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AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE NATIVE LAND
MAMMALS OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

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INTRODUCTION

Until now, the Northern Territory has lacked a checklist of its native land-mammals. To fill this gap I offer the present compilation. It is modelled on Dr. G. M. Storr's *List of Northern Territory Birds*, and based mainly on records derived from the literature and from unreported material in museums, especially that in the Northern Territory Museum, Alice Springs. All records used have been carefully considered, and a number of critical and seemingly anomalous specimens re-examined. Those responsible for the identification of material are gratefully acknowledged below.

The text is straightforward and needs few words of introduction. Under *Range* all known localities are listed unless the species is common and widespread, when range limits only are detailed. The distribution maps, however, show as accurately as possible all records used; records from Bathurst and Melville islands and a few from Groote Eylandt, lacking further localization, have merely been plotted within the boundaries given. Under *Status* appear what few remarks on abundance and habitat seem justified. Under *Taxonomy* will be found notices of recent taxonomic changes and a perfunctory coverage of trinomial nomenclature.

My purpose throughout has been to provide a summary of the available information, by which further records may be readily evaluated.

LIST OF SPECIES

With a few exceptions the scientific nomenclature follows Ride (1970). Where a locality record is unqualified by a bibliographical reference or the abbreviated name of an institution, it has been taken from one of the two main references, Finlayson (1961) and Johnson (1964).

Abbreviations of Institutions—

AM: Australian Museum, Sydney.

AMNH: American Museum of Natural History, New York.

BMNH: British Museum (Natural History), London.

CSIRO: CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research, Canberra.

MCZ: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Issued 8 January, 1973

MVZ: Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley.

NMV: National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne.

NTM: Northern Territory Museum (Zoology), Alice Springs (at present housed at the Arid Zone Research Institute).

QM: Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

SAM: South Australian Museum, Adelaide.

USNM: United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC.

WAM: Western Australian Museum, Perth.

MONOTREMES

Tachyglossus aculeatus (Shaw, 1792). Spiny Ant-eater

Range and Status: Rocky areas and isolated outcrops throughout the Tanami Desert, recorded amongst the giant mounds of *Nasutitermes*

tridialis (NTM files, 1965).

Taxonomy: The northern populations were referred to the race *T. acauthion* (Collett, 1884) by Johnson (1964); see also Griffiths (1968).

MARSUPIALS

Antechinus bellus (Thomas, 1904). Fawn Antechinus

Map 1

Range: South Alligator district; Coburg Peninsula (NTM 1961, CSIRO 1965); between Mount Borradaile and Oenpelli (NTM 1968); Cape Arnhem Peninsula.

Status: Fairly common in some areas, inhabiting woodland.

Because *Antechinus flavipes* is similar to *A. bellus*, the specimen from Port Essington recorded by Thomas (1888: 292) and a second from the Daly River recorded by Collett (1897: 334) as "*Phascogale flavipes leucogaster*" may be referable to *A. bellus*, and not to the quite different *A. bilarni* as suggested by Johnson (1954: 78).

Antechinus maculatus Gould, 1851. Pigmy Antechinus

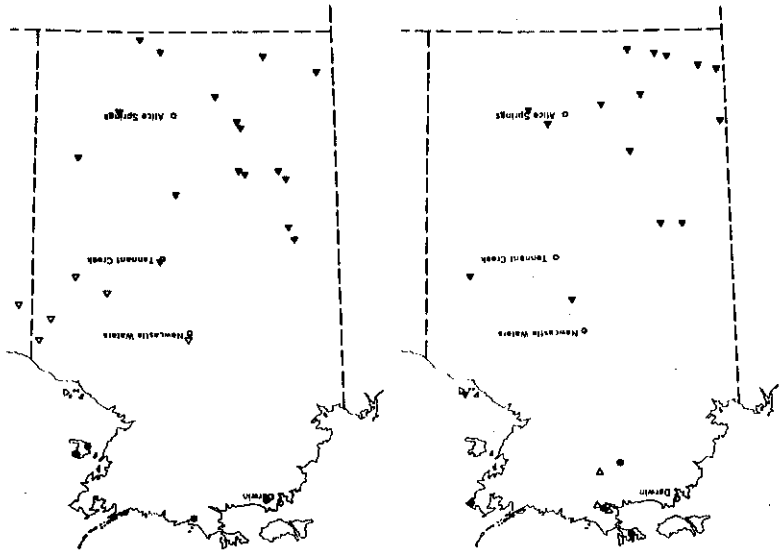
Map 2

Range: King River, north-east of Oenpelli (NMV 1915); Humpty Doo (AM, WAM); Groote Eylandt. Bentinck Island, north-western Queensland (SAM 1962).

Status: Unknown. Of the five specimens from Groote Eylandt only one is accompanied by habitat notes: "[Umbakumba] . . . near the crest

of a sandy ridge paralleling the shore, where wattie scrub is the dominant vegetation" (Johnson 1964: 440). P. F. Aitken, *in litt.*, reports that he secured the Bentinck Island specimen in conditions similar to those recorded by Johnson.

The specimens collected in pandanus fringes, paperbark fringes and thorn scrub on the floodplain of the Adelaide River at Humpty Doo, listed as *Planigale ingrami* by Davies (1960) are referable to the present species (M. Archer, *in litt.*).



Taxonomy: The race *A. m. sinuatus* (Thomas, 1926) was described from Groote Eylandt. Archer, pers. comm., plans to transfer this species to the genus *Planigale*, in which case the present vernacular name will be inappropriate.

Antechinus macdonnellensis (Spencer, 1896). Red-eared Antechinus

Map 1

Range: North to The Granites (AM 1952), Helen Springs Group (Keith 1928), Alexandria and North Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968), east to the south to Kingwood (NTM 1959).

Status: Widespread, and in some areas, e.g., the Petermann Ranges, common, becoming rarer and more scattered in the northern part of its

range; mainly amongst rocks, frequenting major ranges and isolated outcrops alike. Two specimens from the Tanami Desert, however (NTM 1964, 1970) were trapped at the bases of the giant mounds of *Nasutitermes triodiae* in belts of *Melaleuca glomerata*.

Taxonomy: Ride (1964: 62) placed *A. mimulus* (Thomas, 1906, type-locality Alexandria) in the synonymy of *A. macdonnellensis*.

***Antechinus bilarni* Johnson, 1954.** Harney's Antechinus

Map 1

Range and Status: Uncommon, amongst rocks in rugged sandstone country of the western escarpment of Arnhem Land: Oenpelli; Mount Borradaile (NTM 1968); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969).

Taxonomy: Ride (1970) placed *bilarni* in the synonymy of *A. macdonnellensis*, but Michael Archer (pers. comm.) on the basis of further studies, considers that for the present it is best maintained as a separate species.

***Planigale ingrami* (Thomas, 1906).** Ingram's Planigale

Map 2

Range: Gulf of Carpentaria drainage and the Barkly Tableland: [Lawn Hill Creek area, north-western Queensland, *vide* Troughton 1965: 29-30 and remarks under *A. de Lestang* in Appendix I] Red Bank Mine (AMNH 1959); upper Nicholson River (NTM-CSIRO 1967); Alexandria; Brunette Downs (NTM 1970); Newcastle Waters (AMNH 1960).

Status: Apparently not uncommon; blacksoil plains, dry swamps and the perennial watercourses of the Gulf drainage. One of the Nicholson River specimens was trapped amongst rocks at Block Waterhole. Remains of this species were frequent in bird of prey pellets collected on the cracking blacksoil plains of Brunette Downs in 1970. See Van Deusen (1969).

***Phascogale calura* Gould, 1844.** Red-tailed Phascogale

Map 5

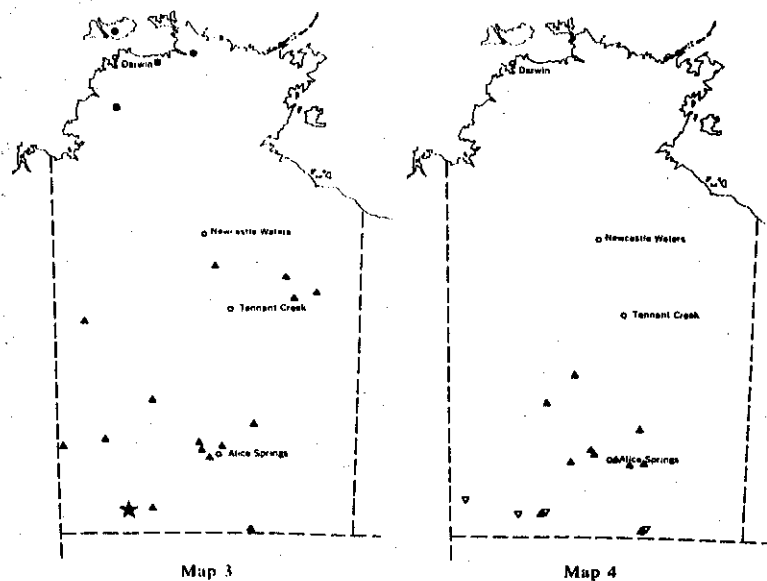
Range and Status: Alice Springs (Spencer 1896b: 30); Barrow Creek and Tennant Creek (NMV 1901, two specimens obtained by Spencer & Gillen). No other records.

***Phascogale tapoatafa* (Meyer, 1793).** Grey-tailed Phascogale

Map 5

Range: Upper South Alligator River; Oenpelli (NTM 1957); near Patonga at 13° 00', 132° 22', one dead on road (NTM); Patonga, others inside buildings at night, June 1969 (D. Egan, pers. comm.); Yirrkala (AM 1946).

Status: Widespread but not common. The Oenpelli specimen was caught by a cat. The Yirrkala specimen, collected by W. Harney, bears the comment "climbs and sleeps in trees". The Patonga district is one of lightly-wooded country with laterite ridges.



Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *P. t. pirata* Thomas, 1904.

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

Map 4

Range: North to Willowra and the Bunday River drainage.

Status: Widespread, and following good seasons locally common. Prefers more densely vegetated areas and softer soils than the next species (sandhills, seasonal swamps, bore overflows and creeks).

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *S. c. centralis* Thomas, 1902.

***Sminthopsis froggatti* (Ramsay, 1887).** Stripe-faced Sminthopsis

Map 3

Range: North to Tanami (Glauert 1933: 21) and Brunette Downs (NMV 1968, NTM 1970).

Status: Widespread and seasonally common; analysis of a large number of pellets of Letter-winged Kite, *Elanus scriptus* and Barn Owl, *Tyto alba* (P. K. Latz and D. Howe, pers. comm.); P. Byrnie (in Spencer 1896b: 34) wrote that around Charlotte Waters *S. froggatti* seemed to prefer the stony tablelands whilst *S. crassicaudata* preferred the softer ground near the creeks and amongst the sandhills.

Taxonomy: Ride (1970) placed *Sminthopsis larapinta* Spencer, 1896 in the synonymy of *S. froggatti*. Troughton (1965: 36; see also 1964: 318) placed *Sminthopsis stalkeri* Thomas, 1906 (based on two specimens from Alexandria and Alroy Downs) in the synonymy of *S. crassicaudata*. Dr. Ride, however (in litt.), regards *stalkeri* as a synonym of *S. froggatti*.

Sminthopsis hirtipes Thomas, 1898. Hair-footed Sminthopsis

Map 5

Range: Station Point, Charlotte Waters; Lake Mackay area.

Status: Unknown. No recent localized material from the NT. There is in the SAM a specimen collected 10 miles north of Warburton Mission, eastern WA, in May 1968.

Sminthopsis psammophila Spencer, 1895. Large Desert Sminthopsis

Map 3

Range and Status: The holotype (NMV) was collected by the Horn Expedition on 18 June 1894 between Kurtilina Well and Ayers Rock, in sandhill-*Triodia* country with groves of desert oak *Casuarina decussata* (Spencer 1896a: 84). E. Cowle, one of the collectors, professed to having seen the same species in the James Range, though on habitat this may be doubted.

Remains of this species have recently been identified by Michael Archer in owl pellets (NTM) collected in August 1962 from a cave at Ayers Rock. In 1969 P. F. Aitken obtained four live specimens from two localities in the Lock and Kyancutta districts of the Eyre Peninsula, SA, in sandhill country with *Triodia* and mallee (Aitken 1971).

Sminthopsis murina ooldea Troughton, 1964. Troughton's Sminthopsis

Map 4

Michael Archer, in litt., has referred specimens from the Petermann Ranges (WAM 1970), Ayers Rock (NTM 1962), Curtin Springs (NTM

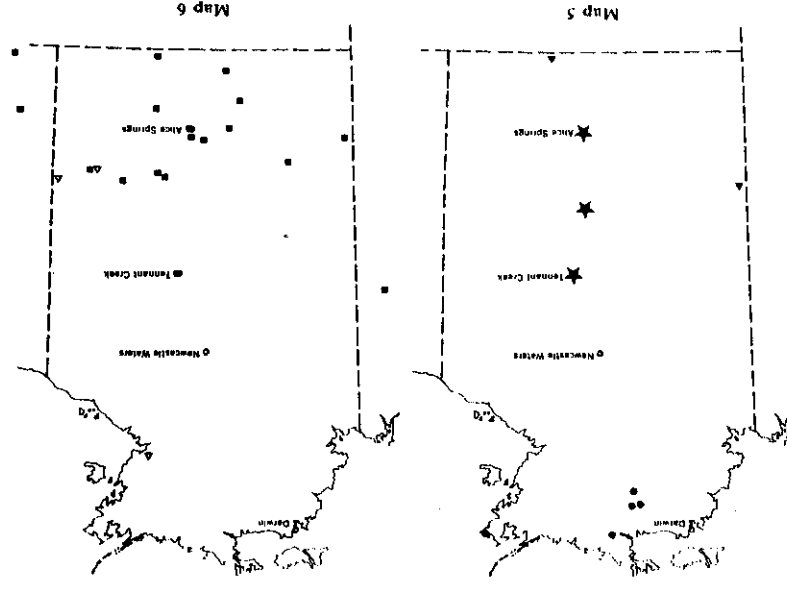
1970) and Charlotte Waters (NMV) to this taxon, which he is elevating to specific rank. The possibility that *Sminthopsis murina consticta* Spencer, 1896 is referable to this taxon should be investigated.

Sminthopsis rufgensis Thomas, 1922. Red-checked Sminthopsis

Map 3

Range and Status: Specimens known from Oenpelli (WAM, donated 1960), and Melville Island (SAM 1913) (Michael Archer, in litt.). Troughton (1964: 319), under *S. lumholzi*, listed specimens from the open blacksoil plains of the Barkly Tableland, NT, and western-central Queensland. In view of the fact that all Australian specimens of *S. rufgensis* so far seen by Archer are from wooded localities in the coastal drainage, Troughton's material should be re-examined.

Taxonomy: Ride (1970) relegated *Sminthopsis lumholzi* Troughton & Iredale, 1934 to the synonymy of *S. rufgensis*, which was described from the Aru Islands. The type-locality of *lumholzi* is Herbert Vale on the Herbert River of eastern Queensland, not to be confused with Herbert Vale on the Herbert River north-west of Camooweal, north-western Queensland.



Sminthopsis nitela Collett, 1897. Daly River Sminthopsis.

Map 3

Range and Status: Described from the Daly River. Michael Archer, *in litt.*, has provisionally referred to this taxon a specimen from the Four-mile Hole, Wildman River (NTM 1968).

Antechinomys laniger (Gould, 1856). Eastern Antechinomys

Map 6

Range: Lidicker & Marlow (1970) gave the range of this species as south-central NSW north to the Cunnamulla district of south-central Queensland, with an isolated record from Cedar Bay, north Queensland.

Material in NMV and SAM not examined by these authors shows that *A. laniger* occurs also in the NT: Tarlton Downs (NMV, 18 November 1955); Tobermorey (SAM, coll. C. Watts, 21 September 1968); between Mangajera and Wajelai billabongs, Roper River (SAM, 4 specimens, coll. N. Tindale, 1921). In the QM there are specimens from Cheepie and Charleville, Queensland; a further example in the QM labelled *A. laniger*, from Malbon, north-western Queensland, is mounted and not available for study.

Status: In the NT, unknown. The Roper River specimens were apparently from a salt-marsh near the river's mouth (see Gazetteer). These specimens and the Cedar Bay example, which represents an equally isolated occurrence, should be critically compared with material from further south to see whether they really belong to *A. laniger* or merely resemble that species in the small size of the auditory bullae.

Antechinomys spenceri Thomas, 1906. Western Antechinomys

Map 6

Range: North to [Canning Stock Route near Sturt Creek, WA] Tennant Creek, east to Tarlton Downs, [Sandringham, south-western Queensland].

Status: Not uncommon following good seasons, in a variety of country, including sandhills, mulga and gidgea woodland, mitchell grass plains and gibbers.

Taxonomy: See Lidicker & Marlow (1970).

Dasyurus geoffroii Gould, 1841. Western Native-Cat

Map 7

Range: [Well 46, Canning Stock Route, WA, *vide* Glauert 1933 : 18]

Barrow Creek (NMV 1901) and Alice Springs (NMV, donated by Spencer in 1916).

Status: Finlayson (1961) considered this species to have been formerly widespread in Central Australia, but now a rare and vanishing form. Spencer (1897 : 5) recorded an incomplete skin probably of this species from Crown Point.

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to the nominate race. Ride (1970) relegated *Dasyurinus* to the synonymy of *Dasyurus*.

Dasyurus hallucatus Gould, 1842. Northern Native-Cat

Map 7

Range: Mainly coastal and subcoastal, from the Daly River east to Cape Arnhem Peninsula, inland to the Pine Creek district; Groote Eylandt. There is an isolated occurrence at Alexandria*.

Status: Inhabits rocky areas, in which it is sometimes abundant, and eucalypt woodland.

Taxonomy: The race *D. h. nesaeus* (Thomas, 1926) has been described from Groote Eylandt; populations from the NT mainland are generally referred to the nominate race. Ride (1970) relegated *Satanellus* to the synonymy of *Dasyurus*.

Dasyercus cristicauda (Krefft, 1867). Mulgara

Map 2

Range: North to [Hall's Creek, WA, *vide* Glauert 1933 : 20] 20° 09', 130° 15' in the Tanami Desert (AM 1965) and Tennant Creek, east to Tarlton Downs (SAM 1956).

Status: Not uncommon following good seasons, mainly in sandhill *Triodia* country, though the specimens from the Tanami Desert were trapped in a belt of *Melaleuca glomerata* around a claypan.

Dasyuroides byrnei Spencer, 1896. Kowari

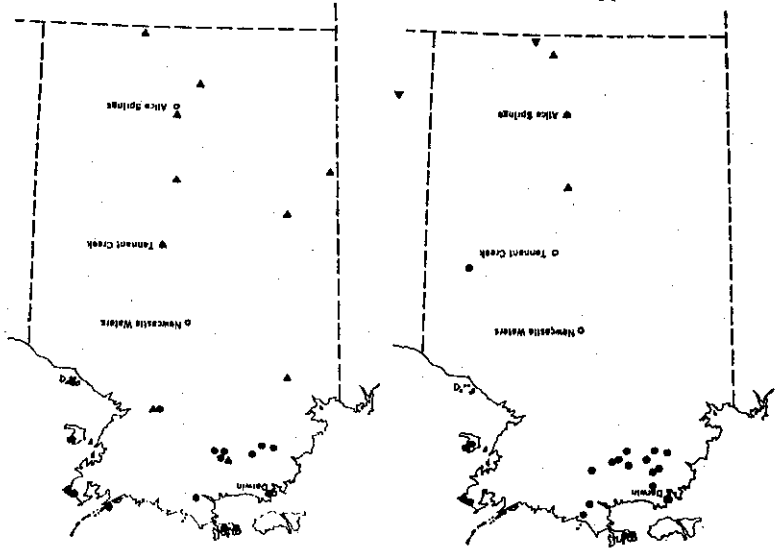
Map 7

Range and Status: Inhabits gibber-sandhill associations of the Lake Eyre basin, occurring marginally in the NT at Charlotte Waters (NMV 1895, AM 1895). Four specimens from "Illamurta" (NMV 1895) and one from "Barrow Creek" (NMV 1901) have almost certainly been abusively labelled, for neither of these localities lies near gibber-sandhill country.

Although the species has not been recorded in the NT since 1901, it has for the last three or four years been tolerably common in areas of south-western Queensland and north-eastern SA: Sandringham (NTM 1970, a pair, retained in captivity) and Cordillo Downs (Aitken 1970 : 44).

* Five specimens from this locality in the BMNH, collected by W. Stalker in 1905-06, were kindly checked as to species by Miss P. D. Jenkins, *in litt.*

[*Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, 1836. Numbat
As this species occurred formerly in WA west of the Petermann Ranges,
and in the extreme north-western part of SA, it almost certainly occurred
also in the adjoining south-western NT, although no record exists from this
area.]



Map 7
Notoryctes typhlops (Stirling, 1889). Marsupial Mole

Range: North to Stuart Creek, WA | Napperby (R. Darken, pers. comm.), east to Charlotte Waters. The reports from Wauchope and Arltunga may be doubted in view of the absence of sandhills at these localities.

Map 8
Isoodon macrourus (Gould, 1842). Brindled Bandicoot

Range: Mainly coastal and subcoastal, from the Daly River east to Cape Arnhem Peninsula, inland to Mount Shooobridge and Mount McMin (NMV 1912); Elcho Island; Groote Eylandt; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968). The specimen in the MCZ from The Granites, listed by Tate (1948) as of this species, represents such an isolated record that it should be re-examined for possible confusion with *I. auratus*.

Status: Not uncommon, frequenting thick grass and other dense undergrowth, with or without tree cover.

Map 8
Isoodon auratus (Ramsay, 1887). Golden Bandicoot

Range: [Northern Canning Stock Route; Hall's Creek, WA | Victoria River (Depot No. 17; collected by Elsey, vide Thomas 1904 : 228); South Alligator River; Mount McMin (NMV 1912); The Granites (MCZ 1932, SAM 1936, AM 1952); Lake Mackay and Ethel Creek (SAM 1932); Tennant Creek and Barrow Creek (NMV 1901); Alice Springs (Burt Plain), Henbury and Charlotte Waters (NMV, donated by Spencer in 1916).

Status: According to Finlayson (1961) this species in Central Australia "survives in considerable numbers" within an area north of Lake Amadeus north to about Winniecke Creek and east to the lower Sandover River. This is no longer so. The last authentic record appears to be of the specimen collected at The Granites in May 1952 by the Australian Museum. This species was most frequent in the extensive sandplain-spinifex areas. Little is known of its status in the northern part of its range, where it appears to be marginally sympatric with *I. macrourus*.

Map 10
Perameles eremicana Spencer, 1897. Desert Bandicoot

Range: Burt Plain, and sandhills about 40 miles north-east of Charlotte Waters (Spencer 1897).

Status: This species, perhaps never common, has declined to vanishing-point since the 1930's. Finlayson (1961 : 160) stated that it still persisted in "sectors 5 and 7", i.e., the Tanami Desert. There appears to be no authentic record of its occurrence in this area; the vague records from The Granites mentioned by Finlayson and Troughion (1965 : 67) are probably referable to *Isoodon auratus*.

Map 9
Macrotis lagotis (Reid, 1837). Bilby

Range: North to Stuart Creek, WA | Lake Buck (NTM files, 1965), Attack Creek (NMV 1966) and Dalmore Downs (NTM 1969).

Status: Once common, now generally rare, though still not uncommon in certain areas; mainly on sandy soils. In the Tanami Desert Wildlife Sanctuary it frequents the *Atalapha glomerata* thickets associated with the Old Marsh Bed, where it burrows both in the level ground and into the bases of the giant mounds of *Nasutitermes iridiae*. See Newsome (1962), Smyth & Philpott (1968) and Watts (1969).

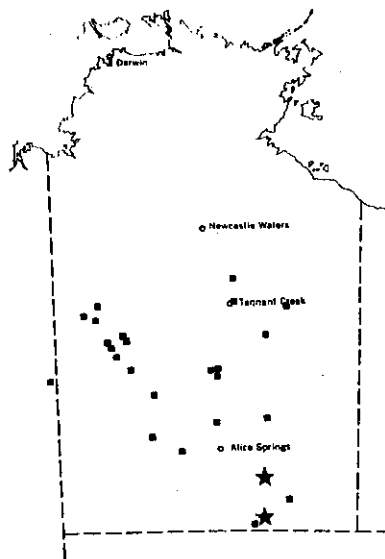
Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *M. l. sagitta* Thomas, 1905.

Macrotis leucura (Thomas, 1887). Lesser Bilby

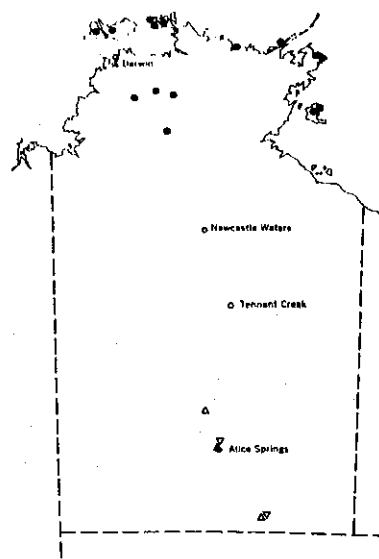
Map 9

Range and Status: Sandhills about 40 miles north-east of Charlotte Waters (NMV 1895); "Barrow Creek" (NMV 1901). A skull with lower jaw was recently found in a nest of the Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax* amongst sandhills 14 miles south-south-east of Steele Gap, in January 1967, by P. Hanisch (NTM). The nest was not in use and there is no simple way of dating the skull. This species appears to be restricted to sandhills; Finlayson (1932, 1935b) who collected 12 specimens near Cooncherie, north-eastern SA in December 1931, found its burrows only in sandhills, while in the same area *M. lagotis* burrowed only in the flat ground. The three specimens in the NMV labelled "Barrow Creek" probably came from further afield, as there are no sandhills close to this locality (see Gazetteer).

Taxonomy: Troughton (1965) and Ride (1970) placed *Macrotis minor* (Spencer, 1897) in the synonymy of *M. leucura*.



Map 9



Map 10

Chaeropus ecaudatus (Ogilby, 1838). Pig-footed Bandicoot

Map 10

Range: Ryan Well (SAM 1891); 40 miles north-east of Charlotte Waters (NMV 1895); Alice Springs (NMV, donated by Spencer in 1916).

Status: No recent records. I can find no basis for the Barrow Creek record given by Finlayson (1961).

Petaurus breviceps Waterhouse, 1839. Sugar Glider

Map 10

Range: Mary River east to Cape Arnhem Peninsula and inland to the Katherine River; Bathurst Island (AM); Melville Island; Elcho Island; Groote Eylandt.

Status: Generally uncommon, though Johnson (1964: 452) found it comparatively abundant in the vicinity of Port Langdon, Groote Eylandt, in 1948. Woodland.

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *P. b. ariel* (Gould, 1842).

Petropseudes dahli (Collett, 1895). Rock-haunting Ringtail

Map 11

Range: Mary River; Oenpelli; Union Town; Nellie Creek; South Alligator River; Red Bank Mine near Wollogorang (AMNH 1959); Groote Eylandt (NTM, specimen in captivity obtained by Miss D. Levitt, 1970).

Status: A rock-frequenting species, widespread and locally common. Dahl recorded it as fairly numerous in Arnhem Land; Tunney collected eight specimens from Nellie Creek and 16 from the South Alligator; the Spalding-Peterson Expedition found it "abundant" at Red Bank Mine in 1959 (Hosmer, *in litt.*).

Trichosurus vulpecula (Kerr, 1792). Brush-tailed Possum

Map 11

Range and Status: Spencer (1896b: 16-17) mentioned this species as "occurring everywhere amongst the eucalypts which border the river-beds" in Central Australia. Davidson (1905a: 8) recorded that while he was in the Murchison and Davenport Ranges (November 1897-February 1898) "small opossums [were] found by the natives in the gums along the creek banks". Terry (1937: 100) found one in a hollow log west of the McEwin Hills in 1932.

Finlayson (1961) considered that an inexplicable collapse in its numbers in Central Australia had occurred since the 1930's. At present it is a rare but persistent and possibly increasing species in this area, recent records

being: Arthur Creek and Plenty River (Finlayson 1961); Glen Helen Station, 1959 (NTM files); Hatches Creek, two captured on trunks of river redgum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, and released, 1968 (R. Berry, pers. comm.); Charley Creek (NTM 1968); Bushy Park (CSIRO 1966, 1969). Other, earlier, records given by Finlayson are from Wollara and Lake Mackay, the latter possibly referring to Terry's 1932 record.

Taxonomy: Spencer (*loc. cit.*) referred to the Central Australian populations as "var. *typicus*". Although it seems likely that they do belong to the nominate race, this has yet to be demonstrated.

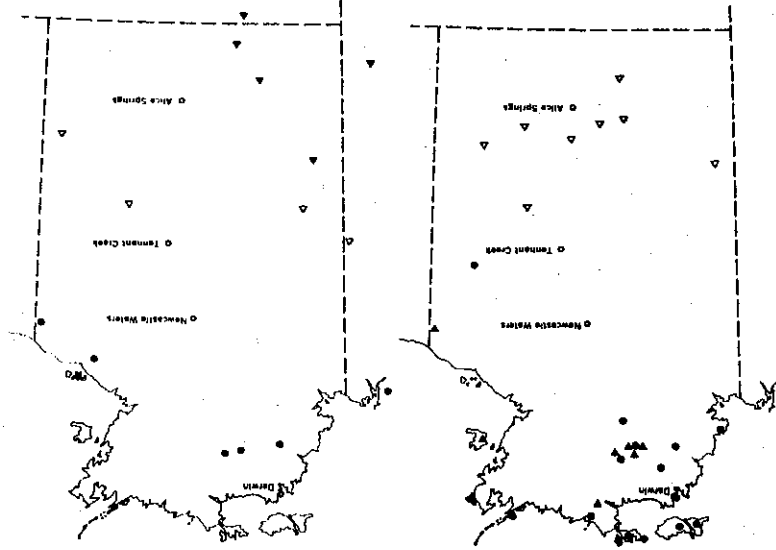
Trichosurus arnhemensis Collett, 1897. Northern Brush-tailed Possum

Map 11

Range: South to [Hall's Creek, WA] Katherine River and Alexandria*; Bathurst Island; Melville Island (AM); Croker Island; Elcho Island.

Status: Not uncommon, in woodland with hollow roosting-trees available. In Darwin it is sometimes found in gardens and buildings.

Taxonomy: Once regarded as a well-marked race of *T. vulpecula*, this form has now been accorded the rank of species (Ride 1970).



* Two specimens in the BMNH from Alexandria (collected by Stulker) were kindly checked for me by Mr. J. Calaby.

Map 12

Bettongia lesueur (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824). Burrowing Rat-Kangaroo

Map 12

Range: North to northern Lake Mackay, a point between the western Macdonnell Ranges and the Stuart Bluff Range, the Elkedra district and the Sandover drainage, east to between the Tarlton and Toko Ranges; possibly north to the Tanami Desert (Finlayson 1958b, based mainly on native reports and records of abandoned warrens).

Status: No authenticated records since the 1930's. If the species survives at all in the area, which is doubtful, it may do so in the Lake Amadeus-Lake Mackay regions and in the Elkedra-Sandover River-Plenty River area.

Once locally common, with colonies living in large warrens; in grassy and herbaceous loam flats within the major ranges, open mulga and ironwood parks skirting the ranges, and in sandridge areas, where, as elsewhere, its warrens were usually made in firm loam at slight elevations on undulating swales and not in the sandridges proper. Giles (1889: 280) found great numbers of this species honeycombing low limestone ridges in the dry bed of Lake Christopher, eastern WA, in late January 1874, and Finlayson (1958b: 243) noted a similar occurrence between the Stuart Bluff Range and the western Macdonnell Ranges in 1950, though the animal had long been extinct there.

"... the large 'rabbit' warrens recorded by M. Terry in 1929 in the Tanami district in approximately 28° South and 129° 51' East, would almost certainly be warrens of *Bettongia lesueur* doubtfully parasitized by rabbits" (Finlayson 1958b: 241). This rendering is peculiarly Finlayson's. Terry's notes apply to the year 1928, not 1929. 28°S does not run through the NT. Furthermore, Terry gave details of two areas in the Tanami district where he observed large warrens:

(1) [Between Larranganie Bluff and the "westward mate of K.III-K.III", i.e., at ca. 19° 40', 128° 58', WA near the NT border] "... low east-west sandhills and rabbit warrens amongst travertine [a kind of lime-stone] mounds on the plain in between. The presence of either so far north was news.

"From this time onwards, increasing as we worked away south, indications of the northward migration of the rabbit were continually found. But not one solitary bunny did we see till long after, close to Alice Springs. Despite burrows dug out where droppings seemed fresh, we got no nearer to solving the problem as to whether they were hibernating, unusually shy, or killed off by the drought" (Terry 1930: 133).

(2) [Between hill 47 (Johnson's Hill) and hill 49 (Murdoch Cliffs), i.e., at ca. 20° 44', 129° 59'] "... we came to a huge rabbit warren hacked about and gouged out like a battlefield, eloquent testimony to many a busy black fellow getting a cheap feed. This great sandmound, intermingled with travertine, was distinctive for numerous native orange trees, down by whose roots the bunnies had burrowed" (Terry 1930 : 178).

Terry recorded seeing rabbits only once in the Tanami Desert, a pair between Mount Solitaire and the Lander River.

Taxonomy: Wakefield (1967) synonymized *Bettongia penicillata* *anhydra* Finlayson, 1957 with *B. lesueur*. The specimen upon which *anhydra* was based came from the Lake Mackay area at ca 22° 02', 129° 47'.

[*Bettongia penicillata* Gray, 1837. Brush-tailed Rat-Kangaroo

As *B. p. anhydra* Finlayson, 1957 has been placed in the synonymy of *B. lesueur*, no specimens of this species are known from the NT. In view of the similarity, in form and habit of nesting, between *B. penicillata* and *Lagorchestes* spp., I cannot accept as unequivocal the evidence adduced by Finlayson (1958b) for the existence of *B. penicillata* in the NT, past or present. It is probable that the northern records from the Barkly Tableland and Gulf drainage listed by Finlayson are referable to the Spectacled Hare-Wallaby, *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*, which is there widespread and not uncommon.]

***Lagorchestes conspicillatus* Gould, 1842. Spectacled Hare-Wallaby**

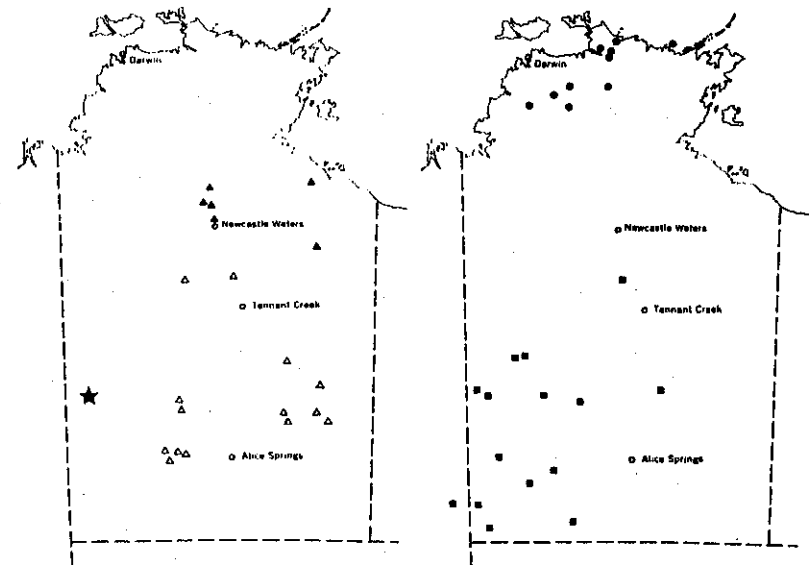
Map 13

Range: Daly Waters, Borroloola and upper Creswell Creek districts south to the Macdonnell Ranges, Huckitta and Tarlton Downs (see below). A neglected record is of a specimen collected by G. F. Hill "80 miles N of Chewings' Well" (i.e., about 105 miles west of Banka Banka) in July 1911 (NMV).

Status: Formerly common in dense *Acacia* and other shrub thickets amongst the central ranges, but now apparently absent from this area. Still fairly common, however, in *Acacia* thickets in the northern parts of its range, notably in low thickets amidst taller woodland such as *Acacia shirleyi*, lancewood: 6 miles south of Dunmarra (NTM 1961); upper Creswell Creek, 80 miles north of Alexandria (captured and released, 1964); 33 miles north of Newcastle Waters (NTM 1968); 18 miles west of Dunmarra (NTM 1968); Daly Waters area (NTM 1968); 42 miles west-south-west of Borroloola (NTM 1969); all the museum specimens were road-casualties.

Finlayson's records of *Bettongia penicillata* from Tanumbirini, Nutwood and other northern localities are probably referable to this species.

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *L. c. leichardti* Gould, 1853.



Map 13

Map 14

***Lagorchestes hirsutus* (Gould, 1844). Western Hare-Wallaby**
Map 14

Range: [Canning Stock Route between wells 28 and 43, and north of Sladen Waters, WA; south of Tomkinson, Mann and Musgrave Ranges, northern SA] Docker Creek; Mount Jenkins; Lake Amadeus area; between Mount Conner and Murrachurra, 20 miles to the east; Dare's Plain, George Gill Range; Wytookarri; northern Lake Mackay; McEwin Hills; Mount Doreen; west of Warburton Creek; north of the Sandover about 40 miles west of the Bundy junction; west of Banka Banka; Tanami Desert (NTM, see below).

Status: Formerly locally common in spinifex-sandridge country, occurring in often widely separated colonies, this species has declined drastically since the 1930's. The only recent records are of two small colonies on isolated sandhills in the Tanami Desert Wildlife Sanctuary (observations 1958, 1966 (dead animal found), 1967 and 1970). Little of the extensive sandridge country north of Lake Amadeus and east of Lake Mackay has been zoologically surveyed recently, however, and it is there that this species may still be found in some numbers.

face.

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to the nominate

Lagorchestes asomatus Finlayson, 1943. Least Hare-Wallaby

Map 13

Range and Status: Known only from the holotype (skull) in the SAM; from an animal taken in the flesh by Michael Terry a few miles east of northern Lake Mackay in 1932. Finlayson (1943) gave the position as 22° 15', 129° 30', but Terry's route strikes 129° 30' at 22° 04'.

Onychogalea lunata (Gould, 1840). Crescent Nail-tailed Wallaby

Map 15

Range: [South of Tomkinson, Mann and Musgrave Ranges, northern SA] south of Basedow Range; north of Ehrenburg Range; Red Bank, near Mount Sonder; Bond Springs; Alice Springs; Hackett; between Jervois Range and Tarlton Range; [near the Warburton Range, WA, 1964, vide Ride 1970].

Status: Extremely rare and little-known; few recent records.

Taxonomy: Frith & Calaby (1969) suggested that this species may be conspecific with the next.

Onychogalea unguifera (Gould, 1841). Northern Nail-tailed Wallaby

Map 15

Range: [Sturt Creek, northern WA] Tanami (NTM 1959, 1970); Katherine (1967); 15 miles N of Katherine (SAM 1966); Marrakai, Adelaide River plains (1968); Brock's Creek; Roper River Mission (1966); Banka (NTM 1965); Elliott area (NTM 1961, 1962, 1968, SAM 1966); Beetaloo (NTM 1959); Borroloola (NMV 1911); near Cape Crawford (NTM 1969); "north-eastern corner of Arnhem Land" (Thomson 1949: 65).

Status: Widespread and not uncommon; lightly-wooded floodplains in the north, and open long-grass woodland and shrub-savannah in the south; occasionally on rocky slopes, as in the Tanami Range.

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to the nominate

Petrogale penicillata (Griffith, 1827) *sensu* Ride 1970. Brush-tailed

Map 16

Range: Central Australia: Petermann Ranges, Mount Olga, Ayers Rock, Mount Conner, George Gill Range, Macdonnell Ranges, east to the Sandover and Bundery River drainages, north to the Kinlore Range, Mount

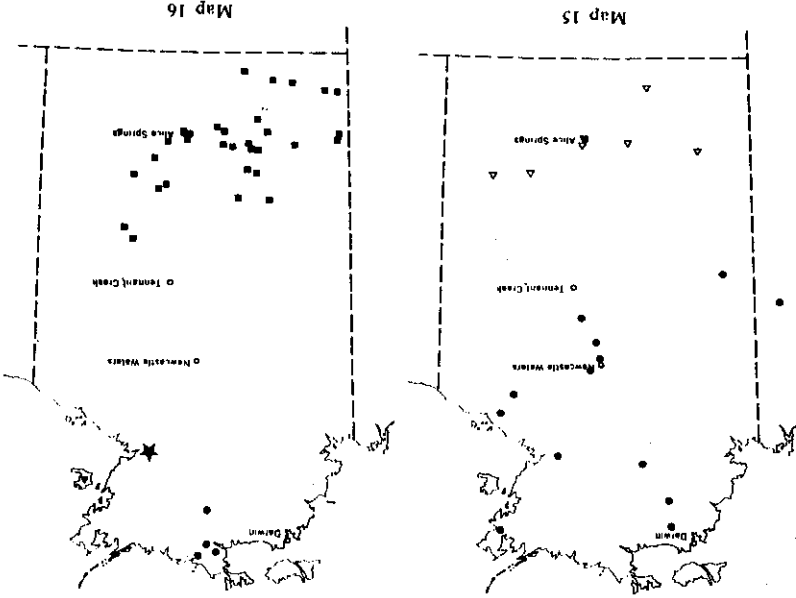
Doreen (25 miles west of), Cockatoo Creek and the Davenport Range (Finlayson 1961 and NTM records).

Arnhem Land: north-western escarpment; King River Range; Mount Borradaile (NTM 1968); Oenpelli; Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969).

Status: In Central Australia, widespread and locally fairly common, in rocky hills and ranges, especially in the vicinity of shady gaps and gorges with an abundance of rock ledges and scree slopes. In Arnhem Land locally common on sandstone cliffs, outcrops and scree (talus) slopes.

Taxonomy: The Central Australian populations have yet to be sub-specifically assessed (Finlayson 1930: 179) but are generally referred to *P. p. lateralis* Gould, 1842. The Arnhem Land form *venustula* Thomas, 1926, resembles the Central Australian one in colour and patterning but is smaller.

Ride (1970) included two other nominal taxa within *P. penicillata*: *P. wilkinsti* Thomas, 1926 and *P. longmani* Thomas, 1926. Each is known only by two specimens collected in 1925, *wilkinsti* from the Roper River Mission and *longmani* from Crovie Eylandt. More material is needed before a clear picture can be obtained of the taxonomy and distribution of these northern *Petrogale*.



Petrogale brachyotis Gould, 1841. Short-eared Rock-Wallaby

Map 12

Range: [Forrest River, WA (AM 1952)] Daly, South Alligator and Mary River drainages (Thomas 1926); Gimbat, headwaters of the South Alligator (AM 1969); Macarthur River and the Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968); Red Bank Mine (AMNH 1959).

Status: Apparently local but fairly common where found. Inhabits low rockfaces and low rocky hills with large tumbled boulders rather than the more rugged escarpment country of *P. P. venustula*. (For a photograph of its habitat in the Pelles see that given for the habitat of *Zyzomys argurus* in Keith 1968, *vide* Keith, *in litt.*).

Taxonomy: The populations of the Daly, Mary and South Alligator rivers were described as *P. b. signata* by Thomas (1926).

Peradorcas concinna (Gould, 1842). Little Rock-Wallaby

Map 14

Range: Daly River; Brock's Creek; Nellie Creek; Mary River; King River, north-east of Oenpelli; Milingimbi, Crocodile Islands; Mount Borradaile-Cooper Creek (NTM 1968); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); East Alligator River (NMV, purchased 1922).

Status: Locally common, in rocky areas. The NTM specimens were taken on open rock flats and tables with scattered boulders (*P. p. venustula*, when it occurred in the same areas, was usually found on scree and boulder-strewn slopes and cliffs).

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *P. c. canescens* Thomas, 1909.

Unidentified rock-wallabies have been reported from Mount Alexander, north-eastern Arnhem Land (Wilkins 1928 : 260) and in the high sandstone ranges of the Macarthur River between Clyde and Western creeks (Barnard 1914 : 211).

Macropus agilis (Gould, 1842). Agile Wallaby

Map 17

Range: [Forrest River Mission (AM 1952)] Victoria River east to the Macarthur River, inland to the Katherine River; Bathurst Island (NMV 1912); Crocodile Islands; Elcho Island; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968); straggling to Elliott area (NTM 1961).

Status: Locally abundant on subcoastal plains and flood-plains of the larger rivers; grass-pandanus association, grassy forest; recorded also in mangrove swamps and on beaches.

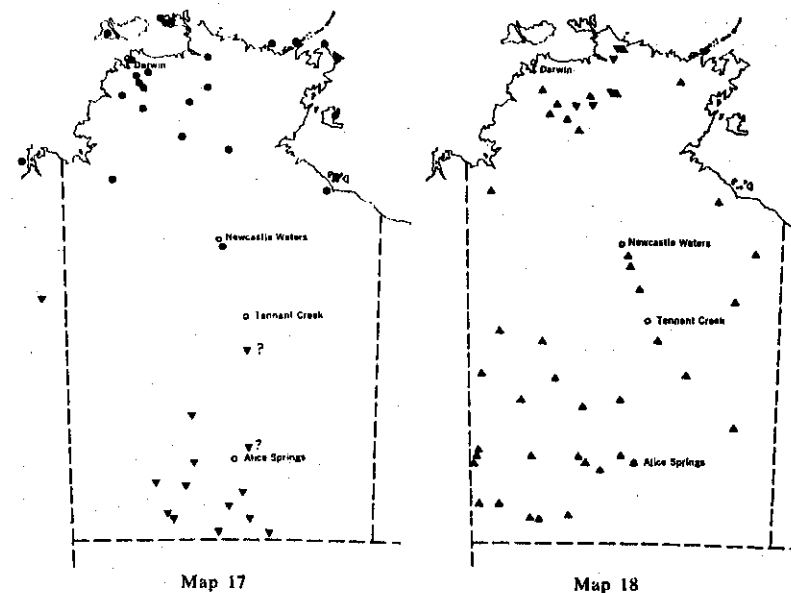
Taxonomy: See Ride (1970) for the transfer of this species from *Wallabia* to *Macropus*. The NT populations are generally referred to the nominate race.

Macropus robustus (Gould, 1841). Euro

Map 18

Range and Status: Throughout the NT; fairly common, on slopes of ranges and isolated hills.

Taxonomy: B. Richardson, *in litt.*, considers the northern populations referable to *M. r. woodwardi* Thomas, 1901 (syn. *M. r. alligatoris* Thomas, 1904), and the central populations to *M. r. erubescens* Sclater, 1870.

**Macropus bernardus** (Rothschild, 1904). Small Black Wallaroo

Map 18

Range: Western escarpment of Arnhem Land; Mary River (SAM 1913); King River Range (Wilkins 1928 : 168); Oenpelli (NMV 1912-1914); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); head of the South Alligator River.

Status: Locally not uncommon, in rugged sandstone and granite ranges.

Taxonomy: Previously considered by some workers to be a race of *M. robustus*, with which, however, it is now known to be partly sympatric (Parker 1971a).

Macropus antilopinus (Gould, 1842). Antilopine Wallaroo

Map 19

Range: South to [the Negri River, WA] Victoria River, Edith River and Wimpul Swamp (SAM 1966), and east to Cape Arnhem Peninsula.

Status: Less common than *M. robustus*; on grassy and wooded plains, often in the vicinity of hilly country into which it retreats when disturbed.

Taxonomy: See Frith & Calaby (1969).

Megaleia rufa (Desmarest, 1822). Red Kangaroo

Map 19

Range: North to the Pedestal Hills (Davidson 1905b: 42), 50 miles north-west of Lake Surprise (NTM files, 1964), Daly Waters (S. A. Parker, ms., 1969) and Alexandra.

Status: Widespread and locally common; mainly associated with mulga (*Acacia aneura*) and lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) on plains, avoiding the extensive spinifex-sandridge areas.

RODENTS

Hydromys chrysogaster Geoffroy, 1804. Water Rat

Map 23

Range: Daly River east to Cape Arnhem Peninsula, inland to Brock's Creek; Melville Island; Groote Eylandt; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968).

Status: Not uncommon, in lagoons and creeks (mainly freshwater).

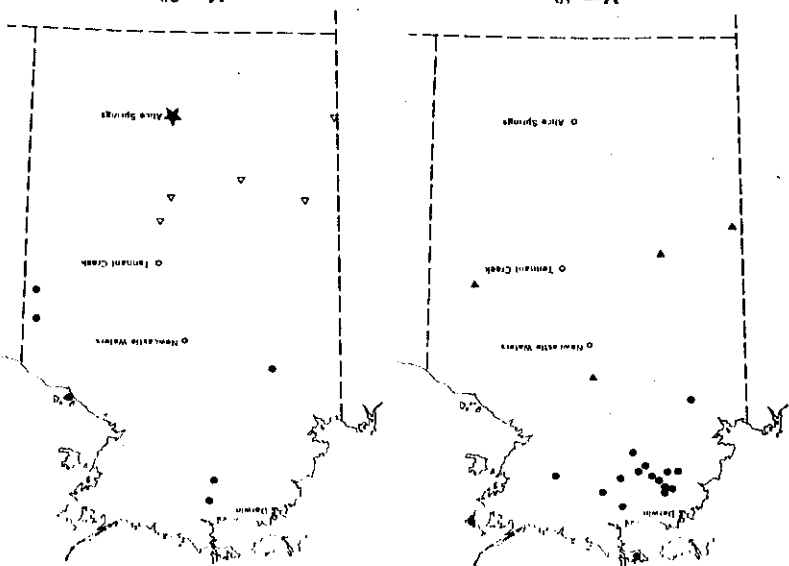
Taxonomy: Tate (1951) assigned the NT populations to the small-moleared race *H. c. beccarii* Peters, 1874. The large-moleared race *H. c. reginae* Thomas & Dollman, 1909 may possibly enter the NT from western Queensland.

Xeromys myoides Thomas, 1889. False Swamp-Rat

Map 23

Range and Status: One specimen collected on the South Alligator River by Tunney in 1903; otherwise known only from six specimens taken in the Mackay area of Queensland, five from a permanent swamp thickly covered with tall grass, shrubs and pandanus (Ride 1970).

Tunney's specimen is dated 5 September (J. Mahoney, in lit.). For most, if not all, of the period 24 August-19 October 1903 Tunney worked the coastal plain and tidal section of the South Alligator (Storr 1966: 64).



Pseudomys desertor Troughton, 1932. Brown Desert-Mouse

Map 20

Range and Status: Rare and little-known. Waite (1898: 128) listed specimens from "Porcupine Sandhills, Wycliffe Creek", "Barrow Creek" and "Untatuna, Porcupine Grass, Alice Springs". The only subsequent records are: specimen trapped on claypan amongst sandhills east of the Bonython Range at 23° 42', 129° 02' (BMNH 1967); specimen dug from a *Notomys* burrow at Yundumu (SAM 1968); remains from recent owl pellets found in cave 64 miles south-south-west of The Granites in the Highland Rocks, low laterite rises and outcrops in sandhill country (NTM 1970).

Waite's remarks indicate that some of the specimens were taken in spinifex, at Wycliffe Creek on sandhills. Finlayson (1941) recorded the habitat of specimens from northern SA as "sandy loam covered by giant spinifex". P. I. Aitken, in lit., considers this species to be normally an inhabitant of sandhill country, but mentions finding a thriving colony in tussocks of the perennial sedge *Cyperus gymnocaulos* growing on the margins

* The Alice Springs record was inadvertently omitted from map 20.

of a bore-drain near The Neales, western Lake Eyre: the population was possibly living on a nearby sandhill when the bore was put down.

The term "Untatūna" relating to the Alice Springs specimen is probably the Aranda name for the species rather than a locality (see note under *Notomys longicaudatus*).

Pseudomys gracilicaudatus (Gould, 1845). Chestnut Native-Mouse
Map 20

Range: Humbert River (CSIRO 1968); Nourlangie area (CSIRO 1962); 50 miles north-east of Pine Creek on the South Alligator River (MVZ 1964); upper Nicholson River and Tin Creek (NTM-CSIRO 1967); South West Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968, as *P. nanus*).

Status: Widespread and locally not uncommon; rocky wooded areas usually near or along watercourses.

Pseudomys fieldi (Waite, 1896). Alice Springs Mouse
Map 20

Range and Status: Known only from the damaged holotype collected at "Alice Springs" in June 1895.

Taxonomy: See Troughton (1937).

Pseudomys forresti (Thomas, 1906). Forrest's Mouse
Map 22

Range: Springvale and George Creek (NTM-CSIRO 1967); Alexandria; Brunette Downs (NTM 1966, 1970); Alloy Downs (NTM 1970); Georgina Downs (NTM 1970); Frazer River; Harts Range; Hamilton Downs (NTM 1961, 1962); Alice Springs; Burt Creek (NTM 1961); Wollara.

Status: Seasonally fairly common on the open blacksoil plains of the Barkly Tableland. Elsewhere uncommon or rare: caught on an open grassy plain on Hamilton Downs, in the bases of *Triodia* clumps at Wollara, and in the vicinity of soakages with stands of tall dense paperbark and eucalypt at Springvale and George Creek.

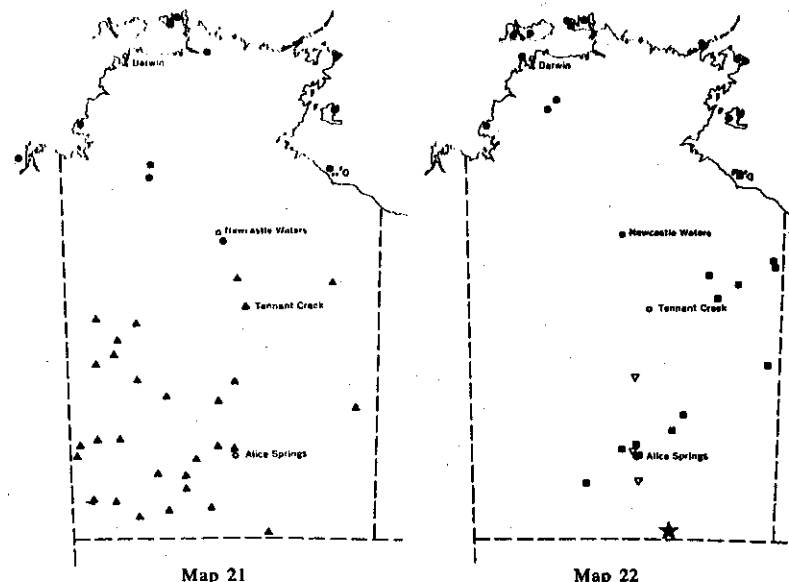
Taxonomy: *P. waitei* (Troughton, 1932) has been relegated to the synonymy of *P. forresti* by Ride (1970).

Pseudomys delicatulus (Gould, 1842). Little Native-Mouse
Map 21

Range: South to Delamere (SAM 1966) and Elliott (NTM 1968); West Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968); Groote Eylandt.

Status: Widespread and fairly common, on sandy soils with cover varying from sparse herbage to shrubby woodland.

Taxonomy: The nominate race inhabits the mainland while *P. d. mimulus* Thomas, 1926 occurs on Groote Eylandt (Johnson 1964).



Pseudomys hermannsburgensis (Waite, 1896). Sandy Inland Mouse
Map 21

Range: North to Tanami (AM 1952), Banka Banka and Alexandria, east to Manners Creek (NTM 1969).

Status: Widespread and seasonally common, generally in the same areas as the Brown Hopping-Mouse, *Notomys alexis* (q.v.).

Leporillus apicalis (Gould, 1853). White-tipped Stick-nest Rat
Map 25

Range and Status: Stick-nest rats were first reported in the Centre by Giles: nests found in dense mulga-dominated scrubs between Mount Peculiar and Mount Udor in September 1872 (Giles 1889: 57); nest noted in dense scrub near Mount Squires, eastern WA, in October 1873, "not the first we have seen by many on this expedition" (Giles 1889: 209), a remark that Finlayson (1941: 228) rendered as "along the 26° parallel between Ayers Range and the Cavanagh Range"; nest in dense scrub in the vicinity of Lightning Rock, eastern WA, in late November 1873 (Giles 1889: 232).

The Horn Expedition of 1894 apparently did not encounter this species at first hand; Spencer, who received two specimens from Field of Alice Springs, wrote (1896b: 11) that it was evidently a rare form. Probably the

last record from the Centre is of a pair captured eight miles west of Mount Crombie, north-western SA, in 1933. Finlayson (1941: 228) attributed the species' decline mainly to overhunting by aborigines.

Notomys aquilo Thomas, 1921. Northern Hopping-Mouse
Map 23
Range and Status: Groote Eylandt, where it is not uncommon in sandy areas; Umbakumba (Johnson), open forest between Angurru River and Umbakumba (D. Levitt, *in litt.*).
Taxonomy: Ride (1970) considered *N. carpentarius* Johnson, 1959 to be conspecific with *N. aquilo*, which was described from the Cape York Peninsula.

Notomys alexis Thomas, 1922. Brown Hopping-Mouse
Map 23
Range: North to the Tanami Desert, Banka Banka, Alroy and Alexandria.
Status: The most widespread member of the genus in the NT, seasonally very common. Occurs on loamy to sandy soil with various plant associations, usually *Triodia* and light shrub cover, but also mulga and dense melaleuca (*Melaleuca glomerata*).
Taxonomy: See Finlayson (1940); Aitken (1968). *N. a. alexis* occupies most of the range described above. *N. a. everardensis* Finlayson, 1940 has been collected in the south at Henbury and *N. a. alexis* < everardensis in the Basedow Range.

Notomys cervinus (Gould, 1853). Fawn-coloured Hopping-Mouse
Map 22
Range and Status: Charlotte Waters (SAM no date, from P. Byrne). See note below.
Taxonomy: See Aitken (1968).
Notomys fuscus (Wood Jones, 1925). Dusky Hopping-Mouse
Map 22
Range and Status: Charlotte Waters (NMV 1895). See note below.
Taxonomy: See Aitken (1968).

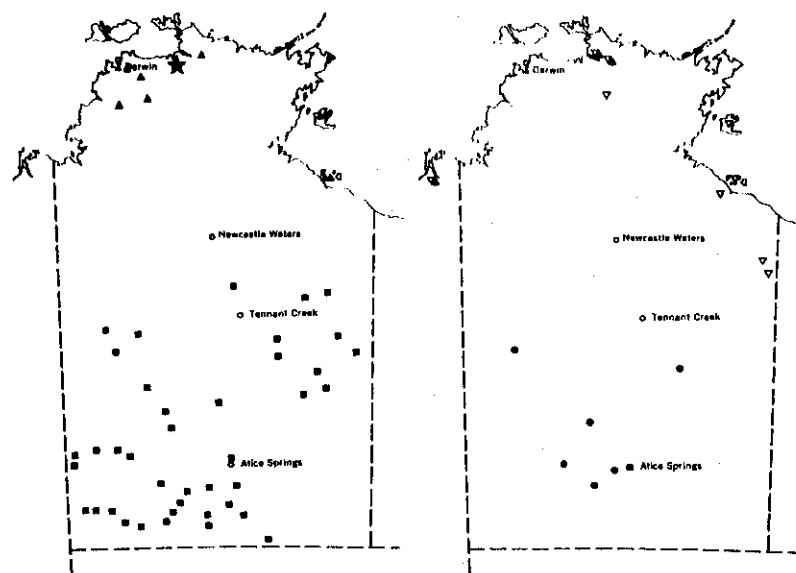
Notomys longicaudatus (Gould, 1844). Long-tailed Hopping-Mouse
Map 22
Range: "Urwaitcha burrows", Burt Plain; Mount Burrell; Barrow Creek*.
Status: No records since 1901-2, when Spencer and Gillen obtained a large series from Barrow Creek.
* Amongst recent owl pellets from a cave 64 miles SSW of The Granites in the Highland Rocks area is a premolar fragment of a large *Notomys* considered by J. Mahoney, *in litt.*, to belong to either *N. longicaudatus* or *N. amplius*.

Spencer (in Waite 1898: 121) considered that the species he had referred to as *Hapdolois mitchelli* in the Horn Report was in fact *Notomys longicaudatus*. This would not be wholly true, however, as he collected 13 specimens of *N. alexis* on the expedition at Reedy Rockhole and Bagot's Creek (NMV), which he would have listed as *mitchelli* in the Horn Report. In this report Spencer (1896b: 10) wrote under *Hapdolois mitchelli* "The native name at Charlotte Waters is Ulabaiya", which Troughton (1965: 320) misquoted as "the aboriginal name about Burt Plains was given as 'Ulabaiya' by Baldwin Spencer". Unfortunately there are no specimens of *N. alexis* from Charlotte Waters collected by Spencer himself, and no extant specimens of *N. longicaudatus* from this locality at all, so the association by Finlayson (1961) of Spencer's Ulabaiya (which Finlayson misspelt Ulubaiya) with *N. longicaudatus* is unsatisfactory. Finlayson (*loc. cit.*) further gave Alabaiya as the East Aranda name for "*Notomys* spp. close to *alexis* but not specifically identified".

The significance of "Urwaitcha burrows" in connexion with the Burt Plain specimens (Waite 1898) has not been appreciated. Aranda of the Alice Springs district gave me a similar name "Urwaitcha" for a large hopping mouse. This apart, it is reasonable to assume that in writing "Urwaitcha" Gillen was recording the aboriginal name of the species. Cf. "Oorarie", the Wonkanooroo name given by Finlayson (1961) for *N. cervinus*. I cannot trace the Mount Burrell specimen listed by Finlayson. Possibly it was collected by T. W. Cornock in 1891 (see Appendix I), and is the spirit specimen without data in the SAM.

Notomys amplius Brazenor, 1936. Short-tailed Hopping-Mouse
Map 22
Range and Status: Known only from the two specimens collected at Charlotte Waters in 1896 (NMV). See note below.

NOTE: *Notomys cervinus* and *N. fuscus* apparently have their head-quarters in the sandhill-claypan-gibber associations of the southern Lake Eyre Basin, the former burrowing mainly in claypans and the latter in sand-hills (an ecological separation found also between *Macrolois lagotis* and *M. leucurus*) (Finlayson 1939; Aitken 1968 and *in litt.*). Both species occur marginally and sporadically in the NT (Charlotte Waters 1895, 1896) during periods of increase. Byrne (in Spencer 1896b: 11) wrote in July 1895, after good rains, "The jerboa-like rodents are coming from the eastwards and they almost amount to a plague here", and in September 1895 "they have again become so scarce that the blacks have difficulty in securing a specimen". *Notomys amplius* may similarly have its centre of distribution outside the NT. Mitchell's Hopping-Mouse *Notomys mitchelli* (Gillib, 1838) has been taken at Birdsville in south-western Queensland (Taite 1951: 259) and may, with the other species discussed here, appear in the southernmost NT during good seasons.



Map 23

Map 24

***Zyzomys argurus* (Thomas, 1889). Common Rock-Rat**
Map 24

Range: [Parry's Creek, near Wyndham, WA] Cooper Creek (NTM 1968); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); Oenpelli; Boroloola (NMV 1901-2); upper Nicholson River and Springvale (NTM-CSIRO 1967); Groote Eylandt; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968).

Status: Common, amongst boulders and on rocky substrate areas at the bases of rocky hills.

***Zyzomys pedunculatus* (Waite, 1896). Waite's Rock-Rat**
Map 24

Range: Alice Springs and Illamurta (1890's); Hugh Creek (1935); Napperby Hills (1950); The Granites (AM 1952); Davenport Range (1953); Haast's Bluff Settlement, Derwent River (NTM 1960).

Status: Rare and little-known; range country and isolated rocky outcrops. The Haast's Bluff specimen was caught raiding a stock-camp. See Finlayson (1961).

The vernacular name employed by Ride (1970), Macdonnell Range Rock-Rat, is considered no longer appropriate.

***Zyzomys woodwardi* (Thomas, 1909). Woodward's Rock-Rat**
Map 24

Range and Status: Rare and little-known; rocky sandstone outcrops of the north-western escarpment of Arnhem Land: Oenpelli; Mount Borradaile (NTM 1968). [Parry's Creek, near Wyndham, W.A.]

***Mesembriomys gouldii* (Gray, 1843). Black-footed Tree-Rat**
Map 25

Range: Daly River area north-east and east to Cape Arnhem Peninsula, inland to Katherine River; 5-mile bar, Macarthur River (NMV 1911); Melville Island.

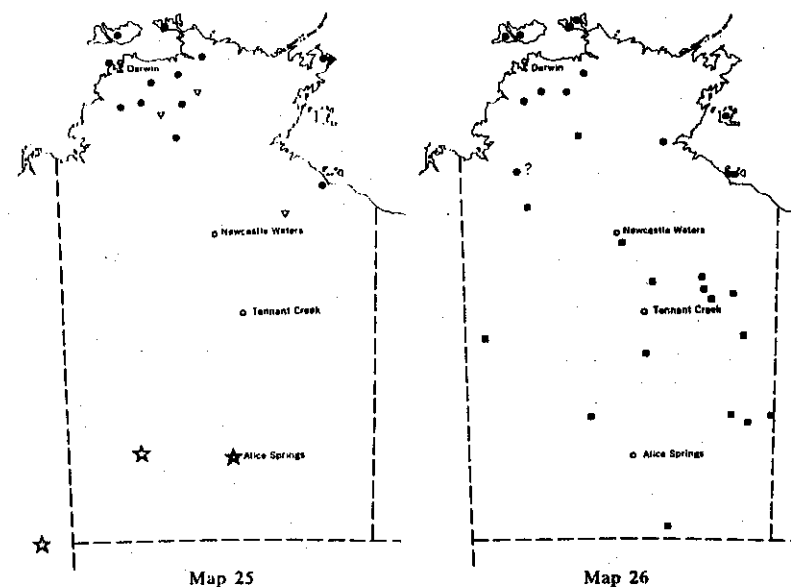
Status: Not uncommon in tall woodland with hollow trees, especially along watercourses and near the coast.

Taxonomy: The race *M. g. melvillensis* Hayman, 1936 was described from Melville Island; see Johnson (1964).

***Mesembriomys macrurus* (Peters, 1876). Golden-backed Tree-Rat**
Map 25

Range: Nellie Creek (1903); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); Balanbrinni (NMV 1901).

Status: Much less frequently collected than *M. gouldii*; wooded water-courses.



Map 25

Map 26

Conilurus penicillatus (Gould, 1842). Brush-tailed Tree-Rat

Map 26

Range: Daly River area north-east and east to the South Alligator River and Coburg Peninsula; Roper River Mission (AMNH 1959); Bathurst Island (NMV 1916); Melville Island; Groote Eylandt; Centre Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968).

Status: Not uncommon, along the coast and on the subcoastal plains, with hollow trees; recorded on Coburg Peninsula actually on the tideline and amongst hollow beach-casuarinas (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) (Gilbert, in Troughton 1965: 311).

Taxonomy: The race *C. p. melibius* Thomas, 1921 has been described from Melville Island. The provenance of the Elsey specimen upon which the name *Conilurus hemileucus* Gray, 1858 was based has yet to be precisely determined; most of Elsey's zoological material was collected at the Victoria River Depot No. 1.

Melomys Thomas, 1922. Mosaic-tailed Rats

Map 22

Range: Port Keats, north-east and east to Cape Arnhem Peninsula, inland to Douglas River and Brock's Creek; Bathurst Island (NMV 1916);

Melville Island; Elcho Island; Groote Eylandt; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968).

Status: Not uncommon, especially near the coast; grassy pandanus fringes of fresh- and salt-water streams and lagoons, and the edges of monsoon forest, in the vicinity of damp ground; mangroves. On Groote Eylandt, reported entering occupied houses (D. Levitt, in litt.).
Taxonomy: See Tate (1951); Johnson (1964). Tate considered most of the above range to belong to forms of *Melomys cervinipes* (Gould, 1852), with the exception of Groote Eylandt, occupied by *M. lullius mixtus* Troughton, 1935. Ride (1970) and Calaby, in litt., are of the opinion that the NT populations of the genus are in need of a thorough revision before a clear picture of their taxonomy and nomenclature can be obtained.

Rattus tunneyi (Thomas, 1904). Tunney's Rat

Map 27

Range: Douglas River; Mary River; Brock's Creek; Oenpelli; Coburg Peninsula ((SIRCO 1965); Melville Island; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968); Culvert River (OM 1969); Tennant Creek; Alice Springs.
Status: Widespread but apparently local. In the Pellics this species is the most numerous and widespread rodent, burrowing extensively in the

well-drained sandy ridges (Keith 1968). Elsewhere it has been trapped along creeks. There have been no records of the Central Australian population subsequent to Spencer's donation to the NMV in 1916; the dates of collection of Spencer's specimens are not precisely known but some at least were obtained during the period 1894-1897. Of the female from Tennant Creek listed by Waite (1898: 124), which could not be traced by Brazenor (1936), the skull without skin is in the SAM reg. no. M. 2411).
Taxonomy: The race *R. t. melvilleus* Thomas, 1921 has been described from Melville Island, and *R. t. dispar* Brazenor, 1936 from Alice Springs.

Rattus colletti Thomas, 1904. Northern Territory Dusky Field-Rat

Map 27

Range: King River, north-east of Oenpelli (BMNH, coll. Wilkins, 1924); South Alligator River; Beatrice Hill (NTM 1961, 1967).
Status: Very local but not uncommon where found; clay flats and marshy areas.
Taxonomy: Ride (1970) synonymized *R. colletti* with *R. sordidus* (Gould, 1858), but subsequent chromosome studies have suggested that the former should for the present be maintained as a separate species (J. Mahoney, in litt.).

Rattus villosissimus (Waite, 1898)*. Long-haired Rat

Map 26

Range and Status: This species appears, from its distribution during the less favourable seasons, to have its headquarters in the Lake Eyre basin-Georgina-Diamantina drainage, where it occurs in highly-localized colonies around bore-drains, reedy springs and other wet, densely-vegetated spots (P. F. Aitken, in litt.; P. K. Latz and D. Howe, pers. comm.). At intervals (of five to seven years according to Finlayson 1939, 1941) that may be correlated with the amelioration of conditions by one or successive seasons of good rains, the species undergoes a spectacular increase, reaching plague proportions in the Georgina drainage and on the Barkly Tableland, generally in open plains in the vicinity of creeks and bors. It may swarm for several years before declining in numbers as spectacularly as it increased. Such plagues are accompanied by equally notable build-ups of predators, especially the Letter-winged Kite, *Elaanus scriptus*, whose movements appear to be closely-tied to those of the rat (Parker 1971b), and the Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*.

In the NT, peripheral localities reached by the rat are: South-West Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968); Katherine ((SIRCO 1968); Humbert River ((SIRCO 1968); Mongrel Downs (1968, J. Mahood, pers. * Date of publication given incorrectly as 1897 by Iredale & Troughton (1934: 73) and Ride (1970: 227).

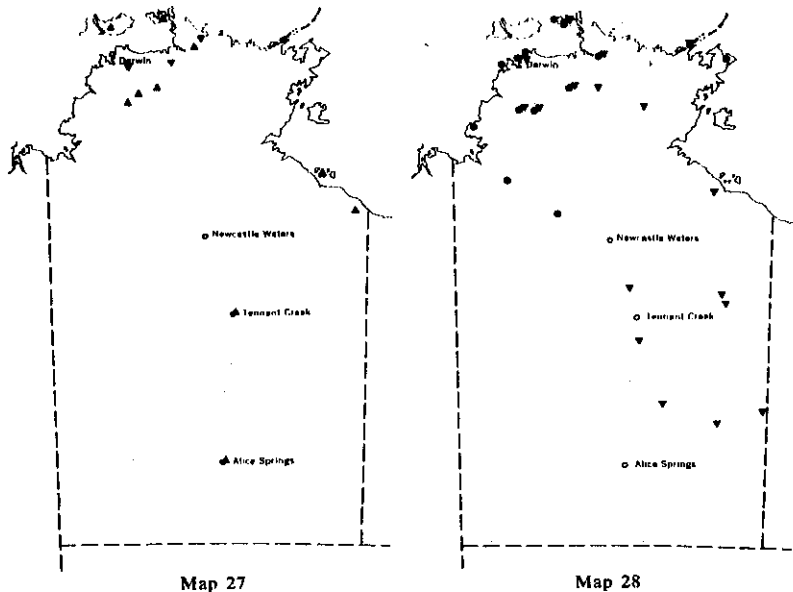
comm.); Napperby Creek; Delny (NTM 1968); Tarlton Range; Marqua (NTM 1968); Pituri Creek; New Crown (possibly from the Dalhousie Springs colony, *vide* P. F. Aitken, *in litt.*).

CARNIVORES

***Canis familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758. Dingo**

Range and Status: Widespread and locally common.

Taxonomy: Australian populations are generally referred to *C. f. dingo* Meyer, 1793. The earlier name *Canis antarcticus* [sic] Kerr, 1792 was suppressed in Opinion 451 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1956.



Map 27

Map 28

BATS

***Pteropus scapulatus* Peters, 1862. Little Red Flying Fox**

Map 28

Range: Mainly coastal districts, inland to Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969), Wimul Swamp (SAM 1966) and Borroloola (NMV 1912); Elcho Island. With the flowering of eucalypts it may move much further south, and has been reported from Buchanan Creek and Playford Creek on the Barkly Tableland (regularly), Banka Banka, Frew River and Davenport and

Murchison Ranges (frequently; specimen from McLaren Creek, NTM December 1965) and Arthur Creek, Pituri Creek and Sandover River (occasionally). In adjoining western Queensland it moves seasonally down the Georgina (D. Howe, *pers. comm.*).

Status: A blossom-feeder, common in the northern part of its range, usually in eucalypt and eucalypt-pandanus woodland, in a variety of country from coastal flats to sandstone gorges. Observed roosting beneath the dry skirts of pandanus (S. A. Parker, *ms.*) and in paperbarks (*Melaleuca*) along watercourses (J. L. McKean, *in litt.*).

***Pteropus alecto* Temminck, 1837. Black Flying Fox**

Map 28

Range: Mainly coastal and subcoastal: Victoria and Daly Rivers east to the South Alligator River and Cape Arnhem Peninsula; sometimes further inland, as at McColl's Bore, Armstrong River (NTM 1958).

Status: More of a fruit-eater than the preceding; recorded in large numbers from monsoon forest, riverine thickets and mangroves.

Taxonomy: The Australian populations belong to the race *P. a. gouldii* Peters, 1867 (Johnson 1964).

***Macroglossus lagochilus* Matschie, 1899. Northern Blossom Bat**

Map 29

Range: Darwin area (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*); Melville Island (SAM 1913); Coburg Peninsula (CSIRO 1965); Tortilla Flats, Adelaide River (NTM 1967).

Status: "Sometimes locally abundant. Present throughout the year in Darwin Botanical Gardens, with apparent peak in spring and early summer (up to 20 seen feeding in same tree). At Rapid Creek, species taken in *Tristania lactiflua* forest fringing stream margin" (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*). The Tortilla Flats examples, three, were mistnetted in an arcade in dense riverine bamboo.

Taxonomy: The Australian populations belong to the race *M. l. nanus* Matschie, 1913 (McKean, *in litt.*).

***Taphozous georgianus* Thomas, 1915. Common Sheath-tailed Bat**

Map 30

Range and Status: Throughout the NT; common, roosting in caves and mineshafts.

Taxonomy: McKean & Price (1967) regarded the northern populations as *T. g. troungtoni* Tate, 1952, and suggested that the central populations may represent the nominate race.

Status: Rare and vanishing in Central Australia, but locally abundant in the north. A cave-dweller.
Taxonomy: *M. g. saturata* Douglas, 1962 is available for the darker northern populations.

Hipposideros ater Templeton, 1848. Dusky Horseshoe Bat

Map 32

Range: Owenia Rockshelter (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*); Douglas River; Oenpelli; King River, north-east of Oenpelli (NMV 1915); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); Cutia Cutia (SAM 1966, CSIRO 1969).
Status: Uncommon, apparently needing pitch-dark caves with humidity near saturation-point (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*). Mainly in sandstone areas.
Taxonomy: See McKean & Price (1967). The Australian populations belong to *H. a. arvensis* Gray, 1858.

Hipposideros dhadema (Jenkinson, 1813). Diadem Horseshoe Bat

Map 32

Range and Status: Known from the NT by 13 specimens mislabeled amongst tall paperbarks (*Melaleuca*) in a sandstone gorge on Deaf Adder Creek in September 1969 (NTM, CSIRO). Doubtless a cave-dweller, as it is in Queensland.
Taxonomy: This isolated population has been described as a new subspecies, *H. d. inornatus* McKean, 1970.

Hipposideros stenotis Thomas, 1913. Lesser Warty-nosed Horseshoe Bat

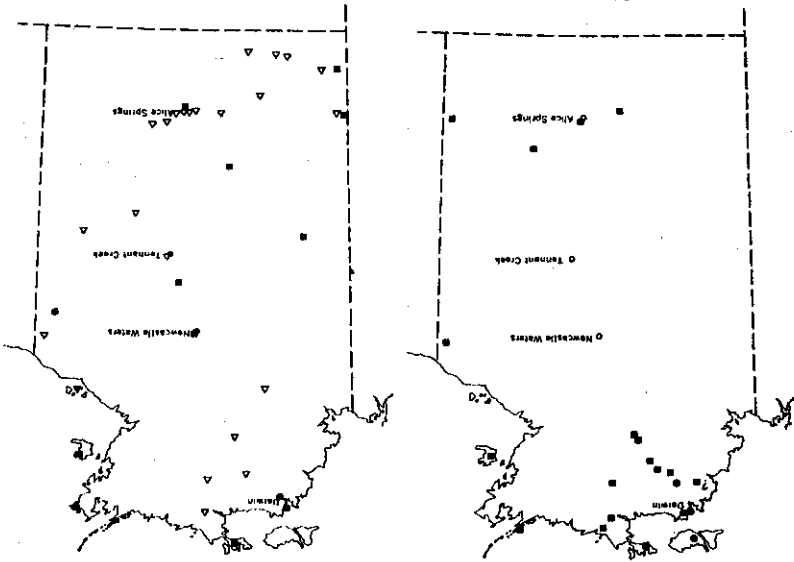
Map 32

Range and Status: Three of the four NT records are from the western escarpment of Arnhem Land: Mary River, two collected from caves in May 1895 by Dahl, who found the species not uncommon; King River north-east of Oenpelli, two collected from "sandstone cliffs" in 1915 by McLennan (NMV); Deaf Adder Creek, one taken by hand from crevice high in sandstone cliff in September 1969 by D. Howe (NTM). The fourth record is from the Gulf drainage: specimen from Red Bank Mine area near Wollongaring in 1959 (AMNH).

Rhynchonicteris aurantius (Gray, 1845). Orange Horseshoe Bat

Map 33

Range: Darwin (AM); Port Essington; Adelaide River (NMV 1912); Oenpelli; Maranboy (AM); Cutia Cutia and Smokey Creek (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*).
Status: "Widespread and common near the coast; distribution may change seasonally. The Cutia Cutia population is c. 50,000 at present unless I have seriously miscalculated the ratio of *Rhynchonicteris* to *Hipposideros ater*" (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*, 1970).



Taphozous flaviventris Peters, 1867. Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat

Map 30

Range: Point Charles (NMV 1938); Darwin; Lake Deane (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*); Coburg Peninsula (CSIRO 1965); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); Cape Arnhem Peninsula; Groote Eylandt; Block Waterhole, upper Nicholson River (NTM-CSIRO 1967); Tanami Desert at 20° 09' 130' 15' (NTM, AM 1965); Newcastle Waters (NTM 1959); Banka Banka (CSIRO 1968); Warburton Creek-Tower Creek junction; Temple Bar Creek (CSIRO 1968); Petermann Ranges and Bonython Range (BMNH 1967).

Status: Widespread but possibly less common than *T. georgianus*. Roots in hollow trees; several of the above specimens were shot over water.

Macroderma gigas (Dobson, 1880). Ghost Bat

Map 29

Range: Macallum Creek area (Finlayson 1958a); Darwin; Mount Wells; Pine Creek; Cutia Cutia and Owenia Rockshelter, colonies (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*); Oenpelli (MCZ, NMV 1918); King River, north-east of Oenpelli (NMV 1915); Elcho Island (J. McKean, *in litt.*); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); Romans Cave (SAM 1966); Groote Eylandt (AM); Red Bank Mine (AMNH 1959); Frazer River, Field River, Alice Springs, Mount Conway, Ellery Creek (Finlayson 1958a: 923).

Gould quoted the following observation (requoted in Johnson 1964 : 474), that on the Coburg Peninsula this bat "retires during the daytime to the hollow spouts and holes of the various species of *Eucalypti*". All subsequent observations of the roosting of this species, however, indicate that it is a cave-dweller.

Tadarida australis (Gray, 1839). White-striped Bat
Map 31

Range: Scattered localities from the Petermann Ranges (BMNH 1967) north-east to the Stuart Bluff Range (NTM 1961) and Allambi (NTM 1968).

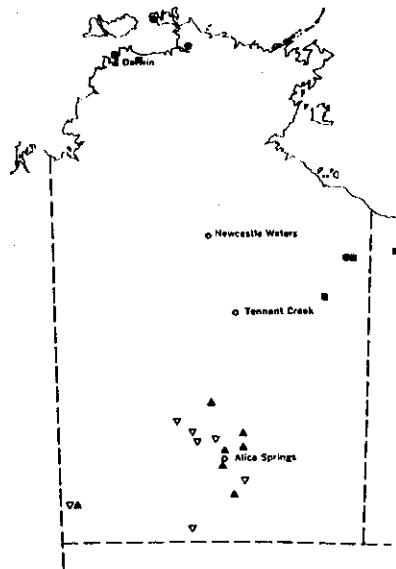
Status: Locally common.

Tadarida loriae (Thomas, 1897). Little Northern Scurrying Bat
Map 31

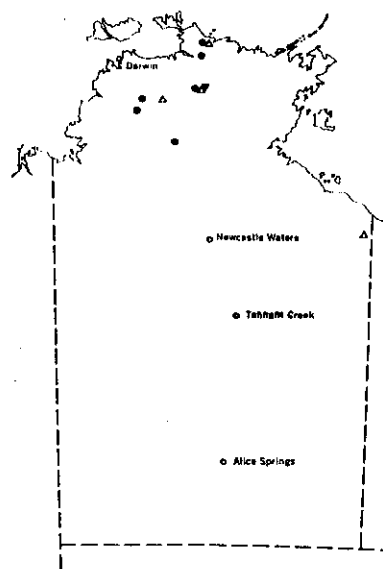
Range: Coburg Peninsula; Mount Borradaile (NTM 1968); Seven-Ten Waterhole, upper Nicholson River (NTM-CSIRO 1967).

Status: Uncommon; the NTM specimens were shot or netted over waterholes at dusk.

Taxonomy: *T. l. cobourgiana* Johnson, 1959 was based on specimens from the Coburg Peninsula.



Map 31



Map 32

Tadarida planiceps (Peters, 1866). Little Flat Bat
Map 31

Range: Lasseter's Cave, Petermann Ranges (NTM 1969); Alice Springs area (NTM 1955, 1960, 1969); 14-mile Bore, Alcoota (CSIRO 1968); Maryvale (NTM 1970); Ross River (NTM 1970); Ten Tree Well (NTM 1963).

Status: Widespread but apparently uncommon; roosting in hollow logs and branches.

Tadarida jobensis (Miller, 1902). Northern Mastiff Bat
Map 31

Range: Darwin (AM); near White Stone Creek, Marrakai (NTM 1969); Alexandria; Seven-Ten Waterhole, upper Nicholson River (NTM-CSIRO 1967); [Doomadgee, north-western Queensland (SAM 1963)].

Status: Apparently uncommon; roosting in tree-hollows.

Taxonomy: The Australian populations belong to the race *T. j. colonica* (Thomas, 1906).

Myotis adversus (Horsfield, 1824). Large-footed Myotis
Map 35

Range: Coburg Peninsula (CSIRO 1965); Seven-Ten Waterhole, upper Nicholson River (NTM-CSIRO 1967); Melville Island (NMV 1938).

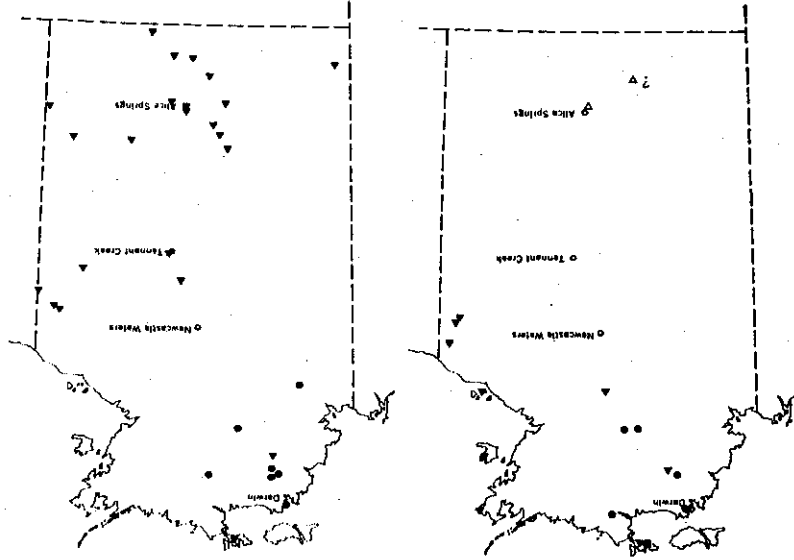
Status: Uncommon and local. Recorded roosting close to water, in caves and culverts (within smaller crevices rather than on the bare walls) and in hollow trees.

Taxonomy: The Australian populations belong to the race *M. a. macropus* (Gould, 1855); see McKean & Hall (1965).

Chalinolobus gouldii (Gray, 1841). Gould's Wattled Bat
Map 34

Range and Status: Widespread and common in the south, north to the upper Nicholson River (NTM-CSIRO 1967) and Banka Banka; further north only two isolated records: Douglas River (Johnson 1964) and Coburg Peninsula (NTM 1961). Roosts in tree hollows and amongst leaves.

Taxonomy: The name *C. g. venatoris* Thomas, 1908 (type-locality Alexandria) is employed for the northern populations. Central Australian populations are variable and represent a cline between *C. g. venatoris* and the nominate race (*J. L. McKean, in litt.*).



Map 33
Chalimolobus mortis (Gray, 1841). Chocolate Bat

Range and Status: In the NT known with certainty only by six specimens netted over Quarantine Bore, 12 miles south-south-west of Alice Springs, in 1969 (NTM). Finlayson (1961) listed "*Chalimolobus* cf. *mortis*" from Wollara.

Chalimolobus nigrogriseus (Gould, 1856). Hoary Bat

Range: Brock's Creek; Coburg Peninsula (CSIRO 1965); Cape Arnhem Peninsula; Groote Eylandt; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968); Red Bank Mine (AMNH 1959); China Wall and Block Waterhole, upper Nicholson River (NTM-CSIRO 1967); 47 miles north of Daly Waters (NTM 1961).

Status: A northern species. Widespread but uncommon. Recorded roosting in rock crevices.

Taxonomy: The NT populations belong to the race *C. n. rogersi* Thomas, 1909 (H. M. Van Deusen, *in litt.*).

Episticus Rahnesque, 1820. Little Bat

Range and Status: Throughout the NT, common; roosting in caves and mineshafts.

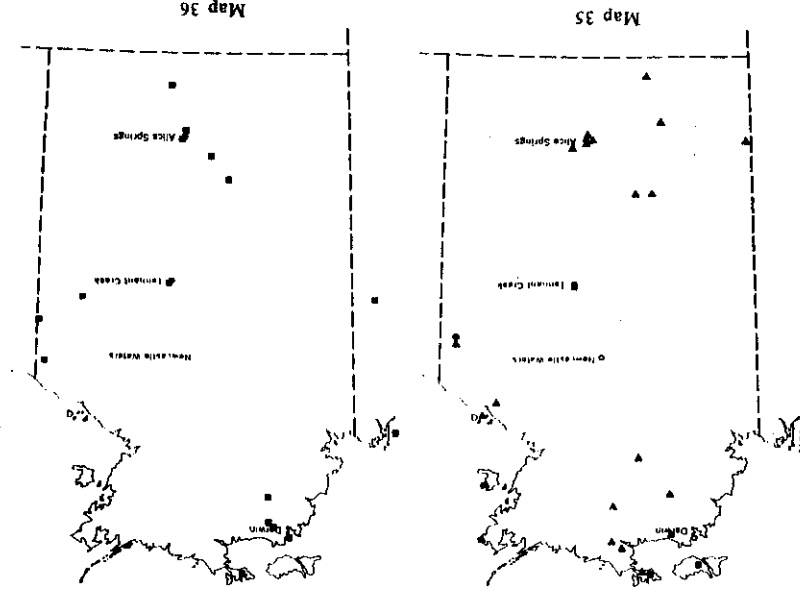
Range: [Forest River Mission (AM 1952); Stuart Creek, WA] Darwin; Foggy Dam (CSIRO 1964); Marrakai HS (NTM 1963); 46 miles south-east of Adelaide River town (NTM 1958); Red Bank Mine (AMNH 1959); Border Waterhole (NTM-CSIRO 1967); Alexandria; Tennant Creek; Napperby Creek (NTM 1969); Karanji Bore (NTM 1963); Alice Springs area (NTM 1960, 1965, 1969); Horseshoe Bend.

Status: Widespread and locally common. A specimen from Wire Creek was one of five roosting in a hollow tree-limb with two *Tadarida planiceps*.

Taxonomy: The northern populations are generally referred to *N. b. caprenus* (Troughion, 1937) and those of Central Australia to nominate *N. b. baldstoni*. J. L. McKean, *in litt.*, considers that the type of *Scolophagus greyii* Gould, 1858 (type-locally Port Essington) may prove to belong to the taxon at present known as *N. b. caprenus*.

Nycticeius baldstoni (Thomas, 1906). Broad-nosed Bat

Taxonomy: The name *E. pumilus caurinus* Thomas, 1914 is generally used for the NT populations of this genus. In view of the remarks of McKean & Price (1967) and McKean, *in litt.*, concerning the need for a revision of Australian *Episticus*, no specific name is here used.



Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1819). Bent-wing Bat

Map 34

Range: Darwin area; Tortilla Flats (NTM 1967); Virginia Mine (W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*); nine miles west of Katherine (SAM 1966); Deaf Adder Creek (NTM 1969); Timber Creek (NMV 1963).

Status: Locally common, in deep caves, mineshafts and abandoned buildings. W. P. Walsh, *in litt.*, estimated the Virginia Mine colony to number more than 50,000 bats. The nine Deaf Adder Creek specimens were shot in sandstone gorges, six over a waterhole.

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *M. s. orianae* Thomas, 1922.

Nyctophilus geoffroyi Leach, 1821. Lesser Long-eared Bat

Map 37

Range: North to False Smoke Hills (AM 1965), Tennant Creek, Alexandria and Springvale (NTM-CSIRO), with an isolated record from the Katherine area (NTM).

Status: Scattered but locally not uncommon. Roosts in trees, occasionally in caves and rock-crevices.

Taxonomy: The NT populations are generally referred to *N. g. pallescens* Thomas, 1913.

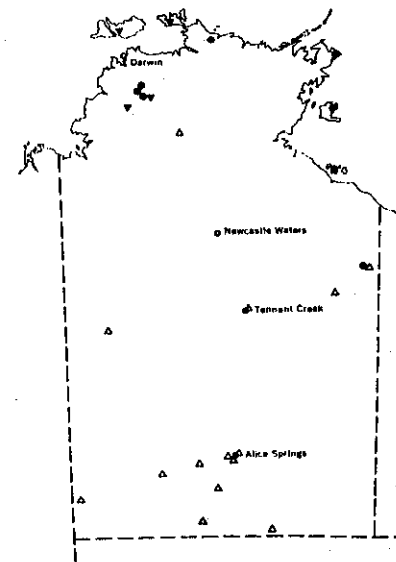
Nyctophilus bifax Thomas, 1915. North Queensland Long-eared Bat

Map 37

Range: Daly River; Brock's Creek; Melville Island; Coburg Peninsula (CSIRO 1965).

Status: Unknown. Dahl found it abundant around the Uniya Mission on the Daly River in 1894. Of the Brock's Creek specimens, one was flying over a waterhole, the other clinging to the bark of a tree in daylight (Johnson 1964 : 479).

Taxonomy: The NT populations belong to the race *N. b. daedalus* Thomas, 1915 (Johnson 1964).



Map 37

Nyctophilus arnhemensis Johnson, 1959. Arnhem Land Long-eared Bat

Map 37

Range: King River, north-east of Oenpelli (NMV 1915); Tortilla Flats, Adelaide River (NTM 1967); Brock's Creek; Cape Arnhem Peninsula; Groote Eylandt; Sir Edward Pellew Group (Keith 1968); Springvale (NTM-CSIRO).

Status: Little-known but probably not uncommon; in dense tall paper-bark woodland, passages in monsoon forest and the gloomy arcades of dense riverine bamboo. Found roosting beneath the bark flaps of large paperbarks.

Taxonomy: There is a possibility that *Nyctophilus arnhemensis* is a junior synonym of *Nyctophilus walkeri* Thomas, 1892, which name was based on a single specimen from the Adelaide River (J. L. McKean, *in litt.*).

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Appendix I

NOTES ON COLLECTORS AND COLLECTIONS

These notes are not exhaustive. In the main they treat new information and obscure points, encountered during the checklist's preparation, that would be of value in the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography. See also Whittell (1954) and M. Specht (1964).

Cahill, P. (). Between 1912 and 1920 Cahill collected birds in the Oenpelli-East Alligator River area; most of these are now in the NMV. In 1913 he donated a specimen of *Macromys gouldii*. In 1922 the NMV purchased from Mrs. Marie Cahill five specimens of *Macropus bernardus* and one of *Peraloceros concinna* collected by Cahill.

Cornock, Thomas W. (). Went as an assistant with Edward (later Sir) Charles Stirling (then Hon. Director, South Australian Museum) in 1890-91 when Stirling accompanied the Governor of South Australia, the Earl of Kintore, to the NT. In the SAM there are a few bird specimens of Cornock's, labelled "Mount Burrell, 1891" and "Port Darwin, March 1891". Possibly he obtained the Mount Burrell specimen of *Notomys longicaudatus* (q.v.).

Dahl, K. (1871-1951). Victoria River—Daly River—Mary River—South Alligator River, 1894-1896 (Dahl 1926). Dahl's notebooks and the great majority of his collections are in the University of Oslo, Norway. A comprehensive study of this material has yet to supersede the piecemeal accounts by Collett and Thomas.

De Telford, G. W. (). See Schevill, W. E.

Dodd, Walter Demsey (1891-1969). Born 27 March 1891 at Toowoong, Queensland. In 1913 Dodd collected mammals and birds (now in SAM) on Melville Island, Bathurst Island and the upper Mary River. His Melville Island birds were written up by Fitz (1914b, 1914b); his mammals have never formed the subject of a report. Dodd died 17 May 1969 at Brisbane.

Elsey, J. R. (1834-1858). Accompanied A. C. Gregory's 1855-1856 expedition across northern Australia. Most of his zoological material (now in the BMNH) was obtained at the Victoria River Depot No. 1. Although Elsey concentrated on birds, he obtained a few mammals, most of which are now without their data. See Chisholm (1964, 1966) and Macdonald & Colston (1966).

Finlayson, H. H. (1895-). An authority on the mammals of Central Australia. Honorary Curator of Mammals at the South Australian Museum from 1940 to 1966, he amassed a large private collection, the inaccessibility of which is a source of regret amongst mammalogists. Finlayson's crowning paper on Central Australian mammals appeared in 1961.

Gillen, E. J. (1855-1912). Born 28 October 1855. Accompanied W. Baldwin Spencer on several expeditions. Some, if not all, of the early material from the Hart Plain north of Alice Springs was obtained by Gillen. Gillen died of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis on 5 June 1912.

Hill, G. F. (1880-1954). Naturalist on the Barclay Exploring Expedition to Central Australia and the Northern Territory, 1911-1912; Government Entomologist, NT, 1912-1917. No complete report was ever published concerning the results of the Barclay Expedition, which Hill made collections (now in the NMV) of birds, mammals, reptiles, insects and plants. For a dated itinerary of the outward stage of this expedition (Oodnadatta to the Macarthur River) see Ewart & Davies (1917, map). Other notes may be found in Hill (1913) and Campbell & Kershaw (1913). Hill's notebooks of 1911-1912, mostly in shorthand, together with those of H. Vere Barclay, are in the Commonwealth Archives, Canberra; the journal of the expedition's surveyor, R. McPherson, is in the office of the Lands and Survey Branch, Northern Territory Administration, Darwin. The study and publication of material relating to this expedition would be a most valuable undertaking.

Hosmer, William I. (ca. 1930-). Born in Ireland. An Australian-based herpetologist, leader of the 1960 Spalding-Hosmer Expedition, which visited the NT (specimens, including a few mammals, in AMNH). Also on the 1959 Spalding-Peterson Expedition, the USNM and were detailed by Johnson (1964).

Hoy, C. M. (). Douglas River and Brock's Creek, 1920. Hoy's specimens are in the USNM and were detailed by Johnson (1964).

Johnson, David Horn (1912-). Born Albany, Oregon, 9 September 1912. Curator of Mammals, United States National Museum, 1941-68. Mammalogist on the 1948 American-Australian Expedition to Arnhem Land (Johnson 1964).

Lesang, Albert de (). A Frenchman, an amateur naturalist who lived on a small property named Ade's Grove some 90 miles south-west of Burketown on Lawn Hill Creek, north-western Queensland. His main interest appears to have been botany, and he sent plant collections to the Queensland Herbarium, Brisbane. Troughington (1965: 29-30) mentioned a series of *Platylabus inquam* (q.v.) in the AM collected by de Lesang. 1915 (McLennan 1917). Although McLennan concentrated on birds, he obtained a few mammals (now in the NMV) from the sandstone ranges of the King River, which Wilkins (q.v.) visited in 1924. In ornithological literature McLennan's name is frequently spelled Macennan (e.g., Whittell 1954) and McLennan. However, McLennan is the form appearing on his birth certificate and used by him in his letters (Mrs. T. Kloof, Archivist, Royal Australasian Ornithologist Union, in litt.).

Peterson, Russell Francis (1922-). Born 11 June 1922 at Montclair, New Jersey. Mammalogist associated with the AMNH 1952-59. Led the 1959 Spalding-Peterson Expedition to Queensland and the NT (specimens in AMNH). Now a freelance editor, author and artist, living in Jamestown, Rhode Island, U.S.A. His several books include a popular work on bats (Peterson 1964).

Schevill, W. E. (). Member of the 1931-32 Harvard Australian Expedition. In the MCZ there is a collection of 48 mammal specimens collected in the Hartmannsburg, Barrow Creek and Teare Well areas in 1932 by Schevill & G. W. De Telford. Although the mentioned a few of these specimens in his revisions, the collection was never reported in its entirety. See Loveridge (1934: 244-5).

Spalding, Philip (ca. 1903-). Financed the 1959 Spalding-Peterson Expedition and the 1960 Spalding-Hosmer Expedition.

Spencer, W. B. (1860-1929). Zoologist on the Horn Expedition to Central Australia in 1894. He made several subsequent trips to the NT, some with F. J. Gillen (see Spencer & Gillen 1912, Spencer 1928). Spencer's contacts of 1894 (P. Byrne of Charlotte Waters, E. Cowle of Ilamurra, et al.) continued sending him mammals for some years. "The Spencer mammal collection is a valuable one of both historical and scientific significance. However, the passage of time has resulted in considerable difficulty in identification of others, as with the 'Barrow Creek' material (see Gazetteer), some of the specimens seem to have been incorrectly localized. Details of the Horn Expedition itinerary more precise cases, as with the 'Barrow Creek' material (see Gazetteer), some of the specimens seem to have been lost from their data" (Dixon 1970: 105). One might add that in other much of the type material, some specimens have vanished, possibly destroyed, while Spencer's passage of time has resulted in considerable difficulty in identification of others, as with the 'Barrow Creek' material (see Gazetteer), some of the specimens seem to have been lost from their data" (Dixon 1970: 105). One might add that in other than those found in the Horn Report appear in Winnecke (1897).

Stalker, W. (1879-1910). Army Downs, Alexandria Station, 1905-1906. At that time Alexandria covered a far greater area than now (see Ingram 1907). Restriction of the provenance of Stalker's material to present-day Alexandria is therefore insatisfactory, and work needs to be carried out on a dated itinerary. Stalker's material is in the BMNH.

Terry, M. (1899-). In the 1920's and 1930's Terry explored large tracts of Central Australia, notably the Tanami Desert and the Lake Mackay-Lake Amadeus regions. He obtained mammals for H. H. Finlayson, amongst them the holotypes of *Lagorchestes asomatus* and *Bettongia penicillata anhydus*. Terry's books on these surveys (1925, 1927, 1930, 1931, 1937) are full of the most interesting detail.

Thomson, D. F. (1901-1970). "Donald Thomson went in 1935 to Arnhem Land . . . He made an extensive zoological collection, now at Melbourne University, primarily as a background to the study of the ecology and food-gathering habits of the aborigines. The material has been worked upon, but no systematic publication has been made of the collections, mainly mammals, reptiles and amphibians" (M. Specht 1964: 5). During Thomson's later years at least, these collections were not available to workers. Their critical examination and publication is a matter of the first importance.

Thomson died on 13 May 1970 at Eltham, Victoria. His ashes were scattered from a plane over Cullen Bay in north-eastern Arnhem Land.

Tindale, N. B. (1900-). Roper River 1921; Groote Eylandt 1921-1922. Tindale collected a few mammals (now in the SAM), which have not been reported. See Tindale (1925).

Tunney, J. F. (1871-1929). Arnhem Land, 1902-1903. Tunney's large bird and mammal collections are dispersed amongst the BMNH, WAM, USNM and AMNH. Storr (1966), using information from Tunney's bird specimens, elucidated much of Tunney's itinerary in the NT. A study of the mammal labels, in conjunction with Storr's findings, would prove a most profitable exercise.

Wilkins, Sir George Hubert (1888-1958). For Wilkins' activities in the northern NT during 1924 and 1925, consult his book (1928). His collections, which include a good number of mammal specimens, were deposited in the BMNH, although paratypes of several new forms were presented to the Queensland Museum. Wilkins' "King River" is not the tributary of the Katherine River as Thomas (1926) thought, but the King River north-east of Cerpell and south of the Goulburn Islands (Wilkins 1928: 200; Johnson 1964: 455). Wilkins' collections have not yet been fully reported.

Wilkins died overnight 30 November 1958, carried his ashes north beneath the Polar ice where they were scattered on 17 March 1959.

Appendix II GAZETTEER OF PLACE-NAMES

Includes are south, longitudes east, to the nearest minute. Positions given for cattle stations are those of the present homesteads. See also Storr 1967: 71-83.

Adelaide River, rises at 13° 25', 131° 00', flows N into Van Diemen Gulf at 12° 13', 131° 14'. Adelaide River, town on the Adelaide River where it is crossed by Stuart Highway 72 miles S of Darwin, at 13° 15', 131° 07'.

Alexandria, cattle station on Barkly Tableland, 19° 03', 136° 42'. See Appendix 1 under W. Stalker.

Alice Springs, town on the Todd River, 23° 42', 133° 51'. Early material labelled "Alice Springs" sometimes came from further afield; some of Gillen's specimens so labelled were actually from the Burt Plain.

Allambi, cattle station, 24° 13', 134° 25'.

Alroy (Downs), cattle station on Barkly Tableland, 19° 17', 136° 03'.

Angurugu River, Groote Eylandt, estuary at 13° 58', 136° 24'.

Arltunga, former gold town, 23° 25', 134° 43'.

Arnhem Land, formerly denoted the far north of the NT between the Timor Sea and the Gulf of Carpentaria; now generally restricted to the Aboriginal Reserve in the eastern two-thirds of this area. The greater part is occupied by the predominantly sandstone Arnhem Land Plateau, the flanks of which are known as the Arnhem Land Escarpment.

Arthur Creek, crossed by Jervois Stock Route at 22° 41', 136° 41'.

Attack Creek, crossed by Stuart Highway at 19° 02', 134° 08'.

Ayers Range, 25° 55', 133° 09'.

Ayers Rock, 25° 21', 131° 02'.

Bagot Creek (Camp 23 of the Horn Expedition, 1894), leaves George Gill Range at 24° 24', 131° 48'. Not to be confused with the Bagot Creek 9 miles W of Hermannsburg.

Balanbrinni (on label of *Mesembriomys macrurus*, NMV): Spencer (1928: 552) referred to "a small waterhole on the Leila Creek, called Ballanbrinni". Leila Creek is a tributary of the upper Macarthur River. I have failed to find a waterhole of this name. Lying on Spencer & Gillen's route between O.T. Downs and Leila Creek there is a Balanbrinni Creek (a tributary of the Limmen Bight River) crossed at 16° 35', 135° 20'. Pending further research, one must leave the Balanbrinni Waterhole of Spencer & Gillen on the track between O.T. Downs and the Leila-Macarthur junction.

In the NMV there are several bird specimens from this expedition labelled "Ballanginie", possibly a variant spelling of the above.

Banka Banka, cattle station on Stuart Highway, 18° 47', 134° 03'.

Barkly Tableland, north-eastern region of plains of great pastoral value, about 300 miles long by 100 miles wide, orientated NW-SE between 17° and 20°S; bounded in the N and NE by the Gulf of Carpentaria drainage (Carpentaria fall), in the W and S by semi-desert, and in the SE by the Georgina basin.

Barrow Creek, small town on Stuart Highway, 21° 31', 133° 53'. Spencer & Gillen called here in 1901 and 1902; some of their specimens labelled "Barrow Creek", however, may have come from elsewhere (see remarks under *Dasyuroides byrnei* and *Macrotis leucura*). Indeed, it is possible that material collected further south and further north was despatched from Barrow Creek and so labelled upon its receipt in Melbourne. Similarly, "Alice Springs" and "Tennant Creek" may often have denoted points of despatch rather than of provenance. (Dr. G. M. Storr, *in litt.*, now considers that the seven specimens of *Ctenotus robustus* Storr (Scincidae) obtained by Spencer and labelled "Barrow Creek" were actually collected considerably further north.)

Basedow Range, 25° 05', 132° 05'.

Bathurst Island, immediately W of Melville Island, 11° 40', 130° 20'.

Beatrice Hill, 35 miles ESE of Darwin, 12° 39', 131° 19'.

Beetaloo, cattle station, 17° 14', 133° 47'.

Bentinck Island, Qld, in Gulf of Carpentaria at 17° 03', 139° 30'.

Birdsville, Qld, town at 25° 54', 139° 21'.

Block Waterhole, upper Nicholson River, 17° 56', 137° 09'.

Bobby's Well = Kurtitina Well, q.v.

Bond Springs, cattle station, 23° 33', 133° 56'.

Bonython Range, WA near the NT border, 23° 38', 128° 59'.

Border Waterhole, NT/Qld border, 18° 36', 138° 00'.

Borrooloola, small town on the Macarthur River, 16° 04', 136° 18'.

Brock's Creek, station on North Australian Railway, 27 miles SE of Adelaide River, 13° 28', 131° 25'.

Brunette Downs, cattle station on Barkly Tableland, 18° 38', 135° 57'.

Buchanan Creek, left-bank tributary of the Playford 12 miles SE of Alexandria.

Bundey River, begins at 22° 50', 134° 35', flows NE into the Sandover at 21° 45', 135° 37'.

Burt Creek, crossed by Stuart Highway 37 miles N of Alice Springs, 23° 12', 133° 45'.

Burt Plain, in broadest sense the entire plain immediately N of the western and central Macdonnell Ranges, but usually restricted to sector N of Alice Springs. Some of Gillen's "Alice Springs" material came from the Burt Plain.

Bushy Park, cattle station, 22° 54', 133° 56'.

Calvert River, flowing NE into Gulf of Carpentaria at 16° 16', 137° 45'.

Camooweal, Qld, town, 19° 55', 138° 08'.

Cantytina Well = Kurtitina Well, q.v.

Cape Arnhem Peninsula, 12° 20', 136° 50'.

Cape Crawford, northern point of an inland sandstone range, 16° 39', 135° 48'.

Cartmichael's (s) Crag, western George Gill Range, 24° 13', 131° 33'.

Cavanagh Range, WA, 26° 13', 127° 56'.

Cavenagh Range = Cavanagh Range.

Cedar Bay, Qld, 15° 49', 145° 22'.

Central Australia, officially (formerly) the NT south of 20°.

Centre Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group, 15° 41', 136° 46'.

Charleville, Qld, town, 26° 24', 146° 15'.

Charley Creek, begins S of Mount Hay at 23° 34', 133° 06', flowing N to floodout at 23° 07', 132° 59'.

Charlotte Waters, waterhole on Coglin Creek at 25° 55', 134° 54', with the former telegraph station half a mile to the S at Station Point. Coglin Creek divides sandhill country to the N from gibber plains to the S. Only here do the Lake Eyre basin gibber associations intrude into the NT, which may explain the occurrence here and nowhere else in the NT of *Dasyuroides byrnei*, *Notomys fuscus*, *N. cervinus* and the bird *Ashbyia lovensis* (Gibber Bird).

Cheepie, Qld, small town, 26° 38', 145° 01'.

China Wall, escarpment on left bank of upper Nicholson River, 17° 46', 137° 13'.

Clyde Creek (marked Glyde River on current 1:250,000 sheet), right-bank tributary of the Macarthur River which it joins at 16° 25', 136° 08'.

Coburg (Cobour) Peninsula, north-western extremity of mainland at 11° 20', 132° 15'.

Cockatoo Creek, 22° 06', 132° 08'.

Cooncherie, SA, waterhole at ca. 26° 48', 139° 29', ca. 18 miles S of Old Clifton Downs HS.

Cooper Creek, rises in the NW escarpment of Arnhem Land, flows into estuary of East Alligator River at 12° 07', 132° 41'. NTM collections were formed within 2-3 miles of Mount Borradaile (q.v.).

Cooper Creek, drainage channels from the junction of the Barcoo and Thomson rivers in SW Qld at 25° 10', 142° 55', flowing SW into Lake Kopperamanna, NE SA, at 28° 35', 138° 45'.

Coulthard's Well = Kurtitina Well, q.v.

Creswell Creek, begins 17° 44', 136° 40', floods out at 18° 18', 135° 05'.

Crocodile Islands, off N coast, centred on 12° 00', 135° 00'.

Croker Island, off N coast, 11° 10', 132° 35'.

Crown Point, table-topped hill on the Finke River at 25° 30', 134° 23'. The site of Old Crown Station is 2 miles SSW at 25° 32', 134° 23'.

Curtin Springs, cattle station, 25° 19', 131° 45'.

Cutta Cutta (Katherine Caves), 16 miles S of Katherine.

Dalhousie Springs, SA, hot springs and permanent swamps, 26° 31', 135° 29'.

Dalmore Downs, cattle station on Barkly Tableland, 19° 45', 135° 59'. Not to be confused with Dalmore Downs on the Bunderdy River.
 Daily River, flowing NW from the confluence of the Katherine and the Flora at 14° 25', 131° 39' into the Timor Sea at 13° 23', 130° 18'.
 Daily Waters, town near Stuart Highway, 16° 15', 133° 20'.
 Dark Plain, 17 miles NW of King's Canyon, 24° 01', 131° 35'.
 Darwin, city on NW coast, 12° 28', 130° 51'.
 Davenport Range, centred on 20° 50', 135° 00'.
 Dead Adder Creek, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau, flows W into Nourlangie Creek at 12° 59', 132° 48'. NTM collections were mainly from the sandstone escarpment at ca. 13° 06', 132° 56'.
 Delamere, cattle station in Victoria River basin, 15° 44', 131° 32'.
 Delny, cattle station, 22° 33', 134° 49'.
 Desert Block (formerly part of Napierby), part of Amburla station, 23° 04', 133° 01'.
 Diamantina River, flows SW through SW Qld, into the Lake Eyre basin.
 Docker Creek = Docker River.
 Docker River, aboriginal settlement on watercourse of same name, Petermann Ranges, 24° 48', 129° 02'.
 Douglas River, rises NW of Pine Creek, flows W into the Daly River at 13° 41', 131° 09'.
 Dunnmara, cattle station on Stuart Highway, 16° 40', 133° 23'.
 East Alligator River, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau, flows NW to the coast at 12° 10', 132° 35'.
 Edith River, siding on North Australian Railway where it crosses the Edith River at 14° 12', 132° 02'.
 Ehrenburg Range, 23° 17', 130° 21'.
 Elcho Island, off N coast, 11° 57', 135° 44'.
 Elkedra, cattle station, 21° 10', 135° 28'.
 Ellery Creek: Finlayson (1958a) gave a locality for *Macrodermis gigas* as "the Ellery Creek gorge in the James Range at about lat. 24° 5' S, and long. 132° 49' E". This places us on the Finkie River near its junction with Ellery Creek; 24° 05' strikes Ellery Creek at 132° 50'.
 Elliot, town on Stuart Highway, 17° 34', 133° 31'.
 Ethel Creek, begins at western end of Treuer Range, flows W to floodout at 22° 12', 130° 04'.
 False Smoke Hills: I have submitted this name to the NT Geographical Nomenclature Committee, to be used for the feature at 20° 04', 130° 10' in the Tanami Desert incorrectly named Smoke Hills on a recent 1:250,000 The Granites sheet. The true Smoke Hills, named by Davidson (1905b: 53) and referred to by Terry (1930), are at 20° 15', 129° 55', and are marked as Cave Hill on some recent maps. I overlooked this error when drawing up a previous gazetteer (Parker 1969: 71). Material collected is that collected in the vicinity of "Smoke Hills" (= False Smoke Hills) by the Australian Museum in 1965.
 Field River: Finlayson (1958a) under *Macrodermis gigas*, gave the position of "caves on the Field River" as about 23° 34', 137° 53'. This places us amongst sand dunes, most unlikely country for caves. L. Corbett, who visited the Field River in 1968, was told by station hands at Tobermory that bat caves existed in hills to the westward of Smith's Bore. The hills in question are almost certainly the Mount Knuckey Group at 23° 32', 137° 42'.
 Fogg Dam, 12° 34', 131° 18'.
 Forrest River Mission, W.A., 26 miles NW of Wyndham, at 15° 11', 127° 51'.
 Four-mile Hole, Wildman River, 12° 36', 132° 13'.
 Fourteen-mile Bore, Alcoa Station, 23° 01', 134° 29'.
 Frazer River (Frazer Creek), right-bank tributary of the Bunderdy, which it joins at 22° 22', 135° 15'.
 Lake Buck, Tanami Desert, 19° 38', 130° 20'.
 Lake Amadeus, large salt-lake, 24° 50', 131° 00'.
 Kanyuculla, S.A., township, 33° 08', 135° 34'.
 Kauri Rock at 25° 02', 131° 14'.
 Kauri Well, a native well (now probably quite obliterated) between Lake Amadeus and Kauri Range, 23° 21', 129° 23'.
 King's Creek, strictly speaking, the creek that flows SW out of King's Canyon to floodout at 24° 25', 131° 25'. Formerly used also for the feature now known as King's Canyon, and the creek that issues from it is Wudalka.
 King's Canyon, (George Gill Range, 24° 15', 131° 34'. A "tourist" name, which some dehard Central Australians refuse to use. The native name for this remarkable canyon according to McLennan (1917) the ranges along the King River are of sandstone.
 King River Range, a name used by Wilkins (1928) for rocky hills 15 miles up the river from its mouth. Johnson (1964: 455) reckoned this camp to be at 11° 56', 133° 25'.
 Katherine, confused by Thomas and others with the King River that flows into the upper This is the river worked by McLennan in 1915 and Wilkins in 1924; it has been King River, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau, flows NE to the coast at 11° 50', 133° 32'.
 Katherine River, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau, flows W into the Daly River at 14° 25', 131° 39'.
 Katherine Caves = Culla Culla (g.v.).
 Katherine, town on Stuart Highway and Katherine River, 14° 28', 132° 16'.
 Kauri Bore, 23° 17', 133° 08'.
 Jervois Range, 22° 37', 136° 15'.
 James Range, 24° 15', 133° 05'. In broader sense includes the Krichauff Range.
 Jumburra, former police camp 26 miles S of Hermannsburg at 24° 21', 13° 41'.
 Humbert River, cattle station, 16° 29', 130° 39'.
 Hugh River, begins in western Macdonnell Ranges, flows SE into the Finkie River at 25° 02', 134° 10'.
 Hugh Creek = Hugh River.
 Huckleia, cattle station, 22° 54', 135° 27'.
 Horseshoe Bend, cattle station, 25° 13', 134° 13'.
 Hermannsburg, mission station on the Finkie River, 23° 57', 132° 47'.
 Henbury, cattle station, 24° 33', 133° 15'.
 Hatches Creek, mining township, 20° 56', 135° 12'.
 Hart's Range (Depot), former mining camp at 23° 00', 134° 55'. The present police station is ca. 2 miles to the N.
 Hamilton Downs, cattle station, 23° 32', 133° 16'.
 Hall's Creek, W.A., old township at 18° 15', 127° 47'. 8 miles E of new Hall's Creek.
 Haast's Bluff, aboriginal settlement in western Macdonnell Ranges, 23° 27', 131° 53'. 10 miles SW of mountain of same name.
 Groote Eylandt, large island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, 14° 00', 136° 40'.
 Glen Helen, cattle station, 23° 25', 132° 15'.
 Gimbal, homestead on the South Alligator at 13° 34', 132° 36'.
 Georgina River, begins SSE of Barkly Tableland, flows SSE through W Queensland.
 Georgina Downs, cattle station, 21° 07', 137° 39'.
 George Gill Range, 24° 20', 131° 45'.
 George Creek, south of upper Nicholson River, crossed by track at 18° 15', 137° 16'. Not to be confused with creeks of the same name to the Victoria and Mary River drainages.
 Frew River, begins in Davenport Range at 21° 00', 135° 00'. Flows NE towards Barkly Table-

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 Hugh Creek = Hugh River.
 Hugh River, begins in western Macdonnell Ranges, flows SE into the Finkie River at 25° 02',
 134° 10'.
 Humbert River, cattle station, 16° 29', 130° 39'.
 Jumburra, former police camp 26 miles S of Hermannsburg at 24° 21', 13° 41'.
 James Range, 24° 15', 133° 05'. In broader sense includes the Krichauff Range.
 Jervois Range, 22° 37', 136° 15'.
 Kauri Bore, 23° 17', 133° 08'.
 Katherine, town on Stuart Highway and Katherine River, 14° 28', 132° 16'.
 Katherine Caves = Culla Culla (g.v.).
 Katherine River, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau, flows W into the Daly River at 14° 25',
 131° 39'.
 King River, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau, flows NE to the coast at 11° 50', 133° 32'.
 This is the river worked by McLennan in 1915 and Wilkins in 1924; it has been
 confused by Thomas and others with the King River that flows into the upper
 Katherine.
 King River Range, a name used by Wilkins (1928) for rocky hills 15 miles up the river
 from its mouth. Johnson (1964: 455) reckoned this camp to be at 11° 56', 133° 25'.
 Kings Canyon, (George Gill Range, 24° 15', 131° 34'. A "tourist" name, which some
 dehard Central Australians refuse to use. The native name for this remarkable canyon
 and the creek that issues from it is Wudalka.
 King's Creek, strictly speaking, the creek that flows SW out of King's Canyon to floodout at
 24° 25', 131° 25'. Formerly used also for the feature now known as King's Canyon.
 Kauri Well, a native well (now probably quite obliterated) between Lake Amadeus and
 Kauri Range, 23° 21', 129° 23'.
 Kauri Rock at 25° 02', 131° 14'.
 Kanyuculla, S.A., township, 33° 08', 135° 34'.
 Lake Amadeus, large salt-lake, 24° 50', 131° 00'.
 Lake Buck, Tanami Desert, 19° 38', 130° 20'.

- Lake Christopher, WA, salt-lake, 24° 44', 127° 34'.
 Lake Deane, 12° 44', 131° 01'.
 Lake Hyre, SA, huge salt-lake, 28° 30', 137° 20'.
 Lake Mackay, large salt-lake on WA/NT border, 22° 20', 129° 00'.
 Lake Surprise, Tanami Desert, on the Lander River at 20° 12', 131° 49'.
 Lasseter's Cave (incorrectly Lassiter's), Hull River, Petermann Ranges, 25° 01', 129° 24'.
 Lightning Rock, WA, 26° 04', 127° 45'.
 Lock, SA, township, 33° 34', 135° 46'.
 Macallum Creek: Finlayson (1958a) under *Macroderma gigas*, gave the locality "the tableland scarp in the Macallum Creek area at about lat. 13° 16'S. and long. 130° 44'E." This places us a little SE of a Macallum Creek in the Reynolds River area. As the "tableland scarp" referred to is probably meant to be that of the Arnhem Land Plateau, the Macallum Creek in question may be the one further east (a tributary of the Margaret River), crossed by a track at 13° 16', 131° 27'.
 Macarthur River (incorrectly McArthur), begins on the Barkly-Carpentaria divide, flows NE into the Gulf of Carpentaria at 15° 50', 136° 40'.
 McColl's Bore, Armstrong River at ca. 16° 39', 131° 51'.
 Macdonnell Ranges, collective name for ranges along 23° 40', between 131° 00' and 135° 00'.
 McEwin Hills, 22° 00', 129° 35'.
 Mackay, Qld, town on E coast, 21° 09', 149° 11'.
 McLaren Creek, crossed by Stuart Highway at 20° 20', 134° 14'.
 Malbon, Qld, small town, 21° 04', 140° 18'.
 Mangajera Billabong, Roper River (Tindale), probably Mungejirri Yaalput Waterhole, 14° 32', 135° 15', on the Wukointyarra Plains, a salt-marsh area near the mouth of the Roper.
 Mann Range, NT/SA border, centred on 26° 05', 130° 00'.
 Manners Creek, cattle station, 22° 07', 137° 59'.
 Maranboy, siding on North Australian Railway 30 miles ESE of Katherine at 14° 40', 132° 39'. Maranboy police station is 14 miles NE.
 Marqua, cattle station, 22° 49', 137° 21'.
 Marrakai, cattle station, 12° 48', 131° 22'.
 Mary River, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau E of Pine Creek, flowing NNW to the coast at 12° 17', 131° 40'. The species collected on this river by Dahl and Dodd indicate that the two collectors worked the rugged country of the upper reaches.
 Melville Island, large island W of Coburg Peninsula, 11° 35', 131° 00'.
 Milingimbi, mission station on island of same name off N coast at 12° 05', 134° 55'; one of the Crocodile Islands.
 Mongrel Downs (Tallahah Downs), cattle station, 20° 34', 129° 44'.
 Mount Alexander, 12° 11', 136° 40'.
 Mount Borradaile, 12° 04', 132° 51'.
 Mount Burrell, former overland telegraph depot on the Hugh River at 24° 36', 133° 55'. Later became Old Maryvale HS. A hill of the same name lies 4 miles SE. See Appendix I, under Cornock.
 Mount Conner, 25° 30', 131° 53'.
 Mount Conway, 23° 45', 133° 26'.
 Mount Crombie, SA, 26° 39', 130° 50'.
 Mount Doreen, cattle station, see Vaughan Springs.
 Mount Heughlin, 23° 21', 132° 14'.
 Mount Jenkins, 25° 39', 129° 40'.
 Mount McMinn (Spencer, 1911), right bank of the Roper River at 14° 43', 134° 22'.
 Mount Olga, 25° 16', 130° 44'.
 Mount Peculiar, 23° 26', 131° 16'.
 Mount Razorback, 23° 32', 132° 27'.

- Mount Riddoch, cattle station, 23° 02', 134° 40'.
 Mount Riddoch Mount Riddoch.
 Mount Shoobridge Mount Shoobridge.
 Mount Shoobridge, 13° 32', 131° 19'. 'Tinfelds of same name 2 miles W.
 Mount Solitaire, Tanami Desert, 20° 32', 131° 14'.
 Mount Sonder, 23° 35', 132° 34'.
 Mount Squires, WA, 26° 13', 127° 29'. Not to be confused with Mount Squire(s), NT, 25° 19', 134° 18'.
 Mount Udor, 23° 30', 131° 01'.
 Mount Wells, 13° 30', 131° 43'.
 Murchison Range, centred on 20° 15', 134° 25'.
 Murrachurna (Murtuthurra) Springs, 25° 27', 132° 14'.
 Musgrave Ranges, SA, 26° 15', 131° 30'.
 Napperby, cattle station, 22° 31', 132° 45'.
 Napperby Creek, crossed by North-West Stock Route at 22° 49', 132° 35'.
 Napperby Hills, those running W-E past Napperby HS.
 Negri River, rises at 17° 40', 129° 25', flows NW into the Ord River, WA.
 Nellie Creek, 17 miles NE of Pine Creek.
 Newcastle Waters, small town 17 miles NW of Elliott at 17° 22', 133° 22'.
 New Crown (Point), cattle station on the lower Finke River at 25° 42', 134° 50'.
 Nicholson River, begins at 17° 35', 137° 00', flows E into Qld.
 Nourlangie, safari camp, 12° 46', 132° 39'.
 Nutwood (Downs), cattle station, 15° 49', 134° 09'.
 Oenpelli, mission station on western escarpment of Arnhem Land 6 miles E of the lower East Alligator River at 12° 20', 133° 03'.
 Old Marsh Bed, a great depression in the Tanami Desert containing a chain of salt-lakes and claypans, characterized by dense stands of *Melaleuca glomerata* and the giant mounds of *Navutitermes iridulius*. Most pronounced from ca. 20° 09', 130° 15' (swinging SW, S, SE and E) to ca. 20° 50', 130° 37'.
 Oqualpi Plain, 35 miles NW of Hermannsburg, a once-famous haunt of the Oqualpi, *Lagorchestes conspicillatus* (Finlayson 1961: 167).
 Owenia Rockshelter, 13° 30', 131° 12'.
 Painter Spring, 14 miles NW of Alice Springs, 23° 35', 133° 42'.
 Palmer Creek = Palmer River.
 Palmer River, right-bank tributary of the Finke, which it joins at 24° 46', 133° 23'.
 Parry's Creek, WA, small watercourse 17 miles SE of Wyndham.
 Patonga, 12° 55', 132° 41'.
 Pedestal Hills, Tanami Desert, 20° 34', 129° 17'.
 Petermann Ranges, 25° 00', 129° 30'.
 Pine Creek, town on Stuart Highway, 13° 50', 131° 50'.
 Pituri Creek, flows past Tubermorey HS, crossing the NT/Qld border 2 miles SSW.
 Playford Creek = Playford River.
 Playford River, begins on Carpentaria-Barkly divide, flowing SW and W past Alexandria.
 Plenty River, begins in Mount Riddoch area, flows E and SE to floodout in northern Simpson Desert at 24° 20', 137° 00'.
 Point Charles, on coast 15 miles WNW of Darwin.
 Port Essington, inlet on N coast of Coburg Peninsula, 11° 15', 132° 10'. Also used for former settlement on its shores, officially known as "Victoria".
 Port Keats, mission station on W coast at 14° 14', 129° 32'.
 Port Langdon, inlet on NE coast of Groote Eylandt.
 Quadjinta (Quajinta), see Yaringa.

- Quarantine Bore, 12 miles SSW of Alice Springs.
 Rapid Creek, 7 miles NNE of Darwin.
 Red Bank (Redbank), gorge in the western Macdonnell Ranges halfway between Mount Razorback and Mount Sonder.
 Red Bank (Redbank) Mine, ca. 18 miles W of Wollongorang at 17° 11', 137° 45'.
 Reedy Rockhole, George Gill Range, 24° 18', 131° 36'.
 Ringwood, cattle station, 23° 50', 134° 56'.
 Romans Cave, near Katherine, 14° 28', 132° 13'.
 Roper River, rises near Maranboy, flows E into Gulf of Carpentaria at 14° 43', 135° 23'.
 Roper River Mission, on the lower Roper at 14° 44', 134° 44'.
 Rosa River, tourist camp, 23° 36', 134° 29'.
 Ryan(s) Well, on Stuart Highway, 22° 43', 133° 23'.
 Sandover River, formed by junction of Muller Creek and Waite Creek at 22° 30', 134° 31'.
 flows NE to floodout at ca. 21° 30', 137° 00'.
 Sandringham, Qld, cattle station, 24° 03', 139° 04'.
 Seven-Ten Waterhole, on the upper Nicholson River, 18° 00', 137° 17'.
 Sir Edward Pellew Group, islands in Gulf of Carpentaria opposite the Macarthur River estuary, centred on 15° 35', 136° 50'.
 Sladen Waters (incorrectly Sladden), WA, a short watercourse flowing through the Pass of the Abencerages, Rawlinson Ranges, at 24° 58', 128° 17', about 5 miles N of Giles meteorological station.
 Smokey Creek, 13° 10', 131° 06'.
 South Alligator River, rises on Arnhem Land Plateau, flows N to the coast at 12° 12', 132° 23'.
 South West Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group, 15° 35', 136° 52'.
 Springvale, south of the upper Nicholson River, 18° 30', 137° 32'. Not to be confused with the Springvale 4 miles SW of Katherine.
 Station Point, see Charlotte Waters.
 Steele Gap, in eastern Rodinga Range, 24° 24', 135° 05', leading south into the Simpson Desert.
 Stuart Hill Range, centred on 22° 46', 132° 30'.
 Stuart Creek, WA, cattle station on watercourse of same name, 19° 09', 128° 09'.
 Tanami, a large containing two long-lasting rockholes (the 'Tunnel Waterholes' of A. A. Davidson), in the range of the same name, 19° 58', 129° 40'. The main Tanami gold-fields are three miles E.
 The correct (aboriginal) pronunciation is Tanami (Cec 1910: 5). Nowadays the name is frequently pronounced Tanamal, however (Italian transcription).
 Tanami Desert (Tanami semi-desert), a shrub-savannah area lying roughly between 18° 00'-22° 00' and 129° 00'-134° 00'. First explored by A. A. Davidson, to whose account (Davidson 1905b) readers are referred.
 Tanami Desert Wildlife Sanctuary, an area of 14,490 square miles in the Tanami Desert. Holds good numbers of *Macrotis lagotis* and contains the only extant colonies of *Lagorchestes hirsutus* known in Central Australia.
 Tannambirtin, cattle station, 16° 09', 134° 51'.
 Tarrion Downs, cattle station, 22° 39', 136° 54'.
 Tarrion Wells, small town on Stuart Highway, 22° 08', 133° 25'.
 Temple Bar Creek, crossed by Adelaide Road 12 miles SSW of Alice Springs.
 Tennant Creek, town on Stuart Highway, 19° 39', 134° 11'. 7 miles S of watercourse and former telegraph station of same name.
 The Granites, former goldfield, 20° 34', 130° 21', Tanami Desert.
 The Neales, SA, drainage channels entering NW Lake Eyre.
 No. 1, Timber Creek, police station, 15° 39', 130° 28', near A. C. Gregory's Victoria River Depot.

- Tin Creek, south of upper Nicholson River, crossed by track at 18° 38', 137° 47'.
 Tobermory, cattle station, 22° 17', 137° 56'.
 Toko Range, lies across NT/Qld border at ca. 22° 45', 138° 00'.
 Trunking Ranges, extreme NW corner of SA, 26° 10', 129° 20'.
 Tortilla Flats (Upper Adelaide River Experimental Station), 13° 05', 131° 13'.
 Tower Creek, begins N of Napperby, flows into Warburton Creek at 22° 12', 132° 33'.
 Umbakumba, mission station on NE part of Groote Eylandt.
 Union (town), former gold town 8 miles NNW of Pine Creek at 13° 43', 131° 49'.
 Uniya, former name of Daly River Mission (q.v.).
 Vaughan Springs, site of the new Mount Doreen HS, at 22° 18', 130° 52'. The old HS is at 22° 03', 131° 19'.
 Victoria River, rising at ca. 18° 00', 130° 00', flowing NW into the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf at 15° 00', 129° 35'.
 of most of Elsey's zoological collections.
 Virginia Mine, 13° 10', 131° 03'.
 Wagtail Hillabong (Tindale), not found but probably on the Wukotiyarra Plains near the mouth of the Roper River; near Mangajera Billabong (see *Antechinus lagotis*).
 Warburton Creek, begins NW of Napperby, flows into Crown Creek at 22° 03', 132° 30'.
 Warburton Mission, WA, 26° 09', 126° 32'.
 Wauchope, small town on Stuart Highway at 20° 39', 134° 13'.
 Well 28, Canning Stock Route, WA, 22° 39', 123° 45'.
 Well 43 (Billowagge Well), Canning Stock Route, WA, 21° 12', 125° 58'.
 Well 46 (Kuduarra Well), Canning Stock Route, WA, 20° 08', 126° 17'.
 West Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group, 15° 35', 136° 34'.
 Western Creek, left-bank tributary of the Macarthur River, which it joins at 16° 16', 136° 12'.
 White Stone Creek, Marrakul plains, isolated watercourse crossed by the Woolner track at 12° 33', 131° 29'. Not to be confused with creek of same name in Tortilla Flats area.
 Whitton Swamp, on Wilton River at ca. 13° 36', 134° 18'.
 Winnecke Creek, northern Tanami Desert, begins ca. 18° 56', 130° 02', floods out 18° 32', 131° 39'.
 Witte Creek, crossed by Adelaide Road 14 miles SSW of Alice Springs at 23° 50', 133° 49'.
 Wollara (Wahara), now a tourist ranch, 24° 38', 132° 17'. Not located by Lidicker & Marlow (1970: 222).
 Wollongorang, cattle station, 17° 13', 137° 57'.
 Wyollockart (Wylookart), rockhole at 23° 36', 129° 46'. Also called Marapic, which according to Terry (1937: 139), is a native name for the Common Bronzewing, *Phaps chrysotis*.
 Yarringa (specimen of *Acridothera tristis* obtained by Finlayson); variously cited as: "Yarringa", "Yarringa Creek", at the western end of the George Gill Range" (Finlayson 1958b: 249) and "a water called Yarringa a few miles south of Quadralia", the latter being "15 miles west of Carmichael's Crag, on the eastern border of the Central Australian Reserve" (Finlayson 1935b: 91). On the map in Finlayson (1935c), Quadralia (Quadralia) and Yarringa are marked on what is probably Laurie's Creek (then it has been extended much too far SW. King's Creek. If it is Laurie's Creek then it has been extended much too far SW. Yarringa would therefore be W to NW of King's Creek, not SW.
 Yarraka, mission station on NE coast at 12° 15', 136° 53'.
 Yuendumu, aboriginal settlement, 22° 15', 131° 48'.

KEY TO MAPS

Map 1

- *Antechinus bellus*
- ▲ *A. macdonnellensis*
- ▼ *A. bilarni*

Map 2

- *Antechinus maculatus*
- ▲ *Planigale ingrami*
- ▲ *Dasyercus cristicauda*

Map 3

- *Sminthopsis rufigenis*
- *S. nitela*
- ▲ *S. froggatti*
- ★ *S. psammophila*

Map 4

- ▲ *Sminthopsis crassicaudata*
- ▼ *S. murina ooldea*

Map 5

- ▲ *Sminthopsis hirtipes*
- ★ *Phascogale calura*
- *P. lapoatafa*

Map 6

- *Antechinomys spenceri*
- △ *A. laniger (sensu lato)*

Map 7

- *Dasyurus hallucatus*
- ▼ *D. geoffroii*
- ▲ *Dasyuroides byrnei*

Map 8

- *Isaodon macrourus*
- ▼ *I. auratus*

Map 9

- *Macrotis lagotis*
- ★ *M. leucura*

Map 10

- △ *Chaeropus ecaudatus*
- ▼ *Perameles eremiana*
- *Petaurus breviceps*

Map 11

- *Trichosurus arnhemensis*
- △ *T. vulpecula*
- ▼ *Petropseudes dahl*

Map 12

- ▲ *Bettongia lesueur* specimens
- △ peripheral localities of reported range
- *Petrogale brachyotis*

Map 13

- ★ *Lagorchestes asomatus*
- ▲ *L. conspicillatus*
- △ Finlayson (1961) and earlier
- ▲ 1961 onwards

Map 14

- *Lagorchestes hirsutus*
- *Peradorcas concinna*

Map 15

- *Onychogalea unguifera*
- △ *O. lunata*

Map 16

- *Petrogale penicillata lateralis*
- *P. p. venustula*
- ▲ *P. longmani*
- ★ *P. wilkinsi*

Map 17

- *Macropus agilis*
- ▼ *Notoryctes typhlops*

Map 18

- ▼ *Macropus bernardus*
- ▲ *M. robustus*

Map 19

- *Macropus antilopinus*
- ▼ *Megaleia rufa* northernmost records

Map 20

- ★ *Pseudomys fieldi*
- *P. gracilicaudatus*
- △ *P. desertor*

Map 21

- *Pseudomys delicatulus*
- ▲ *P. hermannsburgensis*

Map 22

- *Pseudomys forresti*
- *Melomys sp(p)*
- Notomys amplus
 - ★ *N. cervinus*
 - N. fuscus*
- ▼ *N. longicaudatus*

Map 23

- *Notomys alexis*
- *N. aquilo*
- ▲ *Hydromys chrysogaster*
- ★ *Xeromys myoides*

Map 24

- ▲ *Zyzomys woodwardi*
- ▼ *Z. argurus*
- *Z. pedunculatus*

Map 25

- *Mesembriomys gouldii*
- ▼ *M. macrurus*
- ★ *Leporillus apicalis*

Map 26

- *Conilurus penicillatus*
- *Rattus villosissimus*

Map 27

- ▼ *Rattus colletti*
- ▲ *R. tunneyi*

Map 28

- ▼ *Pteropus scapulatus*
- *P. alecto*

Map 29

- *Macroderma gigas*
- *Macroglossus lagochilus*

Map 30

- △ *Taphozous georgianus*
- *T. flaviventris*

Map 31

- *Tadarida lorae*
- ▼ *T. australis*
- *T. jobensis*
- ▲ *T. planiceps*

Map 32

- △ *Hipposideros stenotis*
- ▼ *H. diadema*
- *H. ater*

Map 33

- *Rhinonictes aurantius*
- ▼ *Chalinolobus morio*
- ▲ *C. nigrogriseus*

Map 34

- ▲ *Chalinolobus gouldii*
- *Miniopterus schreibersii*

Map 35

- ▼ *Eptesicus sp(p)*
- *Myotis adversus*

Map 36

- *Nycticeius balstoni*

Map 37

- ▼ *Nyctophilus bifax*
- *N. arnhemensis*
- △ *N. geoffroyi*

