

The Olgas "Katatjuta" 32 km west of Ayers Rock. Height: 546 m, 1072 m above sea level. Circumference of Group: 22 km.
Assignment: Prepare a management programme for this area.

NEW LIST OF PROTECTED RARE FAUNA

In 1972 it was decided that certain species of Western Australian fauna required additional protection and so the "rare and likely to become extinct" list was proclaimed with penalties of \$1 000 for non-compliance.

By early 1973, 53 species were afforded this protection, which covered 5 main categories.

- (1) Species which were probably already extinct in Western Australia.
- (2) Species which were always rare.
- (3) Species which were once widespread, but whose range has been reduced drastically since European settlement.
- (4) Species which have been collected very rarely; may be common, may be extinct, no information available.
- (5) Species which are still relatively common but which are subject to hunting pressures which may cause them to become very rare.

It has been four years since the last extensive review of species declared under Section 14 of the Wildlife Conservation Act and since then, much additional knowledge has been gained of previous little known areas and species in Western Australia.

The Minister has therefore approved the classification of a revised list of species in accordance with Section 14 of the Wildlife Conservation Act which reads:—

"The Minister may, from time to time by notice published in the Government Gazette, declare that any fauna specified in the notice is for the purposes of this Act fauna which is likely to

become extinct, or is rare or otherwise in need of special protection and while such declaration is in operation—

- (i) such fauna is wholly protected throughout the whole of the State at all times; and
- (ii) a person who commits an offence under Section sixteen of this Act with respect to or in relation to such fauna is liable, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to a penalty of one thousand dollars."

The deletions from and additions to the new list together with explanations are as follows:—

Deletions

- 1. Antechinus rosamondae—Little Red Antechinus. Work by Dr P. Woolley has shown that this species is easily obtainable in the Pilbara.
- Sminthopsis granulipes—White-tailed Dunnart. Now known from several additional localities in the south-west.
- Sminthopsis murina oooldea—Troughton's Dunnart.
 Has been collected in the Great Victoria Desert, on both existing and proposed reserves.
- 4. Planigale tenuirostris—Narrow-nosed Planigale. Following a revision of this group by Dr M. Archer it is clear this species is not known from W.A.
- 5. Planigale subtilissima—Kimberley Planigale.
 This is now included in Planigale ingrami (see below).

- 6. Pseudomys occidentalis—Western Mouse. Survey work has shown that the Western Mouse has secure habitat on a number of reserves.
- 7. Wyulda squamicaudata—Scaly-tailed Possum. Recent work shows that this species is widespread in the north-west Kimberley.

Additions

- 1. Planigale ingrami—Ingram's Planigale.
 This was formerly known as P. subtilissima in W.A. It is known from only two localities in W.A.—Kununurra and near Derby.
- Planigale maculata—Pygmy Marsupial Mouse. Known from only two localities in W.A.—the Drysdale River National Park and Barrow Island.
- 3. Anous tenuirostris—Lesser Noddy.
 In Australia this species is found only in the Abrolhos where it has only two nesting colonies—on Pelsart and Wooded Islands. One catastrophe such as a wrecked tanker or oil spill could be disastrous.
- 4. Megapodius freycinet—Scrub Fowl.
 Restricted to a very few localities in the Kimberley where there are well developed vine thickets. Relatively common in the Northern Territory and Queensland.
- Aviceda subcristata—Crested Hawk. In W.A. only known from the Kimberley and rarely sighted.
- 6. Accipiter radiatus—Red Goshawk.

 Again an eastern species which is rarely sighted in the Kimberley.
- 7. Falco hypoleucos—Grey Falcon.
 Although this bird has a widespread distribution it is extremely rare and breeding records are most unusual.
- 8. Ptilinopus regina—Red-crowned Pigeon.
 Restricted to a few patches of vine-thicket in the Kimberley.
- 9. Chalcophaps indica—Green-winged Pigeon. Same as Nos. 6 and 10.
- 10. Nincx rufa—Rufous Owl.

 Known only from a very few localities in the Kimberley.
- Halcyon chloris—Mangrove Kingfisher. Rarely observed or collected in Western Australia.
- 12. Coracina tenuirostris—Cicadabird.

 Another very rare Kimberley species which is more common in other States.
- 13. Microeca flavigaster—Lemon-breasted Flycatcher. This race, often referred to as the Brown-breasted Flycatcher is restricted to the Kimberley and is only rarely recorded.
- 14. Poecilodryas cerviniventris—Buff-sided Robin.
 Rarely recorded in the Kimberley, also occurs in the Northern Territory and Queensland.
- 15. Falcunculus frontatus—Shrike-Tit.

 Both the southwestern race (leucogaster) and the northern race (whitei) are rarely sighted.
- 16. Rhipidura rufifrons—Rufous Fantail.

 Another species which is rare in the Kimberley but more common in the Northern Territory and eastern states.
- 17. Amytornis textilis—Thick-billed Grass-Wren.
 Occurs in the southern half of W.A. excepting the south-west corner. Rarely sighted.

- 18. Malurus coronatus—Purple-crowned Wren.
 Occurs in the Kimberley where it is rarely sighted.
- 19. Lonchura flaviprymna—Yellow-rumped Finch. Occurs in the Kimberley and Northern Territory. rarely sighted in the Kimberley.
- Embleam occulata—Red-eared Firetail.
 Restricted to wet valleys in the deep south-west.
 Its habitat is coming under increasing pressure and the species is declining.
- Dermochelys coriacea—Leathery Turtle.
 It is accepted that this species is in world-wide danger of extinction. It occurs occasionally in W.A. waters and should be given special protection.
- 22. Python spilotus—Carpet Snake.

 A declining species in the south-west and in need of special protection. There are secure island populations.
- 23. Ctenotus lancelini—Lancelin Island Skink. Occurs only on Lancelin Island.
- 24. Lerista lineata—Lined Skink.
 Known only from Garden and Rottnest Islands and a few southern suburbs of Perth.
- Arenophryne rotunda.
 This frog is known only from False Entrance in Edel Land, Shark Bay.

Consequently, in the Government Gazette of February 3, 1978, the Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife, pursuant to the powers conferred by Paragraph (ba) section 14 (2) of the Wildlife Conservation Act, 1950-1976, does hereby cancel wholly the provisions and operations of the proclamation and notices described in the First Schedule hereto and does hereby declare that the fauna described in the Second Schedule hereto is for the purpose of that Act fauna which is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection.

First Schedule.

- 1. Notice published in the Government Gazette (No. 22) of March 17, 1972;
- 2. Notice published in the *Government Gazette* (No. 50) of June 30, 1972;
- 3. Notice published in the Government Gazette (No. 14) of February 9, 1973;
- 4. Notice published in the *Government Gazette* (No. 34) of May 11, 1973; and

Second Schedule.

Mammals

Barrow Island Euro—Macropus robustus isabellinus. Crescent Nail-tailed Wallaby—Onychogalea lunata. Spectacled Hare-Wallaby—Lagorchestes conspicillatus. Western Hare-Wallaby—Lagorchestes hirsutus. Banded Hare-Wallaby—Lagostrophus fasciatus. Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby—Petrogale penicillata.

Woilie—Bettongia penicillata.

Boodie-Bettongia lesueur.

Broad-faced Potoroo—Potorous playtops.

Gilbert's Potoroo—Potorous tridactylus gilberti.

Rock-haunting Ringtail—Petropseudes dahli.

Marl—Perameles bougainville.

Pig-footed Bandicoot—Chaeropus ecaudatus.

Dalgyite—Macrotis lagotis.

Rusty Numbat—Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus. Dibbler—Antechinus apicalis. Long-tailed Dunnart—Sminthopsis longicaudata. Ingram's Planigale—Planigale ingrami.
Pygmy Marsupial-Mouse—Planigale maculata.
Big-eared Hopping-Mouse—Notomys megalotis. Long-tailed Hopping-Mouse—Notomys longicaudatus, Dusky Hopping-Mouse—Notomys fuscus.
Stick-Nest Rat—Leporillus conditor.
White-tipped Stick-Nest Rat—Leporillus apicalis. Shark Bay Mouse—Pseudomys praeconis. Gould's Native Mouse—Pseudomys gouldii. Shortridge's Native Mouse-Pseudomys shortridgei. Dugong—Dugong dugon.

Red-tailed Tropic bird—Phaethon rubricauda. White (Mute) Swan—Cygnus o.or.

Freckled Duck-Stictonetta naevosa.

Cape Barren Goose—Cereopsis novaehollandiae.

Burdekin Duck-Tadora radjah.

Crested Hawk—Aviceda subcristata.
Red Goshawk—Accipiter radiatus.

Peregrine Falcon-Falco peregrinus.

Grey Falcon—Falco hypoleucos.

Scrub Fowl-Megapodius freycinet.

Lesser Noddy—Anous tenuirostris.

Red-crowned Pigeon—Ptilinopus regina. Green-winged Pigeon—Chalcophaps indica.

Partridge Pigeon-Geophaps smithii.

Mangrove Kingfisher—Halcyon chloris.

Alexandra (Princess) Parrot-Polytelis alexandrae.

Naretha Bluebonnet-Psephotus haematogaster narethae.

Ground Parrot-Pezoporus wallicus.

Night Parrot—Geopsittacus occidentalis.

Grass Owl-Tyto longimembris.

Rufous Owl-Ninox rufa.

Noisy Scrub-bird—Atrichornis clamosus.

Cicadabird—Coracina tenuirostris.

Western Whip-bird—Psophodes nigrogularis.

Purple-crowned Wren-Malurus coronatus.

Thick-billed Grass-Wren-Amytornis textilis.

Rufous Bristle-bird—Dasyornis broadbenti.

Brown Bristle-bird; Dasyhornis brachypterus.

Lemon-breasted Flycatcher—Microeca flavigaster.

White-browed (Buff-sided) Robin-Poecidryas superciliosa.

Rufous Fantail—Rhipidura rufifrons.

Shrike-Tit—Falcunculus frontatus.

Red-eared Firetail—Emplema oculta.

Yellow-rumped Finch—Lonchura flaviprymna.

Major Mitchell—Cacatua leadbeateri.

Reptiles

Salt-water Crocodile—Crocodylus porosus. Fresh-water Crocodile—Crocodylus johnstoni. Western Swamp (Short-necked) Tortoise—Pseudemy-

dura umbrina.
Leathery Turtle—Dermochelys coriacea.
Lancelin Island Skink—Ctenotus lancelini.

Lined Skink—Lerista lineata. Carpet Snake—Python spilotus.

Amphibians

Round Frog-Arenophryne rotunda.