A LIST of the VERTEBRATES of SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Editors

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Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the cooperation and efforts of the following people:

For the bird chapter we gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Maya Penck, Jamie Matthew, Marianne Anthony, John Cox, John Eckert and Graham Carpenter.

Assistance in the production of the maps was provided by Stuart Pillman and Paul Gullan.
A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia

Introduction

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), and from the specimen collections of the South Australian Museum, records of the biological survey of South Australia and the RAOU Bird Atlas of Australia. The list is now in its third edition following Aslin (1985) and Watts (1990), and is designed as a counterpart to ‘A list of the Vascular Plants of South Australia’ (Jessop, 1993). Both these taxonomic lists, in computerised form, support the Biological Survey of South Australia, which is coordinated by the South Australian Biological Survey Coordinating Committee.

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

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

In each section, the list contains the following items of information for each currently recognised species:

1. Order
2. Family
3. Genus
4. Notation for an introduced species (an asterisk)
5. Species
6. Author and date of publication of specific description
7. Common name(s)
8. Threatened status in Australia (in bold)
9. Threatened status in South Australia (non-bold)
10. A distribution map (not provided for cetaceans or freshwater fish)

In the case of mammals and freshwater fish some additional 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, and is indicated in the tables at the beginning of each of the sections together with summaries of the number of families and species in each. 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.

Distribution maps are provided for all species except cetaceans and freshwater fish. Some indication of fish distribution is provided in terms of the environmental provinces of Laut et al (1977). Figure 1 shows the province boundaries.

The only introduced species (ie. alien to 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 is not a taxonomic checklist but primarily a species index. It is intended as a reference source and guide for those working on South Australian vertebrates, but not necessarily familiar with the latest taxonomy.

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 in future and any comments or queries should be directed to the relevant curator or collection manager at the South Australian Museum.

REFERENCES


Methods

DISTRIBUTION MAPS

The production of distribution maps for this Third Edition of the vertebrate list has been possible because of the development of a biological database for South Australia by Viridans Pty Ltd. The South Australian Biodiversity database contains a series of standard site or grid cell based data on the mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians of South Australia that can be readily combined and plotted on a series of map bases. The maps include data added to the Viridans database to August 1998. Some additional individually prepared maps have been included to show species found in the State since the most recent database preparation and to clarify recent taxonomic decisions not yet included in the database.

The simplest plotting method has been chosen here, based on a 10’ X 10’ latitude longitude grid over the state. For each grid cell to be filled in requires at least one record of the species to occur within it. For common species some grid cells may represent a number of individual records. For simplicity no distinction has been made regarding the age of the record and details of how each taxonomic group is treated in the grid database are given below.

Mammals
The grid database is composed of the following components:
1) Specimen records from the SA Museum with the exception of sub-fossil material or records that did not have a sufficiently accurate location or have not been identified to species.
2) Site-based records from the Biological Survey of South Australia SURVEY and OPPORTUNE databases. Many of these records were accompanied by a voucher specimen lodged in the SA Museum but a proportion are observational only.
3) Records from surveys by the Mammal Club of the Field Naturalists’ Society of South Australia 1967-97.

Birds
The grid database is composed of the following components:
1) Specimen records from the SA Museum with the exception of sub-fossil material or records that did not have a sufficiently accurate location or have not been identified to species.
2) Grid cell records from the South Australian component of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists’ Union (now Birds Australia) Atlas of Australian Birds (Blakers, Davies and Reilly, 1984)
3) Site-based records from the Biological Survey of South Australia SURVEY and OPPORTUNE databases, all of which were observational only.

Reptiles and Amphibians
The grid database is composed of the following components:
1) Specimen records from the SA Museum with the exception of records that did not have a sufficiently accurate location or have not been identified to species. For a minority of taxonomically difficult species only SA Museum records were used as observational records were not sufficiently reliable.
2) Site-based records from the Biological Survey of South Australia SURVEY and OPPORTUNE databases. Many of these records were accompanied by a voucher specimen lodged in the SA Museum but a proportion are observational only.

Freshwater Fish
No maps are provided, as an appropriate computer database is not yet available.

THREATENED SPECIES CATEGORIES

The listing indicates the threatened status of species within Australia as a whole (upper case bold) from Schedules 1, 2 and 3 of the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992. Status categories and definitions are derived from IUCN (1994) which is summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Status category</th>
<th>Category definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EX</td>
<td>EXTINCT</td>
<td>A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>EXTINCT IN THE WILD</td>
<td>A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual) throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon’s life cycle and life form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</td>
<td>A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>ENDANGERED</td>
<td>A taxon is Endangered when it is not critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VU</td>
<td>VULNERABLE</td>
<td>A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not critically endangered or endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>LOWER RISK</td>
<td>A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Taxa included in the Lower Risk category can be separated into three sub-categories: 1. Conservation Dependent (cd). Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation program targetted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years. 2. Near Threatened (nt). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. 3. Least Concern (lc). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DATA DEFICIENT</td>
<td>A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution is lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The threatened status of species for South Australia (upper case not bold). These are an update of Schedules 7, 8 and 9 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. These amended Schedules are due to be promulgated in early 2000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Status category</th>
<th>Category definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EX</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
<td>Not definitely located in the wild during the past 50 years, or not found in recent years despite thorough searching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XW</td>
<td>Extinct in the wild</td>
<td>Extant but only in captive populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>In danger of extinction if the causal factors continue to operate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>Likely to move into the “Endangered” category in the near future if the causal factors continue to operate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Occurs in small populations that are not at present “Endangered” or “Vulnerable” but are at some risk due to their rarity (i.e. low numbers); this may include naturally scarce species that may require conservation consideration to ensure that they do not become “Endangered” or “Vulnerable”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The development and refinement of status categories is an ongoing process. The new schedules for the National Parks and Wildlife Act were developed from a variety of sources, detailed in the introductions to the individual sections. During this process, we attempted to provide the most recent opinions even though these status categories have not yet been formalised in the appropriate wildlife conservation legislation.

**REFERENCES**

IUCN (1994). *IUCN Red List Categories, prepared by the IUCN Species Survival Commission, as approved by the 40th meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, Switzerland*. IUCN, Gland Switzerland.

A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia

Mammals

compiled by Catherine Kemper, Curator of Mammals; Terry Reardon, Technical Officer; Lynette Queale, former Collection Manager, Mammal Section.

This mammal list includes all species of mammals reliably recorded as living in South Australia at the time of European settlement as well as some recorded only from subfossils. For most species the evidence for their occurrence comes from museum specimens, publications or reliable sightings. Subfossil records are indicated on the list. Species known only from subfossil deposits (owl pellets and surface remains) usually occurred together with introduced mammal species ie: Mus and therefore may have been extant when Europeans arrived. Some species known from subfossil deposits (eg. Smynthopsis longicaudata) have not been included until more evidence is available, particularly through the dating of the deposits in which they are found. Maps are not provided for subfossil species.

Mammal species or subspecies that have become extinct in South Australia since settlement and have been reintroduced to certain locations are annotated with these details.

Taxa above Subfamily level (ie. Subclass, Order, Suborder, Family) follow the world list of mammals (Wilson and Reeder 1992). Subfamilies and species are arranged alphabetically and are included only when it is necessary to divide South Australian representatives of Families into subgroups.

Several species are under taxonomic review and are likely to be divided into two or more species, sometimes by elevating subspecies to full species level. Annotations appear in the list to alert users to possible future changes. Although Rice (1998) elevated several subspecies of cetaceans to species level we have taken a conservative approach here until more information becomes available, particularly for South Australian populations.


The inclusion of several species deserves special mention. A planigale that had not previously been recorded in South Australia has recently been identified from the far northeastern part of the State. It appears to be like Planigale ingrami but final determination awaits taxonomic revision in the genus. The Heath Rat, Pseudomys shortridgei, was discovered in the collections of the South Australian Museum in 2000. It was collected from Kangaroo Island in 1967. The Common Sheathtail-bat, Taphozous georgianus, appeared on previous lists but is not included here. Since the only specimen for the State has been lost, it is not possible to verify its identity.

Several species have been recorded near the South Australian border and therefore could be, or have been, present in the State. These are Antechinus swainsonii, Antechinus agilis, Smynthopsis leucopus, Smynthopsis longicaudata and Mormopterus sp. (Eastern Freetail-bat).

The following list includes all species of mammals reliably recorded as free-living forms from South Australia during the period of European settlement. The list has the ordering and composition shown in the table below (figures in brackets show the number of introduced families and species)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monotremata</td>
<td>Platypus and Echidnas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasyuromorphia</td>
<td>Carnivorous Marsupials</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peramelemorphia</td>
<td>Bandicoots and Bilbies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notoryctemorphia</td>
<td>Marsupial Moles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diprotodontia</td>
<td>Koalas, Wombats, Possums and Macropods</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiroptera</td>
<td>Bats</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivora</td>
<td>Carnivores</td>
<td>4(2)</td>
<td>12 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cetacea</td>
<td>Whales and Dolphins</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perissodactyla</td>
<td>Odd-toed Ungulates</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artiodactyla</td>
<td>Even-toed Ungulates</td>
<td>4(4)</td>
<td>7 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodentia</td>
<td>Rodents</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagomorpha</td>
<td>Rabbits, hares and relatives</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>38 (8)</strong></td>
<td><strong>167 (17)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conservation status of South Australian mammals is shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Total Species</th>
<th>EX</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monotremata</td>
<td>Platypus and Echidnas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasyuromorphia</td>
<td>Carnivorous Marsupials</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peramelemorphia</td>
<td>Bandicoots and Bilbies</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notoryctemorphia</td>
<td>Marsupial Moles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diprotodontia</td>
<td>Koalas, Wombats, Possums and Macropods</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiroptera</td>
<td>Bats</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivora</td>
<td>Carnivorous Eutherian Mammals</td>
<td>12 (3)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cetacea</td>
<td>Whales and Dolphins</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perissodactyla</td>
<td>Odd-toed Ungulates</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artiodactyla</td>
<td>Even-toed Ungulates</td>
<td>7 (7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodentia</td>
<td>Rodents</td>
<td>26 (3)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagomorpha</td>
<td>Rabbit and Hare</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>167 (17)</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major references that have been consulted in the preparation of this listing and references cited in the text are listed below.

**REFERENCES**


CLASS MAMMALIA - Mammals

Subclass Prototheria - Monotremes

ORDER MONOTREMATA - Platypus and echidnas

FAMILY ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE - Platypus
1. *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw, 1799) Platypus E

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

Subclass Marsupialia - Marsupials

ORDER DASYUROMORPHIA - Carnivorous marsupials

FAMILY MYRMECOBIIDAE - Numbat
3. *Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, 1836 Numbat EN, E
   Original populations extinct. Re-introduced to Yookamurra Sanctuary

FAMILY DASYURIDAE - Dasyurids
4. *Dasycercus byrnei* (Spencer, 1896) Kowari EN, V
5. *Dasycercus cristicauda* (Krefft, 1867) Mulgara VU, E
   A taxonomic revision is in progress to characterise the two forms recognised from South Australia:
   *Dasycercus cristicauda cristicauda* Mulgara E
   *Dasycercus cristicauda hillieri* (Thomas, 1905) Amperta R
6. *Dasyurus geoffroii* Gould, 1841 Western Quoll EN, EX
7. *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792) Spotted-tailed Quoll (Tiger Quoll) V, EX
8. *Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800) Eastern Quoll EX
9. *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis* (Spencer, 1895) Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus

Subfamily Phascogalinae
10. *Antechinus flavipes* (Waterhouse, 1838) Yellow-footed Antechinus
11. *Antechinus minimus* (E. Geoffroy, 1803) Swamp Antechinus E

Subfamily Planigalinae
14. *Ningaui ridei* Archer, 1975 Wongai Ningaui
16. Planigale gilesi Aitken, 1972  Giles' Planigale (Paucident Planigale)
17. Planigale cf ingrami (Thomas, 1906)  Long-tailed Planigale  
A taxonomic revision is in progress, specimens from the NE of South Australia may be referrable to this taxon.
18. Planigale tenuirostris Troughton, 1928  Narrow-nosed Planigale

Subfamily Sminthopsinae

19. Antechinomys laniger (Gould, 1856)  Kultarr
20. Sminthopsis aitkeni Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, 1984  Kangaroo Island Dunnart (Sooty Dunnart)  EN, E
21. Sminthopsis crassicaudata (Gould, 1844)  Fat-tailed Dunnart
22. Sminthopsis dolichura Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, 1984  Little Long-tailed Dunnart
23. Sminthopsis hirtipes Thomas, 1898  Hairy-footed Dunnart  R
24. Sminthopsis macroura (Gould, 1845)  Stripe-faced Dunnart
25. Sminthopsis murina (Waterhouse, 1838)  Common Dunnart
26. Sminthopsis ooldea Troughton, 1965  Ooldea Dunnart
27. Sminthopsis psammophila Spencer, 1895  Sandhill Dunnart  EN, E

ORDER PERAMELEMORPHIA - Bandicoots and bilbies
FAMILY PERAMELIDAE - Bandicoots and bilbies

Subfamily Peramelinae

29. Chaeropus ecaudatus (Ogilby, 1838)  Pig-footed Bandicoot  EX, EX
30. Isoodon auratus (Ramsay, 1887)  Golden Bandicoot  EN, EX
31. Isoodon obsesus (Shaw, 1797)  Southern Brown Bandicoot  V
32. Perameles bougainville Quoy & Gaimard, 1824  Western Barred Bandicoot  E, EX
33. Perameles eremiana Spencer, 1897  Desert Bandicoot  EX, EX
34. Perameles gunnii J. E. Gray, 1838  Eastern Barred Bandicoot  VU, EX

Subfamily Thylacomyinae

35. Macrotris lagotis (Reid, 1837)  Bilby (Greater Bilby)  VU, E
Original populations extinct. Introduced to Thistle Island and Yookamurra Sanctuary.
36. Macrotris leucura (Thomas, 1887)  Lesser Bilby  EX, EX

ORDER NOTORYCTEMORPHIA - Marsupial Mole
FAMILY NOTORYCTIDAE - Marsupial Mole

37. Notoryctes typhlops (Stirling, 1889)  Marsupial Mole (Itjari itjari)  EN, E
Notoryctes caurinus  Thomas, 1920 assumed to occur only north of South Australia, but species distribution poorly known

ORDER DIPROTODONTIA - Koala, wombats, possums and macropods
FAMILY PHASCOLARCTIDAE - Koala

38. Phascolarctos cinereus (Goldfuss, 1817)  Koala  R
Original population extinct. Introduced to Kangaroo Island in 1923 and 1929 and from there to several areas of the mainland.
FAMILY VOMBATIDAE - Wombats

39. *Lasiorhinus latifrons* (Owen, 1845) Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat
   Introduced to Wedge Island and Pooginook Conservation Park.

40. *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800) Common Wombat

FAMILY - PHALANGERIDAE  Brushtail possums, cuscuses and Scaly-tailed Possum

41. *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792) Common Brushtail Possum

FAMILY POTOROIDAE - Potoroos, bettongs and Musky Rat-kangaroo

42. *Bettongia lesueur* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Burrowing Bettong , (Boodie) EN, E
   Original populations extinct. Introduced to Yookamurra Sanctuary

43. *Bettongia penicillata* Gray, 1837 Brush-tailed Bettong, (Woylie) LR(cd), R
   Original populations extinct. Introduced to St Peter Island, Wedge Island, Venus Bay Conservation Park and Yookamurra Sanctuary.

44. *Caloprymnus campesi* (Gould, 1843) Desert Rat-kangaroo EX, EX

45. *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792) Long-nosed Potoroo EN, EX

FAMILY MACROPODIDAE - Wallabies, kangaroos and tree kangaroos

46. *Lagorchestes hirsutus* Gould, 1844 Rufous Hare-wallaby, (Mala) EN, EX

47. *Lagorchestes leporides* (Gould, 1841) Eastern Hare-wallaby EX, EX

48. *Macropus eugenii* (Desmarest, 1817) Tammar Wallaby
   Mainland subspecies *M. e. eugenii* extinct in SA but introduced to Kauai Island E, NZ. Kangaroo Island subspecies *M. e. decres* still common.

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

50. *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790 Eastern Grey Kangaroo R

51. *Macropus greyi* Waterhouse, 1845 Toolache Wallaby EX, EX

52. *Macropus robustus* Gould, 1841 Euro

53. *Macropus rufogriseus* (Desmarest, 1817) Red-necked Wallaby R

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

55. *Onychogalea lunata* (Gould, 1841) Crescent Nailtail Wallaby EX, EX

   *P.lateralis* (McDonnell Ranges race) in NW of SA VU, E; *P.l. pearsonii* VU, V on Pearson Island and introduced to Wedge, Thistle and West (now extinct) Islands.

57. *Petrogale xanthopus* J. E. Gray, 1855 Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby V

58. *Thylagale billardierii* (Desmarest, 1822) Tasmanian Pademelon EX

59. *Wallabia bicolor* (Desmarest, 1804) Swamp Wallaby V

FAMILY BURRAMYIDAE - Pygmy-possums

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

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

62. *Cercartetus nanus* (Desmarest, 1818) Eastern Pygmy-possum V

FAMILY PSEUDOCHEIRIDAE - Ringtail possums and Greater Glider

63. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddart, 1785) Common Ringtail Possum
FAMILY PETAURIDAE - Striped Possum, Leadbeater's Possum and wrist-winged gliders

64. Petaurus australis Shaw, 1791  Yellow-bellied Glider  E
65. Petaurus breviceps Waterhouse, 1839  Sugar Glider  R
   Note: the single museum record for the Mt Lofty Ranges (M17784 is probably a captive escapee
66. Petaurus norfolcensis (Kerr, 1792)  Squirrel Glider  EX

FAMILY ACROBATIDAE - Feathertail Glider

67. Acrobates pygmaeus (Shaw, 1794)  Feathertail Glider  E

Subclass Eutheria - Eutherian or placental mammals

ORDER - CHIROPTERA  Bats

SUBORDER MEGACHIROPTERA - Megabats

FAMILY PTEROPODIDAE - Flying-foxes and relatives

68. Pteropus poliocephalus Temminck, 1825  Grey-headed Flying-fox  O
69. Pteropus scapulatus Peters, 1862  Little Red Flying-fox  O

SUBORDER MICROCHIROPTERA - Microbats

FAMILY EMBALLONURIDAE - Sheathtail-bats

70. Saccolaimus flaviventris (Peters, 1867)  Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat  R
71. Taphozous hilli Kitchener, 1980  Hill's Sheathtail Bat  R

FAMILY MEGADERMATIDAE - False vampires

72. Macroderma gigas (Dobson, 1880)  Ghost Bat  VU, EX

FAMILY MOLOSSIDAE - Freetail-bats

73. Mormopterus spp. (Peters, 1865)  Southern Freetail-bats
   A species complex which includes forms soon to become species in SA:  Inland Freetail-bat (short penis form), Eastern
   Freetail-bat (long penis form) and Hairy Rostrum Freetail-bat  R
74. Tadarida australis (J. E. Gray, 1838)  White-striped Freetail-bat
FAMILY VESPERTILIONIDAE - Ordinary bats

Subfamily Miniopterinae

75. *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817) Large Bentwing-bat

Subfamily Nyctophilinae

76. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, 1821 Lesser Long-eared Bat
77. *Nyctophilus gouldi* Tomes, 1858 Gould's Long-eared Bat
78. *Nyctophilus timoriensis* (E. Geoffroy, 1806) Greater Long-eared Bat

Subfamily Vespertilioninae

79. *Chalinolobus gouldii* J. E. Gray, 1841 Gould's Wattled Bat
80. *Chalinolobus morio* J. E. Gray, 1841 Chocolate Wattled Bat
81. *Chalinolobus picatus* Gould, 1852 Little Pied Bat
82. *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis* (Gould, 1851) Eastern Falsistrelle (Eastern False Pipistrelle)
83. *Myotis macropus* Gould, 1855 Southern Myotis
84. *Scotorepus balstoni* (Thomas, 1906) Inland Broad-nosed Bat
85. *Scotorepus greyii* (Gray, 1843) Little Broad-nosed Bat
86. *Vespadelus baverstocki* (Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, 1987) Inland Forest Bat
87. *Vespadelus darlingoni* (Allen, 1933) Large Forest Bat
88. *Vespadelus finlaysoni* (Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, 1987) Finlayson's Cave Bat
89. *Vespadelus regulus* (Thomas, 1906) Southern Forest Bat
90. *Vespadelus vulturnus* (Thomas, 1914) Little Forest Bat

ORDER CARNIVORA - Carnivores

FAMILY CANIDAE - Dogs, foxes and relatives

91. *Canis lupus* Linnaeus, 1758 Wolf (Dog, Dingo)
   The domestic or feral dog is *C. l. familiaris*. The Dingo is *C. l. dingo* (F. A. Meyer, 1793).
92. *Vulpes vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758) Fox (Red Fox)

FAMILY FELIDAE - Cats and relatives

93. *Felis catus* Linnaeus, 1758 Cat (Feral Cat)

FAMILY OTARIIDAE - Eared seals

Subfamily Arctocephalinae

94. *Arctocephalus forsteri* (Lesson, 1828) New Zealand Fur-seal
95. *Arctocephalus tropicalis* (J.E. Gray, 1872) Subantarctic Fur-seal
96. *Arctocephalus pusillus* (Schreber, 1776) Australian Fur-seal
   Only one subspecies, *A. p. doriferus* Jones, 1925, found in Australian waters.

Subfamily Otariinae

97. *Neophoca cinerea* (Peron, 1816) Australian Sea-lion
FAMILY PHOCIDAE - Earless seals

98. *Hydrurga leptonyx* (Blainville, 1820) Leopard Seal O
99. *Leptonychotes weddelli* (Lesson, 1826) Weddell Seal O
100. *Lobodon carcinophagus* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842 Crab-eater Seal O
101. *Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758) Southern Elephant Seal O
102. *Ommatophoca rossii* J. E. Gray, 1844 Ross Seal O

ORDER CETACEA - Whales and dolphins

SUBORDER MYSTICETI - Baleen whales

FAMILY BALAENIDAE - Right Whales

103. *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins,1882) Southern Right Whale EN, V

FAMILY BALAENOPTERIDAE - Rorquals and Humpback Whale

104. *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacepede, 1804 Minke Whale R
   Taxonomic revision is likely to result in two species in South Australian waters: *B. acutorostrata* Dwarf Minke Whale and *B. bonaerensis* Burmeister, 1867 Antarctic Minke Whale.
105. *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828 Sei Whale VU
106. *Balaenoptera edeni* Anderson, 1878 Bryde's Whale
107. *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Blue Whale EN, E
   Two subspecies are recognised which occur in South Australian waters: *B. m. musculus* the ‘true’ Blue Whale and *B. m. brevicauda* Ichihara, 1966 the Pygmy Blue Whale. They may be elevated to full species level in future.
108. *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Fin Whale VU, V

FAMILY NEOBALAENIDAE - Pygmy Right Whale

110. *Caperea marginata* (J. E. Gray, 1846) Pygmy Right Whale R

SUBORDER ODONTOCETI - Toothed whales and dolphins

FAMILY DELPHINIDAE - Dolphins, killer whales and pilot whales

111. *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Dolphin
112. *Globicephala macrorhynchus* J. E. Gray,1846 Short-finned Pilot Whale R
113. *Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809) Long-finned Pilot Whale
114. *Grampus griseus* (G. Cuvier, 1812) Risso's Dolphin R
115. *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* (J. E. Gray, 1828) Dusky Dolphin R
117. *Pseudorca crassidens* (Owen, 1846) False Killer Whale R
118. *Tursiops truncatus* (Montagu, 1821) Bottlenose Dolphin
   Two subspecies are recognised which occur in South Australian waters: *T. t. truncatus* Common Bottlenose Dolphin and *T. t. aduncus* (Ehrenberg, 1833) Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin. These may be elevated to full species level.

FAMILY PHOCOENIDAE - Porpoises

119. *Phocoena dioptrica* Lahille, 1912 Spectacled Porpoise O

FAMILY PHYSETERIDAE - Sperm Whale

120. *Physacer macrocephalhus* Linnaeus, 1758 Sperm Whale R

FAMILY KOGIIDAE - Pygmy and dwarf sperm whales
121. *Kogia breviceps* (de Blainville, 1838)  Pygmy Sperm Whale  R
122. *Kogia sima* (Owen, 1866)  Dwarf Sperm Whale  R

**FAMILY ZIPHIIDAE - Beaked Whales**

123. *Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, 1851  Arnoux's Beaked Whale  R
124. *Hyperoodon planifrons* Flower, 1882  Southern Bottlenose Whale  R
126. *Mesoplodon grayi* von Haast, 1876  Gray's Beaked Whale (Scamperdown Whale)  R
127. *Mesoplodon hectori* (J. E. Gray, 1871)  Hector's Beaked Whale  R
128. *Mesoplodon layardii* (J. E. Gray, 1865)  Strap-toothed Whale
129. *Tasmacetus shepherdi* Oliver, 1937  Shepherd's Beaked Whale (Tasman Beaked Whale)  R
130. *Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823  Cuvier's Beaked Whale (Goosebeak Whale)  R

**ORDER PERISSODACTYLA - Odd-toed ungulates**

**FAMILY EQUIDAE - Horses, donkeys and relatives**

131. *Equus asinus* Linnaeus, 1758  Donkey (Feral Donkey)
132. *Equus caballus* Linnaeus, 1758  Horse (Brumby)

**ORDER ARTIODACTYLA - Even-toed ungulates**

**FAMILY SUIDAE - Pigs and relatives**

133. *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus, 1758  Pig (Feral Pig)

**FAMILY CAMELIDAE - Camels and relatives**

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

**FAMILY CERVIDAE - Deer and relatives**

135. *Cervus dama* Linnaeus, 1758  Fallow Deer
136. *Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758  Red Deer

**FAMILY BOVIDAE - Horned ruminants**

137. *Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758  Cattle (European Cattle)
139. *Capra hircus* Linnaeus, 1758  Goat (Feral Goat)
139. *Ovis aries* Linnaeus, 1758  Sheep (Feral Sheep)
ORDER RODENTIA - Rodents

FAMILY MURIDAE - Murids

Subfamily Hydromyinae

140. *Conilurus albipes* (Lichtenstein, 1829)  White-footed Tree-rat  EX, EX
   Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).
141. *Hydromys chrysogaster* Geoffroy, 1804  Water-rat
142. *Leggadina forresti* (Thomas, 1906)  Forrest’s Mouse
143. *Leporillus apiculus* (Gould, 1853)  Lesser Stick-nest Rat  EX, EX
144. *Leporillus conditor* (Sturt, 1848)  Greater Stick-nest Rat EN, V
   Extinct on SA mainland. Remaining wild population on the Franklin Islands. Introduced to Reevesby and St Peter Islands
145. *Notomys alexis* Thomas, 1922  Spinifex Hopping-mouse
146. *Notomys amplus* Brazenor, 1936  Short-tailed Hopping-mouse  EX, EX
   Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).
147. *Notomys cervinus* (Gould, 1853)  Fawn Hopping-mouse  E
148. *Notomys fuscus* (Jones, 1925)  Dusky Hopping-mouse EN, V
149. *Notomys longicaudatus* (Gould, 1844)  Long-tailed Hopping-mouse  EX, EX
   Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).
150. *Notomys mitchellii* (Ogilby, 1838)  Mitchell's Hopping-mouse
151. *Pseudomys apodemoides* Finlayson, 1932  Silky Mouse
152. *Pseudomys australis* J. E. Gray, 1832  Plains Mouse (Plains Rat)  VU, V
153. *Pseudomys bolami* Troughton, 1932  Bolam's Mouse
154. *Pseudomys desertor* Troughton, 1932  Desert Mouse (Brown Desert Mouse)
155. *Pseudomys fieldi* (Waite, 1896)  Shark Bay Mouse  VU, EX
   Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).
156. *Pseudomys gouldii* (Waterhouse, 1839)  Gould’s Mouse  EX, EX
   Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).
157. *Pseudomys hermannsburgensis* (Waite, 1896)  Sandy Inland Mouse
158. *Pseudomys shortridgei* (Thomas, 1907)  Heath Rat EN, E

Subfamily Murinae

159. *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1766  House Mouse
160. *Rattus fuscipes* (Waterhouse, 1839)  Bush Rat
161. *Rattus lutreolus* (J. E. Gray, 1841)  Swamp Rat
162. *Rattus norvegicus* (Berkenhout, 1769)  Brown Rat (Sewer Rat, Norway Rat)
163. *Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  Black Rat (Ship Rat, Roof Rat)
164. *Rattus tunneyi* (Thomas, 1904)  Pale Field-rat  EX
165. *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite, 1898)  Long-haired Rat (Plague Rat)

ORDER LAGOMORPHA - Rabbits, hares and relatives

FAMILY LEPORIDAE - Rabbits and hares

166. *Lepus capensis* Linnaeus, 1758  Brown Hare, (European Hare)
167. *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  Rabbit, (European Rabbit)
1. Platypus
   *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*

2. Short-beaked Echidna
   *Tachyglossus aculeatus*

3. Numbat
   *Myrmecobius fasciatus*

4. Kowari
   *Dasycercus byrnei*

5. Mulgara
   *Dasyurus cristicauda*

6. Western Quoll
   *Dasyurus geoffroii*

7. Spotted-tail Quoll
   *Dasyurus maculatus*

8. Eastern Quoll
   *Dasyurus viverrinus*

9. Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus
   *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis*

10. Yellow-footed Antechinus
    *Antechinus flavipes*

11. Swamp Antechinus
    *Antechinus minimus*

12. Red-tailed Phascogale
    *Phascogale calura*
13. Brush-tailed Phascogale  
*Phascogale tapoatafa*

14. Wongai Ningaui  
*Ningaui ridei*

15. Yvonne's Ningaui  
*Ningaui yvonneae*

16. Giles' Planigale  
*Planigale gilesi*

17. Long-tailed Planigale  
*Planigale cf ingrami*

18. Narrow-nosed Planigale  
*Planigale tenuirostris*

19. Kultarr  
*Antechinomys laniger*

20. Kangaroo Island Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis aitkeni*

21. Fat-tailed Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis crassicaudata*

22. Little Long-tailed Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis dolichura*

23. Hairy-footed Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis hirtipes*

24. Stripe-faced Dunnart  
*Sminthopsis macroura*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25. Common Dunnart</td>
<td>29. Pig-footed Bandicoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sminthopsis murina</em></td>
<td><em>Chaeropus ecaudatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sminthopsis ooldea</em></td>
<td><em>Isoodon auratus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Sandhill Dunnart</td>
<td>31. Southern Brown Bandicoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sminthopsis psammophila</em></td>
<td><em>Isoodon obesulus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart</td>
<td>32. Western Barred Bandicoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sminthopsis youngsoni</em></td>
<td><em>Perameles bougainville</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Desert Bandicoot</td>
<td>34. Eastern Barred Bandicoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Perameles eremiana</em></td>
<td><em>Perameles gunnii</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. Greater Bilby  
*Macrotis lagotis*

36. Lesser Bilby  
*Macrotis leucura*

37. Marsupial Mole  
*Notoryctes typhlops*

41. Common Brushtail Possum  
*Trichosurus vulpecula*

45. Long-nosed Potoroo  
*Potorous tridactylus*

38. Koala  
*Phascolarctos cinereus*

42. Burrowing Bettong  
*Bettongia lesueur*

46. Rufous Hare-wallaby  
*Lagorchestes hirsutus*

39. Hairy-nosed Wombat  
*Lasiorhinus latifrons*

43. Brush-tailed Bettong  
*Bettongia penicillata*

47. Eastern Hare-wallaby  
*Lagorchestes leporides*

40. Common Wombat  
*Vombatus ursinus*

44. Desert Rat-kangaroo  
*Caloprymnus campestris*

48. Tammar  
*Macropus eugenii*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Animal Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Western Grey Kangaroo</td>
<td><em>Macropus fuliginosus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Eastern Grey Kangaroo</td>
<td><em>Macropus giganteus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Toolache Wallaby</td>
<td><em>Macropus greyi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td><em>Macropus robustus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Red-necked Wallaby</td>
<td><em>Macropus rufogriseus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Red Kangaroo</td>
<td><em>Macropus rufus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Crescent Nailtail Wallaby</td>
<td><em>Onychogalea lunata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Black-footed Rock Wallaby</td>
<td><em>Petrogale lateralis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby</td>
<td><em>Petrogale xanthopus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Tasmanian Pademelon</td>
<td><em>Thylagale billardierii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Swamp Wallaby</td>
<td><em>Wallabia bicolor</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Western Pygmy-possum</td>
<td><em>Cercartetus concinnus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
61. Little Pygmy-possum
   *Cercartetus lepidus*

62. Eastern Pygmy-possum
   *Cercartetus nanus*

63. Common Ringtail Possum
   *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*

64. Yellow-bellied Glider
   *Petaurus australis*

65. Sugar Glider
   *Petaurus breviceps*

66. Squirrel Glider
   *Petaurus norfolkensis*

67. Feathertail Glider
   *Acrobates pygmaeus*

68. Grey-headed Flying-fox
   *Pteropus poliocephalus*

69. Little Red Flying-fox
   *Pteropus scapulatus*

70. Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat
   *Saccolaimus flaviventris*

71. Hill’s Sheathtail-bat
   *Taphozous hilli*

72. Ghost Bat
   *Macroderma gigas*
73. Southern Freetail-bats
   Mormopterus spp.

74. White-striped Freetail-bat
   Tadarida australis

75. Common Bentwing-bat
   Miniopterus schreibersii

76. Lesser Long-eared Bat
   Nyctophilus geoffroyi

77. Gould’s long-eared Bat
   Nyctophilus gouldi

78. Greater Long-eared Bat
   Nyctophilus timoriensis

79. Gould's Wattled Bat
   Chalinolobus gouldii

80. Chocolate Wattled Bat
   Chalinolobus morio

81. Little Pied Bat
   Chalinolobus picatus

82. Eastern Falsistrelle
   Falsistrellus tasmaniensis

83 Southern Myotis
   Myotis macropus

84. Inland Broad-nosed Bat
   Scotorepens balstoni

85. Little Broad-nosed Bat
Scotorepens greyii

86. Inland Forest Bat
Vespadelus baverstocki

87. Large Forest Bat
Vespadelus darlingtoni

88. Finlayson’s Cave Bat
Vespadelus finlaysoni

89. Southern Forest Bat
Vespadelus regulus

90. Little Forest Bat
Vespadelus vulturnus

91. *Dingo
*Canis lupus dingo

92. *Fox
*Vulpes vulpes

93. *Cat
*Felis catus

94. New Zealand Fur-seal
Arctocephalus forsteri

95. Subantarctic Fur-seal
Arctocephalus tropicalis

96. Australian Fur-seal
Arctocephalus pusillus

137. *Cattle*  
*Bos taurus*

138. *Goat*  
*Capra hircus*

139. *Sheep*  
*Ovis aries*

140. White-footed Tree-rat  
*Conilurus albipes*

Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).

141. Water Rat  
*Hydromys chrysogaster*

142. Forrest’s Mouse  
*Leggadina forresti*

143. Lesser Stick-nest Rat  
*Leporillus apicalis*

144. Greater Stick-nest Rat  
*Leporillus conditor*

145. Spinifex Hopping-mouse  
*Notomys alexis*

Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).

146. Short-tailed Hopping-mouse  
*Notomys amplus*

147. Fawn Hopping-mouse  
*Notomys cervinus*

148. Dusky Hopping-mouse  
*Notomys fuscus*

149. Long-tailed Hopping mouse  
*Notomys longicaudatus*

Known only from subfossil material in SA. See Robinson *et al.* (2000).
150. Mitchell's Hopping-mouse
   *Notomys mitchellii*

151. Silky Mouse
   *Pseudomys apodemoides*

152. Plains Mouse
   *Pseudomys australis*

153. Bolam's Mouse
   *Pseudomys bolami*

154. Desert Mouse
   *Pseudomys desertor*

155. Shark Bay Mouse
   *Pseudomys fieldi*

156. Gould's Mouse
   *Pseudomys gouldii*

157. Sandy Inland Mouse
   *Pseudomys hermannsburgensis*

158. Heath Rat
   *Pseudomys shortridgei*

159. *House Mouse
   *Mus musculus*

160. Bush Rat
   *Rattus fuscipes*

161. Swamp Rat
   *Rattus lutreolus*

162. *Brown Rat
   *Rattus norvegicus*
163. *Black Rat
*Rattus rattus

164. Pale Field-rat
*Rattus tunneyi

165. Long-haired Rat
*Rattus villosissimus

166. *Brown Hare
*Lepus capensis

167. *Rabbit
*Ranctologus cuniculus

A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia

Birds

Compiled by Philippa Horton, Collection Manager, Birds
South Australian Museum, North Terrace, ADELAIDE 5000

The following list includes all species of birds reliably recorded as free living forms from South Australia during the period of European settlement. Introduced species for which there are no current, established, feral populations are given in a supplementary list at the end of this chapter.

The bird chapters in the first and second editions of this vertebrate list (Aslin, 1985; Watts, 1990) were written by the late Shane Parker, and it is his work that I have drawn on in preparing this list. I have, however, made numerous changes to the bird list of the second edition (1990), in order to incorporate recent observations and the results of recent research. Two recent publications have had and will continue to have a profound effect on Australian bird taxonomy: Christidis and Boles (1994) and Schodde and Mason (1999). I have relied heavily on both volumes, and the Latin and English names and taxonomic order I have used mostly follows these works, although within families the genera and within genera the species are here in alphabetical order. I have included subfamilies only in a few instances, in order to separate clearly defined groups that would otherwise be muddled in an alphabetical listing. Commonly used alternative English names are given in brackets.

The most radical departures from the second edition of this list are:
The return of several non-passerine groups to ordinal status, instead of being subsumed in a vastly expanded Ciconiiformes following Sibley and Monroe (1990), and,
The resurrection of several passerine families, previously included in an expanded Corvidae following Sibley and Monroe (1990).
As discussed by Christidis and Boles (1994) relationships among these groups remain equivocal and require further research, but in the interests of utility and convention, these authors followed conservative classifications. To maintain uniformity I follow Christidis and Boles (1994) for the classification of these groups, and also Schodde and Mason (1999) for passerines.

Numerous species included in this list are vagrants or occasional visitors in South Australia and cannot be considered as part of our established fauna. These I have annotated with the status category ‘O’.

The distribution maps have been compiled from several sources, as listed in the general Introduction. There are however countless additional valid bird observations that are not represented in the maps, for example those held by the South Australian Ornithological Association. The maps however generally provide a good guide to the species’ distributions although they are not necessarily definitive.
The following table gives the bird Orders in the sequence that they appear in the main list. Figures in brackets show the number of introduced families or species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Common Names</th>
<th>Number of Families</th>
<th>Number of Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Struthioniformes</td>
<td>Ostrich, Emu</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>3(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galliformes</td>
<td>Megapodes, pheasants, quails</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anseriformes</td>
<td>Swans, geese, ducks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Podicipediformes</td>
<td>Grebes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sphenisciformes</td>
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<td>dotterels, pratincoles, gulls, terns</td>
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The conservation status of South Australian birds is shown in the table below:

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<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Common Names</th>
<th>Total Species</th>
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<th>E</th>
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</table>

REFERENCES
A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia


CLASS AVES - Birds

ORDER STRUTHIONIFORMES - Ostriches, cassowaries and emus

FAMILY CASUARIIDAE - Cassowaries and emus

1. *Dromaius baudinianus* Parker, 1984 Kangaroo Island Emu EX, EX
2. *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) Emu
   Introduced to Kangaroo and Wedge Islands

FAMILY STRUTHIONIDAE - Ostriches

3. *Struthio camelus* Linnaeus, 1758 Ostrich R

ORDER GALLIFORMES - Megapodes, pheasants, quails and allies

FAMILY MEGAPODIIDAE - Megapodes

4. *Alectura lathami* J.E. Gray, 1831 Australian Brush-turkey
5. *Leipoa ocellata* Gould, 1840 Malleefowl VU, V

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE - Pheasants, quails and allies

6. *Coturnix chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) King Quail E
7. *Coturnix pectoralis* Gould, 1837 Stubble Quail
8. *Coturnix ypsilophora* Bosc, 1792 Brown Quail (Swamp Quail) V
9. *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 Indian Peafowl (Blue Peafowl) R

ORDER ANSERIFORMES – Swans, geese, ducks and allies

FAMILY ANSERANATIDAE - Magpie Goose

10. *Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham, 1798) Magpie Goose E
    Current population at Bool Lagoon re-introduced from the Northern Territory.

FAMILY ANATIDAE - Geese, swans and ducks

Subfamily Dendrocygini - Whistling-Ducks

11. *Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton, 1838) Plumed Whistling-Duck

Subfamily Oxyurinae - Stiff-tailed Duck

12. *Oxyura australis* Gould, 1837 Blue-billed Duck R
13. *Biziura lobata* (Shaw, 1796) Musk Duck R

Subfamily Stictonettinae - Freckled Duck

14. *Stictonetta naevosa* (Gould, 1841) Freckled Duck V
Subfamily Anserinae - Swans and geese

15. *Cereopsis novaehollandiae* Latham, 1802  Cape Barren Goose  R
16. *Cygnus atratus* (Latham, 1790)  Black Swan

Subfamily Tadorninae - Shelducks

17. *Tadorna radjah* (Lesson, 1828)  Radjah Shelduck (Burdekin Duck)  O
18. *Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine & Selby, 1828)  Australian Shelduck (Mountain Duck)

Subfamily Anatinae - Ducks and geese

19. *Anas castanea* (Eyton, 1838)  Chestnut Teal
20. *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758  Northern Shoveler  O
21. *Anas gracilis* Buller, 1869  Grey Teal (Australasian Grey Teal)
22. *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758  Mallard
   Hybrids between Mallards and Pacific Black Ducks are found in the wild
23. *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus, 1758  Garganey  O
24. *Anas rhynchos* Latham, 1802  Australasian Shoveler (Blue-winged Shoveler)  R
25. *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, 1789  Pacific Black Duck (Black Duck)
   Hybrids between Pacific Black Ducks and Mallards are found in the wild
26. *Aythya australis* (Eyton, 1838)  Hardhead (White-eyed Duck)
27. *Chenonetta jubata* (Latham, 1802)  Australian Wood Duck (Maned Duck)
28. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham, 1802)  Pink-eared Duck

ORDER PODICIPEDIFORMES - Grebes

FAMILY PODICIPEDIDAE - Grebes

29. *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  Great Crested Grebe  R
31. *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826)  Australasian Grebe (Little Grebe)

ORDER SPHENISCIFORMES - Penguins

FAMILY SPHENISCIDAE - Penguins

32. *Aptenodytes patagonicus* J.F. Miller, 1778  King Penguin  O
33. *Eudyptes chrysocome* (Forster, 1781)  Rockhopper Penguin  O
34. *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (Brandt, 1837)  Macaroni Penguin (Royal Penguin)  O
35. *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* G.R. Gray, 1845  Fiordland Penguin  O
36. *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953  Snares Penguin  O
37. *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888  Erect-crested Penguin  O
38. *Eudyptula minor* (Forster, 1781)  Little Penguin (Fairy Penguin)

ORDER PROCELLARIIFORMES - Tubenoses

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE - Shearwaters, petrels and diving-petrels

39. *Daption capense* (Linnaeus, 1758)  Cape Petrel
40. *Fulmarus glacialisoides* (Smith, 1840)  Southern Fulmar
41. *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789)  Blue Petrel  V
42. *Lugensa brevirostris* (Lesson, 1831)  Kerguelen Petrel
43. *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789)  Southern Giant-Petrel
44. *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912  Northern Giant-Petrel
45. *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912)  Slender-billed Prion

Molecular studies by Nunn et al. (1996) indicate that Diomedea (sensu Condon, 1975) is paraphyletic in that the southern “mollymawks” (bulleri, cauta, chlororhynchos, chrysostoma, melanophris) are more closely related to Phoebetria than to other Diomedea. Alternative actions are 1) to split Diomedea into monophyletic genera (as Nunn et al. recommended), or 2) to return Phoebetria to Diomedea (as per Mathews, 1948). I have examined various characteristics previously used to separate or combine albatross species (bill plates, skull structure, nesting habits) and conclude that the species are relatively uniform and that all characteristics exhibit intermediate forms in one or other species. I therefore believe that the albatrosses are better regarded as subgeneric groupings within Diomedea.

Robertson and Nunn (1998) proposed that currently recognised subspecies of albatrosses would be better regarded as species (based on Nunn et al., 1996, unpublished data, biogeographical considerations, and a desire to raise threatened subspecies to species in order to improve their conservation status). Until further data are published that support their elevation, the current arrangement is followed here. Threatened subspecies, or any other discrete populations, should be regarded as significant as species for conservation purposes.

70. Diomedea bulleri Rothschild, 1893 Buller’s Albatross VU, V, O
71. Diomedea cauta Gould, 1841 Shy Albatross VU, V
72. Diomedea chlororhynchos Gmelin, 1789 Yellow-nosed Albatross V
73. Diomedea chrysostoma Forster, 1785 Grey-headed Albatross VU, V
74. Diomedea epomophora Lesson, 1825 Royal Albatross VU, V, O
includes Diomedea epomophora sanfordi Murphy, 1917 Northern Royal Albatross EN, E, O
75. Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, 1758 Wandering Albatross VU, V
76. Diomedea fusca Hilsenberg, 1822 Sooty Albatross VU, V, O
77. Diomedea melanophris Temminck, 1828 Black-browed Albatross V
78. Diomedea palpebrata Forster, 1785 Light-mantled Sooty Albatross R

FAMILY HYDROBATIDAE - Storm-petrels

Some authors place this species in a monotypic genus Garrodia, but the evidence for this generic split is equivocal.

81. Oceanodroma leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1818) Leach’s Storm-Petrel O
82. Pelagodroma marina (Latham, 1790) White-faced Storm-Petrel
ORDER PELECANIFORMES - Tropicbirds, gannets, boobies, darters, cormorants, pelicans and frigatebirds

FAMILY PHAETHONTIDAE - Tropicbirds

84. Phaethon rubricauda Boddaert, 1783  Red-tailed Tropicbird

FAMILY SULIDAE - Gannets and boobies

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

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE - Darters

86. Anhinga melanogaster Pennant, 1769  Darter

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE - Cormorants

87. Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus, 1758)  Great Cormorant (Black Cormorant)
88. Phalacrocorax fuscescens (Vieillot, 1817)  Black-faced Cormorant (Black-faced Shag)
89. Phalacrocorax melanoleucus (Vieillot, 1817)  Little Pied Cormorant
90. Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt, 1837)  Little Black Cormorant
91. Phalacrocorax varius (Gmelin, 1789)  Pied Cormorant

FAMILY PELECANIDAE - Pelicans

92. Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, 1824  Australian Pelican

ORDER CICONIIFORMES - Herons, bitterns, ibises, spoonbills and storks

FAMILY ARDEIDAE - Herons and bitterns

93. Ardea alba Linnaeus, 1758  Great Egret (White Egret)
94. Ardea ibis Linnaeus, 1758  Cattle Egret
95. Ardea intermedia Wagler, 1829  Intermediate Egret (Plumed Egret)
96. Ardea pacifica Latham, 1802  White-necked Heron (Pacific Heron)
97. Ardea picata Gould, 1845  Pied Heron
98. Botaurus poiciloptilus (Wagler, 1827)  Australasian Bittern (Brown Bittern)
99. Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766)  Little Egret
100. Egretta novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790)  White-faced Heron
101. Egretta sacra (Gmelin, 1789)  Eastern Reef Egret (Reef Heron)
102. Ixobrychus minutus (Linnaeus, 1766)  Little Bittern
103. Nycticorax caledonicus (Gmelin, 1789)  Nankeen Night Heron (Rufous Night Heron)
FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE - Ibises and spoonbills

104. *Platalea flavipes* Gould, 1838  Yellow-billed Spoonbill
105. *Platalea regia* Gould, 1838  Royal Spoonbill
106. *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766)  Glossy Ibis  R
107. *Threskiornis molucca* (Cuvier, 1829)  Australian White Ibis (Sacred Ibis)
   Combined by some authors with *T. aethiopicus*, but shown by Lowe and Richards (1991. *Emu* 91: 41) to be morphologically distinct.
108. *Threskiornis spinicollis* (Jameson, 1835)  Straw-necked Ibis

ORDER FALCONIFORMES - Osprey, hawks, eagles, falcons and allies

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE - Osprey, hawks, eagles and allies

Subfamily Pandioninae – Osprey


Subfamily Accipitrinae - Hawks, eagles and allies

110. *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (Vieillot, 1817)  Collared Sparrowhawk
111. *Accipiter fasciatus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)  Brown Goshawk
112. *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Gmelin, 1788)  Grey Goshawk (White Goshawk)  R, O
113. *Aquila audax* (Latham, 1802)  Wedge-tailed Eagle
114. *Circus approximans* Peale, 1848  Swamp Harrier (Marsh Harrier)
115. *Circus assimilis* Jardine & Selby, 1828  Spotted Harrier
116. *Elanus axillaris* (Latham, 1802)  Black-shouldered Kite
117. *Elanus scriptus* Gould, 1842  Letter-winged Kite
118. *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Gmelin, 1788)  White-bellied Sea-Eagle  V
119. *Haliaetus leucogaster* (Gmelin, 1788)  White-bellied Sea-Eagle  V
120. *Hamirostra melanosternon* (Gould, 1841)  Black-breasted Buzzard  R
121. *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Gould, 1841)  Little Eagle
122. *Lophoictinia isura* (Gould, 1838)  Square-tailed Kite  V
123. *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert, 1783)  Black Kite

FAMILY FALCONIDAE - Falcons

124. *Falco berigora* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827  Brown Falcon
125. *Falco cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827  Nankeen Kestrel (Australian Kestrel)
126. *Falco hypoleucos* Gould, 1841  Grey Falcon  R
127. *Falco longipennis* Swainson, 1837  Australian Hobby (Little Falcon)
128. *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771  Peregrine Falcon  R
129. *Falco subniger* G.R. Gray, 1843  Black Falcon

ORDER GRUIFORMES - Cranes, rails, bustards and allies

FAMILY GRUIDAE - Cranes

130. *Grus rubicunda* (Perry, 1810)  Brolga  V

FAMILY RALLIDAE - Rails, crakes and allies

131. *Fulica atra* Linnaeus, 1758  Eurasian Coot
132. *Gallinula mortierii* (Du Bus, 1840)  Tasmanian Native-hen
133. *Gallinula tenebrosa* Gould, 1846  Dusky Moorhen
134. *Gallinula ventralis* Gould, 1837  Black-tailed Native-hen
135. *Gallirallus philippensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)  Buff-banded Rail (Banded Landrail)
136. *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus, 1758) Purple Swamphen  
137. *Porzana fluminea* Gould, 1843 Australian Spotted Crake  
138. *Porzana pusilla* (Pallas, 1776) Baillon’s Crake (Marsh Crake) R  
139. *Porzana tabuensis* (Gmelin, 1789) Spotless Crake  
140. *Rallus pectoralis* Temminck, 1831 Lewin’s Rail V  

**FAMILY OTIDIDAE - Bustards**  

141. *Ardeotis australis* (J.E. Gray, 1829) Australian Bustard V  

**ORDER TURNICIFORMES - Button-quails**  

Relationships of the Turnicidae are equivocal; on morphological grounds it has been placed with various groups but principally with gruiforms or galliforms. DNA hybridisation studies indicate no clear relationship with any other group, although Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) argued a closer relationship with gruiforms. On the basis of skull structure (similar to Pedionomidae) the Turnicidae is placed here.  

**FAMILY TURNICIDAE - Button-quails**  

143. *Turnix varia* (Latham, 1802) Painted Button-quail V  
144. *Turnix velox* (Gould, 1841) Little Button-quail  

**ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES - Plains-wanderer, sandpipers and allies, Painted Snipe, stone-curlews, oystercatchers, stilts, plovers, dotterels, pratincoles, gulls and terns**  

**FAMILY PEDIONOMIDAE - Plains-wanderer**  

145. *Pedionomus torquatus* Gould, 1840 Plains-wanderer VU, V  

**FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE - Sandpipers and allies**  

Subfamily Gallinagoninae - Snipe  

146. *Gallinago hardwickii* (J.E. Gray, 1831) Latham’s Snipe (Japanese Snipe) V  

Subfamily Tringinae - Godwits, curlews, ‘shanks’ and allies  

147. *Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Sandpiper  
148. *Heteroscelus brevipes* (Veillot, 1816) Grey-tailed Tattler  
149. *Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Hudsonian Godwit O  
150. *Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Bar-tailed Godwit  
151. *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-tailed Godwit  
152. *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Eastern Curlew V  
153. *Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841 Little Curlew (Little Whimbrel) R  
154. *Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Whimbrel  
155. *Tringa flavipes* (Gmelin, 1789) Lesser Yellowlegs O  
156. *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus, 1758 Wood Sandpiper  
157. *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767) Common Greenshank  
158. *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein, 1803) Marsh Sandpiper  
159. *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Redshank O  
160. *Xenus cinereus* (Güldenstädt, 1775) Terek Sandpiper  

Subfamily Arenariinae - Turnstones  

161. *Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruddy Turnstone
Subfamily Calidrinae - Arctic sandpipers and allies

162. Calidris acuminata (Horsfield, 1821) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
163. Calidris alba (Pallas, 1764) Sanderling
164. Calidris bairdii (Coues, 1861) Baird’s Sandpiper
165. Calidris canutus (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Knot
166. Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan, 1763) Curlew Sandpiper
167. Calidris fuscorossulata (Viellot, 1819) White-rumped Sandpiper
168. Calidris melanotos (Viellot, 1819) Pectoral Sandpiper
169. Calidris minuta (Leisler, 1812) Little Stint
170. Calidris ruficollis (Pallas, 1776) Red-necked Stint
171. Calidris subminuta (Middendorf, 1853) Long-toed Stint
172. Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield, 1821) Great Knot
173. Limicola falcinellus (Pontoppidan, 1763) Broad-billed Sandpiper
174. Philomachus pugnax (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruff
175. Tryngites subruficollis (Viellot, 1819) Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Subfamily Phalaropodinae - Phalaropes

176. Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus, 1758) Grey Phalarope
177. Phalaropus lobatus (Linnaeus, 1758) Red-necked Phalarope

FAMILY ROSTRATULIDAE - Painted Snipe

178. Rostratula benghalensis (Linnaeus, 1758) Painted Snipe

FAMILY BURHINIDAE - Stone-curlews

179. Burhinus grallarius (Latham, 1802) Bush Stone-curlew (Southern Stone-curlew, Bush Thick-knee)

FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE - Oystercatchers

180. Haematopus fuliginosus Gould, 1845 Sooty Oystercatcher
181. Haematopus longirostris Vieillot, 1817 Pied Oystercatcher

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDAE - Avocets and stilts

182. Cladorhynchus leucocephalus (Viellot, 1816) Banded Stilt
183. Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-winged Stilt (White-headed Stilt)
184. Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Vieillot, 1816 Red-necked Avocet

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE - Plovers and dotterels

185. Charadrius australis (Gould, 1841) Inland Dotterel
186. Charadrius bicinctus Jardine & Selby, 1827 Double-banded Plover (Double-banded Dotterel)
187. Charadrius dubius Scopoli, 1786 Little Ringed Plover
188. Charadrius hiaticula Linnaeus, 1758 Ringed Plover
189. Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson, 1826 Greater Sand Plover (Large Sand Plover)
190. Charadrius mongolus Pallas, 1776 Lesser Sand Plover (Mongolian Dotterel)
191. Charadrius ruficollis Temminck, 1822 Red-capped Plover (Red-capped Dotterel)
192. Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848 Oriental Plover (Oriental Dotterel)
193. Elseyornis melanops (Viellot, 1818) Black-fronted Dotterel (Black-fronted Plover)
194. Erythropus cinctus Gould, 1838 Red-kneed Dotterel
195. Pluvialis fulva (Gmelin, 1789) Pacific Golden Plover (Lesser Golden Plover)
196. Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758) Grey Plover

197. Thinornis rubricollis (Gmelin, 1789) Hooded Plover (Hooded Dotterel) VU, V
198. Vanellus miles (Boddart, 1783) Masked Lapwing (Spur-winged Plover)
199. Vanellus tricolor (Vieillot, 1818) Banded Lapwing (Banded Plover)

FAMILY GLAREOLIDAE - Pratincoles and coursers

200. Glareola maldivea Forster, 1795 Oriental Pratincole O
201. Stiltia isabella (Vieillot, 1816) Australian Pratincole

FAMILY LARIDAE Gulls, skuas and allies

SUBFAMILY STERCORARIINAE - Skuas and jaegers

202. Catharacta skua Brünnich, 1764 Great Skua (Brown Skua, Subantarctic Skua)
The taxonomic status of populations of Catharacta is unresolved (Higgins and Davies, 1996). This treatment follows Christidis and Boles (1994) and includes antarctica and the population occurring in Australia, lonnbergi, as subspecies of C. skua. Other authors separate the northern hemisphere skua, leaving southern populations as subspecies of C. antarctica, including C. a. lonnbergi. Yet others consider the populations as allopecies.

203. Catharacta maccormicki (Saunders, 1893) South Polar Skua O
204. Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot, 1819 Long-tailed Jaeger (Long-tailed Skua) O
205. Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus, 1758) Arctic Jaeger (Arctic Skua)
206. Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck, 1815) Pomarine Jaeger (Pomerine Skua)

Subfamily Larinae - Gulls

207. Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein, 1823 Kelp Gull (Dominican Gull)
208. Larus novaehollandiae Stephens, 1826 Silver Gull
209. Larus pacificus Latham, 1802 Pacific Gull
210. Larus pipixcan Wagler, 1831 Franklin’s Gull O
211. Larus sabini Sabine, 1819 Sabine’s Gull O

Subfamily Sterninae - Terns and nodies

212. Chlidonias hybridus (Pallas, 1811) Whiskered Tern (Marsh Tern)
213. Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck, 1815) White-winged Black Tern
214. Sterna albifrons Pallas, 1764 Little Tern EN, V
215. Sterna anaethetus Scopoli, 1786 Bridled Tern O
216. Sterna bergii Lichtenstein, 1823 Crested Tern
217. Sterna caspia Pallas, 1770 Caspian Tern
218. Sterna fuscata Linnaeus, 1766 Sooty Tern O
219. Sterna hirundo Linnaeus, 1758 Common Tern R
220. Sterna nereis (Gould, 1843) Fairy Tern V
221. Sterna nilotica Gmelin, 1789 Gull-billed Tern
222. Sterna paradisea Pontoppidan, 1763 Arctic Tern O
223. Sterna striata Gmelin, 1789 White-fronted Tern
224. Sterna vittata Gmelin, 1789 Antarctic Tern E, E O
Australian subspecies S. v. bethunei Buller, 1896 considered E
ORDER COLUMBIFORMES - Pigeons and doves

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE - Pigeons and doves

225. *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789  Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)
226. *Geopelia cuneata* (Latham, 1802) Diamond Dove
227. *Geopelia placida* Gould, 1844 Peaceful Dove
   This species is considered by some authors as a subspecies of the SE Asian *G. striata*; this list follows Schodde and Mason (1997) in maintaining it as a separate species.
228. *Geopelia plumifera* Gould, 1842 Spinifex Pigeon (Plumed Pigeon) R
229. *Ocyphaps lophotes* (Temminck, 1822) Crested Pigeon
230. *Phaps chalcoptera* (Latham, 1790) Common Bronzewing
231. *Phaps elegans* (Temminck, 1809) Brush Bronzewing
232. *Phaps histrionica* (Gould, 1841) Flock Bronzewing (Flock Pigeon) V
233. *Streptopelia chinensis* (Scopoli, 1786) Spotted Turtle-Dove
234. *Streptopelia 'risoria'* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ringed Turtle-Dove (Barbary Dove)
   This is a domesticated form of *S. roseogrisea* (Sundevall, 1857) African Collared-Dove; there is a localised population in metropolitan Adelaide.

ORDER PSITTACIFORMES - Cockatoos and parrots

FAMILY CACATUIDAE - Cockatoos and Cockatiel

235. *Cacatua galerita* (Latham, 1790) Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
236. *Cacatua leadbeateri* (Vigors, 1831) Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (Pink Cockatoo) V
237. *Cacatua roseicapilla* Vieillot, 1817 Galah
238. *Cacatua sanguinea* Gould, 1843 Little Corella
239. *Cacatua tenuirostris* (Kuhl, 1820) Long-billed Corella
240. *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (Grant, 1803) Gang-gang Cockatoo R
   Kangaroo Island population introduced in 1940 and 1956.
241. *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (Latham, 1790) Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
   includes *Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne* Schodde, Saunders & Homberger, 1989 (from the South-East) EN, E and *Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli* Mathews, 1917 (from the far north) R
242. *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (Shaw, 1794) Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo V
   The Eyre Peninsula population of this species is considered E
   *Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus* Mathews, 1912 from Kangaroo Island is the only South Australian subspecies and is EN, E
244. *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr, 1792) Cockatiel

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE - Parrots

245. *Aprosmictus erythropterus* (Gmelin, 1788) Red-winged Parrot R
246. *Barnardius zonarius* (Shaw, 1805) Australian Ringneck (Ring-necked Parrot)
247. *Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw, 1791) Musk Lorikeet
248. *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* (Dietrichsen, 1837) Purple-crowned Lorikeet
249. *Glossopsitta pusilla* (Shaw, 1790) Little Lorikeet V
250. *Lathamus discolor* (Shaw, 1790) Swift Parrot V
251. *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Shaw, 1805) Budgerigar
252. *Neophema chrysogaster* (Latham, 1790) Orange-bellied Parrot EN, E
253. *Neophema chrysostoma* (Kuhl, 1820) Blue-winged Parrot V
254. *Neophema elegans* (Gould, 1837) Elegant Parrot
255. *Neophema petrophila* (Gould, 1841) Rock Parrot R
256. *Neophema pulchella* (Shaw, 1792) Turquoise Parrot O
257. *Neophema splendida* (Gould, 1841) Scarlet-chested Parrot R
258. *Neospephos boutkii* (Gould, 1841) Bourke's Parrot
259. *Northiella haematogaster* (Gould, 1838) Blue Bonnet
   includes *Northiella haematogaster narethae* (H.L. White, 1921) V
261. Pezoporus wallicus (Kerr, 1792) Ground Parrot (Swamp Parrot) E
   May still occur in lower SE; EX in Mt Lofty Ranges-Adelaide Plains region.
262. Platycercus elegans (Gmelin, 1788) Crimson Rosella (includes Adelaide Rosella and Yellow Rosella)
263. Platycercus eximius (Shaw, 1792) Eastern Rosella
264. Polytelis alexandrae Gould, 1863 Princess Parrot VU, R
265. Polytelis anthopeplus (Lear, 1831) Regent Parrot V
266. Psephotus haematonotus (Gould, 1838) Red-rumped Parrot
267. Psephotus varius Clark, 1910 Mulga Parrot
268. Trichoglossus haematodus (Linnaeus, 1771) Rainbow Lorikeet

ORDER CUCULIFORMES - Cuckoos

FAMILY CUCULIDAE - Cuckoos

269. Cacomantis flabelliformis (Latham, 1802) Fan-tailed Cuckoo
270. Cacomantis variolosus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brush Cuckoo O
271. Chrysococcyx basalis (Horsfield, 1821) Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
   Relationships among species of Chrysococcyx sensu lato are unresolved and some authors separate Australian species as Chalcites (e.g. Schodde and Mason, 1997). Pending further evidence, Christidis and Boles (1994) are followed here.
272. Chrysococcyx lucidus (Gmelin, 1788) Shining Bronze-Cuckoo R
273. Chrysococcyx osculans (Gould, 1847) Black-eared Cuckoo
274. Cuculus pallidus (Latham, 1802) Pallid Cuckoo
275. Cuculus saturatus Hodgson, 1843 Oriental Cuckoo O
276. Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham, 1790 Channel-billed Cuckoo O

ORDER STIRIGIFORMES - Owls

FAMILY STRIGIDAE - Typical owls

277. Ninox connivens (Latham, 1802) Barking Owl R
278. Ninox novaeseelandiae (Gmelin, 1788) Southern Boobook (Boobook Owl)
   Relationships between populations of N. novaeseelandiae remain equivocal, and some authors separate Australian populations as N. boobook (e.g. Schodde and Mason, 1997).
279. Ninox strenua (Gould, 1838) Powerful Owl O

FAMILY TYTONIDAE - Barn Owls

280. Tyto alba (Scopoli, 1769) Barn Owl
281. Tyto capensis (A. Smith, 1834) Grass Owl R
282. Tyto novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826) Masked Owl E

ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES - Frogmouths, nightjars and owlet-nightjars

FAMILY PODARGIDAE - Frogmouths

283. Podargus strigoides (Latham, 1802) Tawny Frogmouth

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE - Nightjars

284. Eurostopodus argus (Hartert, 1892) Spotted Nightjar

FAMILY AEGOTHELIDAE - Owlet-nightjars

285. Aegotheles cristatus (Shaw, 1790) Australian Owlet-nightjar
ORDER APODIFORMES - Swifts

FAMILY - APODIDAE  Swifts

286. *Apus affinis* (J.E. Gray, 1830)  House Swift  0
287. *Apus pacificus* (Latham, 1802)  Fork-tailed Swift
288. *Hirundapus caudacutus* (Latham, 1802)  White-throated Needletail  (Spine-tailed Swift)

ORDER CORACIIFORMES - Kingfishers, bee-eaters and rollers

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE - Kingfishers

Schodde and Mason (1997) are followed here in retaining the wood (tree) kingfishers within Alcedinidae.

Subfamily Alcedininae - River kingfishers

289. *Alcedo azurea*  Latham, 1802  Azure Kingfisher  E (in South-East), EX (in Mt Lofty Ranges-Adelaide Plains)

Subfamily Halcyoninae - Wood kingfishers

290. *Dacelo novaeguineae* (Hermann, 1783)  Laughing Kookaburra
291. *Todiramphus pyrrhopygia* (Gould, 1840)  Red-backed Kingfisher
292. *Todiramphus sanctus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)  Sacred Kingfisher

FAMILY MEROPIDAE - Bee-eaters

293. *Merops ornatus*  Latham, 1802  Rainbow Bee-eater  (Rainbow Bird)

FAMILY CORACIIDAE - Rollers

294. *Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766)  Dollarbird  O

1. Kangaroo Island Emu
*Dromaius baudinianus*

2. Emu
*Dromaius novaehollandiae*

3. *Ostrich*
*Struthio camelus*

4. *Brush Turkey*
*Alectura lathami*

5. Malleefowl
*Leipoa ocellata*

6. King Quail
*Coturnix chinensis*

7. Stubble Quail
*Coturnix pectoralis*

8. Brown Quail
*Coturnix ypsilophora*

9. *Indian Peafowl*
*Pavo cristatus*

10. Magpie Goose
*Anseranas semipalmata*

11. Plumed Whistling-Duck
*Dendrocygna eytoni*

12. Blue-billed Duck
*Oxyura australis*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Musk Duck</td>
<td><em>Biziura lobata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Freckled Duck</td>
<td><em>Stictonetta naevosa</em></td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Cape Barren Goose</td>
<td><em>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Black Swan</td>
<td><em>Cygnus atratus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Radjah Shelduck</td>
<td><em>Tadorna rajah</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Australian Shelduck</td>
<td><em>Tadorna tadornoides</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Chestnut Teal</td>
<td><em>Anas castanea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Northern Shoveler</td>
<td><em>Anas clypeata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Grey Teal</td>
<td><em>Anas gracilis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>*Mallard</td>
<td><em>Anas platyrhynchos</em></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Garganey</td>
<td><em>Anas querquedula</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Australasian Shoveler</td>
<td><em>Anas rhynchotis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25. Pacific Black Duck
  *Anas superciliosa*

26. Hardhead
  *Aythya australis*

27. Australian Wood Duck
  *Chenonetta jubata*

28. Pink-eared Duck
  *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

29. Great Crested Grebe
  *Podiceps cristatus*

30. Hoary-headed Grebe
  *Podiceps poliocephalus*

31. Australasian Grebe
  *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

32. King Penguin
  *Aptenodytes patagonicus*

33. Rockhopper Penguin
  *Eudyptes chrysocome*

34. Macaroni Penguin
  *Eudyptes chrysolophus*

35. Fiordland Penguin
  *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*

36. Snares Penguin
  *Eudyptes robustus*
37. Erect-crested Penguin
   *Eudyptes sclateri*

38. Little Penguin
   *Eudyptula minor*

39. Cape Petrel
   *Daption capense*

40. Southern Fulmar
   *Fulmarus glacialisoides*

41. Blue Petrel
   *Halobaena caerulea*

42. Kerguelen Petrel
   *Lugensa brevirostris*

43. Southern Giant-Petrel
   *Macronectes giganteus*

44. Northern Giant-Petrel
   *Macronectes halli*

45. Slender-billed Prion
   *Pachyptila belcheri*

46. Antarctic Prion
   *Pachyptila desolata*

47. Salvin’s Prion
   *Pachyptila salvini*

48. Fairy Prion
   *Pachyptila turtur*
49. Broad-billed Prion
*Pachyptila vittata*

50. Snow Petrel
*Pagodroma nivea*

51. South Georgian Diving-Petrel
*Pelecanoides georgicus*

52. Common Diving-Petrel
*Pelecanoides urinatrix*

53. White-chinned Petrel
*Procellaria aequinoctialis*

54. Grey Petrel
*Procellaria cinerea*

55. Mottled Petrel
*Pterodroma inexpectata*

56. White-headed Petrel
*Pterodroma lessonii*

57. Gould's Petrel
*Pterodroma leucoptera*

58. Great-winged Petrel
*Pterodroma macroptera*

59. Soft-plumaged Petrel
*Pterodroma mollis*

60. Little Shearwater
*Puffinus assimilis*
61. Fleshy-footed Shearwater
   *Puffinus carneipes*

62. Fluttering Shearwater
   *Puffinus gavia*

63. Great Shearwater
   *Puffinus gravis*

64. Sooty Shearwater
   *Puffinus griseus*

65. Hutton's Shearwater
   *Puffinus huttoni*

66. Wedge-tailed Shearwater
   *Puffinus pacificus*

67. Manx Shearwater
   *Puffinus puffinus*

68. Short-tailed Shearwater
   *Puffinus tenuirostris*

69. Antarctic Petrel
   *Thalassoica antarctica*

70. Buller's Albatross
   *Diomedea bulleri*

71. Shy Albatross
   *Diomedea cauta*

72. Yellow-nosed Albatross
   *Diomedea chlororhynchos*
73. Grey-headed Albatross  
*Diomedea chrysostoma*

74. Royal Albatross  
*Diomedea epomophora*

75. Wandering Albatross  
*Diomedea exulans*

76. Sooty Albatross  
*Diomedea fusca*

77. Black-browed Albatross  
*Diomedea melanophris*

78. Light-mantled Sooty Albatross  
*Diomedea palpebrata*

79. Black-bellied Storm-Petrel  
*Fregetta tropica*

80. Grey-backed Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanites nereis*

81. Wilson’s Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanites oceanicus*

82. Leach’s Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*

83. White-faced Storm-Petrel  
*Pelagodroma marina*

84. Red-tailed Tropicbird  
*Phaethon rubricauda*
85. Australasian Gannet
    *Morus serrator*

86. Darter
    *Anhinga melanogaster*

87. Great Cormorant
    *Phalacrocorax carbo*

88. Black-faced Cormorant
    *Phalacrocorax fuscescens*

89. Little Pied Cormorant
    *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

90. Little Black Cormorant
    *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

91. Pied Cormorant
    *Phalacrocorax varius*

92. Australian Pelican
    *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

93. Great Egret
    *Ardea alba*

94. Cattle Egret
    *Ardea ibis*

95. Intermediate Egret
    *Ardea intermedia*

96. White-necked Heron
    *Ardea pacifica*
97. Pied Heron
   *Ardea picata*

98. Australasian Bittern
   *Botaurus poiciloptilus*

99. Little Egret
   *Egretta garzetta*

100. White-faced Heron
    *Egretta novaehollandiae*

101. Eastern Reef Egret
     *Egretta sacra*

102. Little Bittern
     *Ixobrychus minutus*

103. Nankeen Night Heron
     *Nycticorax caledonicus*

104. Yellow-billed Spoonbill
     *Platalea flavipes*

105. Royal Spoonbill
     *Platalea regia*

106. Glossy Ibis
     *Plegadis falcinellus*

107. Australian White Ibis
     *Threskiornis molucca*

108. Straw-necked Ibis
     *Threskiornis spinicollis*
109. Osprey
    *Pandion haliaetus*

110. Collared Sparrowhawk
    *Accipiter cirrhocephalus*

111. Brown Goshawk
    *Accipiter fasciatus*

112. Grey Goshawk
    *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

113. Wedge-tailed Eagle
    *Aquila audax*

114. Swamp Harrier
    *Circus approximans*

115. Spotted Harrier
    *Circus assimilis*

116. Black-shouldered Kite
    *Elanus axillaris*

117. Letter-winged Kite
    *Elanus scriptus*

118. White-bellied Sea-Eagle
    *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

119. Whistling Kite
    *Haliastur sphenurus*

120. Black-breasted Buzzard
    *Hamirostra melanosternon*
121. Little Eagle
_Hieraetus morphnoides_

122. Square-tailed Kite
_Lophoictinia isura_

123. Black Kite
_Milvus migrans_

124. Brown Falcon
_Falco berigora_

125. Nankeen Kestrel
_Falco cenchroides_

126. Grey Falcon
_Falco hypoleucos_

127. Australian Hobby
_Falco longipennis_

128. Peregrine Falcon
_Falco peregrinus_

129. Black Falcon
_Falco subniger_

130. Brolga
_Grúst rubicunda_

131. Eurasian Coot
_Fulica atra_

132. *Tasmanian Native-hen
*Gallinula mortieri
<p>| | | |</p>
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</table>
| 133. Dusky Moorhen  
*Gallinula tenebrosa* | 137. Australian Spotted Crake  
*Porzana fluminea* | 141. Australian Bustard  
*Ardeotis australis* |
| 134. Black-tailed Native-hen  
*Gallinula ventralis* | 138. Baillon's Crake  
*Porzana pusilla* | 142. Red-chested Button-quail  
*Turnix pyrrhothorax* |
| 135. Buff-banded Rail  
*Gallirallus philippensis* | 139. Spotless Crake  
*Porzana tabuensis* | 143. Painted Button-quail  
*Turnix varia* |
| 136. Purple Swamphen  
*Porphyrio porphyrio* | 140. Lewin's Rail  
*Rallus pectoralis* | 144. Little Button-quail  
*Turnix velox* |
145. Plains-wanderer
   *Pedionomus torquatus*

146. Latham’s Snipe
   *Gallinago hardwickii*

147. Common Sandpiper
   *Actitis hypoleucos*

148. Grey-tailed Tattler
   *Heteroscelus brevipes*

149. Hudsonian Godwit
   *Limosa haemastica*

150. Bar-tailed Godwit
   *Limosa lapponica*

151. Black-tailed Godwit
   *Limosa limosa*

152. Eastern Curlew
   *Numenius madagascariensis*

153. Little Curlew
   *Numenius minutus*

154. Whimbrel
   *Numenius phaeopus*

155. Lesser Yellowlegs
   *Tringa flavipes*

156. Wood Sandpiper
   *Tringa glareola*
157. Common Greenshank
*Tringa nebularia*

158. Marsh Sandpiper
*Tringa stagnatilis*

159. Common Redshank
*Tringa totanus*

160. Terek Sandpiper
*Xenus cinereus*

161. Ruddy Turnstone
*Arenaria interpres*

162. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
*Calidris acuminata*

163. Sanderling
*Calidris alba*

164. Bairds Sandpiper
*Calidris bairdii*

165. Red Knot
*Calidris canutus*

166. Curlew Sandpiper
*Calidris ferruginea*

167. White-rumped Sandpiper
*Calidris fuscicollis*

168. Pectoral Sandpiper
*Calidris melanotos*
169. Little Stint  
*Calidris minuta*

170. Red-necked Stint  
*Calidris ruficollis*

171. Long-toed Stint  
*Calidris subminuta*

172. Great Knot  
*Calidris tenuirostris*

173. Broad-billed Sandpiper  
*Limicola falcinellus*

174. Ruff  
*Philomachus pugnax*

175. Buff-breasted Sandpiper  
*Tryngites subruficollis*

176. Grey Phalarope  
*Phalaropus fulicaria*

177. Red-necked Phalarope  
*Phalaropus lobatus*

178. Painted Snipe  
*Rostratula benghalensis*

179. Bush Stone-curlew  
*Burhinus grallarius*

180. Sooty Oystercatcher  
*Haematopus fuliginosus*
181. Pied Oystercatcher
*Haematopus longirostris*

182. Banded Stilt
*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*

183. Black-winged Stilt
*Himantopus himantopus*

184. Red-necked Avocet
*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*

185. Inland Dotterel
*Charadrius australis*

186. Double-banded Plover
*Charadrius bicinctus*

187. Little Ringed Plover
*Charadrius dubius*

188. Ringed Plover
*Charadrius hiaticula*

189. Greater Sand Plover
*Charadrius leschenaultii*

190. Lesser Sand Plover
*Charadrius mongolus*

191. Red-capped Plover
*Charadrius ruficapillus*

192. Oriental Plover
*Charadrius veredus*
193. Black-fronted Dotterel
*Elseyornis melanops*

194. Red-kneed Dotterel
*Erythrogonys cinctus*

195. Pacific Golden Plover
*Pluvialis fulva*

196. Grey Plover
*Pluvialis squatarola*

197. Hooded Plover
*Thinornis rubricollis*

198. Masked Lapwing
*Vanellus miles*

199. Banded Lapwing
*Vanellus tricolor*

200. Oriental Pratincole
*Glareola maldivarum*

201. Australian Pratincole
*Stiltia isabella*

202. Great Skua
*Catharacta skua*

203. South Polar Skua
*Catharacta maccormicki*

204. Long-tailed Jaeger
*Stercorarius longicaudus*
217. Caspian Tern
Sterna caspia

218. Sooty Tern
Sterna fuscata

219. Common Tern
Sterna hirundo

220. Fairy Tern
Sterna nereis

221. Gull-billed Tern
Sterna nilotica

222. Arctic Tern
Sterna paradisaea

223. White-fronted Tern
Sterna striata

224. Antarctic Tern
Sterna vittata

225. *Rock Dove
*Columba livia

226. Diamond Dove
Geopelia cuneata

227. Peaceful Dove
Geopelia placida

228. Spinifex Pigeon
Geophaps plumifera
229. Crested Pigeon
*Ocyphaps lophotes*

230. Common Bronzewing
*Phaps chalcoptera*

231. Brush Bronzewing
*Phaps elegans*

232. Flock Bronzewing
*Phaps histrionica*

233. *Spotted Turtle-Dove
*Streptopelia chinensis*

234. *Ringed Turtle-Dove
*Streptopelia ‘risoria’*

235. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
*Cacatua galerita*

236. Major Mitchell’s Cockatoo
*Cacatua leadbeateri*

237. Galah
*Cacatua roseicapilla*

238. Little Corella
*Cacatua sanguinea*

239. Long-billed Corella
*Cacatua tenuirostris*

240. Gang-gang Cockatoo
*Callocephalon fimbriatum*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>241.</td>
<td>Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo</td>
<td>Calyptorhynchus banksii</td>
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<td>242.</td>
<td>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</td>
<td>Calyptorhynchus funereus</td>
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<td>243.</td>
<td>Glossy Black-Cockatoo</td>
<td>Calyptorhynchus lathami</td>
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<td>244.</td>
<td>Cockatiel</td>
<td>Nymphicus hollandicus</td>
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<td>245.</td>
<td>Red-winged Parrot</td>
<td>Aprosmictus erythropterus</td>
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<td>246.</td>
<td>Australian Ringneck</td>
<td>Barnardius zonarius</td>
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<td>247.</td>
<td>Musk Lorikeet</td>
<td>Glossopsitta concinna</td>
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<td>248.</td>
<td>Purple-crowned Lorikeet</td>
<td>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</td>
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<td>249.</td>
<td>Little Lorikeet</td>
<td>Glossopsitta pusilla</td>
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<td>250.</td>
<td>Swift Parrot</td>
<td>Lathamus discolor</td>
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<td>251.</td>
<td>Budgerigar</td>
<td>Melopsittacus undulatus</td>
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<td>252.</td>
<td>Orange-bellied Parrot</td>
<td>Neophema chrysogaster</td>
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</table>
253. Blue-winged Parrot
*Neophema chrysostoma*

254. Elegant Parrot
*Neophema elegans*

255. Rock Parrot
*Neophema petrophila*

256. Turquoise Parrot
*Neophema pulchella*

257. Scarlet-chested Parrot
*Neophema splendida*

258. Bourke's Parrot
*Neopsephotus bourkii*

259. Bluebonnet
*Northiella haematogaster*

260. Night Parrot
*Pezoporus occidentalis*

261. Ground Parrot
*Pezoporus wallicus*

262. Crimson Rosella (includes Adelaide and Yellow Rosellas)
*Platycercus elegans*

263. Eastern Rosella
*Platycercus eximius*

264. Princess Parrot
*Polytelis alexandrae*
265. Regent Parrot
*Polytelis anthopeplus*

266. Red-rumped Parrot
*Psephotus haematonotus*

267. Mulga Parrot
*Psephotus varius*

268. Rainbow Lorikeet
*Trichoglossus haematodus*

269. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
*Cacomantis flabelliformis*

270. Brush Cuckoo
*Cacomantis variolosus*

271. Horsfield’s Bronze-Cuckoo
*Chrysococcyx basalis*

272. Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
*Chrysococcyx lucidus*

273. Black-eared Cuckoo
*Chrysococcyx osculans*

274. Pallid Cuckoo
*Cuculus pallidus*

275. Oriental Cuckoo
*Cuculus saturatus*

276. Channel-billed Cuckoo
*Scythrops novaehollandiae*
277. Barking Owl  
*Ninox connivens*

278. Southern Boobook  
*Ninox novaeseelandiae*

279. Powerful Owl  
*Ninox strenua*

280. Barn Owl  
*Tyto alba*

281. Grass Owl  
*Tyto capensis*

282. Masked Owl  
*Tyto novaehollandiae*

283. Tawny Frogmouth  
*Podargus strigoides*

284. Spotted Nightjar  
*Eurostopodus argus*

285. Australian Owlet-nightjar  
*Aegotheles cristatus*

286. House Swift  
*Apus affinis*

287. Fork-tailed Swift  
*Apus pacificus*

288. White-throated Needletail  
*Hirundapus caudacutus*
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<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>289.</td>
<td>Azure Kingfisher</td>
<td><em>Alcedo azurea</em></td>
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<td>290.</td>
<td>Laughing Kookaburra</td>
<td><em>Dacelo novaeguineae</em></td>
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<td>291.</td>
<td>Red-backed Kingfisher</td>
<td><em>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</em></td>
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<td>292.</td>
<td>Sacred Kingfisher</td>
<td><em>Todiramphus sanctus</em></td>
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<td>293.</td>
<td>Rainbow Bee-eater</td>
<td><em>Merops ornatus</em></td>
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<td>294.</td>
<td>Dollarbird</td>
<td><em>Eurystomus orientalis</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ORDER PASSERIFORMES - Songbirds

FAMILY CLIMACTERIDAE - Australopapuan treecreepers

295. Climacteris affinis Blyth, 1864 White-browed Treecreeper R
296. Climacteris picumnus Temminck, 1824 Brown Treecreeper
297. Climacteris rufa Gould, 1841 Rufous Treecreeper
298. Cormobates leucophaeus (Latham, 1802) White-throated Treecreeper

FAMILY MALURIDAE - Fairy-wrens, emu-wrens and grasswrens

Subfamily Malurinae - Fairy-wrens (blue wrens) and emu-wrens

299. Malurus cyaneus (Ellis, 1782) Superb Fairy-wren (Superb Blue Wren)
300. Malurus lamberti Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Variegated Fairy-wren (Variegated Wren)
301. Malurus leucopterus Dumont, 1824 White-winged Fairy-wren (White-winged Wren)
302. Malurus pulcherimus Gould, 1844 Blue-breasted Fairy-wren (Blue-breasted Wren) V
303. Malurus splendens (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) Splendid Fairy-wren (Splendid Wren)
304. Stipiturus malachurus (Shaw, 1798) Southern Emu-wren R
   Includes Stipiturus malachurus malachurus (Shaw, 1798) South-east population R, S. m. halmaturinus Parsons, 1920 Kangaroo Island population R, S. m. intermedius (Ashby, 1920) Mount Lofty Ranges population EN, E, and S. m. parimeda Schodde & Weatherly, 1981 southern Eyre Peninsula population VU, E
305. Stipiturus mallee A.J. Campbell, 1908 Mallee Emu-wren VU, V

Subfamily Amytornithinae - Grasswrens

308. Amytornis goyderi (Gould, 1875) Eyrean Grasswren
309. Amytornis merrotsyi Mellor, 1913 Short-tailed Grasswren R
   Formerly considered as a subspecies of Amytornis striatus. Molecular work by Christidis (1999. Aust. J. Zool. 47: 113) combined with morphological features indicates that it is a separate species.
310. Amytornis purnelli (Mathews, 1914) Dusky Grasswren
311. Amytornis striatus (Gould, 1840) Striated Grasswren V
312. Amytornis textilis (Dumont, 1824) Thick-billed Grasswren V
   Includes Amytornis textilis textilis (Dumont, 1824) western population E, A. t. modestus (North, 1902) eastern population R and A. t. myall (Matthews, 1916) Gawler Ranges population VU, E

FAMILY PARDALOTIDAE - Pardalotes

The pardalotes are separated from the acanthizids for reasons detailed in Schodde and Mason (1999).

313. Pardalotus punctatus (Shaw, 1792) Spotted Pardalote
   Includes Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge McCoy, 1866 Yellow-rumped Pardalote (following Christidis and Boles, 1994, and Schodde and Mason, 1999)
314. Pardalotus rubricatus Gould, 1838 Red-browed Pardalote
315. Pardalotus striatus (Gmelin, 1789) Striated Pardalote
FAMILY ACANTHIZIDAE - Bristlebirds, thornbills, scrubwrens and allies

Subfamily Dasyornithinae - Bristlebirds

316. Dasyornis broadbenti (McCoy, 1867) Rufous Bristlebird

Subfamily Acanthizinae - Thornbills, scrubwrens and allies

317. Acanthiza apicalis Gould, 1847 Inland Thornbill
318. Acanthiza chrysorrhoa (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) Yellow-rumped Thornbill
319. Acanthiza iredalei Mathews, 1911 Slender-billed Thornbill (Samphire Thornbill)
320. Acanthiza lineata Gould, 1838 Striated Thornbill
321. Acanthiza nana Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Yellow Thornbill (Little Thornbill)
322. Acanthiza pusilla (Shaw, 1790) Brown Thornbill
323. Acanthiza reguloides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Buff-rumped Thornbill
324. Acanthiza robustirostris Milligan, 1903 Slaty-backed Thornbill
325. Acanthiza uropygialis Gould, 1838 Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
326. Aphelocephala leucopsis (Gould, 1841) Southern Whiteface
327. Aphelocephala nigricincta (North, 1895) Banded Whiteface
328. Aphelocephala pectoralis (Gould, 1871) Chestnut-breasted Whiteface
329. Calamanthus campestris (Gould, 1841) Rufous Fieldwren (Western Fieldwren)
330. Calamanthus cautus (Gould, 1843) Shy Heathwren (Shy Hylacola)
331. Calamanthus fuliginosus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Striated Fieldwren (Eastern Fieldwren)
332. Calamanthus pyrrhopygius (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Chestnut-rumped Hylacola)
333. Gerygone fusca (Gould, 1838) Western Gerygone (Western Warbler)
334. Gerygone olivacea (Gould, 1838) White-throated Gerygone (White-throated Warbler)
335. Pyrrholaemus brunneus Gould, 1841 Redthroat
336. Sericornis frontalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) White-browed Scrubwren
337. Smicrornis brevirostris (Gould, 1838) Weebill

FAMILY MELIPHAGIDAE - Honeyeaters and Australian chats

338. Acanthagenys rufogularis Gould, 1838 Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
339. Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris (Latham, 1802) Eastern Spinebill
340. Anthochaera carunculata (Shaw, 1790) Red Wattlebird
341. Anthochaera chrysoptera (Latham, 1802) Little Wattlebird
342. Certhionyx variegatus Lesson, 1830 Pied Honeyeater
343. Certhionyx niger (Gould, 1838) Black Honeyeater
344. Conopophila whitei (North, 1910) Grey Honeyeater
345. Entomyzon cyanotis (Latham, 1802) Blue-faced Honeyeater
346. Gliciphila melanops (Latham, 1802) Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
347. Granitella picta (Gould, 1838) Painted Honeyeater
348. Lichenostomus chrysops (Latham, 1802) Yellow-faced Honeyeater
349. Lichenostomus cratitius (Gould, 1841) Purple-gaped Honeyeater
350. Lichenostomus fuscus (Gould, 1837) Fuscous Honeyeater
351. Lichenostomus heartlandi (North, 1895) Grey-headed Honeyeater
352. Lichenostomus leucotis (Latham, 1802) White-eared Honeyeater
353. Lichenostomus melanops (Latham, 1802) Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
354. Lichenostomus ornatus (Gould, 1838) Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
355. Lichenostomus penicillatus (Gould, 1837) White-plumed Honeyeater
356. Lichenostomus plumulus (Gould, 1841) Grey-fronted Honeyeater (Yellow-fronted Honeyeater)
357. Lichenostomus virescens (Vieillot, 1817) Singing Honeyeater
358. Lichmera indistincta (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Honeyeater
359. Manorina flavigula (Gould, 1840) Yellow-throated Miner
includes *Manorina flavigula melanotis* (Wilson, 1911) Black-eared Miner EN, E (Schodde and Mason (1999) give a detailed justification for considering this form as a distinct taxon within the *flavigula* complex.)

360. *Manorina melanosephala* (Latham, 1802) Noisy Miner


362. *Melithreptus gularis* (Gould, 1837) Black-chinned Honeyeater V

includes *Melithreptus gularis laetior* (Gould, 1875) Golden-backed Honeyeater (from the far North-East) R


364. *Philemon citerogularis* (Gould, 1837) Little Friarbird R

365. *Philemon corniculatus* (Latham, 1790) Noisy Friarbird O


367. *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) New Holland Honeyeater

368. *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera* (Latham, 1802) Crescent Honeyeater

369. *Plectorhyncha lanceolata* Gould, 1838 Striped Honeyeater R

370. *Xanthomyza phrygia* (Shaw, 1794) Regent Honeyeater EN, E

Subfamily Ephianurinae - Australian chats

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


373. *Epthianura aurifrons* Gould, 1838 Orange Chat

374. *Epthianura crocea* Castelnau & Ramsay, 1877 Yellow Chat R

375. *Epthianura tricolor* Gould, 1841 Crimson Chat

FAMILY PETROICIDAE - Australopapuan robins and allies

376. *Drymodes brunneopygia* Gould, 1841 Southern Scrub-robin

377. *Eopsaltria australis* (Shaw, 1790) Eastern Yellow Robin

378. *Eopsaltria griseogularis* Gould, 1838 Western Yellow Robin

379. *Melanodryas cocculta* (Latham, 1802) Hooded Robin

380. *Microeca fascinans* (Latham, 1802) Jacky Winter

381. *Petroica goodenovi* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Red-capped Robin

382. *Petroica multicolor* (Gmelin, 1789) Scarlet Robin

Schodde and Mason (1999) separate Australian populations as *Petroica boodang* (Lesson, 1838), distinct from the Pacific Robin *P. multicolor*. This is a wide-ranging and variable complex and a conservative approach is taken here in retaining Australian populations within *P. multicolor*.


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

385. *Petroica rosea* Gould, 1840 Rose Robin R

FAMILY POMATOSTOMIDAE - Australopapuan Babblers

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

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

388. *Pomatostomus temporalis* (Shaw, 1794) Spotted Quail-thrush

Includes *Pomatostomus temporalis anachoreta* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Mt Lofty Ranges) E and *C. p. punctatum* (South-East) possibly EX (but secure in other parts of its range in SE. Australia)

390. *Cinclosoma castanotus* Gould, 1840 Chestnut Quail-thrush R

includes *Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus* (from more southern and eastern regions of the state) V

391. *Cinclosoma punctatum* (Shaw, 1794) Spotted Quail-thrush

Includes *Cinclosoma punctatum anachoreta* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Mt Lofty Ranges) E and *C. p. punctatum* (South-East) possibly EX (but secure in other parts of its range in SE. Australia)

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

393. *Psophodes nigrogularis* Gould, 1844 Western Whipbird R

Includes *Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster* Howe & Ross, 1933 (mainland populations) VU, V and *P. n. lashmari* Schodde & Mason, 1991 (Kangaroo Island) R

Schodde and Mason (1999) separated the mallee populations as *Psophodes leucogaster* Mallee Whipbird (including *P. l. lashmari* and the Western Australian mallee form *P. l. oberon*), leaving just the SW. Western Australian form as *P. nigrogularis*. In view of the limited information concerning these populations and the small number of specimens available for critical analysis, South Australian whipbirds are retained here within *P. nigrogularis*, pending further evidence.


**FAMILY NEOSITTIDAE - Sittellas**

395. *Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (Latham, 1802) Varied Sittella

**FAMILY PACHYCEPHALIDAE - Whistlers, shrike-tits and allies**

396. *Colluricincla harmonica* (Latham, 1802) Grey Shrike-thrush
397. *Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1802) Crested Shrike-tit

Schodde and Mason (1999) separate the three forms of shrike-tit as distinct species, forming a superspecies; under this arrangement the South Australian population remains as *Falcunculus frontatus*, the Eastern Shrike-tit.

398. *Oreoica gutturalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Crested Bellbird
399. *Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841 Gilbert's Whistler
400. *Pachycephala olivacea* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Olive Whistler
401. *Pachycephala pectoralis* (Latham, 1802) Golden Whistler
402. *Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham, 1802) Rufous Whistler

**FAMILY DICRURIDAE - Monarchs, drongos, magpie-larks and allies**

404. *Dicrurus bracteatus* Gould, 1843 Spangled Drongo
405. *Grallina cyanoleuca* (Latham, 1802) Magpie-lark
406. *Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot, 1818) Black-faced Monarch
407. *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1818) Satin Flycatcher
408. *Myiagra inquieta* (Latham, 1802) Restless Flycatcher
409. *Myiagra rubecula* (Latham, 1802) Leaden Flycatcher
410. *Rhipidura albiscapa* Gould, 1840 Grey Fantail

Formerly combined with *R. fuliginosa* (New Zealand Fantail); both species, with others, regarded by Schodde and Mason (1999) as members of a superspecies.

411. *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Latham, 1802) Willie Wagtail
412. *Rhipidura rufifrons* (Latham, 1802) Rufous Fantail

**FAMILY ARTAMIDAE - Woodswallows, butcherbirds and allies**

413. *Artamus cinereus* Vieillot, 1817 Black-faced Woodswallow
414. *Artamus cyanopterus* (Latham, 1802) Dusky Woodswallow
415. *Artamus leucorhynchus* (Linnaeus, 1771) White-breasted Woodswallow
416. *Artamus minor* Vieillot, 1817 Little Woodswallow
417. *Artamus personatus* (Gould, 1841) Masked Woodswallow
418. *Artamus superciliosus* (Gould, 1837) White-browed Woodswallow
419. *Cricatus nigrocularis* (Gould, 1837) Pied Butcherbird
420. *Cricatus torquatus* (Latham, 1802) Grey Butcherbird
421. *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham, 1802) Australian Magpie
422. *Strepera versicolor* (Latham, 1802) Grey Currawong

**FAMILY CAMPEPHAGIDAE - Cuckoo-shrikes and allies**

423. *Coracina novaehollandiae* (Gmelin, 1789) Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
424. *Coracina maxima* (Rüppell, 1839) Ground Cuckoo-shrike
425. *Coracina papaensis* (Gmelin, 1788) White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
426. *Coracina tenuirostris* (Jardine, 1831) Cicadabird

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

See Schodde and Mason (1999) for separation of *L. sueurii* and *L. tricolor* as members of a superspecies.
FAMILY ORIOLIDAE - Orioles

428. *Oriolus sagittatus* (Latham, 1802) Olive-backed Oriole R

FAMILY CORVIDAE - Crows

429. *Corvus bennetti* North, 1901 Little Crow
430. *Corvus coronoides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Australian Raven
431. *Corvus mellori* Mathews, 1912 Little Raven
432. *Corvus orru* Bonaparte, 1850 Torresian Crow (Australian Crow)
433. *Corvus tasmanicus* Mathews, 1912 Forest Raven

FAMILY CORCORACIDAE - Chough and Apostlebird

434. *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (Vieillot, 1817) White-winged Chough
435. *Struthidea cinerea* Gould, 1837 Apostlebird

FAMILY PTILONORHYNCHIDAE - Bowerbirds

436. *Chlamydera guttata* Gould, 1862 Western Bowerbird
437. *Chlamydera maculata* (Gould, 1837) Spotted Bowerbird EX

FAMILY MUSCICAPIDAE - Thrushes and Old World flycatchers

438. *Turdus merula* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Blackbird (Common Blackbird)
439. *Zoothera lunulata* (Latham, 1802) Bassian Thrush (Ground Thrush, White’s Thrush, Mountain Thrush) R

FAMILY STURNIDAE - Starlings

440. *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Starling

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE - Swallows and martins

441. *Cheramoeca leucosternus* (Gould, 1841) White-backed Swallow
442. *Hirundo neoxena* Gould, 1842 Welcome Swallow
443. *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus, 1758 Barn Swallow O
444. *Petrochelidon ariel* (Gould, 1842) Fairy Martin
445. *Petrochelidon nigricans* (Vieillot, 1817) Tree Martin

Generic classification of swallows and martins has always been unsettled. The arrangement of Schodde and Mason (1999) is followed here.

FAMILY ZOSTEROPIDAE - White-eyes

446. *Zosterops lateralis* (Latham, 1802) Silvereye

FAMILY SYLVIIDAE - Warblers

Subfamily Acrocephalinae – Reed-Warblers and allies
447. *Acrocephalus australis* (Gould, 1838) Australian Reed-Warbler (Clamorous Reed-Warbler)
Now shown to be separable from the widespread *A. stentoreus* (see Schodde and Mason, 1999).

Subfamily Megalurinae - Grassbirds and allies

448. *Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Songlark
449. *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911 Rufous Songlark
450. *Eremiornis carteri* North, 1900 Spinifexbird
451. *Megalurus gramineus* (Gould, 1845) Little Grassbird

Subfamily Cisticolinae - Cisticolas

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

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE - Larks

453. *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Skylark
454. *Mirafra javanica* Horsfield, 1821 Horsfield’s Bushlark (Singing Bushlark)
A change of common name is required to distinguish this species from *M. cantillans* (Singing Lark) of Africa.

FAMILY DICAEIDAE - Flowerpeckers

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

FAMILY PASSERIDAE - Old World sparrows

456. *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) House Sparrow

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE - Wagtails and pipits

457. *Anthus novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1789) Richard’s Pipit
Some authors separate *A. novaeseelandiae* (Australasian Pipit, from Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea) as distinct from Afro-Asian species (Sibley and Monroe, 1990), and others further split the Australasian forms, with *A. australis* (Australian Pipit) being the species occurring in South Australia (e.g. Schodde and Mason, 1999).

458. *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall, 1771 Grey Wagtail
459. *Motacilla citreola* Pallas, 1776 Citrine Wagtail (Yellow-headed Wagtail)
460. *Motacilla flava* Linnaeus, 1758 Yellow Wagtail

FAMILY ESTRILDIDAE - Grass-finches (waxbills)

See Schodde and Mason (1999) for arguments supporting the separation of grass-finches from Old World sparrows as a distinct family.

461. *Emblema pictum* Gould, 1842 Painted Finch
462. *Neochmia temporalis* (Latham, 1802) Red-browed Finch
463. *Stagonopleura bella* (Latham, 1802) Beautiful Firetail
464. *Stagonopleura guttata* (Shaw, 1796) Diamond Firetail
465. *Taeniopygia guttata* (Vieillot, 1817) Zebra Finch
FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE - Finches

466. *Carduelis carduelis* (Linnaeus, 1758) European Goldfinch
467. *Carduelis chloris* (Linnaeus, 1758) European Greenfinch

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

These are introduced species that either have not established feral populations in South Australia or that appear to have died out or have been exterminated in this state.

PHASIANIDAE

*Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Pheasant

ANATIDAE

*Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas, 1764) Ruddy Shelduck

PSITTACIDAE

*Agapornis roseicollis* (Vieillot, 1818) Peach-faced Lovebird

STURNIDAE

*Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Common Mynah (Indian Mynah)

PYCNONOTIDAE

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

PLOCEIDAE

*Euplectes orix* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Bishop

ESTRILDIDAE

*Lonchura punctulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) Nutmeg Mannikin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Genus</th>
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<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>White-browed Treecreeper</td>
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<td>Stipiturus ruficeps</td>
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307. Grey Grasswren
Amytornis barbatus

308. Eyrean Grasswren
Amytornis goyderi

309. Short-tailed Grasswren
Amytornis merrotsyi

310. Dusky Grasswren
Amytornis purnelli

311. Striated Grasswren
Amytornis striatus

312. Thick-billed Grasswren
Amytornis textilis

313. Spotted Pardalote
Pardalotus punctatus

314. Red-browed Pardalote
Pardalotus rubricatus

315. Striated Pardalote
Pardalotus striatus

316. Rufous Bristlebird
Dasyornis broadbenti

317. Inland Thornbill
Acanthiza apicalis

318. Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa
319. Slender-billed Thornbill
_Acanthiza ireadeli_

320. Striated Thornbill
_Acanthiza lineata_

321. Yellow Thornbill
_Acanthiza nana_

322. Brown Thornbill
_Acanthiza pusilla_

323. Buff-rumped Thornbill
_Acanthiza reguloides_

324. Slaty-backed Thornbill
_Acanthiza robustirostris_

325. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
_Acanthiza uropygialis_

326. Southern Whiteface
_Aphelocephala leucopsis_

327. Banded Whiteface
_Aphelocephala nigricincta_

328. Chestnut-breasted Whiteface
_Aphelocephala pectoralis_

329. Rufous Fieldwren
_Calamanthus campestris_

330. Shy Heathwren
_Calamanthus cautus_
331. Striated Fieldwren
   *Calamanthus fuliginosus*

332. Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
   *Calomanthus pyrrhopygius*

333. Western Gerygone
   *Gerygone fusca*

334. White-throated Gerygone
   *Gerygone olivacea*

335. Redthroat
   *Pyrrholaemus brunneus*

336. White-browed Scrubwren
   *Sericornis frontalis*

337. Weebill
   *Smicrornis brevirostris*

338. Spiny-checked Honeyeater
   *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

339. Eastern Spinebill
   *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*

340. Red Wattlebird
   *Anthochaera carunculata*

341. Little Wattlebird
   *Anthochaera chrysoptera*

342. Black Honeyeater
   *Certhionyx niger*
343. Pied Honeyeater  
*Certhionyx variegatus*

344. Grey Honeyeater  
*Conopophila whitei*

345. Blue-faced Honeyeater  
*Entomyzon cyanotis*

346. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater  
*Gliciphila melanops*

347. Painted Honeyeater  
*Grantiella picta*

348. Yellow-faced Honeyeater  
*Lichenostomus chrysops*

349. Purple-gaped Honeyeater  
*Lichenostomus cratilus*

350. Fuscous Honeyeater  
*Lichenostomus fuscus*

351. Grey-headed Honeyeater  
*Lichenostomus heartlandi*

352. White-eared Honeyeater  
*Lichenostomus leucotis*

353. Yellow-tufted Honeyeater  
*Lichenostomus melanops*

354. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater  
*Lichenostomus ornatus*
355. White-plumed Honeyeater
*Lichenostomus penicillatus*

356. Grey-fronted Honeyeater
*Lichenostomus plumulus*

357. Singing Honeyeater
*Lichenostomus virescens*

358. Brown Honeyeater
*Lichmera indistincta*

359. Yellow-throated Miner
*Manorina flavigula*

360. Noisy Miner
*Manorina melanocephala*

361. Brown-headed Honeyeater
*Melithreptus brevirostris*

362. Black-chinned Honeyeater
*Melithreptus gularis*

363. White-naped Honeyeater
*Melithreptus lunatus*

364. Little Friarbird
*Philemon citreogularis*

365. Noisy Friarbird
*Philemon corniculatus*

366. White-fronted Honeyeater
*Phylidonyris albifrons*
367. New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novachollandiae

368. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera

369. Striped Honeyeater
Plectorhyncha lanceolata

370. Regent Honeyeater
Xanthomyza phrygia

371. Gibberbird
Ashbyia lovensis

372. White-fronted Chat
Epthianura albifrons

373. Orange Chat
Epthianura aurifrons

374. Yellow Chat
Epthianura crocea

375. Crimson Chat
Epthianura tricolor

376. Southern Scrub-robin
Drymodes bruneopygia

377. Eastern Yellow Robin
Eopsaltria australis

378. Western Yellow Robin
Eopsaltria griseogularis
379. Hooded Robin  
*Melanodryas cucullata*

380. Jacky Winter  
*Microeca fascinans*

381. Red-capped Robin  
*Petroica goodenovii*

382. Scarlet Robin  
*Petroica multicolor*

383. Flame Robin  
*Petroica phoenicea*

384. Pink Robin  
*Petroica rodinogaster*

385. Rose Robin  
*Petroica rosea*

386. Chestnut-crowned Babbler  
*Pomatostomus ruficeps*

387. White-browed Babbler  
*Pomatostomus superciliosus*

388. Grey-crowned Babbler  
*Pomatostomus temporalis*

389. Chestnut Quail-thrush  
*Cinclosoma castanotus*

390. Cinnamon Quail-thrush  
*Cinclosoma cinnamomeum*
391. Spotted Quail-thrush  
*Cinclosoma punctatum*

392. Chirruping Wedgebill  
*Psophodes cristatus*

393. Western Whipbird  
*Psophodes nigrogularis*

394. Chiming Wedgebill  
*Psophodes occidentalis*

395. Varied Sittella  
*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*

396. Grey Shrike-thrush  
*Colluricincla harmonica*

397. Crested Shrike-tit  
*Falcunculus frontatus*

398. Crested Bellbird  
*Oreoica gutturalis*

399. Gilbert's Whistler  
*Pachycephala inornata*

400. Olive Whistler  
*Pachycephala olivacea*

401. Golden Whistler  
*Pachycephala pectoralis*

402. Rufous Whistler  
*Pachycephala rufiventris*
403. Red-lobed Whistler  
*Pachycephala rufogularis*

404. Spangled Drongo  
*Dicrurus bracteatus*

405. Magpie-lark  
*Grallina cyanoleuca*

406. Black-faced Monarch  
*Monarcha melanopsis*

407. Satin Flycatcher  
*Myiagra cyanoleuca*

408. Restless Flycatcher  
*Myiagra inquieta*

409. Leaden Flycatcher  
*Myiagra rubecula*

410. Grey Fantail  
*Rhipidura albiscapa*

411. Willie Wagtail  
*Rhipidura leucophrys*

412. Rufous Fantail  
*Rhipidura rufifrons*

413. Black-faced Woodswallow  
*Artamus cinereus*

414. Dusky Woodswallow  
*Artamus cyanopterus*
415. White-breasted Woodswallow
**Artamus leucorhynchus**

416. Little Woodswallow
**Artamus minor**

417. Masked Woodswallow
**Artamus personatus**

418. White-browed Woodswallow
**Artamus superciliosus**

419. Pied Butcherbird
**Cracticus nigrogularis**

420. Grey Butcherbird
**Cracticus torquatus**

421. Australian Magpie
**Gymnorhina tibicen**

422. Ground Cuckoo-shrike
**Coracina maxima**

423. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
**Coracina novaehollandiae**

424. Grey Currawong
**Strepera versicolor**

425. White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
**Coracina papuensis**

426. Cicadabird
**Coracina tenuirostris**
427. White-winged Triller
*Lalage tricolor*

428. Olive-backed Oriole
*Oriolus sagittatus*

429. Little Crow
*Corvus bennetti*

430. Australian Raven
*Corvus coronoides*

431. Little Raven
*Corvus mellori*

432. Torresian Crow
*Corvus orru*

433. Forest Raven
*Corvus tasmanicus*

434. White-winged Chough
*Corcorax melanorhamphos*

435. Apostlebird
*Struthidea cinerea*

436. Western Bowerbird
*Chlamydera guttata*

437. Spotted Bowerbird
*Chlamydera maculata*

438. *Eurasian Blackbird*
*Turdus merula*
439. Bassian Thrush
   *Zoothera lunulata*

440. *Common Starling
   *Sturnus vulgaris*

441. White-backed Swallow
   *Cheramoeca leucosternus*

442. Welcome Swallow
   *Hirundo neoxena*

443. Barn Swallow
   *Hirundo rustica*

444. Fairy Martin
   *Petrochelidon ariel*

445. Tree Martin
   *Petrochelidon nigricans*

446. Silvereye
   *Zosterops lateralis*

447. Australian Reed-Warbler
   *Acrocephalus australis*

448. Brown Songlark
   *Cincloramphus cruralis*

449. Rufous Songlark
   *Cincloramphus mathewsi*

450. Spinifexbird
   *Eremiornis carteri*
451. Little Grassbird
*Megalurus gramineus*

452. Golden-headed Cisticola
*Cisticola exilis*

453. *Eurasian Skylark*
*Alauda arvensis*

454. Horsfield’s Bushlark
*Mirafrá javanica*

455. Mistletoebird
*Dicæum hirundinaceum*

456. *House Sparrow*
*Passer domesticus*

457. Richard’s Pipit
*Anthus novaeseelandiae*

458. Grey Wagtail
*Motacilla cinerea*

459. Citrine Wagtail
*Motacilla citreola*

460. Yellow Wagtail
*Motacilla flava*

461. Painted Finch
*Emblema pictum*

462. Red-browed Finch
*Neochmia temporalis*
463. Beautiful Firetail
*Stagonopleura bella*

464. Diamond Firetail
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465. Zebra Finch
*Taeniopygia guttata*

466. *European Goldfinch*
*Carduelis carduelis*

467. *Greenfinch*
*Carduelis chloris*
A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia

Reptiles and Amphibians

Compiled by Mark Hutchinson and Adrienne Edwards, Herpetology Section South Australian Museum, North Terrace, ADELAIDE 5000

This compilation shows the distributions of all tortoises, turtles, lizards, snakes and frogs that occur in South Australia. Records are based to a very large extent on South Australian sources, primarily the Herpetology collection held by the South Australian Museum, plus 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 edition of Cogger (1996) tends to be the standard source for taxonomic usage, but there is room for disagreement with some of the decisions taken in Cogger’s book, which results in some differences between that work and the taxonomy used in this work. The synonymies provided by Cogger et al. (1981) provide most of the background needed to follow any differences of usage. Major revisions not incorporated into Cogger’s work, but used in the present work, include Kluge’s (1967) revision of diplodactyline geckoes which synonymised *Lucasium* with *Diplodactylus*; Shea’s (1990) revision of *Tiliqua*, which synonymised *Trachydosaurus* with *Tiliqua*; Bauer’s (1990) revision of carphodactyline geckoes which synonymised *Underwoodisaurus* with *Nephrurus*. Other differences include recognition of *Demansia reticulata* as specifically distinct from *D. psammophis* (ie, following Storr 1978). A recent revision of the *Ctenotus uber* species complex (Hutchinson & Donnellan 1999) is also followed here. We accept Bauer et al.’s (1997) validation of the genus *Christinus* for the Australian geckoes formerly included in *Phyllocaecilys*. At the higher taxonomic level, we recognise the gekkonid affinities of the pygopodid legless lizards by submerging them as a subfamily within the family Gekkonidae (Kluge, 1987; Donnellan et al., 1999). Higher taxa within the order Squamata are unstable at present. In recognition of this we list some familiar higher taxon names, such as Serpentes, but leave them unranked. No standardised list of common names exists for reptiles and amphibians. The names used here are those currently in use by the SA Museum and the Heritage &Biodiversity Branch, DEHAA.

This list excludes one species (*Ctenophorus scutulatus*) long included in the South Australian list.; see Houston and Hutchinson (1998) for discussion of this species. In the near future other rearrangements will certainly change the number of species recognised. Some studies in progress have shown that current species boundaries are misleading. Accordingly we have combined the distribution data for two such problem groups. The map for *Ctenotus helenae* and *C. saxatilis* is composite, as is the map for Cryptoblepharus *carnabyi* and *C. plagiocephalus*. In each case a single map shows all records of both species, the name on the map caption being the older name (*C. saxatilis* and *C. plagiocephalus*, respectively).

The following list includes all species of reptiles and frogs reliably recorded as free-living forms from South Australia during the period of European settlement. The list has the ordering and composition shown in the table below (figures in brackets show the number of introduced families and species).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
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<td>Testudines</td>
<td>Turtles &amp; Tortoises</td>
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<td>Squamata</td>
<td>Lizards &amp; Snakes</td>
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<td>Anura</td>
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The conservation status of South Australian reptiles is shown in the table below:

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<td>(Sauria)</td>
<td>Lizards</td>
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<td>(Serpentes)</td>
<td>Snakes</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anura</td>
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References consulted in the preparation of this listing are cited below:

REFERENCES


CLASS REPTILIA - Reptiles

ORDER TESTUDINES - Turtles and tortoises

FAMILY CHELIDAE - Side-necked Tortoises

1. *Chelodina expansa* Gray, 1857  Broad-shelled Tortoise  V
2. *Chelodina longicollis* (Shaw, 1794)  Common Long-necked Tortoise
3. *Emydura macquarii* (Gray, 1830)  Macquarie Tortoise

FAMILY CHELONIIDAE - Sea Turtles

4. *Caretta caretta* (Linnaeus, 1758)  Loggerhead Turtle  EN, V
5. *Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758)  Green Turtle  VU, V

FAMILY DERMOCHELYIDAE - Leathery Turtle


ORDER SQUAMATA - Lizards and snakes

Lizards

FAMILY AGAMIDAE - Dragon lizards

7. *Amphibolurus gilberti* (Gray, 1842)  Gilbert's Dragon  R
8. *Amphibolurus longirostris* (Boulenger, 1883)  Long-nosed Dragon
10. *Amphibolurus nobbi* Witten, 1972  Nobbi Dragon
11. *Amphibolurus norrisi* Witten & Coventry, 1984  Mallee Tree-dragon
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
17. *Ctenophorus gibba* (Houston, 1974)  Gibber Dragon
18. *Ctenophorus isolepis* (Fischer, 1881)  Military Dragon
19. *Ctenophorus maculatus* (Gray, 1831)  Spotted Dragon
20. *Ctenophorus maculosus* (Mitchell, 1948)  Lake Eyre Dragon
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 raflescens* (Stirling & Zietz, 1893)  Rusty Dragon
27. *Ctenophorus tjantjalka* Johnston, 1992  Ochre Dragon
29. *Diporiphora linga* Houston, 1977  Linga Dragon
31. *Moloch horridus* Gray, 1841  Thorny Devil
32. *Physignathus lesueurii* (Gray, 1831)  Water Dragon
33. *Pogona barbata* (Cuvier, 1829)  Eastern Bearded Dragon
34. *Pogona minor* (Sternfeld, 1919)  Dwarf Bearded Dragon

37. *Tympanocryptis adelaidensis* (Gray, 1841) Prickly Dragon  
38. *Tympanocryptis centralis* Sternfield, 1924 Centralian Earless Dragon  
39. *Tympanocryptis cephalus* Gunther, 1867 Pebble Dragon  
40. *Tympanocryptis houstoni* Storr, 1982 Nullarbor Earless Dragon  
42. *Tympanocryptis lineata* Peters, 1863 Five-lined Earless Dragon  
43. *Tympanocryptis tetraporophora* Lucas & Frost, 1895 Eyrean Earless Dragon  

**FAMILY GEKKONIDAE - Geckos and legless lizards**

**Subfamily Diplodactylinae**

44. *Crenadactylus ocellatus* (Gray, 1845) Clawless Gecko  
46. *Diplodactylus conspicillatus* Lucas & Frost, 1897 Fat-tailed Gecko  
47. *Diplodactylus damaeus* (Lucas & Frost, 1896) Beaded Gecko  
49. *Diplodactylus granariensis* Storr, 1979 Western Stone Gecko  
50. *Diplodactylus pulcher* (Steindachner, 1870) Patchwork Gecko  
51. *Diplodactylus steindachneri* Bouvier, 1885 Map Gecko  
52. *Diplodactylus stenodactylus* Boulenger, 1896 Sandplain Gecko  
53. *Diplodactylus tessellatus* (Gunther, 1875) Tessellated Gecko  
54. *Diplodactylus vitatus* Gray, 1832 Eastern Stone Gecko  
55. *Nephrurus deleani* Harvey, 1983 Pernatty Knob-tailed Gecko  
56. *Nephrurus laevissimus* Mertens, 1958 Pale Knob-tailed Gecko  
57. *Nephrurus levis* De Vis, 1886 Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko  
58. *Nephrurus milli* (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825) Barking Gecko  
59. *Nephrurus stellatus* Storr, 1968 Starred Knob-tailed Gecko

60. *Oedura marmorata* Gray, 1842 Marbled Velvet Gecko  
61. *Rhynchoedura ornata* Gunther, 1867 Beaked Gecko  
62. *Strophurus assimilis* Storr, 1988 Thorn-tailed Gecko  
63. *Strophurus ciliaris* Boulenger, 1885 Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko  
64. *Strophurus elderi* Stirling & Zietz, 1893 Jewelled Gecko  
65. *Strophurus intermedius* (Ogilby, 1892) Southern Spiny-tailed Gecko  

**Subfamily Gekkoninae**

67. *Christinus marmoratus* (Gray, 1845) Marbled Gecko  
68. *Gebyra montium* Storr, 1982 Central Rock Dtella  
69. *Gebyra purpurascens* Storr, 1982 Purple Dtella  
70. *Gebyra sp. '2n=44' Southern Rock Dtella  
71. *Gebyra variegata* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836) Tree Dtella  
72. *Heteronotia binoei* (Gray, 1845) Bynoe's Gecko

**Subfamily Pygopodinae**

73. *Aprasia inaurita* Kluge, 1974 Red-tailed Worm-lizard  
74. *Aprasia pseudopulchella* Kluge, 1974 Flinders Worm Lizard  
75. *Aprasia striolata* Lutken, 1863 Lined Worm-lizard  
76. *Delma australis* Kluge, 1974 Barred Snake-lizard  
77. *Delma borea* Kluge, 1974 Northern Snake-lizard  
78. *Delma butleri* Storr, 1987 Spinifex Snake-lizard  
79. *Delma Fraseri* Gray, 1831 Fraser's Snake-lizard  
80. *Delma impar* (Fischer, 1882) Striped Snake-lizard  
81. *Delma inornata* Kluge, 1974 Olive Snake-lizard  
82. *Delma molleri* Lutken, 1863 Adelaide Snake-lizard  
83. *Delma nasuta* Kluge, 1974 Centralian Snake-lizard
84. Delma tincta De Vis, 1888  Black-necked Snake-lizard
85. Lialis burtonis Gray, 1835  Burton's Legless Lizard
86. Ophidiocephalus taeniatus Lucas & Frost, 1897  Bronzeback Legless Lizard  VU, V
87. Pygopus lepidopodus (Lacepede, 1804)  Common Scaly-foot
88. Pygopus nigriceps (Fischer, 1882)  Black-headed Scaly-foot
89. Pygopus schraderi Boulenger, 1913  Hooded Scaly-foot

FAMILY SCINCIDAE - Skinks

90. Bassiana duperreyi (Gray, 1838)  Eastern Three-lined Skink
91. Bassiana trilineata (Gray, 1839)  Western Three-lined Skink  R
92. Carlia triacantha (Mitchell, 1953)  Desert Rainbow Skink
93. Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus (Cocteau, 1836)  Desert Wall Skink
   Includes forms currently identified as Cryptoblepharus carnabyi Storr, 1976  Speckled Wall Skink
94. Cryptoblepharus virgatus (Garman, 1901)  Striped Wall Skink
95. Ctenotus ariadnae Storr, 1969  Pin-striped Ctenotus
96. Ctenotus atlas Storr, 1969  Southern Spinifex Ctenotus
97. Ctenotus brachyonyx Storr, 1971  Brown Ctenotus
98. Ctenotus brooksi (Loveridge, 1933)  Sandhill Ctenotus
99. Ctenotus calurus Storr, 1969  Blue-tailed Skink
100. Ctenotus dux Storr, 1969  Narrow-lined Ctenotus
101. Ctenotus grandis Storr, 1969  Giant Desert Ctenotus
102. Ctenotus greeri Storr, 1979  Greer's Ctenotus
103. Ctenotus joanae Storr, 1970  Blacksoil Ctenotus
104. Ctenotus leae (Boulenger, 1887)  Centralian Coppertail
105. Ctenotus leonhardii (Sternfeld, 1919)  Common Desert Ctenotus
106. Ctenotus olympicus Hutchinson & Donellan, 1999  Saltbush Ctenotus
107. Ctenotus orientalis Storr, 1969  Eastern Spotted Ctenotus
108. Ctenotus pantherinus (Peters, 1866)  Leopard Skink
109. Ctenotus piankai Storr, 1969  Paleface Ctenotus
110. Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus (Sternfeld, 1919)  Many-lined Ctenotus
111. Ctenotus regius Storr, 1971  Eastern Desert Ctenotus
112. Ctenotus robustus Storr, 1970  Eastern Striped Skink
113. Ctenotus saxatilis Storr, 1970  Centralian Striped Skink
   Includes forms currently identified as Ctenotus helenae Storr, 1969  Dusky Ctenotus
114. Ctenotus schomburgkii (Peters, 1863)  Sandplain Ctenotus
115. Ctenotus septenarius King & Horner, 1988  Gibber Ctenotus
116. Ctenotus strauchii (Boulenger, 1887)  Short-legged Ctenotus
117. Cyclodomorphus melanops (Stirling & Zietz, 1893)  Spinifex Slender Bluetongue
118. Cyclodomorphus venustus Shea & Miller, 1995  Saltbush Slender Bluetongue
119. Egerinia coventryi Storr, 1978  Swamp Skink  E
120. Egerinia cunninghami (Gray, 1832)  Cunningham's Skink  V
121. Egerinia inornata Rosen, 1905  Desert Skink
122. Egerinia kintorei Stirling and Zietz, 1893  Tjakura  VU, E
123. Egerinia margaretae Storr, 1968  Masked Rock Skink
125. Egerinia richardi (Peters, 1869)  Western Tree Skink
127. Egerinia stokesii (Gray, 1845)  Gidgee Skink
128. Egerinia striata Sternfeld, 1919  Night Skink
129. Egerinia striolata (Peters, 1870)  Eastern Tree Skink
130. Egerinia whittii (Lacepede, 1804)  White's Skink
131. Eremiascincus fasciolatus (Gunther, 1867)  Narrow-banded Sandswimmer
132. Eremiascincus richardsonii (Gray, 1845)  Broad-banded Sandswimmer
133. Eulamprus heatwolei Wells & Wellington, 1983  Yellow-bellied Water Skink  R
134. Eulamprus quoyii (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839)  Eastern Water Skink
135. Eulamprus tympanum (Lonnberg & Andersson, 1913)  Southern Water Skink
136. Hemiergis decresiensis (Cuvier, 1829)  Three-toed Earless Skink
137. Hemiergis initialis (Werner, 1910)  Western Earless Skink
138. Hemiergis millewae Coventry, 1976  Rusty Earless Skink
139. Hemiergis peronii (Gray, 1831)  Four-toed Earless Skink
140. Lampropholis delicata (De Vis, 1888) Delicate Skink
141. Lampropholis guichenoti (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Garden Skink
142. Lerista arenicola Storr, 1990 Beach Slider
143. Lerista bipes (Fischer, 1882) Western Two-toed Skink
144. Lerista bougainvillii (Gray, 1839) Bougainville's Skink
145. Lerista desertorum (Sternfeld, 1919) Great Desert Slider
146. Lerista distinguida (Werner, 1910) Dwarf four-toed Slider
147. Lerista dorsalis Storr, 1985 Southern Four-toed Slider
148. Lerista edwardsae Storr, 1982 Myall Skink
149. Lerista elongata Storr, 1990 Woomera Slider
150. Lerista labialis Storr, 1971 Eastern Two-toed Slider
151. Lerista microtis (Gray, 1845) Long-legged Slider
152. Lerista muelleri (Fischer, 1881) Dwarf Three-toed Slider
153. Lerista punctatovittata (Gunther, 1867) Spotted Slider
154. Lerista speciosa Storr, 1990 Musgrave Slider
155. Lerista taeniata Storr, 1986 Ribbon Slider
156. Lerista terdigitata (Parker, 1926) Southern Three-toed Slider
157. Lerista xanthura Storr, 1976 Yellow-tailed Slider
158. Menetia greyii Gray, 1845 Dwarf Skink
159. Morethia adelaidensis Peters, 1874 Adelaide Snake-eye
160. Morethia boulengeri (Ogilby, 1890) Common Snake-eye
161. Morethia butleri (Storr, 1963) Butler's Snake-eye
162. Morethia obscura Storr, 1972 Mallee Snake-eye
163. Morethia ruficauda (Lucas & Frost, 1895) Fire-tailed Skink
164. Notoscincus ornatus (Broom, 1896) Desert Glossy Skink
165. Proablepharus kinghorni (Copland, 1947) Blacksoil Skink
166. Proablepharus reginae (Glauert, 1960) Silvereye Skink
167. Pseudemoia baudini (Greer, 1982) Bight Coast Skink
168. Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Southern Grass Skink
169. Pseudemoia pagenstecheri (Lindholm, 1901) Tussock Skink
170. Pseudemoia rawlinsoni (Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1988) Glossy Grass Skink
171. Tiliqua adelaidensis (Peters, 1863) Pygmy Bluetongue
172. Tiliqua multifasciata Sternfeld, 1919 Centralian Bluetongue
173. Tiliqua nigrolutea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Blotched Bluetongue
174. Tiliqua occipitalis (Peters, 1863) Western Bluetongue
175. Tiliqua rugosa (Gray, 1825) Sleepy Lizard
176. Tiliqua scincoides (White, 1790) Eastern Bluetongue

FAMILY - VARANIDAE Goannas

178. Varanus brevicauda Boulenger, 1898 Short-tailed Pygmy Goanna
179. Varanus eremius Lucas & Frost, 1895 Desert Pygmy Goanna
180. Varanus giganteus (Gray, 1845) Perentie
181. Varanus gilleni Lucas & Frost, 1895 Pygmy Mulga Goanna
182. Varanus gouldii (Gray, 1838) Sand Goanna
183. Varanus rosenbergi Mertens, 1957 Heath Goanna
184. Varanus tristis (Schlegel, 1839) Black-headed Goanna
185. Varanus varius (White, ex Shaw, 1790) Tree Goanna
Snakes

**FAMILY - BOIDAE** Boas and Pythons

186. *Antaresia stimsoni* (Smith, 1895) Stimson's Python
187. *Aspidites ramsayi* (Macleay, 1882) Woma
188. *Morelia spilota* (Lacepede, 1804) Carpet Python

**FAMILY - ELAPIDAE** Elapid Snakes

189. *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw & Nodder, 1802) Common Death Adder
190. *Acanthophis pyrhrus* Boulenger, 1898 Desert Death Adder
191. *Austrelaps labialis* (Jan, 1859) Pygmy Copperhead
192. *Austrelaps superbus* (Gunther, 1858) Lowland Copperhead
193. *Demansia psammophis* (Schlegel, 1837) Yellow-faced Whipsnake
194. *Demansia reticulata* (Gray, 1842) Desert Whipsnake
195. *Demansia sp. 'Channel Country Whipsnake'* Channel Country Whipsnake
196. *Drysdalia coronoides* (Gunther, 1858) White-lipped Snake
197. *Drysdalia mastersii* (Krefft, 1866) Masters' Snake
198. *Echiopsis curta* (Schlegel, 1837) Bardick
199. *Furina diadema* (Schlegel, 1837) Red-naped Snake
200. *Furina ornata* (Gray, 1842) Moon Snake
201. *Notechis ater* (Krefft, 1866) Black Tiger Snake
   *N. a. ater*, the Flinders Ranges population, is considered VU
203. *Oxyuranus microlepidotus* (McCoy, 1879) Inland Taipan
204. *Pseudechis australis* (Gray, 1842) Mulga Snake
205. *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw, 1794) Red-bellied Black Snake
206. *Pseudonaja affinis* Gunther, 1872 Dugite
207. *Pseudonaja guttata* (Parker, 1926) Spotted Brown Snake
208. *Pseudonaja inframacula* (Waite, 1925) Peninsula Brown Snake
209. *Pseudonaja modesta* (Gunther, 1872) Five-ringed Snake
210. *Pseudonaja nuchalis* Gunther, 1858 Western Brown Snake
211. *Pseudonaja textilis* (Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril, 1854) Eastern Brown Snake
212. *Simoselaps anomalus* (Sternfeld, 1919) Centralian Banded Snake
213. *Simoselaps australis* (Krefft, 1864) Coral Snake
214. *Simoselaps bertholdi* (Jan, 1859) Desert Banded Snake
215. *Simoselaps bimaculatus* Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril, 1854 Western Black-naped Snake
216. *Simoselaps fasciolarus* (Gunther, 1872) Narrow-banded Snake
217. *Simoselaps semifasciatus* (Gunther, 1863) Half-girdled Snake
218. *Suta flagellum* (McCoy, 1878) Little Whip Snake
219. *Suta monachus* (Storr, 1964) Hooded Snake
220. *Suta nigriceps* (Gunther, 1863) Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake
221. *Suta spectabilis* (Krefft, 1869) Mallee Black-headed Snake
222. *Suta suta* (Peters, 1863) Curl Snake
223. *Vermicella annulata* (Gray, 1841) Common Bandy-Bandy

**FAMILY - TYPHLOPIDAE** Blind Snakes

224. *Ramphotyphlops australis* (Gray, 1845) Southern Blind Snake
226. *Ramphotyphlops endoterus* (Waite, 1918) Centralian Blind Snake

1. Broad-shelled Tortoise  
   *Chelodina expansa*

2. Common Long-necked Tortoise  
   *Chelodina longicollis*

3. Murray River Tortoise  
   *Emydura macquarii*

4. Loggerhead Turtle  
   *Caretta caretta*

5. Green Turtle  
   *Chelonia mydas*

6. Leathery Turtle  
   *Dermochelys coriacea*

7. Gilbert’s Dragon  
   *Amphibolurus gilberti*

8. Long-nosed Dragon  
   *Amphibolurus longirostris*

9. Jacky Lizard  
   *Amphibolurus muricatus*

10. Nobbi Dragon  
    *Amphibolurus nobbi*

11. Mallee Tree-Dragon  
    *Amphibolurus norrisi*

12. Black-collared Dragon  
    *Ctenophorus clayi*
13. Crested Dragon
*Ctenophorus cristatus*

14. Tawny Dragon
*Ctenophorus decresii*

15. Peninsula Dragon
*Ctenophorus fionni*

16. Mallee Dragon
*Ctenophorus fordi*

17. Gibber Dragon
*Ctenophorus gibba*

18. Military Dragon
*Ctenophorus isolepis*

19. Spotted Dragon
*Ctenophorus maculatus*

20. Lake Eyre Dragon
*Ctenophorus maculosus*

21. McKenzie's Dragon
*Ctenophorus mckenziei*

22. Central Netted Dragon
*Ctenophorus nuchalis*

23. Painted Dragon
*Ctenophorus pictus*

24. Western Netted Dragon
*Ctenophorus reticulatus*

37. Prickly Dragon
Tympanocryptis adelaidensis

38. Centralian Earless Dragon
Tympanocryptis centralis

39. Pebble Dragon
Tympanocryptis cephalus

40. Nullarbor Earless Dragon
Tympanocryptis houstoni

41. Smooth-snouted Earless Dragon
Tympanocryptis intima

42. Five-lined Earless Dragon
Tympanocryptis lineata

43. Eyrean Earless Dragon
Tympanocryptis tetraporophora

44. Clawless Gecko
Crenadactylus ocellatus

45. Pink-blotched Gecko
Diplodactylus byrnei

46. Fat-tailed Gecko
Diplodactylus conspicillatus

47. Beaded Gecko
Diplodactylus damaeus

48. Mesa Gecko
Diplodactylus galeatus

49. Western Stone Gecko
*Diplodactylus granariensis*

50. Patchwork Gecko
*Diplodactylus pulcher*

51. Map Gecko
*Diplodactylus steindachneri*

52. Sandplain Gecko
*Diplodactylus stenodactylus*

53. Tessellated Gecko
*Diplodactylus tessellatus*

54. Eastern Stone Gecko
*Diplodactylus vittatus*

55. Pernatty Knob-tailed Gecko
*Nephrurus deleani*

56. Pale Knob-tailed Gecko
*Nephrurus laevisimus*

57. Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko
*Nephrurus levis*

58. Barking Gecko
*Nephrurus milii*

59. Starred Knob-tailed Gecko
*Nephrurus stellatus*

60. Marbled Velvet Gecko
*Oedura marmorata*

61. Beaked Gecko
*Rhynchoedura ornata*

62. Thorn-tailed Gecko
*Strophurus assimilis*

63. Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko
*Strophurus ciliaris*

64. Jewelled Gecko
*Strophurus elderi*

65. Southern Spiny-tailed Gecko
*Strophurus intermedius*

66. Eastern Spiny-tailed Gecko
*Strophurus williamsi*

67. Marbled Gecko
*Christinus marmoratus*

68. Central Rock Dtella
*Gehyra montium*

69. Purple Dtella
*Gehyra purpurascens*

70. Southern Rock Dtella
*Gehyra sp. 2n=24*

71. Tree Dtella
*Gehyra variegata*

72. Bynoe's Gecko
*Heteronotia binoei*
73. Red-tailed Worm-lizard
   *Aprasia inaurita*

74. Flinders Worm Lizard
   *Aprasia pseudopulchella*

75. Lined Worm-lizard
   *Aprasia striolata*

76. Barred Snake-lizard
   *Delma australis*

77. Northern Snake-lizard
   *Delma borea*

81. Olive Snake-lizard
   *Delma inornata*

78. Spinifex Snake-lizard
   *Delma butleri*

82. Adelaide Snake-lizard
   *Delma molleri*

79. Fraser’s Snake-lizard
   *Delma fraseri*

83. Centralian Snake-lizard
   *Delma nasuta*

80. Striped Snake-lizard
   *Delma impar*

84. Black-necked Snake-lizard
   *Delma tincta*
85. Burton's Legless Lizard  
_Lialis burtonis_

86. Bronzehack Legless Lizard  
_Ophidiocephalus taeniatus_

87. Common Scaly-foot  
_Pygopus lepidopodus_

88. Black-headed Scaly-foot  
_Pygopus nigriceps_

89. Hooded Scaly-foot  
_Pygopus schraderi_

90. Eastern Three-lined Skink  
_Bassiana duperreyi_

91. Western Three-lined Skink  
_Bassiana trilineata_

92. Desert Rainbow Skink  
_Carlia triacantha_

93. Desert Wall Skink  
_Cryptoblepharus plagioccephalus_

94. Striped Wall Skink  
_Cryptoblepharus virgatus_

95. Pin-striped Ctenotus  
_Ctenotus ariadnae_

96. Southern Spinifex Ctenotus  
_Ctenotus atlas_

109. Paleface Ctenotus
Ctenotus piankai

110. Many-lined Ctenotus
Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus

111. Eastern Desert Ctenotus
Ctenotus regius

112. Eastern Striped Skink
Ctenotus robustus

113. Centralian Striped Skink
Ctenotus saxatilis

114. Sandplain Ctenotus
Ctenotus schomburgkii

115. Gibber Ctenotus
Ctenotus septenarius

116. Short-legged Ctenotus
Ctenotus strauchii

117. Spinifex Slender Bluetongue
Cyclodomorphus melanops

118. Saltbush Slender Bluetongue
Cyclodomorphus venustus

119. Swamp Skink
Egernia coventryi

120. Cunningham's Skink
Egernia cunninghami

121. Desert Skink
\textit{Egernia inornata}

122. Tjakura
\textit{Egernia kintorei}

123. Masked Rock Skink
\textit{Egernia margaretae}

124. Bull Skink
\textit{Egernia multiscutata}

125. Western Tree Skink
\textit{Egernia richardi}

126. Black-striped Desert Skink
\textit{Egernia slateri}

127. Gidgee Skink
\textit{Egernia stokesii}

128. Night Skink
\textit{Egernia striata}

129. Eastern Tree Skink
\textit{Egernia striolata}

130. White's Skink
\textit{Egernia whitti}

131. Narrow-banded Sandswimmer
\textit{Eremiascincus fasciolatus}

132. Broad-banded Sandswimmer
\textit{Eremiascincus richardsonii}
133. Yellow-bellied Water Skink
*Eulamprus heatwolei*

134. Eastern Water Skink
*Eulamprus quoyii*

135. Southern Water Skink
*Eulamprus tympanum*

136. Three-toed Earless Skink
*Hemiergis decresiensis*

137. Western Earless Skink
*Hemiergis initialis*

138. Rusty Earless Skink
*Hemiergis millewae*

139. Four-toed Earless Skink
*Hemiergis peronii*

140. Delicate Skink
*Lampropholis delicata*

141. Garden Skink
*Lampropholis guichenoti*

142. Beach Slider
*Lerista arenicola*

143. Speckled Slider
*Lerista baynesi*

144. Western Two-toed Slider
*Lerista bipes*

145. Bougainville's Skink
   *Lerista bougainvillii*

146. Great Desert Slider
   *Lerista desertorum*

146. Dwarf four-toed Slider
   *Lerista distinguenda*

148. Southern Four-toed Slider
   *Lerista dorsalis*

149. Myall Slider
   *Lerista edwardsae*

150. Woomera Slider
   *Lerista elongata*

151. Eastern Two-toed Slider
   *Lerista labialis*

152. Long-legged Slider
   *Lerista microtis*

153. Dwarf Three-toed Slider
   *Lerista muelleri*

154. Spotted Slider
   *Lerista punctatovittata*

155. Musgrave Slider
   *Lerista speciosa*

156. Ribbon Slider
   *Lerista taeniata*

157. Southern Three-toed Slider
   *Lerista terdigitata*

158. Yellow-tailed Slider
   *Lerista xanthura*

159. Dwarf Skink
   *Menetia greyii*

160. Adelaide Snake-eye
   *Morethia adelaidensis*

161. Common Snake-eye
   *Morethia boulengeri*

162. Butler's Snake-eye
   *Morethia butleri*

163. Mallee Snake-eye
   *Morethia obscura*

164. Fire-tailed Skink
   *Morethia ruficauda*

165. Desert Glossy Skink
   *Notoscincus ornatus*

166. Blacksoil Skink
   *Proablepharus kinghorni*

167. Silvereye Skink
   *Proablepharus reginae*

168. Bight Coast Skink
   *Pseudemoia baudini*
169. Southern Grass Skink
_Pseudemoia entrecasteausii_

170. Tussock Skink
_Pseudemoia pagenstecheri_

171. Glossy Grass Skink
_Pseudemoia rawlinsoni_

172. Pygmy Bluetongue
_Tiliqua adelaidensis_

173. Centralian Bluetongue
_Tiliqua multifasciata_

174. Blotched Bluetongue
_Tiliqua nigrolutea_

175. Western Bluetongue
_Tiliqua occipitalis_

176. Sleepy Lizard
_Tiliqua rugosa_

177. Eastern Bluetongue
_Tiliqua scincoides_

178. Short-tailed Pygmy Goanna
_Varanus brevicauda_

179 Desert Pygmy Goanna
_Varanus eremius_

180. Perentie
_Varanus giganteus_

181. Pygmy Mulga Goanna  
*Varanus gilleni*

182. Sand Goanna  
*Varanus gouldii*

183. Heath Goanna  
*Varanus rosenbergi*

184. Black-headed Goanna  
*Varanus tristis*

185. Tree Goanna  
*Varanus varius*

186. Stimson's Python  
*Antaresia stimsonii*

187. Woma  
*Aspidites ramsayi*

188. Carpet Python  
*Morelia spilota*

189. Common Death Adder  
*Acanthophis antarcticus*

190. Desert Death Adder  
*Acanthophis pyrrhus*

191. Pigmy Copperhead  
*Austrelaps labialis*

192. Lowland Copperhead  
*Austrelaps superbus*

193. Yellow-faced Whipsnake
   *Demansia psammophis*

194. Desert Whipsnake
   *Demansia reticulata*

195. Channel Country Whipsnake
   *Demansia* sp. ‘Channel Country Whipsnake’

196. White-lipped Snake
   *Drysdalia coronoides*

197. Masters’ Snake
   *Drysdalia mastersii*

198. Bardick
   *Echiopsis curta*

199. Red-naped Snake
   *Furina diadema*

200. Moon Snake
   *Furina ornata*

201. Black Tiger Snake
   *Notechis ater*

202. Eastern Tiger Snake
   *Notechis scutatus*

203. Inland Taipan
   *Oxyuranus microlepidotus*

204. Mulga Snake
   *Pseudechis australis*

205. Red-bellied Black Snake
*Pseudechis porphyriacus*

206. Dugite
*Pseudonaja affinis*

207. Spotted Brown Snake
*Pseudonaja guttata*

208. Peninsula Brown Snake
*Pseudonaja inframacula*

209. Five-ringed Snake
*Pseudonaja modesta*

210. Western Brown Snake
*Pseudonaja nuchalis*

211. Eastern Brown Snake
*Pseudonaja textilis*

212. Centralian Banded Snake
*Simoselaps anomalus*

213. Coral Snake
*Simoselaps australis*

214. Desert Banded Snake
*Simoselaps bertholdi*

215. Western Black-naped Snake
*Simoselaps bimaculatus*

216. Narrow-banded Snake
*Simoselaps fasciolatus*

217. Half-girdled Snake
Simoselaps semifasciatus

218. Little Whip Snake
Suta flagellum

219. Hooded Snake
Suta monachus

220. Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake
Suta nigriceps

221. Mallee Black-headed Snake
Suta spectabilis

222. Curl Snake
Suta suta

223. Common Bandy-Bandy
Vermicella annulata

224. Southern Blind Snake
Ramphotyphlops australis

225. Rough-nosed Blind Snake
Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus

226. Centralian Blind Snake
Ramphotyphlops endoterus

CLASS AMPHIBIA - Amphibians

ORDER ANURA - Frogs

FAMILY HYLIDAE - Tree frogs

1. Cyclorana cultripes Parker, 1940 Knife-footed Frog
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 ewingi (Dumeril & Bibron, 1841) Brown Tree Frog
6. Litoria latopalmata Gunther, 1867 Broad-palmed Frog
7. Litoria peroni (Tschudi, 1838) Peron's Tree Frog
8. Litoria raniformis (Keferstein, 1867) Golden Bell Frog
9. Litoria rubella (Gray, 1842) Red Tree Frog

FAMILY MYOBATRACHIDAE - Southern frogs

10. Crinia deserticola Liem & Ingram, 1977 Desert Froglet
11. Crinia parinsignifera (Main, 1957) Eastern Sign Bearing Froglet
12. Crinia riparia (Littlejohn & Main, 1965) Streambank Froglet
13. Crinia signifera (Girard, 1853) Common Froglet
14. Geocrinia laevis (Gunther, 1864) Smooth Frog
15. Limnodynastes dumerili Peters, 1863 Bull Frog
16. Limnodynastes fletcheri Boulenger, 1888 Long-thumbed Frog
17. Limnodynastes peroni (Dumeril & Bibron, 1841) Striped Marsh Frog
18. Limnodynastes spenceri Parker, 1940 Spencer's Burrowing Frog
19. Limnodynastes tasmaniensis Gunther, 1858 Spotted Grass Frog
20. Neobatrachus centralis (Parker, 1940) Trilling Frog
21. Neobatrachus pictus Peters, 1863 Painted Frog
22. Neobatrachus sudelli (Lamb, 1911) Sudell's Frog
23. Neobatrachus sutor Main, 1957 Shoemaker Frog
24. Pseudophryne bibroni Gunther, 1858 Brown Toadlet
25. Pseudophryne occidentalis Parker, 1940 Orange-crowned Toadlet
26. Pseudophryne semimarmorata Lucas, 1892 Marbled Toadlet
27. Uperoleia capitulata Davies, McDonald & Corbin, 1986 Small-headed Toadlet

1. Knife-footed Frog
   *Cyclorana cultripes*

2. Main’s Frog
   *Cyclorana maini*

3. Water-holding Frog
   *Cyclorana platycephala*

4. Green Tree Frog
   *Litoria caerulea*

5. Brown Tree Frog
   *Litoria ewingii*

6. Broad-palmed Tree Frog
   *Litoria latopalmata*

7. Peron’s Tree Frog
   *Litoria peroni*

8. Golden Bell Frog
   *Litoria raniformis*

9. Red Tree Frog
   *Litoria rubella*

10. Desert Froglet
    *Crinia deserticola*

11. Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet
    *Crinia parinsignifera*

12. Streambank Froglet
    *Crinia riparia*
13. Brown Froglet
   *Crinia signifera*

14. Smooth Frog
   *Geocrinia laevis*

15. Bull Frog
   *Limnodynastes dumerili*

16. Long-thumbed Frog
   *Limnodynastes fletcheri*

17. Striped Marsh Frog
   *Limnodynastes peroni*

18. Spencer’s Burrowing frog
   *Limnodynastes spenceri*

19. Marbled Frog
   *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*

20. Trilling Frog
   *Neobatrachus centralis*

21. Meeowing Frog
   *Neobatrachus pictus*

22. Sudell’s Frog
   *Neobatrachus sudelli*

23. Shoemaker Frog
   *Neobatrachus sutor*

24. Brown Toadlet
   *Pseudophryne bibronii*
25. Orange-crowned Toadlet
   *Pseudophryne occidentalis*

26. Marbled Toadlet
   *Pseudophryne semimarmorata*

27. Small-headed Toadlet
   *Uperoleia capitulata*
The following list comprises all species of freshwater fish reliably recorded as free living forms from South Australia during the period of European settlement. ‘Freshwater fishes’ are here regarded as those species that necessarily spend all or part of their life cycles in non-marine inland waters. The list therefore excludes those essentially marine species which occasionally venture into fresh water.

Two classes are represented in South Australia: Cephalaspidomorpha and Osteichthyes. Within these classes, orders, families, genera and species are listed alphabetically.

The list of South Australian Freshwater fishes shows the following statistical composition. Figures in brackets show numbers of introduced families and species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cephalaspidomorpha</td>
<td>Jawless Cartilaginous Fishes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteichthyes</td>
<td>Bony Fishes</td>
<td>20(3)</td>
<td>63(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>21(3)</strong></td>
<td><strong>65 (9)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conservation status of South Australian freshwater fish is shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Total Species</th>
<th>EX</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cephalaspidomorpha</td>
<td>Jawless Cartilaginous Fishes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteichthyes</td>
<td>Bony Fishes</td>
<td>63(9)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>65(9)</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distributions are indicated in terms of environmental provinces (Fig. 1) rather than as grid maps as for the rest of the sections of this list, as suitable computerised distribution data is not yet available for the freshwater fishes. Some species found in provinces 1, 2, 3 and 4 may also occur in adjacent coastal and/or gulf waters as well as inland waters because their life cycles normally involve both freshwater and marine phases. For the purposes of this listing, Province 4 has been divided into two sub-regions: 4a refers to Eyre Peninsula, 4b to that part of the province east of Spencer Gulf (including the Adelaide Plains). A province in brackets indicates that there is no museum record, but the species is recorded from there.

On present evidence, four species are believed to be endemic to South Australia and these are indicated in the list.

A # sign alongside a particular region indicates that recorded occurrences are only from artificial habitats (reservoirs, dams or tanks). Reported but unsubstantiated occurrences are accompanied by a ?.

With respect to Rainbow and Brown Trout, distributions include non-breeding populations that are maintained only by regular re-introductions.

The given terrestrial environmental provinces have been transcribed from occurrences recorded in drainage divisions (Glover, 1982 and unpublished data). Drainage divisions are more natural provinces for plotting and describing fish occurrences, but the drainage divisions almost correspond with the environmental provinces recognised for South Australia.

Occurrence of a species in any one province may not be widespread and in fact may be based on only one or two records, especially for introduced species. Furthermore, in at least one instance (*Salvelinus frontalis*), the recorded occurrence is no longer present and most, if not all occurrences of salmonid fishes evidently do not represent self-sustaining breeding populations.

Common names used and conservation status are from The Action Plan for Australian Freshwater Fish (Wager and Jackson 1993).
References which have been consulted in the preparation of this listing are cited below.

REFERENCES


Figure 1.
Environmental Provinces of South Australia:
1-South East, 2-Murray Mallee, 3-Mt Lofty Block, 4-Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas and Adelaide Plains, 5-Eastern Pastoral, 6-Flinders Ranges, 7-Western Pastoral, 8-Northern Arid.
CLASS CEPHALASPIDOMORPHA - Jawless cartilaginous fishes

ORDER PETROMYZONTIFORMES - Lampreys

FAMILY PETROMYZONTIDAE - Lampreys

1. Geotria australis Gray, 1851 Pouched Lamprey (1), 2, 3, 4b
2. Mordacia mordax (Richardson, 1846) Short-headed Lamprey (1), 2, 3, 4b

CLASS OSTEICHTHYES - Bony Fishes

ORDER ANGUILLIFORMES

FAMILY ANGUILLIDAE - Freshwater eels

3. Anguilla australis Richardson, 1841 Short-finned Eel (1), 2, 3

ORDER Atheriniformes

FAMILY - Atherinidae Hardyheads or silversides

4. Atherinosoma microstoma (Gunther, 1861) Smallmouth Hardyhead 1, 2, (3), 4a, 4b
5. Craterocephalus dalhousiensis Ivantsoff & Glover, 1974 Dalhousie Hardyhead 8 R (Endemic)
6. Craterocephalus eyresii (Steindachner, 1884) Lake Eyre Hardyhead 6, 8
7. Craterocephalus fluviatilis McCulloch, 1913 Murray Hardyhead 2
8. Craterocephalus gloveri Crowley & Ivantsoff 1990 Glover’s Hardyhead 8 (Endemic)
9. Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum (Gunther, 1867) Fly-specked Hardyhead

FAMILY MELANOTAENIDAE - Rainbow fishes

10. Melanotaenia fluviatilis (Castelnau, 1878) Crimson-spotted Rainbow Fish 2
11. Melanotaenia splendida (Peters, 1867) Desert Rainbow Fish 8
   South Australian form M. s tatei

FAMILY POECILIIDAE - Live bearers

12. *Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859 Eastern Gambusia 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8

ORDER CLupeiformes

FAMILY CLupeidae - Bony Bream, herrings, pilchards and sprats

13. Nematalosa erebi (Gunther, 1868) Bony Bream 2, 6, 8
ORDER CYPRINIFORMES

FAMILY CYPRINIDAE - Carps and allies

14. *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Goldfish 1, 2, 3, 4a#, 4b, 7#, 8
15. *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 European Carp 2, 3, 4b, 6, 8#

ORDER PERCIFORMES

FAMILY AMBASSIDAE - Chanda perches and allies

16. *Ambassis agassizi* Steindachner, 1866 Agassiz’s Perchlet (Western Chanda Perch) 2 E
17. *Ambassis mulleri* Klunzinger, 1880 Mueller’s Perchlet 8

FAMILY BOVICHTHYIDAE - Temperate icefishes

18. *Pseudaphritis urvilli* (Valenciennes, 1831) Congolli 1, 2, 3, 4

Although regarded as a primarily marine species, this fish nevertheless very commonly enters freshwater which may therefore be an essential phase of its lifecycle.

FAMILY ELEOTRIDAE - Gudgeons

19. *Hypseleotris klunzingeri* (Ogilby, 1898) Western Carp Gudgeon 1, 2, 4, 8
20. *Hypseleotris* sp A (undescribed species) Midgley’s Carp Gudgeon 2, 8
21. *Hypseleotris* sp B (undescribed species) Lake’s Carp Gudgeon 2, 8
22. *Mogurnda adspersa* (Castelnau, 1878) Purple-Spotted Gudgeon 2, 3, 4b E
23. *Mogurnda mogurnda* (Richardson, 1844) Northern Trout Gudgeon (Northern Chequered Gudgeon, Purple-spotted Gudgeon) 8
26. *Philypnodon grandiceps* (Krefft, 1864) Big-headed Gudgeon 1, 2, 3
27. *Philypnodon* sp 2 (undescribed species) Dwarf Flathead Gudgeon 2

FAMILY GADOPSIDAE - River Blackfish

29. *Gadopsis marmoratus* Richardson, 1848 River Blackfish 1, 2, 3, (4b)

FAMILY GOBIIDAE - Gobies

30. *Chlamydogobius eremius* (Zietz, 1896) Desert Goby 6, 8
31. *Chlamydogobius gloveri* Larson, 1995 Dalhousie Goby 8 (Endemic)
32. *Favonigobius tamarensis* (Johnston, 1883) Tamar River Goby 2, 3, 4b
33. *Pseudogobius olorum* (Sauvage, 1880) Swan River Goby 2, 3, 4a, 4b

FAMILY KUHLIIDAE - Pygmy Perches

34. *Nannoperca australis* Gunther, 1862 Southern Pygmy Perch 1, 2, 3
35. *Nannoperca obscura* (Klunzinger, 1872) Yarra Pygmy Perch 1 VU, V
36. *Nannoperca variegata* Kuiter & Allen, 1986 Ewen’s Pygmy Perch (Variegated Pygmy Perch) 1 VU, R

FAMILY PERCICHTHYIDAE - Australian freshwater basses, cods

37. *Maccullochella macquariensis* (Cuvier, 1829) Trout Cod 2 EN, EX
38. *Maccullochella peeli* (Mitchell, 1839) Murray Cod 2 V
39. *Macquaria ambiguia* (Richardson, 1845) Callop (2)
40. *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839 Macquarie Perch  2, EX
41. *Macquaria colonorum* (Gunther, 1863) Estuary Perch  2
42. *Macquaria* sp A (undescribed species) Lake Eyre Golden Perch  8

FAMILY PERCIDAE True perches

43. *Perca fluviatilis* Linnaeus, 1758  Redfin Perch  1, 2, 3, 4a#, 4b, 5#?, 6

FAMILY TERAPONTIDAE - Freshwater Grunters or Terapon Perch

44. *Amniataba percoideus* (Gunther, 1864) Barred Grunter (Black-striped Grunter)  8
45. *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Mitchell, 1838) Silver Perch  2
46. *Bidyanus* sp (undescribed species) Cooper Grunter  8
47. *Bidyanus welchi* (McCulloch & Waite, 1917) Welch's Grunter  8
48. *Leiopotherapon unicolor* (Gunther, 1859) Spangled Perch  2, 8, 6
49. *Scortum barcoo* (McCulloch & Waite, 1917) Barcoo Grunter  8

ORDER SALMONIFORMES

FAMILY GALAXIIDAE – Galaxiids (jollytails), minnows, native trouts

50. *Galaxias brevipinnis* Gunther, 1855  Climbing Galaxias  2, 3, 4b
51. *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842) Common Jollytail  1, 2, 3, 4a, 4b
52. *Galaxias olidus* Gunther, 1866  Mountain Galaxias  (1), 2, 3, 4b
53. *Galaxias rostratus* Klunzinger, 1872  Murray Jollytail  (2)  V
54. *Galaxiella pusilla* (Mack, 1936)  Dwarf Galaxias  1  VU

FAMILY PROTOTROCTIDAE - Grayling

55. *Prototroctes maraena* Gunther, 1864  Australian Grayling  (1)  VU, R

FAMILY RETROPINNIDAE - Smelt

56. *Retropinna semoni* (Weber, 1895)  Australian Smelt  2, 6, 8

FAMILY SALMONIDAE  Salmon and trout

57. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792)  Rainbow Trout  (1), 2, 3, (4a#), (4b), (6?), (7#?), (8#?)
58. *Salmo trutta* Linnaeus, 1758  Brown Trout  (1), 2, 3, (4b)
59. *Salmo salar* Linnaeus, 1778  Atlantic Salmon  2
60. *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill, 1815)  Brook Trout  (3)  EX

ORDER SILURIFORMES

FAMILY PLOTOSIDAE - Eel-tailed Catfishes

61. *Neosilurus hyrtlii* Steindachner, 1867  Hyrtl's Tandan  8
63. *Neosiluroideus cooperensis* Allen & Feinberg, 1998  Cooper Creek Tandan  8
64. *Porochilus argenteus* (Zeitz, 1896)  Silver Tandan  8
65. *Tandanus tandanus* Mitchell, 1838  Freshwater Catfish  1, 2, 4b  V
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