

English	Scientific	Katatjara	Mantjiltjara
*Northern Blue Tongue	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis mullifasciata</i>	Lungkuta	
All Geckos		Pi : n	Kanpartja
*Netted Dragon	<i>Amphibolurus reticulatus</i>	Pala-pala	Ka : nu
Rock Dragon	<i>Amphibolurus caudicinctus</i>	Mani	Putarpa
Dragon	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Mantanta	
		Nga : kata	
		Talykintari	
*Water Dragon	<i>Physignathus longirostris</i>	Kurawara	Tjintjalpi
		Nantalpina	
Wood Varanus	<i>V. caudolineatus</i>	Wiru	Milyu Wirul
	* <i>V. acanthurus</i>	Yalapara	
	* <i>V. gouldi</i>	Nati	Panapanti
		Pirur	Tjintjila
		Marantu	Panangu
			Kunaki : pin
Tortoise	* <i>Cheiodina steindachneri</i>	Wuku	Yakull
Tadpoles			Wipu-wipu
Frog			Nan-krä
			Nganmalya

INSECTS and ARACHNIDS

English	Katatjara	Mantjiltjara
Fly	Mu : ngu	Ngurinpa
Maggot	Pilu	
Mosquito		Kimiritji
		Kimirikin
Louse		Pula
Grasshopper	Puntalka	Tjartjun
Cockchafer		Mupitata
*Edible root grubs	Lunki	
Butterfly	Na-mina-mina	Wira-pinta-pinta
Cockroach		Kumpi-tjir-tjir
Ant	Pinga	Pinga
*Honey Ant		Ukata
Termite	Manturpa	
Edible Galls		Tarun
Inedible Galls		Putar
Scorpion	Wana	Wanamilyka
Centipede		Waralyarin
Spider		Ta : piri

PLANTS

English	Scientific	Katatjara	Mantjiltjara
Tree		Wata	Wata
Leaf		Mipi	Parka
Flower		Purung	
Fruit		Wamula	
Seeds		Wilyki	
Root		Wanal	
	<i>Cassia desolata</i>	Kunaluru	
	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Wanari	Wintamara
	* <i>A. tetragonophylla</i> (green seeds)	Karara	
	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Wantan	
		Tjilyili	
		Putar	

English	Scientific	Katatjara	Wurangka
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>		
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.		Kita-kita
			Pana-pana
	<i>Eremophila</i> sp.		Nyinyingka
	* <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> (fruit skin)		Kuran-kuran
	* <i>S. quadrilocatum</i> (fruit skin)		Pilytjilwin
	* <i>Solanum</i> spp. (fruit skin)		Kuntunga : pala
	<i>Triodia irritans</i>	Paru	Mankalpa
	* <i>Hakea lorea</i> (nectar)		Wamula
	* <i>Marsdenia australis</i> (green seeds)		Kalkula
	* <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> (green seeds)		Wanyan
	* <i>Calestegia sepium</i> (tuber)		Mata
	* <i>Plectronia latifolia</i> (berry)		Nganungu
	* <i>Ficus puberula</i> (ripe fruit)		Kunawinka
	* <i>Loranthus</i> spp. (ripe fruit)		Mililyu
Sturt Pea	<i>Cilanthus speciosus</i>		Malukuru
	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>		Tartja
Blackboy	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp.		Nyuntuliri

NOTES ON SOME WADERS IN SOUTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA

By C. F. H. JENKINS, M.A.

The Swan River Estuary and the numerous adjacent swamps have provided an ideal habitat for migratory waders and resident water birds for a very long time. In more recent years, however, rapid changes have taken place in the metropolitan area involving the reclamation of river foreshores and the "improvement" or filling of numerous swamps. Already Perth Water is almost completely enclosed by a stone wall, and the same applies to the north side of Melville Water from the Narrows Bridge to Nedlands.

It was with great interest and concern, therefore, that local naturalists watched bulldozers and dredges go into action along the river frontage at Como and South Perth in preparation for the Kwinana Freeway. Eucalypts, paper barks and rush flats were sacrificed in the cause of progress, and a once attractive shore line was reduced to a sandy waste. Fortunately, however, no retaining wall was erected in this part of the river and shelving beaches and broad shallows still provide ideal feeding grounds for water birds of

all kinds. The formal plantings along the Freeway have of course completely supplanted the more picturesque native trees but fortunately rushes and other swamp plants are once again appearing near the water line and at least some natural cover may soon be restored.

Another favourable observation is that the birds are completely indifferent to the speeding traffic and contrary to earlier expectation visit the area in undiminished numbers. This fact can be put to good use in the development of other foreshore areas where scenic roads and swamp reclamation are considered essential. Where possible, such work should provide for a new beach line as at Como and South Perth, and not the type of stone retaining wall which has driven almost every bird from Perth Water and converted the area into little more than an oversized concrete basin. Some of the more picturesque stretches of the river foreshore should be preserved entirely in their natural state, but unless very prompt action is taken future generations will have no idea of the natural flora and fauna which once skirted the river's edge.

The most important area to be preserved is Pelican Point, for this region is not only first favourite with numerous water birds, but its proximity to the University makes it unique as a bird banding station and research centre. The rapid development projected for Perth in the next decade must lead to further clearing and land improvement, with its consequent destruction of wild life. The impact can be cushioned, however, by an understanding approach to the problem, and with some collaboration between planning authorities and wild life conservationists, a compromise could be reached which would preserve at least some of the natural foreshore for many years to come.

With the recent establishment of a bird banding station at Pelican Point our knowledge of the local waders should increase rapidly. Observers in the South-West are still relatively few, however, and the following notes may be useful in supplying distribution data concerning some of the lesser known species.

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

As recorded by Serventy and Whittell (1951) this bird is rather scarce on the southern mainland beaches. I have only seen one specimen on the mainland and this was near the mouth of the estuary at Mandurah in October, 1959.

Hooded Dotterel (*Charadrius cucullatus*)

The local distribution of this bird was defined by Serventy and Whittell (1951) as south of line from Geraldton, Wongan Hills, Lake Cowan and Balladonia. The northern limit was extended by Ford and Teague (1959) from Geraldton to Port Gregory. The north-eastern limit was also extended when I saw a pair of birds near the south end of Lake Deborah (north-west of Bullfinch) in September, 1959.

White-headed Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)

Serventy and Whittell (1951) record that this bird is "sparsely distributed in the South-West corner"; and "may be found as far south as Busselton." Several birds were seen near the mouth of Denmark River in May, 1955, and about thirty were seen at the same locality in May, 1956. A party of about twenty were seen at Hutt Lagoon, Port Gregory, in May, 1959.

Banded Stilt (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*)

The furthest north I have seen this species is Hutt Lagoon, Port Gregory, where about twenty mature plumaged birds were seen in May, 1959. About 150 immature birds were seen near the mouth of the Denmark River in May, 1956. They were in company with White-headed Stilts and Avocets.

Avocet (*Recurvirostra novae-hollandiae*)

This species is often very numerous on the Swan estuary during the summer. During dredging operations along the South Perth foreshore in 1954 some 300-400 birds were present during the late summer. The largest single group seen was in October, 1957, when 500 birds were present in the same locality. I have seen the birds as far north as Hutt Lagoon, and on the south coast near the mouth of the Denmark River. From 70 to 80 birds were seen in this area in May, 1956, and about 20 in May, 1958.

Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)

These birds can often be seen during the summer on the estuaries at Bunbury and Mandurah. One was seen at Mandurah as late as August in 1959. A single bird was seen on South Perth foreshore in December 1959.

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*)

Small parties of this bird have been seen at Bunbury (February, 1956), at Pelican Point on several occasions and at South Perth foreshore (November 1956).

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)

A small party was seen at Pelican Point in November 1956, a single bird was seen on South Perth foreshore in November 1957 and a single bird with one leg was seen at Mandurah in August 1959.

Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)

A specimen of this bird was seen near Lake Gngangara (Waneroo) in February 1958.

Grey-tailed Tattler (*Tringa brevipes*)

This bird is a rare visitor to the South-West, but it has been sighted on several occasions on the Swan River estuary (Jenkins, 1956).