

PART III

MAMMALS

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is based on information collected during visits to four areas in arid Western Australia (see McKenzie, this publication). All mammals collected have been lodged in the Western Australian Museum with accession numbers: M14384–14425 (November 1975 collection), M14618–14676 (March 1976 collection).

Techniques of mammal survey were similar to those listed in Burbidge *et al.* (1976) although only four types of trap were used: Large Elliott, Medium Elliott, Break-back and Dug Pit. Approximately 800 trap-nights were effected in each of the four areas visited. Within each area, trapping effort was approximately equally divided between the following habitats (see Burbidge and McKenzie, this publication): 1.1–1.6, 2.1–2.6, 3.1–3.10 (except 3.3 and 3.7), 4.1–4.7.

Bats were collected by means of a floodlighting technique (Youngson and McKenzie 1977), mist nets, foraging in caves, shooting at dusk, and spotlight shooting after dark.

In the annotated species list, data are presented in the following order:

1. Number of male and female specimens collected at each site. Sites outside the proposed/existing reserves are given in brackets.
2. Description of habitats in which the species was collected. These have been indexed into the area descriptions (Burbidge and McKenzie, this publication).
3. Female breeding information. For rodents and bats this is summarized in Table 1.
4. Method of capture.
5. Notes on behaviour and ecology.

ANNOTATED SPECIES LIST

FAMILY MACROPODIDAE

Megaleia rufa (Desmarest) **Red Kangaroo**

Carnarvon Range Area—Reported by Agriculture Protection Board Staff. (One seen 15 km south of the proposed reserve; 25°28'S, 120°37'E).

Yeo Lake Area—Many seen; 16 (7♂, 9♀) recorded during one 18 km daytime transect. One cranium collected.

Saltbush and bluebush plains (3.2); samphire flats (3.3); sandplain with spinifex (3.9); sand dunes with shrubs (3.10).

Individuals, pairs and groups of five or six.

Macropus robustus Gould **Euro**

Carnarvon Range Area—Two seen, many scats in range.

Yeo Lake Area—One seen at Stony Point, scats in breakaways.

Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—Hairs identified in dingo scats.

Ranges with mulga (1.1); breakaways and stony hills with mulga (3.5).

Petrogale sp.

Lake Disappointment Area—Old scats in the Durba Hills.

FAMILY DASYURIDAE

Antechinus macdonnellensis (Spencer) **Red-eared Antechinus**

Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—2 (1♂, 1♀); cranial fragments in owl pellets.

(Todd Range; 25°45'S, 126°12'E—1♀)

Breakaways with mulga (4.5).

One female (M14670; 24 March 1976) had much larger uterine horns than the other (M14669; 22 March 1976) and comparatively enlarged teats. Additional comparative material needs to be examined.

Caught by hand. Trapped.

The Todd Range specimen came from similar habitat.

Ningauia ridei Archer **Ride's Ningauia** (Colour Plate)

Carnarvon Range Area—1♀.

Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—1♀.

(12km NNW of Mount Beadell; 25°28'S, 125°13'E—1♂.)

Sandplains with spinifex (1.4); plains and slopes with mulga and spinifex (4.8).

The specimen from the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve (M14674; March 1976) is a sub-adult female. Neither the pouch nor the teats of the adult female from the Carnarvon Range (M14673; 29 March 1976) are visibly developed and its uterine horns are not visibly enlarged. Specimens of pregnant *N. ridei* are not available for comparison.

Caught by hand in daytime; burnt from spinifex tussocks at night.

The Mt Beadell male was collected in a low open-hummock grassland of spinifex with sparse shrubs of Cork-wood (*Hakea lorea*) and Gidgee (*Acacia pruino-carpa*) on red sandplain with a superficial cover of fine gravel (this country was similar to 4.1). The specimen was first seen crossing the "Gunbarrel Highway" at 1230 hrs on 23 March 1976.

FAMILY MURIDAE

Leporillus sp.

Remains of old sticknests were found in a breakaway near Charlies Knob (4.5) in the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve, in caves in the Carnarvon Range Area (1.2), and near Point Sunday and Stony Point in the Yeo Lake Area (3.5).

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A. M. Douglas (pers. comm.) identified *Leporillus apicalis* bone material from similar concretions in Western Australia.

Notomys alexis Thomas **Spinifex Hopping-Mouse**

Carnarvon Range Area—5 (1♂, 4♀).
Lake Disappointment Area—2 (1♂, 1♀).
Yeo Lake Area—1♀.
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—1♀.
Sandplains with spinifex (1.4); sand dunes with shrubs (1.6, 2.5, 2.10, 4.2).
Trapped. Caught by hand while spotlighting.

Pseudomys hermannsburgensis (Waite) **Sandy Mouse**

Carnarvon Range Area—4 (3♂, 1♀).
Lake Disappointment Area—1 (damaged).
Yeo Lake Area—3 (2♂, 1♀).
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—5 (1♂, 4♀).
Samphire flats (3.6); plains and slopes with mulga and spinifex (1.5); sandplains with spinifex (1.4, 3.8); sandplains with gravel and spinifex (4.1); sand dunes with shrubs (1.6, 2.5, 4.2).
Trapped.

Mus musculus Linnaeus **House Mouse**

Carnarvon Range Area—1♂.
Yeo Lake Area—3♂.
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—Cranial fragments in owl pellets.
Saltbush and bluebush plains (3.4); mulga woodlands (3.1); sandplains with spinifex (3.9); ranges with mulga (1.1).
Trapped.

FAMILY LEPORIDAE

Oryctolagus cuniculus (Linnaeus) **European Rabbit**

Yeo Lake Area—Characteristic warrens and mounds of rabbit scat.
Samphire flats (3.3); sandplains with spinifex (3.8).
Rabbit fur was identified from a dingo scat collected at the Todd Range.

FAMILY CANIDAE

Canis familiaris dingo Meyer **Dingo**

Carnarvon Range Area—Tracks.
Yeo Lake Area—Scats.
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—One seen, scats and tracks recorded.
Mulga woodlands (3.1); sandplains with spinifex (1.4); sandplains with gravel and spinifex (4.1); sand dunes with shrubs (4.2); breakaways with mulga (4.5).
Scats from Yeo Lakes contained *Megaleia rufa* bone and hair material; scats from the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve (Young Range) contained *Macropus robustus* hair material and those from the Todd Range (25°45'S, 126°12'E) contained Rabbit and *Macropus robustus* hair material.

Vulpes vulpes (Linnaeus) **European Fox**

Lake Disappointment Area—Tracks thought to be those of the European Fox.
Yeo Lake Area—Tracks thought to be those of the European Fox.
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—one seen.
Sandplains with spinifex (3.9); sandplains with gravel and spinifex (4.1); sand-dunes with shrubs (2.5).

FAMILY CAMELIDAE

Camelus dromedarius Linnaeus **Camel**

Carnarvon Range Area—Tracks.
Lake Disappointment Area—Tracks.
Yeo Lake Area—Nine seen.
Samphire flats (3.3); sandplains with spinifex (1.4, 2.6).
Seen in groups of 4 and 5 individuals.

FAMILY TACHYGLOSSIDAE

Tachyglossus aculeatus (Shaw) **Echidna**

Carnarvon Range—Characteristic scats.
Yeo Lake Area—Characteristic scats and an Echidna quill.
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—Characteristic scats.
Ranges with mulga (1.1); stony hills and breakaways with mulga (3.5, 4.4, 4.5).
Butler (1971) records "fresh Echidna trails" from the Durba Hills (Lake Disappointment Area, 2.1) in August 1971.

FAMILY EMBALLONURIDAE

Taphozous georgianus Thomas **Common Sheath-tailed Bat**

Lake Disappointment Area—12 (4♂, 8♀).
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—2♀.
(Todd Range; 25°45'S, 126°12'E—1♀).
Ranges and breakaways with mulga (2.2, 4.4, 4.5); watercourses with river gums (2.4).
Collected by hand in caves, shot at night in floodlights (1930–2100 hrs).
A single female was taken in a mist net set across a cave entrance on the mesaform face of the Todd Range in a similar situation to habitat 4.5.



Figure 1—*Taphozous flaviventris* from the Durba Hills.

Taphozous flaviventris Peters **Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat** (Figure 1)

Carnarvon Range Area—1♀.
Lake Disappointment Area—4 (3♂, 1♀).
(Karri Karri Pool; 25°29'S, 120°37'E—1♂.)
Watercourses with river gums (1.2, 2.4).
Shot at night in floodlights (1915 hrs–2205 hrs).
The Karri Karri Pool specimen was collected after dark on 19 November 1975. It was flying along a watercourse fringed with *Eucalyptus microtheca*.

FAMILY MOLOSSIDAE

Tadarida australis (Gray) **White-striped Bat**

Carnarvon Range Area—1♀.
Watercourses with river gums (1.2).
Shot at night in floodlights (2150 hrs).

Tadarida sp.

Carnarvon Range Area—14 (4♂, 10♀).
Lake Disappointment Area—1♀.
Watercourses with river gums (1.2, 2.4).
Shot in floodlights between 1945 hrs and 2100 hrs.

FAMILY VESPERTILIONIDAE

Nyctophilus geoffroyi Leach **Lesser Long-eared Bat**

Carnarvon Range Area—1♂.
Watercourses with river gums (1.2).
Shot in floodlights at 1930 hrs.

Eptesicus pumilis (Gray) **Little Brown Bat**

Carnarvon Range Area—4 (1♂, 3♀).
Lake Disappointment Area—3♀.
Yeo Lake Area—1♂.
Gibson Desert Nature Reserve—4 (3♂, 1♀).
(Todd Range; 25°45'S, 126°12'E—6 (5♂, 1♀).)
Ranges, breakaways and stony hills with mulga (1.1, 2.2, 3.5, 4.5); watercourses with river gums (1.2, 2.4).
Caught by hand and mist netted in caves; shot at dusk and in floodlights at night (1940–2020 hrs).
The Todd Range specimens were mist netted after dark in the mouth of a cave. The habitat of the Todd Range specimens was similar to 4.5.
Three were seen huddled together in a small fissure on the wall of a scree cave in the Durba Hills. They were ca. 4 m from the entrance.

Chalinolobus gouldii (Gray) **Gould's Wattled Bat**

Carnarvon Range Area—10 (9♂, 1♀).
Watercourses with river gums (1.2).
Shot in floodlights (1825–2200 hrs).

Nycticeius greyi (Gould) **Little Broad-nosed Bat**

Lake Disappointment Area—2 (1♂, 1 damaged).
Watercourses with river gums (2.4).
Shot in floodlights (1935–2000 hrs).

DISCUSSION

The distributions of mammals in the deserts of Western Australia (as defined by Beard 1969) are poorly documented. Early specimens (1931 and before) were mostly collected along the only two access routes available—the Canning Stock Route and the road between Laverton and Warburton—or from aboriginal missions and pastoral stations situated around the fringes of the deserts. These specimens often have imprecise collection localities and no habitat data.

By the time the Gunbarrel Highway (1958) and Gary Highway (1963) had penetrated the Gibson Desert and the Rawlinna–Warburton Road (1961) had crossed the Great Victoria Desert, thereby improving access, many mammals indigenous to these deserts had apparently disappeared.

Modern mammal records from these areas are still restricted to the main access routes and, with the exception of a few rodent and bat species, are still relatively few. Information published here and in a previous publication in this series (Burbidge *et al.* 1976) has improved knowledge of the habitats and distributions of many desert mammals and, in addition, increased the number of mammal species known to live in these deserts.

A total of sixteen extant species of native mammal were recorded during the November 1975 and March 1976 surveys (see Table 2). Field observations and trapping success indicate that the “plague” of rodent species recorded in the Great Victoria Desert and the southern Gibson Desert in March 1975 (Burbidge *et al.* 1976) did not exist at the areas reported on here during November 1975 and March 1976.

Megaleia rufa, *Ningauai ridei* and *Antechinus macdonnellensis* (as distinct from *A. bilarni*) are largely restricted to the arid zone. *Pseudomys hermannsburgensis* and *Notomys alexis* are also desert species although their distributions extend into peripheral areas of the South West Land Division of Western Australia (W.A.M. M4397, Kalbarri National Park, 1972; W.A.M. M10597, 50 km north of Beacon, 1973). The other species have wider distributions in W.A.: *Taphozous georgianus* and *Taphozous flaviventris* are known from both the arid zone and northern W.A., and *Nycticeius greyi* (W.A.M. M15184; 30°51'S, 116°22'E; 1977) and *Macropus robustus* are also known from the South-West Land Division. *Tadarida australis* and *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* are known from both the arid zone and southern W.A. *Canis familiaris*, *Tachyglossus aculeatus*, *Eptesicus pumilis* and *Chalinolobus gouldii* have been recorded throughout the State.

Ningauai ridei is apparently widespread in these deserts although it has been recorded only in spinifex formations on sandplains and sand dunes. The four previous specimens were all collected in the Great Victoria Desert (Archer 1975; Burbidge *et al.* 1976) although Burbidge *et al.* found skeletal fragments in owl pellet material from the Gibson Desert. Our records show that *N. ridei* is extant in the Gibson Desert and also occurs in the Little Sandy Desert. A partial skeleton of a *Ningauai* (W.A.M. M13857) was found in the Great



Plate 1.—
Tall open-shrubland of *Acacia aneura* on Carnarvon Range (1.1); low open-woodland of *Eucalyptus setosa* (1.3) in foreground.

Plate 2.—
Low open-woodland of *Eucalyptus* sp. over *Acacia* sp. and *Thryptomene maisonneuvii* on sand dunes (1.6). Carnarvon Range in background.

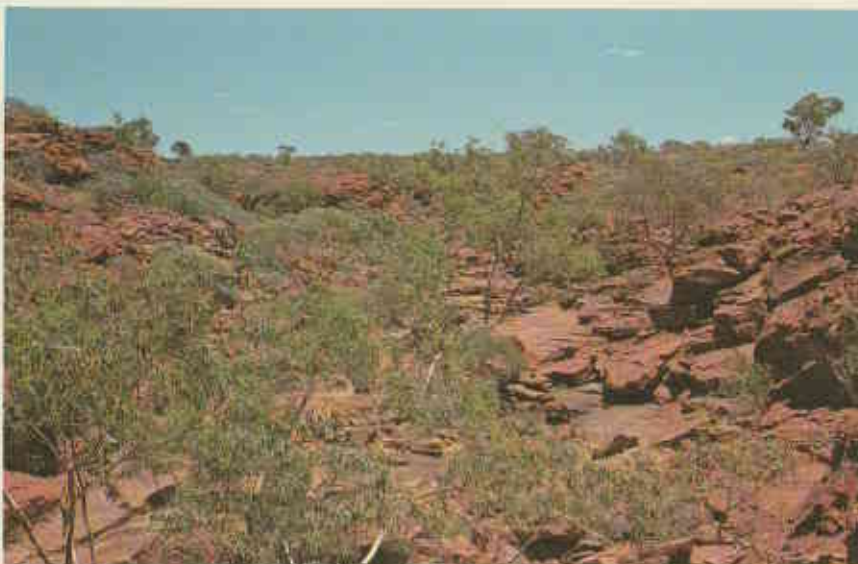


Plate 3.—
Low open-woodland; many areas of bare sandstone on top of the Durba Hills (2.1).



Plate 4.—
Low open-woodland of mulga
and *Eucalyptus oleosa* over a
tussock grassland of *Eragrostis*
eriopoda (3.1). Yeo Lake Area.

Plate 5.—
Durba Springs. *Eucalyptus*
camaldulensis; sandstone cliff
(2.4).



Plate 6.—
Ride's Ningai (*Ningai ridei*).
Photo by A.G. Wells.

Sandy Desert in 1975 (21°42'S, 122°12'E; Paterson Ranges) but it is not known whether the specimen belongs to *N. ridei* or to the Pilbara species *N. timealeyi*.

Tadarida sp. has only recently been recognised from collections made in Western Australia. Our records from the Lake Disappointment and the Carnarvon Range Areas (Little Sandy Desert) are the first from the inland deserts of W.A. Other Western Australian collections have come from the Pilbara (W.A. Museum collection).

The *Tadarida* sp. from the Carnarvon Range and Lake Disappointment Area were compared with descriptions of Indo-Australian taxa of the sub-genus *Mormopterus* included in Hill (1961) and Felten (1964). In external and cranial appearance the specimens differ from any of the described species. Further work on the taxonomic status of these and other collections of Western Australian *Mormopterus* is being undertaken.

Taphozous flaviventris was first recorded in the deserts of Western Australia by W. H. Butler who collected a specimen in the Durba Hills (Lake Disappointment Area) in August 1971 (Butler 1971). Our collections from the Lake Disappointment (Durba Hills) and Carnarvon Range Areas and from Karri Karri Pool indicate that the species is widespread in the Little Sandy Desert and also occurs in the Carnegie Salient as defined by Beard (1969); specimens from the Pilbara (W.A.M. M6622; 24°00'S, 117°50'E; 1965) and the Northern Territory (Parker 1973) suggest an even wider arid zone distribution.

Scats of a Rock-Wallaby were collected in the Durba Hills (Lake Disappointment Area) during our visit and W. H. Butler reported sighting a Rock-Wallaby in the same place in 1971. The taxonomy of *Petrogale* is still uncertain. Ride (1970) recognises two species from the arid zone of Western Australia. Relevant specimens are *Petrogale penicillata* (W.A.M. M3532, 1959; W.A.M. M4988, 1961) from the Warburton Region and a specimen labelled "*Petrogale rothschildi*" (W.A.M. M3884; 23°22'S, 120°47'E) which was recorded from the western edge of the Little Sandy Desert in 1959. A return visit is required to determine which of these species, if either, is present in the Durba Hills.

Other mammal species are known from these deserts. Many of these species are likely to occur (or to have occurred) within areas proposed as reserves because these areas were delineated so that the resulting system of desert reserves would include the range of geological formations, soil surfaces and vegetational formations typical of each desert.

Several species have been recorded recently in these deserts. Burbidge and Fuller (in press) discuss evidence that *Onychogalea lunata* occurred recently in the Gibson Desert. *Sminthopsis crassicaudata* was recorded in the proposed Baker Lake Nature Reserve in the Gibson Desert as recently as 1967 (W.A.M. M10043; 26°47'S, 125°57'E). Recent specimens of *Sminthopsis froggatti* are known from the Little Sandy Desert (W.A.M. M8405; 22°56'S, 121°11'E; 1971) and Great Victoria Desert (W.A.M. M8862; 27°58'S, 123°45'E; 1967), the latter record being only 20 km west of the Yeo Lake Area. A recent specimen of *Sminthopsis hirtipes* from Djindirana Claypan (W.A.M. M8083; 24°22'S, 125°08'E; 1968) in the Gibson Desert along with records of this species from reserves in the Great Victoria Desert (Burbidge *et al.* 1976) and an older

record from the Great Sandy Desert (W.A.M. M1547-50; 22°33'S, 123°52'E; 1930) suggest that this species may also be found in sand dune country within the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve, Yeo Lake Area and the proposed reserves of the Little Sandy Desert.

Sminthopsis longicaudata was recorded in the proposed Baker Lake Nature Reserve in 1975 (Burbidge and McKenzie 1976). The species may occur elsewhere in the Gibson Desert because habitats similar to those recorded at the collection site are widespread in the region. Burbidge *et al.* (1976) report collections of *Sminthopsis murina ooldea* from sand dune and sandplain country in the southern and central Great Victoria Desert and on a watercourse in the southern edge of the Gibson Desert. These records, with a further specimen from the western end of the Great Victoria Desert (W.A.M. M5782; 28°03'S, 121°57'E; 1963) suggest the presence of this species in country represented in the Yeo Lake Area and the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve.

Pesudomys desertor is known in W.A. from the Great Sandy Desert (W.A.M. M1448; 20°00'S, 126°30'E; *ca* 1930) and from the south edge of the Gibson Desert in the Baker Lake Area (Burbidge *et al.* 1976). Habitats listed in Burbidge *et al.* (*ibid.*), Parker (1973) and Watts (1972) suggest that this species occurs in the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve and the other proposals which incorporate sandplain and sand dune/spinifex country.

A number of species, known to have inhabited these deserts in the past (*ca* 1930) have not been subsequently recorded there. For example *Lagorchestes hirsutus* was recorded in the Little Sandy Desert near Lake Disappointment in 1931 (W.A.M. M1471, M1472; 23°30'S, 122°45'E). It is probable that the species occurred in similar sorts of country found within the Lake Disappointment Area. Finlayson (1961) states that this species had its "headquarters . . . in the great spinifex deserts to the west of the area here considered . . ." *viz* the Gibson, Great Victoria, Great Sandy and Little Sandy Deserts. He states that the "mode of occurrence of this hare wallaby is fluctuating and discontinuous and with isolated colonies widely sundered . . . but there seems no doubt that a major collapse in its numbers . . . has occurred in the last 25 years". A further specimen was recorded near Warburton in 1931 (W.A.M. M1572; 26°09'S, 126°35'E). The species still occurs in the Tanami Desert of the Northern Territory (Parker 1973).

Isoodon auratus was recorded in the Gibson Desert (W.A.M. M1574; 26°15'S, 126°30'E; 1931) in country very similar to that found in the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve. *Perameles eremiana* was collected at Gahnda Rockhole in the Gibson Desert in 1931 (W.A.M. M1575; 26°36'S, 125°52'E) and in the Great Sandy Desert in 1944 (W.A.M. M2629; 22°13'S, 125°03'E) in similar country to that found in the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve and the Lake Disappointment Area respectively. Extant populations of *Leporillus* have not been recorded in Western Australia. However, the wide occurrence and relatively good condition of remnant "stick-nests" in the deserts of Western Australia suggest a similar pattern of disappearance to that described by Frith (1973, p.306) for other parts of Central Australia.

Four species, known from these deserts in the past, have been recorded in peripheral areas more recently and are more likely to be extant in the deserts than the species just mentioned. There are recent records of *Macrotis*

lagotis from the Warburton region (W.A.M. M7036; 26°08'S, 126°35'E; 1965). The authors recently received a live specimen collected in March 1977 from near Warburton Mission; it is at present on display in the Perth Zoological Gardens. Specimens are also known from the Great Sandy Desert (W.A.M. M1491; 22°31'S, 124°24'E; 1930) and from the western edge of the Great Victoria Desert (W.A.M. M1010; 26°21'S, 119°49'E; 1928). A specimen of *Lagorchestes conspicillatus* was presented to the W.A. Museum in 1959 from the western edge of the Little Sandy Desert (W.A.M. M3497; 23°55'S, 120°07'E) but there is no recent evidence to suggest its continued presence further east in W.A. Finlayson (1961) states that this species had "... essentially ... an east-west range to approx. 24°S. lat. and probably formerly occupied all the area north of that parallel." *Dasyercus cristicauda* was last recorded in the Gibson (W.A.M. M1576; 26°35'S, 126°56'E) and Great Sandy (W.A.M. M1521; 22°54'S, 123°30'E) Deserts in 1930-31. Although a specimen came from the Warburton Region in 1967/68 (W.A.M. M7743; 26°06'S, 126°40'E) its status in the deserts of Western Australia to-day is unknown.

Smith (1966, p.128-129) refers to a specimen of *Notoryctes typhlops* collected in 1906 by H. S. Trotman on the Canning Stock Route, between Killagurra Rock-hole (23°44'S, 122°29'E) and Onegunyah Rock Hole (23°33'S, 122°34'E). She states that it was the first record of *Notoryctes typhlops* from Western Australia and that it was lodged in the W.A. Museum as specimen number 8815. This specimen has now been re-catalogued as M16061. Its locality data places it within the boundaries of the proposed Lake Disappointment Nature Reserve. Unfortunately, the locality listed for this specimen in the 1907 taxidermist's log of the W.A. Museum is "Joanna Springs", ca 200 km NNE of Onegunyah R.H. and this is the locality included in Corbett (1975). Certainly habitat preferences discussed in Corbett (1975) indicate that both localities are equally possible. However, as Smith is quoting Trotman's actual description of the events associated with the collection, the "Joanna Springs" locality is probably an error. In 1968 a specimen of *N. typhlops* (W.A.M. M7711; 26°08'S, 126°35'E) was recorded from Warburton Mission.

While the information collected during these surveys, and an earlier survey reported by Burbidge *et al.* (1976), has improved knowledge of the mammal fauna of these areas, the foregoing discussion suggests that modern mammal collections are incomplete, especially with respect to species of bandicoots and small wallabies (see also Calaby 1971; Marlow 1958). A further series of mammal surveys is essential if the conservation status of modern populations of such species in these deserts, and especially in the areas defined for reservation, is to be established.

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TABLE 1
FEMALE BREEDING INFORMATION—RODENTS AND BATS
(X : enlargement; — : no enlargement)

Species	Number of Adult Females	Location*	Date	Enlarged uterus/i	Enlarged mammae	Notes
<i>Notomys alexis</i>	4	CR, LD	21–30 Nov. 1975	X	X	All with one foetus Two lactating
	3	CR, YL, GD	19–29 Mar. 1976	X (2)	X (3)	
<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	1	CR	22 Nov. 1975	X	X	
	4	YL, GD	19–22 Mar. 1976	—	—	
<i>Taphozous georgianus</i>	6	LD	25–27 Nov. 1975	X	X	Three of the November specimens with one foetus, a fourth was suckling a juvenile.
	{ 1	GD	26 Mar. 1976	X	X	
	{ 2	TR, GD	24–26 Mar. 1976	—	—	
<i>Taphozous flaviventris</i>	1	LD	25 Nov. 1975	X	X	One foetus.
	1	CR	28 Mar. 1976	X	X	
<i>Tadarida australis</i>	1	CR	28 Mar. 1976	—	—	
<i>Tadarida</i> sp.	2†	CR, LD	21–25 Nov. 1975	X	—	One foetus each.
	{ 4	CR	28 Mar. 1976	X	X	
	{ 4	CR	28 Mar. 1976	—	—	
<i>Eptesicus pumilis</i>	5	CR, LD	20–26 Nov. 1975	X	X	Two with two foetuses.
	3	CR, TR, GD	22–30 Mar. 1976	—	—	
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	1	CR	28 Mar. 1976	?	?	Damaged during collection.

* GD—Gibson Desert Nature Reserve.
CR—Carnarvon Range Area.
YL—Yeo Lake Area.
LD—Lake Disappointment Area.
TR—Todd Range.

† A third female specimen was damaged during collection.

TABLE 2
SPECIES KNOWN FROM THE PROPOSED NATURE RESERVES (1975–1976)

Species	Carnarvon Range Area	Lake Disappointment Area	Yeo Lake Area	Gibson Desert Nature Reserve
<i>Macropus robustus</i>	X	....	X	X
<i>Megaleia rufa</i>	X	....	X	....
<i>Antechinus macdonnellensis</i> ....	....	....	....	X
<i>Ningauai ridei</i>	X	....	....	X
<i>Notomys alexis</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	X	....	....	....
<i>Eptesicus pumilis</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	X	....	....	....
<i>Nycticeius greyi</i> ....	....	X	....	....
<i>Tadarida australis</i> ....	....	X	....	....
<i>Tadarida</i> sp.	X	X	....	....
<i>Taphozous georgianus</i> ....	....	X	....	X
<i>Taphozous flaviventris</i>	X	X	....	....
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	X	....	X	X
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	X	....	X	X

**THE WILDLIFE OF SOME EXISTING AND
PROPOSED NATURE RESERVES IN THE
GIBSON, LITTLE SANDY AND
GREAT VICTORIA DESERTS,
Western Australia**

EDITED BY

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