

Outstanding Terrestrial Vertebrate Faunal Diversity in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, New South Wales

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We have compiled a comprehensive account of the native terrestrial vertebrate fauna of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. A total of 432 species has been reliably recorded within the area since European settlement, including 68 mammal, 254 bird, 74 reptile and 36 frog species. At least five species are represented by more than one subspecies. There have been losses: one mammal species is now totally extinct and eight others appear to be extinct in the World Heritage Area. Seventy-three species are currently listed as threatened under NSW and Commonwealth legislation, including 28 mammal, 34 bird, 4 reptile and 7 frog species. It is still a rich and diverse fauna of international significance, but it is a fauna under threat, a situation made worse by the bushfires of 2019-20, which burnt a globally unprecedented proportion of Australia's temperate forests, including 75% of the World Heritage Area. There is much to be done to support the recovery of the region's biodiversity after the fires. This should include an increase in land management staff and resources and the establishment of a systematic, comprehensive, long-term biodiversity monitoring program as a basis for effective adaptive management practices in these uncertain times.

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KEYWORDS: birds, climate change, drought, fire, frogs, mammals, reptiles, threatened species.

INTRODUCTION

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area in the dramatic sandstone ranges west of Sydney covers over one million hectares or one third of the area of Belgium. It extends some 200 km south from the Hunter Valley to the Southern Tablelands and 35-100 km west from the Nepean River to the top of the Great Dividing Range (Figure 1). It is within the traditional lands of the Dakinjung, Darug, Dharawal, Gundungurra, Wanaruah and Wiradjuri Aboriginal nations and encompasses eight conservation reserves: Blue Mountains, Gardens of Stone, Kanangra-Boyd, Nattai, Thirlmere Lakes and Yengo National Parks and Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2009).

In 2000, the Greater Blue Mountains was granted World Heritage status in recognition of its outstanding natural values. Well known values

include the rich native flora with around 1500 plant species (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2009), the diversity of eucalypt tree species (the term 'eucalypt' refers to the closely related genera *Eucalyptus*, *Angophora* and *Corymbia* of the family Myrtaceae), with 98 species currently known in the area (Smith et al. 2018), and iconic plant species such as the critically endangered Wollemi Pine *Wollemia nobilis*, the Pink Flannel Flower *Actinotus forsythii* which appears after fires, and the more common Waratah *Telopea speciosissima* and Mountain Devil *Lambertia formosa*. The diversity of the extensive eucalypt forest and woodland communities is also renowned, though the diversity of more restricted vegetation communities, including rainforests, heaths and wetlands, is perhaps less appreciated.

The World Heritage listed values also include the fauna but the contribution that the fauna makes to the area's biodiversity has generally received less

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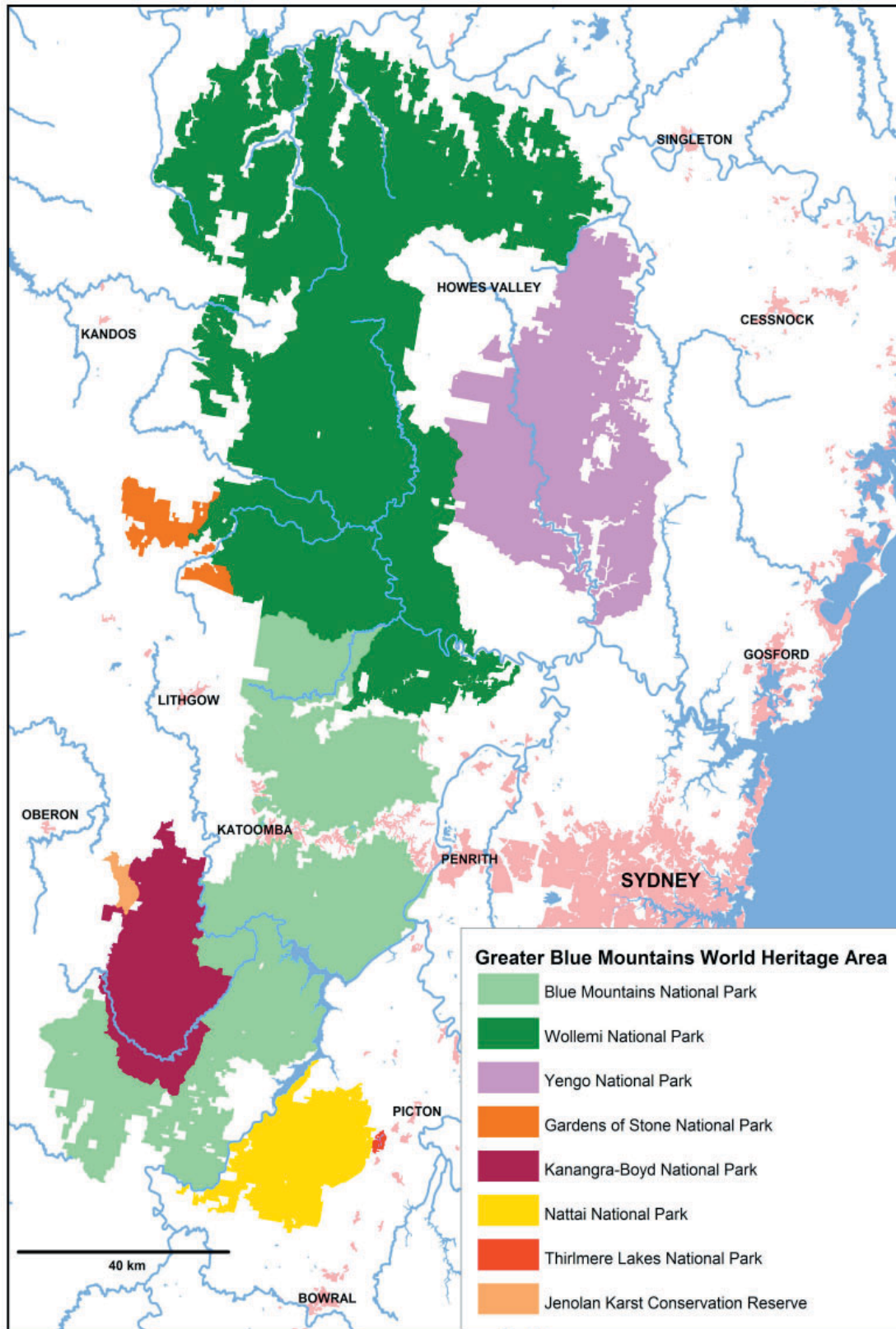


Figure 1. Map of Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

attention than the flora. The fauna includes vertebrate and invertebrate species, both terrestrial and aquatic. Here, we document the native terrestrial vertebrate fauna of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area to demonstrate its diversity and to show that there is still much to be learnt. A more detailed account of the fauna is provided in Smith et al. (2019).

STUDY AREA

The World Heritage Area is a predominantly natural area. Vast areas of wilderness, declared under the NSW Wilderness Act (1987), in Blue Mountains, Kanangra-Boyd, Nattai, Wollemi and Yengo National Parks, constitute almost two-thirds of the area.

Elevation ranges from near sea level along the Nepean and Colo Rivers in the east to over 1000 m along the Great Dividing Range in the west. The climate becomes progressively wetter and colder with increasing elevation. Lower elevations experience mild temperate conditions but in the north-east, on the fringes of the Hunter Valley, conditions are warm temperate. At higher elevations, the conditions become cool temperate. The highest elevations, in Kanangra-Boyd National Park, are subject to frequent fogs and frosts and occasional snowfalls, and the climate here is alpine (Smith et al. 2019).

Most of the World Heritage Area is within the Sydney Basin Bioregion and overlies Triassic sandstone rocks. Small shale remnants, basalt-capped mountains and patches of alluvium are scattered throughout the sandstone. The south-west of the World Heritage Area, in Jenolan Caves Karst Conservation Reserve and Kanangra-Boyd and south-western Blue Mountains National Parks, lies beyond the Sydney Basin Bioregion within the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion. Here, the underlying rocks are older and are part of the Lachlan Fold Belt. Over the eons, extensive folding and faulting has produced a mixture of sedimentary rocks such as sandstone, siltstone and limestone, and metamorphic rocks such as quartzite, slate and phyllite, interspersed with intrusions of igneous rocks. Older rocks are also evident at the central western edge of the World Heritage Area in Gardens of Stone National Park. This park is at the junction of three bioregions – Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands and NSW South Western Slopes – and Triassic and Permian Sydney Basin rocks merge with sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of Devonian age (Smith et al. 2019, Washington and Wray 2015).

The Greater Blue Mountains region consists of uplifted plateaus, which dip gently from west to east.

A series of faults and steep monoclines, known as the Lapstone Monocline, separates the ‘mountains’ from the Cumberland Plain to the east. The west of the area straddles the Great Dividing Range, which divides the catchments of east and west flowing streams. Over millennia, the streams have eroded and dissected the plateaus to form a maze of ridges incised by alluvial valleys with sandy floors, gorges, canyons, sandstone cliffs and outcrops, and steep talus slopes. The area’s distinctive ‘gardens of stone’ consist of rock turrets known as ‘pagodas’, together with cliffs, slot canyons and flat-topped mesas. In the south-west of the area, ancient bands of limestone derived from coral have weathered to form caves such as the spectacular Jenolan Caves. Across most of the World Heritage Area, the soils are sandstone based and are sandy, shallow, well-drained and infertile. Patches of moderate to high fertility soils are associated with occurrences of shale, volcanic rocks and alluvium. The soils on the Permian rocks of the deeper valleys and lower slopes below the cliffs are also relatively fertile (Smith et al. 2019, Washington and Wray 2015).

The World Heritage Area is within one of the most bushfire prone areas of Australia (Hammill and Tasker 2010). Its plants and animals have been subject to earlier Aboriginal burning practices, more recent European fire management and, over millions of years, recurring wildfires. Fire has been an important factor in the evolution of the local fauna. Across the area, differing combinations of fire frequency, intensity, season and extent, have contributed to the diversity of fauna habitats.

The varied elevations, climates, geologies, landforms, soils and fire histories have shaped the evolution of a mosaic of different types of eucalypt forest and woodland, interspersed with pockets of other habitats where eucalypts are absent or few, including rainforest, heath, swamp, open wetlands, watercourses, cliffs and other rock formations. These diverse habitats provide many opportunities for fauna.

METHODS

In order to determine which native terrestrial vertebrate fauna species have been recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area since European settlement we searched the following sources of information: writings of early explorers, travellers and guides; online wildlife databases including NSW BioNet Atlas, Atlas of Living Australia, eBird Australia, Online Zoological

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Collections of Australian Museums and National Flying-fox Monitoring Program; NSW National Parks and Wildlife fauna surveys; wildlife carer records; published and unpublished reports; bird and frog club newsletters; sub-fossil records from Jenolan Caves; and naturalists' records including our own and others. A full list of sources is included in Smith et al. (2019). We viewed all records with caution. Records that could not be placed within the boundaries of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area or where identifications were in doubt were not included. All records were collated in a checklist indicating in which of the eight constituent reserves of the World Heritage Area each species has been recorded. Where known, records for subspecies are indicated. For species with no recent (2000 or later) records in a reserve, the date of the last record in that reserve was noted.

For mammals, species nomenclature follows Van Dyck et al. (2013) except for the genus *Mormopterus*, which follows Reardon et al. (2014); subspecies follow Burbidge et al. (2014). For birds, scientific names follow Birdlife Australia (2018) and common names follow Menkhorst et al. (2017). For frogs and reptiles, species nomenclature follows Cogger (2014).

RESULTS

We found a total of 432 native terrestrial vertebrate fauna species that have been reliably recorded within the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area since European settlement (Appendix 1). These include 68 mammal, 254 bird, 74 reptile and 36 frog species. Five species are represented by more than one subspecies: Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*, Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*, Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*, Silvereve *Zosterops lateralis* and Eastern Banjo Frog *Limnodynastes dumerilii*.

The 68 mammals include representatives of 21 families and all three evolutionary lines, monotremes, marsupials and placentals. Two of only three surviving species of monotremes – the Platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* and Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus* – inhabit the World Heritage Area. The marsupials are represented by 29 species, including carnivorous quolls, insectivorous antechinus and dunnarts, omnivorous bandicoots, and herbivorous gliders, possums, wombats, koalas, kangaroos and wallabies. The placentals, which evolved in the northern hemisphere and are relatively recent arrivals to the Australian continent, are represented by a surprisingly high number of native species. The 37

native placentals in the area outnumber the marsupials and monotremes, and comprise nine rodents, 27 bats and the Dingo *Canis lupus dingo*.

The 254 birds number around one third of all Australian bird species (747 breeding residents or regular migrants: Menkhorst et al. 2017). Sixty-one bird families are represented in the area, with the honeyeater family (family Meliphagidae) the most numerous with 29 species. Parrots and cockatoos (families Psittaculidae and Cacatuidae) with 18 species are also prominent.

The 74 reptiles are likewise diverse and include one freshwater turtle (family Chelidae), 51 lizards including 5 dragon lizards (family Agamidae), 5 geckos (families Carphodactylidae and Diplodactylidae), 3 snake-lizards (family Pygopodidae), 35 skinks (family Scincidae) and 3 goannas (family Varanidae), and 22 snakes including 1 python (family Boidae), 2 tree snakes (family Pygopidae), 16 front-fanged snakes (family Elapidae) and 3 blind snakes (family Typhlopidae). Wollemi National Park, with 67 reptile species, and Blue Mountains National Park, with 57 species, support particularly rich reptilian faunas.

The 36 frogs include 18 tree frogs (family Hylidae), 10 southern ground frogs (family Myobatrachidae) and 8 limnodynastid ground frogs (family Limnodynastidae). The frogs are most abundant and diverse at warmer lower elevations. Wollemi National Park boasts 30 frog species and Blue Mountains National Park 25 species, but only 12 species have been recorded in Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve and 16 species in Kanangra-Boyd National Park. Five species – Fletcher's Frog *Lechriodus fletcheri*, Sudell's Frog *Neobatrachus sudelli*, Haswell's Frog *Paracrinia haswelli*, Tyler's Toadlet *Litoria tyleri* and Green and Golden Bellfrog *Litoria aurea* – have only been recorded once in the World Heritage Area.

Seventy-three terrestrial vertebrate fauna species in the World Heritage Area, including 28 mammal, 34 bird, 4 reptile and 7 frog species, are currently listed as threatened under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Appendix 1). Recently listed species include the Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus* (listed in 2016), Greater Glider *Petauroides volans* (2016) and White-throated Needle-tail *Hirundapus caudacutus* (2019). Twelve bird species are protected under international migratory bird agreements including the Bonn Convention, China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (Appendix 1).

DISCUSSION

The 432 native terrestrial vertebrate species recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area since European settlement are a rich and diverse fauna of international significance. The native fish and thousands of invertebrate species, many only poorly known, add to this remarkable faunal diversity.

There is still work to be done to achieve a complete description of the fauna. The identities of some species in the area need to be clarified. The Feathertail Glider *Acrobates pygmaeus/frontalis* (formal distinction of the two species not yet published; Van Dyck et al. 2013) and Mountain Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus caninus/cunninghami* (Lindenmayer et al. 2002) have each recently been divided into two separate species. In both cases, the two species cannot be readily distinguished unless examined in the hand. Both Feathertail Gliders and both Mountain Brushtail Possums may inhabit the World Heritage Area, but this has not yet been confirmed. We identified five species represented by more than one subspecies. There are likely to be more such species as information regarding subspecies was often lacking. For example, the Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*, which is a familiar local species, has not been identified to subspecies level in the available records. Two different subspecies may be present in the World Heritage Area. Sadly, the identity of the species of bettongs chased by local children in the early 1800s will probably never be known. Three different species were recorded historically in the vicinity of the World Heritage Area but records within the World Heritage Area are insufficient to identify which species were present and how many. All three species are now locally extinct.

The status of a number of species within the area requires further investigation. For example, the continued presence of the Brush-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale tapoatafa* in the World Heritage Area needs to be verified. This species was widespread in the past but the only recent confirmed records (2003 and an undated record) have come from what appears to be a small, isolated population at Jenolan Caves. An unconfirmed sighting there in late 2019 (A. Musser and J. Wilkinson pers. comm.) suggests that this population still survives. Other examples are three threatened cave-breeding microbats, the Eastern Bent-winged Bat *Miniopterus oraniae*, Large-eared Pied Bat *Chalinolobus dwyeri* and Eastern Cave Bat *Vespadelus troughtoni*, which apparently breed in the

World Heritage Area but their local maternity sites are yet to be located.

The number of bird species recorded far outnumbers the numbers of mammals, reptiles and frogs. The abundance of honeyeaters (29 species) mirrors the abundance of nectar-rich flowers. Winter-flowering banksias – Heath-leaved Banksia *Banksia ericifolia*, Hairpin Banksias *B. spinulosa* and *B. cunninghamii*, and Silver Banksia *B. marginata* – attract increased numbers of Yellow-faced Honeyeaters *Caligavis chrysops*, White-naped Honeyeaters *Melithreptus lunatus* and other honeyeaters into the area. In contrast to nectar, insects are scarce over the cold winter months and many insect-eating birds, including the Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*, Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*, Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*, Satin Flycatcher *M. cyanoleuca* and Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons*, migrate to Queensland and New Guinea. Their absence means that fewer species of birds are present in winter but, because of the huge influx of honeyeaters, bird numbers are greatest in winter (Smith and Smith 2017).

Some characteristic birds of the World Heritage Area are ones associated with higher elevation colder climates. The Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*, Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*, Satin Flycatcher, Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus* and Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor* are ‘mountains’ birds rarely encountered in the adjacent coastal lowlands around Sydney. Worryingly, there are indications that these birds of colder climes may now be declining within the area as a consequence of climate change. Another characteristic bird is the cave-nesting Rockwarbler *Origma solitaria*, the only bird species endemic to mainland New South Wales. The Rockwarbler is essentially restricted to the Sydney Basin and is a moderately common breeding resident in the World Heritage Area, occurring in all eight reserves (Smith et al. 2019).

We could find no recent (this century) records for 25 species in the area (9 mammals, 8 birds, 3 reptiles and 5 frogs). Other species have been recorded recently but have suffered range contractions or population declines. The fauna includes 73 species currently listed as threatened under NSW and Commonwealth legislation. These include almost half of the mammals (28 species). One species, the White-footed Rabbit-rat *Conilurus albipes*, is now totally extinct, and eight other species – Eastern Quoll *Dasyurus viverrinus*, Southern Brown Bandicoot *Isodon obesulus*, at least one bettong *Bettongia* species, Long-nosed Potoroo *Potorous tridactylis*, Broad-toothed Rat *Mastacomys*

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fuscus, Plains Mouse *Pseudomys australis*, Smoky Mouse *P. fumeus* and Hastings River Mouse *P. oralis* – appear to be extinct in the World Heritage Area but still survive elsewhere in Australia. Apart from the Eastern Quoll, the only confirmed records of these nine species since European settlement are skeletal remains in owl pellets deposited in Nettle Cave in Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve (Morris et al. 1997). Across Australia, small and medium-sized, ground-dwelling mammals have been the species most prone to extinction or severe decline since European settlement. In keeping with this general pattern, over half the native rodent species recorded in the World Heritage Area have become locally or totally extinct since European settlement. The causes are poorly understood and it is not always appreciated that even in extensive uncleared tablelands forests like the World Heritage Area, the mammal fauna has suffered many losses. The iconic Greater Glider has declined more recently, especially at lower elevations. Its decline appears to be related to increasing temperatures (Smith and Smith 2018), and the unfolding impacts of rapid climate change are a matter of concern for all fauna.

Threatened birds include the critically endangered Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*, which sits on the brink of extinction, as well as the Gang-gang Cockatoo, Flame Robin *Petroica phoenica*, Scarlet Robin *Petroica multicolor* and Dusky Woodswallow, which were all considered moderately common as recently as the 1980s (Smith and Smith 1990). There are, however, also examples (though a lesser number) of bird species that have increased. Since the 1980s, the Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*, Brown Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia phasianella*, Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys*, and even the threatened Sooty Owl *Tyto tenebricosa* and Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua*, have increased markedly in the area.

The threatened reptiles include the endangered Blue Mountains Swamp Skink *Eulamprus leuraensis*, Heath Monitor *Varanus rosenbergi*, Broad-headed Snake *Hoplocephalus bungaroides* and Stephens's Banded Snake *Hoplocephalus stephensii*. The Blue Mountains Swamp Skink is found only in the World Heritage Area and adjacent lands.

A few frogs, such as the Common Eastern Froglet (*Crinia signifera*), Brown-striped Frog (*Limnodynastes peronii*) and Peron's Tree Frog (*Litoria peronii*), have increased in the area since European settlement. Many others have declined and seven frogs in the World Heritage Area are threatened species. A major cause of frog declines in Australia and worldwide is an infectious chytrid skin fungus

(NSW Scientific Committee 2003). This disease has spread since the 1970s and has particularly affected frogs in montane rainforests, where the cooler conditions best suit the fungus. This fungus is present in the World Heritage Area and the six species most closely associated with rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest – Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis*, Fletcher's Frog, Stuttering Frog *Mixophyes balbus*, Great Barred Frog *M. fasciolatus*, Giant Barred Frog *M. iteratus* and Red-eyed Tree Frog *Litoria chloris* – are all now rare in the area. Many frog species have suffered range contractions, especially at higher elevations. Four species formerly known from Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve, and five species known from Kanangra-Boyd National Park, have not been recorded in those reserves this century. Other species, such as the Brown Toadlet *Pseudophryne bibronii*, Green and Golden Bellfrog *Litoria aurea* and Green Tree Frog *L. caerulea*, have declined at lower elevations. The chytrid fungus is not the only threat to frogs.

A dearth of recent records for some species that are not yet recognised as threatened, such as the Dusky Antechinus *Antechinus swainsonii*, Rose Robin *Petroica rosea* and Pink-tongued Lizard *Cyclodomorphus gerrardii*, suggest that they too may be declining (Smith et al. 2019).

An extraordinarily high number of the fauna species are at or near the edge of their range in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area: one third (20 species) of the mammals, a tenth (29 species not including vagrant species) of the birds, half (37 species) of the reptiles and almost three-quarters (25 species) of the frogs. A few species, such as the Southern Water Skink *Eulamprus tympanum* and Fletcher's Frog, occur as isolated populations well away from other populations outside the World Heritage Area. Populations at the edge of a species' range or isolated from other populations are likely to be genetically distinct and important for maintaining the genetic diversity of the species. Genetic diversity will be crucial as species face the increasing challenges of surviving and adapting to climate change.

The faunal diversity of the World Heritage Area is a result of a number of factors working together: the vast area of the World Heritage Area (over one million hectares); the extensive tracts of wilderness (two thirds of the area is declared wilderness); the diverse fauna habitats in close proximity which reflect varied elevations, microclimates, geologies, soils, topographies and fire histories; and the presence of remnant native vegetation in surrounding more fertile lands. Faunal diversity is also enhanced by the location of the World Heritage Area at the convergence of moist coastal areas to the east, dry western slopes, cold

southern tablelands and warm northern sub-tropics. Fauna from these different surrounding areas come together in the World Heritage Area and combined with wide-ranging species and a few local specialists, notably the Blue Mountains Swamp Skink, produce a rich fauna.

In October 2019 we published a book, *Native Fauna of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area* (Smith et al. 2019), in which we concluded that there was much to celebrate in 2020 on the 20th anniversary of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area listing on 29th November 2000. Since publication, bushfires over the 2019-20 spring and summer have burnt enormous swathes of forested country in south-eastern Australia. These were the largest fires recorded in temperate Australian forests since European settlement. They burnt 21% of Australia's temperate forests, which is a globally unprecedented percentage burnt for any continental forest biome in a single fire season (Boer et al. 2020). The unusual scale of the fires has been attributed to extreme drought conditions and high temperatures drying out fire fuels to an extraordinary degree and also compromising the normal role of damp gullies and wetter vegetation types in impeding the spread of fire across the landscape (Nolan et al. 2020). The fires are an indication that the more flammable future predicted under climate change (Bradstock 2010, Clarke and Evans 2019) has arrived earlier than anticipated (Boer et al. 2020).

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area was one of the areas worst affected by the fires. About 75% of the area was burnt, based on the Google Earth Engine Burnt Area Map for 3 February 2020, taking account of unburnt areas within the fire boundary (Roff and Aravena 2020). However, fire intensity was variable, with 12% of the area severely burnt (vegetation canopy fully affected), 35% moderately burnt (canopy partially affected) and 28% lightly burnt (understorey burnt but canopy unburnt).

There is still much to celebrate on this 20th anniversary of World Heritage listing, but the impacts of rapid, unabated climate change - drought, record high temperatures and consequent devastating fires - mean there is now also much to be done to support the recovery of the region's biodiversity after the fires. This should include an increase in land management staff and resources and the establishment of a systematic, comprehensive, long-term biodiversity monitoring program as a basis for effective adaptive management practices in these uncertain times. All fauna species will be diminished in the area and valuable genetic diversity has been lost as a consequence of the unprecedented wildfires. Many

species will be threatened locally, some of which may be locally extinct. Additional species may now also be threatened at state or national level. Unless there is community and political will to value and work to restore the biodiversity of the Greater Blue Mountains, the future of the area's native terrestrial fauna is bleak and we will have failed both the fauna and future generations.

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Sugar Glider (*Petaurus breviceps*)



Crimson Rosella (*Platycercus elegans*)

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Appendix 1. Checklist of the Native Fauna of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

Status in NSW and Commonwealth legislation: X = extinct/presumed extinct, C = critically endangered, E = endangered, V = vulnerable, M = migratory species protected by international agreements (b = Bonn Convention, c = China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, j = Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, k = Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement).

GBMWhA reserves: BM = Blue Mountains National Park, GOS = Gardens of Stone National Park, J = Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve, KB = Kanangra-Boyd National Park, N = Nattai National Park, TL = Thirlmere Lakes National Park, W = Wollemi National Park, Y = Yengo National Park.

Dates in the table are the last records for each reserve, rec = recent records (2000 or later), und = undated records, ext = probably extinct in WHA, < = before. Mammal records from owl deposits at Jenolan Caves are included if the material dates from after European settlement.

Common name	Scientific name	Status		Records							
		NSW	Com	BM	GOS	J	KB	N	TL	W	Y
MAMMALS											
Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Agile Antechinus	<i>Antechinus agilis</i>			1986		rec					
Yellow-footed Antechinus	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>			rec	rec	und				rec	
Brown Antechinus	<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1956	rec	rec
Dusky Antechinus	<i>Antechinus swainsonii</i>			rec		1991	rec			rec	rec
Spotted-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	V	E	rec		rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Eastern Quoll	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	E	C			ext					
Brush-tailed Phascogale	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	V				rec					und
Common Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>			rec	rec	rec	1998	rec		rec	rec
Northern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>									rec	
Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon obesulus</i>	E	E			ext					
Long-nosed Bandicoot	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>			rec	rec	und				rec	rec
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	V	V	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Common Wombat	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Eastern Pygmy-possum	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	V		rec		und		rec		rec	
Yellow-bellied Glider	<i>Petaurus australis</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Squirrel Glider	<i>Petaurus norfolkensis</i>	V		rec	rec	und		rec		rec	rec
Greater Glider	<i>Petauroides volans</i>		V	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Common Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Feathertail Glider	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus/frontalis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Short-eared/Mountain Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus caninus/cunninghami</i>			rec			rec			rec	
Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Unidentified bettong species	<i>Bettongia species</i>	X	X			ext					
Long-nosed Potoroo	<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	V	V			ext					
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Common Wallaroo	<i>Macropus robustus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Red-necked Wallaby	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	E	V	rec		rec	1989	rec		rec	rec
Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>			rec							
Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	V	rec		rec				rec	rec
Little Red Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>									rec	
Eastern Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	V		rec	rec					rec	
White-striped Free-tailed Bat	<i>Austronomus australis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
East-coast Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	V		rec				rec		rec	rec
Inland Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus petersi</i>									rec	
South-eastern Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus planiceps sens.str.</i>					rec				rec	rec
Ride's Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus ridei</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Eastern Bent-winged Bat	<i>Miniopterus orianae</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Large-eared Pied Bat	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	V	V	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Gould's Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Chocolate Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Eastern False Pipistrelle	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec			rec	rec
Large-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	V		rec				1997		rec	
South-eastern Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	V	V							rec	
Lesser Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Gould's Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Greater Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Inland Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>					rec				rec	
Eastern Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scotorepens orion</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec		rec	rec
Large Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Eastern Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>									rec	

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Common name	Scientific name	Status		Records							
		NSW	Com	BM	GOS	J	KB	N	TL	W	Y
Southern Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	1985
Eastern Cave Bat	<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>	V		rec	rec					rec	rec
Little Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
White-footed Rabbit-rat	<i>Conilurus albipes</i>	X	X			ext					
Water Rat	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>			rec	rec	rec		1991		rec	
Broad-toothed Rat	<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>	V				ext					
Plains Mouse	<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	X	V			ext					
Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	C	E			ext					
New Holland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>		V			und				rec	1986
Hastings River Mouse	<i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	E	E			ext					
Bush Rat	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>			rec	1978	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Swamp Rat	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>			rec						1997	rec
Dingo	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
BIRDS											
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>							rec			
Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i>			rec						rec	rec
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>			rec	rec		rec			1977	rec
King Quail	<i>Synoicus chinensis</i>			1992				rec			
Brown Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>			rec	rec		rec			rec	rec
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>			rec	1999	1999		1994	rec	rec	
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>					rec			rec	rec	
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>			1995				1997	rec	rec	
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>			rec	1992	1968		rec	1980s	rec	
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>							rec			
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>			rec							
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>							rec			
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	V								rec	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			1998				rec	rec	rec	
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>			rec				rec	rec	rec	
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	
Pacific Emerald-Dove	<i>Chalcophaps longirostris</i>					rec				rec	1991
White-headed Pigeon	<i>Columba leucomela</i>			rec					rec	rec	rec
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>			rec				1997		rec	
Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>			rec				rec		rec	rec
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia placida</i>			rec	rec			rec	rec	rec	rec
Wonga Pigeon	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Topknot Pigeon	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>			rec							
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>			rec				rec		rec	rec
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>			rec	rec	1999	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>			rec			1983	1997	1980s	rec	rec
Wompoo Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>			1989						rec	
Superb Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>			rec							
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
White-throated Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1985	rec	rec
Australian Owllet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>		Mcjk	rec					1980s	rec	rec
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec		1980s	rec	rec
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>			rec		rec		rec	rec	rec	
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>			rec		rec	1992	rec	rec	rec	rec
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>			rec				rec	rec	rec	1982
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>			rec		rec		rec	1994	rec	
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>			rec				rec		rec	
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	E								rec	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		Mj	rec				rec	rec	rec	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>							1997		1992	
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>			rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Australasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	E	E						rec		

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Common name	Scientific name	Status		Records							
		NSW	Com	BM	GOS	J	KB	N	TL	W	Y
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		Mj					rec		rec	
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	V		1995							rec
Nankeen Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec		rec	rec
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>							1994	1980s	1977	1982
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>							rec			
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>			rec		rec		rec		rec	1982
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>			rec			rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>			rec	rec	1999	rec		rec	rec	rec
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>			rec					rec	rec	rec
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>			rec	rec					rec	rec
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>			rec				rec	rec	1984	
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>										rec
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>			rec	rec		rec			rec	rec
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	V	Mc	rec			1992	rec	rec	rec	rec
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>			rec		1946		rec	rec	rec	rec
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	V		rec	rec	rec		1997	1980s	rec	rec
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	V		rec						rec	
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>			rec	rec	1999	rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>			rec	rec	und	rec	rec		rec	rec
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>			rec	rec	1986	1997		1980s	rec	rec
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	V								rec	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>			rec		1987		rec	rec	rec	
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>			rec							
Lewin's Rail	<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>			rec							
Australasian Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>			rec					rec	rec	rec
Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>								1980s	rec	
Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>									rec	
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	V		rec							
White-headed Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>							rec	1980s		
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Euseiornis melanops</i>			rec		1987		rec		1997	
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>			rec	rec	1988	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>		Mbjk	rec					1980s	rec	
Red-backed Button-quail	<i>Turnix maculosus</i>	V				rec					
Red-chested Button-quail	<i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>						1983				
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius</i>			rec	rec		1982	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>			rec						rec	
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>			rec				1997			
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>			rec	rec		1982		rec	rec	
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>			rec							
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	V		rec	rec		rec	rec		rec	rec
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec	rec
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funereus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>			rec	rec					rec	rec
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	V		rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	E	C	rec	1995			1997			rec
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>			rec					1980s		
Turquoise Parrot	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	V		rec	rec			rec		rec	rec
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>			rec	rec	1987			1975	rec	rec
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>			rec							
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>			rec		rec	1994		rec	rec	rec
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec

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		NSW	Com	BM	GOS	J	KB	N	TL	W	Y
Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>									1977	
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalus</i>			rec	rec	rec	1999		rec	rec	rec
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>				rec					rec	
Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>		Mejk	1990							
Eastern Koel	<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>			rec		1999	rec	rec	1999	rec	rec
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>			rec	rec	1986	1999	rec	rec	rec	rec
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>			rec	rec	1997	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	1998	rec		rec	rec
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Eastern Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			rec			rec	rec		rec	
Australian Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	V		rec				rec		rec	rec
Sooty Owl	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1996	rec	rec
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>			rec			rec	rec	1997	rec	rec
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Forest Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>			rec				rec		1993	
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>		Mj	rec	rec	1986		1994		rec	rec
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>			rec				rec	rec	rec	rec
Noisy Pitta	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>			rec							
Superb Lyrebird	<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Red-browed Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris erythroptus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picummus</i>	V		rec	rec	1968	rec	rec	1994	rec	rec
White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Green Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>									1986	rec
Spotted Bowerbird	<i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>					rec					
Satin Bowerbird	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Variiegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>			rec	rec	1991	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Southern Emu-wren	<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>			rec			rec			rec	rec
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>			rec	rec	1999	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1998	rec	rec
Southern Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>									rec	rec
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i>			rec	rec	rec	1986	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>			rec	1997			rec		rec	
Brown Gerygone	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>			rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Rockwarbler	<i>Origma solitaria</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Pilotbird	<i>Pycnophilus floccosus</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	1987	rec	
Speckled Warbler	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	V		rec	rec			rec	rec	rec	rec
Yellow-throated Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>			rec			rec	rec		rec	rec
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Large-billed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>			rec	rec		rec			rec	rec
Weebill	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>			rec	rec			rec	1980s	rec	rec
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i> subspecies <i>ornatus</i> subspecies <i>striatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagemys rufogularis</i>			rec						rec	
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>			rec	1999		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	C	C	rec	rec			rec		rec	1999
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	V								rec	
Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>			rec						rec	rec
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>									1995	
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Glyciphila melanops</i>			rec						1997	

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Common name	Scientific name	Status		Records							
		NSW	Com	BM	GOS	J	KB	N	TL	W	Y
Painted Honeyeater	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	V		rec						rec	
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>										rec
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Bell Miner	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Lewin's Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brown-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black-chinned Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	V		rec	rec			1997		rec	rec
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Scarlet Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>			rec	rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec
White-eared Honeyeater	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec			rec	rec
Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>			rec	rec		1993		rec	rec	rec
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>			rec	rec	rec	1986			rec	rec
Striped Honeyeater	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>				rec					rec	rec
Fuscous Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>			rec	rec		1994	rec	1980s	rec	rec
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>			rec	rec	rec		rec		rec	rec
White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>				rec					rec	
Grey-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	V								rec	rec
Spotted Quail-thrush	<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>			rec	rec			rec		rec	rec
Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma tenuirostris</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>			rec	rec	rec		rec	1980s	rec	rec
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Gilbert's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>									rec	
Olive Whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	V				rec				rec	
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>			rec				rec			
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	V		rec	rec			rec	rec	rec	rec
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec		rec	
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>			rec	rec			rec		rec	
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>			rec		1986	rec	rec		rec	rec
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> subspecies <i>tibicen</i> subspecies <i>tyrannica</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec 1975
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>			1988						1997	rec
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>		Mb	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>			rec		rec	rec			rec	
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Black-faced Monarch	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>		Mb	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>		Mb	rec		rec	rec			rec	rec
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>			rec	rec	1999	1994	rec		rec	rec
Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Spectacled Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>		Mb								rec
White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i> subspecies <i>australis</i> subspecies <i>chrysorrhoea</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec

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		NSW	Com	BM	GOS	J	KB	N	TL	W	Y
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	V		1995	rec			rec		rec	
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>			rec	rec	1988	rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>			rec	1998		rec	rec		rec	rec
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	V		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1975	rec	rec
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Horsfield's Bushlark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>					1946				rec	
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>				1992			rec		rec	
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>								rec	rec	
Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>						1995			rec	
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>			rec	rec			rec	1980s	rec	rec
Little Grassbird	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>								rec		
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i> subspecies <i>cornwallis</i> / <i>westernensis</i> subspecies <i>lateralis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>			1999	1999						
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>			rec	rec	1986	rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>			rec	rec	1986	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lumulata</i>			rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Plum-headed Finch	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>				1992					1995	
Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	1997
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	V		rec	rec	1987		rec		rec	rec
Double-barred Finch	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>			rec	rec	1989		rec	1980s	rec	rec
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>			rec	1999		1979			rec	
Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	1980s	rec	rec
REPTILES											
Eastern Snake-necked Turtle	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>			rec	rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec
Jacky Lizard	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Nobbi	<i>Diporiphora nobbi</i>									rec	
Eastern Water Dragon	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona barbata</i>			rec	rec					rec	rec
Mountain Dragon	<i>Rankinia diemensis</i>			rec		rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Southern Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Thick-tailed Gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>			rec	rec			rec		rec	rec
Lesueur's Velvet Gecko	<i>Amalosia lesueurii</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Wood Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>			rec	rec				1954	rec	rec
Robust Velvet Gecko	<i>Nebulifera robusta</i>									rec	rec
Leaden Delma	<i>Delma plebeia</i>									rec	rec
Burton's Snake-lizard	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>			rec	rec					rec	rec
Common Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>			rec	rec					rec	rec
Eastern Three-lined Skink	<i>Acritoscincus duperreyi</i>			rec			rec				
Red-throated Skink	<i>Acritoscincus platynotus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Two-clawed Worm-skink	<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>									rec	
Punctate Worm-skink	<i>Anomalopus swansoni</i>									rec	rec
Southern Forest Cool-skink	<i>Carinascincus coventryi</i>			rec		rec	rec				
Southern Rainbow-skink	<i>Carlia tetradactyla</i>				rec					rec	rec
Tussock Rainbow-skink	<i>Carlia vivax</i>									1984	rec
Bar-sided Skink	<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec		rec	rec
Fence Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Robust Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>			rec	rec			rec	rec	rec	rec
Copper-tailed Skink	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Pink-tongued Lizard	<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>			rec						rec	rec
Mainland She-oak Skink	<i>Cyclodomorphus michaeli</i>			rec			1998				
Cunningham's Skink	<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Black Rock Skink	<i>Egernia saxatilis</i>			rec		rec	rec			rec	
Tree Skink	<i>Egernia striolata</i>				rec		und			rec	rec
Yellow-bellied Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>			rec		rec	rec			rec	
Blue Mountains Swamp Skink	<i>Eulamprus leuraensis</i>	E	E	rec							
Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1994	rec	rec

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Southern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus tympanum</i>			rec		rec	rec			rec	
Eastern Three-toed Earless Skink	<i>Hemiergis talbingoensis</i>			rec	1997	rec	rec	rec		rec	
Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	1994	rec	rec
South-eastern Slider	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>				rec					rec	rec
Eastern Ranges Rock-skink	<i>Liopholis modesta</i>									rec	
White's Skink	<i>Liopholis whitii</i>			rec	rec	1970	rec	rec		rec	rec
Tree-base Litter-skink	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec		rec	rec
South-eastern Morethia Skink	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>				rec					rec	rec
Tussock Cool-skink	<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>			rec	1992	rec	rec	1997		rec	
Tussock Skink	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>			rec		1995	rec			rec	
Trunk-climbing Cool-skink	<i>Pseudemoia spenceri</i>			rec		rec	rec				
Three-toed Skink	<i>Saiphos equalis</i>			rec		rec				rec	rec
Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	1997		rec	rec
Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>			rec		rec	rec			rec	
Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>			rec		rec		rec		rec	rec
Gould's Goanna	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>									rec	rec
Heath Monitor	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	V		rec	rec		rec			rec	rec
Lace Monitor	<i>Varanus varius</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Diamond Python	<i>Morelia spilota</i>			rec	rec	und		rec		rec	rec
Brown Tree Snake	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>			rec						rec	rec
Green Tree Snake	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>			rec						rec	rec
Southern Death Adder	<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>			rec						rec	rec
Highlands Copperhead	<i>Austrelaps ramsayi</i>			rec		rec	rec			rec	
Golden Crowned Snake	<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>			rec		rec	rec			rec	
Eastern Small-eyed Snake	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec		rec	
Yellow-faced Whipsnake	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>			rec				rec		rec	rec
White-lipped Snake	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>					1964	rec				
Mustard-bellied Snake	<i>Drysdalia rhodogaster</i>			rec		und	rec		rec	rec	rec
Red-naped Snake	<i>Furina diadema</i>			und						rec	rec
Marsh Snake	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>			1998							
Broad-headed Snake	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	E	V	rec	rec			rec		rec	rec
Stephens's Banded Snake	<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	V								rec	
Tiger Snake	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Dwyer's Snake	<i>Parasuta spectabilis</i>				rec					1997	rec
Red-bellied Black Snake	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Eastern Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec
Eastern Bandy-bandy	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>			rec	rec	rec	1989			rec	rec
Blackish Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>			rec	rec			rec	rec	rec	rec
Proximus Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>									1995	
Brown-snouted Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops wiedii</i>									1995	1975
FROGS											
Tusked Frog	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>			rec						rec	
Giant Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	V	V	rec			1959			rec	rec
Fletcher's Frog	<i>Lechriodus fletcheri</i>									1997	
Eastern Banjo Frog	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i> subspecies <i>dumerilii</i> subspecies <i>grayi</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brown-striped Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>			rec	rec	rec	1997	rec	rec	rec	rec
Spotted Grass Frog	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec			rec	
Sudell's Frog	<i>Neobatrachus sudelli</i>									rec	
Ornate Burrowing Frog	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>									rec	rec
Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Stuttering Frog	<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	E	V	rec		1974		1973		rec	
Great Barred Frog	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>									rec	rec
Giant Barred Frog	<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	E	E	1967						rec	
Haswell's Frog	<i>Paracrinia haswelli</i>								rec		
Red-crowned Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	V		rec				rec	rec	rec	rec
Brown Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>			rec	rec	1979	rec	rec	1997	rec	rec
Dusky Toadlet	<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>			rec						rec	rec
Smooth Toadlet	<i>Uperoleia laevigata</i>			rec			1997	rec		rec	rec
Tyler's Toadlet	<i>Uperoleia tyleri</i>								und		

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Green and Golden Bell Frog	<i>Litoria aurea</i>	E	V									1963
Booroolong Frog	<i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	E	E				1998				1980	
Green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>				rec						rec	rec
Red-eyed Tree Frog	<i>Litoria chloris</i>										rec	rec
Blue Mountains Tree Frog	<i>Litoria citropa</i>			rec			rec	rec	1969	rec		
Bleating Tree Frog	<i>Litoria dentata</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Brown Tree Frog	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>			rec								
Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>			rec				rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Freycinet's Frog	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>											1997
Broad-palmed Frog	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>			rec	rec						rec	rec
Lesueur's Frog	<i>Litoria lesueuri sens.str.</i>			rec	rec						rec	rec
Littlejohn's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	V	V	rec							rec	
Leaf Green River Tree Frog	<i>Litoria nudidigita</i>			rec		rec	rec					
Peron's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria peronii</i>			rec	rec		rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Leaf Green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria phyllochroa sens.str.</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Tyler's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria tyleri</i>			rec	rec				rec	rec	rec	rec
Verreaux's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec	rec
Wilcox's Frog	<i>Litoria wilcoxi</i>			rec	rec	rec	rec	rec		rec	rec	rec



Bearded Dragon (*Pogona barbata*)



Blue Mountains Tree Frog (*Litoria citropa*)