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A PROVISIONAL LIST OF THE
VERTEBRATE FAUNA FOR THE
STATE FORESTS OF WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

FORESTS DEPARTMENT

54 BARRACK STREET, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6000

A PROVISIONAL LIST OF THE VERTEBRATE FAUNA

FOR THE STATE FORESTS
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.THE LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
& LAND MANAGEMENT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

State Forests cover an area of some 1.8 million hectares and are located in the extreme South-Western corner of the State.

In this land region there are few large Fauna Reserves, and so State Forests and National Parks provide the only reasonable-sized refuges for the native animals and birds. Already much of the remaining land has been cleared for agricultural and other purposes, with the inevitable destruction of the faunal environment. State Forests are thus considered to be important areas for the maintenance of the native species.

A large number of marsupials, birds and reptiles occur within the forest area. Some of the species may be seen by even the most casual observer, but others (such as the woylie, tammar and quokka) are less conspicuous. Some areas are the stronghold of the numbat - perhaps the most beautiful and interesting of our marsupials. The perpetuation of this aspect of our heritage is well appreciated by the Forests Department.

It is interesting to note that, for the past 100 odd years, much of the fauna has been able to coexist with the various operations which are carried out within the forest. To ensure that the effects of current management practices on the fauna are known, research projects have been initiated. To develop further interest in the native fauna, this list was prepared by Mr Harry Butler M.B.E. (Conservation Consultant), working under a Grant provided by the Conservator of Forests.

The list describes only the vertebrate members of the animal kingdom and was compiled primarily for distribution within the Forests Department so as to provide a simple and inexpensive field guide for its officers. A list of standard reference texts is incorporated in the Appendix for those wishing to pursue their interests further. The guide is subject to addition and change as knowledge of the forest fauna develops; the comments of users would therefore be welcome.

For simplicity, the State Forests have been subdivided into five broad regions :-

- The northern jarrah and wandoo forests.
- The southern jarrah and karri forests.
- The Julimar forest.
- The Dryandra forest.
- The coastal plain forests north of Perth.

For each species of animal, a code (N, S, J, D, or C) is used to denote which of the regions it is known to inhabit. A large number of the animals listed are common to two or more regions.

It is important to note that shooting in State Forests is not permitted, except for persons issued with a licence by the Conservator of Forests. Similarly, the trapping of native fauna is illegal, unless a trappers licence has been issued by the Department of Fisheries and Fauna.

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MAMMALS

Fur-bearing, air-breathing, warm blooded vertebrates which suckle their young. Divided into monotremes, marsupials and eutherian mammals.

MONOTREMES or egg laying mammals. Only one is found in W.A. and it occurs in the forest areas.

1. ECHIDNA Tachyglossus aculeatus. Sometimes called Spiny Ant-eater or Bush Porcupine. Termite and ant eater. Seen at dusk and dawn especially in rocky areas. Diggings frequent. Not found in beach areas. (N,C,S,D,J).

MARSUPIALS Commonly have a pouch (but not always) and the young are born at a very unformed stage; development is completed externally. They are divided into four main groups :

Native Cats	(Dasyurids)
Bandicoots	(Peramelids)
Possoms	(Phalangers)
Kangaroos	(Macropods)

NATIVE CATS Carnivorous marsupials, usually small: up to cat sized. All have pointed faces and large eyes.

2. MARDO Antechinus flavipes. Large mouse-sized 10cm body. Fox-faced, slightly hairy tail, big eyes with pale ring around them. Grizzle grey, browner towards rump. Ground and tree living, rare in Jarrah; extends to south coast flats and granites. (N,C,S,D,J).
3. DIBBLER A. apicalis Large mouse size; grizzle brown with white eye ring. Very rare. Very similar to above but with hairier tail. Larger animal. (S)
4. WAMBENGER Phascogale tapoatafa 25cm body. Like a blue-grey squirrel, black bottlebrush tail. Tree living. (N,C,S,D,J).
5. RED-TAILED WAMBENGER P. calura Like a half-sized brown version of (4). Buff-red patch on top of tail in front of black brush. Tree living, especially in Casuarinas. (N.D.)
6. COMMON DUNNART Sminthopsis murina. Mouse-like; fox-faced, big eyes, smooth-furred tail. Widespread in whole area; ground living, often in dead blackboys. (N,C,S,D,J).
7. FAT-TAILED DUNNART S. crassicaudata As (6), but short fat brown tail, dark patches on ears. Ground living, preferring more open country than (6). (C,D,J).
8. GRANULE FOOTED DUNNART S. granulipes As (7), but greyer and a fat white tail. Pads of toes are granulated. Mostly in sandy country. Rare. (C,D,J).

Species numbers 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are mouse-sized but lack the chisel teeth of the rodent. They are often found in dead blackboy stumps and hollow logs.

9. CHUDITCH OR NATIVE CAT Dasyurus geoffroii. Cat-sized, fox-faced. Red-brown fur with white spots. (N,C,S,D,J).
10. NUMBAT Myrmecobius fasciatus Kitten-sized, black bottlebrush tail. Reddish brown fur with striking black and white cross bands. Comes out in the daytime. (N,S,D).

BANDICOOTS

11. QUENDA Isoodon obesulus Common bandicoot. Large, rat-like. Short smooth tail, coarse fur. Ground living. (N,C,S,D,J.).

POSSUMS

12. COMMON POSSUM Trichosurus vulpecula Cat-sized. Brushy tail, usually white-tipped. Occasionally black, usually grey. Tree living. (N,C,S,D,J.).
13. MUNDARDA OR PIGMY POSSUM Cercartetus concinnus Mouse-sized. Brown-grey with white belly, curls tail tightly. Often in dead blackboys. (N,C,S,D,J.).
14. NOOLBENGER OR HONEY POSSUM Tarsipes spencerae. Mouse-sized. Long thin nose, curls tail tightly. Three dark stripes (generally brown) on back. (N,C,S,D,J.).
15. WESTERN RINGTAIL Pseudocheirus occidentalis. Slender cat size. Black, with white end to long tail. Tail often curled. Prefers peppermint (Agonis) and builds big stick and leaf nests. Smooth tail. (N,S).

KANGAROOS

16. WESTERN GREY KANGAROO Macropus fuliginosus Common Kangaroo of area. Fine fur, large, hops with body low. (N,C,S,D,J.).
17. WESTERN BRUSH WALLABY M. irma Grizzle grey, long black tail, black gloves and feet, black ears with white patches, white face stripe. (N,C,S,D,J.).
18. TAMMAR M. eugenii Size of brush wallaby. Grey fur, no brush on tail. Reddish shoulder or mantle, no face markings. Prefers thickets of Casuarina. (N,S,D,J.).
19. EURO M. robustus Grey Kangaroo size; coarse reddish fur, large muscular forearms, hops with body erect. (N,C).
20. QUOKKA Setonix brachyurus Large cat size, uniform grizzle grey. Tail short, rather bald. Face short with small round ears high on head. Lives in swampy areas, (N,S).
21. WOYLIE Bettongia penicillata Cat-sized. Long tail with black hair crest at rear. Reddish-brown-grey fur. Lives in dry thickets. (N, S, D).

EUTHEREAN MAMMALS carry their young to an advanced stage of development before birth. They may be divided into Bats (Chiroptera), Rodents (Murids) and the Dingo (Canis) for native mammals, but the classification is complicated by the presence of a number of introduced mammals.

BATS are hard to identify in the field and may need expert checking at the W.A. Museum.

22. RED FLYING FOX Pteropus scapulatus Very large forearm (13 cm), 61 cm wingspan, no tail, fox-like head. Reddish-brown fur with pale fur in 'armpit'. Rare visitor (N,S,D,J.).
23. WHITE-BELLIED SHEATH-TAILED BAT Taphozus flaviventris. Large bat, dog-like face, tail in flexible sheath, throat pouch. 35 cm wingspan, 5 cm forearm. Black with white belly, sometimes yellow. (N,S,D,J.).

3.

24. TASMANIAN PIPISTRELLE Pipistrellus tasmaniensis Medium large bat, tail contained in permanent web, 5 cm forearm, 31 cm wingspan, dark brown all over. (N,S,D,).
25. LITTLE BAT Eptesicus pumilis Webbed tail, 3 cm forearm, 18 cm wingspan. Brown. Most common dusk-flying species; often in houses. (N,C,S,D,J,).
26. GOULD'S WATTLED BAT Chalinolobus gouldii Webbed tail, 5 cm forearm, 23 cm wingspan, ears continue into lips. Black head and mantle, brown body. Tree living. (N,C,S,D,J,).
27. CHOCOLATE BAT C. morio Size as above but brown all over with smaller ears and lip lobes, webbed tail. Caves and hollow tree living. (N,C,S,D,J,).
28. LONG EARED BATS Nyctophilus spp. There are two species but
29. the overlap makes field identity too difficult. Long ears and webbed tail. 4 cm forearm. Grey-brown. (N,C,S,D,J,).
30. WHITE-STRIPED BAT Tadarida australis Large fast-flying bat, 5 cm forearm, big ears. Wrinkled dog-like lips, throat pouch. Black or dark brown fur. (N,C,S,D,J,).
31. LITTLE FLAT BAT T. planiceps Small brown form of the above, 4 cm forearm. No throat pouch. No white stripe. (N,C,S,D,J,).

RODENTS OR MURIDS The mice and rat family are recognised by their chisel front teeth. Most will be difficult to identify correctly.

32. HOUSE MOUSE Mus musculus (Feral). Common mouse. Smooth fur, upper incisors usually notched. Brown-grey. Mousy, cheesy smell. Widespread in this area. (N,C,S,D,J,).
33. COMMON RAT Rattus rattus (Feral) Smooth look, tail longer than head and body. Lives widely in area. (N,C,S,D,J,).
34. SOUTHERN BUSH RAT R. fuscipes Shorter and heavier than above, shorter tail, rough-looking fur. Prefers swamp habitat. (N,S,).
35. WATER RAT Hydromys chrysogaster. Twice size of common rat, small head. Black body, white tail tip. Swamp and other water including rivers. (N,C,S,D,J,).

FERAL SPECIES

36. RABBIT Oryctolagus cuniculus (Feral) Widespread throughout this area (N,C,S,D,J,).
37. DOG Canis familiaris (Feral) The true dingo may occur in this area but wild dogs of many types are more frequently seen. (N,C,S,D,J,).
38. FOX Vulpes vuples (Feral). Widespread and common in the area. During late autumn they appear to suffer from a mange which alters their appearance by removing some fur. This causes many reports of strange animals in the forest. (N,C,S,D,J,).
39. CAT Felis catus (Feral). Widespread and common in the area. Grave danger to native fauna. (N,C,S,D,J,).

40. COW Bos taurus (Feral) Occasional individuals appear in area. (N,C,S,D,J).
41. HORSE Equus caballus (Feral) Small bands and individuals occur in western blocks. (N,C,S,D,).
42. PIG Sus scrofa (Feral) Occur in many river areas, and can be a considerable pest. (N,C,S,).
43. GOAT Capra hircus (Feral). Small herds of this animal occur in certain areas. (N,S).
44. RED DEER Cervus elephas (Feral) A few occur in the areas near Collie and in the upper reaches of the Murray River. (N,S).

AVES OR BIRDS

These constitute the biggest group of observed fauna in the area. Many are difficult to identify under field conditions.

Western Australia contains approximately 480 species of birds excluding feral and visiting species. Of these, 380-odd occur south of the Kimberley Division and may enter the area under discussion. The following list is designed to indicate resident (R) and non-resident (NR) birds but excludes sea birds unless they are recorded within the waters of the forest area.

EMUS Large flightless birds.

1. EMU Dromaius novaehollandiae (R) Frequently seen in area, especially open heath. (N,C,S,D,J.).

PETRELS Dull coloured sea birds, webbed feet, strong beaks hooked at end.

2. GREAT WINGED PETREL Pterodroma macroptera (NR) Hen-sized bird, brownish-black plumage, black legs and beak. Short, thick, hook-ended bill. Tubular nostril. A rare visitor in winter storms. (N).

GREBES The common 'Dabchick'. Smaller than a duck with a habit of diving under water. Lobed feet instead of webbed. Seen on dams and lakes.

3. GREAT CRESTED GREBE Podiceps cristatus (R) 'Dagwood-like' crest on head. Infrequently seen but common on open water. (N,C,S,D,J.).
4. LITTLE GREBE P. novaehollandiae (R) Black head, pale spot at base of bill. Common on all waters. (N,C,S,D,J.).
5. HOARY-HEADED GREBE P. poliocephalus (R) Streaky head, no spot at base of gill. Not as common as above. (N,C,S,D,J.).

PELICANS

6. AUSTRALIAN PELICAN Pelecanus conspicillatus (R) Very large black and white bird with huge pouted bill; pouch is not usually distended. Occasionally on river pools. (N,C,S,D,J.).

SHAGS Common swimming birds, black or pied, larger than duck.

7. BLACK CORMORANT Phalacrocorax carbo (R) Uncommon but occasionally in swamps. All black, except for little white in face. Large. (N,C,S,).)
8. LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (R) All black, small. Frequent on swamps and dams. (N,C,S,D,J.).
9. LITTLE PIED CORMORANT P. melanoleucos (R) Small; short bill. Pied. Frequently in swamps and dams. (N,C,S,D,J.).
10. DARTER Anhinga rufa (R) Needle-like head, very long thin neck. All black or black and white. Readily recognised by very thin head and neck, unlike 8 and 9. Occasionally on major waters. (N,C,S,D,J.).

HERONS Long legged, long billed, long necked water birds.

11. WHITE EGRET Egretta alba (R) The white "crane" usually on coastal plain. Yellow or black bill. Black legs, sometimes with tinge of yellow. (N,C,S,J).
12. CATTLE EGRET Bubulcus ibis (NR) All white, smaller than above: short yellow bill, legs yellow. May have buff feathers on head, throat and back. Mostly seen with stock. (N,S).
13. WHITE-FACED HERON Ardea novaehollandiae (R) The common blue "crane". Blue grey bird with white face. (N,C,S,D,J).
14. WHITE-NECKED HERON A. pacifica (R). Slightly larger than above, white head and neck; dark grey body (N,C,S,D,J).
15. NANKEEN NIGHT HERON Nycticorax caledonicus (R) A "crane" like bird with shorter neck than most. Adults light brown with black head. Young streaked grey and pale brown. Night feeding but may be flushed during day: about half size of Whitefaced Heron. (N,C,S,D,J).
16. BLACK BITTERN Dupetor flavicollis (R). Mostly black. (N,C,S,D,J).
17. BROWN BITTERN Botaurus poiciloptilus (R) Mostly mottled brown. This and above species are a little smaller than Whitefaced Heron. Very shy, secretive birds. (N,C,S,D,J).
18. LITTLE BITTERN Ixobrychus minutus (R) Half size of above - similar colouring. (N,C,S,J).

IBISES May be distinguished by the shape of the bill which is down curved like a pick-head, whereas that of the herons and bitterns is straight. They tend to shorter necks and legs with plumper bodies.

19. STRAW-NECKED IBIS Threskiornis spinicollis (R) Black and white. Slightly larger than Whitefaced heron. (N,C,S,D,J).
20. WHITE IBIS T. molucca (NR) Occasionally seen with above. All white except black wing tips. Same size as above. (N,C,S,D,J).
21. GLOSSY IBIS Plegadis falcinellus (NR) Occasionally seen with above two species. Smaller, all black. Very fast flight. (N.C.).
22. YELLOW-BILLED SPOONBILL Platalea flavipes (NR). All white, yellow legs and bill. Spoon shaped bill. Large bird almost size of a swan. If black legs and bill it could be a Royal Spoonbill. (N,C,S,D,J).

DUCKS Ducklike birds (includes swans and geese).

23. BLACK SWAN Cygnus atratus (R) The beer bird. (N,C,S,D,J).
24. MUTE SWAN Cygnus olor (R) All white, slightly larger than black swan. (N,S,J).
25. FRECKLED DUCK Stictonetta naevosa (R) Dark brown body barred with lighter colour; low in water. In flight like Black Duck but no white under wing. (N,C,S,D,J).

26. CAPE BARREN GOOSE Cereopsis novaehollandiae (NR) Large grey goose; black wing tips and tail; yellowish face skin. Occasional visitor along south coast. (S)
27. MOUNTAIN DUCK Tadorna tadornoides (R) Black body and head, chestnut neck and breast. (N,C,S,D,J.).
28. BLACK DUCK Anas superciliosa (R) Dark brown, edged paler; strongly marked whitish eyebrow. (N,C,S,D,J.).
29. CHESTNUT TEAL A. castanea (R) Female like Grey Teal but darker rufous colour; male as for 30 but with blackish head and neck. Infrequent (N,C,S,D,J.).
30. GREY TEAL A. gibberifrons (R) Most common duck. Grey speckled; white throat. Smallish (N,C,S,D,J.).
31. BLUE-WINGED SHOVELLER A. rhynchotis (R) Similar to Black Duck but no eyebrow. Very long bill, blue patch on wing. Only duck with reddish legs. (N,C,S,D,J.).
32. PINK-BARED DUCK Malacorhynchus membranaceus (R) Long flapped bill. Zebra-patterned back, black eye patch. (N,C,S,D,J.).
33. WHITE EYED DUCK Aythya australis (R) Brown, with white wing mark often with white eye. Dives. (N,C,S,D,J.).
34. MANED GOOSE or WOOD DUCK Chenonetta jubata (R) An erect duck, speckled grey body, brown head, slight crest. (N,C,S,D,J.).
35. BLUE-BILLED DUCK Oxyura australis (R) Small; mottled dark grey-brown with blue bill. Dives swims low. (N,C,S,D,J.).
36. MUSK DUCK Biziura lobata (R) Short tail, pouch beneath bill, black body. Dives, swims low. (N,C,S,D,J.).

EAGLES, HAWKS AND SIMILAR BIRDS OF PREY.

37. BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE Elanus notatus (R) Small hawk. Pale, almost white, black shoulder patch and small black eye patch. Hovering flight habit (N,C,S,D,J.).
38. FORK-TAILED KITE Milvus migrans (NR) Medium large hawk. Forked tail. All black. A very strong gliding bird. Sporadic visitor. (N,D,J.).
39. SQUARE-TAILED KITE Lophoictinia isura (R) Large hawk, very long wings, slight crest, square tail. Generally mottled brown, white face. Usually in open country. (N,C,S,D,J.).
40. BLACK-BREASTED BUZZARD Hamirostra melanosterna (R) Large hawk. Dark plumage, generally with a large white spot on each wing easily seen in flight. (N,S,D,J.).
41. WHISTLING EAGLE Haliastur sphenurus (R) Large hawk, similar to Square-tailed Kite (39) with pale head and neck. Whistling call is distinctive. (N,C,S,D,J.).
42. AUSTRALIAN LITTLE EAGLE Hieracetus morphnoides (R) Large Hawk, very similar to (41) but has feathered legs, short square tail. Slight black crest, triangular dark patch under wing, seen in flight. (N,C,S,D,J.).

43. AUSTRALIAN GOSHAWK Accipiter fasciatus (R) Medium hawk. Round tail; grey-green above, barred brown below; greenish cere (nostril skin). (N,C,S,D,J.).
44. COLLARED SPARROWHAWK A. cirrocephalus (R) Medium Hawk, very similar to (43). Smaller, square tail, middle toe is longer and slender. (N,C,S,D,J.).
45. WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE Aquila audax (R) Biggest eagle. Black with legs feathered. Tail wedge shaped. (N,C,S,D,J.).
46. SPOTTED HARRIER Circus assimilis (R) Medium hawk, slender, with rufous face patches. Grey-barred above, white spots or chestnut underneath. Flies just above ground, slowly gliding. (N,C,S,D,J.).
47. SWAMP HARRIER C. approximans (R) Dark brown, paler to white below, streaked brown. Usually around water areas. Medium hawk. (N,C,S,D,J.).
48. PEREGRINE FALCON Falco peregrinus (R) Medium sized hawk. Head cheeks and neck, black; blue-grey with fine black bars on back, chestnut with dark spots on belly. Rare except in rugged country. (N,S,D,J.).
49. LITTLE FALCON Falco longipennis (R) "Chicken hawk", small, similar to above. Black head and cheeks; blue-grey on back, white to rufous belly. (N,C,S,D,J.).
50. BROWN HAWK F. berigora (R) Medium sized. Brown on back, pale or dark streaked belly. Dark 'tear drop' from eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).
51. NANKEEN KESTREL F. cenchroides (R) Small hawk. Chestnut brown above, very pale below. Hovers like Black-shouldered Kite (37). (N,C,S,D,J.).

Hawks are usually difficult to tell apart in the field.

MALLEE FOWLS - Hen-like birds which build huge stick and dirt mounds.

52. MALLEE FOWL Leipoa ocellata (R) A hen-sized bird brown with black and white cross bars, black stripe down chest. Favours Wandoo country, and box-poison thickets. Usually nests on firelines. (N,S,D,J.).

QUAILS Small ground birds. Fast flying; rise, curve away and drop back again.

53. STUBBLE QUAIL Coturnix pectoralis (R) Hind toe present. Streaky black-brown above, marked black streaks below, white eyebrow. Male may have a chestnut throat. (N,C,S,D,J.).
54. BROWN QUAIL Synoicus ypsilophorus (R) Hind toe present, streaky black brown above, barred black below, pale eyebrow. (N,S,D,J.).
55. PAINTED QUAIL Turnix varia (R) No hind toe. Mottled back, head and neck, pale under; upper breast grey with buff spots. No white eyebrow but whitish patch around eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).
56. LITTLE QUAIL Turnix velox (R) No hind toe. Mottled back except neck; pale under with faint white bars on rufous upper breast. No eyebrow. (N,S,D,J.).

Positive identification of Quails will require handling the specimens.

RAILS AND WATERHENS Long Legged, shy thicket and swamp birds resembling bantams or small hens.

57. LEWIN WATER RAIL Rallus pectoralis (R) Small, reddish-mottled back, throat and chest grey with bronzy tints, belly and wings dark, finely barred with white. Long thin bill. (N,S).
58. BANDED LANDRAIL R. philippensis (R) Greenish brown above with white flecks, barred black and white below, brown chest; grey throat. Strong white eyebrow. (N,C,S,D,J.).
59. AUSTRALIAN SPOTTED CRAKE Porzana fluminea (R) Brown with scattered white spots above, grey-black chest, barred black and white flanks, white under tail. (N,C,S,D,J.).
60. MARSH CRAKE P. pusilla (R) Olive brown back streaked with white and black; light grey throat and chest barred black. White flanks and under tail. (N,C,S,J.).
61. SPOTLESS CRAKE P. tabuensis (R) Dark brown above, lead grey below. No markings except faint spots and bars under tail. Red legs and eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).
62. BLACK-TAILED NATIVE HEN Tribonyx ventralis (NR) Like a dark bantam in colour, size and shape; white spots on flanks, red legs. (N,C,S,D,J.).
63. DUSKY MOORHEN Gallinula tenebrosa (R) Hen-sized black bird, white on tail, green legs and red bill. Flicks tail while walking. Marsh bird. (N,C,S,D).
64. SWAMPHEN Porphyrio porphyrio (R) Hen-sized. Dark blue; black wings and tail, white under tail, massive red bill, red legs. (N,C,S,D,J.).
65. COOT Fulica atra (R) Like small Moorhen (63) but beak and face white. Grey legs, flat toes not webbed, red eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).

WILD TURKEY

66. BUSTARD Eupodotis australis (NR) Occasional. On open heath and plain especially after fires. (N,C,S,D,J.).

WADERS These are the most difficult group to identify in the field, but most are found on estuary and seashore. Waders in the forest area are scarce. They include snipe, sandpipers, dotterels and plovers.

67. AUSTRALIAN PAINTED SNIPE Rostratula benghalensis (R) About size of Magpie lark; long straight bill 5 cm dark chestnut head and neck (except white eye patch). White belly; back and wings above with chestnut spots and bars. (N).
68. BANDED PLOVER Vanellus tricolor (R) Little smaller than magpie. Brown back, white throat, black head and chest except for a white eye stripe. Red face skin and legs; yellow bill and eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).
69. SPUR-WINGED PLOVER Vanellus novaehollandiae (NR) Larger than above, longer legs, brown back, black cap and shoulders, completely white underparts, red legs; large yellow face mask, eye and bill. (N,S,).

70. RED-CAPPED DOTTEREL Charadrius alexandrinus (R) Small, fast running, bobbing bird on lake edges. White under, grey above, with reddish cap and white forehead. (N,C,S,D,J.).
71. BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL C. melanops Small, most common lake dotterel; chestnut brown back, white under with a broad black chest band. Brown cap. White eyebrow. (N,C,S,D,J.).
72. RED-KNEED DOTTEREL C. cinctus Small. Brown above, black head, black banded chest. More black under than previous species (N,C,S,D,J.).
73. WOOD SANDPIPER Tringa glareola (NR) Small. Heavily speckled above, white grey below, white rump. (N,C,S,D,J.).
74. LITTLE GREENSHANK T. stagnatilis (NR) Very similar, speckled grey above: forehead, lower back and tail white.
75. GREENSHANK T. nebularia (NR) (N,C,S,D,J.).
76. SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER Calidris acuminata (NR) Streaky grey bird, paler under tail; black centre and white sides to tail. (N,C,S,D,J.).

STILTS Long legged, long necked, long billed, slender wading birds. Size of magpie lark.

77. WHITE-HEADED STILT Himantopus himantopus (NR) White except for black wings, black back and behind neck. Pink legs. (N,C,S,D,J.).
78. AVOCET Recurvirostra novaehollandiae (NR) Black and white body, red head and neck, upturned bill. (N,C,S,D,J.).
79. SOUTHERN STONE CURLEW Burhinus nagnirostris (R) Large; streaked grey, buff and white bird. Big head and eye. Night call is an eerie wail. (N,C,S,D,J.).

GULLS AND TERNS Gulls are like the seagull, terns like the "divers" which plunge from the air for small fish. Only those observed in forest areas are recorded here.

80. SILVER GULL Larus novaehollandiae (R) Visits lake and open areas especially at storm times. The seagull. Colony at Lake Muir. (N,C,S,J.).
81. WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN Chlidonias leucoptera (NR) Head and body white with grey/black mottling. Tail white, wings grey. Usually only seen at cyclone time. (N,C,S,J.).
82. WHISKERED TERN C. hybrida (R) Grey above with white below; or grey above, crown and underparts black with white throat. Hovering, fluttering flight over swamps. (N,C,S,J.).
83. CRESTED TERN Sterna bergii (NR) Grey above, white below; crown and nape black; forehead white; beak yellow. Occurs at Lake Muir. (S).

PIGEONS AND DOVES Rather erect birds, well known from the common racing pigeon.

84. DOMESTIC PIGEON Columba livia (R) (Feral) The common domestic pigeon gone wild. (N,C,S,D,J.).

85. SPOTTED TURTLEDOVE Streptopelia chinensis (R) (Feral) Brown above, pale brown to white below, black and white spotted patch at back of neck. Little smaller than pigeon. (N.C.).
86. SENEGAL TURTLEDOVE Streptopelia senegalensis (R) (Feral). Light brown above, lilac chest with black speckles, bluish wings, smaller than above. (N,C,S,D,J.).
87. COMMON BRONZEWING Phaps chalcoptera (R) Brown-buff speckled; pigeon size, white forehead, white chin. Metallic wing bar. (N,C,S,D,J.).
88. BRUSH BRONZEWING P. elegans (R) Shorter and plumper than above. No white forehead or chin. More chestnut colouring, especially chestnut throat patch and brownish cap. (N,S,D,J.).
89. CRESTED PIGEON Ocyphaps lophotes (R) Blue grey pigeon, obvious colour patch on wing; long dark crest carried erect on crown. Red eye and leg. Not common in forest, prefers clearings. (N,C,D,J.).

PARROTS AND COCKATOOS Like Ringneck and Galah.

90. PURPLE-CROWNED LORIKEET Glossopsitta porphyrocephala (R). Very small, short tailed, fast flying parrots following patches of flowering eucalypt. Generally green above, pale blue below, purple and red on head. (N,C,S,D,J.).
91. WHITE-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO Calyptorhynchus baudini (R) Large brownish-black with white band on tail and white cheek patch. (N,C,S,D,J.).
92. RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO C. banksi Very similar to above but red or yellow tail bands and cheek spotting (if any). (N,C,S,D,J.).
93. LONG-BILLED CORELLIA Cacatua tenuirostris (R) White, yellowish under tail and wings, long bill, blue-grey eye patch. (N,C,S,D,J.).
94. GALAH C. roseicapilio (R) Pink and grey, common cage bird. Stray visitor in cleared country. (N,C,S,D,J.).
95. COCKATIEL Nymphicus hollandicus (NR) Grey parrot with whitish-yellow head and throat, orange cheek patch. A distinct yellow and grey crest; broad white wing bar, long tail. Occasional visitor. (N,S,D,J.).
96. SMOKER or REGENT PARROT Polytelis anthopeplus (NR) Yellowish-green parrot, red bill and wing patch, long tail, slender bird, occasional visitor especially in wandoo areas. (N,S,D,J.).
97. WESTERN ROSELLA Platycercus icterotis (R) Smallish red bird with greenish scalloped black back and wings. (N,C,S,D,J.).
98. RED-CAPPED PARROT Purpureicephalus spurius (R) Green above, purple below, red cap, yellow-green cheek and rump. Sometimes called King Parrot. (N,C,S,D,J.).
99. TWENTY-EIGHT or PORT LINCOLN PARROT Barnardius zonarius (R) Green above, green below, paler on belly. Black head to blue cheeks, yellow collar. Common "ringneck". (N,C,S,D,J.).
100. ELEGANT PARROT Neophema elegans (R) Small greenish-yellow parrot with blue on wing, tail and forehead; yellow face. Prefers open grassland. (N.D.J.).
101. MULGA PARROT Psephotus varius (R) Small, brilliant blue-green above with lighter rump: some red lower rump. Orange-

yellow patch on wing: whitetipped tail. Underside bright green with red belly and yellow under tail. Female is much duller. (J).

102. BUDGERYGAH Melopsittacus undulatus (NR) Common cage bird, small green parrot, yellowish head; neck and back finely barred with black and yellow. (N,S,D,J.).
103. ROCK PARROT Neophema petrophila (R) Coastal bird occasionally appearing in heaths near coast; small, green and yellow, with blue on wing and tail, pale blue face. Very similar to above. (N,C,S,).
- CUCKOOS Parasiting birds on others. Usually grey or slightly metallic birds, smaller than magpie, larger than wagtail.
104. PALLID CUCKOO Cuculus pallidus (NR) Upper brown-grey, under light grey or brownish; tail white toothed on brown. Size of elongated Dove. Scale-like whistle. "Rainbird". White spot on wing shoulder. Largest cuckoo in the area. (N,C,S,D,J.).
105. FAN-TAILED CUCKOO Cacomantis pyrrhophanus (R) Grey back, rufous breast. Tail toothed and tipped white. White spot on wing shoulder. Smaller than above. (N,S,D,J.).
106. BLACK-EARED CUCKOO Chrysococcyx osculans (NR) Small, upper grey-brown with metallic glint; under rufous; white eyebrow; black patch behind eye. (J).
107. HORSFIELD-BRONZE CUCKOO Chrysococcyx basalis (NR) Smaller than above, bronze brown above, white below with incomplete crossbars. Tail feathers red/brown. Brown ear patch visible. (N, C,S,D,J.).
108. GOLDEN BRONZE CUCKOO C. plagosus (NR) As above except bars under throat to belly are distinct and complete. No ear patch. No red on tail. (N,C,S,D,J.).
- OWLS Nocturnal, with large eyes and soft feathers; strong hooked bills.
109. BOOBOOK OWL Ninox novaeseelandiae (R) Common forest owl. All brown with paler spots. "Mopoke" call at night. (N,C,S,D,J.).
110. BARKING OWL N. connivens (R) Similar to (109) but larger, spots much more marked, huge eyes, yellower than Boobook. (N,C,S,D,J.).
111. BARN OWL Tyto alba (R) Pale grey-brown above with darker spots. (N,C,S,D,J.).
112. MASKED OWL T. novaehollandiae (R) Larger, darker brown than (111); face ring darker. (N,C,S,D,J.).
- FROGMOUTHS Owl-like, nocturnal, insect eaters, short, broad bills.
113. TAWNY FROGMOUTH Podargus strigoides (R) Crow sized. Feather tuft pointing forward between eye and beak. Brown and grey marbling, usually camouflaged like dead wood. (N,C,S,D,J.).
114. OWLET NIGHTJAR Aegotheles cristatus (R) Similar to (113) but half the size. Fine grey barrings, marked eyebrow. (N,C,S,D,J.).

115. SPOTTED NIGHTJAR Eurostopodus guttatus (R) Size between Owlet Nightjar and Tawny Frogmouth. Reddish brown with white throat, distinct 'cap', large white spots on each wing readily seen in flight. (N,C,S,D,J.).

SWALLOWS Swallow-like birds. Small, gliding, catch insects on wing.

116. FORK-TAILED SWIFT Apus pacificus (NR) Long slender wings. White rump and throat, deeply forked tail. Flies high. (N,C,S,D,J.).
117. WELCOME SWALLOW Hirundo neoxena (R) Common town swallow. Reddish forehead, throat and chest; upper parts metallic black, deeply forked black tail. (N,C,S,D,J.).
118. WHITE-BACKED SWALLOW Cheramoeca leucosternum (R) Black and white swallow. Black tail, wings and belly, white back, throat and chest. Head brown and white. (J).
119. TREE-MARTIN Petrochelidon nigriceps (R) Most common bush swallow. Smaller than (117), tail not forked. Light reddish forehead, rest of cap black. Nests in hollow trees. (N,C,S,D,J.).
120. FAIRY MARTIN P. ariel (NR) Similar to (119) but red head and streaky back, very white rump. Builds bottle-shaped mud nests in caves, overhangs, culverts and bridges. Occasional visitor. (N,C,S,D,J.).

KINGFISHERS Big beaked, erect sitting, brightly coloured birds.

121. LAUGHING KOOKABURRA Dacelo gigas (R) (Feral). Dark brown body, white neck, white eyebrows, brown rump and brown barred tail. Laughing call. (N,C,S,D,J.).
122. SACRED KINGFISHER Halcyon sancta (NR) Like small kookaburra. Green-blue back and wings, pale buff below. Summer visitor. Call is "Ki-ki-ki". (N,C,S,D,J.).

BEE-EATERS Small, brilliantly coloured, gliding summer visitor. Called 'gold-digger' from its habit of nesting in a burrow in sandy areas.

123. RAINBOW BEE-EATER Merops ornatus (NR). Sometimes called 'Bee-eater'. Size of a large swallow. Slightly down-curved bill. Brilliant orange, green and sky blue; black tail with two protruding centre spines. (N,C,S,D,J.).

PIPITS Small, plain, ground birds, erect stance. Size of a wagtail.

124. PIPIT Anthus novaeseelandiae (R) Small. Streaky-brown with pale breast and throat, outer tail feathers white. Runs on ground in clearings, occasionally perches in low vegetation. (N,C,S,D,J.).

CUCKOO-SHRIKES Resemble cuckoos. Largish, grey and white, undulating flight.

125. GROUND CUCKOO-SHRIKE Pteropodocys maxima (NR) Upper back grey, lower back and upper tail barred white; wings and tail black, under parts grey to white. "Queel" call. (N,C,D,J.).

126. BLACK-FACED CUCKOO SHRIKE Coracina novaehollandiae (R) Blue Pigeon or Jay. Generally blue-grey, black head, wing tips and end of tail. Its undulating flight and habit of refolding its wings several times after landing help identify it. (N,C,S,D,J.).

127. WHITE-WINGED TRILLER Lalage sueurii (NR) Half the size of a cuckoo shrike. Male black and white, like small magpie, female brown above, paler below. (N,C,S,D,J.).

THRUSHES Erect ground birds; long tail and legs; dull coloured, usually white on wings.

128. SOUTHERN SCRUB-ROBIN Drymodes brunneopygia (R) Brown above with rufous lower back and tail. Underside buff. White tipped tail. Two white stripes on each wing. Size of a plump Rainbow Bird. (J).

129. CHESTNUT QUAIL-THRUSH Cinclosoma castanotum (R) Chestnut to brown head, back and rump, throat and chest black, black line beneath eye with white line below that. Wings and shoulders mottled brown and black spotted with white. (D.J.).

BABBLERS Active, dull-coloured birds; honeyeater-like bill, usually noisy in small parties.

130. WHITE-BROWED BABBLER Pomatostomus superciliosus (R) Brown above, white below, white eyebrow, size of yellow robin, with longer tail. (N,S,D,J.).

WARBLERS Small, shy, brown birds in swamps and rush thickets.

131. LITTLE GRASSBIRD Megalurus gramineus (R) Brown streaked back, white eyebrow, underparts white, spotted and streaked finely with black. Small. Very shy, but calls constantly in rush beds, "pee-pee". (N,C,S,D,J.).

132. REED-WARBLER Acrocephalus stentoreus (R) Bright brown above, buff below, white throat and belly, buff eyebrow. A little larger than above. Shy but noisy in reed beds, "quarty-quarty-quarty" or "twitchee-twitchee-twitchee" being common and vigorous calls. (N,C,S,D,J.).

133. SONG LARK Cinclorhynchus cruralis (R) Like a large Pipit.

et
134. Brown, streaked-paler back, underparts dark brown or paler. Always in cleared country. Soars high singing then flutters back to earth. Two species possible. (N,C,S,D,J.).

FAIRY WRENS Small with erect tail. Found in thickets. Females difficult to identify without males which are brilliantly coloured; often in family parties of 6/8.

135. SPLENDED BLUE WREN Malurus splendens (R) Sometimes called Splended Wren. Male all blue, no white or red, female brown above and whitish below. (N,C,S,D,J.).

136. VARIEGATED WREN M. lamberti (R) Very similar males, (C)

137. RED-WINGED WREN M. elegans (R) blue and black with (N,C,S,J.) chestnut shoulder patches and white abdomen. There is a patch of black across the lower neck, back, and across the rump. Between these is blue in the variegated wren and blue and white in the red-winged wren. The latter tends to be a lighter, brighter blue all over.

138. BLUE AND WHITE WREN M. leuconotus (R) All blue male with white shoulder patches. Female brown above and white below. (C).
139. BLUE-BREASTED WREN M. pulcherrimus (R) Male blue and black with chestnut shoulder patches and white abdomen; patch of black across the upper back, and another across the rump, between these is blue. Female as (135.) (D,J.).
140. SOUTHERN EMU-WREN Stipiturus malachurus (R) Body streaked grey and black with bright blue throat and chest, buff belly. Tail is like emu feathers, very thin and almost colourless grey. Very shy. (N,C,S,D,J.).
- SCRUB-WRENS AND THORNBILLS Small, plain birds about the size of a Silvereye. In scrub and thickets.
141. WESTERN WARBLER Gerygone fusca (R) Upper grey-brown, under white; dark brown tail with white end band; no head markings. Slow lazy call which goes on and on. (N,C,S,D,J.).
142. BROAD-TAILED THORNBILL Acanthiza apicalis (R) Upper olive-brown with reddish rump, forehead and ears freckled, throat and breast streaked strongly; tail may be held erect like a wren. (N,C,S,D,J.).
143. WESTERN THORNBILL A. inornata (R) Very similar to Western Warbler but has black band on tail and slight freckling on forehead and eye area. No white eyebrow. (N,C,S,D,J.).
144. CHESTNUT-RUMPED THORNBILL A. uropygialis (R) Upper grey brown, rump chestnut, forehead and ears freckled, underparts white. White iris. (J).
145. YELLOW-RUMPED THORNBILL A. chrysorrhoa (R). Upper olive-brown, underparts whitish, yellow rump, white eyebrow, spotted crown. (N,C,S,D,J.).
146. SPOTTED SCRUB-WREN Sericornis maculatus (R) Upper, including rump, brownish grey; under white with strong streaky black spots on throat and chest, white eyebrow and under eye line, black and white wing spot. (N,C,S,D,J.).
147. REDTHROAT Pyrholaemus brunneus (R) Generally grey with rufous throat patch, freckled forehead, white eyebrow. Tail white edged. Noisy bird and makes fluttering noises when flying. (J).
148. WEEBILL Smicrornis brevirostris (R) Smallest bird in Australia. Very short bill. Back yellowish-brown, under yellow with greyish breast. (N,C,S,D,J.).
- CHATS Small finch-like birds about size of Silvereye. Noisy, usually in flock.
149. WHITE-FRONTED CHAT Epthianura albifrons (R) Black and white. Open country. Call like Zebra Finch. (N,C,S,D,J.).
150. CRIMSON CHAT E. tricolor (NR) Black and white with scarlet chest, head and rump. Occasionally with flocks of (150), (N,C,D,J.).

BRISTLE-BIRDS Medium-small birds, very shy, holds tail erect, jerky movements, speckled brown colours, in thick scrub.

151. BRISTLE-BIRD Dasyornis brachypterus (R) Very rare but may be encountered in thick swamp country or in coastal thickets: similar proportions to wagtail, but slightly smaller tail. Has graduated feathers, outside short centre long. All brown bird with grey spots on head. (S).
152. RUFOUS BRISTLE-BIRD D. broadbenti (R) Very rare, known only from coastal thickets from Cape Naturaliste to Cape Leeuwin. Similar to above but larger than wagtail, all brown with greyish back; throat and breast scalloped and speckled; greyish belly. (J).

ROBINS Rather plain, small dumpy with a white wing patch. Male and female usually different colour.

153. JACKY WINTER Microeca leucophaea (NR) Grey-brown above, off white under, outer tail feathers white. Has tail flicking habit. Rare in forest. (N,C,S,D,J.).
154. SCARLET ROBIN Petroica multicolor (R) Male scarlet breast, upper parts black, white forehead, wing patch and outer tail feathers. Female grey where male is black, scarlet is paler. 'Robin Redbreast'. (N,C,S,D,J.).
155. RED-CAPPED ROBIN P. goodenovii (NR). Like (154) but with red patch on head in male, female lacks any red on breast and only a brownish patch on head. Occasional visitor in wandoo or jam country. (N.D.J.).
156. HOODED ROBIN P. cucullata (R) Male generally black above including head throat and upper chest, underparts white, female dark grey-brown above and dull white below with grey clouded breast. (N,S,D,J.).
157. WESTERN YELLOW ROBIN Eopsaltria griseogularis (R) Larger than (156), yellow lower breast and belly, white throat, grey upper chest, upper parts grey, rump yellow. (N,C,S,D,J.).
158. WHITE-BREASTED ROBIN Eopsaltria georgiana (R) Like yellow robin but blue grey above, black wings, underparts white with grey clouding. (N,S).

FANTAILS Small, with large tails, usually very mobile and unafraid.

159. GREY FANTAIL Rhipidura fuliginosa (R) Grey above, buff below, white chin, grey throat, white eyebrow, two white wing bars, outer tail feathers white. Very common in forest. (N,C,S,D,J.).
160. WILLY WAGTAIL R. leucophrys (R) Well known black and white bird, upper parts black, breast and abdomen white, white eyebrow. Common in clearings and settlements. (N,C,S,D,J.).
161. RESTLESS FLYCATCHER Seisura inquieta (R) Like (160) but upper parts blue-black and entire underparts white. (N,C,S,D,J.).

WHISTLERS AND SHRIKE THRUSHES Medium sized birds with slightly hooked strong bills. Often with colour differences between the sexes, female hard to distinguish.

162. GOLDEN WHISTLER Pachycephala pectoralis (R) Male with bright yellow belly and lower breast, white throat with narrow black bib which runs up and over the head, back olive-green, wings and tail grey to black; female grey above, buff on lower breast, no yellow, throat and upper breast grey. (N,C,S,D,J.).

163. RUFIOUS WHISTLER P. rufiventris (R) Male as for (162) with chestnut instead of yellow; female is streaked below. (N,C,S,D,J.).
164. WESTERN SHRIKE-THRUSH Colluricincla rufiventris (R) Larger than (162) or (163). Dark grey above, under light grey, rufous under tail and lower belly, breast streaked. Very noisy and melodius. (N,C,S,D,J.).
165. WESTERN SHRIKE-TIT Falcunculus frontatus (R) Upper parts are bright olive-green, head and throat are black with erect crest, white eyebrow and cheek stripe, yellow breast and under tail, belly white. (D.J.).
166. CRESTED BELLBIRD Oreoica gutturalis (R) Upper brown, head black with black crest, white chin and lores, black chest with white abdomen. Call like a cattle bell is usually very clear. (D.J.).

TREE CREEPERS Small birds which run up or down trees, feeding in crevices.

167. BLACK-CAPPED SITTELLA Neositta pileata (R) Black head with white forehead, yellow bill, orange wing-patch seen in flight, white rump and short, white-tipped black tail, underparts white. Flock bird. These appear to move down tree trunks, towards the base. (N,C,S,D,J.).
168. RUFIOUS TREE-CREEPER Climacteris rufa (R) All brown, rich colour above, paler below. Reddish wing stripe conspicuous in flight. Runs up tree. Constant calling is diagnostic. (N,C,S,D,J.).

FLOWER PECKERS Small bright birds, usually in tree canopy.

169. MISTLETOE-BIRD Dicaeum hirundinaceum (R) Very small. Male glistening blue-black upper parts, throat, chest and rump bright red, white belly. Female dark brown upper, under greyish, black tail, undertail pinkish. (N,C,S,D,J.).
170. SPOTTED PARDOLOTE Pardalotus punctatus (R) Crown, wings and tail black with white or yellow spots, back generally spotted black on buff, rump brown, underside buff or yellow. (N,C,S,D,J.).
171. STRIATED PARDALOTE P. substriatus (R) Like above, but with plain grey back not spotted. White wing band with red spot at 'elbow'. Call "be quick" or "chip-chip" very common. (N,C,S,D,J.).

SILVEREYE The common "greenie" of the South.

172. SILVEREYE Zosterops gouldi (R) All green, under yellowish, silver or white ring around eye. Very common in flocks. (N,C,S,D,J.).

HONEYEATERS Slight down-curved bills, difficult to identify in field. Nomadic, often follow honey flows. Size varies, small (Silvereye size), medium or large (Wattle bird size). (N,C,S,D,J.).

173. BROWN HONEYEATER Lichmera indistincta (R) Small. Grey-brown above, grey below, tiny yellow and white eye patch, olive-green on wing. (N,C,S,D,J.).

174. SINGING HONEYEATER Meliphaga virescens (R) Medium. Grey-brown above, streaked grey-buff below, black eye line, yellow ear patch with white tip. (N,C,S,D,J.).
175. YELLOW-PLUMED HONEYEATER Meliphaga ornata (R) Medium to small. Back brown with olive on wings, tail and head; under whitish, strongly streaked with brown; small yellow face patch with some brown markings. (N,S,D,J.).
176. WHITE-NAPED HONEYEATER Melithreptus lunatus (R) Medium. Bright olive-green above, white below, white ring behind black head cap, white ring around eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).
177. BROWN HEADED HONEYEATER Melithreptus brevirostris (R) Small. Olive-green above, buff-grey below, buff ring behind brown head cap, orange ring around eye. Mainly in forest on edge of clearings. (N,C,S,D,J.).
178. SPINEBILL Acanthorhynchus superciliosus (R) Medium small, Long slender bill. Reddish throat and chest with black and white bands below, under belly buff, outer tail feathers white; female lacks breast pattern. (N,C,S,D,J.).
179. TAWNY-CROWNED HONEYEATER Gliciphila melanops (R) Medium small. Back brown, under dull white, chestnut crown, black eye patch outlined with white, salmon pink to buff under wing; may have yellow patch on throat. Open country bird which follows honey flow especially in *Dryandra* species. (S.D.).
180. NEW HOLLAND HONEYEATER Phylidonyris novaehollandiae (R) Medium. Black and white bird with yellow wing patch on outer wing, tail yellow and white over black, white eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).
181. WHITE-CHEEKED HONEYEATER Phylidonyris niger (R) Medium. As (180) with large white cheek patch and no white on tail. Mainly in coastal heaths but penetrates cleared country. (N,S,D,J.).
182. YELLOW-THROATED MINER Manorina flavigula (R) Large. Grey above with olive green wing edges and forehead; beak, legs and face skin yellow, face lines black, grey throat and chest barred white, white belly. (C,D,J.).
183. RED WATTLE-BIRD Anthochaera carunculata (R) Large. Mottled brownish grey, paler chest, yellow belly, small red dangling wattle behind eye. (N,C,S,D,J.).
184. LITTLE WATTLE-BIRD A. chrysoptera (R) Large, but smaller than (183), generally like above, but no wattle, no yellow, spotted rather than streaked, red patch on wing in flight. (N,C,S,D,J.).

FINCHES Small, thick-billed, feeding on seed,

185. RED-EARED FIRETAIL Zoneginthus oculatus (R) Upper brownish, black-barred, breast buff with black bars to spotted black and white belly, crimson rump, behind eye and bill. Lives in swamps. (N,C,S,D,J.).
186. RED BROWED FINCH Aegintha temporalis (R) (Feral) Olive green back, grey head, crimson rump, beak and a line from beak to behind eye; under grey to buff belly. (N).
187. ZEBRA FINCH Taeniopygia castanotis (R) Back and crown grey, rump white, changing to barred black and white tail, chestnut patch behind eye, throat and chest barred black and white, belly white, flank chestnut with white spots. (D,J.).

MAGPIE-LARKS

188. MAGPIE-LARK Grallina cyanoleuca (R) Common Peewit or Mudlark. Magpie-like with similar black and white colouring, but smaller, stands more erect and with a less robust bill. Builds mud nests. (N,C,S,D,J.).

WOODSWALLOWS Swallow-like but with longer bills and more dumpy bodies.

189. MASKED WOOD-SWALLOW Artamus personatus (R) Blue-grey with black face and throat, whitish belly. Occasional visitor to wandoo areas in dense flocks. (N,S,D,J.).

190. BLACK-FACED WOOD-SWALLOW Artamus cinereus (R))

191. DUSKY WOOD-SWALLOW A. cyanopterus (R))

Similar slaty-grey birds, latter has white edge to wing, while former has distinct black patch around eye and face; former prefers open areas whereas latter is more often found in forest. (N,C,S,D,J.).

MAGPIES Well-known black and white birds.

192. SQUEAKER or GREY CURRAWONG Strepera versicolor (R) Large. Grey with white wing patch in flight, under tail white. (N,C,S,D,J.).

193. GREY BUTCHER-BIRD Cracticus torquatus (R) Black and white above, under and mid-back grey. (N,C,S,D,J.).

194. PIED BUTCHER-BIRD C. nigrogularis (NR) All black and white; head, neck and chest black. (N,C,S,D,J.).

195. WESTERN MAGPIE Gymnorhina dorsalis (R) The common black and white magpie. (N,C,S,D,J.).

196. RAVEN Corvus coronoides (R) All black, base of feathers grey. Long hackles at throat. Long deep call. (N,C,S,D,J.).

197. LITTLE CROW C. bennetti (NR) Black with base of feathers white. Short throat hackles. Short warbling call. Usually visits in flocks in summer. (N,C,S,D,J.).

REPTILES

REPTILES are cold blooded, scaly, air breathing vertebrates which may live in water as well as on land. In the south-west they are grouped into Tortoises, Lizards and Snakes. The names used are taken from Glauert's Handbooks on the snakes and lizards of Western Australia. The taxonomy of this group is undergoing extensive revision; a list of the revised names (kindly provided by Dr G. Storr, Curator of Reptiles, West Australian Museum) is attached as Appendix III.

TORTOISES

Hard-shelled aquatic reptiles.

- 1 LONG-NECKED TORTOISE Chelodina oblonga Long snake-like neck. Common tortoise in most swamps and rivers. (N.C,S,D,J).
- 2 SHORTNECKED TORTOISE Pseudemydura umbrina Short thick neck. Known only from near Bullsbrook in Teatree swamps but may occur in other areas. Specimens should be forwarded to W.A. Museum (C).

LIZARDS can be divided into five major groups; legless lizards, geckoes, dragon lizards, goannas and skink lizards.

LEGLSS LIZARDS Snake-like lizards with hind legs reduced to flaps no front legs, tail breaks off. Body pattern runs length of body, unlike snakes whose patterns run across body; body scale is divided and tongue is not forked.

- 3 SCALE-FOOTED LIZARD Pygopus lepidopodus Blunt head, stout, rows of longitudinal spots; tends to rear up with tongue flickering. Length up to 60 cm (N,C,S,D,J)
- 4 FRASER'S SCALE-FOOTED LIZARD Delma fraseri Slender, length of 55 cm. Fairly uniform olive-grey above and whitish below; olive-grey extends as 'ribs' around throat. (N.C.S.D.J).
- 5 SLENDER SNAKE LIZARD Plethopax gracilis Very slender with pointed head; length to 30 cm. Olive brown above, yellow throat, whitish belly, distinct brown side line of scales with black spot on each scale. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 6 WORM LIZARDS Aprasia sp. At least 2 species which look like scaled worms about 15 cm long. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 7 COMMON SNAKE LIZARD Lialis burtonii Length to 45 cm Very pointed head; plain grey ranging to bright grey, rufous and black spots. The most common species. (N,C,S,D,J).

GECKOES Small, velvety lizards with no overlapping scales, large eyes; dull coloured.

- 8 BARKING LIZARD Gymnodactylus milii Length to 15 cm. Head, body and tail three distinct areas; long spindly legs. Bright black and white patterns. Stands erect and barks. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 9 MARBLED GECKO Phyllodactylus marmoratus 13 cm long. Normal gecko lizard with dark marbled pattern. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 10 DTELLA Peropus variegatus variegatus Length to 13 cm. Similar to (9) except spotted rather than marbled. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 11 SOFT-SPINED GECKO Diplodactylus spinigerus Length to 13 cm. Soft grey body, tail has double row of soft black spines which can exude a black sticky substance. Striking golden eye. (N,C,S,D,J)

- 12 FESTOONED GECKO D. vittatus Length about 8 cm. Short blunt head. Dark brown body, pale dorsal stripe from pale head to tail, cream eye ring, belly always white. Usually found in rocky areas. (N,S,D,J).
- 13 BEAUTIFUL GECKO D. pulcher Length about 9 cm. Generally brown body with white belly all overlaid with irregular light spots. (D.J).

DRAGON LIZARDS Small, spiky, dragon-like lizards, tail long and not replaceable; short broad head, yellow tongue.

- 14 MOUNTAIN DEVIL Moloch horridus Short, fat, spiky, 2 curved horns over eyes, large lump on back of neck. Blotched yellowish and brown body. (D.J).
- 15 SANDHILL DRAGON Amphibolurus adelaidensis pulcherrimus Pale grey with a diamond pattern down back. Length to 13 cm. (N,C,S).
- 16 WESTERN JEW LIZARD OR BEARDED DRAGON Amphibolurus barbatus minor. Length to 35 cm. Grey to yellow with erectile 'beard' which protrudes when alarmed, yellow mouth; may have irregular darker pattern on back. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 17 ORNATE DRAGON A. ornatus Length to 25 cm. Black and white or black and brown-yellow body with lighter cross-bars; tail always banded, not necessarily regularly. Always on rock faces where it runs into flat crevices or sits and bobs head just outside. (N,S,D,J).
- 18 NETTED DRAGON A. reticulatus Length to 25 cm. Thick bodied, blunt headed, mottled with a net pattern of light on dark or dark on light. Lives in burrows. (D.J).

GOANNAS Elongated lizards with long, strong legs and claws, forked tongues and non-renewable tails.

- 19 BUNGARRA Varanus gouldii Length to 180 cm. Brown spots on yellowish body, banded tail ending in yellow; black line through eye with yellow above and below. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 20 BLACK GOANNA V. tristis Length to 75 cm. Very dark all over, back lightens towards tail area where spots appear; banded belly. (N,C,S,D,J).

SKINKS Tail replaceable. Smooth, shiny lizards (with some exceptions), usually with blue tongues. These are the most frequent lizards found in the forest areas. The smaller specimens are difficult to identify.

- 21 BLUE-TONGUE Tiliqua occipitalis occipitalis Length to 40 cm. Large triangular head, slender pointed tail. Pale brown with dark brown cross bands, blue tongue. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 22 BOBTAIL Trachysaurus rugosus Length to 30 cm. Shingled; thick rounded tail. Pale brown, irregular black cross bands. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 23 GUNTHER'S SKINK Tiliqua melanops Length to 15 cm. Stout, short legged, with short blunt head. Olive-brown with black dots on scales, face darker. (N,C,S,D,J).

- 24 SMITH'S SKINK Egernia carinata Length to 25 cm. Stout. Mottled brown-grey, reddish throat and belly. Likes dead wood and blackboys. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 25 KING'S SKINK E. kingii Sometimes called Land Mullet. Length to 55 cm. No white scales over ear. Black or dark brown, may be speckled with white. (N,C,S,D,J)
- 26 WHITE'S SKINK E. whitii Length to 22 cm. Slightly keeled scales. Brown with darker markings, always white or yellow eyelids and ear cover. (N,S,D,J).
- 27 LESUER'S SKINK Lygosoma lesuerii Length to 30 cm. Slender with slender limbs. Three or more black dorsal stripes with white edges on a brown back; series of white spots on side, belly white with cream tone. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 28 KEELED SKINK L. monotropis Length to 22 cm. Orange with brown cross bands. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 29 GRAY'S SKINK L. labillardieri Bronze-brown back with dark side stripe which has a fine white line on either side; belly cream-yellow, hind legs always red with darker spots. (N,S,D,J).
- 30 NEW HOLLAND SKINK L. trilineatum Length to 17 cm. Olive-brown or bronzy above with black spots sometimes forming a dorsal stripe; blue-grey below, side dark with white spots. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 31 MOURNING SKINK Tiliqua luctuosa Medium sized, slender brightly polished brown and black mottled lizard. Lives in reed beds. Length to 25 cm. (N,C,S).
- 32 LARGE SPINY-TAILED SKINK Egernia stokesii Mottled brown and dirty white lizard with a short spiny tail. Usually found in dead timber. Length to 25 cm. (J).
- 33 METALLIC SKINK Lygosoma metallicum Small, bronzy backed lizard, dark dorsal stripe, underside greenish to greyish; side line and white spots on dark brown. Length to 13 cm. (C).
- 34 L. australe Slender lizard with weak limbs, tan back with darker spots forming dorsal lines; dark side bands, pale belly, long tail half as long again as body. Length to 20 cm. (S)
- 35 BURROWING SKINK L. initiale Length to 10 cm. Slender, short degenerate legs, burrowing snout. Brown back, orange-red belly, odd dark spots scattered or in lines (N,C,S,D,J).
- 36 SLIPPERY SKINK L. bipes Length to 10 cm. No front legs, slender hind legs with 2 toes each. Pale cream with black side bands. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 37 WOOD SKINK Ablepharus boutonii Length to 10 cm. Grey. Common on fences and dead wood. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 38 SANDHILL SKINK A. lineo-ocellatus Length to 10 cm. Spotted grey with reddish head, orange throat, white side band, shiny white under. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 39 A. elegans Length to 8 cm. Bronzy above, head darker, dorsal spots forming lines. Usually in leaf litter. (N,C,S,D,J).

SNAKES are long, slender, legless reptiles. They have a forked tongue and an entire belly scale. In this area they may be divided into Worm Snakes, Pythons and Poisonous Snakes.

WORM SNAKES or (BLIND SNAKES) Typhlops spp. Non-venomous. Length to 30 cm. Blunt-ended, no distinct head or tail, like a large, scaled worm. Difficult to identify in the field.
40
41 At least 2 species occur in the forest area. (N,C,S,D,J)

CARPET SNAKES AND PYTHONS Non-venomous. Large with distinct necks.

42 CARPET SNAKE Morelia variegata Length to 2 metres. Patterned body with dark edging to each blotch. (N,C,S,D,J)

43 CHILDREN'S PYTHON Liasis childreni Length to 2 metres. Similar to (42) but no dark edging to pattern. (N,C,S,D,J).

POISONOUS SNAKES These include some deadly Australian land snakes and so identification is essential.

44 DUGITE Demansia nuchalis affinis Length to 2 metres. Under tail scales (subcaudals) are divided. Usually brown but may be spotted or banded; young have black head with cross-patterned body and large eye. (N,C,S,D,J)

45 MULGA SNAKE Pseudechis australis Length to 2 metres. Big head, neck not distinct; only last third of undertail scales divided. Uniform dark brown. Strike position is flattened with neck and body angled sideways, chews during strike. Prefers stony country. (N,C,S,D,J).

46 WESTERN TIGER SNAKE Notechis scutatus occidentalis Length to 2 metres. Stout with broad head, undertail scales undivided, usually black body with yellow throat fading to blue belly; can be banded. Strike position erect, neck and forebody flattened like a cobra; forward strike. (N,C,S,D,J).

47 COMMON DEATH ADDER Acanthophis antarcticus Length to 60 cm. Blunt, dumpy, like a bobtail without legs; large triangular head and distinct neck, fine spine on end of tail. Green-brown with darker crossbands. (N,C,S,D,J)

48 WHIP SNAKE Demansia psammophis reticulata Slender snake to 130 cm, brownish body with darker scale edging. Usually reddish tail. Always with black-edged white mark like comma around eye. (J).

49 BANDY BANDY Rhynchoelaps bertholdi bertholdi Length to 35 cm. Burrowing nose. Black and yellowish-orange bands, black right around body. (N,C,S,D,J)

50 HALF-RINGED SNAKE Brachurophis semifasciatus Length to 37 cm. Similar to (49) but duller colours and bands do not go right around body. (N,C,S,D,J).

51 NARROW-BANDED SNAKE Rhynchoelaps fasciolatus Length to 35 cm. Similar to (49) but may find some bands that do not go right around body. (N,C,S,D,J).

- 52 LITTLE WHIP SNAKE Denisonia gouldii Length to 50 cm. Red with black head and white spots in front of each eye, under surface is pinkish with opalescent sheen. Common in blackboys. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 53 BLACK-NAPED SNAKE Vermicella bimaculata Length to 50 cm. Similar to (52) but has more pointed head and a black cross bar or nape separated from the black cap by reddish colour body. (N,C,S,D,J)
- 54 BLACK-STRIPED SNAKE V. calonota Similar to above but has a burrowing head and a dorsal line of dark scales forming a distinct line; each scale on this line has a white spot. Length to 50 cm. (N,C).
- 55 CROWNED SNAKE Denisonia coronata A greenish-brown snake with a black head and white lips. The forepart of the head tends to be lighter in colour; reddish tail. Length to 50 cm. (N,C,S,D,J).
- 56 LITTLE BROWN SNAKE Elapognathus minor Small stout snake; above olive brown and greenish below except under belly and tail which is black. Length to 45 cm. (N,C,S).
- 57 MUELLER'S SNAKE Rhinoplocephalus bicolor Grey above through yellowish sides to whitish belly. Square snout. Length to 40 cm. (N,C,S).
- 58 BARDICK Denisonia curta Stout, big headed snake, rather like small, greenish-grey death adder. Belly colour reddish to cream. Length to 50 cm. (N,C,S,D,J).

FROGS

FROGS May be divided into Tree Frogs, Turtle Frogs, Banjo Frogs, Moaning Frogs, Toadlets and Froglets.

- TREE FROGS Suckered disks on ends of toes and fingers.
- 1 SLENDER TREE FROG Hyla Adelaidensis Small, green or brown, dark side stripe, orange spots behind thigh. (N,C,S,D,J).
 - 2 GREEN AND GOLDEN TREE FROG H. moorei Common Bullfrog. Large and stout. Green and gold, sometimes mottled (N,C,S,D,J).
- TURTLE FROG
- 3 TURTLE FROG Myobatrachus gouldii Stout, tiny-headed. Lead grey brown. Usually underground. (N.C.S.D.J)
- BANJO FROG
4. BANJO FROG Limnodynastes dorsalis Large. Dorsal stripe, red groin, swollen gland on thigh. Called 'pobble-bonk' from its distinctive call. (N,C,S,D,J).
- MOANING FROG
5. HUMMING FROGS Neobatrachus pelobatoides Medium, stout Mottled grey-green or yellow back. Trilling call. (N,S,D,J).
 - 6 MOANING FROG Heleioporus eyrei Medium. Lead-grey back mottled with off-white, yellowish nose stripe, white belly. Called "woop-woop" from its moaning call. (N,C,S,D,J).
 - 7 H. inornatus Medium, stout, Larger than (6). No nose stripe, dark brown above, white spots on flank and throat area. Usually near black peat swamps. Moaning call as (6). (N,S,D).
 - 8 Heleioporus psammophilus Small, medium-stout. Similar to (6) but lacks yellow. Trilling call like an out-board motor. (N,S,D,J).
 9. SPOTTED BURROWING FROG H. albopunctatus Large, stout, lead-grey frog with pale belly, irregular cream or white spots on back. (J).
 10. Metacrinia nichollsi Small, short limbed frog. Very dark brown back, blue-white belly with coloured patches at groin and armpit. Karri forest, deep litter. (S)
- TOADLETS
11. TOADLETS Pseudophryne guentheri Small, flat, Mottled grey-brown back, black and white belly. Sometimes called 'walking frog' as it doesn't necessarily hop. (N,C,S,D,J).
- FROGLETTS
12. FROGLETTS Crinia georgiana Small. Varied colouring, usually light or dark brown; always with red in groin, pale hands and white belly. (N,C,S,D,J)
 13. C. glauerti (N,C,S,D,J).
 14. C. insignifera (N,C,S,D).
 15. C. pseudinsignifera (N,S,D,J)
- Tiny frogs 1 cm long. No red in groin, black and white belly. Difficult to distinguish.

16. C. leai Small frog. Brown above with darker dorsal stripe, belly green-brown or grey-brown, no black. (N, S, D).
17. C. lutea as above, pink spots in groin, yellow brown belly with darker spots. (S).
18. C. rosea Small frog, brown above with darker dorsal stripe, rose belly, male's throat is black. (S).

FISH

FISH There are some fish which occur in permanent waters in the area.

- 1-4 MINNOWS Galaxias occidentalis Long and slender, up to 15 cm. Clear green with darker vertical stripes. (N,C,S,D,J)
- G. truttaceus hespenius A larger, paler form, lacking the vertical stripes may occur in the Bow River region. (S)
- There are also two smaller minnows with silver bellies and a distinct black line on each side. (Brachygalaxias spp) (N).
5. NIGHT FISH Bostockia porosa Deep bodied, to 15 cm. Blackish, has deep pits on head and face. (N,C,S,D,J).
6. PYGMY PERCH Edelia vittata Tiny bream-like 2 cm long. Red belly, brown spangled above. (N,C,S,D,J).
7. GOBY Glossogobius suppositus Length to 5 cm Flat cobbler-like without stings, marbled colours. (N,C,S,D,J)
8. FRESHWATER COBBLER Tandanus bostocki Typical cobbler, small black eel-like fish with big head and "whiskers" around mouth. Three poisonous spines behind head, one on top and one in each pectoral fin. (N,S,D,J)
9. LAMPHREY Geotria australis An eel-like fish with no jaws, a round sucker instead, up to 45 cm. but are usually small, like pinkish worms. (N,S)
- 10,11 Two species the Brown and Rainbow Trout occur in the area. (N,S).
- 12-14 Carp (N,S) Redfin Perth (N,S) and Murray Cod (S) may still occur in the area and are occasionally caught by anglers.
15. KING RIVER PERCHLET Nannatherina balstoni Very similar to Pygmy Perth but has a very large mouth whereas former has very small mouth. (N,S).
16. HARDIHEAD Craterocephalus edelensis Small silvery fish with a broad silver-blue band down length of body, 3 cm. (Smelt) (N,S,D,J).
17. MUD MINNOW Lepidogalaxias salamandroides This peculiar fish only occurs in the Southern Karri forest from Bow River to Shannon River. It avoids deep water and appears to favour 2 cm deep, slightly running pools. Resembles a small flat head. 3 cm long (S).
18. MOSQUITO FISH Gambusia affinis (Feral) Small podgy fish, purple spot on silver abdomen. Length to 3 cm. (N,C,S,D,J).

APPENDIX 1

REFERENCE BOOKS

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- A.R. Main (1965) - Frogs of Southern Western Australia. Handbook No. 8 Western Australian Naturalist Club, Perth.
- G.P. Whitley (1960) - Native Freshwater Fishes of Australia. Jacaranda Press, Brisbane.
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APPENDIX II

PRESERVATION OF SMALL SPECIMENS

In some cases, the tentative identification of a specimen may require checking by an expert. In these cases, the preserved specimen and full accompanying details should be forwarded to either -

- a) The Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth
 - b) The Department of Fisheries and Fauna, 108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth or
 - c) any of the Forests Department's Research Centres.
- A. Small fresh vertebrates may be preserved in 75% methylated spirits or a 10% formalin solution. Always split the body cavity open so as to allow the fluid to enter.
 - B. Alternatively, the body cavity may be cut open and the whole animal packed in salt.-
 - C. It may also be possible to place the animal in a plastic bag with water and freeze the contents.
 - D. The skull of mammals is always of value, even if a specimen is badly decomposed. Pack the skull in salt or sun dry it before despatching.

RECEIVED
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM
PERTH
1954

APPENDIX III

REVISED TAXONOMY - SNAKES AND LIZARDS

7. COMMON SNAKE LIZARD Lialis burtonii; (Lialis burtonis)
8. BARKING LIZARD Gymnodactylus milii; (Phyllurus millii)
10. DTIELLA Peropus variegatus variegatus; (Gehyra variegata)
15. SANDHILL DRAGON Amphibolorus adelaidensis pulcherrimus
(Amphibolorus adelaidensis)
16. WESTERN JEW LIZARD Amphibolorus barbatus minor; (Amphibolorus minor)
21. BLUE TONGUE Tiliqua occipitalis occipitalis; (Tiliqua occipitalis).
22. BOBTAIL Trachysaurus rugosus; (Tiliqua rugosa)
- GUNTHER'S SKINK Tiliqua melanops; (Omolepida branchiale)
24. SMITH'S SKINK Egernia carinata; (Egernia nitida).
26. WHITE'S SKINK Egernia whitii; (Egernia pulchra)
27. LESEUR'S SKINK Lygosoma leseurii; (Ctenotus leseurii)
28. KEELED SKINK Lygosoma monotropis; (Sphenomorphus richardsonii)
29. GRAY'S SKINK Lygosoma labillardieri; (Ctenotus labillardieri)
30. NEW HOLLAND SKINK Lygosoma trilineatum; (Leiolepisma trilineatum).
31. MOURNING SKINK Tiliqua luctuosa; (Egernia luctuosa)
33. METALLIC SKINK Lygosoma metallicum; (Lygosoma trilineatum)
34. Lygosoma australe; (Sphenomorphus australis)
35. BURROWING SKINK Lygosoma initiale; (Lygosoma initialis)
36. SLIPPERY SKINK Lygosoma bipes; (Lerista bipes)
37. WOOD SKINK Ablepharus boutonii; (Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus)
38. SANDHILL SKINK Ablepharus lineo-ocellatus; (Morethia lineocellata)
39. Ablepharus elegans; (Lerista elegans)
40. WORMSNAKES Typhlops; (Ramphotyphlops)
42. CARPET SNAKE Morelia variegata; (Python spilotes)
44. DUGITE Demansia nuchalis affinis; (Demansia affinis).
46. WESTERN TIGER SNAKE Notechis scutatus occidentalis; (Notechis scutatus).
49. BANDY B'NDY Rhynchoelaps bertholdi bertholdi; (vermicella bertholdi bertholdi).
50. HALF-RINGED SNAKE Brachurophis semifasciatus; (Vermicella semifasciata).

51. NARROW-BANDED SNAKE Rhynchoelaps fasciolatus; (Vermicella fasciolatas)
54. BLACK-STRIPED SNAKE Vermicella calonota; (Vermicella calonotos)
57. MUELLER'S SNAKE Rhinoplocephalus bicolor; (Rhinoplocephalus bicolor)
58. BARDICK Denisonia curta; (Brachyaspis curta)

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