
<b>Gecko, Beaded</b>	67	<i>Hemiergis initialis</i>	141
<b>Gecko, Beaked</b>	71	<i>Hemiergis millewae</i>	142
<b>Gecko, Bynoe's</b>	50	<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>	143
<b>Gecko, Clawless</b>	56	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	50
<b>Gecko, Desert Wood</b>	64	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	144
<b>Gecko, Eastern Spiny-tailed</b>	76	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	145
<b>Gecko, Eastern Stone</b>	63	<b>Legless Lizard, Bronzeback</b>	92
<b>Gecko, Fat-tailed</b>	58	<b>Legless Lizard, Burton's</b>	91
<b>Gecko, Jewelled</b>	74	<i>Leioploisma baudini</i> = <i>Pseudemoia baudini</i>	181
<b>Gecko, Map</b>	68	<i>Leioploisma duperreyi</i> = <i>Bassiana duperreyi</i>	96
<b>Gecko, Marbled</b>	45	<i>Leioploisma entrecasteauxii</i> = <i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	182
<b>Gecko, Marbled Velvet</b>	70	<i>Leioploisma rawlinsoni</i> = <i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	184
<b>Gecko, Mesa</b>	60	<i>Leioploisma trilineatum</i> = <i>Bassiana trilineata</i>	97
<b>Gecko, Northern Spiny-tailed</b>	73	<i>Lerista aericeps</i>	146
<b>Gecko, Nullarbor Marbled</b>	44	<i>Lerista arenicola</i>	147
<b>Gecko, Pale Knob-tailed</b>	52	<i>Lerista baynesi</i>	148
<b>Gecko, Patchwork</b>	61	<i>Lerista bipes</i>	149
<b>Gecko, Pernatty Knob-tailed</b>	51	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	150
<b>Gecko, Pink-blotched</b>	66	<i>Lerista desertorum</i>	151
<b>Gecko, Ranges Stone</b>	59	<i>Lerista distinguenda</i>	152
<b>Gecko, Sandplain</b>	69	<i>Lerista dorsalis</i>	153
<b>Gecko, Smooth Knob-tailed</b>	53	<i>Lerista edwardsae</i>	154
<b>Gecko, South Coast</b>	57	<i>Lerista elongata</i>	155
<b>Gecko, Southern Sandplain</b>	65	<i>Lerista labialis</i>	156
<b>Gecko, Southern Spiny-tailed</b>	75	<i>Lerista microtis</i>	157
<b>Gecko, Starred Knob-tailed</b>	55	<i>Lerista muelleri</i> = <i>Lerista timida</i>	162
<b>Gecko, Tessellated</b>	62	<i>Lerista punctatovittata</i>	158
<b>Gecko, Thorn-tailed</b>	72	<i>Lerista speciosa</i>	159
<i>Gehyra 2n=44</i> = <i>Gehyra lazelli</i>	46	<i>Lerista taeniata</i>	160
<i>Gehyra lazelli</i>	46		
<i>Gehyra montium</i>	47		

Reptiles	Species Number	Reptiles	Species Number
<i>Lerista terdigitata</i>	161	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	223
<i>Lerista timida</i>	162	<i>Notoscincus ornatus</i>	178
<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	91	<i>Oedura marmorata</i>	70
<i>Liiasis stimsoni</i> =Antaresia stimsoni	204	<i>Ophidiocephalus taeniatus</i>	92
<i>Liopholis inornata</i>	163	<i>Oxyuranus microlepidotus</i>	224
<i>Liopholis kintorei</i>	164	<i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	225
<i>Liopholis margaretae</i>	165	<i>Parasuta monachus</i>	226
<i>Liopholis multiscutata</i>	166	<i>Parasuta nigriceps</i>	227
<i>Liopholis slateri</i>	167	<i>Parasuta spectabilis</i>	228
<i>Liopholis striata</i>	168	<i>Perentie, Perentie</i>	193
<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	169	<i>Phyllodactylus marmoratus</i> =Christinus marmoratus	45
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	170	<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	34
Lizard, Jacky Lizard	9	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	35
Lizard, Sleepy Lizard	189	<i>Pogona minor</i>	36
<i>Lucasium bungabinna</i>	65	<i>Pogona nullarbor</i>	37
<i>Lucasium byrnei</i>	66	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	38
<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>	67	<i>Proablepharus kinghorni</i>	179
<i>Lucasium steindachneri</i>	68	<i>Proablepharus reginae</i>	180
<i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i> =Lucasium bungabinna	65	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	229
<i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i> =Lucasium stenodactylum	69	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	230
<i>Lucasium stenodactylum (revised)</i>	69	<i>Pseudemoia baudini</i>	181
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	171	<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	182
<i>Moloch horridus</i>	33	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	183
Monitor, Lace Monitor	198	<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	184
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	206	<i>Pseudonaja affinis</i>	231
<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>	172	<i>Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha</i>	232
<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	173	<i>Pseudonaja guttata</i>	233
<i>Morethia butleri</i>	174	<i>Pseudonaja inframacula</i>	234
<i>Morethia obscura</i>	175	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	235
<i>Morethia ruficauda</i>	176	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	236
<i>Nannoscincus maccoyi</i>	177	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i> =Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha	232
<i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i>	222	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i> =Pseudonaja mengdeni	235
<i>Nephrurus deleani</i>	51	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	237
<i>Nephrurus laevissimus</i>	52	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	93
<i>Nephrurus levius</i>	53	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	94
<i>Nephrurus milii</i>	54	<i>Pygopus schraderi</i>	95
<i>Nephrurus stellatus</i>	55	<i>Python, Carpet Python</i>	206
<i>Notechis ater</i> =Notechis scutatus	223	<i>Python, Stimson's Python</i>	204
<i>Notechis ater ater</i> =Notechis scutatus	223	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i> =Ramphotyphlops bicolor	199

Reptiles	Species Number	Reptiles	Species Number
<i>Ramphotyphlops bicolor</i>	199	Skink, Eastern Three-lined	96
<i>Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus</i>	200	Skink, Eastern Tree	134
<i>Ramphotyphlops endoterus</i>	201	Skink, Eastern Water	138
<i>Ramphotyphlops grypus</i>	202	Skink, Eyrean Wall	100
<i>Ramphotyphlops waitii</i>	203	Skink, Fire-tailed	176
<i>Rankinia chapmani</i> = <i>Ctenophorus chapmani</i>	11	Skink, Four-toed Earless	143
<i>Rhinoplocephalus flagellum</i> = <i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	225	Skink, Garden	145
<i>Rhinoplocephalus monachus</i> = <i>Parasuta monachus</i>	226	Skink, Gidgee	133
<i>Rhinoplocephalus nigriceps</i> = <i>Parasuta nigriceps</i>	227	Skink, Glossy Grass	184
<i>Rhinoplocephalus spectabilis</i> = <i>Parasuta spectabilis</i>	228	Skink, Leopard	119
<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	71	Skink, Masked Rock	165
Sandswimmer, Broad-banded	136	Skink, Night	168
Sandswimmer, Narrow-banded	135	Skink, Rusty Earless	142
Scaly-foot, Black-headed	94	Skink, Salamander	177
Scaly-foot, Common	93	Skink, Silveryeye	180
Scaly-foot, Hooded	95	Skink, Southern Grass	182
<i>Simoselaps anomalus</i>	238	Skink, Southern Water	139
<i>Simoselaps australis</i> = <i>Brachyurophis australis</i>	211	Skink, Speckled Wall	101
<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>	239	Skink, Striped Wall	102
<i>Simoselaps bimaculatus</i> = <i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i>	222	Skink, Swamp	170
<i>Simoselaps fasciolatus</i> = <i>Brachyurophis fasciolatus</i>	212	Skink, Three-toed Earless	140
<i>Simoselaps semifasciatus</i> = <i>Brachyurophis semifasciatus</i>	213	Skink, Tussock	183
Skink, Bight Coast	181	Skink, Western Earless	141
Skink, Black-lined Desert	167	Skink, Western Three-lined	97
Skink, Blacksoil	179	Skink, Western Tree	132
Skink, Blue-tailed	108	Skink, White's	169
Skink, Bougainville's	150	Skink, Yellow-bellied Water	137
Skink, Bull	166	Slider, Beach	147
Skink, Centralian Striped	124	Slider, Dwarf Four-toed	152
Skink, Cunningham's	131	Slider, Dwarf Three-toed	162
Skink, Delicate	144	Slider, Eastern Two-toed	156
Skink, Desert Glossy	178	Slider, Great Desert	151
Skink, Desert Rainbow	98	Slider, Long-legged	157
Skink, Desert	163	Slider, Musgrave	159
Skink, Desert Wall	99	Slider, Myall	154
Skink, Dwarf	171	Slider, Ribbon	160
Skink, Eastern Striped	123	Slider, Southern Four-toed	153
		Slider, Southern Three-toed	161
		Slider, Speckled	148
		Slider, Spotted	158
		Slider, Western Two-toed	149
		Slider, Woomera	155

Reptiles	Species Number
Slider, Yellow-tailed	146
Snake, Centralian Banded	238
Snake, Centralian Blind	201
Snake, Coral	211
Snake, Curl	240
Snake, Desert Banded	239
Snake, Eastern Brown	237
Snake, Eastern Tiger	223
Snake, Five-ringed	236
Snake, Half-girdled	213
Snake, Hooded	226
Snake, Hook-nosed Blind	202
Snake, Little Whip	225
Snake, Mallee Black-headed	228
Snake, Master's	218
Snake, Mitchell's Short-tailed	227
Snake, Moon	221
Snake, Mulga	229
Snake, Narrow-banded	212
Snake, Patch-nosed Brown	232
Snake, Peninsula Brown	234
Snake, Red-bellied Black	230
Snake, Red-naped	220
Snake, Rough-nosed Blind	200
Snake, Slender Blind	203
Snake, Southern Blind	199
Snake, Spotted Brown	233
Snake, Western Black-naped	222
Snake, White-lipped	217
Snake-eye, Adelaide	172
Snake-eye, Butler's	174
Snake-eye, Common	173
Snake-eye, Mallee	175
Snake-lizard, Adelaide	87
Snake-lizard, Barred	81
Snake-lizard, Black-necked	90
Snake-lizard, Centralian	88
Snake-lizard, Desert	84
Snake-lizard, Northern	82
Snake-lizard, Olive	86
Snake-lizard, Painted	89
Snake-lizard, Spinifex	83

Reptiles	Species Number
Snake-lizard, Striped	85
<i>Sphenomorphus quoyii</i> =Eulamprus quoyii	138
<i>Sphenomorphus tympanum</i> =Eulamprus tympanum	139
<i>Strophurus assimilis</i> =Strophurus assimilis	72
<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>	72
<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>	73
<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	74
<i>Strophurus intermedius</i>	75
<i>Strophurus williamsi</i>	76
<i>Suta flagellum</i> =Parasuta flagellum	225
<i>Suta monachus</i> =Parasuta monachus	226
<i>Suta nigriceps</i> =Parasuta nigriceps	227
<i>Suta spectabilis</i> =Parasuta spectabilis	228
<i>Suta suta</i>	240
Taipan, Inland Taipan	224
Thorny Devil	33
<i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i>	185
<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>	186
<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	187
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	188
<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	189
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	190
Tjakura, Tjakura	164
Tortoise, Broad-shelled	1
Tortoise, Common Long-necked	2
Tortoise, Macquarie	3
Turtle, Green	5
Turtle, Leathery	6
Turtle, Loggerhead	4
<i>Tympanocryptis adelaidensis</i> =Ctenophorus chapmani	11
<i>Tympanocryptis centralis</i>	39
<i>Tympanocryptis houstoni</i>	40
<i>Tympanocryptis houstoni</i> =Tympanocryptis houstoni	40
<i>Tympanocryptis intima</i>	41
<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	42
<i>Tympanocryptis tetraporophora</i>	43

Reptiles	Species Number
<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i> = <i>Nephrurus milii</i>	54
<i>Varanus brevicauda</i>	191
<i>Varanus eremius</i>	192
<i>Varanus giganteus</i>	193
<i>Varanus gilleni</i>	194
<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	195
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	196
<i>Varanus tristis</i>	197
<i>Varanus varius</i>	198
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	241
Whipsnake, Channel Country	216
Whipsnake, Desert	215
Whipsnake, Yellow-faced	214
Woma	205
Worm-lizard, Eared	77
Worm-lizard, Flinders	79
Worm-lizard, Lined	80
Worm-lizard, Red-tailed	78

Amphibians	Species Number
Frog, Spotted Marsh	18
Frog, Striped Marsh	17
Frog, Sudell's	20
Frog, Water-holding	3
Froglet, Common	13
Froglet, Desert	10
Froglet, Flinders Ranges	12
Froglet, Murray Valley	11
<i>Geocrinia laevis</i>	14
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	15
<i>Limnodynastes fletcheri</i>	16
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	17
<i>Limnodynastes spenceri</i> = <i>Opisthodon spenceri</i>	22
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	18
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	4
<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	5
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	6
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	7
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	8
<i>Litoria rubella</i>	9
<i>Neobatrachus centralis</i> = <i>Neobatrachus sudelli</i>	20
<i>Neobatrachus pictus</i>	19
<i>Neobatrachus sudelli</i>	20
<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	21
<i>Opisthodon spenceri</i> = <i>Platyplectrum spenceri</i>	22
<i>Platyplectrum spenceri</i>	22
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	23
<i>Pseudophryne cf. occidentalis</i>	24
<i>Pseudophryne occidentalis</i> = <i>Pseudophryne cf. occidentalis</i>	24
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	25
Toadlet, Brown	23
Toadlet, Everard Ranges	24
Toadlet, Marbled	25
Toadlet, Orange-crowned = Toadlet, Everard Ranges	24
Toadlet, Small-headed	26
<i>Uperoleia capitulata</i>	26

