

VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF SOUTH GIPPSLAND, VICTORIA

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Abstract

The South Gippsland area of eastern Victoria is the most southerly part of the Australian mainland and is contained within the Bassian zoogeographic subregion. The survey area contains most Bassian environments, including ranges, river flats, swamps, coastal plains, mountainous promontories and continental islands. The area was settled in the mid 1800s and much of the native vegetation was cleared for farming. The status (both present and historical) of 375 vertebrate taxa, 50 mammals, 285 birds, 25 reptiles and 15 amphibians is discussed in terms of distribution, habitat and abundance. As a result of European settlement, 4 mammal species are now extinct and several bird species are extinct or rare. Wildlife populations in the area now appear relatively stable and are catered for by six National Parks and Wildlife Reserves.

Introduction

Surveys of wildlife are being conducted by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Ministry for Conservation as part of the Land Conservation Council's review of the use of Crown Land in Victoria.

In this paper we present data on the distribution and habitat requirements of vertebrate species in the South Gippsland area of Victoria. Field work (February to June 1977) was concentrated on public land although all incidental observations on private land were recorded and are included here. To this we have added results of earlier surveys (e.g. Seebeck *et al.* 1968), observations by both amateur and professional naturalists in frequently visited areas (e.g. Wilsons Promontory) and specimen records from the National Museum of Victoria (NMV) and Fisheries and Wildlife Division of Victoria (FWD).

Survey Area

The northern boundary of the survey area can be approximated by straight lines drawn from Wonthaggi to Traralgon and Traralgon to Seaspray. The coastline forms the southern boundary of the mainland survey area. The area also includes islands of the Snake Island-St Margaret Island group, Corner Inlet islands, Seal Islands, and islands off Wilsons Promontory to the Victorian State boundary north of Kanowna Island (Fig. 1). This survey area approximates the Land Conservation Council's South Gippsland 2 Study Area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (see Hills 1967; and Central Planning Authority 1968)

The north and central portions of the area are dominated by the South Gippsland Highlands (Strzelecki Range) which is an eroded, rounded range of uplifted Mesozoic sandstones and mudstones rising to 730 m.

Around the coast are a succession of plains. The Cape Paterson Plains and Tarwin Lowlands are both down-warped fault blocks of Lower Cretaceous origin covered with sand, clay and gravel deposits which give the plains an irregular but low relief. The Alberton Lowlands inland from Port Albert is an emerged coastal plain of low elevation and low relief covered with Quaternary sediments. This grades eastward into the East Gippsland plains which have a higher relief of fluvial sands and gravels overlaying Cainozoic sediments. The Gippsland Plains extend around the north of the South Gippsland Highlands and contain the La Trobe River valley.

There are three coastal prominences: Cape Paterson is an extension of the Cape Paterson Plains; Cape Liptrap is an area of resistant Palaeozoic rocks and forming cliffs up to 75 m at the coast but slopes down as an undulating plateau further inland; and Wilsons Promontory, which was a granitic island but is now linked to the mainland by an accumulation of sand known as the Yanakie tie bar and forms a rugged mountainous promontory rising to 760 m. The continental islands near Wilsons Promontory are also granitic and are of similar origin. The low-level islands in the Snake

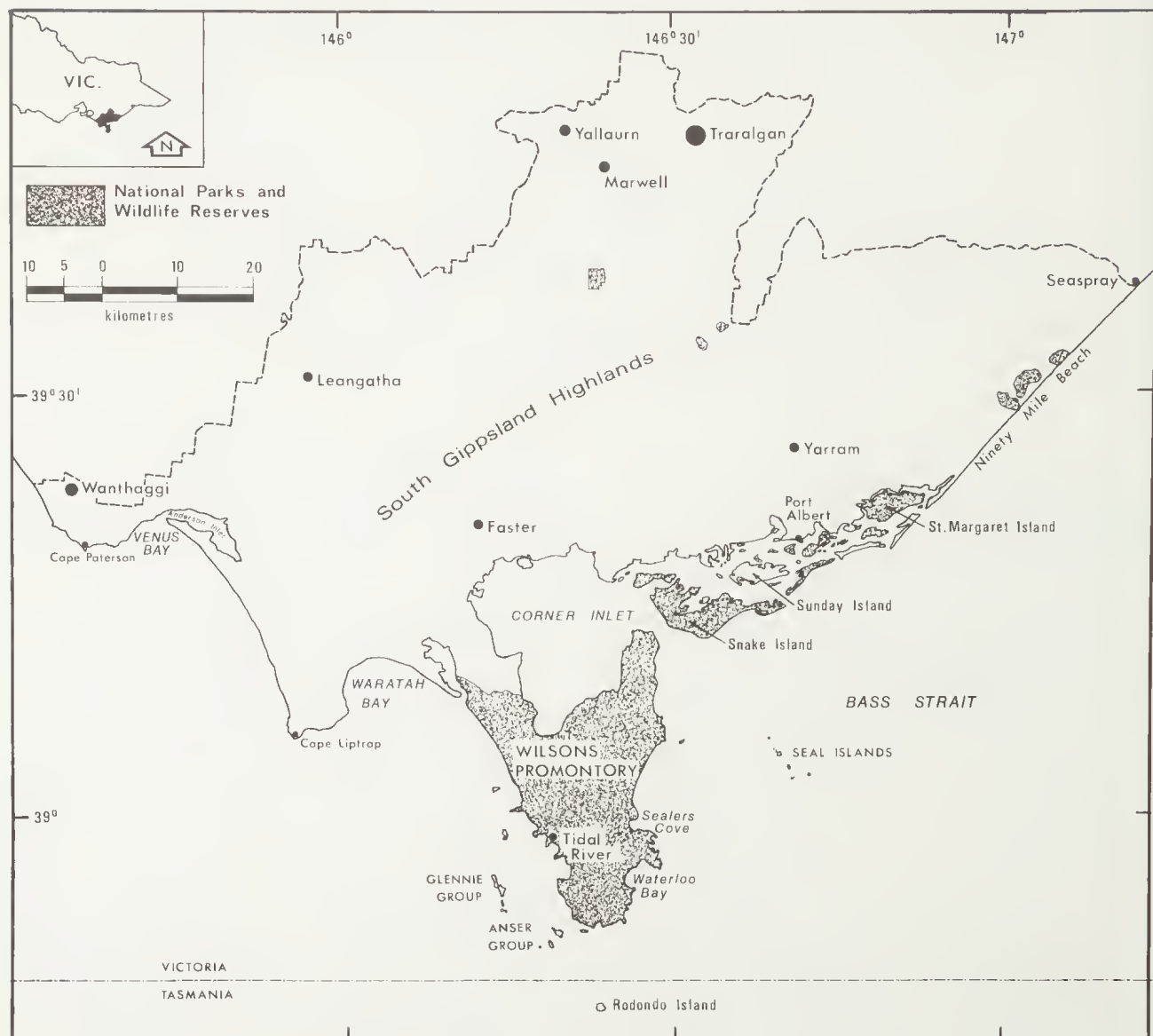


Figure 1—Survey area, South Gippsland.

Island - St Margaret Island group are due mainly to a recent submergence of a flat coastal plain although some islands have been formed recently by successional sand build-up on river bars (Turner *et al.* 1962).

The coast in this area is dynamic both in the short-term through erosion-deposition cycles and in the long-term through glacial eustatic changes in sea-level. Wilsons Promontory is the northern-most eminence of the Bassian Rise—the submarine ridge that periodically links Tasmania and the mainland.

The link last broke between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago (Jennings 1971).

CLIMATE (see Central Planning Authority 1968)

Temperatures follow a typical summer maximum and winter minimum pattern. Temperatures reach, but seldom exceed, 38°C during summer and monthly minima are as low as 2°C in winter with cold 'snap' conditions, usually of short duration, reaching below zero. Both these extremes are ameliorated near the coast.

Average annual rainfall is as low as 530 mm in the east at Seaspray and more than 1270 mm at Balook in the South Gippsland Highlands. Rainfall is highest in the two major mountain areas, the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory. Winter is the wettest season and summer the driest. Maximum rainfall in the three summer months is 250 mm in the South Gippsland Highlands and in winter is more than 380 mm in the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory.

DRAINAGE

Drainage is typically exorheic (Williams 1967) into the Southern Ocean: via the La Trobe River to the Gippsland Lakes which are northeast of the study area; directly to the sea via several river systems (e.g. Tarwin, Agnes, Albert and Tarra rivers) to the south; and by Merrimans Creek to the sea in the east. Wilsons Promontory is drained by numerous creeks draining into the sea either directly or via estuarine swamps. There are no large natural lakes, and the Hazelwood Power Station cooling pond is the only large freshwater impoundment.

HISTORY AND LAND USE

The first documented European contact with South Gippsland was by Bass and Flinders in 1798 when the area was occupied by the Brataualong clan of the Gippsland based Kurnai Aboriginal tribe. Aboriginal use of the area was mainly restricted to the coast and major rivers (Daley 1960). Sealing and whaling flourished for 40 years from Sealers Cove on Wilsons Promontory until the 1840s (Lennon 1974). Farming radiated from Port Albert and along the La Trobe River around Traralgon in the 1840s and 1850s and selection and clearing of the South Gippsland Highlands began in the 1870s (Daley 1960). The plains and river flats have been farmed successfully since, but the South Gippsland Highlands farmland deteriorated because of the Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Austral Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*) and Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*). Reforestation of the

Highlands started in 1946 with softwood plantations, mainly of Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), and hardwood plantations, mainly of Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) (Noble undated).

HABITATS

The physical and biotic environment is divided into 10 recognizable but arbitrary habitat types. Tables 1-3 list the 10 habitats and the vertebrate species they support. The terminology for terrestrial vegetation communities is similar to that used in the Land Conservation Council Reports on adjacent study areas (LCC 1972; 1973).

1. *Ocean*. Here are included the open pelagic water of Bass Strait, coastal beaches and islands around Wilsons Promontory. Our survey of this area remained within Victorian State boundaries, that is north of Kanowna Island.

2. *Estuaries and tidal flats*. The survey area features a prominent littoral zone of mud and sand flats best developed in the Corner Inlet-Port Albert area but also including Andersons Inlet and Shallow Inlet west of Wilsons Promontory.

3. *Freshwater*. This category includes streams, swamps, lakes and farm dams. Streams have a typical ontogeny of fast-flowing lotic waters in the ranges of the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory to slow moving meandering lentic waters on the flats. Lentic stages of streams are present and well developed around the South Gippsland Highlands, but are short or absent on the more precipitous Wilsons Promontory.

Freshwater swamps are best developed in the La Trobe Valley, in the heath communities on Wilsons Promontory, in the swales of old dune development in the Mullungdung Forest and associated with lentic streams near the sea. Farming has resulted in a proliferation of small freshwater farm dams that offer a valuable wildlife environment.

4. *Tall open-forest*. This is the tallest vegetation community and is restricted to the wet mountain areas and lowland gullies of the

South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory. The dominant eucalypts include Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*), Messmate (*E. obliqua*), Mountain Grey Gum (*E. cypellocarpa*) and Blue Gum (*E. st-johnii*). Typical understorey small trees include Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) and Blackwood (*A. melanoxylon*). Tall shrubs include Blanket Leaf (*Bedfordia salicina*), Musk Daisy Bush (*Olearia argophylla*), Christmas Bush (*Prostanthera lasiantha*), Southern Sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*), Austral Mulberry (*Hedycarya angustifolia*), Soft Tree Fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*) and Rough Tree Fern (*Cyathea australis*). Low shrubs include Fishbone Water-fern (*Blechnum nudum*), Mother Shield Fern (*Polystichum proliferum*), Scrub Nettle (*Urtica incisa*) and Tall Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma elatius*).

Much of the tall open-forest in the South Gippsland Highlands has been felled for timber and the land cleared for farming. The Forests Commission of Victoria and paper mill companies are reforesting some areas with a quasi-original forest form. These new forests lack the original forest's species and structural diversity.

Large areas of overgrown farmland that originally supported tall open-forest now support dense stands of Silver Wattle, Hazel Pomaderris (*Pomaderris aspera*) and Shiny Cassinia (*Cassinia longifolia*).

5. *Open-forest*. This category which includes the foothill forests of the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory, lacks both the height of tall open-forest and the latter's understorey and density. Typical canopy eucalypts are White Stringybark (*E. globoidea*), Yellow Stringybark (*E. muellerana*), Messmate, Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*E. radiata*) and Blue Gum. The sparse understorey has Silver Wattle, Common Cassinia (*Cassinia aculeata*), Shiny Cassinia and Prickly Currant Bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*). The low shrub layer contains Austral Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*), Thatch Saw Sedge (*Gahnia radula*) and Tussock Grass (*Poa australis*).

6. *Woodland*. The woodland form is associated with low rainfall, often sandy substrate

areas near the coast, on Wilsons Promontory and on the Tertiary sediments of the Mullungdung Forest. Common eucalypt species are Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*), stunted Narrow-leaved Peppermint and Messmate along the coast and Yellow Stringybark, Yertchuck (*E. consideniana*) and Shining Peppermint (*E. nitida*), inland with often equally prominent Saw Banksia (*Banksia serrata*) throughout and Coast Banksia (*B. integrifolia*) along the coast. Of the understorey species Black She-oak (*Casuarina littoralis*) is common inland and Drooping She-oak (*C. stricta*) and Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*) along the coast.

Almost characteristic of the woodland type is a well-developed shrub layer of heath species including Beard Heath (*Leucopogon* spp.), Austral Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea australis*) and Heath Tea-tree (*Leptospermum myrsinoides*).

7. *Heath*. Heath in this context deals with the coastal treeless plains found extensively on Wilsons Promontory and scattered along the coastline. A description of the structure of the Tidal River vegetation by Parsons (1966) gives details of several heath types present on Wilsons Promontory. The dominant plant species in these heaths are Scrub She-oak (*Casuarina paludosa*), Heath Tea-tree, Scented Paper-bark (*Melaleuca squarrosa*), Swamp Paper-bark (*M. ericifolia*), Spike Wattle (*Acacia oxycedrus*), Sweet Wattle (*A. suaveolens*), Spreading Rope Rush (*Calorophus lateriflorus*) and Large-leaved Bush-pea (*Pultenaea daphnoides*) although many others are prominent under different conditions caused by fire, aspect, drainage and soil type. Heath is often found as the shrub layer of woodland throughout the study area.

8. *Grassland/Farmland*. The natural occurrence of grassland is restricted to tussock grass on the dunes of the foreshore and the wind-swept islands around Wilsons Promontory. On islands, Blue Tussock Grass (*Poa polytrichoides*) is the dominant grass, but on the coastal dunes it is Hairy Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) and on the cliffs and margins of salt-marsh, Prickly Spear-grass (*Stipa teretifolia*). The farm grasslands are usually closely

cropped by intensive grazing but are an important habitat for wildlife. The quality of farmland as a wildlife habitat varies greatly according to number of trees, water availability and proximity to forests and woodlands.

9. *Saltmarsh/Mangrove*. The upper littoral zone margins on the low-lying areas of Corner Inlet, Snake Island-St Margaret Island, Shallow Inlet and Andersons Inlet, have extensive saltmarsh and mangrove communities. The types of vegetation which are related to periodicity and duration of submergence, exposure, salination and substrate type, vary from dense stands of infrequently flooded Grey Glasswort (*Arthrocnemum halocnemoides*) and Beaded Glasswort (*Salicornia quinqueflora*) to the daily flooded mudflats covered, along estuaries, by White Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*).

10. *Coastal scrub*. The discussion of dune succession by Turner *et al.* (1962) details the many stages of generation involved in the coastal scrub. It includes stages from newly stabilized dunes dominated by Hairy Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) and introduced Marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*); to stable dunes occupied by Coast Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), Seaberry Saltbush (*Rhagodia baccata*) and Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*); and finally the old established vegetation dominated by Coast Wattle, and sometimes Manna Gum. Coastal scrub on dune formations is most extensive on the Yanakie tie bar and the Snake Island-St Margaret Island group, but exists as a narrow strip along the entire coastline.

Methods

The approach used for the survey was essentially that of a distribution study of all vertebrate species except whales, dolphins and fishes and a general assessment of habitat preferences. Two members of the team were responsible for collecting data on birds; two for collecting data on mammals; and one for reptiles and amphibians. All field records are in notebooks lodged at the Fisheries and Wildlife Division and specimens collected during the survey are lodged at the National Museum

of Victoria. Distribution data are entered on '5-minute grid maps'. The grid blocks are bordered by latitude-longitude lines 5 minutes apart, an approach similar to the latitude-longitude grid mapping outlined by Churchill and de Corona (1972) and Brook (1976), but at a higher resolution. Grid mapping facilitates the collection and presentation of large amounts of data on common species and also tends to spread data collection over a study area more evenly. Insufficient time was available for the coverage of all 5-minute blocks but nevertheless the distribution data collected and mapped on this system represent a starting point for future work in the area.

Three symbols are used on the distribution maps. A filled in or solid circle within a small (5-minute) map block indicates a reliable sighting or specimen record within that block during 1977 or 1978; a ring or hollow circle within a small map block indicates a sighting, literature or specimen record in that block predating 1977; and a large circle enclosing two or more of the map grids indicates a general historical locality record. Discretion was used in the use of these symbols in that some doubtful records have been deleted and not all general records are included.

Notes for each species include the authors' impression of abundance, distribution and habitat preference. Habitat preferences of rare species are listed from their occurrence elsewhere in Victoria. The most recent confirmed record is cited for mammals, reptiles and amphibians listing a specimen number and collection source if applicable. Data were collected differently for each vertebrate group.

MAMMALS

Trapping of mammals was carried out on 10 nights of each 12-day trip. Wire cage traps (36 cm x 20 cm x 16 cm) were used almost exclusively except for one trip to Wilsons Promontory when 50 Elliott type A traps were also used. As many as 200 traps were set each night. The number at each trapping site varied with the area and diversity of habitats to be covered. Traps were checked and cleared each morning and were left in place for two nights. A mixture of peanut

butter, honey and rolled oats was used as bait. Spotlighting was carried out from a slowly moving vehicle or on foot using portable 6V spotlights. Bats were captured at dams by stretching fine steel wires just above the water surface as described by Parnaby (1976). Identification of characteristic scats, burrows or diggings was also used as evidence of a species presence.

Mammal records from Victorian research collections, the literature, and from biologists and naturalists working in the area have been compiled by the Vertebrate Department, National Museum, Victoria (Menkhurst and Mansergh 1977). These records provide a valuable historical base-line with which to compare the results of our survey.

Scientific nomenclature for the native mammals follows Ride (1970) except for *Potorous apicalis* which is replaced by *P. tridactylus* following Johnston (1973).

BIRDS

Most of the records on the distribution maps were made by staff of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division during 1977. A literature search of a limited number of journals including the Victorian Naturalist (*Victorian Nat.*), Latrobe Valley Naturalist (*Latrobe Valley Nat.*) and *Bird Observer* revealed many interesting records but no attempt has been made to ascertain their validity. Cooper (1975) deals in detail with the avian fauna of Wilsons Promontory and has recorded most of the species listed here. In addition, historical records pre-dating 1977 were obtained from birdlists of local naturalists. Contributors have been listed in the acknowledgements. Literature references for each species are given in the annotated list. Breeding records were obtained from all the sources mentioned above and from the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union nest record scheme. Species recorded as breeding in the survey area are designated by a "B". The terms used to describe abundance (rare, uncommon and common) are subjective estimates of the total population of each species in the whole study area. This usually, but not necessarily, reflects the ease with which a species may be seen. The scientific names fol-

low Condon (1975) and RAOU Checklist Amendment Committee (1978) for the non-passerines and Schodde (1975) for the passerines. Common names are those of RAOU (1978). Breeding areas of intercontinental migrants that do not breed in Australia are taken from Condon (1975).

REPTILES

Data collection in the field involved observations and active collection of specimens. To these records were added specimen records from the National Museum, Victoria; personal observations of competent naturalists; and a limited literature search. A literature search in the popular naturalist journals is hindered by the lack of standard common names and by the general public's lack of knowledge of the reptile fauna. The nomenclature used for reptiles follows Cogger (1975) except for the use of the genus *Lampropholis* (Greer 1974); the description of *Leiopisma coventryi* by Rawlinson (1975); the distinction of *Egernia coventryi* from *Egernia luctuosa* by Storr (1978); and the use of *Anotis maccoyi* in place of *Hemiergis maccoyi* (Rawlinson pers. comm.).

Where available, common names follow Cogger (1975). For the species unnamed in Cogger we have used local common names.

AMPHIBIANS

Field data have been gathered from specimens collected and sight and breeding call records. The survey was conducted during a general low breeding intensity time of year when few species were calling. This hampered the collection of distribution data. Use has been made here of Brook (1975) distribution maps for amphibians in Victoria. To be consistent with his approach, amphibian distributions have been mapped on a 10-minute instead of the usual 5-minute grid. The nomenclature and common names of amphibians used here follows Cogger (1975).

Results and Discussion

The 375 vertebrate species occurring or occurring until recently in the survey area comprise 50 species of mammal, 285 species

of bird, 25 species of reptile and 15 species of amphibian. Details of geographic distribution and general comments on status and abundance are given in annotated lists (Appendices 1-4). The mammal, bird and reptile species and the type of vegetation in which they occur are listed in Tables 1-3.

The survey area lies wholly within the Bassian Zoogeographic subregion defined by Spencer (1896) and with the exception of a sub-alpine vegetation all Bassian terrestrial environment types are represented. The diversity of fauna reflects the range of environment types and most Bassian vertebrate species are represented. The notable exceptions, excluding recent extinctions and sub-alpine fauna, are: Leadbeaters Possum (*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*), which may have been a late extinction as a specimen was recorded from the Bass River area 20 km west of the survey area about 1900; and the highland species of Copperhead (*Austrelaps* sp. Rawlinson pers. comm.).

Within the survey area, however, there are some interesting zoogeographic features. Wilsons Promontory is the northernmost peak of the Bassian Rise all other peaks of which, including the Hogan Group, Kent Group and Furneaux Group, form an island chain (Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. 1973) to Tasmania down the eastern side of Bass Strait. The marked dissimilarity of fauna between Wilsons Promontory and the major island groups and Tasmania is the result of climatic change, and the consequent invasion of southern Victoria by a number of species within the last 11,000 years (Abbott 1973*, Hope 1973, Rawlinson 1971b). The absence of several extant Tasmanian and island taxa from Wilsons Promontory and other mainland areas is thought to be due to post-glacial extinctions. The presence of putative Tasmanian forms in the southern Victorian fauna, e.g. Swamp Antechinus (*Antechinus minimus*), is thought by Wakefield and Warneke (1973) and Hope (1973) to represent a speciation-recolonization sequence

from Tasmania to the mainland, the sibling species being *Antechinus swainsonii*. Other examples of speciation and recolonization, and double and triple invasions of Tasmania via (presumably) Wilsons Promontory and the Bassian Rise, are given for birds by Abbott (1973).

Although Wilsons Promontory is part of the Australian mainland, its tall open-forest and open-forest communities, which superficially at least resemble the South Gippsland Highland vegetation, lack some notable vertebrate taxa. There are no substantiated records of either Greater Glider (*Schoinobates volans*) or Lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*), both of which are common elsewhere in South Gippsland. In this respect, the Wilsons Promontory fauna resembles that of the insular depauperate fauna of the Otway Ranges (Emison *et al.* 1975). The tall open-forest and open-forest communities of both these regions are isolated from the main Bassian forest communities of similar nature by grassy plains and low woodland.

Of the post-glacial intrusive species to reach the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory, two species (other than birds) have successfully colonized islands. The Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*) occurs on Great Glennie Island, and the Southern Water Skink (*Sphenomorphus tympanum*) occurs on Glennie Island and three of the four islands in the Seal Group.

The Corner Inlet Islands have a depauperate mammal fauna (Table 4) consisting of 2 large macropods and several exotic species which can swim or were accidentally introduced to the islands, and a group of 4 small native mammals characteristic of coastal dune habitats. Koalas have also been introduced to Snake, Little Snake, Sunday and St Margaret Islands.

This situation may be explained by the pattern of island evolution proposed by Turner *et al.* (1962). They suggest that the islands were formed in recent times by the build-up and dissection of successive coastal barriers at the SW end of the Ninety Mile Beach by tidal channels at the mouths of the Albert and Tarra Rivers. A subsequent emergence then

* Abbott's list of birds common and widespread in southern Victoria was in general not substantiated by the present study.

exposed the adjacent sandflats to form sandy terraces.

The original coastal barrier (dunes) presumably carried habitats suitable for the 4 small native species presently occurring on the islands (Swamp Antechinus, Eastern Pygmy Possum (*Cercartetus nanus*), Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*), New Holland Mouse (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*)) but did not support such species as the Brown Antechinus (*Antechinus stuartii*), Brush-tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), Common Ringtail (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*), Sugar Glider (*Petaurus breviceps*) or Bush Rat which do not occur on primary dunes. Populations of the 4 dune-inhabiting species would have been isolated on the newly formed islands and have survived on some. Further surveys are necessary to determine the species present on most islands. Dune-inhabiting species which have not yet been recorded on the Corner Inlet islands are White-footed Dunnart (*Sminthopsis leucopus*) and Short-nosed Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*).

European man has had considerable impact on the native fauna. The early clearing of montane and foothill forests led to the removal of the Helmeted Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus melanops cassidix*), Yellow-bellied Glider (*Petaurus australis*) and Dingo (*Canis familiaris*). The Red-bellied Pademelon (*Thylogale billardierii*) has disappeared from its coastal habitat, and the Red-necked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*) is now rare.

Commercial exploitation of seals and whales from Refuge and Sealers Coves on Wilsons Promontory (Lennon 1974) depleted seals to a non-commercial level and probably contributed to the disappearance of the Southern Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*) from Bass Strait. "Muttonbirding", the taking of Short-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) nestlings for oil and as food was widespread and intense throughout Bass Strait, and although now illegal was still in evidence on islands near Wilsons Promontory at the time of the survey (1977).

Many Australian species of mammal and some birds alien to the region were introduced

to Wilsons Promontory as part of a wildlife haven type philosophy in the early 1900s but only the Tasmanian Brush-tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus*) became established. Populations of some other naturally occurring species, e.g. Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) were augmented from stocks of unknown origin (National Parks Service records, Kershaw 1918). These introductions have confused assessments of the original fauna. The survey area contains several exotic (non-Australian) species (Tables 1 and 2). Some, for example Hog Deer (*Axis porcinus*), were deliberately introduced but most, for example Rabbit, colonized the area after introductions elsewhere in Australia. Many such species are well established in farmland and some are also prevalent in native vegetation.

At present, the South Gippsland Area has six public reserves that cater for flora and fauna community conservation: Morwell, Bulga, Tarra Valley and Wilsons Promontory National Parks; and Nooramunga and Jack Smiths Lake Wildlife Reserves. Sunday Island is a private co-operative reserve managed for propagation of deer but has native wildlife protection as a policy. With the exception of Wilsons Promontory and Nooramunga none of these reserves are large enough to ensure secure viable wildlife communities.

The mudflats from Snake Island to St Margaret Island are within the limits of the Nooramunga Reserve but outside the Fisheries and Wildlife Division's jurisdiction despite the importance of the area for many species of intercontinental migrant waders. Other, as yet unprotected, feeding grounds for waders are at Andersons Inlet and Shallow Inlet, west of Wilsons Promontory. The ill-considered clearing and attempted farming of the South Gippsland Highlands is being redressed by replanting of native and exotic tree species for timber production. We suggest that management specifically for wildlife communities should be incorporated into the overall plans for these areas.

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Key:

8. Grassland/Farmland
9. Saltmarsh/Mangrove
10. Coastal Scrub
X—present in habitat category
?—formerly or possibly present in habitat category

Species		Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Echidna				X	X	X	X	X		X
2.	Platypus			X							
3.	Tiger Cat				?	?					
4.	Quoll				?	?					
5.	Tuan					?	?				
6.	Brown Antechinus				X	X	X	X			
7.	Swainson's Antechinus				X	X	X	X			
8.	Swamp Antechinus						X	X			X
9.	White-footed Dunnart					X	X	X			X
10.	Short-nosed Bandicoot					X	X	X			X
11.	Long-nosed Bandicoot				X	X	X				
12.	Common Wombat				X	X	X	X			X
13.	Koala				X	X	X				
14.	Brush-tailed Possum					X	X		X		
15.	Bobuck				X	X					
16.	Common Ringtail				X	X	X		X		X
17.	Sugar Glider				X	X	X				
18.	Yellow-bellied Glider				?	X					
19.	Greater Glider				X	X					
20.	Feathertail Glider				X	X					
21.	Eastern Pygmy Possum					X	X				X
22.	Potoroo						X	X			
23.	Red-bellied Padmelon					X	X		X		
24.	Eastern Grey Kangaroo						X				X

51.	Emu			X
52.	Great Crested Grebe	X	X	
53.	Hoary-headed Grebe	X	X	
54.	Australasian Grebe	X	X	
55.	Rockhopper Penguin	X		
56.	Little Penguin	X		
57.	Wandering Albatross	X		
58.	Black-browed Albatross	X		
59.	Grey-headed Albatross	X		
60.	Yellow-nosed Albatross	X		
61.	Shy Albatross	X		

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
62. Southern Giant-Petrel	X									
63. Northern Giant-Petrel	X									
64. Southern Fulmar	X									
65. Cape Petrel	X									
66. Great-winged Petrel	X									
67. White-headed Petrel	X									
68. Soft-plumaged Petrel	X									
69. Blue Petrel	X									
70. Broad-billed Prion	X									
71. Lesser Broad-billed Prion	X									
72. Antarctic Prion	X									
73. Slender-billed Prion	X									
74. Fairy Prion	X									
75. Flesh-footed Shearwater	X									
76. Sooty Shearwater	X									
77. Short-tailed Shearwater	X									
78. Fluttering Shearwater	X									
79. Hutton's Shearwater	X									
80. Little Shearwater	X									
81. Wilson's Storm-Petrel	X									
82. White-faced Storm-Petrel	X									
83. Common Diving-Petrel	X									
84. Australian Pelican		X	X							
85. Australasian Gannet	X									
86. Darter		X								
87. Black-faced Shag	X									
88. Great Cormorant		X	X							
89. Pied Cormorant		X								
90. Little Black Cormorant		X	X							
91. Little Pied Cormorant		X	X							
92. Pacific Heron			X					X		
93. White-faced Heron			X					X		
94. Cattle Egret								X		
95. Great Egret		X	X							
96. Little Egret		X								
97. Eastern Reef Egret		X								
98. Rufous Night Heron			X							
99. Australasian Bittern			X							
100. Sacred Ibis		X						X		
101. Straw-necked Ibis								X		
102. Royal Spoonbill		X	X							
103. Yellow-billed Spoonbill		X								
104. Black Swan		X	X							
105. Cape Barren Goose								X		
106. Australian Shelduck			X					X		
107. Pacific Black Duck		?	X							
108. Mallard**		?	?							
109. Grey Teal		X	X							
110. Chestnut Teal		X	X							
111. Australasian Shoveller			X							
112. Pink-eared Duck			X							
113. Hardhead			X							
114. Maned Duck			X					X		
115. Blue-billed Duck			X							
116. Musk Duck		X	X							
117. Osprey	X									
118. Black-shouldered Kite								X		
119. Letter-winged Kite								X		
120. Whistling Kite			X						X	
121. Brown Goshawk					X	X				

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
122. Collared Sparrowhawk										X
123. Grey Goshawk				X						
124. White-bellied Sea-Eagle	X	X								
125. Wedge-tailed Eagle					X	X	X	X		
126. Little Eagle								X		
127. Marsh Harrier			X					X		
128. Black Falcon								X	X	
129. Peregrine Falcon		X						X		
130. Australian Hobby										
131. Brown Falcon								X		
132. Australian Kestrel								X		
133. Stubble Quail								X		
134. Brown Quail								X		
135. King Quail								X		
136. California Quail**							X			
137. Painted Button-quail					X		?	?		
138. Buff-banded Rail										
139. Lewin's Rail								X	X	
140. Baillon's Crake			X							
141. Australian Crake			X							
142. Spotless Crake			X							
143. Dusky Moorhen			X							
144. Purple Swampphen			X							
145. Eurasian Coot			X							
146. Brolga ?			X							
147. Pied Oystercatcher		X								
148. Sooty Oystercatcher	X	X								
149. Masked Lapwing								X		
150. Banded Lapwing								X		
151. Grey Plover										
152. Lesser Golden Plover		X								
153. Hooded Plover	X	X								
154. Mongolian Plover		X								
155. Double-banded Plover		X								
156. Large Sand Plover		X								
157. Red-capped Plover		X								
158. Black-fronted Plover			X							
159. Black-winged Stilt			X							
160. Banded Stilt			X							
161. Red-necked Avocet										
162. Ruddy Turnstone		X								
163. Eastern Curlew		X								
164. Whimbrel		X								
165. Little Curlew		X								
166. Grey-tailed Tattler		X								
167. Common Sandpiper		X								
168. Greenshank		X								
169. Terek Sandpiper		X								
170. Latham's Snipe										
171. Bar-tailed Godwit								X		
172. Red Knot		X								
173. Great Knot		X								
174. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper		X								
175. Red-necked Stint		X								
176. Curlew Sandpiper		X								
177. Sanderling	X	X								
178. Great Skua	X									
179. Arctic Jaeger	X									
180. Silver Gull	X	X								
181. Pacific Gull	X	X						X		

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
182. Kelp Gull	X	X								
183. Whiskered Tern			X							
184. White-winged Tern			?							
185. Gull-billed Tern		X								
186. Caspian Tern		X								
187. Common Tern		X								
188. Arctic Tern	X									
189. White-fronted Tern	X									
190. Little Tern		X								
191. Fairy Tern		X								
192. Crested Tern	X	X								
193. Feral Pigeon**								X		
194. Spotted Turtle-Dove**										X
195. Common Bronzewing					X	X				
196. Brush Bronzewing				X						X
197. Wonga Pigeon					X					
198. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo				X	X	X	X			
199. Gang-gang Cockatoo					X					
200. Galah								X		
201. Pink Cockatoo								X		
202. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo								X		
203. Rainbow Lorikeet										X
204. Musk Lorikeet					X					
205. Purple-crowned Lorikeet					X					
206. Little Lorikeet					X					
207. Australian King-Parrot					X					
208. Cockatiel										
209. Ground Parrot							X			
210. Swift Parrot					X					
211. Crimson Rosella				X	X					
212. Eastern Rosella						X				
213. Red-rumped Parrot						X		X		
214. Blue-winged Parrot				X				X	X	
215. Pallid Cuckoo						X		X		
216. Brush Cuckoo				X						
217. Fan-tailed Cuckoo				X	X	X	X	X		X
218. Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo					X	X	X	X		X
219. Shining Bronze-Cuckoo				X	X					
220. Powerful Owl				X						
221. Southern Boobook				X	X		X		X	
222. Barking Owl										
223. Barn Owl									X	
224. Eastern Grass Owl										
225. Tawny Frogmouth					X	X				
226. Australian Owlet-nightjar					X	X				
227. White-throated Nightjar					X					
228. White-throated Needletail					X	X	X	X	X	X
229. Fork-tailed Swift										
230. Azure Kingfisher			X							
231. Laughing Kookaburra					X	X		X		
232. Sacred Kingfisher					X	X				
233. Rainbow Bee-eater										
234. Superb Lyrebird				X	X					
235. Singing Bushlark								X		
236. Skylark**								X		
237. Welcome Swallow			X		X	X	X	X	X	X
238. Tree Martin						X				
239. Fairy Martin								X		
240. Richard's Pipit							X	X		
241. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike					X	X	X	X		

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
242. White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike					X	X				
243. Cicadabird				X						
244. White-winged Triller						X				
245. White's Thrush				X	X					
246. Blackbird**								X		
247. Song Thrush**								X		
248. Rose Robin				X				X		
249. Pink Robin				X				X		
250. Flame Robin								X		
251. Scarlet Robin					X			X		
252. Eastern Yellow Robin				X	X					X
253. Jacky Winter						X				
254. Crested Shrike-tit				X	X					
255. Olive Whistler				X	X		X			
256. Golden Whistler				X	X					X
257. Rufous Whistler					X					X
258. Grey Shrike-thrush					X					X
259. Black-faced Monarch				X						
260. Leaden Flycatcher					X					
261. Satin Flycatcher				X	X					
262. Restless Flycatcher								X		
263. Rufous Fantail				X						
264. Grey Fantail				X	X	X				X
265. Willie Wagtail								X		
266. Eastern Whipbird				X						X
267. Spotted Quail-thrush					X					
268. Clamorous Reed-Warbler			X							
269. Little Grassbird			X						X	
270. Golden-headed Cisticola			X						X	
271. Rufous Songlark						X				
272. Brown Songlark								X		
273. Superb Fairy-wren					X		X	X		X
274. Southern Emu-wren							X		X	
275. Pilotbird				X						
276. Large-billed Scrubwren				X						
277. White-browed Scrubwren				X	X		X		X	X
278. Chestnut-rumped Hylacola							X			
279. Calamanthus									X	
280. Weebill										
281. White-throated Gerygone					X					
282. Brown Thornbill				X	X		X		X	X
283. Buff-rumped Thornbill					X	X				
284. Yellow-rumped Thornbill								X		
285. Yellow Thornbill										
286. Striated Thornbill				X	X	X				
287. Varied Sittella				X	X	X				
288. White-throated Treecreeper				X	X					
289. Red-browed Treecreeper				X						
290. Brown Treecreeper						X				
291. Red Wattlebird				X	X	X				X
292. Little Wattlebird										X
293. Noisy Friarbird					X					
294. Regent Honeyeater					X					
295. Bell Miner					X					
296. Noisy Miner						X				
297. Lewin's Honeyeater				X						
298. Yellow-faced Honeyeater				X	X					X
299. Singing Honeyeater										X
300. White-eared Honeyeater				X	X			X		X
301. Yellow-tufted Honeyeater					X					

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
302. White-plumed Honeyeater						X				
303. Brown-headed Honeyeater				X	X	X				
304. White-naped Honeyeater				X	X					
305. Crescent Honeyeater				X	X		X			X
306. New Holland Honeyeater							X			X
307. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater							X			
308. Eastern Spinebill				X	X					
309. Scarlet Honeyeater					X					
310. White-fronted Chat			X					X		
311. Mistletoe Bird					X					
312. Spotted Pardalote				X	X					
313. Striated Pardalote				X	X					
314. Silveryeye				X	X					
315. European Goldfinch**								X		
316. European Greenfinch**								X		X
317. House Sparrow**								X		
318. Tree Sparrow**								X		
319. Red-browed Firetail				X	X		X			
320. Beautiful Firetail				X			X			
321. Common Starling**								X		
322. Common Mynah**								X		
323. Olive-backed Oriole					X					
324. Satin Bowerbird					X					
325. White-winged Chough					X					
326. Australian Magpie-lark						X		X		
327. White-browed Woodswallow						X				
328. Dusky Woodswallow						X				
329. Grey Butcherbird					X			X		
330. Australian Magpie						X		X		
331. Pied Currawong				X	X					
332. Grey Currawong					X					
333. Australian Raven				X	X			X		
334. Forest Raven				X						
335. Little Raven								X		

** Denotes Non-Australian species.

TABLE 3

Environmental distribution of reptiles in South Gippsland

Key:

1. Ocean
2. Estuaries and Tidal Flats
3. Freshwater
4. Tall open-forest
5. Open-forest
6. Woodland
7. Heath

8. Grassland/Farmland

9. Saltmarsh/Mangrove

10. Coastal Scrub

X—present in habitat category

?—formerly or possibly present in habitat category

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
336. Long-necked Tortoise			X							
337. Jacky Lizard						X	X			
338. Lace Monitor					X	X				
339. McCoy's Skink				X	X					
340. Mourning Skink							X			
341. Black Rock Skink					X	X				
342. White's Skink							X			X
343. Delicate Skink						X	X			
344. Garden Skink					X	X	X	X		
345. Weasel Skink					X	X	X			
346. Coventry's Skink			X							
347. Grass Skink								X		X
348. Metallic Skink			X					X		X
349. Three-lined Skink						X	X	X		X
350. Bougainville's Skink								X		X
351. Spencer's Skink			X							
352. Southern Water Skink			X	X	X	X	X	X		
353. Blotched Bluetongue			X	X	X	X	X	X		X
354. Common Bluetongue				X	X			X		
355. Copperhead Snake			X	X			X	X		X
356. Small-eyed Snake										
357. White-lipped Snake			X	X			X	X		X
358. Tiger Snake			X	X			X	X		X
359. Brown Snake										
360. Red-bellied Black Snake						X	X	X		

TABLE 4

Records of mammals on islands in South Gippsland

		<i>Antechinus minimus</i>	<i>Phascogale cinctus</i>	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Mus musculus</i>	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	<i>Felis catus</i>	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	<i>Dama dama</i>	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>Capra hircus</i>
Great Glennie	39°06'S	*						*							†					
Dannevig	39°07'S						†													
Citadel	39°07'S						†													
Kanowna	39°09'S																			
Anderson Islet	39°09'S																			
White Rock	38°54'S																			
Rag	38°57'S																			
Notch	38°56'S																			
Cliffy	38°57'S																			
Seal	38°56'S																			
Rabbit	38°55'S																			
Benison	38°51'S																			
Doughboy	38°46'S																			
Snake	38°46'S																			
Little Snake	38°43'S																			
Sunday	38°42'S																			
Drum	38°43'S																			
Big Dog	38°42'S																			
Little Dog	38°41'S																			
un-named	38°41'S																			
Clonmell	38°43'S																			
Hummock	39°39'S																			
Green Hummock	38°41'S																			
St Margaret	38°37'S																			

Key * specimen record, † sight or literature record, nlp no longer present, br breeding colony.

Sources FWD surveys 1977, Edmonds *et al.* 1976, Hope 1973, LeSouef (undated p. 104), Menkhorst and Mansergh 1977, Norman 1971, D. Hansen *pers. comm.*

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Appendix 1

Annotated list of mammals from the South Gippsland Area

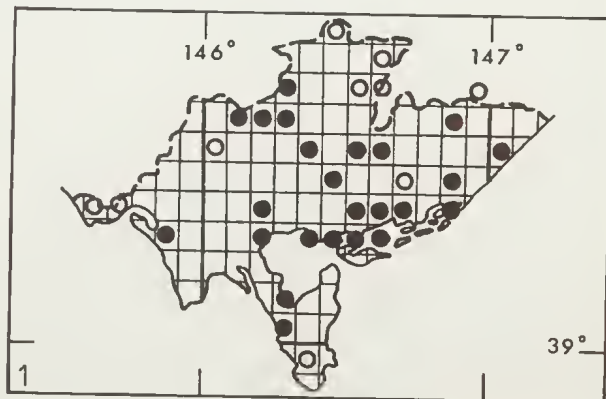
TACHYGLOSSIDAE

1. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. Echidna.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common. Not recorded on any islands. Reports from Snake Island (Taylor 1971) require confirmation.

HABITAT. All terrestrial habitats except extensive cleared land.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



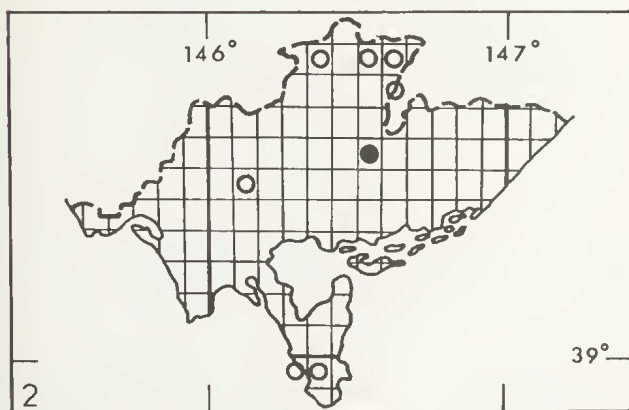
ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE

2. *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*. Platypus.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and generally uncommon. Recent records are from: Merrimans Creek, E of Callignee South; Balook; and Traralgon Creek where they are said to be common (Friend and McDonald 1975). Formerly present on Wilsons Promontory (Kershaw 1941); but there are no recent records.

HABITAT. Freshwater streams, lakes and dams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976. (MacFarlane pers. comm.).

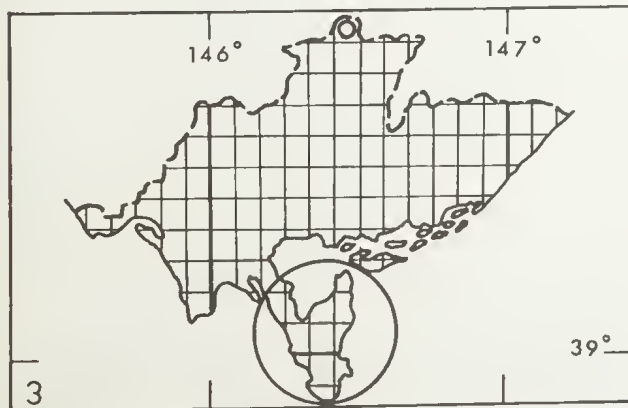


DASYURIDAE

3. *Dasyurus maculatus*. Tiger Cat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and rare. The only recent record is from 1.6 km N of Tyers in 1966. Formerly present on Wilsons Promontory (Kershaw 1940) but recent reports (Jenkins 1961) require confirmation.

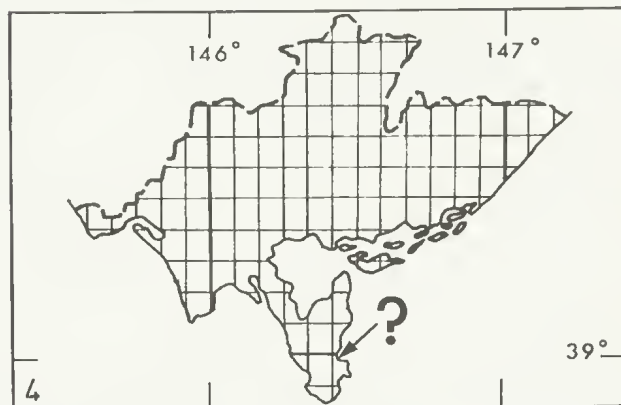
HABITAT. Due to paucity of records little is known of its habitat requirements in the survey area but elsewhere it is usually associated with dense, wet vegetation in the ranges.



MOST RECENT RECORD. 1966 (NMV C17738).

4. *Dasyurus viverrinus*. Quoll.

No specimens are known for the survey area. Sight records from Wilsons Promontory (George 1960, McQueen 1960) require substantiation.

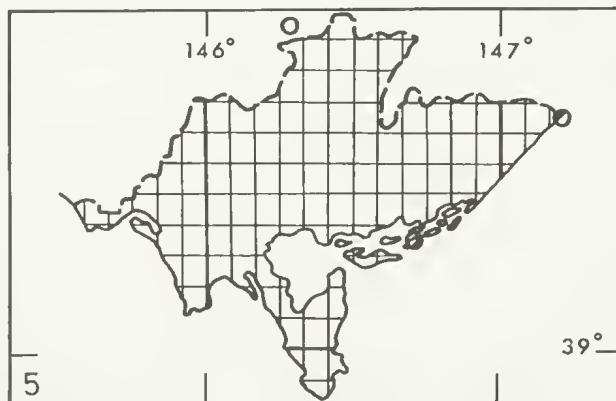


5. *Phascogale tapoatafa*. Tuan.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and rare. Recorded from Port Albert, Seaspray and 8 km N of Moe. A possible sighting on Wilsons Promontory (Daley 1926, p. 258) is considered unlikely.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1967 (NMV C13984).

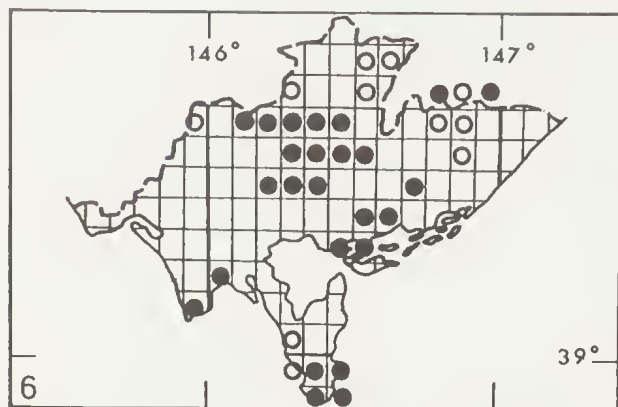


6. *Antechinus stuartii*. Brown Antechinus.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common but not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Most tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities; also heath where some trees are present.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17065).



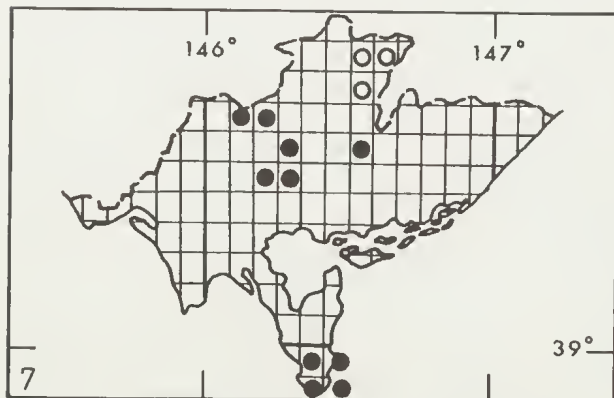
7. *Antechinus swainsonii*.

Swainson's Antechinus.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in the ranges and wet coastal areas on Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Damp situations with dense ground cover in tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and wet coastal heath.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17058).



8. *Antechinus minimus*. Swamp Antechinus.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted to near-coastal areas W of, and including, Sunday Island. Generally uncommon, but common on Great Glennie Island (Wainer 1976).

HABITAT. Most common in wet coastal closed-heath. Also occurs in coastal heath woodland, tussock grassland and sedgeland. Highest altitude at which it was recorded is 220 m near South Peak Wilsons Promontory.

BREEDING DATA. The last female trapped was captured on 25 June and had an enlarged pouch area and nipples typical of *Antechinus* in mid-late pregnancy (Woolley 1966). All females examined had 8 nipples, as did the

mainland specimens examined by Wakefield and Warneke (1963) and Great Glennie Island specimens (Wainer 1976). The Tasmanian and Bass Strait Island subspecies *A. m. minimus* has 6 nipples (Wakefield and Warneke 1963, Green 1972). Large, active males with furred scrota were trapped up until 28 June, the end of our survey period.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (FWD 11828).



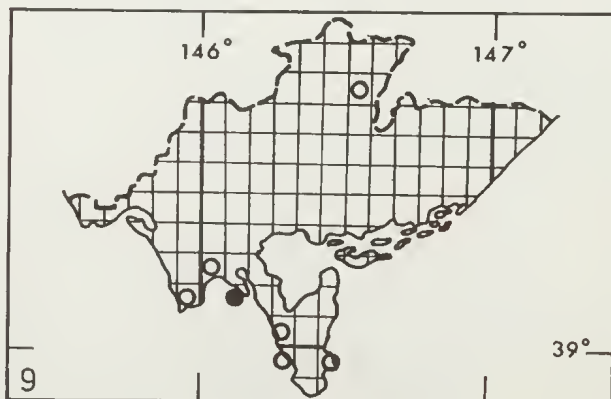
9. *Sminthopsis leucopus*.

White-footed Dunnart.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and uncommon. Recorded from coastal areas west of Wilsons Promontory and from Traralgon South. Its apparent rarity may be related to difficulty of capture.

HABITAT. Most commonly recorded from coastal dune scrub or heath, but also found in lowland open-forest and heath woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17059).



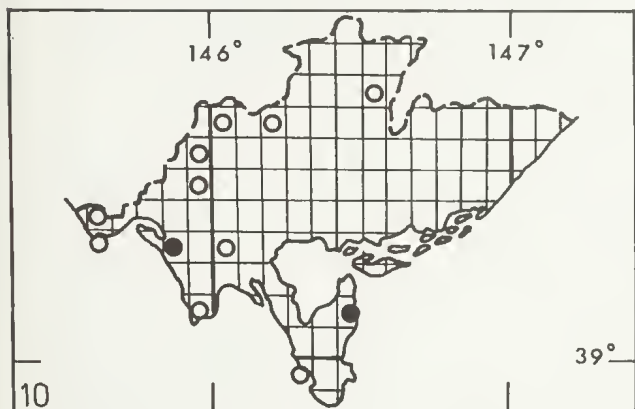
PERAMELIDAE

10. *Isodon obesulus*. Short-nosed Bandicoot.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread

and fairly common on the coast and plains in the western half of the survey area. Not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Drier open-forests and woodlands having a heath understorey and sandy soil, coastal heath, and coastal dune scrub. Does not occur in the wetter forest of the ranges.

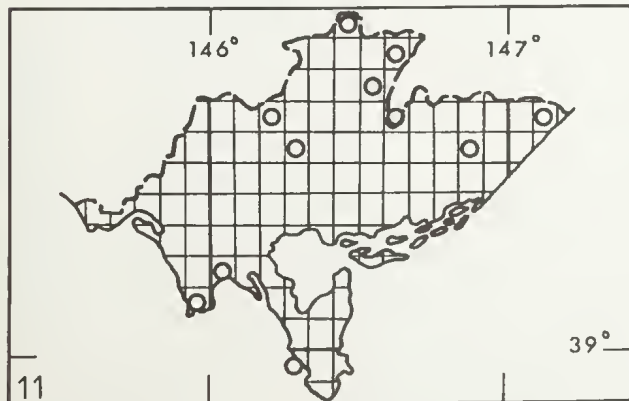
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17147).



11. *Perameles nasuta*. Long-nosed Bandicoot. **DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE.** Widespread and fairly common in the east and north, also recorded from Waratah Bay, Cape Liptrap and Tidal River.

HABITAT. Usually associated with damp situations along creeks and drainage lines in tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland. Sympatric with *Isoodon obesulus* in moist situations in open-forest and woodland with a heathy understorey on the foothills and plains in the north and on Wilsons Promontory.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV C16439).



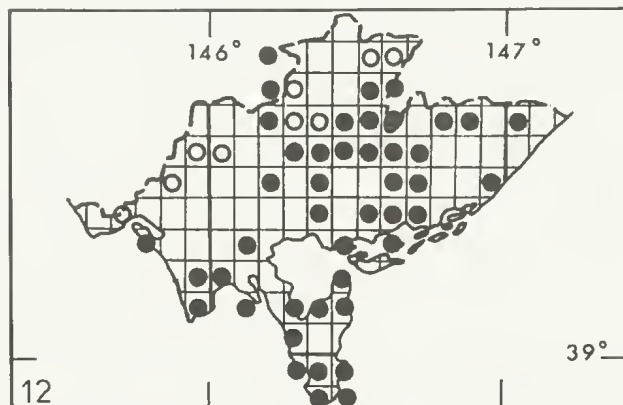
VOMBATIDAE

12. *Vombatus ursinus*. Common Wombat. **DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE.** Widespread

and common to abundant. Not present on any islands.

HABITAT. All tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities, coastal dune scrub and heath.

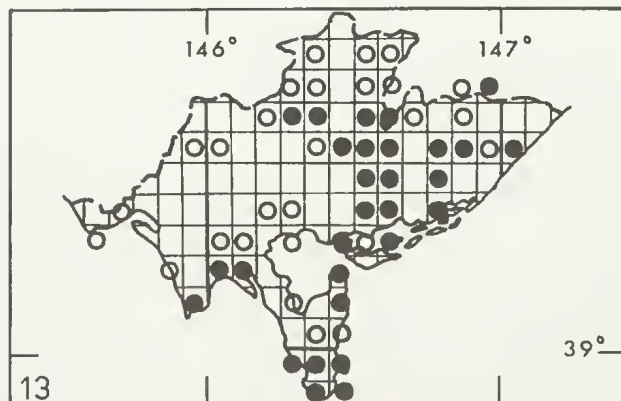
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



PHASCOLARCTIDAE

13. *Phascolarctos cinereus*. Koala.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common. Formerly abundant on Wilsons Promontory from where more than 2000 skins were removed in one year (Hardy 1906, p. 197; Kershaw 1906, p. 199). In 1914 Kershaw (1915, p. 149) noted that "scores of Koalas" near the mouth of Growlers Creek, Wilsons Promontory had defoliated large numbers of eucalypts. This became such a problem that in 1918 Koalas had to be reduced by killing or removal to other parts of the park (Kershaw 1918). During the widespread and largely unexplained population decline of the early 1900s Koala populations in South Gippsland were drastically reduced. In 1945



Koalas from Phillip and French Islands were released by the FWD at Hoddles Creek (41), Snake Island (69) and Hedley (70). Populations presently exist in these three areas as well as numerous other localities.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and eucalypt woodlands.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

PHALANGERIDAE

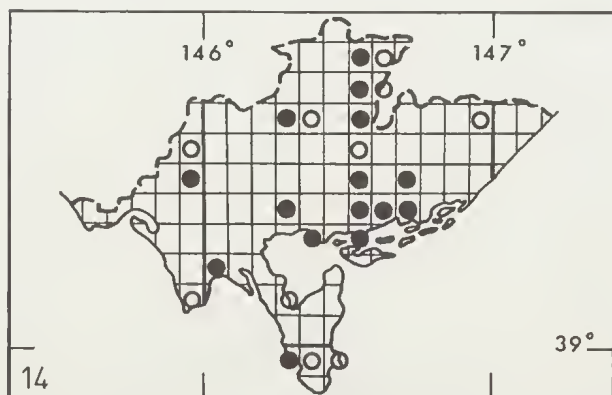
14. *Trichosurus vulpecula*.

Brush-tailed Possum.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and generally common except in the east and in the South Gippsland Highlands where it is uncommon. The larger, darker Tasmanian race *T. v. fuliginosus* occurs on Wilsons Promontory. This is presumably the result of introductions from Tasmania in the early 1900s (Kershaw 1918, p. 105) as it occurs nowhere else on the Australian mainland. Not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Most open-forest and eucalypt woodlands as well as farmland and urban areas where some trees remain. Most abundant in lowland or foothill eucalypt woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

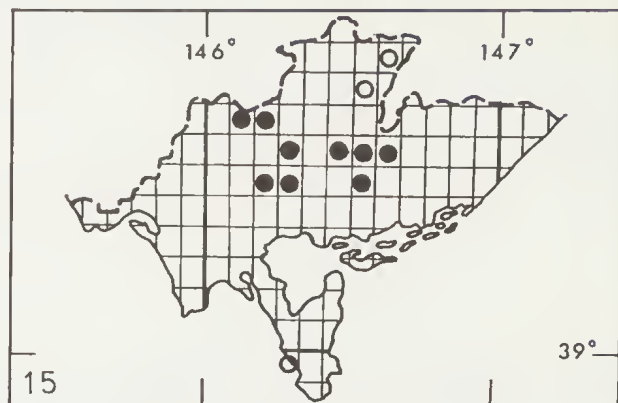


15. *Trichosurus caninus*. Bobuck.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and locally common in the higher rainfall areas of the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Throughout tall open-forest in the ranges but restricted to dense gully vegetation in the foothills.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



PETAURIDAE

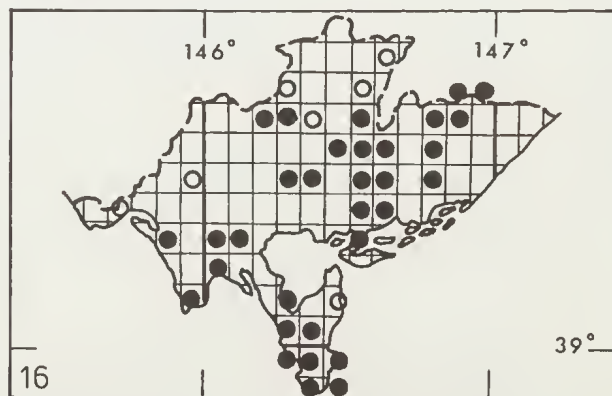
16. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*.

Common Ringtail.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common. Not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Most tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities, coastal dune scrub, *Melaleuca* thickets along drainage lines and gardens in urban areas. Most common where a tall, interlocking shrub layer exists.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

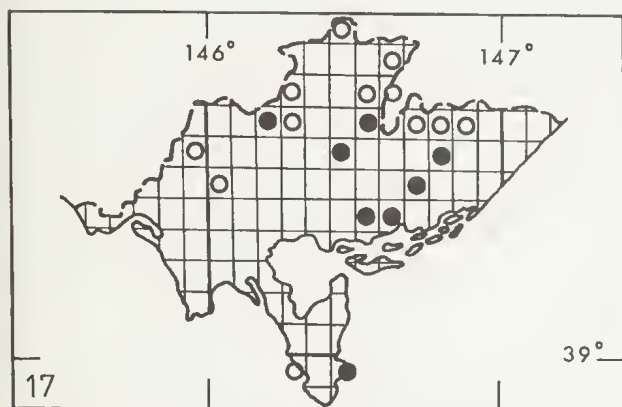


17. *Petaurus breviceps*. Sugar Glider.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common, particularly in the east and north. Not recorded on any islands.

HABITAT. Most tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities. Appears to be most abundant in drier lowland open-forest and woodland.

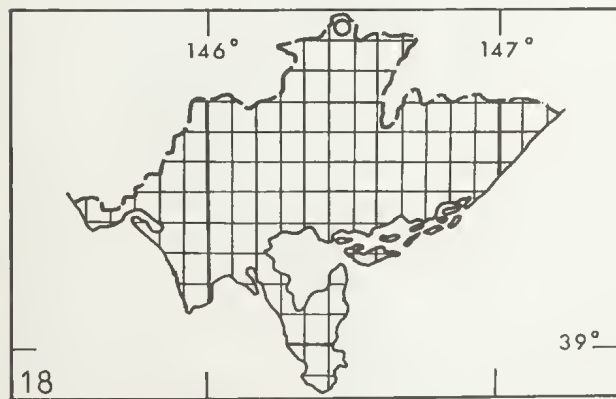
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



18. *Petaurus australis*. Yellow-bellied Glider. DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted to the northern tip of the study area in Boola Boola State Forest where it is uncommon (MacFarlane pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Mature tall open-forest and open-forest. Recorded sheltering in *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* tall open-forest in gullies and moving to the drier ridges to feed. *E. bridgeiana* and *E. sideroxylon* are favoured food trees (MacFarlane pers. comm.).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Friend pers. comm. to Menkhorst and Mansergh (1977)).

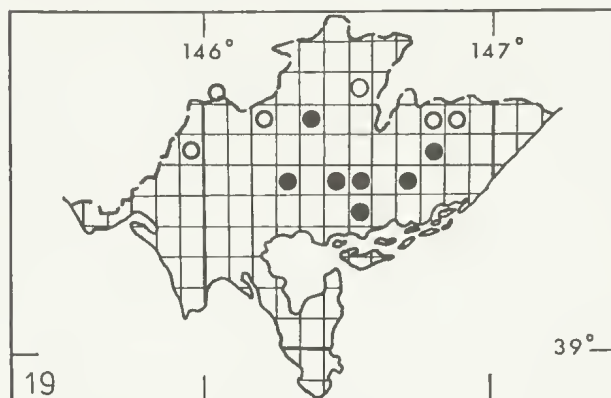


19. *Schoinobates volans*. Greater Glider. DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread in the South Gippsland Highlands and foothills. Locally common in Mullungdung, Won Wron and Alberton West State Forests and the Mt Fatigue-Gunyah area of the South Gippsland Highlands; uncommon further east in the Highlands. Not present on Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Mature tall open-forest and open-forest of the ranges and foothills. Apparently

absent from *Eucalyptus nitida* and *E. consideniana* open-forests (Gilmore 1977).

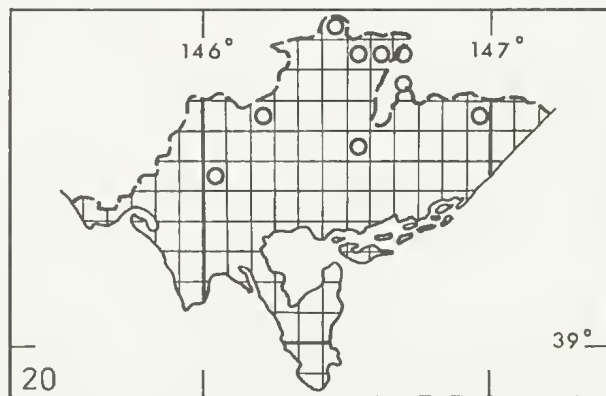
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



BURRAMYIDAE

20. *Acrobates pygmaeus*. Feathertail Glider. DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and probably common in the north, not recorded from any near-coastal areas or Wilsons Promontory.

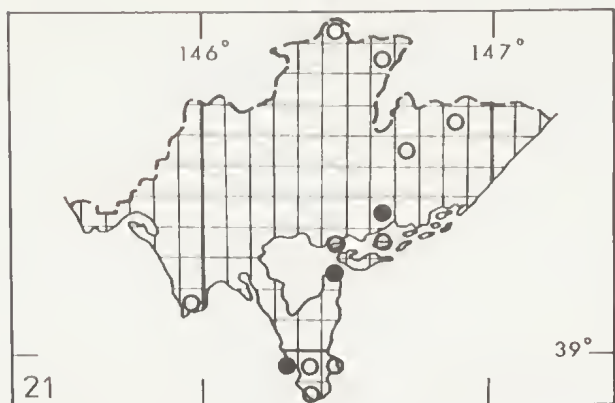
HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (FWD 5016).



21. *Cercartetus nanus*. Eastern Pygmy Possum. DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread in the lowlands and probably common, particularly on Wilsons Promontory. Not recorded from the South Gippsland Highlands.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland, including *Banksia* woodland and coastal dune scrub. Most abundant where a tall interlocking shrub layer exists.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (FWD 11574).



MACROPODIDAE

22. *Potorous tridactylus*. Potoroo.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted to Wilsons Promontory where it is locally common. The NMV has a specimen from Andersons Inlet which probably dates from the early 1900s (Dixon pers. comm.).

HABITAT. *Eucalyptus obliqua*/*E. radiata* heath woodland and coastal heath.

BREEDING DATA. Two females with furred pouch young were trapped on 23 June 1977 and another on 30 June.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17150).

23. *Thylogale billardierii*.

Red-bellied Pademelon.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Formerly present in coastal South Gippsland, now presumed extinct on the Australian mainland. Recorded from Corner Inlet, Wilsons Promontory in 1851 (NMV C9591). Skeletal remains found at Oberon Bay in 1971 are of unknown age and origin (Menkhorst and Mansergh 1977). Recent possible sight records from Wilsons Promontory require confirmation.

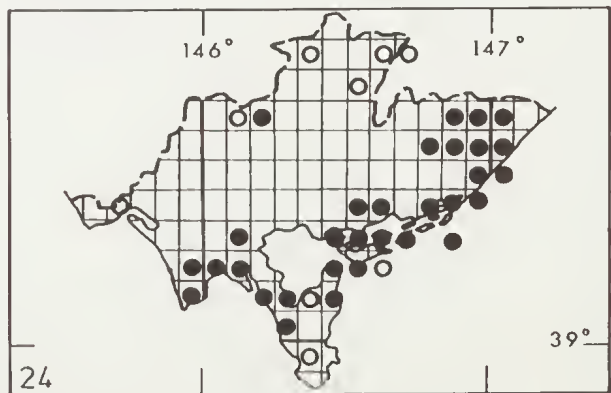
24. *Macropus giganteus*.

Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common in the lowlands and foothills, particularly in the east and south. Not recorded in the South Gippsland Highlands or in the ranges of Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland with a grassy ground cover, adjacent cleared land and coastal tussock grassland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16890).

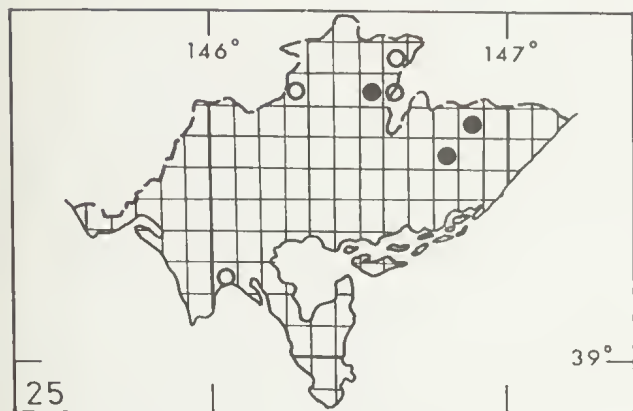
25. *Macropus rufogriseus*.

Red-necked Wallaby.

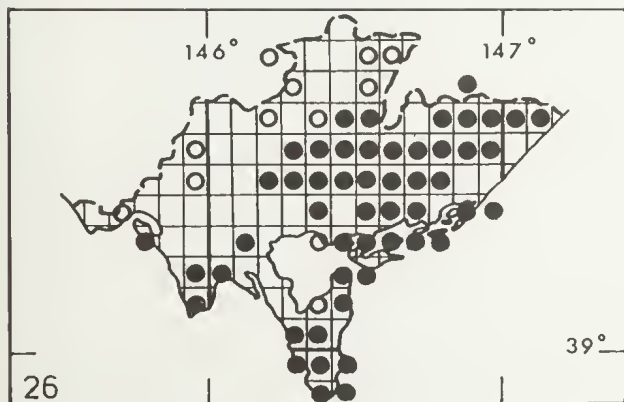
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Occurs in small, widely scattered groups in the north and east.

HABITAT. Drier open-forest and woodland usually with a heathy understorey.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Ashe pers. comm.).

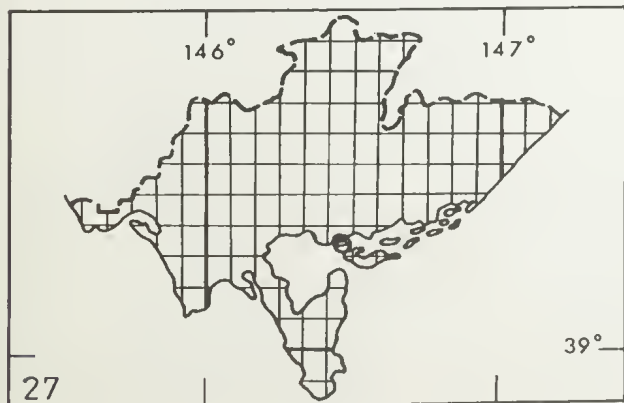


26. *Wallabia bicolor*. Black Wallaby.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common throughout.
 HABITAT. All tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities, softwood plantations, coastal dune scrub and heath. Most abundant in areas with a dense shrub layer.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



PTEROPODIDAE

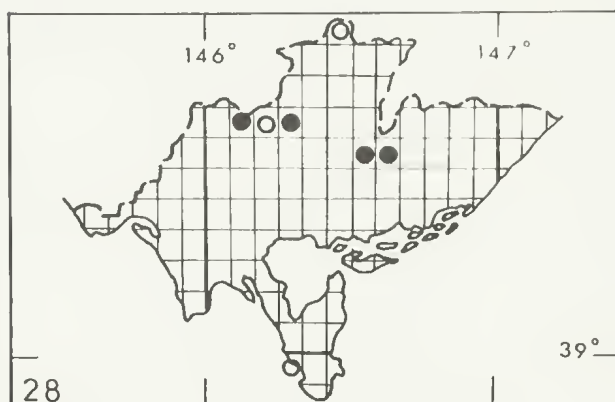
27. *Pteropus poliocephalus*. Grey-headed Fruit Bat.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. This species



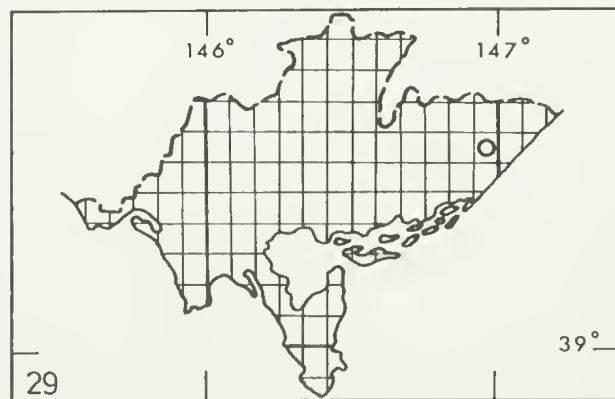
is an autumn and winter migrant to Victoria and has been recorded in the study area once, at Port Welshpool in 1951 (NMV C2175).

VESPERTILIONIDAE

28. *Eptesicus pumilus*. Little Bat.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably widespread and common. Recorded from: Darlimurla; Tyers; Tidal River; Tarra Valley National Park; and 7 km ENE of Balook.
 HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and farmland.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16881).



29. *Chalinolobus gouldii*. Gould's Wattled Bat.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably common and widespread although only one record exists, from 22 km E of Carrajung.
 HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and farmland.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV C16748).

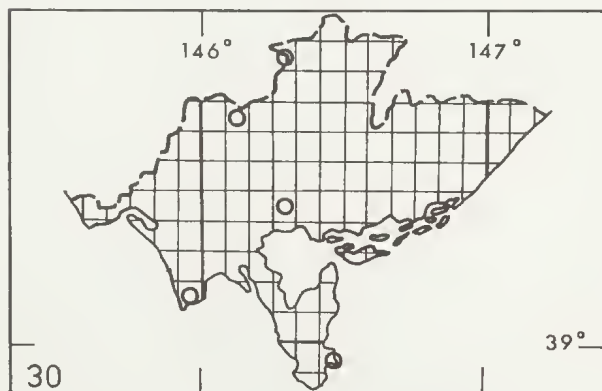


30. *Miniopterus schreibersii*. Bent-winged Bat.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and uncommon. A small wintering colony occurs in a cave at Cape Liptrap (Hamilton-Smith

1965). Other records are from: a water tunnel above Franklin Falls, NW of Toora (Hamilton-Smith pers. comm. to R. Warneke); Moe; Berrys Creek; and one specimen from Refuge Cove, Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Breeds and shelters colonially in caves and forages in surrounding open-forest, woodland and farmland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1971 (NMV C6804).



31. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*.

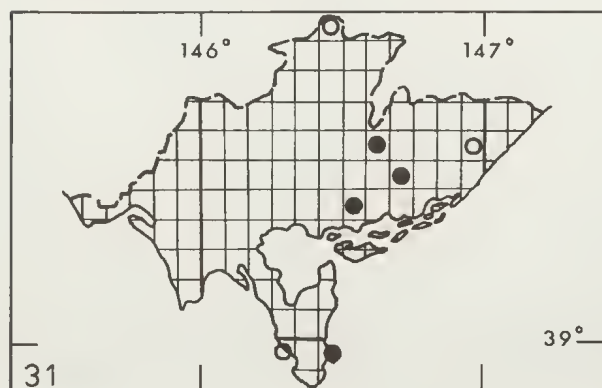
Lesser Long-eared Bat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably widespread and common. Recorded from: Tyers; Tidal River; Refuge Cove, Wilsons Promontory; 7 km ENE of Balook; Won Wron State Forest; Alberton West State Forest; and Mullungdung State Forest.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, farmland and coastal dune scrub.

BREEDING DATA. A lactating female with 2 enlarged pectoral nipples was captured on 11 February 1977.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16906).



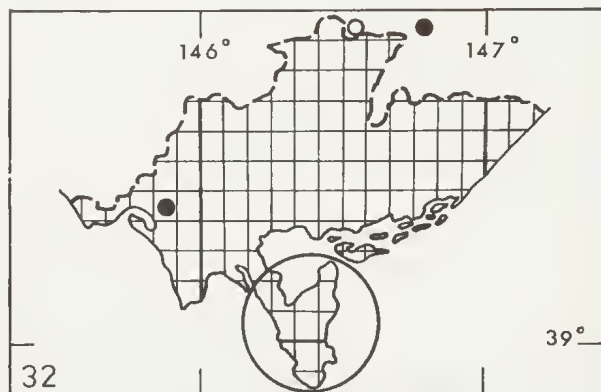
LEPORIDAE

32. *Lepus europaeus*. Hare.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably widespread but uncommon. There are only two recent records from the Traralgon area and NW of Tarwin. Formerly present on Wilsons Promontory (Selby undated) but appears to have been replaced by rabbits in the early 1900s (Selby undated).

HABITAT. Both recent records were in farmland but Hares also inhabit grassy open-forest, grassy woodland, and coastal dune scrub.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

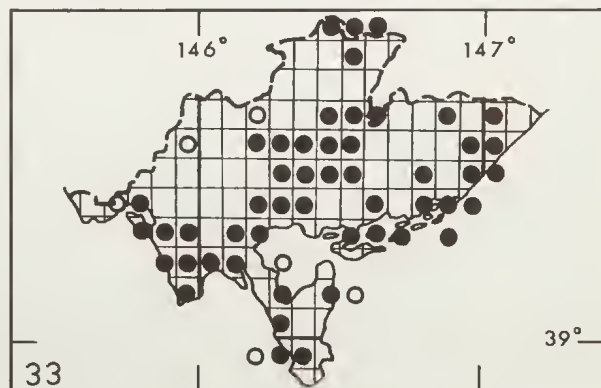


33. *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. Rabbit.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and abundant.

HABITAT. Most common in rough pasture and coastal dune scrub but also found in most open-forest and woodland communities, particularly those with an open understorey; softwood plantations; and farmland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



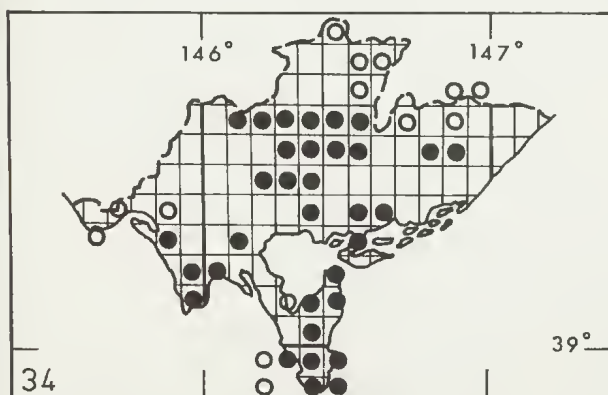
MURIDAE

34. *Rattus fuscipes*. Bush Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common on the mainland and Great Glennie Island. Bush Rats on Great Glennie Island are significantly larger than those on the mainland and have relatively longer nasal bones (Hobbs 1971).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, coastal dune scrub, heath and softwood plantations. Most abundant in areas with dense ground cover such as gullies.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16917).

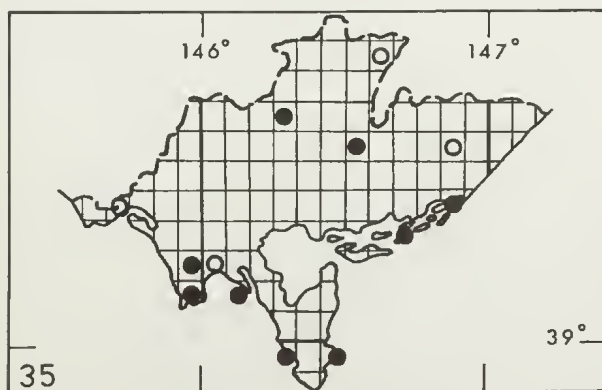


35. *Rattus rattus*. Black Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common.

HABITAT. Most terrestrial habitats are suitable. Most abundant in coastal dune scrub, particularly where refuse has been left by campers.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16926).



36. *Rattus lutreolus*. Swamp Rat.

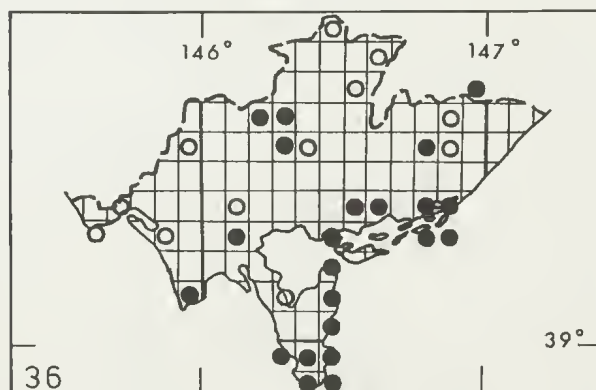
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in the lowlands and foothills. Not recorded from the South Gippsland

Highlands or the ranges on Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, coastal dune scrub, heath and sedgeland. Usually associated with damp areas, particularly where sedges are present.

BREEDING DATA. The absence of lactating females indicated that breeding had finished before the survey began. Independent juveniles were trapped on Snake Island and Clonmell Island between the 4 and 9 of March 1977 when they made up the bulk of the animals trapped. Between the 22 and 24 of April only one juvenile was amongst 61 Swamp Rats captured on Hummock Island.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16920).



37. *Pseudomys novaehollandiae*.

New Holland Mouse.

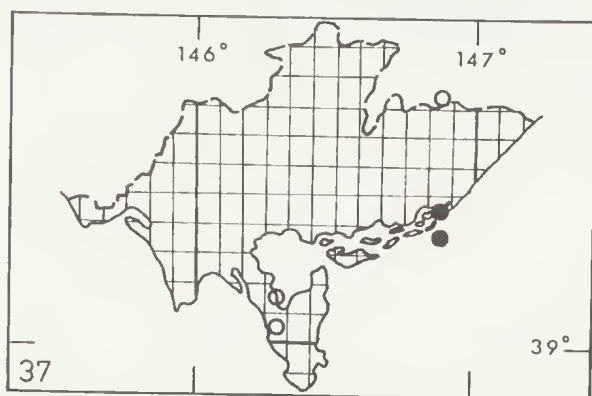
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and rare. Found in small, scattered colonies. Recorded from: Mullungdung State Forest along Harrop Road between Found Road and Thirteen Mile Road; SW end of Hummock Island; 8.5 km SW of Reeves Beach; Red Hill, Wilsons Promontory; and 1 km S of Millers Landing, Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Low, dry heath, and woodland with a heathy understorey. Found only in heath in the relatively early stages of regeneration following a fire or clearing (Cockburn 1975, Posamentier and Recher 1974).

BREEDING. During our survey 10 animals were trapped between 23 and 27 April. These comprised approximately equal numbers of males and females (5 males, 4 females, 1 unsexed). A subadult female, collected on 25 April, weighed 9.6 gm and had a pes length

of 18 mm suggesting it was some 22-35 days old (Kemper 1976).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16927).

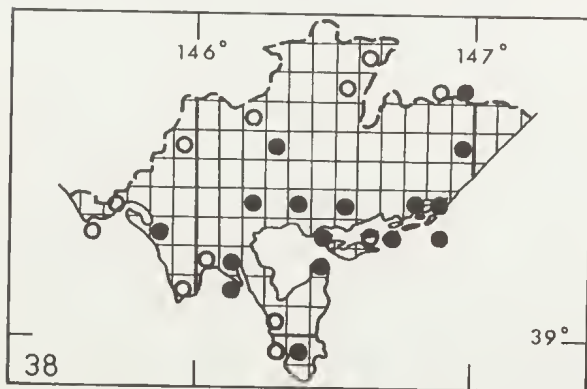


38. *Mus musculus*. House Mouse.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

HABITAT. Most terrestrial habitats. Not recorded in the tall open-forests of the ranges. Most abundant in coastal dune scrub.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16924).



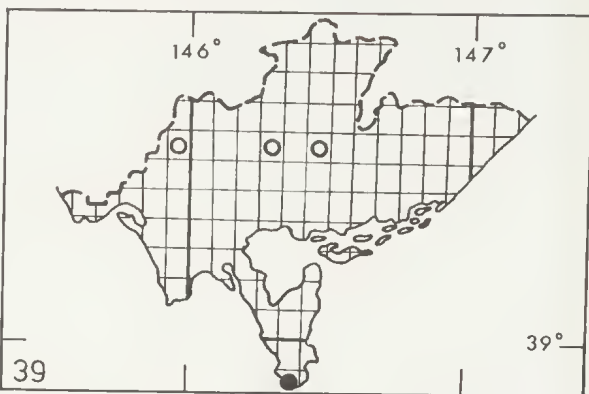
39. *Mastacomys fuscus*. Broad-toothed Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and rare. Occurs in small isolated colonies which are difficult to locate. Recorded from: 6 km N of Leongatha; Olsens Bridge; English Corner; and 1 km SW of South Peak, Wilsons Promontory. Skeletal remains of unknown age and origin were found at Darby Beach, Wilsons Promontory in 1973 (Menkhorst and Mansergh 1977).

HABITAT. Recorded from *Eucalyptus regnans* tall open-forest in the South Gippsland Highlands and closed-heath on Wilsons Promon-

tory. Usually associated with dense ground cover in damp situations.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17098).

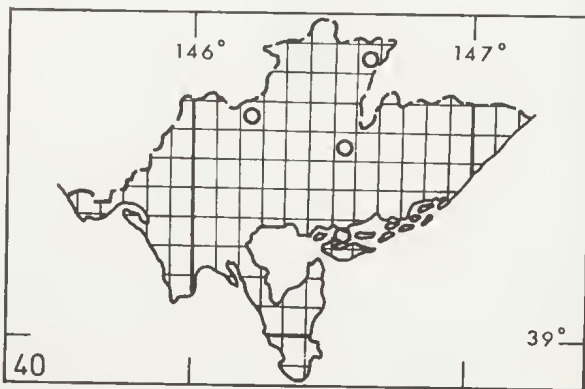


40. *Hydromys chrysogaster*. Water Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Scattered and surprisingly uncommon.

HABITAT. Freshwater and brackish streams, estuaries, lakes, swamps and farm dams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976. (Bietzel pers. comm.).



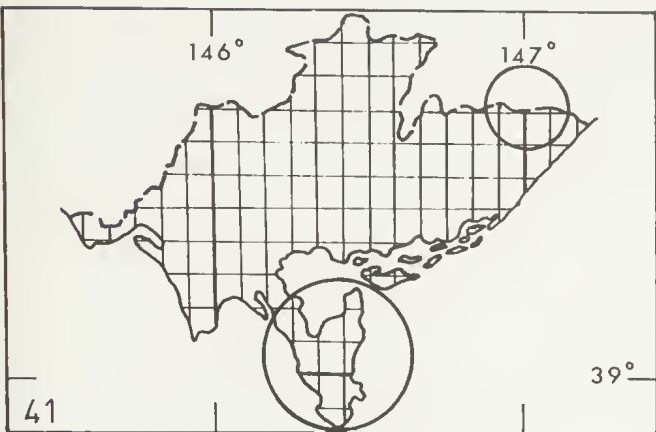
CANIDAE

41. *Canis familiaris*. Dingo.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably absent but formerly widespread. Once common on Wilsons Promontory (Selby undated). Sighted near the survey area in the Boola Boola State Forest in 1973 (Suckling pers. comm. to Menkhorst and Mansergh 1977). May still occur in the ranges in the northern tip of the survey area.

HABITAT. Now restricted to tall open-forest and open-forest in rugged country.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1918 (NMV R7590).

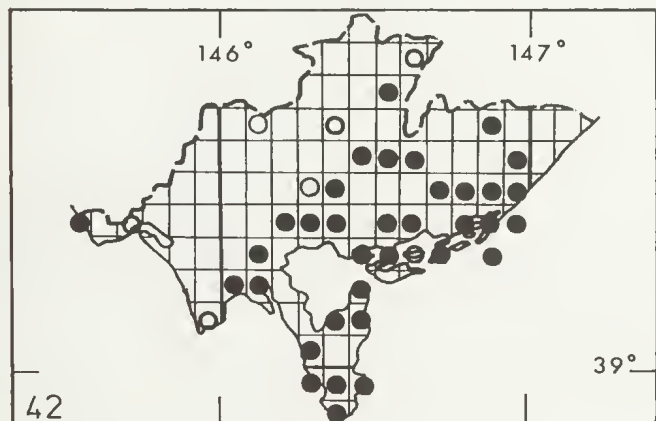


42. *Vulpes vulpes*. Fox.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

HABITAT. All terrestrial habitats except the most densely settled urban areas.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17176).

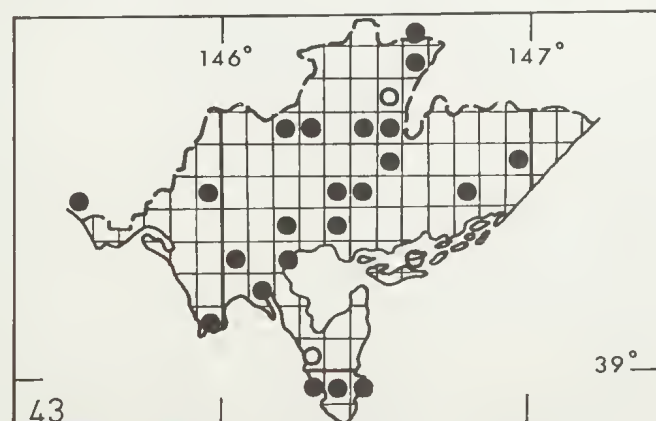


FELIDAE

43. *Felis catus*. Cat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

HABITAT. All terrestrial habitats.



MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

OTARIIDAE

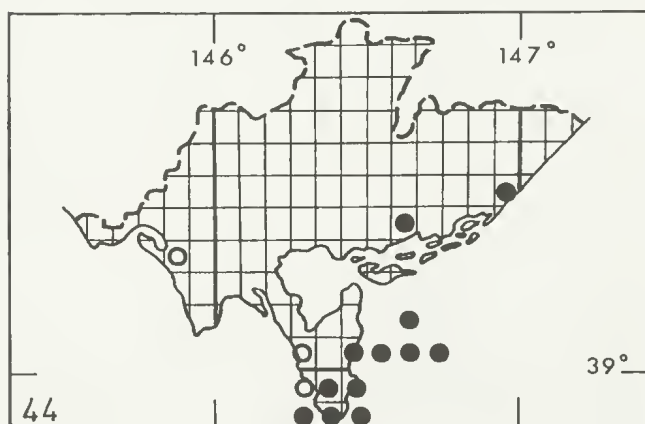
44. *Arctocephalus pusillus*.

Australian Fur Seal.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common in marine waters of the survey area. Breeds on Kanowna Island and comes ashore to rest on White Rock, Rag Island, Notch Island, Wattle Island and Anderson Islet.

HABITAT. Marine waters.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

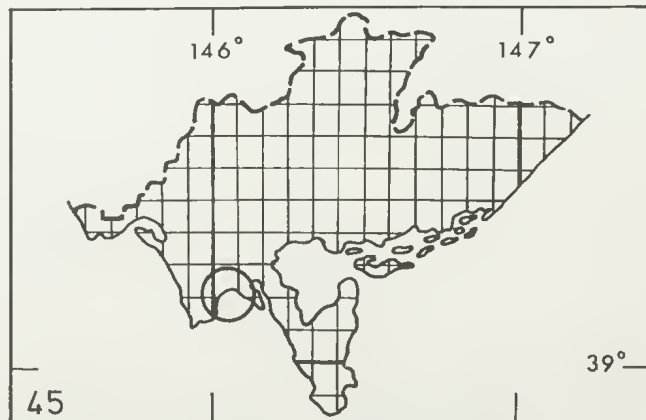


45. *Arctocephalus forsteri*.

New Zealand Fur Seal.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Breeds on islands around the South Island of New Zealand, on nearby sub-antarctic islands and along the coast of south-western Australia. It is a rare vagrant to Victorian waters.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1925 (NMV C7535).



PHOCIDAE

46. *Hydrurga leptonyx*. Leopard Seal.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. A vagrant from the Southern Ocean. There are three records of single beached animals, from Port Welshpool, Snake Island and Manns Beach.

HABITAT. Antarctic and sub-antarctic seas.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1972 (NMV C10955).



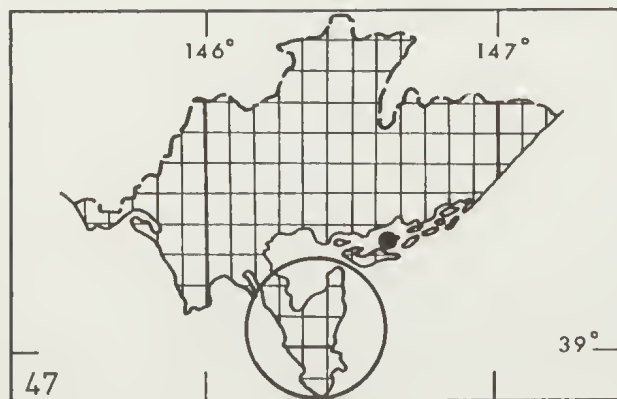
CERVIDAE

47. *Dama dama*. Fallow Deer.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Released on Wilsons Promontory and in the Powlett River area in the 1860s (Bentley 1967) but is extinct in these areas. Released on Sunday Island in 1967 (Austin pers. comm.) where it is becoming established.

HABITAT. Grassy clearings in woodland and coastal dune scrub.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Austin pers. comm.).

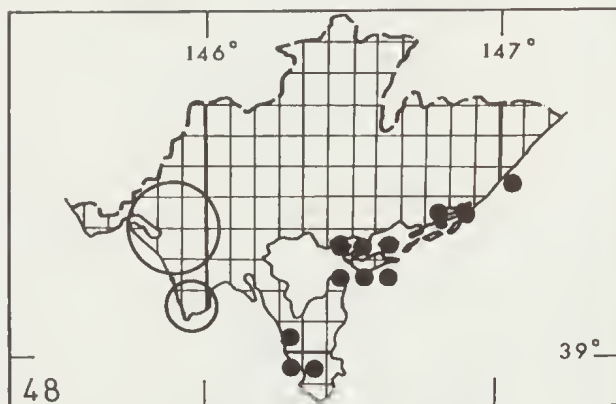
48. *Axis porcinus*. Hog Deer.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Introduced to Wilsons Promontory and Cape Liptrap in the

1860s (Bentley 1967). Now restricted to the Snake Island, St Margaret Island area and Wilsons Promontory where it is locally common.

HABITAT. Woodland, coastal dune scrub, swamps and heath.

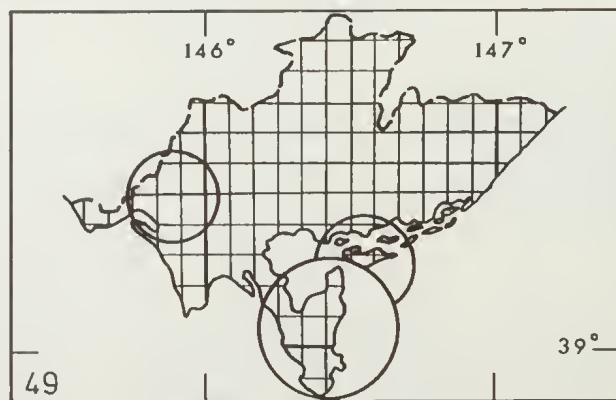
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

49. *Cervus unicolor*. Sambar Deer.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Introduced to Wilsons Promontory, Snake Island and the Powlett River-Tarwin area in the 1860s (Bentley 1967). Was common in the south-west and south-central parts of the survey area until about the 1920s. Now rare and possibly extinct in these areas.

HABITAT. Unknown.

MOST RECENT RECORD. None documented.

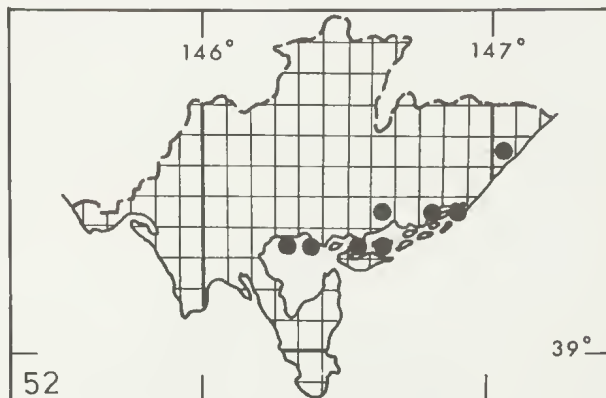
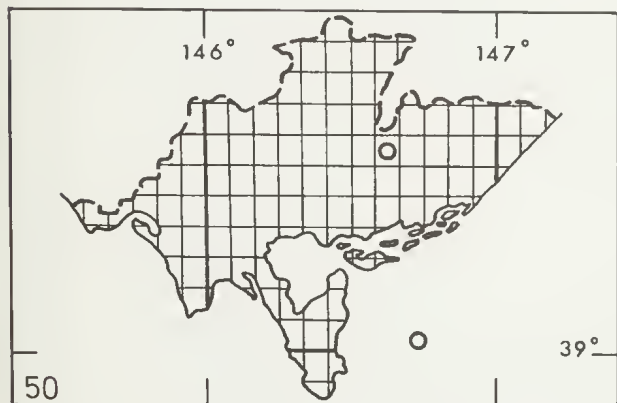


BOVIDAE

50. *Capra hircus*. Goat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Released on Seal Island in 1884 to provide food for the lighthouse keeper on Cliff Island (Norman

1971). Goats are no longer present on the island. A skull was collected from a cave on the island during the FWD survey (FWD 11230). Wild goats still occur at the head of Greigs Creek, S of Blackwarry (Niggl pers. comm.).

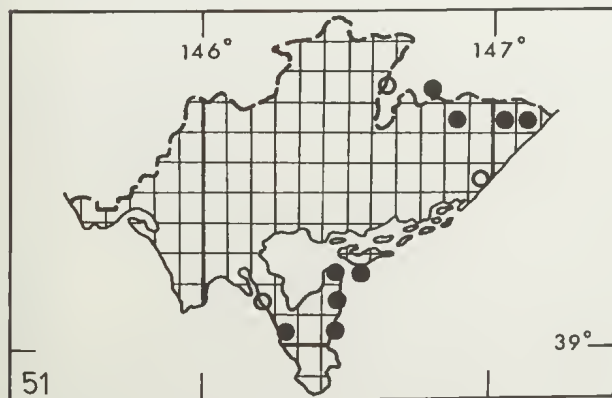


Appendix 2

Annotated list of birds from the
South Gippsland Area

DROMAIIDAE

51. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. Emu. (B)
Occurs in the east of the study area where it is rare, and Wilsons Promontory National Park where it is common. It inhabits open-forest, woodland and heathland.
Aston 1954; Davis 1965.

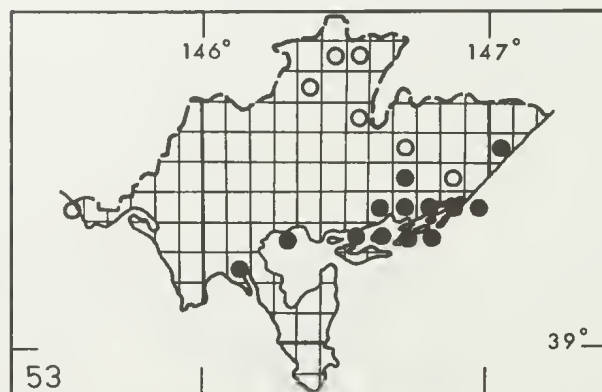


53. *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*.

Hoary-headed Grebe.

Common and widespread in marine embayments.

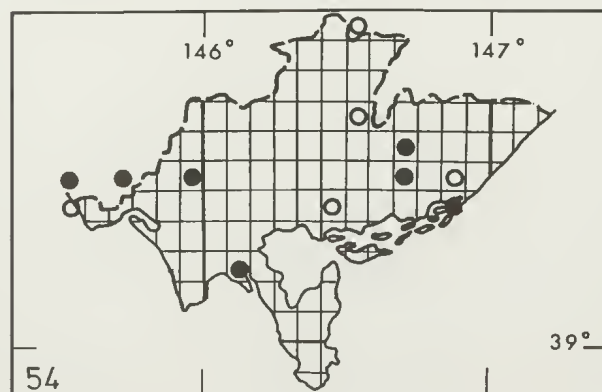
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Quinn 1967.



54. *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*.

Australasian Grebe. (B)

Widespread but rare on freshwater swamps.
Aston 1954; Bedgood 1974; Quinn 1967.



PODICIPEDIDAE

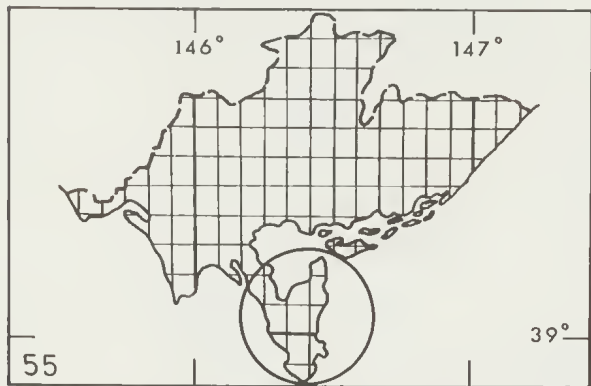
52. *Podiceps cristatus*. Great Crested Grebe.
Rarely recorded. Found in marine embayments.

SPHENISCIDAE

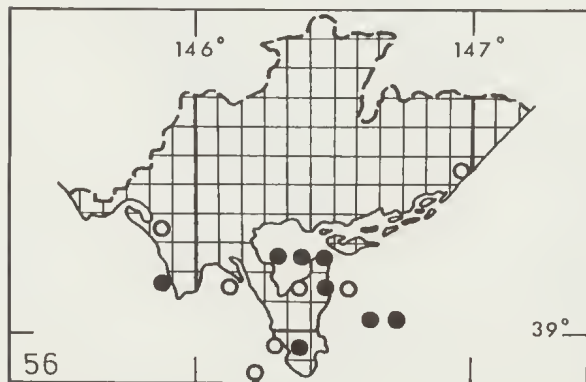
55. *Eudyptes chrysocome*.

Rockhopper Penguin.

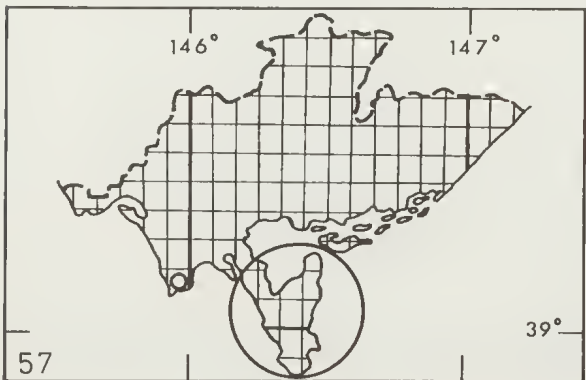
Two beach washed specimens recorded for Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975, Buckingham 1977b (as Crested Penguin)).



56. *Eudyptula minor*. Little Penguin. (B) Widespread and common in the ocean. Nests on many of the offshore islands. Bedgood 1974; Gillham 1961; Mitchell 1976.



DIOMEDEIDAE

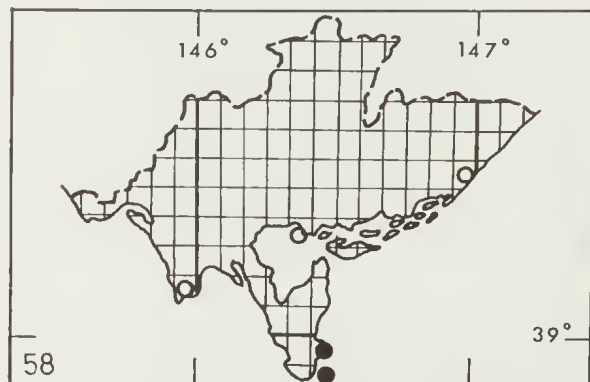
57. *Diomedea exulans*. Wandering Albatross.

Occasional beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on temperate to subantarctic islands in the southern hemisphere.

58. *Diomedea melanophrys*.

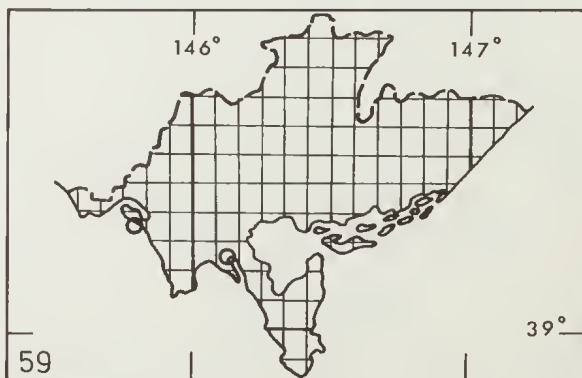
Black-browed Albatross.

Uncommonly seen over the ocean. Breeds on Antarctic and subantarctic islands.

59. *Diomedea chrysostoma*.

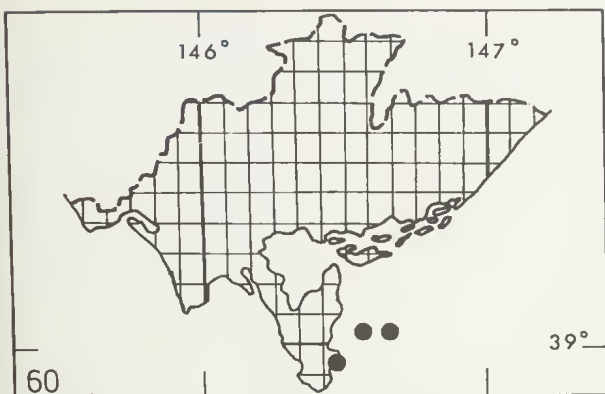
Grey-headed Albatross.

Only two records: at Shallow Inlet (Cooper 1975); and at Venus Bay (Buckingham 1977b). Breeds on temperate to subantarctic islands in the southern hemisphere.

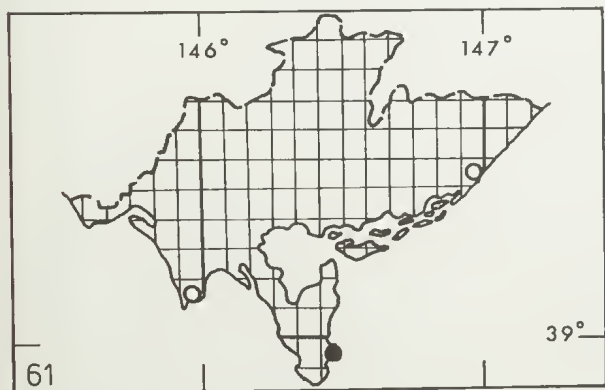
60. *Diomedea chlororhynchos*.

Yellow-nosed Albatross.

Uncommonly seen over the ocean. Breeds on temperate islands in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.



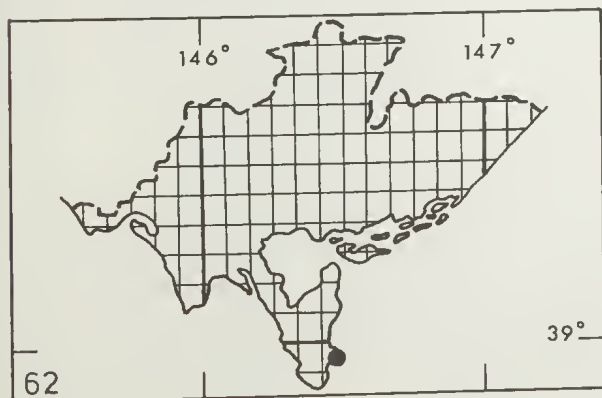
61. *Diomedea cauta*. Shy Albatross. Only one seen near Cape Wellington during our survey. Cooper (1975) states it is the common albatross on the waters around Wilsons Promontory.



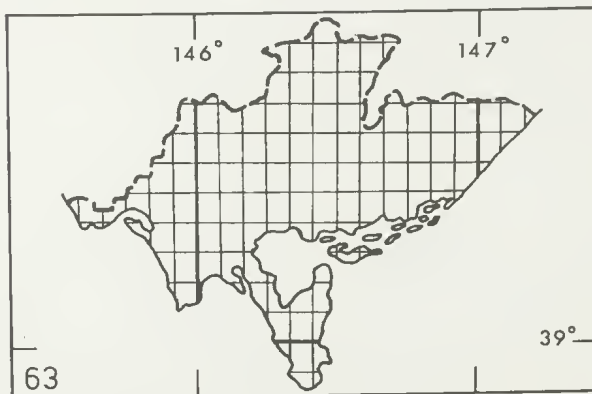
PROCELLARIIDAE

62. *Macronectes giganteus*.

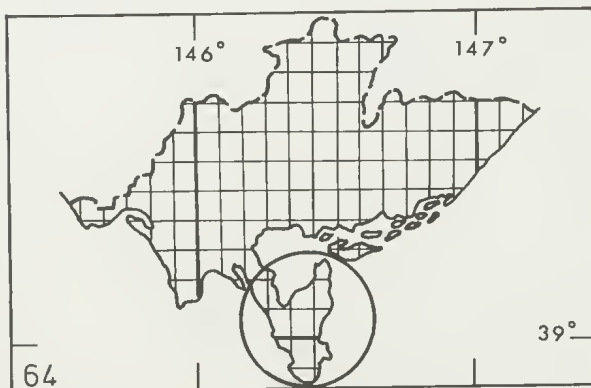
Southern Giant-Petrel. Rarely recorded over the ocean or as beach washed specimens. Breeds along the Antarctic coastline and subantarctic islands.



63. *Macronectes halli*. Northern Giant-Petrel. Cooper (1975) has recorded this species on Wilsons Promontory. Breeds on islands at or north of the Subantarctic Convergence.



64. *Fulmarus glacialis*. Southern Fulmar. Two specimens recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds along the Antarctic coastline and subantarctic islands.

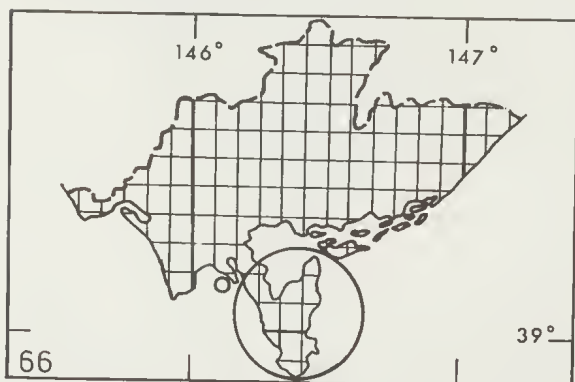


65. *Daption capense*. Cape Petrel. Rarely recorded (Cooper 1975). Breeds along the Antarctic coastline and subantarctic islands.

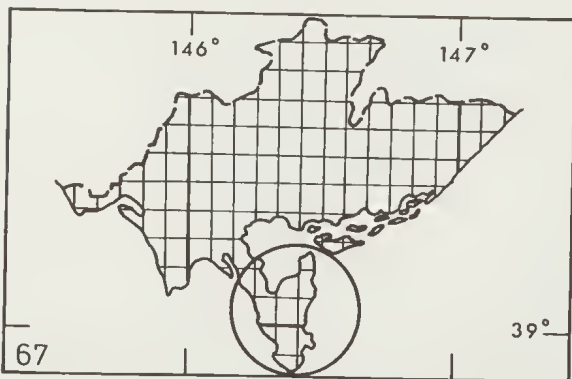


66. *Pterodroma macroptera*.

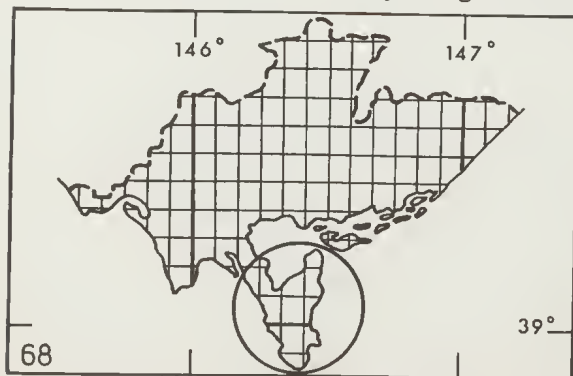
Great-winged Petrel. Seven specimens have been recorded on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and one at Venus Bay (Buckingham 1977b). Jacobs (1968b) has a record from Sandy Point. Breeds in New Zealand and islands off southern Western Australia.



67. *Pterodroma lessonii*. White-headed Petrel. Dead birds are regularly found on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on subantarctic islands.



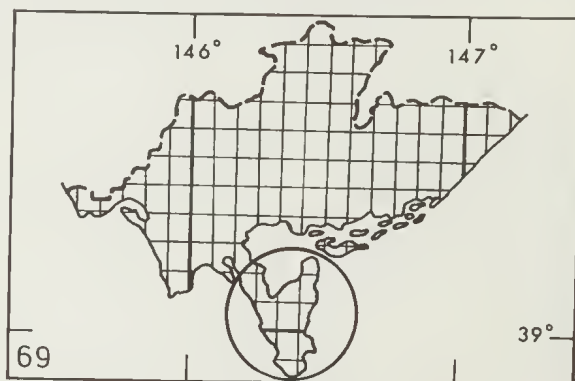
68. *Pterodroma mollis*. Soft-plumaged Petrel.



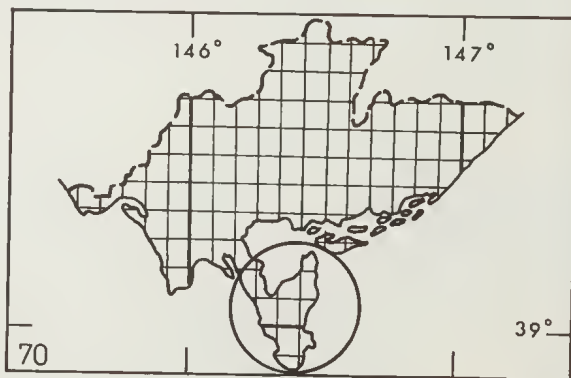
Only one specimen, collected at Sealers Cove, Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on Antipodes Island and islands in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

69. *Halobaena caerulea*. Blue Petrel.

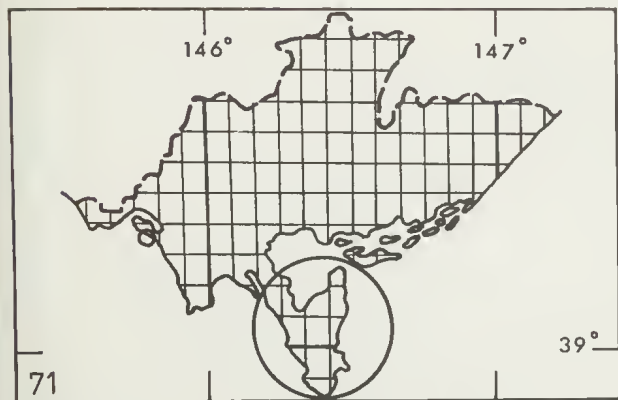
Two beach washed birds recorded from Norman Bay, Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on subantarctic islands.

70. *Pachyptila vittata*. Broad-billed Prion.

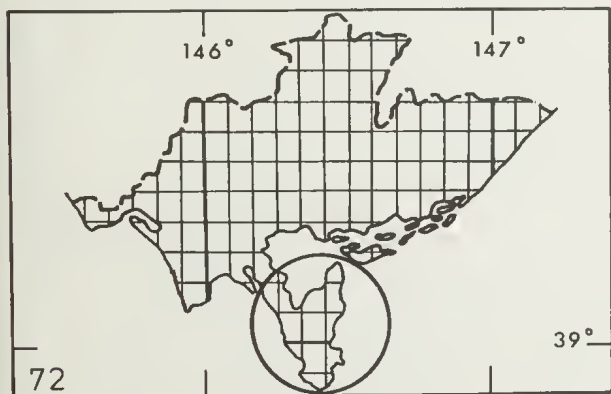
Two specimens have been found on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on islands around New Zealand and in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

71. *Pachyptila salvini*.

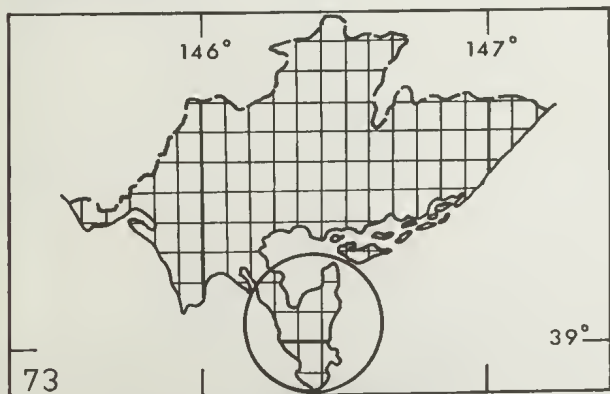
Lesser Broad-billed Prion. Found regularly on Wilsons Promontory beaches (Cooper 1975) and there is a record from Venus Bay (Buckingham 1977b). Breeds on Marion and Crozet Islands in the Indian Ocean.



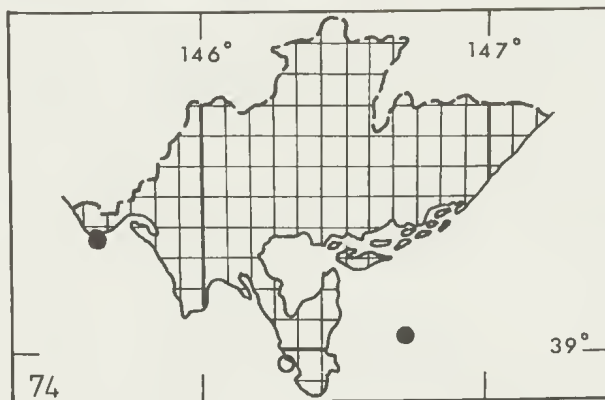
72. *Pachyptila desolata*. Antarctic Prion.
One or two specimens usually found on Wilsons Promontory each year (Cooper 1975). Breeds on Antarctica and subantarctic islands.



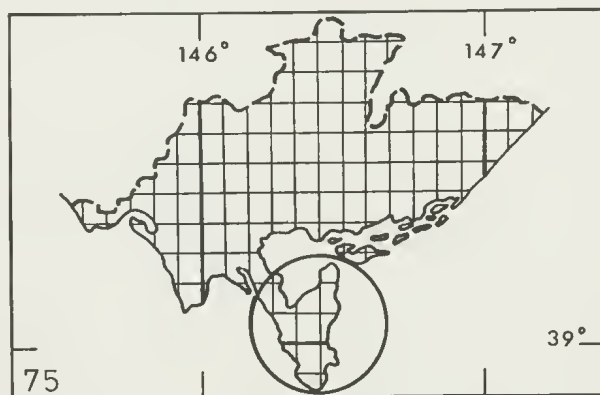
73. *Pachyptila belcheri*. Slender-billed Prion.
Occasional beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on subantarctic islands.



74. *Pachyptila turtur*. Fairy Prion.
Rarely recorded and usually only as beach washed specimens (Cooper 1975). Breeds on islands around Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand (Gillham 1961).



75. *Puffinus carneipes*. Flesh-footed Shearwater.
Rarely recorded as beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on islands around south-western Australia, Lord Howe Island and islands off New Zealand.



76. *Puffinus griseus*. Sooty Shearwater.
Rarely recorded as beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975).

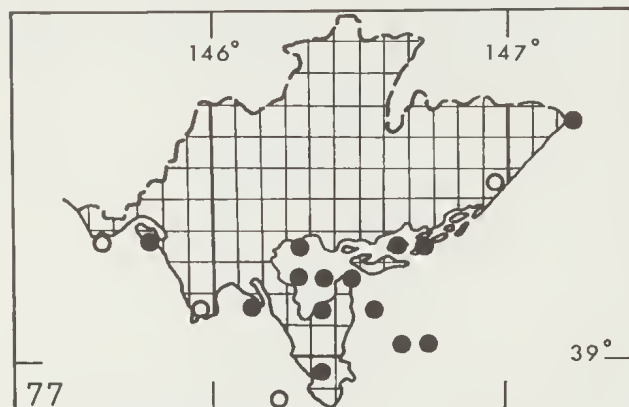


77. *Puffinus tenuirostris*.

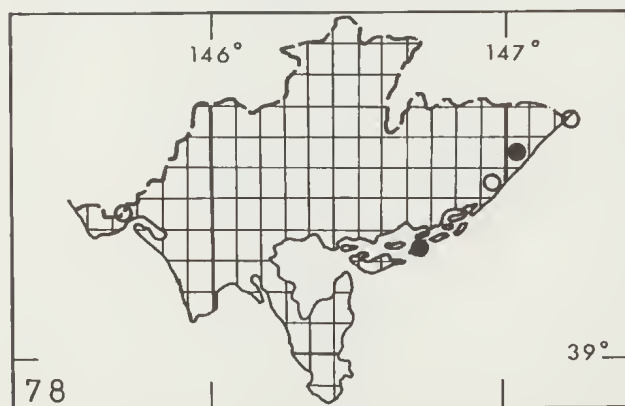
Short-tailed Shearwater. (B)

Commonly seen on the ocean; large nesting colonies occur on most of the granitic islands off Wilsons Promontory.

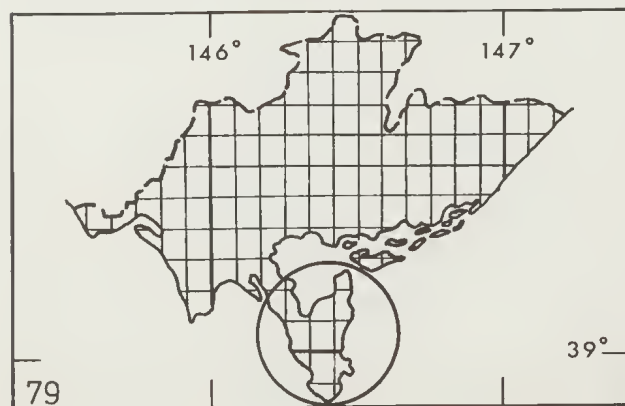
Anon. 1958; Bedggood 1974; Gillham 1961.

78. *Puffinus gavia*. Fluttering Shearwater.

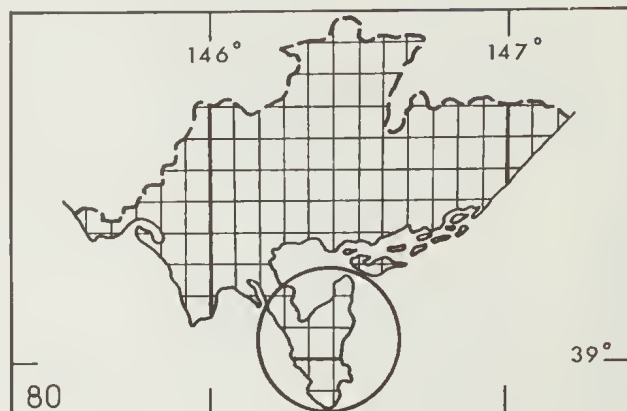
Recorded annually near Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds off New Zealand.

79. *Puffinus huttoni*. Hutton's Shearwater.

One record from Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1977b). Breeds in New Zealand.

80. *Puffinus assimilis*. Little Shearwater.

There is one record of three specimens on Wilsons Promontory by Kershaw (1906).

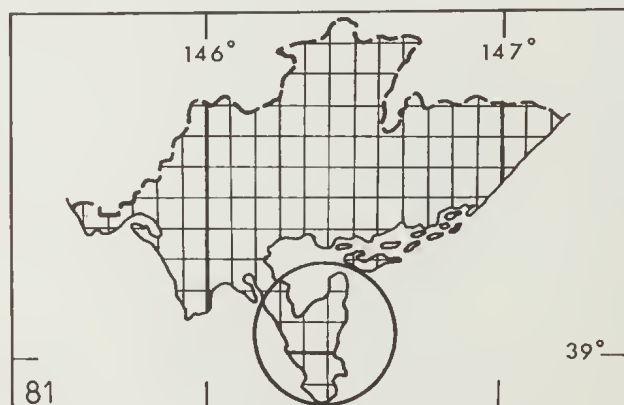


OCEANITIDAE

81. *Oceanites oceanicus*.

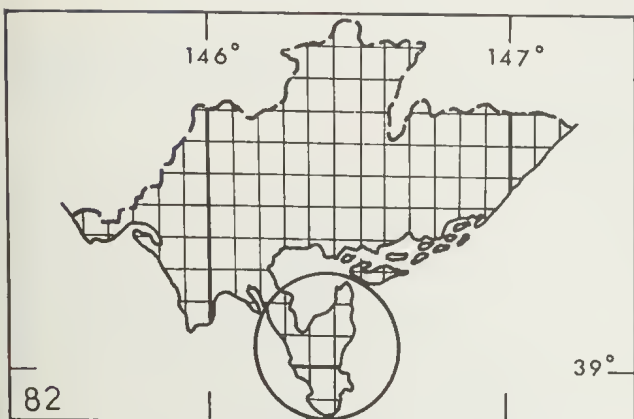
Wilson's Storm-Petrel.

Rarely recorded as beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on the Antarctic mainland and Antarctic and subantarctic islands.

82. *Pelagodroma marina*.

White-faced Storm-Petrel. (B)

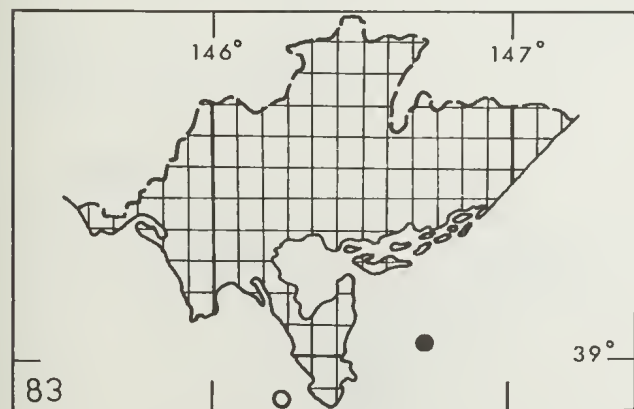
Breeds on islands but is only rarely recorded as beach washed specimens (Cooper 1975). The nearest breeding colony is on Mud Island in Port Phillip Bay.



PELECANOIDIDAE

83. *Pelecanoides urinatrix*.

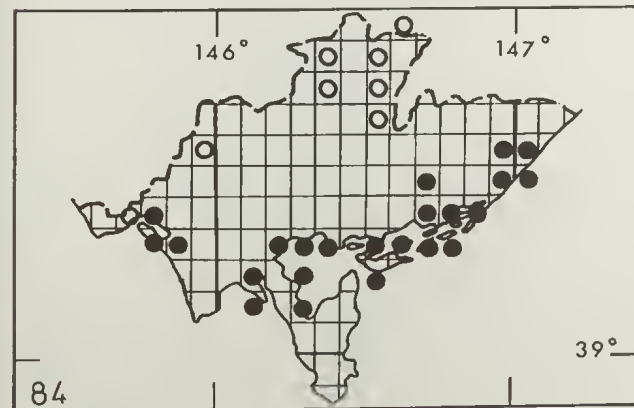
Common Diving-Petrel. (B) Breeds on the islands off Wilsons Promontory including Clifty, McHugh and Dannevig (Condon 1975). Beach washed specimens are often found on Wilsons Promontory (Gillham 1961).



PELECANIDAE

84. *Pelecanus conspicillatus*.

Australian Pelican.

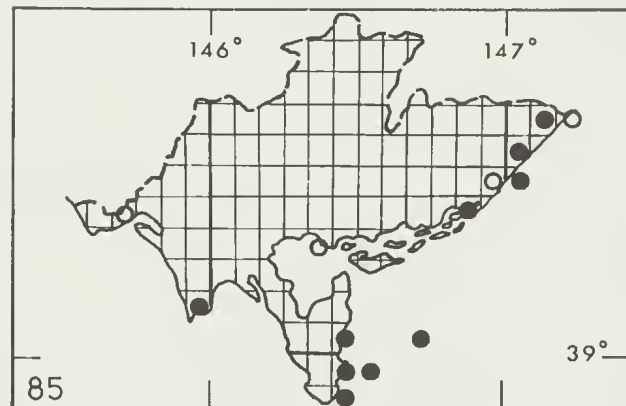


Widespread in shallow coastal embayments. Lyndon, D 1972; Mitchell 1976.

SULIDAE

85. *Morus serrator*. Australasian Gannet. Widespread and common along the coast line. Breeds on islands around southern Australia and in New Zealand.

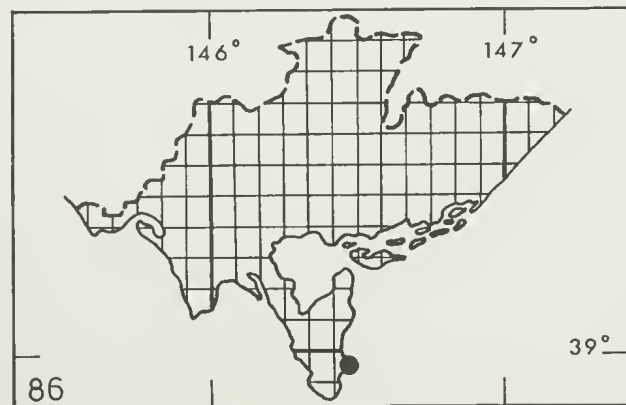
Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



ANHINGIDAE

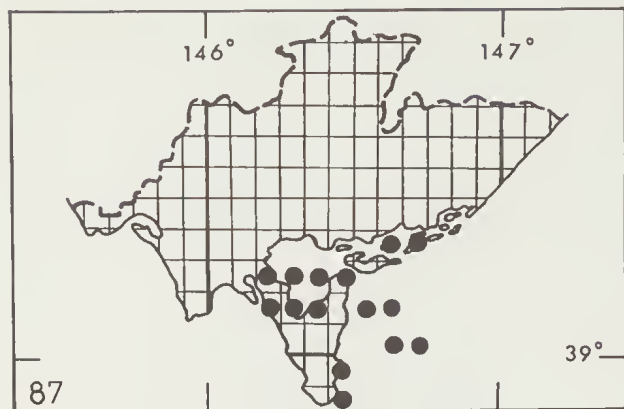
86. *Anhinga melanogaster*. Darter.

Restricted and rare. A single bird was seen at Refuge Cove in April 1977 and single birds at both Refuge and Sealers Coves in June 1977.

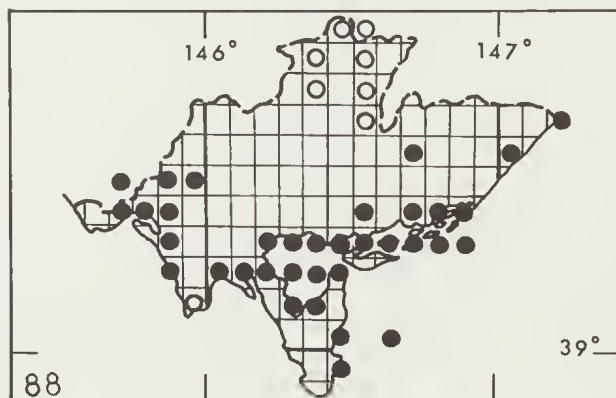


PHALACROCORACIDAE

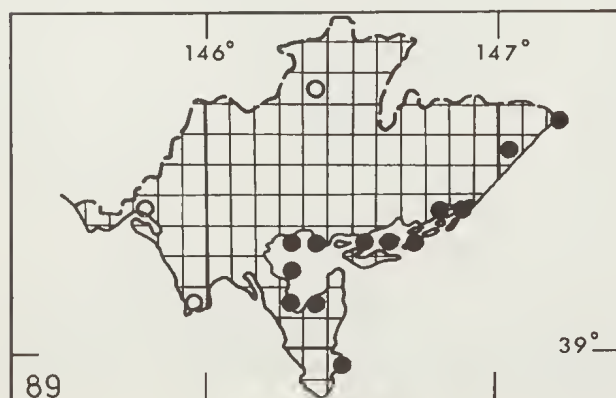
87. *Leucocarbo fuscescens*. Black-faced Shag. Common on the granite islands in Corner Inlet and on the east side of Wilsons Promontory. Breeds on Tasmanian islands.



88. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Great Cormorant.
Widespread in low numbers in both fresh and saline waters.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976.

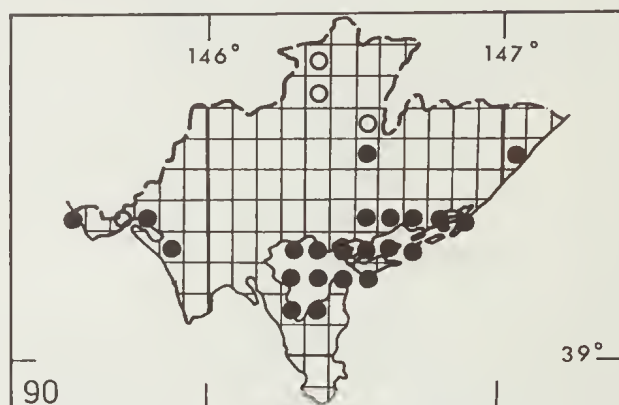


89. *Phalacrocorax varius*. Pied Cormorant.
Widespread but uncommon in shallow coastal embayments.
Mitchell 1976.



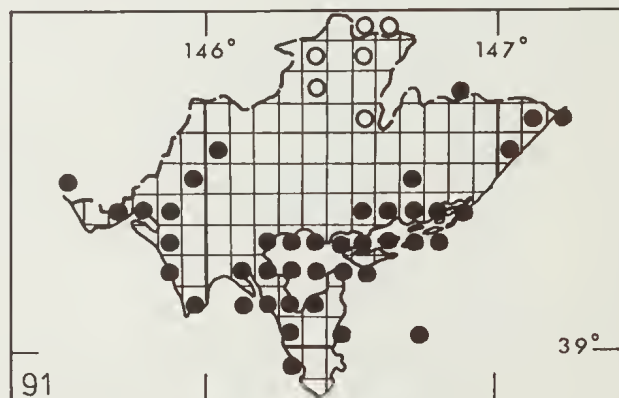
90. *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*.

Little Black Cormorant.
Widespread in low numbers in shallow coastal embayments.
Mitchell 1976.



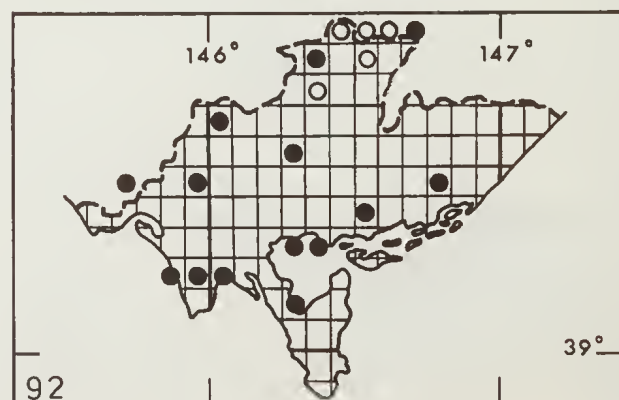
91. *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*.

Little Pied Cormorant.
Widespread in low numbers in both fresh and saline waters.



ARDEIDAE

92. *Ardea pacifica*. Pacific Heron.



Widespread but rare around swamps and farm dams.

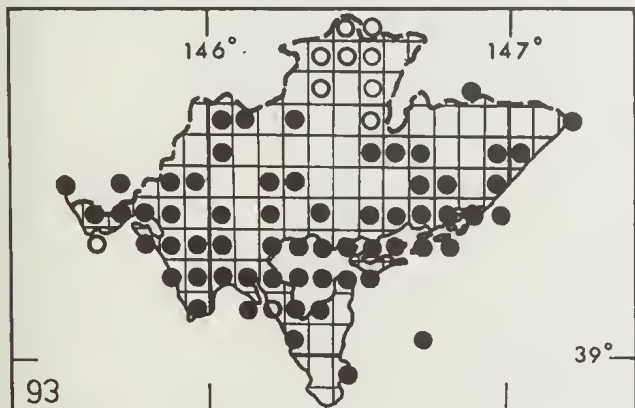
Friend and McDonald 1975.

93. *Ardea novaehollandiae*.

White-faced Heron. (B)

Widespread and common in both fresh and saline waters and farmland.

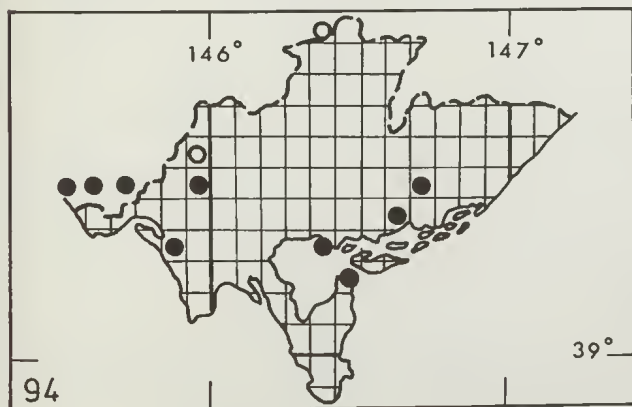
Friend and McDonald 1975; Lambert 1967; Quinn 1967.



94. *Ardeola ibis*. Cattle Egret.

Widespread but flocks are only seen occasionally in farmland.

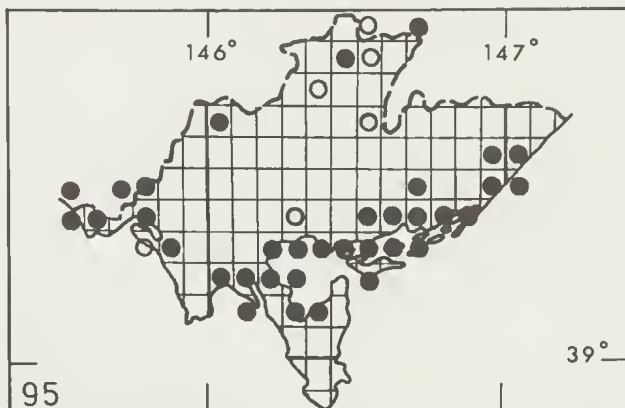
Buckingham 1976b; Ringin 1977; Lyndon 1977a.



95. *Egretta alba*. Great Egret.

Widespread but uncommon in shallow fresh and saline waters.

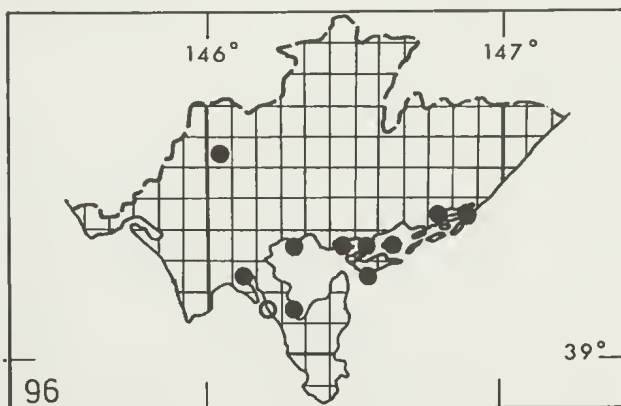
Bedgood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



96. *Egretta garzetta*. Little Egret.

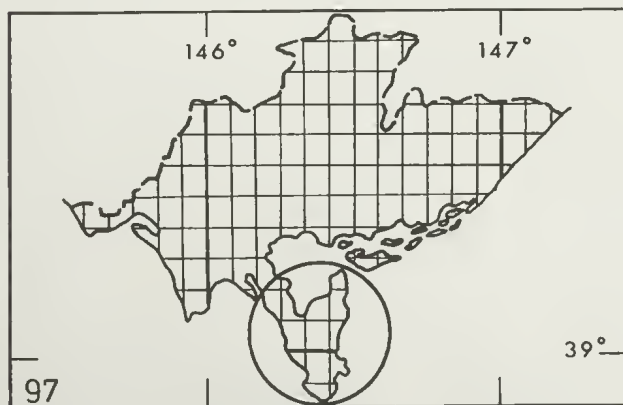
Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments.

Davis 1965.



97. *Egretta sacra*. Eastern Reef Egret.

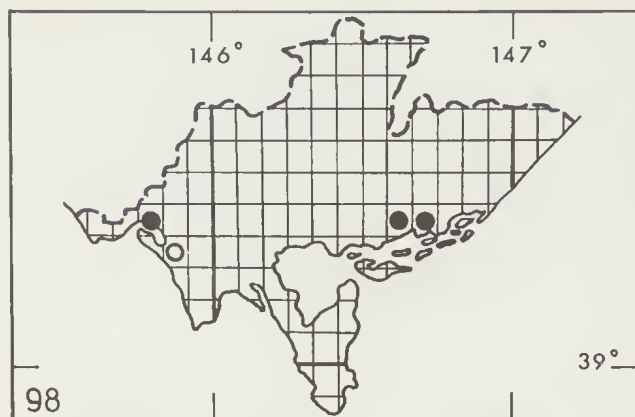
A rare vagrant recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1976a).



98. *Nycticorax caledonicus*.

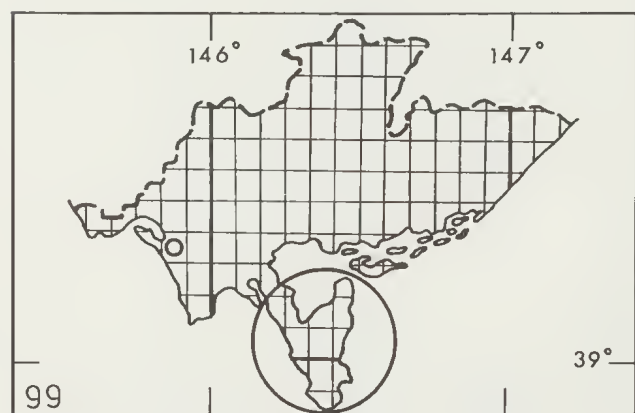
Rufous Night Heron.

Rarely seen. Usually seen when roosting in *Melaleuca ericifolia* thickets adjacent to tidal flats along rivers.

99. *Botaurus poiciloptilus*.

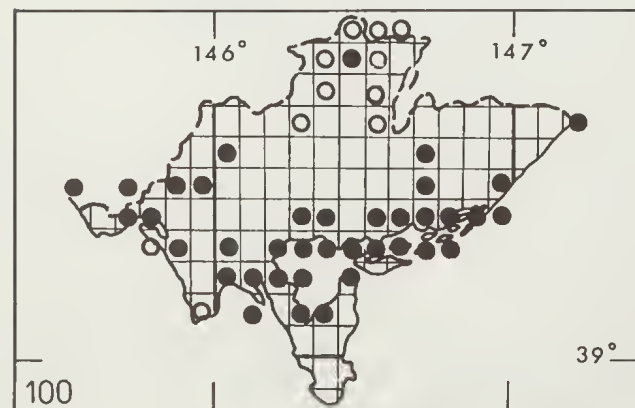
Australasian Bittern.

A few records from Wilsons Promontory (Salter and Salter 1959, Cooper 1975) and a record from Bulls Swamp, Tarwin River (Mitchell 1976).



PLATALEIDAE

100. *Threskiornis aethiopica*. Sacred Ibis (B) Widespread and common in pastureland and mudflats surrounding shallow marine embayments.

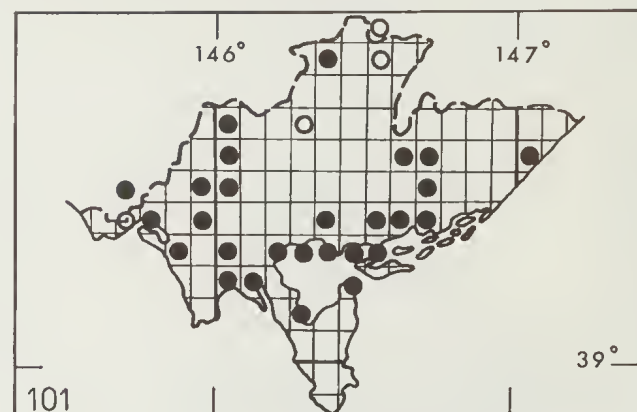


Bedgood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976.

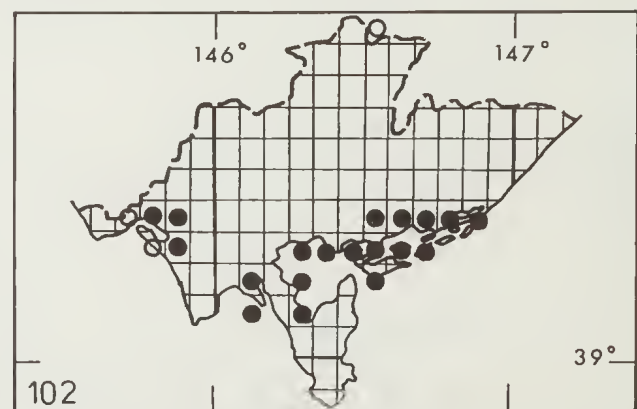
101. *Threskiornis spinicollis*.

Straw-necked Ibis.

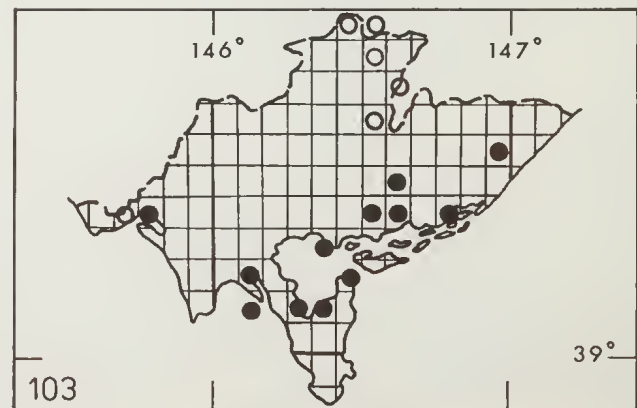
Widespread in pastureland.
Bedgood 1974; Mitchell 1976.

102. *Platalea regia*. Royal Spoonbill.

Uncommon but widespread around the edges of shallow marine embayments.
Mitchell 1976.

103. *Platalea flavipes*.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill.



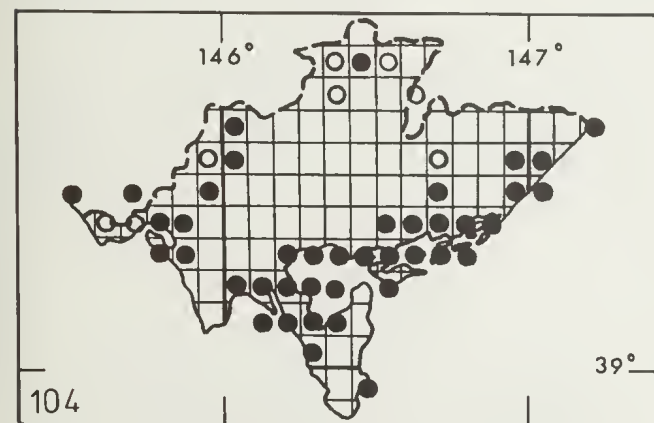
Rarely recorded in shallow fresh and saline waters.

Mitchell 1976.

ANATIDAE

104. *Cygnus atratus*. Black Swan. (B)
Widespread and common, especially in Corner Inlet.

Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon, D. 1972.

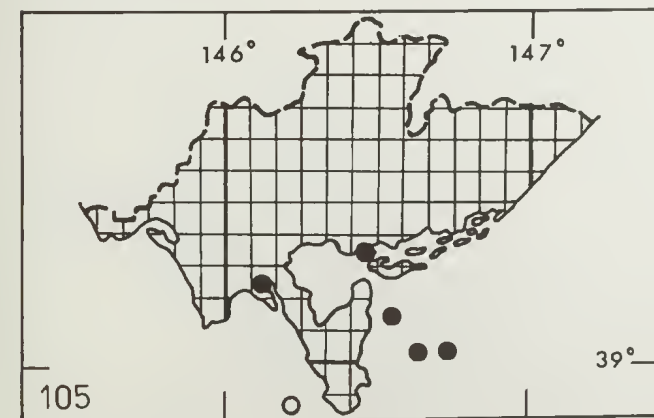


105. *Cereopsis novaehollandiae*.

Cape Barren Goose. (B)

Rare but regularly seen on the mainland where it feeds in pastures. Small numbers breed on islands off Wilsons Promontory.

Gillham 1961.

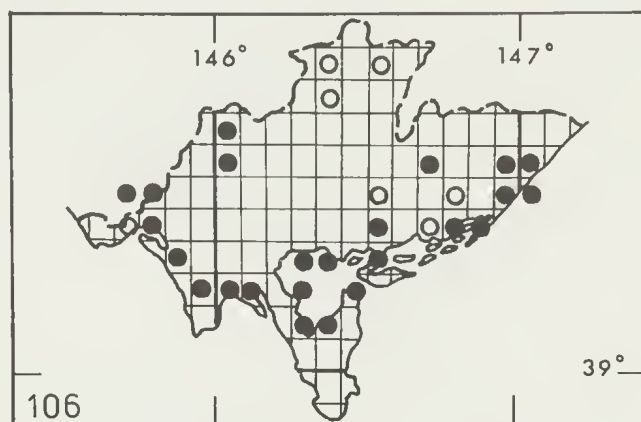


106. *Tadorna tadornoides*.

Australian Shelduck. (B)

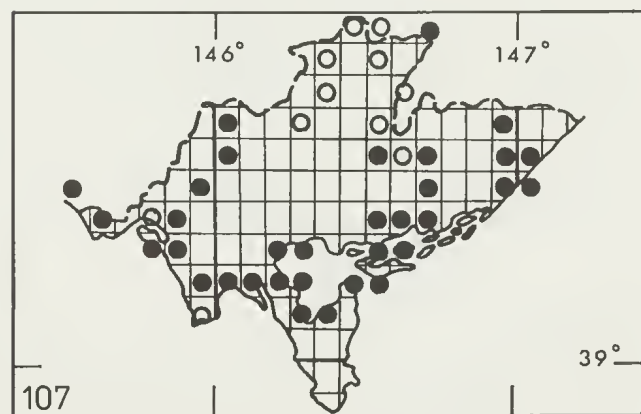
Widespread but rare. Usually occurs near fresh water.

Aston 1954; Kane 1965.



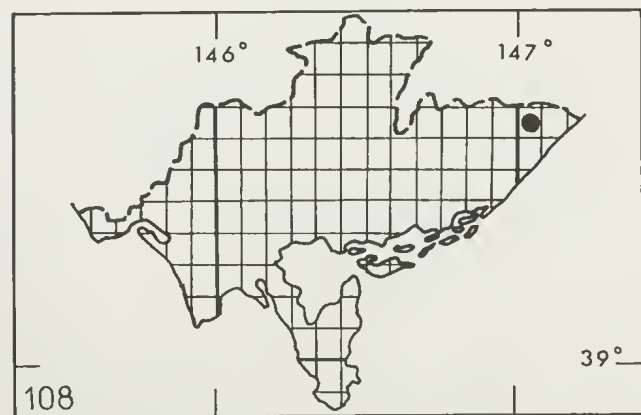
107. *Anas superciliosa*. Pacific Black Duck.
Widespread and common in both fresh and marine waters.

Bedgood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



108. *Anas platyrhynchos*. Mallard.

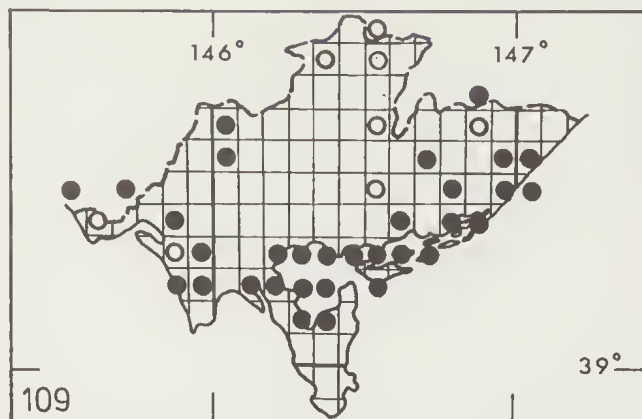
Rare. One record only from Jack Smiths Lake.



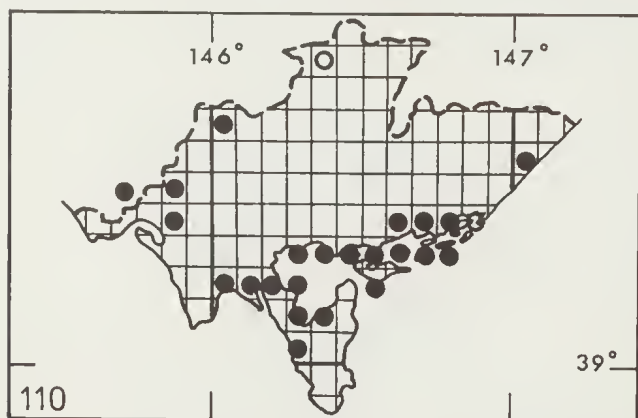
109. *Anas gibberifrons*. Grey Teal.

Widespread on both fresh and saline waters.

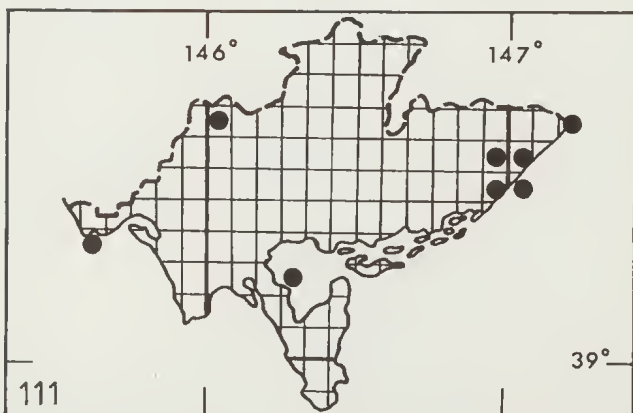
Aston 1954; Bedgood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975.



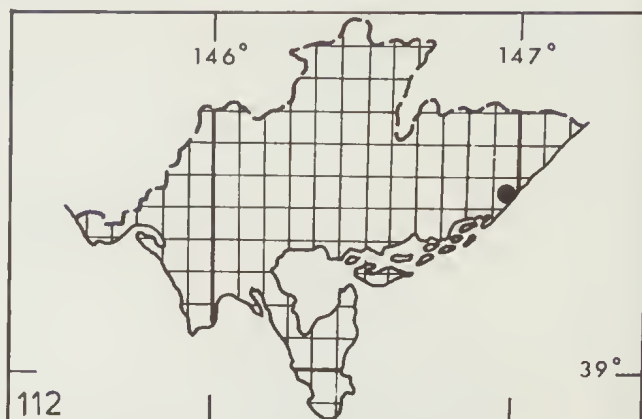
110. *Anas castanea*. Chestnut Teal.
Occurs principally on shallow marine embayments, sometimes in large flocks.



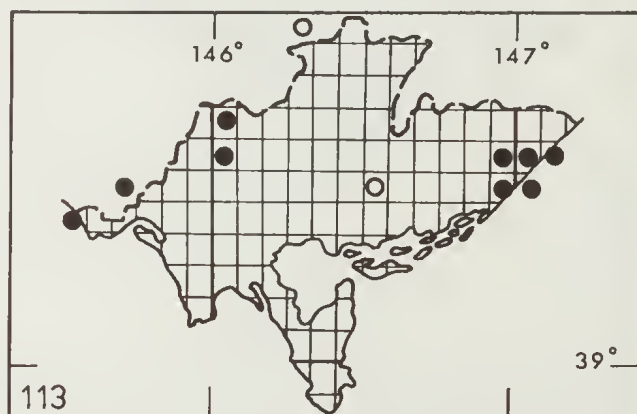
111. *Anas rhynchos*. Australasian Shoveller.
Widespread but rare in both fresh and saline waters.



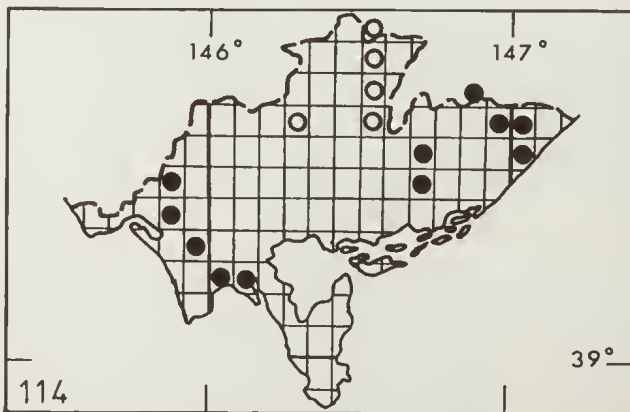
112. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*.
Pink-eared Duck.
Two records from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and two on Jack Smiths Lake in July 1977.



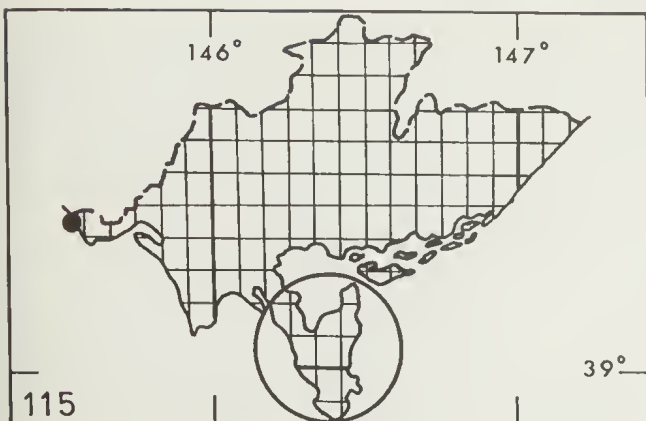
113. *Aythya australis*. Hardhead.
Widespread but rare. Usually occurs in fresh water. One bird observed at Staceys bridge by Aston (1954).



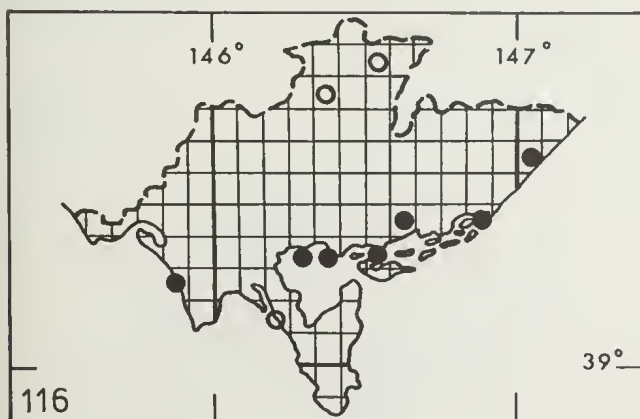
114. *Chenonetta jubata*. Maned Duck.
Widespread but rare. Usually occurs on margins of farm ponds. Bedgood 1974.



115. *Oxyura australis*. Blue-billed Duck.
One old record from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and another near Wonthaggi (Quinn 1967).

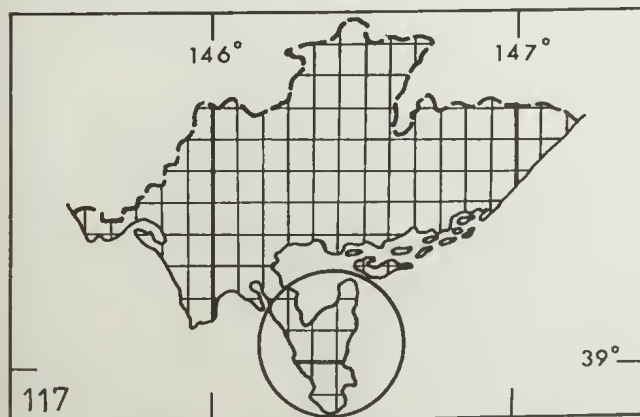


116. *Biziura lobata*. Musk Duck. Widespread but rare. Occurs principally in marine embayments, but also deep fresh water. Davis 1965.



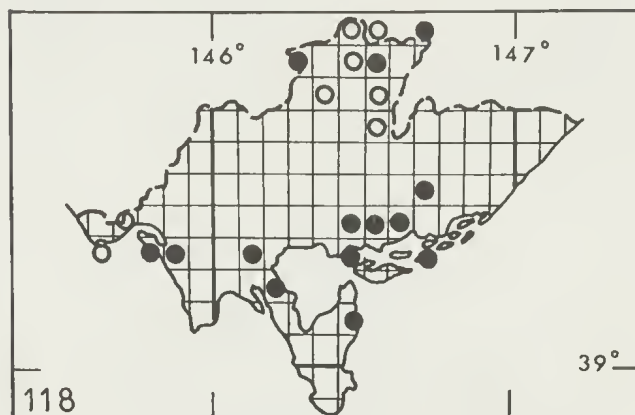
PANDIONIDAE

117. *Pandion haliaetus*. Osprey. There have been three recent sightings of this rare vagrant on Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1975 and 1976b); Cooper (1975) mentions two early records from Wilsons Promontory.

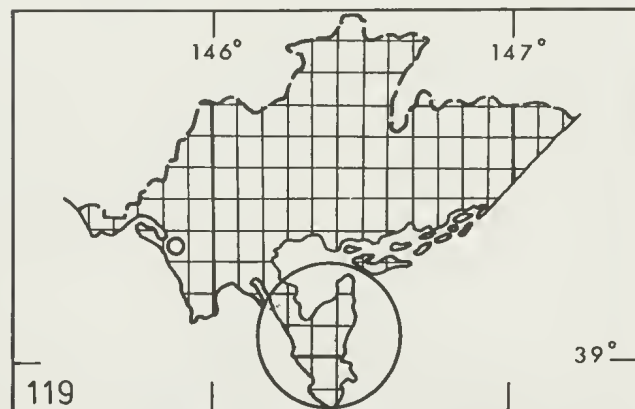


ACCIPITRIDAE

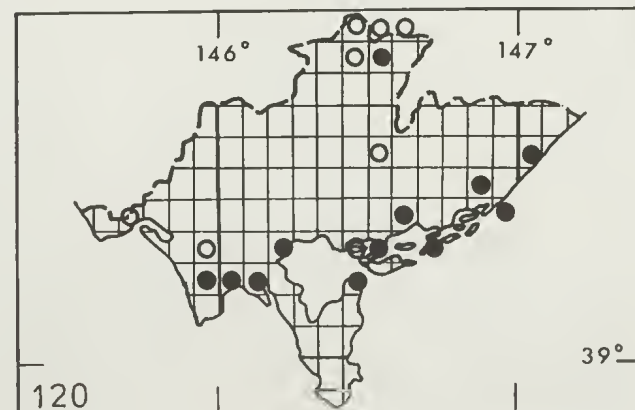
118. *Elanus notatus*. Black-shouldered Kite. Widespread but uncommon over grassland. Anon. 1958; Mitchell 1976.



119. *Elanus scriptus*. Letter-winged Kite. A few records of this species were made in the survey area. These birds were part of a general influx of the species to southern Victoria in 1977. Buckingham 1977a and 1977b; Lyndon 1977c.

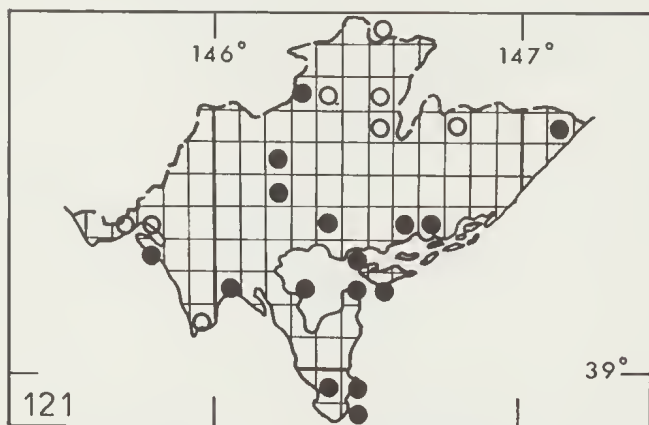


120. *Haliastur sphenurus*. Whistling Kite. (B) Widespread but uncommon. Usually seen near water.

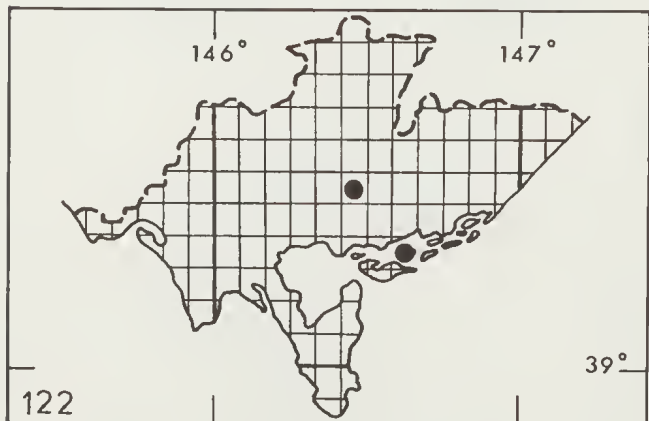


Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lambert 1967; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.

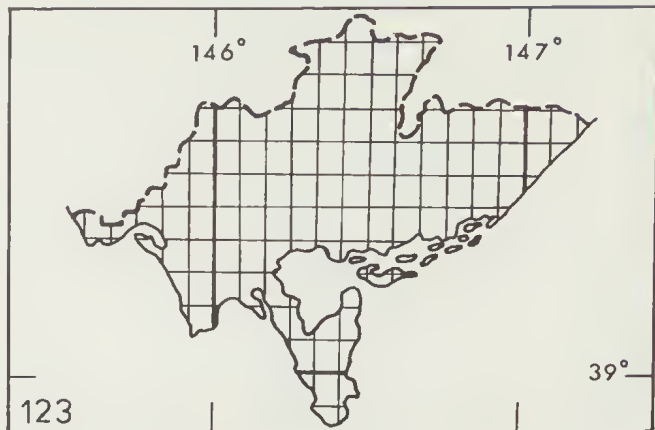
121. *Accipiter fasciatus*. Brown Goshawk.
Widespread but uncommon in all habitats with trees.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



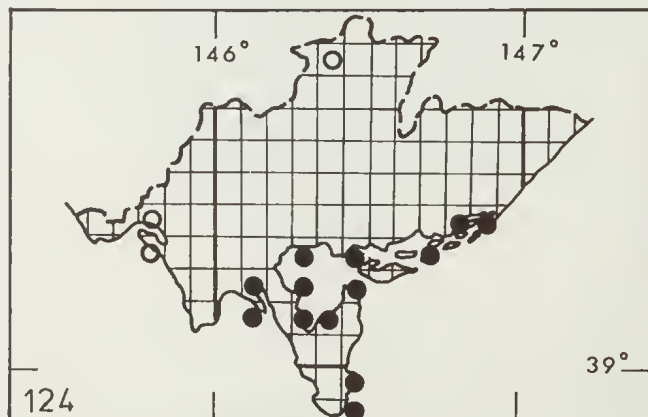
122. *Accipiter cirrhocephalus*. Collared Sparrowhawk.
Two records only from wattle regrowth scrub and coastal scrub.



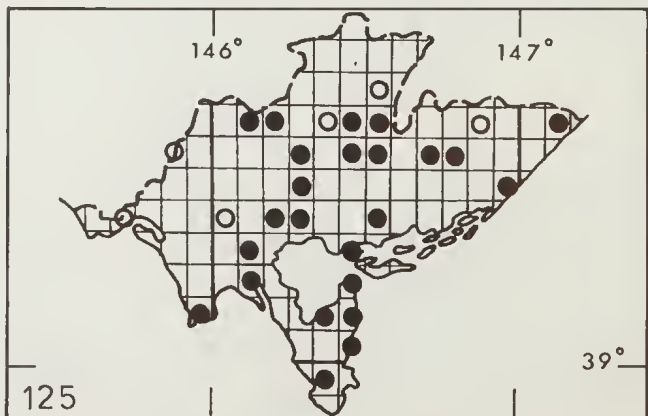
123. *Accipiter novaehollandiae*. Grey Goshawk.
Recorded for Bulga and Tarra Valley National Parks (Officer and McKean 1974). Cooper (1975) mentions early records from Wilsons Promontory.



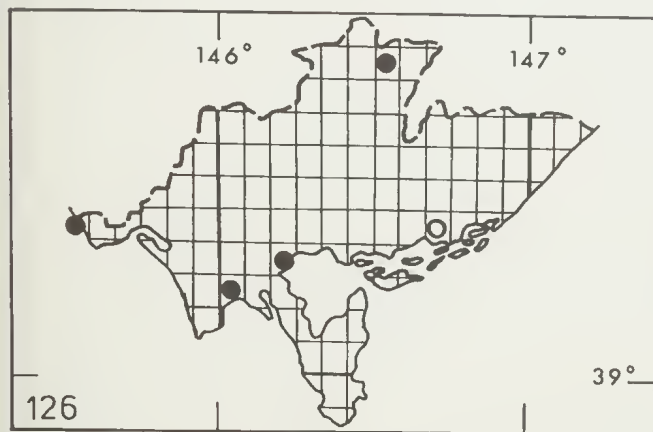
124. *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. White-bellied Sea-Eagle. (B)
Widespread but uncommon along the coast. Breeds on Wilsons Promontory and islands around Port Albert. Mitchell 1976.



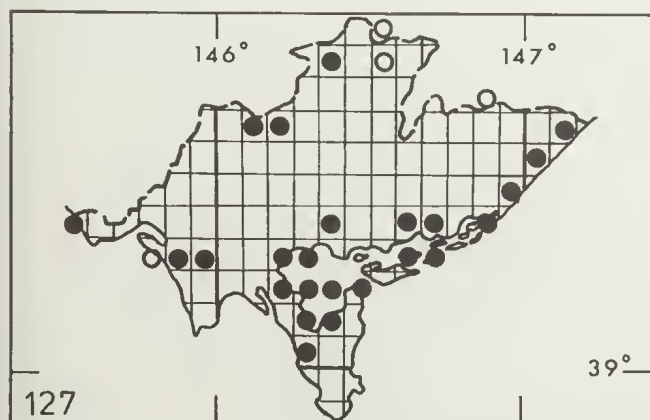
125. *Aquila audax*. Wedge-tailed Eagle. (B)
Widespread but uncommon over all terrestrial habitats. Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967.



126. *Hieraaetus morphnoides*. Little Eagle.
Widespread but rarely recorded.
Aston 1954.

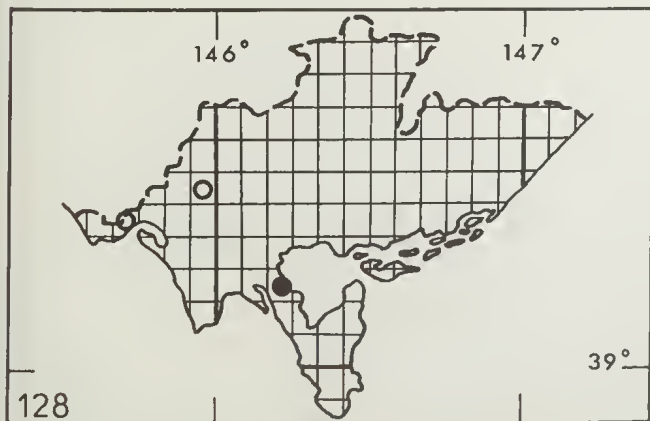


127. *Circus aeruginosus*. Marsh Harrier. (B)
Widespread but uncommon over swamp, pasture and saltmarsh.
Mitchell 1976.



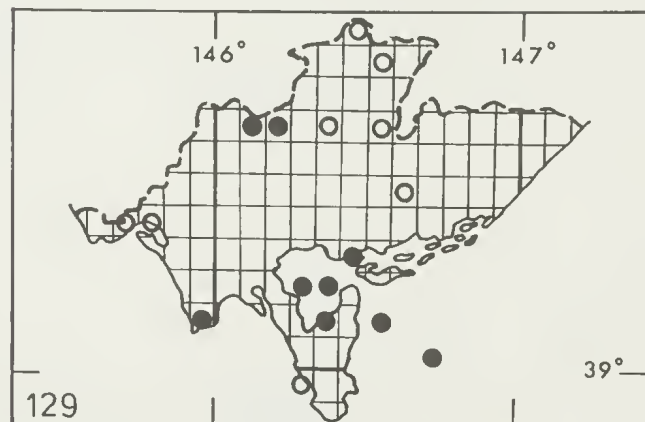
FALCONIDAE

128. *Falco subniger*. Black Falcon.
Rarely recorded. Observed on the Yanakie



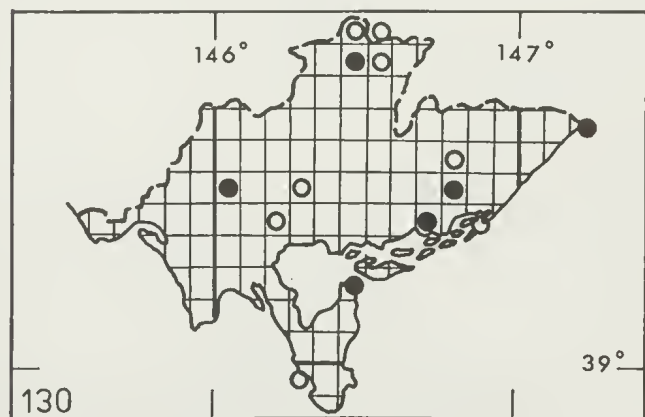
Peninsula. Other records at Inverloch and Koonwarra (Mitchell 1976).

129. *Falco peregrinus*. Peregrine Falcon. (B)
Widespread but uncommon over all habitat types.
Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Davis 1965; Smith 1967.

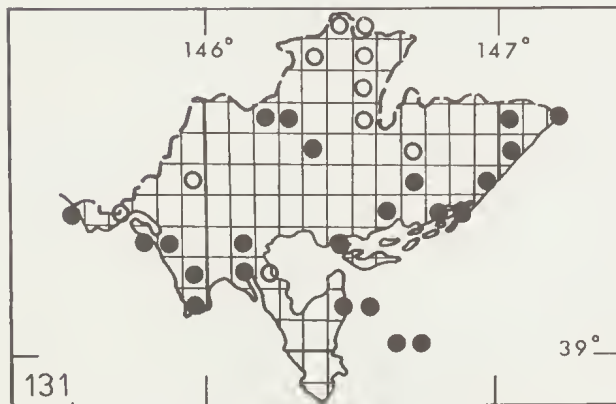


130. *Falco longipennis*.

Australian Hobby. (B)
Rarely seen. Probably occurs over most terrestrial environments but is most commonly observed over farmland.
Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Davis 1965; Lambert 1967.



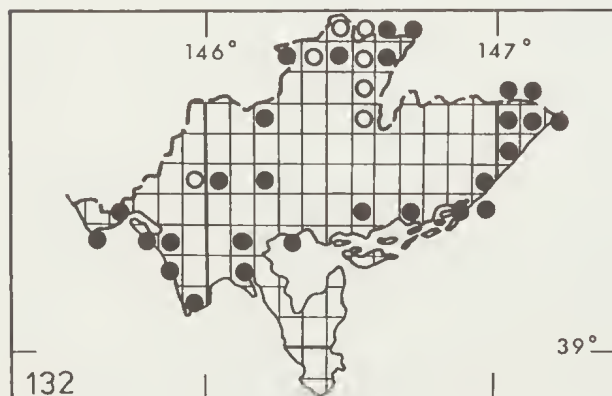
131. *Falco berigora*. Brown Falcon.
Widespread but uncommon. Usually occurs over grassland.
Anon. 1976; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.

132. *Falco cenchroides*.

Australian Kestrel. (B)

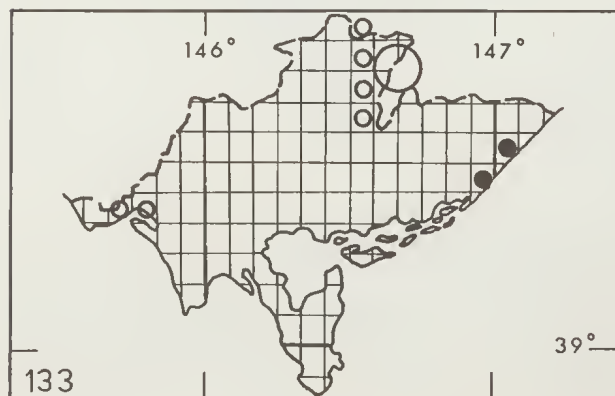
Widespread and common. Usually occurs over grassland.

Mitchell 1976.

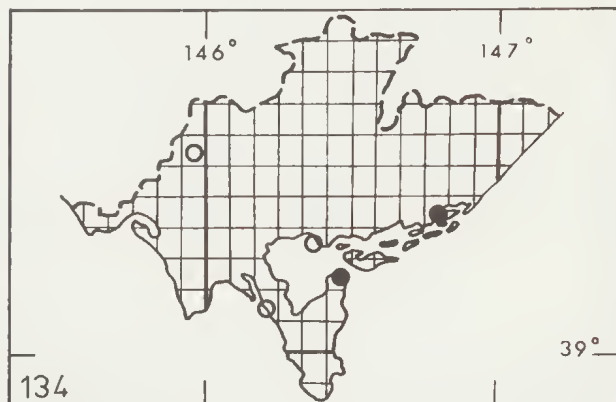


PHASIANIDAE

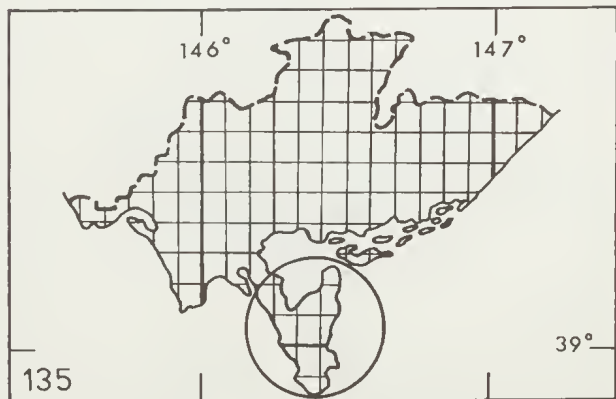
133. *Coturnix novaezelandiae*. Stubble Quail. Uncommon. Usually found in farmland. Friend and McDonlad 1975; Mitchell 1976.



134. *Coturnix australis*. Brown Quail. Recorded in grassland and heath. Bedgood 1974; Davis 1965; Lyndon, D. 1972.



135. *Coturnix chinensis*. King Quail. Rare and restricted. Cooper (1975) provides records from heathland on Wilsons Promontory.

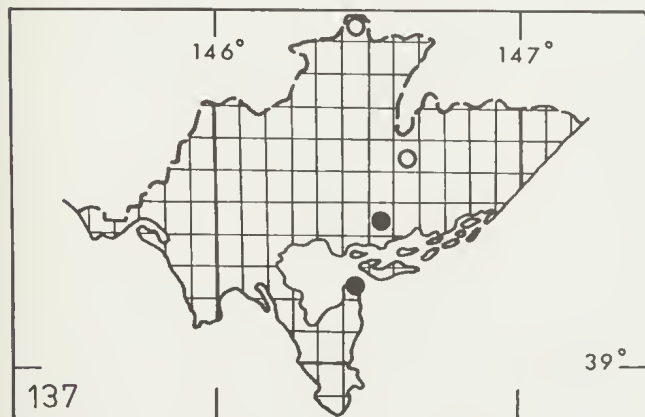


136. *Lophortyx californicus*. California Quail. Brunt (1966) recorded two birds south of Wonthaggi.

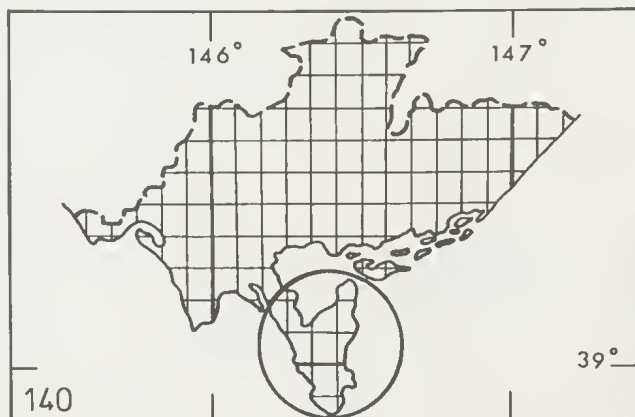


TURNICIDAE

137. *Turnix varia*. Painted Button-quail.
Restricted to open-forest and low open-forest
where it is rare. Bedgood 1974.

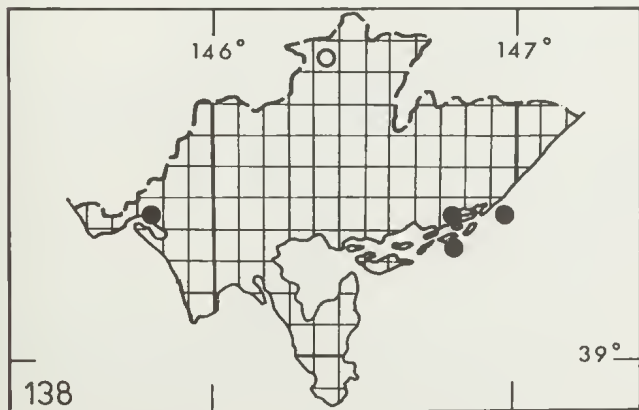


140. *Porzana pusilla*. Baillon's Crake.
Cooper (1975) provides a record for Wilsons
Promontory.

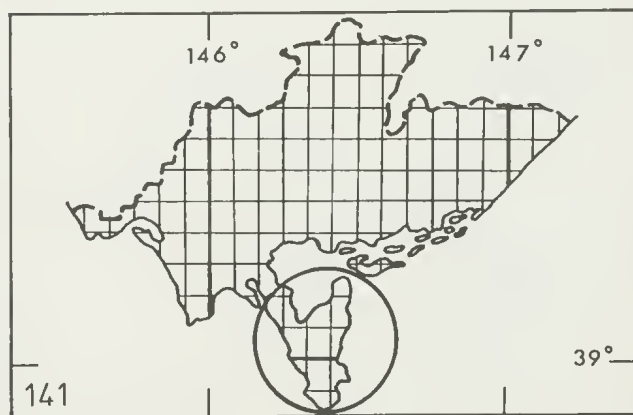


RALLIDAE

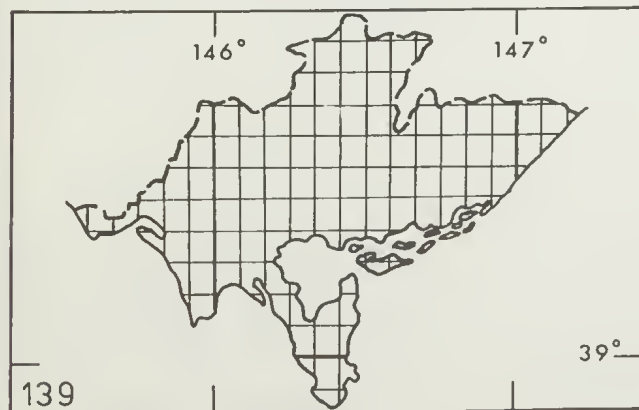
138. *Rallus philippensis*. Buff-banded Rail.(B)
Widespread but rarely seen. Locally common
in tussock grassland adjacent to saltmarsh.
Buckingham 1977a.



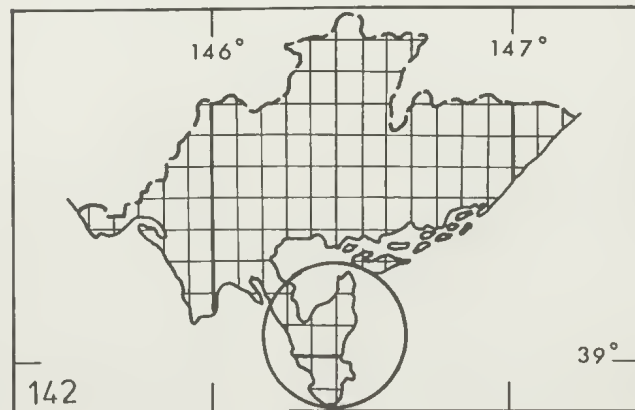
141. *Porzana fluminea*. Australian Crake.
Cooper (1975) provides records for Wilsons
Promontory.



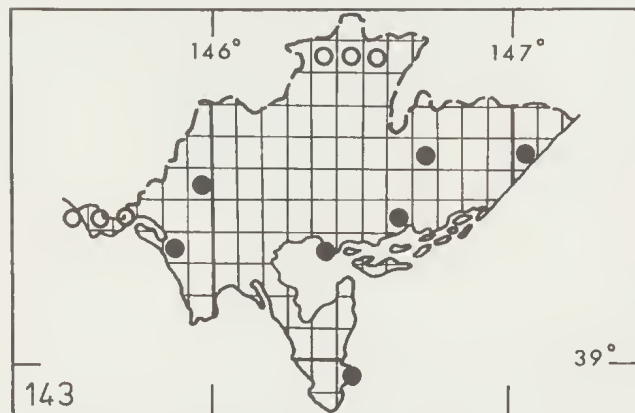
139. *Rallus pectoralis*. Lewin's Rail.
Recorded on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper
1975).



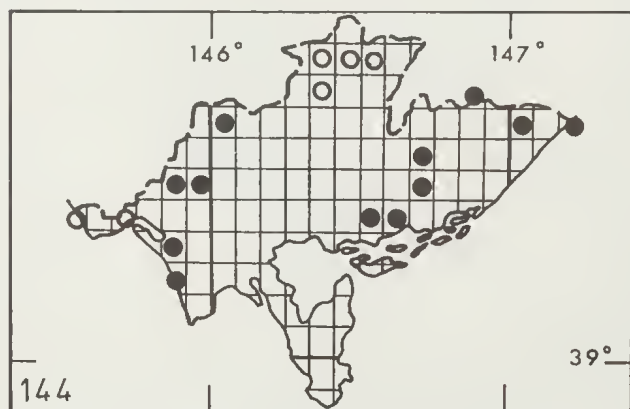
142. *Porzana tabuensis*. Spotless Crake.
Seven sightings from Wilsons Promontory
(Cooper 1975).



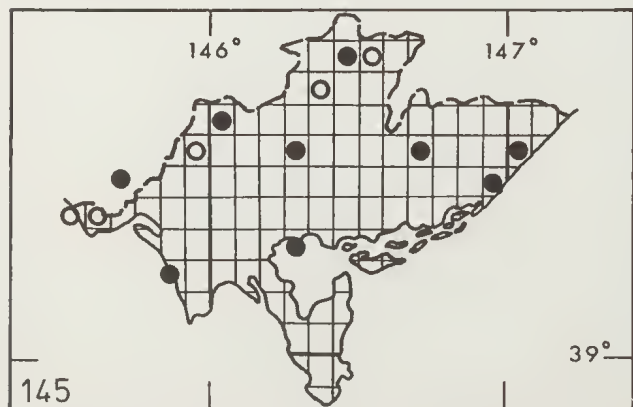
143. *Gallinula tenebrosa*. Dusky Moorhen. Widespread but rare. From the dates of records in Cooper (1975) this species would appear to be an irregular visitor to the study area. Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



144. *Porphyrio porphyrio*. Purple Swamphen. (B) Widespread but uncommon on freshwater swamps. Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



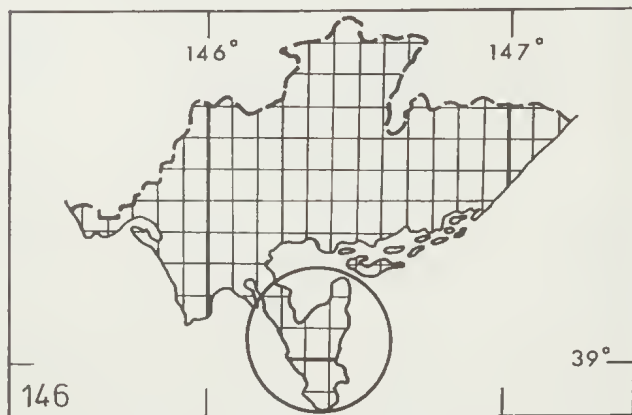
145. *Fulica atra*. Eurasian Coot. Widespread but rare.



Bedggood 1974; Lyndon, D. 1972; Quinn 1967.

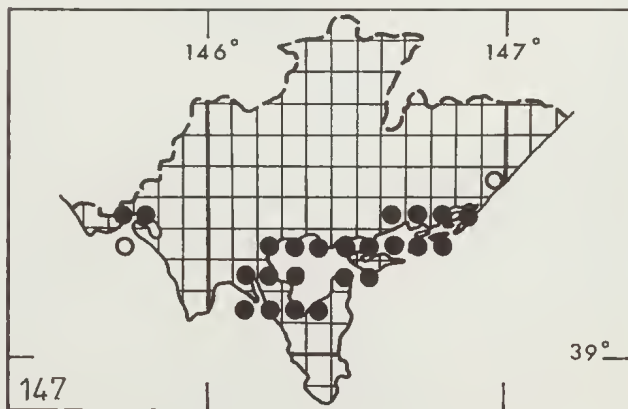
GRUIDAE

146. *Grus rubicundus*. Brolga. No recent records from South Gippsland but see Cooper (1975) for old records.

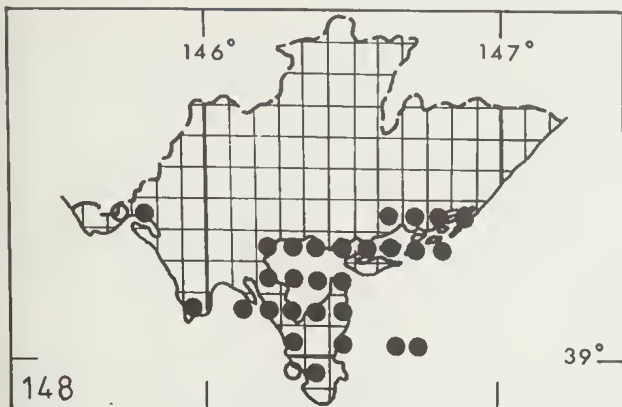


HAEMATOPODIDAE

147. *Haematopus longirostris*. Pied Oystercatcher. (B) Widespread and common on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Bedggood 1974.

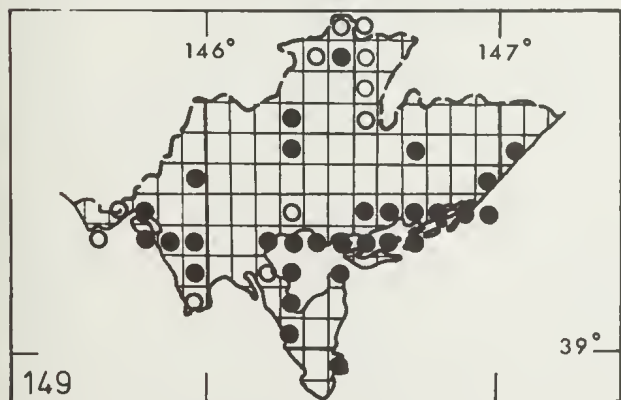


148. *Haematopus fuliginosus*. Sooty Oystercatcher. (B) Widespread but uncommon. Pairs or small groups are recorded around shallow bays and also on ocean beaches, rocky headlands and islands. Marston 1969; Mitchell 1976.

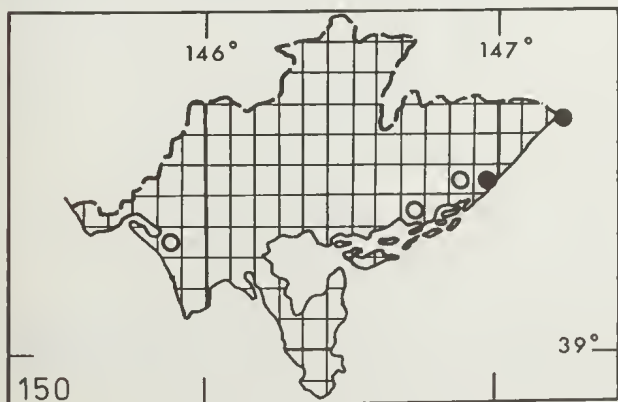


CHARADRIIDAE

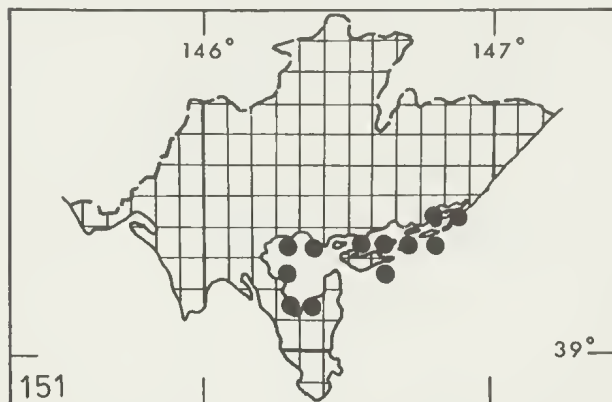
149. *Vanellus miles*. Masked Lapwing. (B) Widespread and common in grassland and on mudflats in shallow marine embayments. Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Stevens 1965.



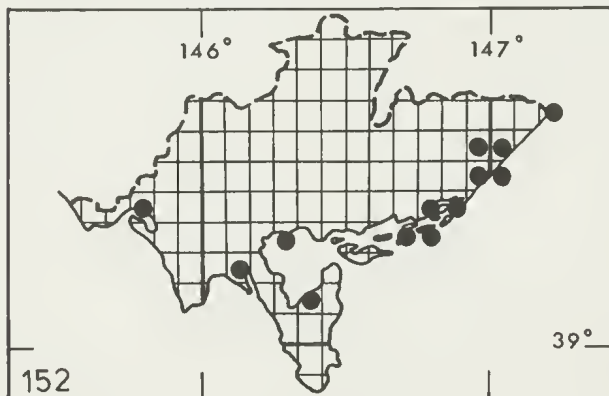
150. *Vanellus tricolor*. Banded Lapwing. Restricted to grassland in lower rainfall areas where it is rare. Davis (1963) recorded 4 in a paddock near Robertson Beach. Bedggood (1974) recorded this species east of Woodside School and at Tarwin Meadows.



151. *Pluvialis squatarola*. Grey Plover. Restricted to tidal flats in Corner Inlet where it is rare. Breeds in the Arctic tundra of Russia and North America.

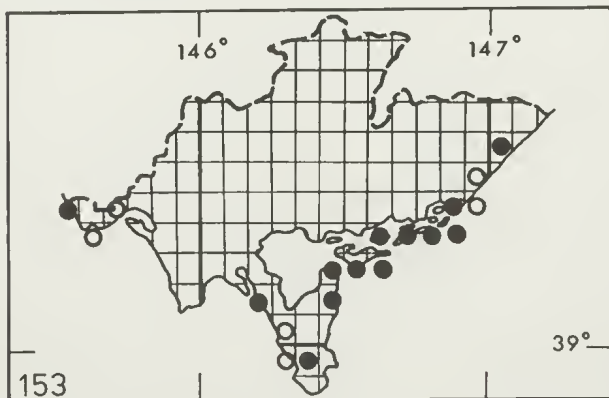


152. *Pluvialis dominica*. Lesser Golden Plover. Widespread but rare on mudflats adjacent to saline waters. Breeds in the Arctic tundra of Siberia and North America.

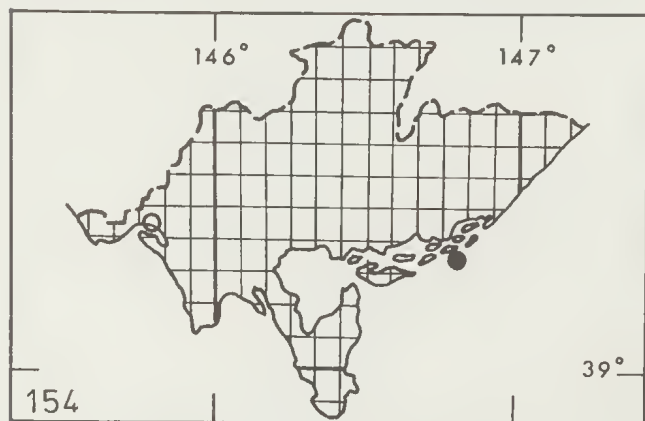


153. *Charadrius rubricollis*.

Hooded Plover. (B) Widespread but uncommon on ocean beaches. Anon. 1958; Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Marston 1969.



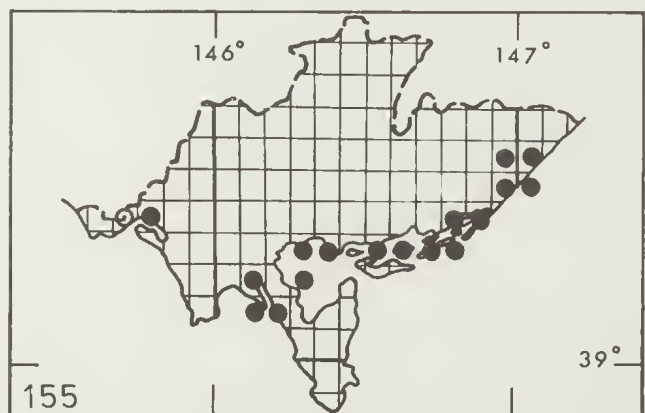
154. *Charadrius mongolus*. Mongolian Plover.
A widespread but rare summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in the Himalayas and eastern Siberia.



155. *Charadrius bicinctus*.

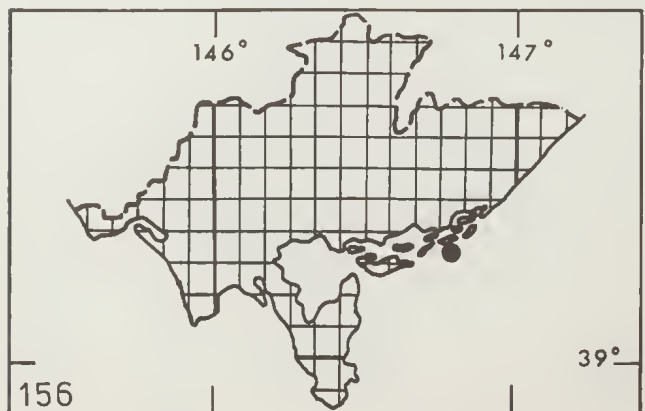
Double-banded Plover.

A widespread and uncommon winter migrant from New Zealand where it breeds. It occurs on mudflats adjacent to saline water and nearby grassland. Mitchell 1976.



156. *Charadrius leschenaultii*.

Large Sand Plover.



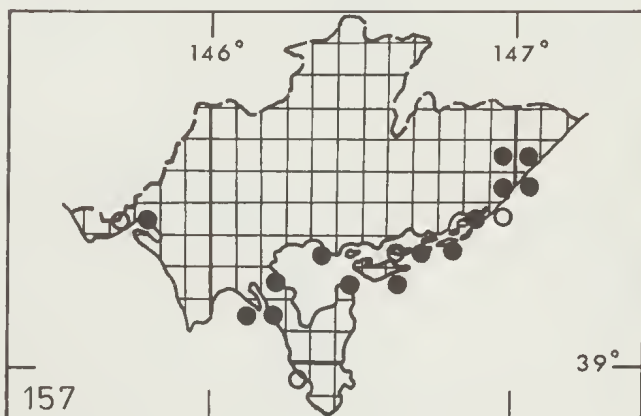
Widespread but rare summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in south-west Russia east to Mongolia.

157. *Charadrius ruficapillus*.

Red-capped Plover. (B)

A widespread but uncommon resident of both tidal flats and ocean beaches.

Bedggood 1974.



158. *Charadrius melanops*.

Black-fronted Plover.

Uncommon but widespread.

Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Cooper 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

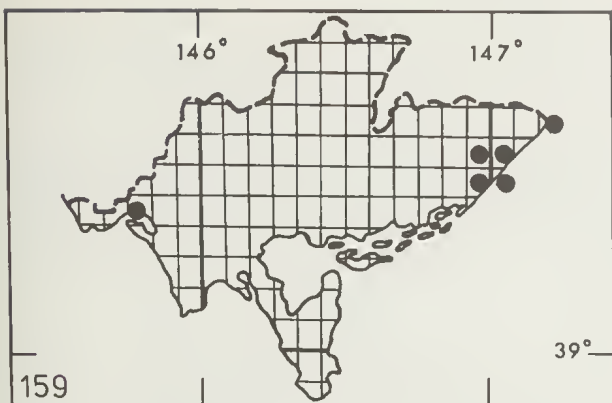


RECURVIROSTRIDAE

159. *Himantopus himantopus*.

Black-winged Stilt.

Only recorded from Jack Smiths Lake. Rare in South Gippsland.



160. *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*.

Banded Stilt.

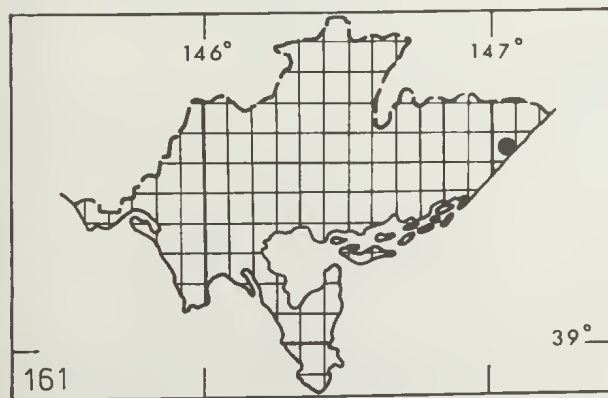
One record marginal to the study area in Lake Reeve (Corrick pers. comm.).



161. *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*.

Red-necked Avocet.

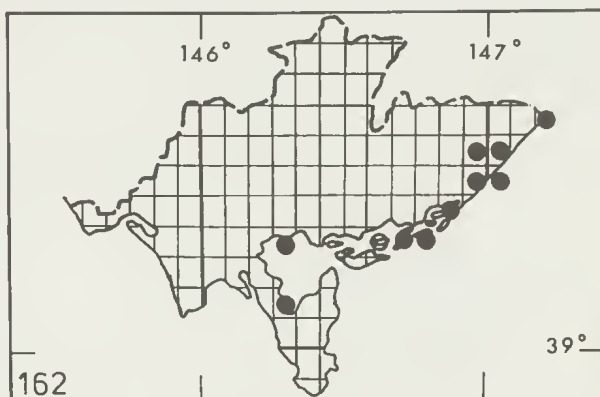
A single bird on Jack Smiths Lake is the only record for the study area.



SCOLOPACIDAE

162. *Arenaria interpres*. Ruddy Turnstone.
Restricted to sand flats where it is a rare sum-

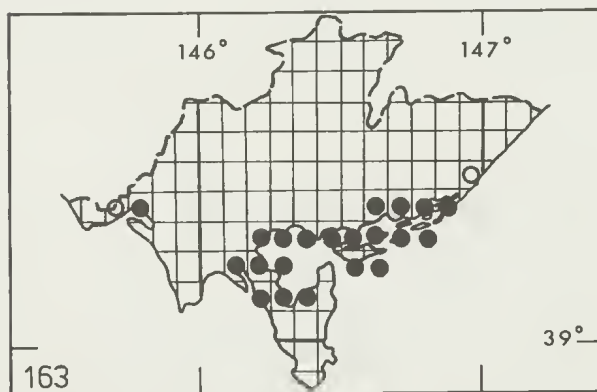
mer migrant. This species is a circumpolar Arctic breeder.



163. *Numenius madagascariensis*.

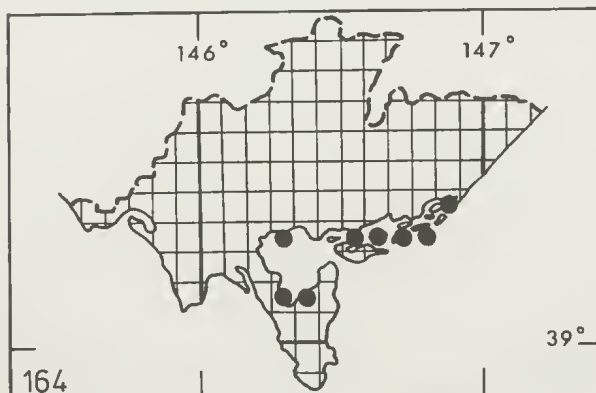
Eastern Curlew.

Widespread and common on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in north-eastern Kamchatka and Manchuria. Mitchell 1976.



164. *Numenius phaeopus*. Whimbrel.

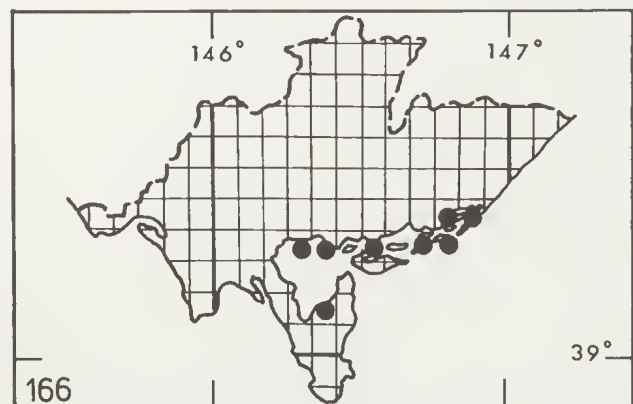
Widespread and rare on tidal flats. This species is a circumpolar arctic and subarctic breeder.



165. *Numenius minutus*. Little Curlew. Cooper (1975) mentions a record of a single bird at Shallow Inlet. Breeds in central and north-eastern Siberia.



166. *Tringa brevipes*. Grey-tailed Tattler. A widespread but rare summer migrant occurring on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Siberia.

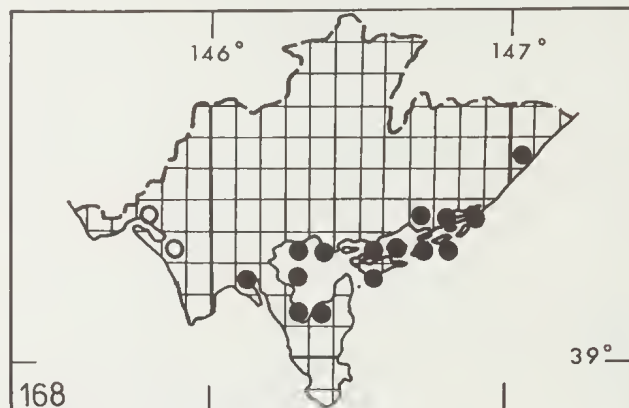


167. *Tringa hypoleucos*. Common Sandpiper. A widespread but rare summer migrant. It appears to favour tidal mudflats adjacent to mangroves near the mouths of rivers. Breeds

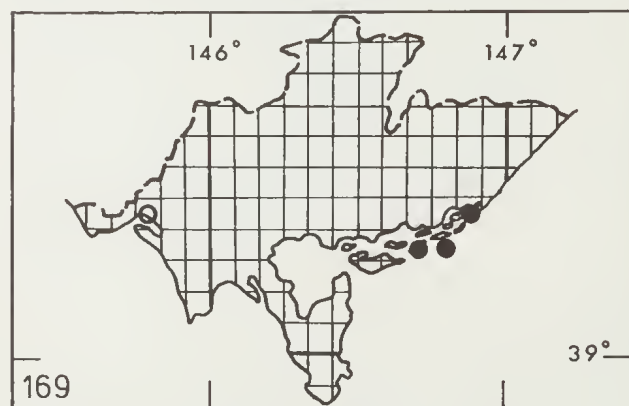


over much of Europe and Asia south of the Arctic Circle.

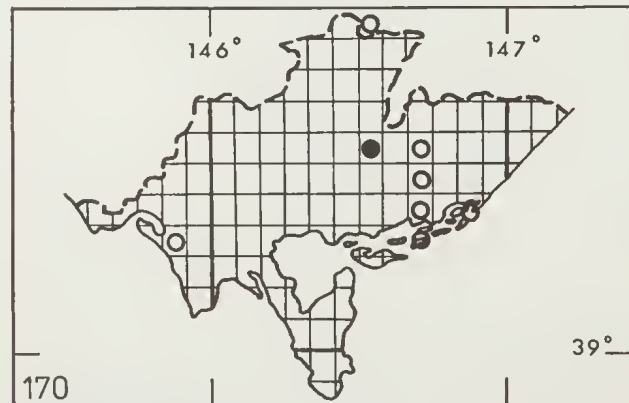
168. *Tringa nebularia*. Greenshank. A widespread but uncommon summer migrant found on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Britain and northern Eurasia.



169. *Tringa terek*. Terek Sandpiper. A widespread but rare summer migrant. Breeds in Russia south of the Arctic Circle.

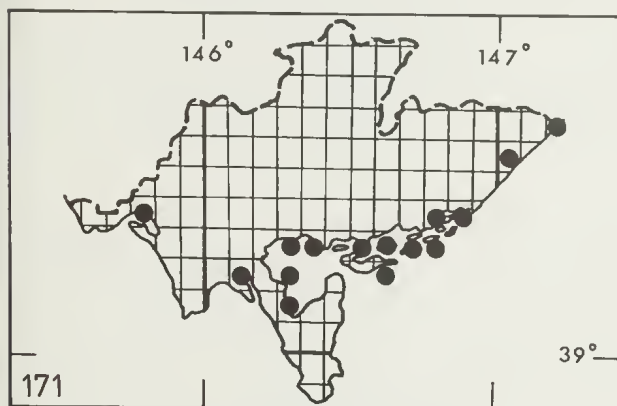


170. *Gallinago hardwickii*. Latham's Snipe.

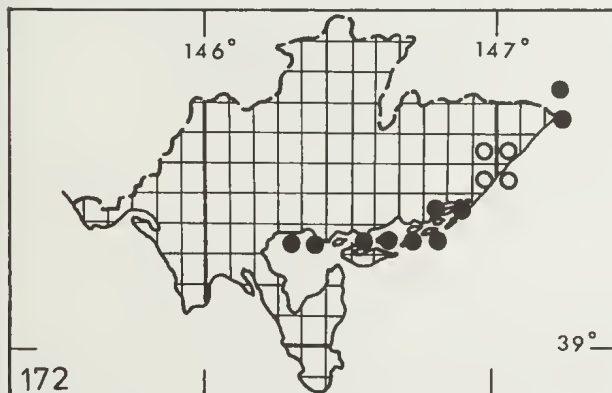


A widespread but uncommon migratory species seen in swampy pastureland. Breeds in Japan. Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974.

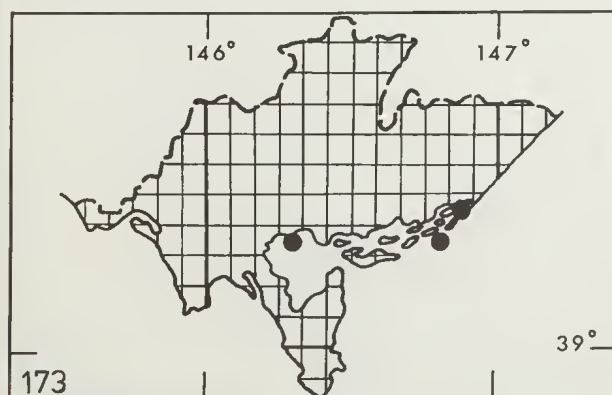
171. *Limosa lapponica*. Bar-tailed Godwit.
A widespread and common summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds from Lapland east to Alaska, mostly north of Arctic Circle.



172. *Calidris canutus*. Red Knot.
A widespread but rare summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. A circum-polar Arctic breeder.



173. *Calidris tenuirostris*. Great Knot.

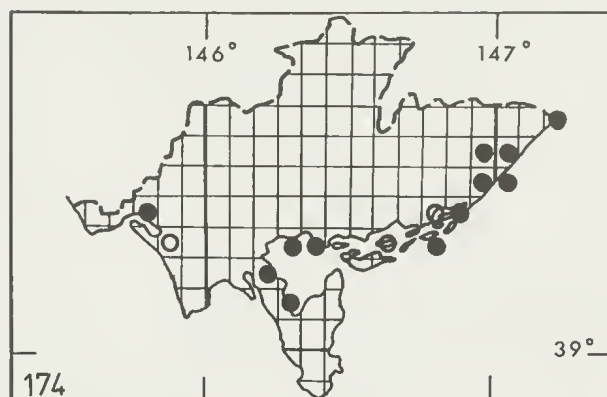


A restricted and rare summer migrant. Breeds in Siberia.

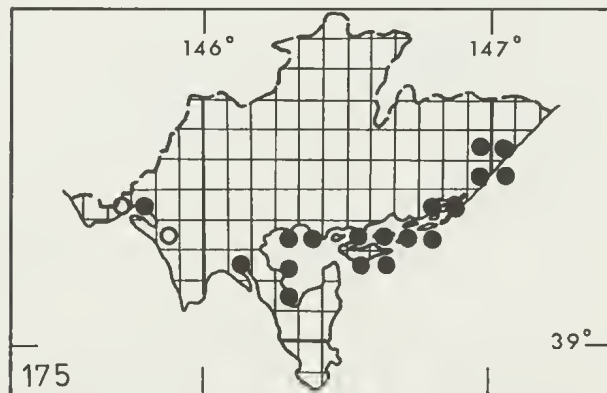
174. *Calidris acuminata*.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

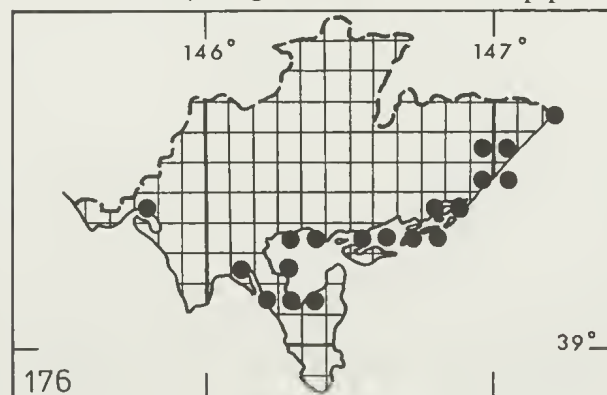
A widespread but uncommon summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Arctic Siberia.



175. *Calidris ruficollis*. Red-necked Stint.
A widespread and common summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in north-eastern Siberia and Alaska. Mitchell 1976.



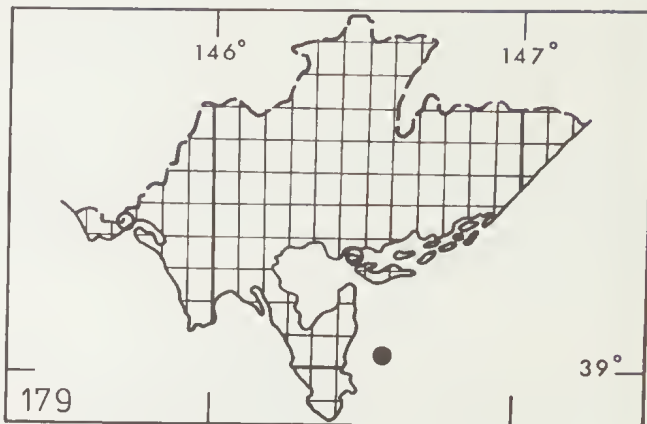
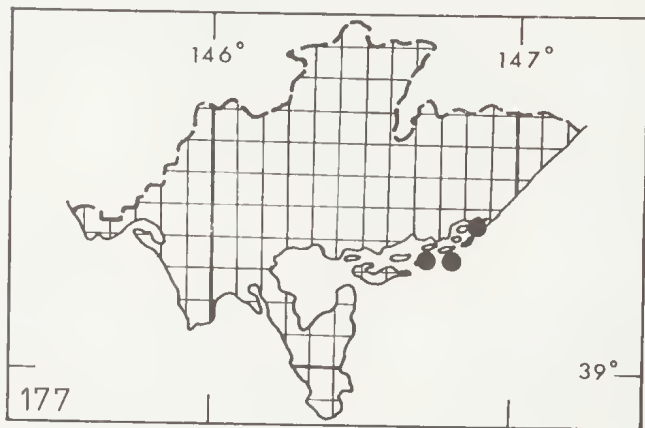
176. *Calidris ferruginea*. Curlew Sandpiper.



A widespread and common summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Arctic Siberia.

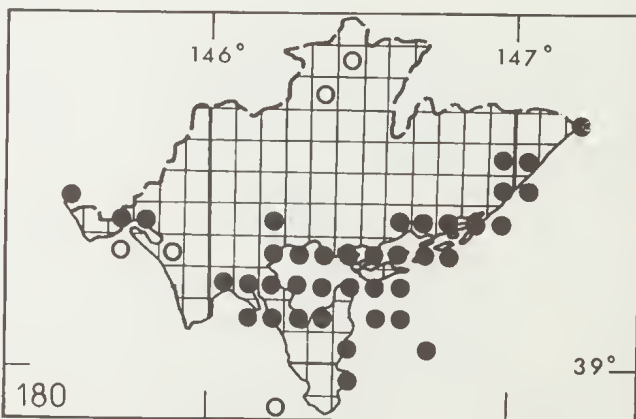
177. *Calidris alba*. Sanderling.

A widespread but uncommon summer migrant. Found principally on ocean beaches. A circumpolar Arctic breeder.



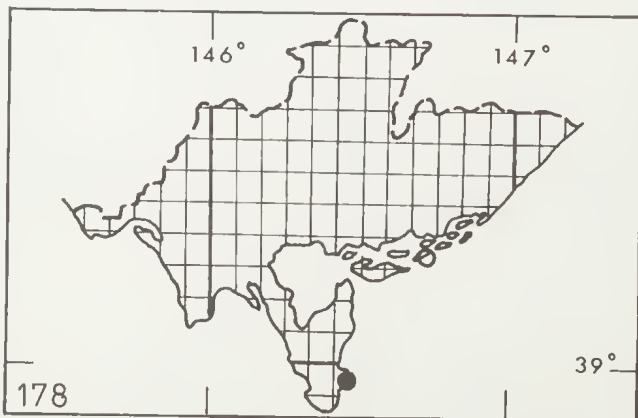
LARIDAE

180. *Larus novaehollandiae*. Silver Gull. (B)
Widespread and common in marine environments.
Gillham 1961.

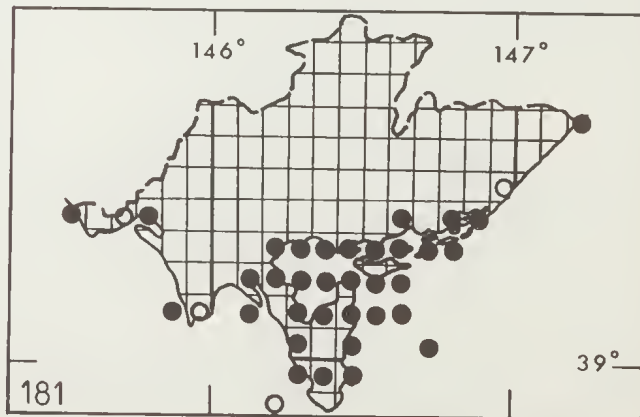


STERCORARIIDAE

178. *Stercorarius skua*. Great Skua.
Widespread off-shore but rarely recorded.
Breeds in New Zealand and subantarctic islands.
Bedggood 1974.



181. *Larus pacificus*. Pacific Gull. (B)
Widespread and common in marine environments.
Gillham 1961.

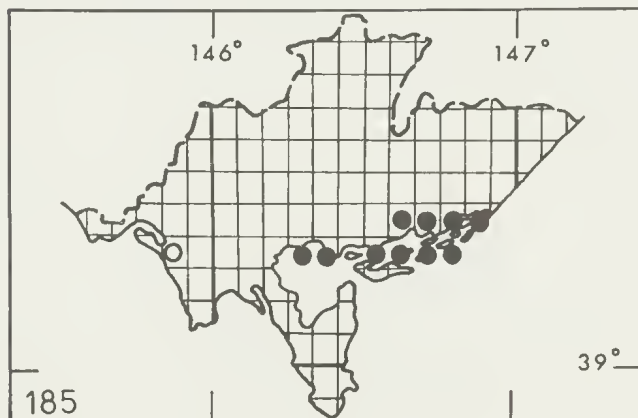


179. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Arctic Jaeger.
Widespread off-shore but rarely recorded.
A circumpolar Arctic and subarctic breeder.
Bedggood 1974.

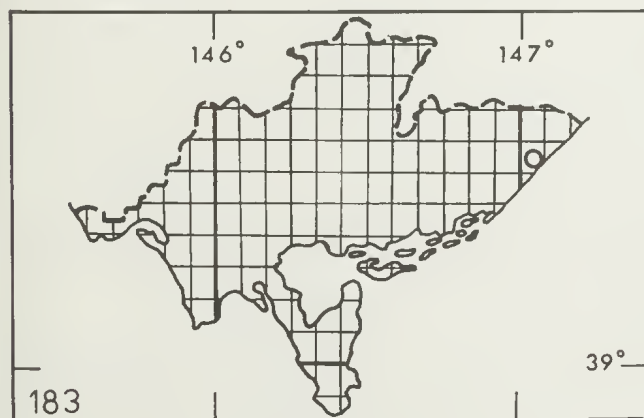
182. *Larus dominicanus*. Kelp Gull. (B)
Recorded by Cooper (1975) on Wilsons Promontory where it is rare.



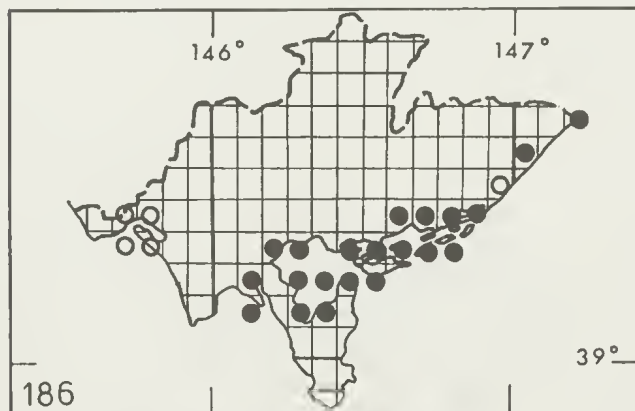
185. *Gelochelidon nilotica*. Gull-billed Tern.
Widespread but rarely seen in shallow bays.



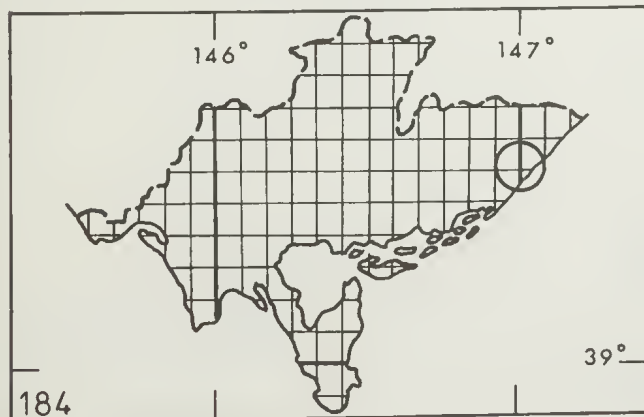
183. *Chlidonias hybrida*. Whiskered Tern.
Restricted and rare.



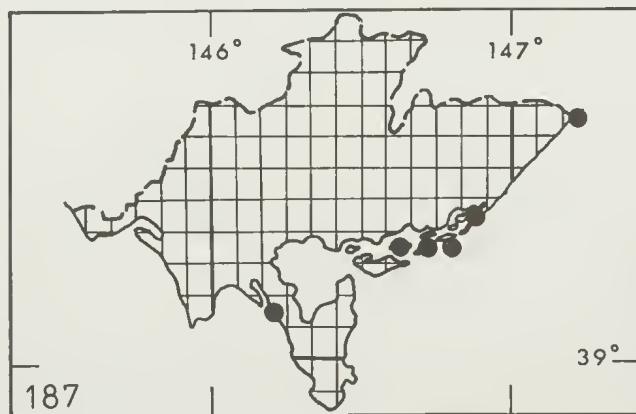
186. *Hydroprogne caspia*. Caspian Tern.
Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments and along ocean beaches.
Bedgood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



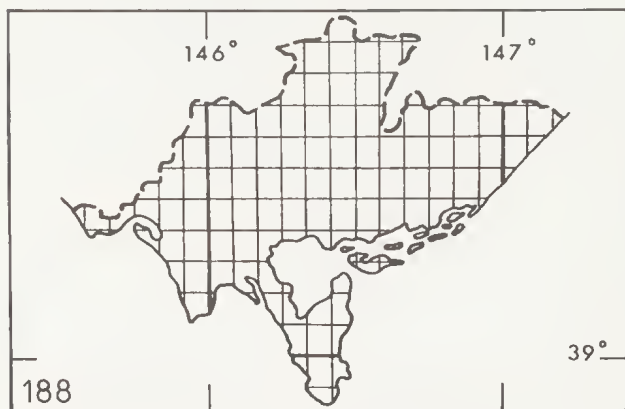
184. *Chlidonias leucoptera*.
White-winged Tern.
Quinn (1966) provides the only record of this species in the study area from Jack Smiths Lake. Breeds in central Asia west to eastern Europe and North Africa.



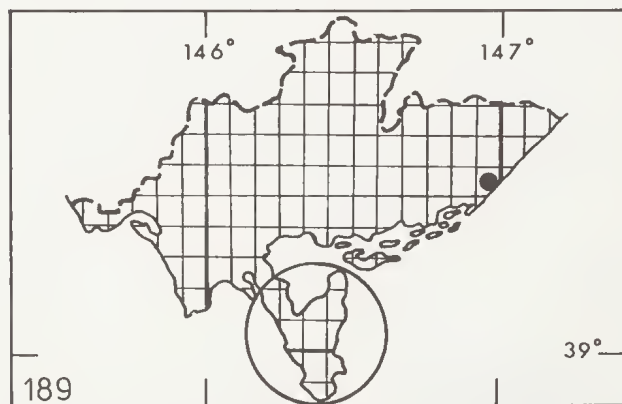
187. *Sterna hirundo*. Common Tern.
Widespread but rare. Breeds close to the Arctic Circle in Europe and Asia.



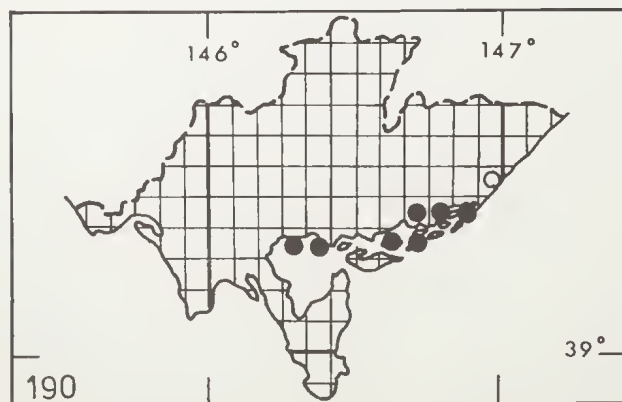
188. *Sterna paradisaea*. Arctic Tern.
A single beach washed specimen was found in 1974 at Obcron Bay, Wilsons Promontory. Breeds in polar regions of the Northern Hemisphere and migrates to Antarctic waters.



189. *Sterna striata*. White-fronted Tern.
Cooper (1975) mentions records from Wilsons Promontory. Breeds in New Zealand and islands south to Chatham and Auckland Islands.

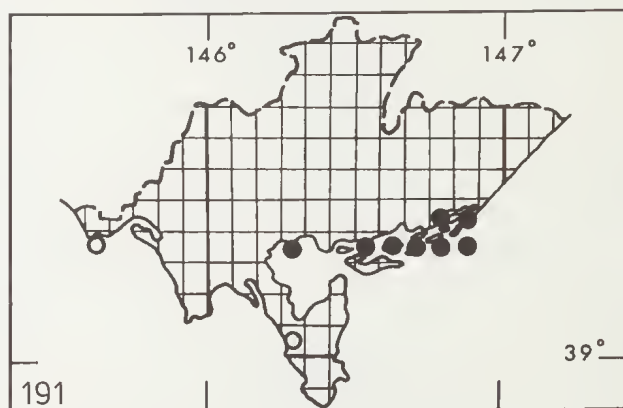


190. *Sterna albifrons*. Little Tern.

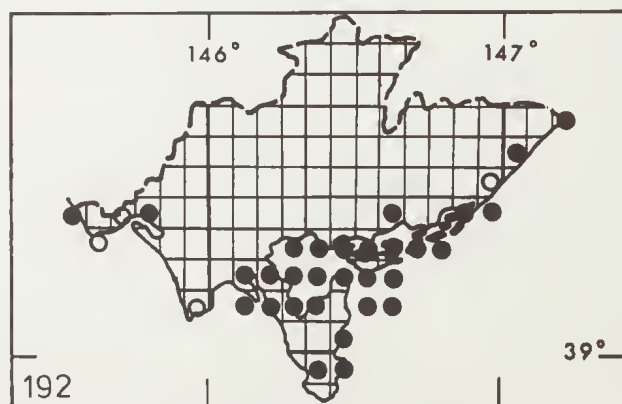


Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments.
Quinn 1966.

191. *Sterna nereis*. Fairy Tern. (B)
Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments.
Anon. 1958; Bedgood 1974.

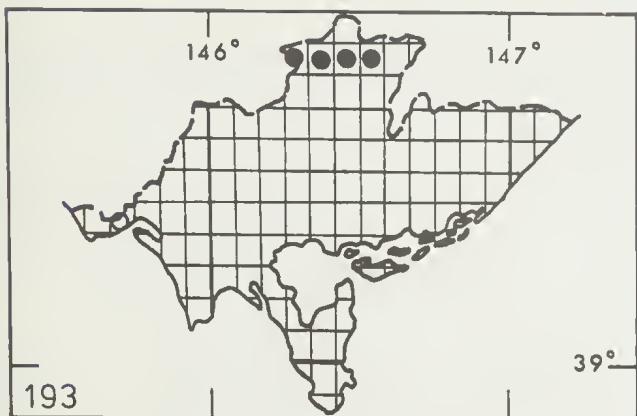


192. *Sterna bergii*. Crested Tern. (B)
Widespread and common on both ocean and bays.
Anon. 1958; Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976.



COLUMBIDAE

193. *Columba livia*. Feral Pigeon.
Recorded only at Morwell and Inverloch. Distribution is probably centred on most large towns.
Mitchell 1976.

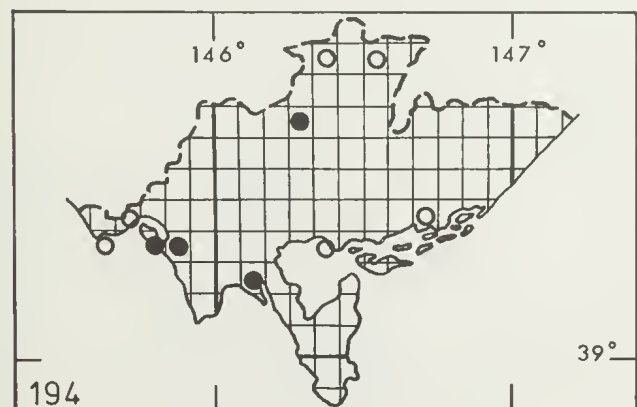


194. *Streptopelia chinensis*.

Spotted Turtle-Dove.

Widespread but uncommon in coastal scrub near urban centres.

Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

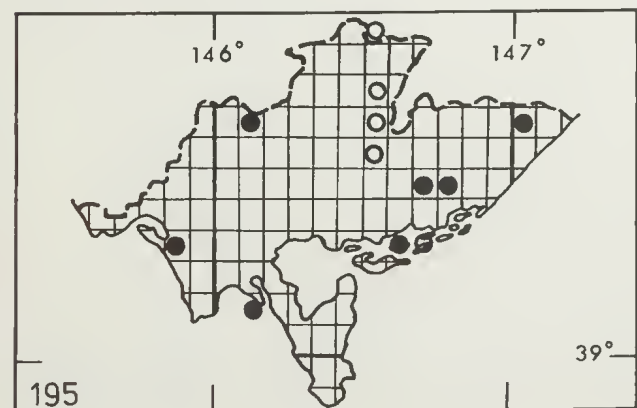


195. *Phaps chalcoptera*.

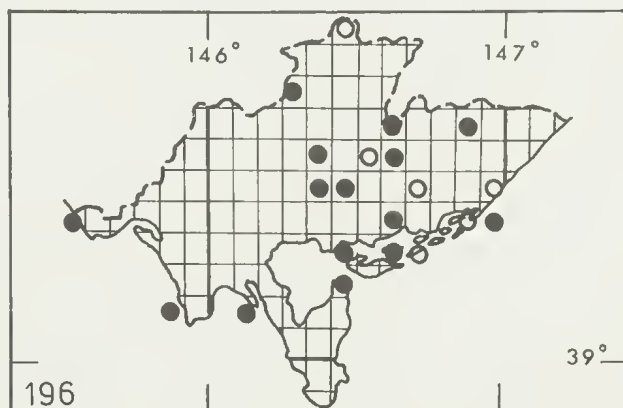
Common Bronzewing. (B)

Widespread but rarely seen in open-forest and woodland.

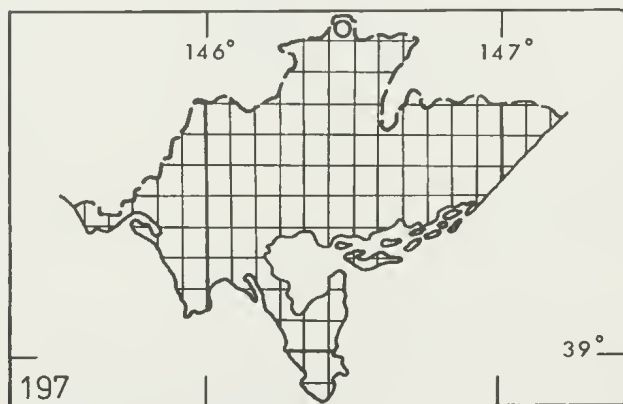
Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966.



196. *Phaps elegans*. Brush Bronzewing.
Widespread but rarely seen in tall open-forest, woodland and coastal scrub.
Aston 1976; Bedggood 1974; Davis 1965; Quinn 1966.



197. *Leucosarcia melanoleuca*. Wonga Pigeon.
This species is restricted to the Central Highlands and does not appear to venture into the forests of the South Gippsland Highlands or Wilsons Promontory.
Collins and Collins 1967.



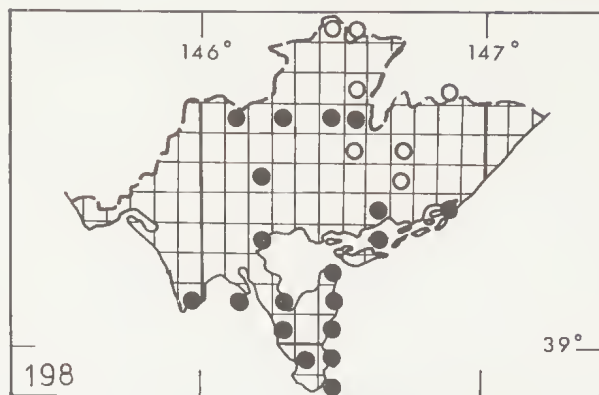
CACATUIDAE

198. *Calyptorhynchus funereus*.

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo.

Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats.

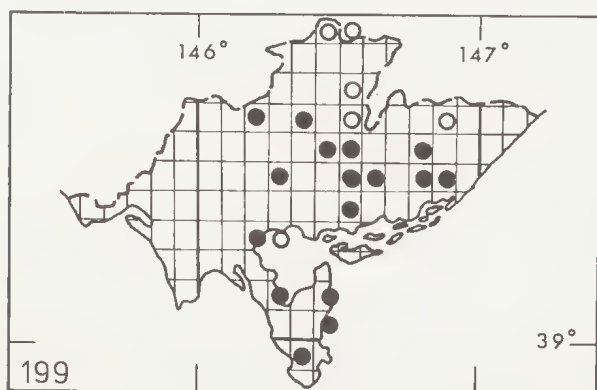
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Collins and Collins 1967; Elvish 1969; Friend and McDonald 1975.

199. *Callocephalon fimbriatum*.

Gang-gang Cockatoo.

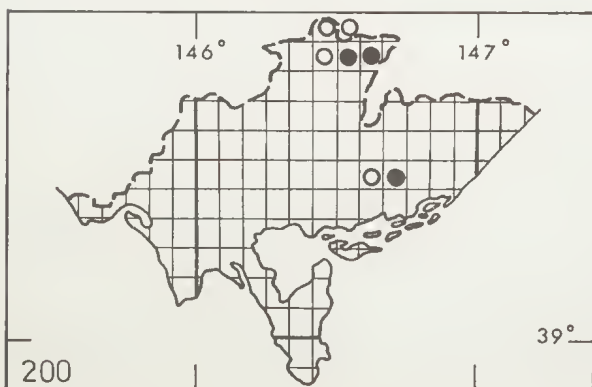
Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Sugars 1892.

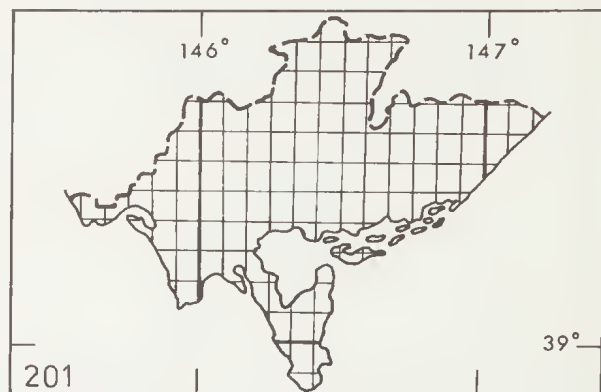
200. *Cacatua roseicapilla*. Galah.

Widespread in farmland but rare.

Aston 1954; Galbraith 1973.

201. *Cacatua leadbeateri*. Pink Cockatoo.

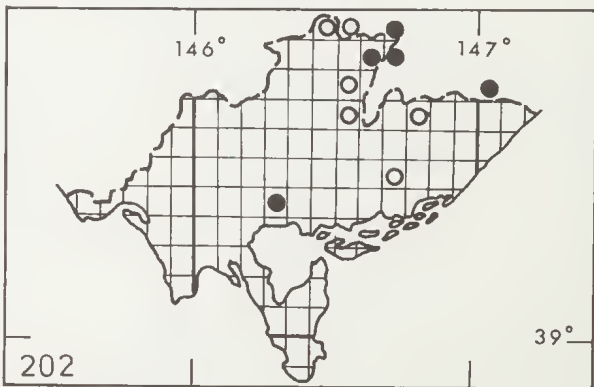
A single bird observed with a flock of Sulphur-crested Cockatoos on the Yanakie Peninsula (Cooper 1975).

202. *Cacatua galerita*.

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

Rare and restricted to woodland and farmland in the east of the survey area.

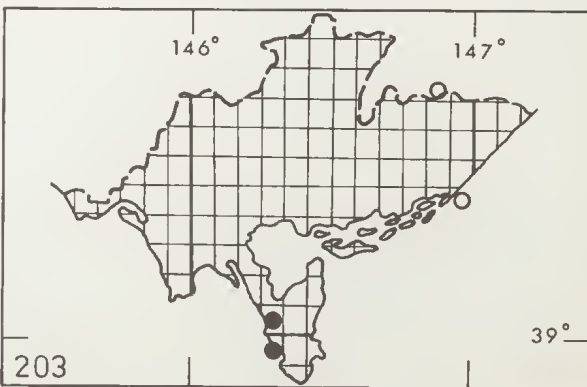
Aston 1954; Galbraith 1973.



LORIIDAE

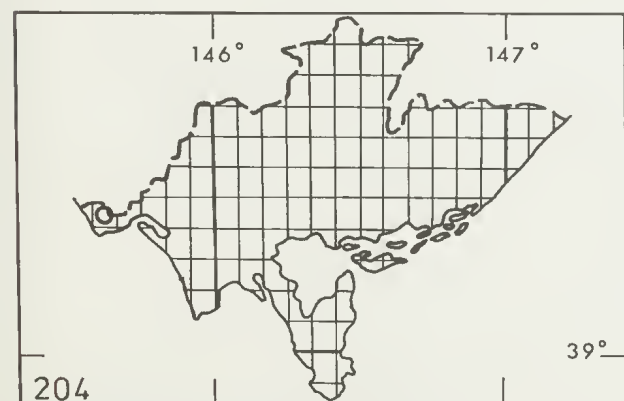
203. *Trichoglossus haematodus*.

Rainbow Lorikeet.

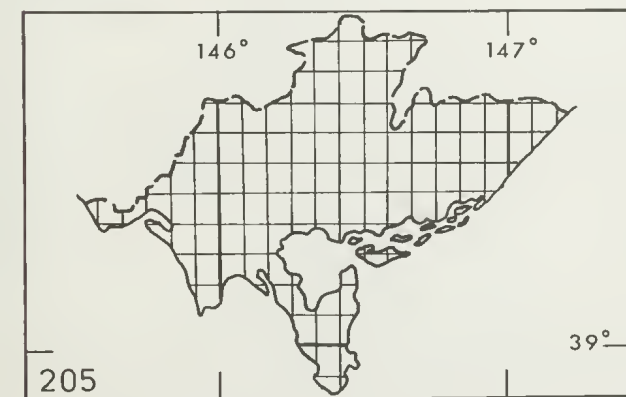


Common in coastal scrub on Wilsons Promontory. Recorded from Wonthaggi (Brunt 1974).

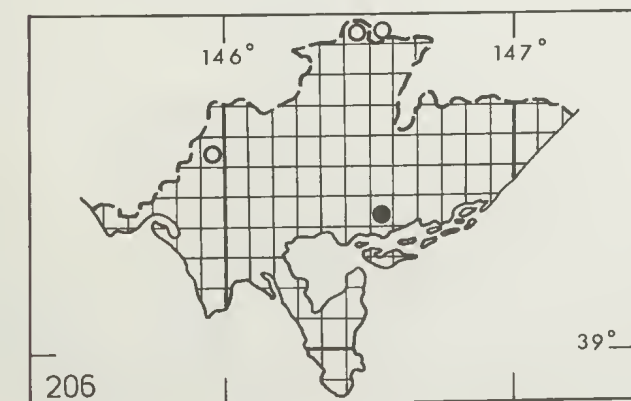
204. *Glossopsitta concinna*. Musk Lorikeet. Cooper (1975) records it as a rare autumn visitor. Thomas (1968) has a record from Wonthaggi.



205. *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*. Purple-crowned Lorikeet. Cooper (1975) has one record only from Wilsons Promontory.



206. *Glossopsitta pusilla*. Little Lorikeet.



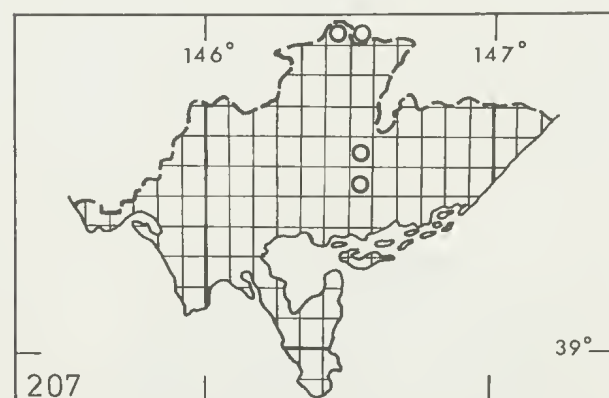
Rarely recorded. Cooper (1975) has one record only for Wilsons Promontory. Seen near Hedley in 1977, Boola (Traill 1977) and Leongatha (Lyndon 1969b).

POLYTELITIDAE

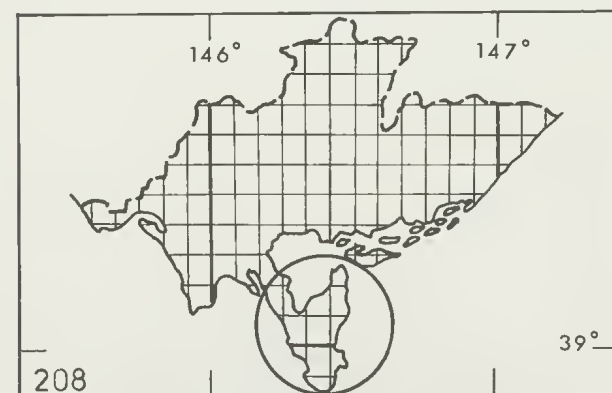
207. *Alisterus scapularis*.

Australian King-Parrot. A rare vagrant to the forested areas of South Gippsland from where there are a few widespread records.

Aston 1954; Buckingham 1976b; Cooper 1975; Galbraith 1973; Wheeler 1976.

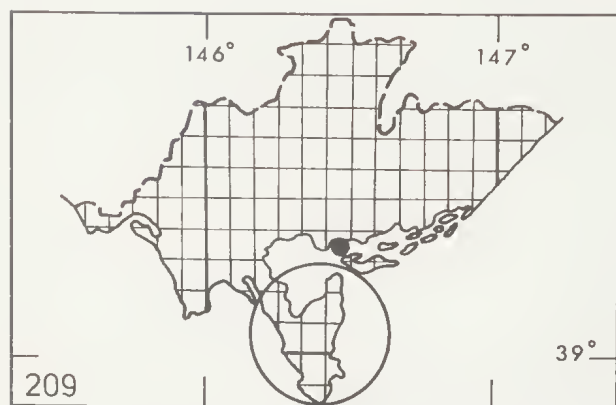


208. *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Cockatiel. Two records from Wilsons Promontory, where it is a rare vagrant (Cooper 1975).

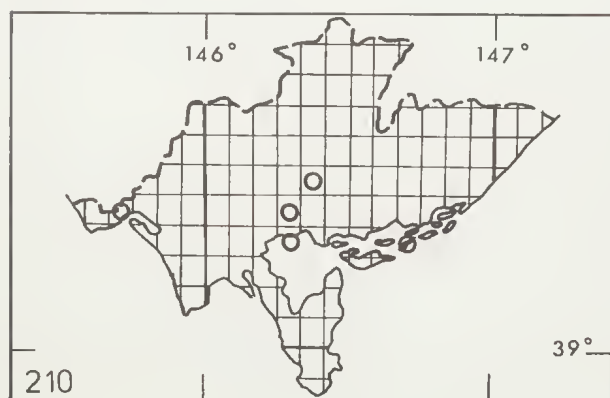


PLATYCERCIDAE

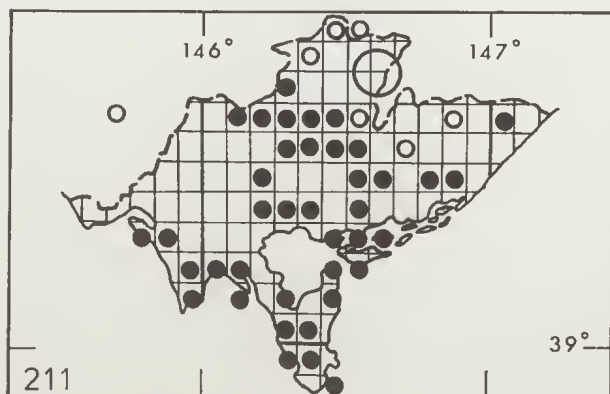
209. *Pezoporus wallicus*. Ground Parrot. Rare and restricted to heathland on Snake Island and the northern part of Wilsons Promontory. Cooper 1975.



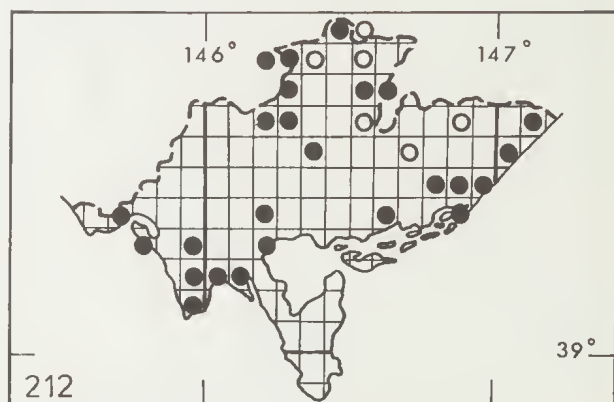
210. *Lathamus discolor*. Swift Parrot.
An uncommon forest species that migrates between Tasmania and the mainland.
Bedggood 1974; Cooper 1975; Mitchell 1976; Sugars 1892.



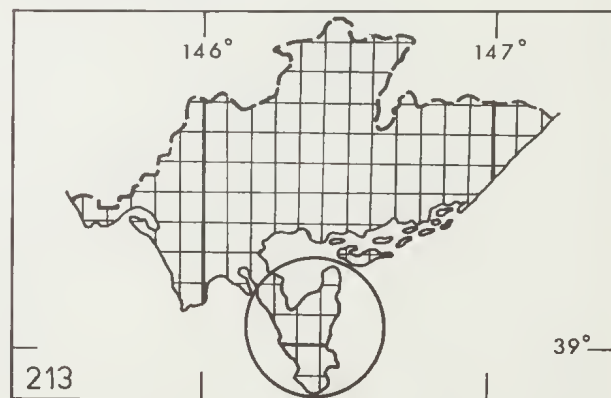
211. *Platycercus elegans*. Crimson Rosella.
Widespread and common in all forested habitats.
Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973.



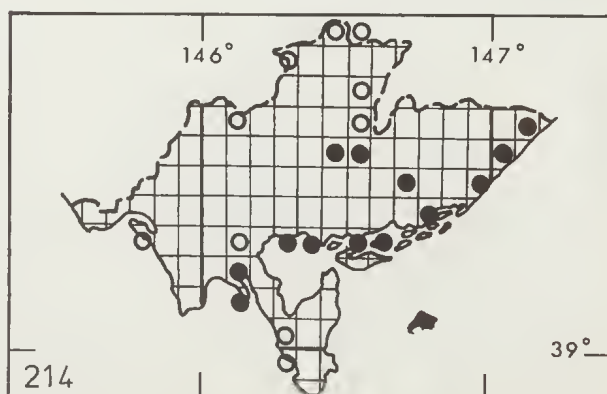
212. *Platycercus eximius*. Eastern Rosella. (B)
Widespread but uncommon in woodland or pastureland with scattered trees.
Anon. 1976.



213. *Psephotus haematonotus*. Red-rumped Parrot.
One record only from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975).



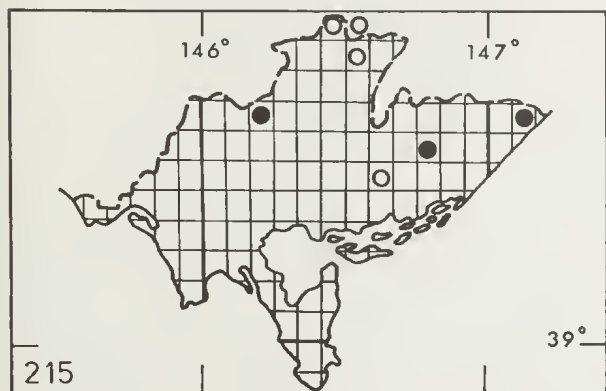
214. *Neophema chrysostoma*. Blue-winged Parrot. (B)



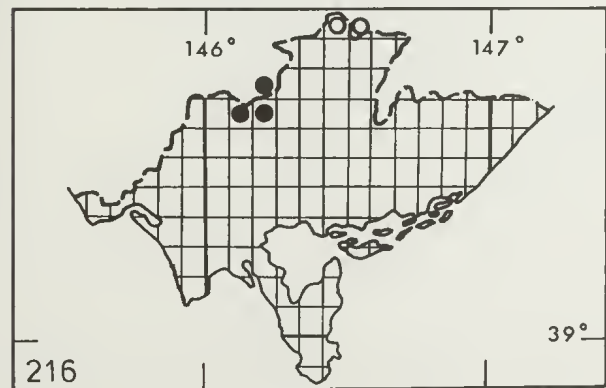
Widespread but uncommon in a variety of habitats ranging from saltmarsh through pastureland to tall open-forest.
Anon. 1972; Bedggood 1974; Davis 1965; Mitchell 1976; Stephens 1965.

CUCULIDAE

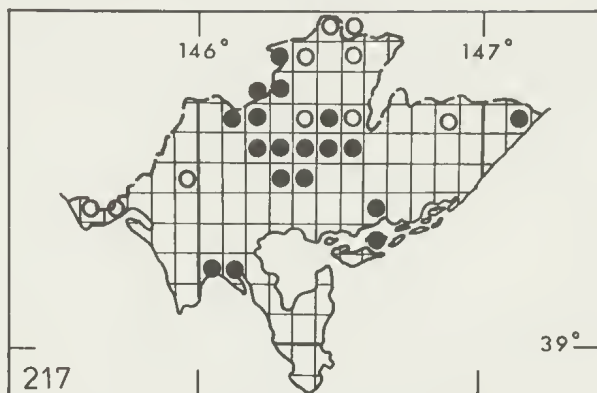
215. *Cuculus pallidus*. Pallid Cuckoo.
Widespread but uncommon in grassland and forest. A summer migrant to the survey area.
Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975.



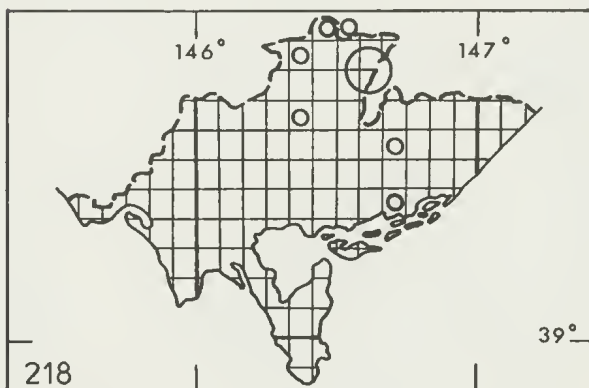
216. *Cuculus variolosus*. Brush Cuckoo.
Restricted to tall open-forest where it is rare. A summer migrant to the survey area.



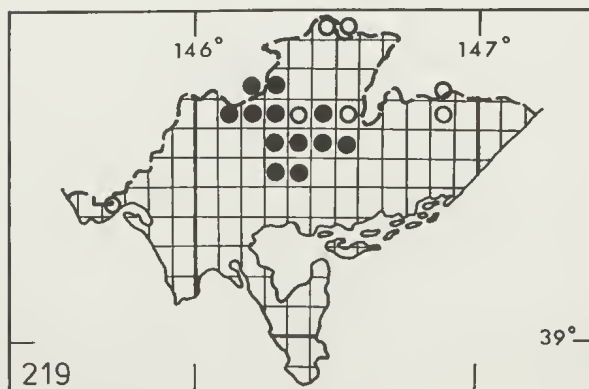
217. *Cuculus pyrrhophanus*. Fan-tailed Cuckoo. (B)
Widespread and common in all forested habitats and coastal scrub. A summer migrant to the survey area.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967; Thomas 1968.



218. *Chrysococcyx basalis*. Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo.
Widespread but uncommon in open-forest and woodland.
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Smith 1967.

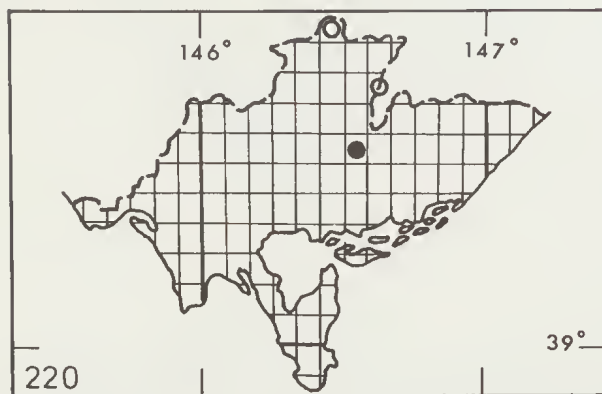


219. *Chrysococcyx lucidus*. Shining Bronze-Cuckoo.
Widespread but uncommon in tall open-forest and open-forest.
Aston 1954; Smith 1967.



STRIGIDAE

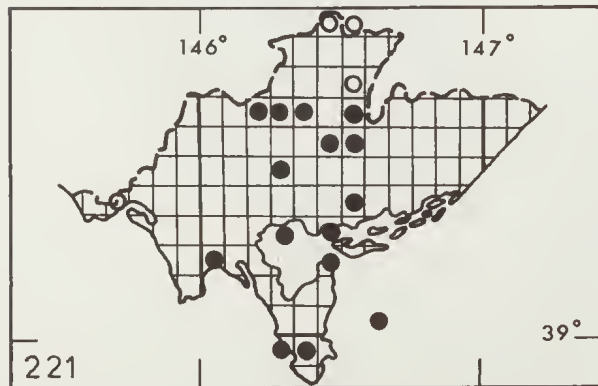
220. *Ninox strenua*. Powerful Owl.
Restricted to tall open-forest where it is rare.
Galbraith 1974.



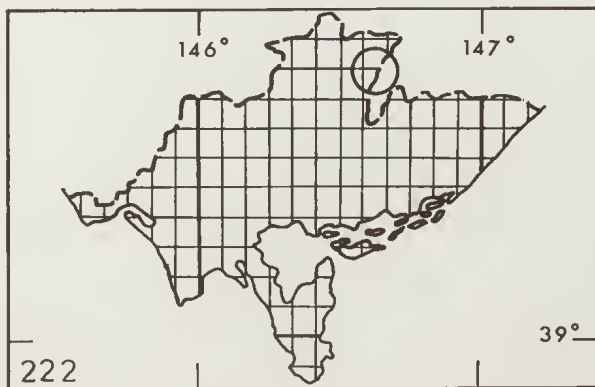
221. *Ninox novaeseelandiae*.

Southern Boobook. (B)

Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats. One was recorded on Seal Island.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976.

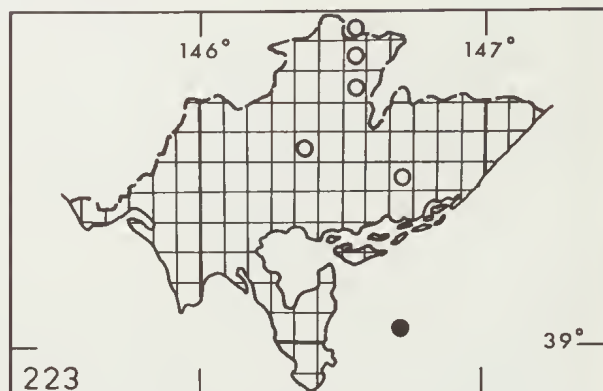


222. *Ninox connivens*. Barking Owl.
One record only from Loy Yang (Friend and McDonald 1975).



TYTONIDAE

223. *Tyto alba*. Barn Owl.
Widespread but uncommon in grassland. One was recorded on Notch Island during the survey.
Aston 1954.

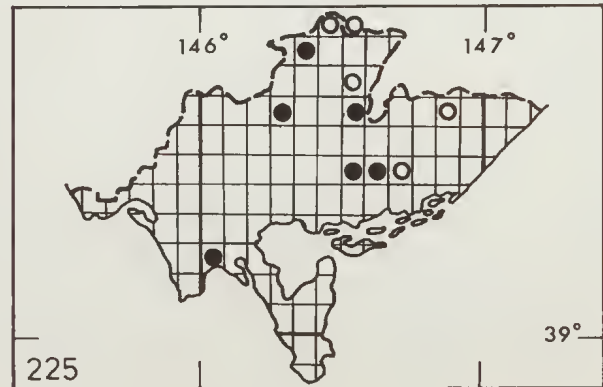


224. *Tyto longimembris*. Eastern Grass Owl.
Cooper (1975) mentions a specimen from Wilsons Promontory.



PODARGIDAE

225. *Podargus strigoides*. Tawny Frogmouth.



Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats.

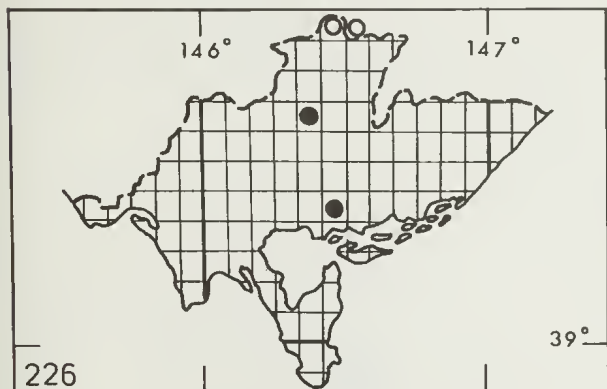
Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975.

AEGOTHELIDAE

226. *Aegotheles cristatus*.

Australian Owlet-nightjar.

Widespread but seen only rarely in all forest and woodland habitats.



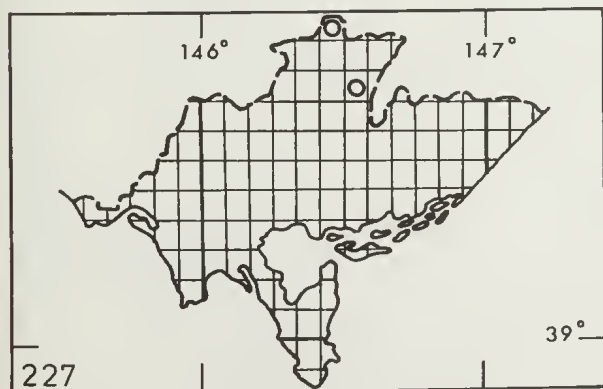
CAPRIMULGIDAE

227. *Caprimulgus mystacalis*.

White-throated Nightjar.

Widespread but rarely seen in open-forest.

Cooper 1975; Gilmore 1977.



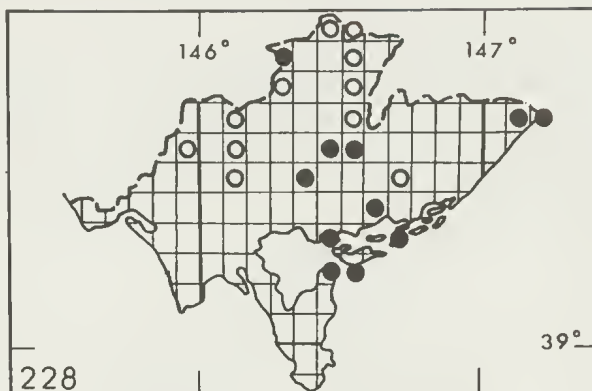
APODIDAE

228. *Hirundapus caudacutus*.

White-throated Needletail.

Widespread but uncommon over all habitat types. A summer migrant from where it breeds in the Himalayas and north and east to Siberia.

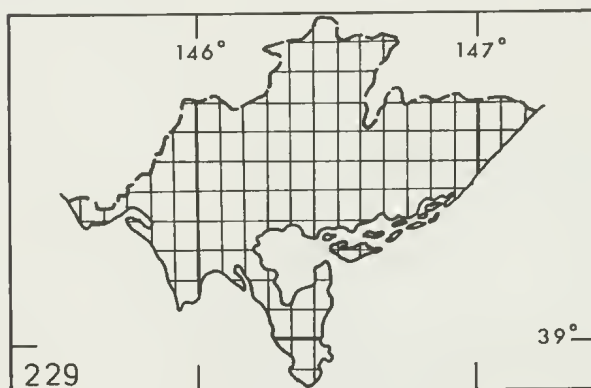
Aston 1954; Wheeler 1959.



229. *Apus pacificus*. Fork-tailed Swift.

Widespread but rare. Recorded as occurring over beach sands and dunes (Cooper 1975).

A summer migrant from where it breeds in the Himalayas and north and east to Siberia

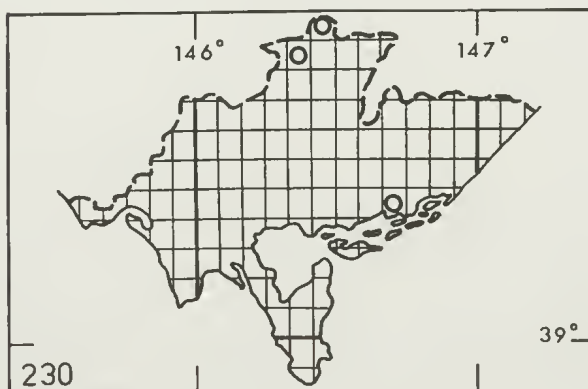


ALCEDINIDAE

230. *Ceyx azurea*. Azure Kingfisher.

Widespread and rare. Usually occurs near rivers or swamps.

Bedgood 1974; Webb 1969.

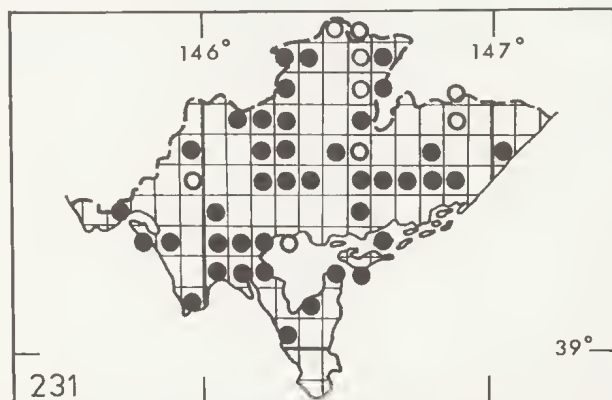


231. *Dacelo novaeguineae*.

Laughing Kookaburra.

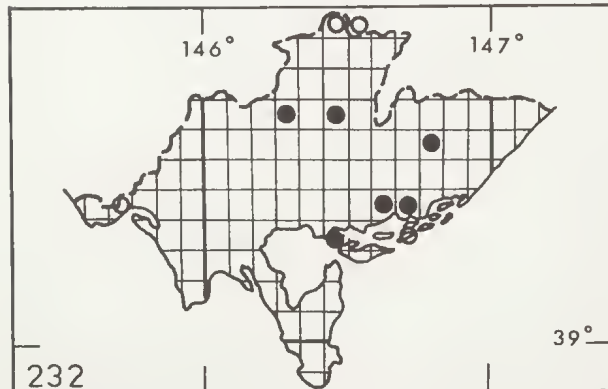
Widespread and common in open-forest, woodland, grassland and coastal scrub.

Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Quinn 1966; Sugars 1892.

232. *Halcyon sancta*. Sacred Kingfisher. (B)

Widespread but rare in open-forest and woodland.

Anon. 1976; Johnstone 1966.



MEROPIDAE

233. *Merops ornatus*. Rainbow Bee-eater. (B)

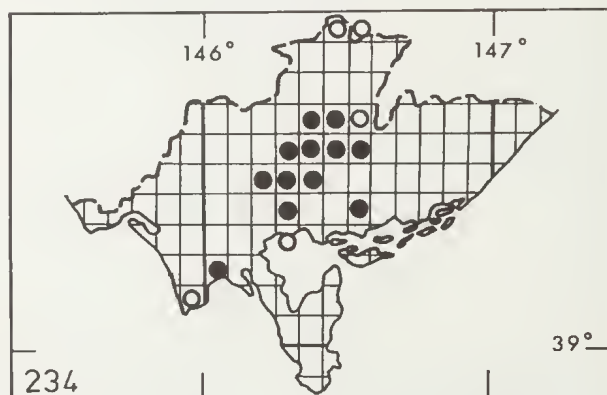
This species is a rare migrant to the study area. It has been recorded breeding at Rintoulls Creek near Tyers (Galbraith 1965).

MENURIDAE

234. *Menura novaehollandiae*.

Superb Lyrebird. (B)

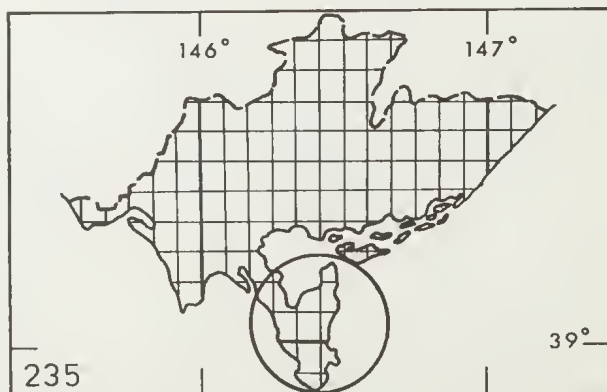
Common in tall open-forests in the Strzelecki Ranges and extends into drier forests along gullies. Lyndon (1977b) mentions an outlying occurrence near Waratah Bay. The species was introduced to Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) but apparently did not survive. Collins and Collins 1967; Lyndon, E. 1972; Sugars 1892.



ALAUDIDAE

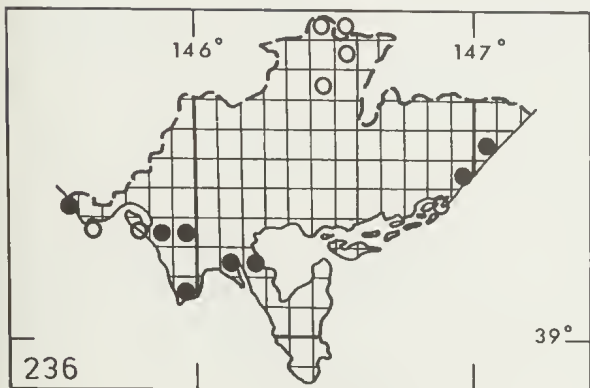
235. *Mirafra javanica*. Singing Bushlark.

A rare vagrant. Cooper (1975) mentions two records from Wilsons Promontory.

236. *Alauda arvensis*. Skylark. (B)

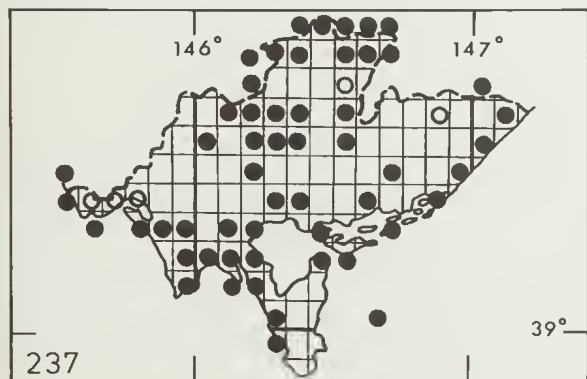
Widespread and common in grasslands.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

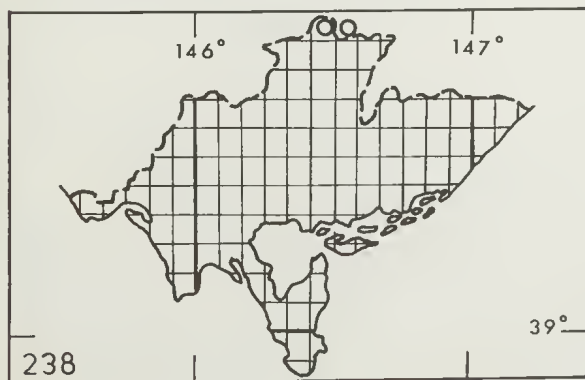


HIRUNDINIDAE

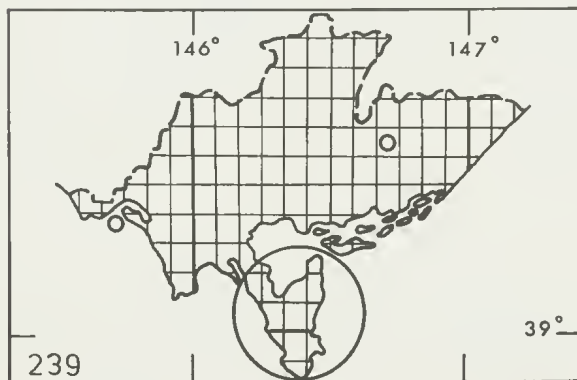
237. *Hirundo neoxena*. Welcome Swallow. (B)
Widespread and common in grasslands, woodlands, open-forest and heathland.
Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.



238. *Cecropis nigricans*. Tree Martin.
Widespread but uncommon in open-forest, woodland, heathland and grassland.

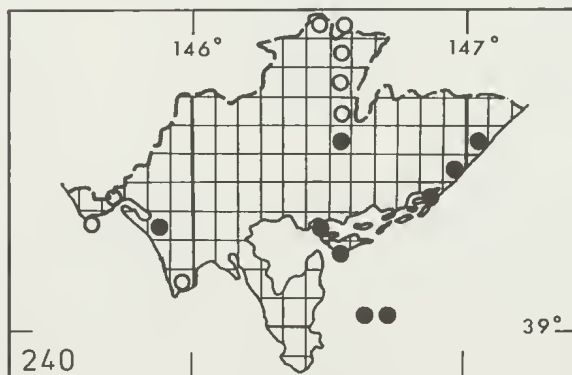


239. *Cecropis ariel*. Fairy Martin.
A rare vagrant. Cooper (1975) mentions two records on Wilsons Promontory. Aston (1954) mentions a pair at Calrossie and Salter and Salter (1959) two from Wilsons Promontory.



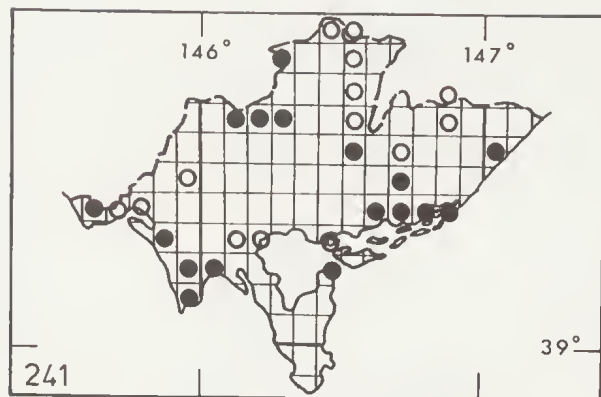
MOTACILLIDAE

240. *Anthus novaeseelandiae*.
Richard's Pipit. (B)
Widespread but uncommon in grassland.
Anon. 1958; Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.



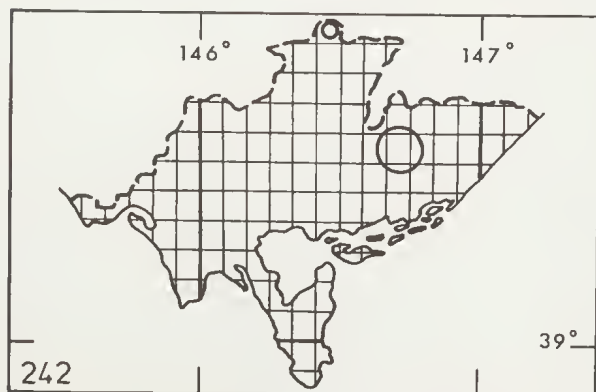
CAMPEPHAGIDAE

241. *Coracina novaehollandiae*.
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike. (B)
Widespread and common in all treed habitats except tall open-forest. Flocks were seen foraging in grassland and heathland during winter.
Anon. 1976; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.

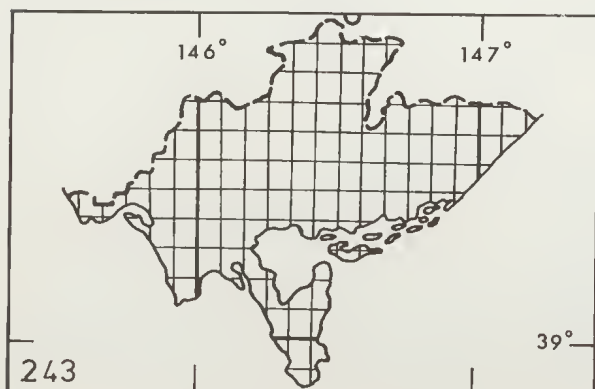
242. *Coracina papuensis*.

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike.

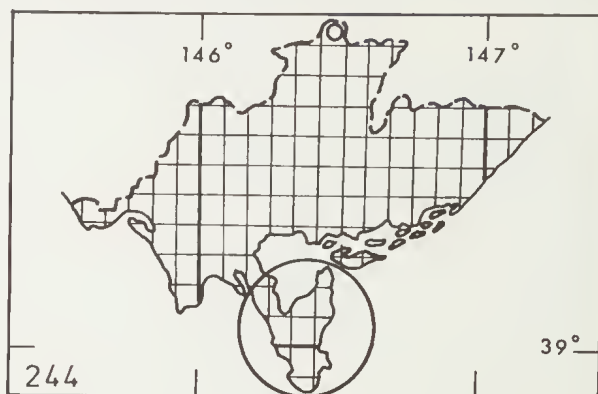
A rare vagrant. Recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975), north of Yarram (Aston 1954) and Tyers (Galbraith 1966a).

243. *Coracina tenuirostris*. Cicadabird.

Restricted and rare. The only record is from Boola State Forest in the north of the survey area (Loyn pers. comm.).

244. *Lalage sueurii*. White-winged Triller.

A rare vagrant recorded on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and Tyers (Cohn 1930).

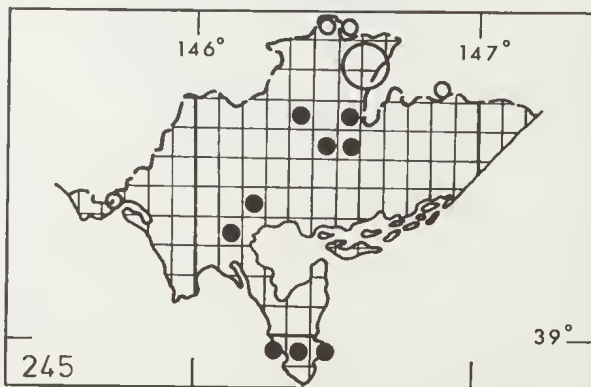
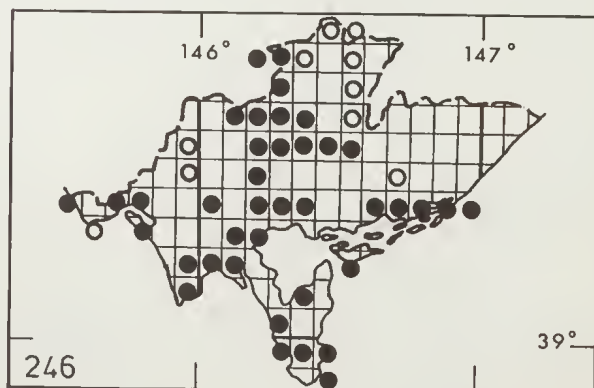


MUSCICAPIDAE

245. *Zoothera dauma*. White's Thrush. (B)

Commonly occurs in tall open-forest, but occasionally recorded from other habitats with dense middle storey and sparse ground cover including open-forest and coastal scrub.

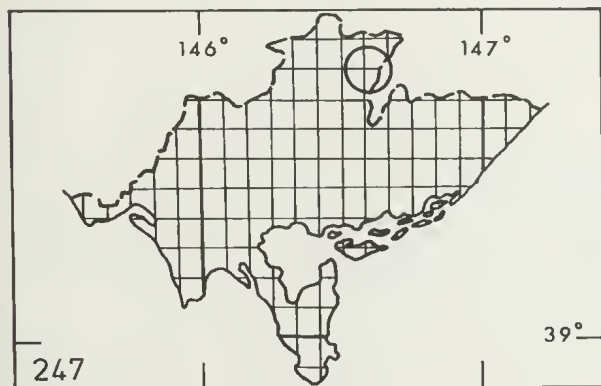
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976.

246. *Turdus merula*. Blackbird. (B)

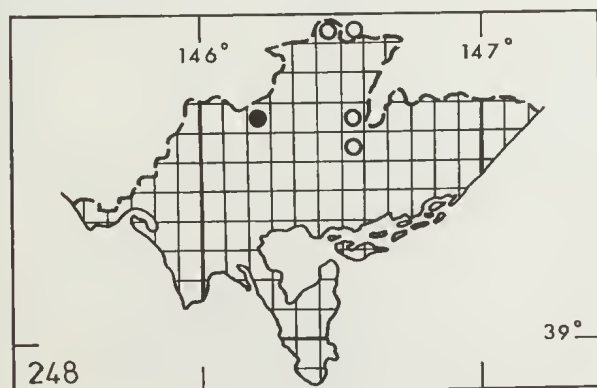
Widespread and common in all habitats with patches of tall shrubs above sparse ground cover.

Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Homann 1965; Lyndon 1969a and 1976; Quinn 1976.

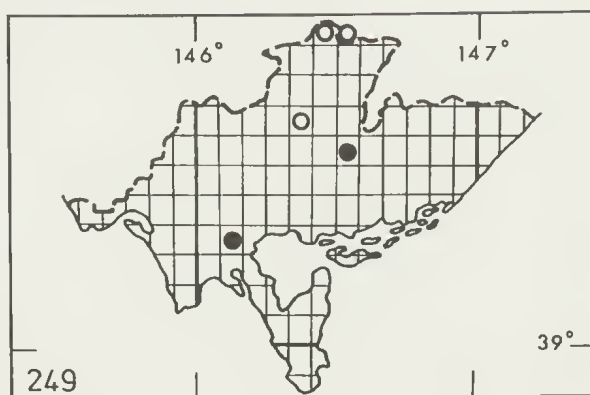
247. *Turdus philomelos*. Song Thrush. Restricted and rare. Recorded at Loy Yang by Friend and McDonald (1975).



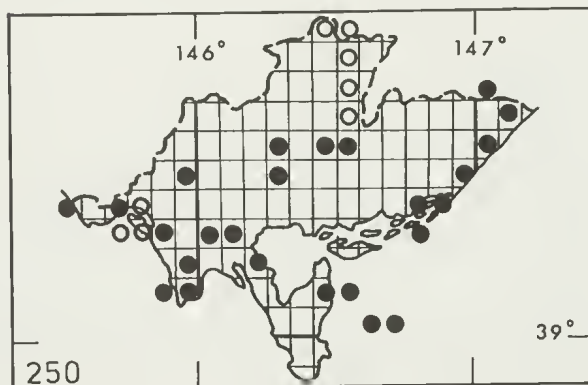
248. *Petroica rosea*. Rose Robin. (B) Usually restricted to tall open-forest, where they are rare, and occasional sightings in farmland over winter. Collins and Collins 1967; Elvish 1969.



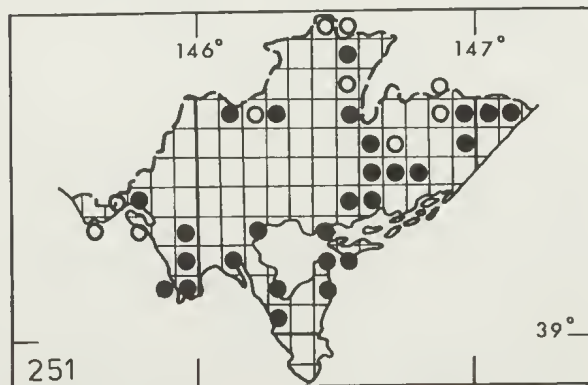
249. *Petroica rodinogaster*. Pink Robin. (B) Usually restricted to tall open-forest, where they are rare. There are occasional sightings in farmland over winter. Moretti 1968.



250. *Petroica phoenicea*. Flame Robin. (B) Widespread and common in grassland and forest clearings. Large numbers were recorded in saltmarsh on April 20 apparently having just arrived from Tasmania. Mitchell 1976.



251. *Petroica multicolor*. Scarlet Robin. (B) Widespread and common in open-forest with sparse understorey. Many birds move into grassland during winter.



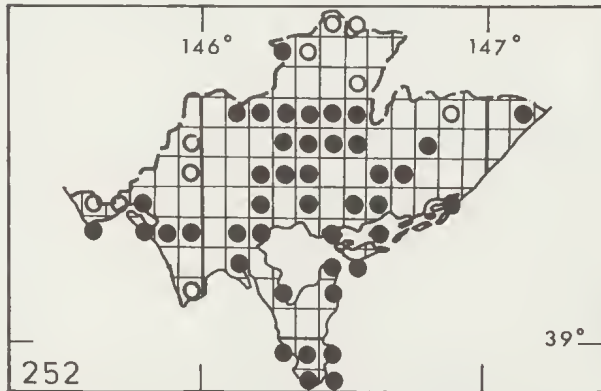
Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975; Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976; Padfield 1972; Quinn 1967.

252. *Eopsaltria australis*.

Eastern Yellow Robin. (B)

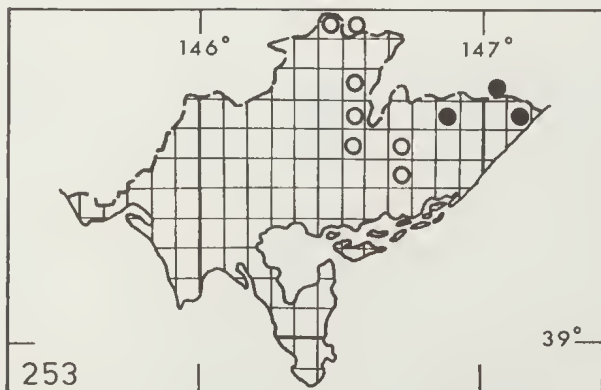
Widespread and common in all forested habitats and coastal scrub.

Anon. 1958; Brewster 1972; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Lyndon 1960 and 1976; Mitchell 1976; Padfield 1972; Thomas 1968.



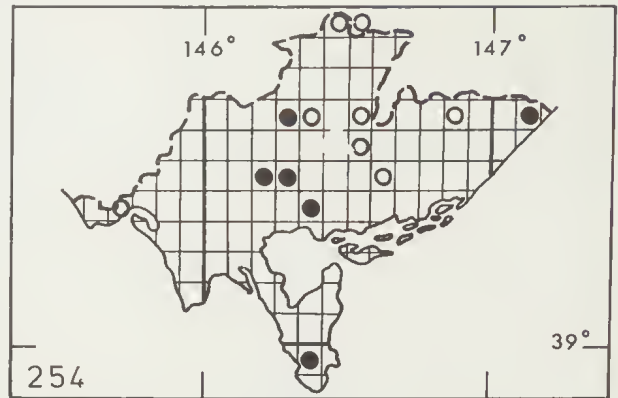
253. *Microeca leucophaea*. Jacky Winter. Restricted to the north and east of the survey area where it occurs in woodland and forest clearings.

Anon. 1976 Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1967b; Gilmore 1977; Kemp 1966; Quinn 1966.



254. *Falcunculus frontatus*. Crested Shrike-tit. Widespread in all forested habitats but rarely seen.

Aston 1954; Mitchell 1954; Quinn 1966; Wheeler 1976.

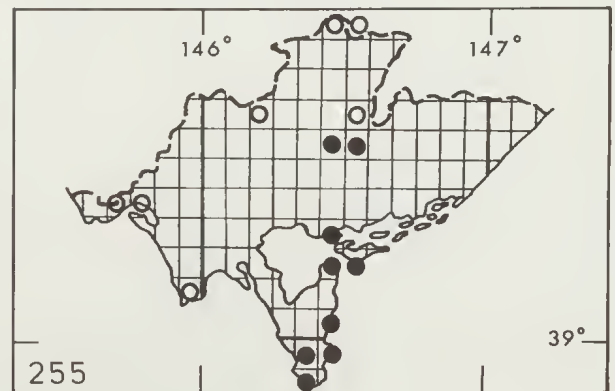


255. *Pachycephala olivacea*.

Olive Whistler. (B)

Restricted to tall open-forests, coastal scrub and heathland or habitats with dense shrub thickets and sparse ground cover.

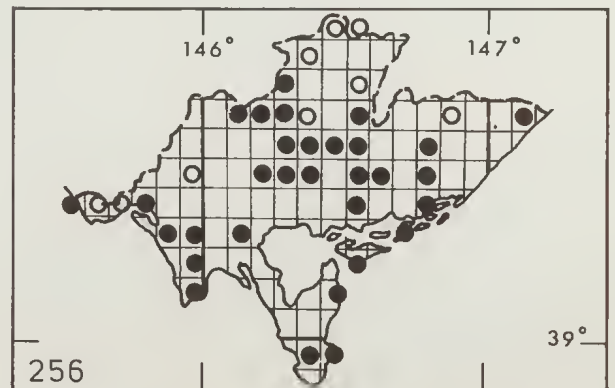
Aston 1954; Collins and Collins 1967; Lyndon 1967; Mitchell 1976.



256. *Pachycephala pectoralis*.

Golden Whistler. (B)

Widespread and common in all forested habitats.



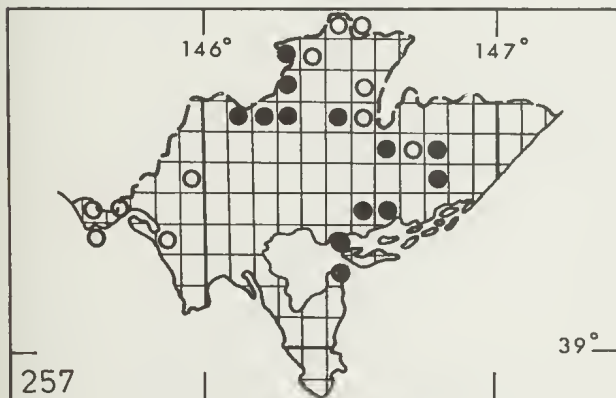
Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967; Thomas 1968.

257. *Pachycephala rufiventris*.

Rufous Whistler. (B)

Widespread in open-forest where it is common. It is a summer migrant to the survey area.

Anon. 1958; Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.

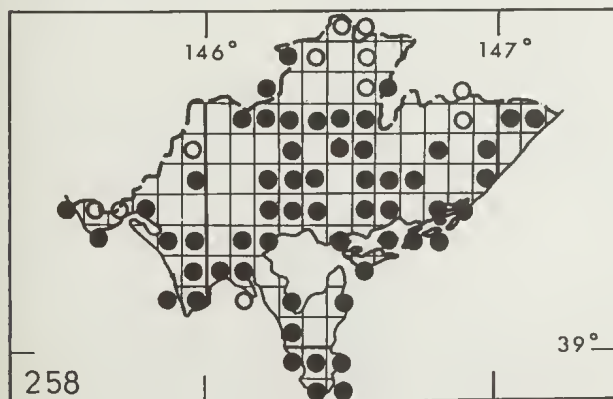


258. *Colluricincla harmonica*.

Grey Shrike-thrush. (B)

Widespread and common in all forest and woodland habitat types and coastal scrub.

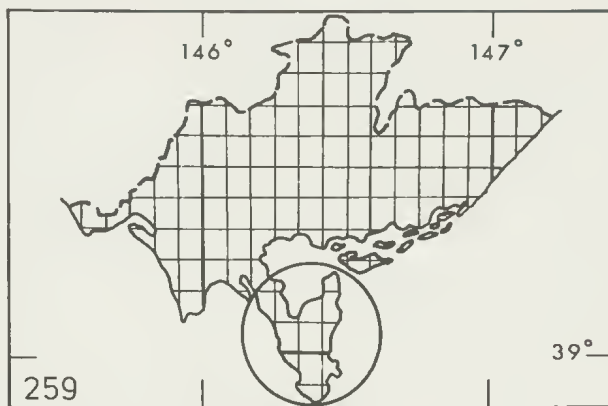
Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Jacobs 1968b; Lyndon 1960; Mitchell 1976.



259. *Monarcha melanopsis*.

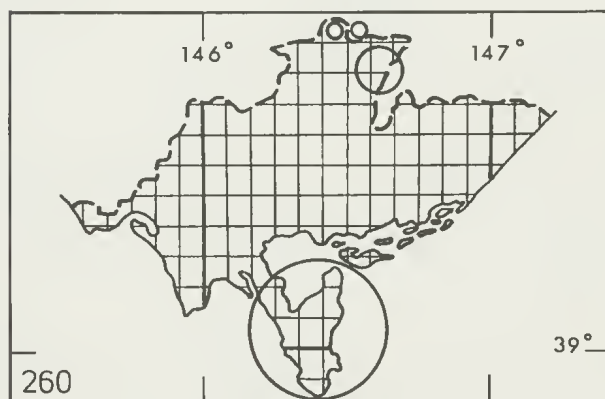
Black-faced Monarch.

Only one record from Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1976a).



260. *Myiagra rubecula*. Leaden Flycatcher.

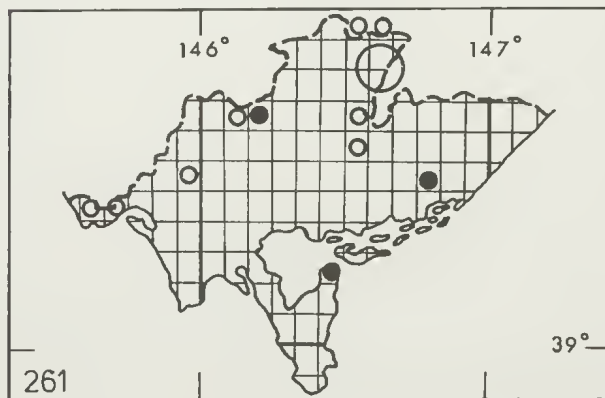
A rare vagrant recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975 and Salter and Salter 1959), the Loy Yang area (Friend and McDonald 1975) and the Boola area (Traill 1977).



261. *Myiagra cyanoleuca*.

Satin Flycatcher. (B)

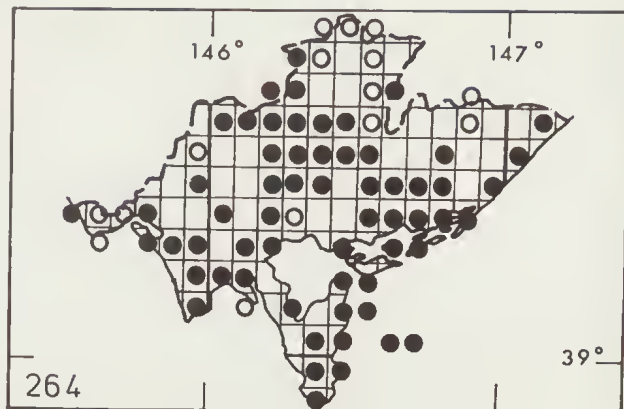
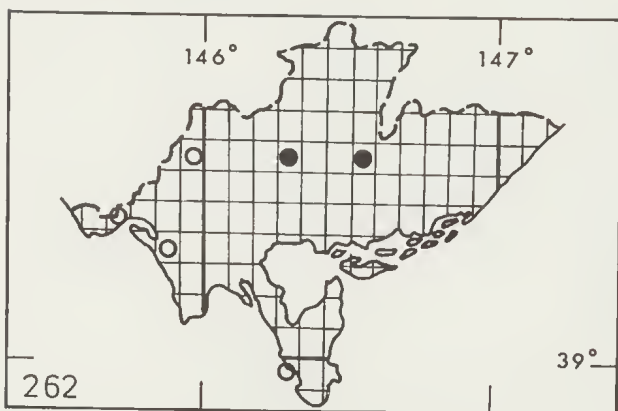
A summer migrant that is widespread but uncommon in all open-forest habitats.



Anon. 1972; Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1965; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.

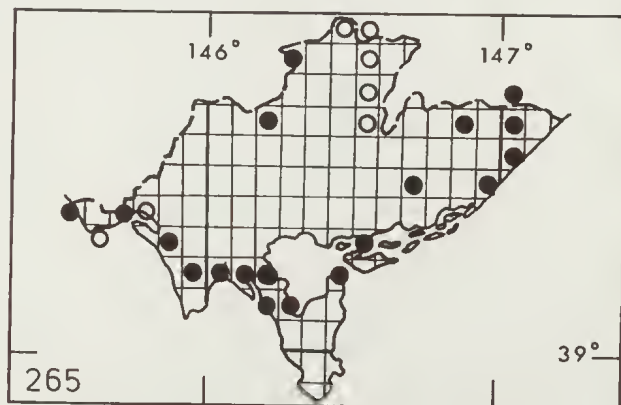
262. *Myiagra inquieta*. Restless Flycatcher. A rare vagrant that usually frequents cleared areas of woodland or farmland with scattered trees.

Buckingham 1976b; Cooper 1975; Lyndon 1977d; Mitchell 1976.

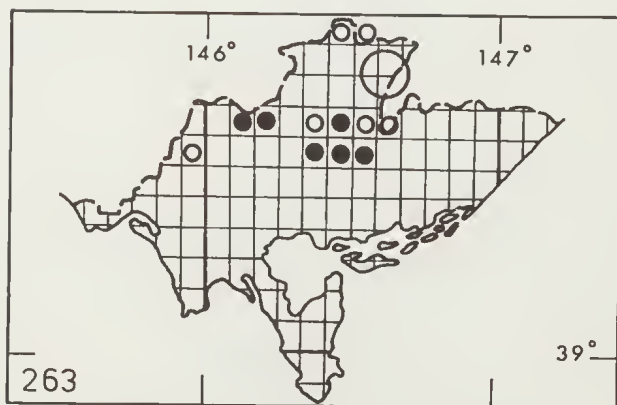


265. *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Willie Wagtail. (B)

Widespread and common in grasslands. Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



263. *Rhipidura rufifrons*. Rufous Fantail. (B) Restricted to, but common in, tall open-forest. Anon. 1972; Aston 1954; Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1969b.

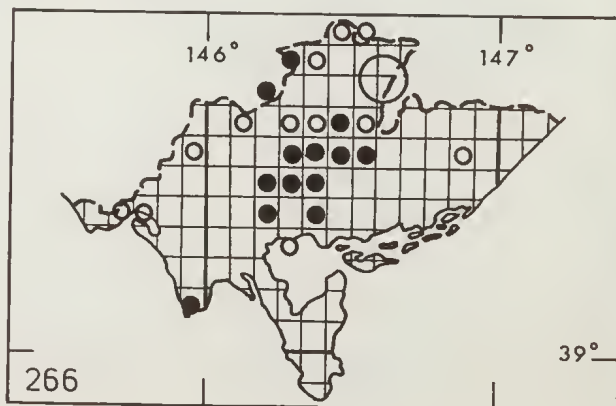


264. *Rhipidura fuliginosa*. Grey Fantail. (B) Widespread and abundant in all habitats wherever there are patches of tall shrubs. Bedggood 1974; Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1961; Jacobs 1968b; Kemp 1966; Lyndon 1960; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.

ORTHONYCHIDAE

266. *Psophodes olivaceus*. Eastern Whipbird. (B)

Widespread and common in tall open-forest with isolated occurrences in wetter gullies outside this habitat.



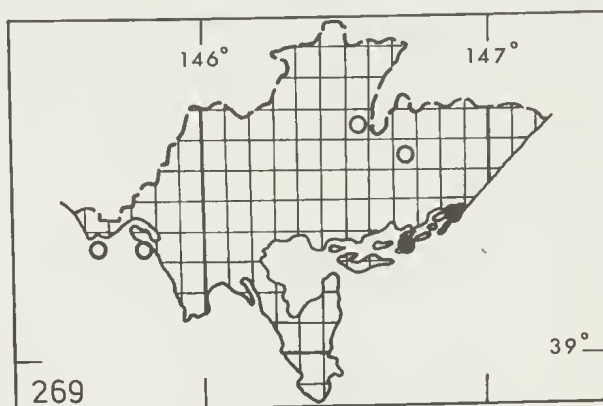
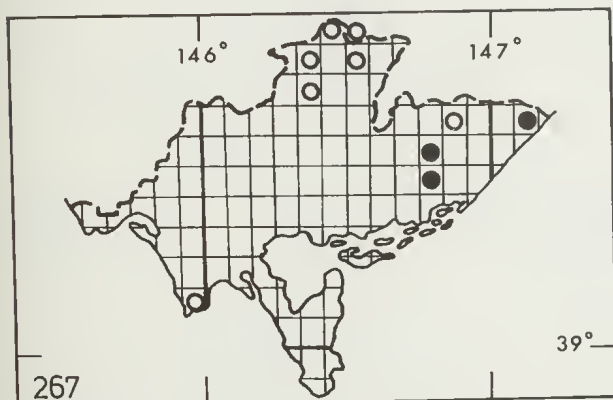
Anon. 1972; Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1960; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967; Sugars 1892.

267. *Cinclosoma punctatum*.

Spotted Quail-thrush.

Widespread but uncommon in open-forest with sparse understorey.

Mitchell 1953.

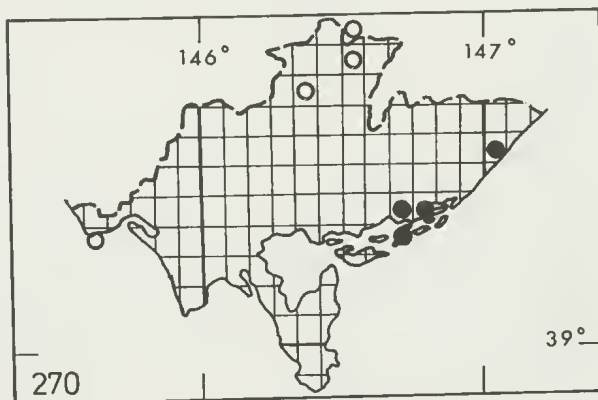


270. *Cisticola exilis*.

Golden-headed Cisticola. (B)

Widespread and common in saltmarsh and rank grassland near swamps.

Galbraith, M. 1965; Quinn 1967.



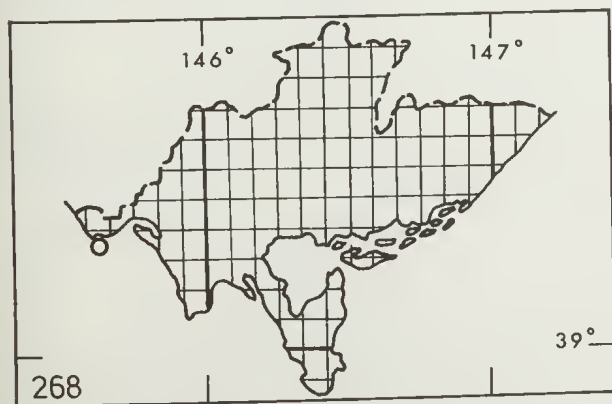
SYLVIIDAE

268. *Acrocephalus stentoreus*.

Clamorous Reed Warbler. (B)

Widespread but rare in reedbeds adjacent to swamps and rivers.

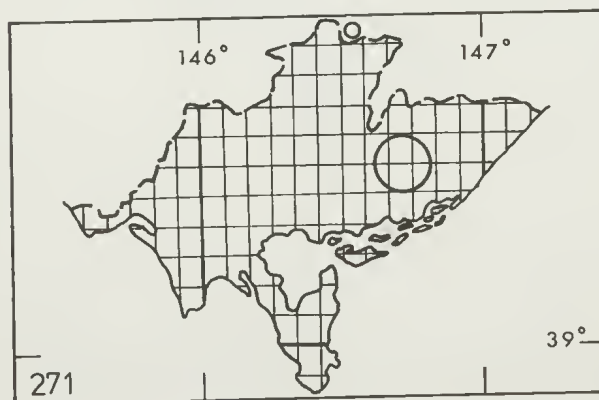
Quinn 1967.



271. *Cinclorhamphus mathewsi*.

Rufous Songlark.

Cooper (1975) records it as a rare migrant in woodland on Wilsons Promontory. Aston (1954) provides a further record from "north of Yarram".



269. *Megalurus gramineus*. Little Grassbird.

(B)

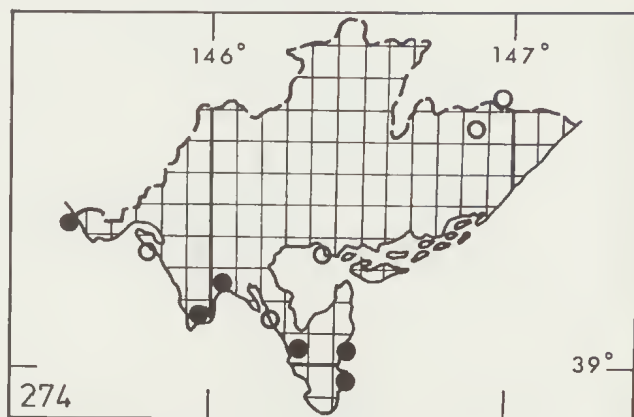
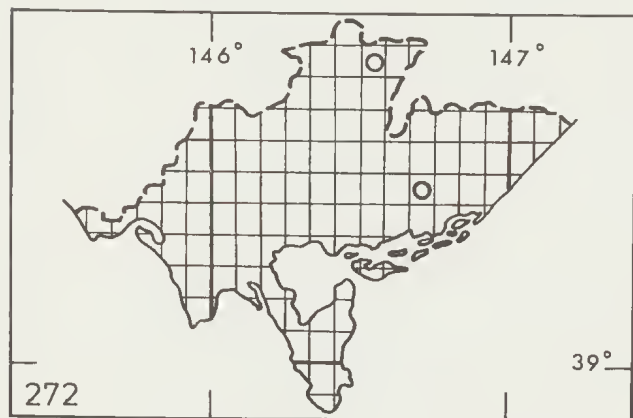
Widespread but uncommon in mangrove and saltmarsh areas.

Anon. 1976; Quinn 1967.

272. *Cinclorhamphus cruralis*.

Brown Songlark.

Cooper (1975) records it as a rare migrant in grassland on Wilsons Promontory. Aston (1954) provides a further record from "near Yarram".



ACANTHIZIDAE

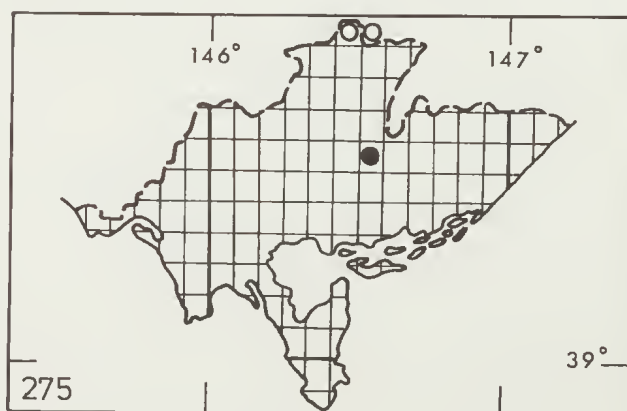
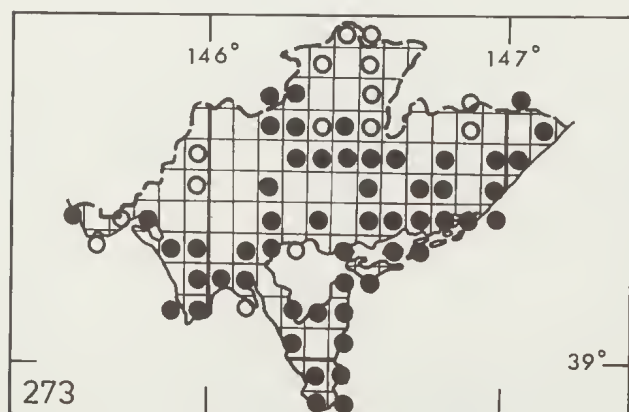
275. *Pycnoptilus floccosus*. Pilotbird. (B)
Restricted to tall open-forest where it is uncommon.

Aston 1954.

MALURIDAE

273. *Malurus cyaneus*. Superb Fairy-wren. (B)

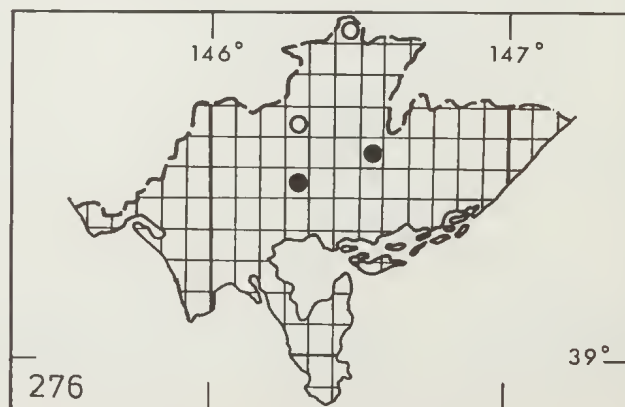
Widespread and abundant in all habitats with patches of dense shrubs. Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1968; Jacobs 1968b; Kemp 1966; Lyndon, D. 1972; Lyndon, E. 1976; Mitchell 1976; Padfield 1972; Quinn 1967; Smith 1967; Sugars 1892.



276. *Sericornis magnirostris*.

Large-billed Scrubwren.

Restricted to mature tall open-forest where it is rare. Wakefield (1959) mentions an early record from Boolarra.



274. *Stipiturus malachurus*.

Southern Emu-wren.

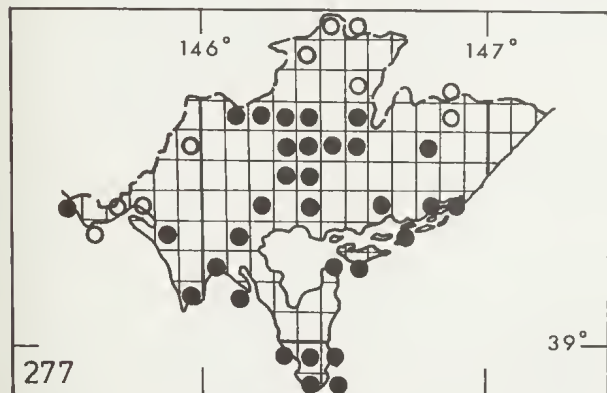
Restricted to heathland where it is common. Aston 1954; Davis 1965; Mitchell 1976.

277. *Sericornis frontalis*.

White-browed Scrubwren. (B)

Widespread and common in all habitats with patches of dense shrubs.

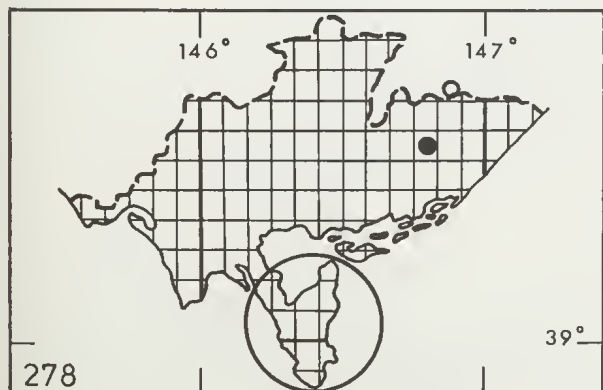
Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Lyndon D. 1972; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



278. *Sericornis pyrrhopygius*.

Chestnut-rumped Hylacola. (B)

Restricted to woodlands with a heathy understorey.



279. *Sericornis fuliginosus*.

Calamanthus. (B)

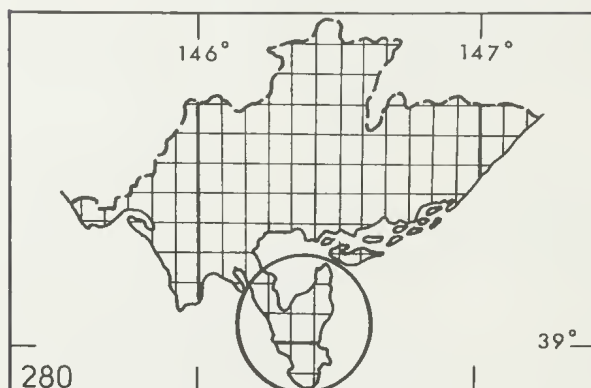


Restricted to saltmarsh where it is common and heathland where it is uncommon.

Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

280. *Smicrornis brevirostris*. Weebill.

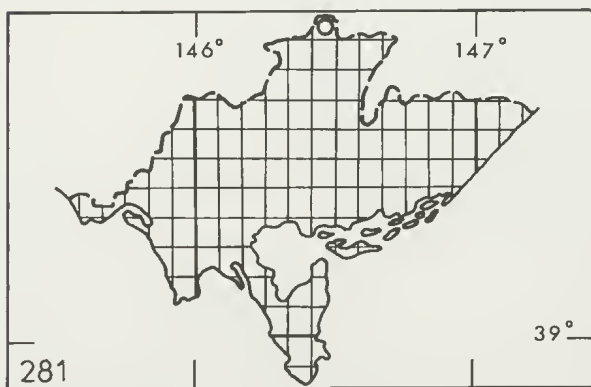
Only one record from the survey area on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975).



281. *Gerygone olivacea*.

White-throated Gerygone.

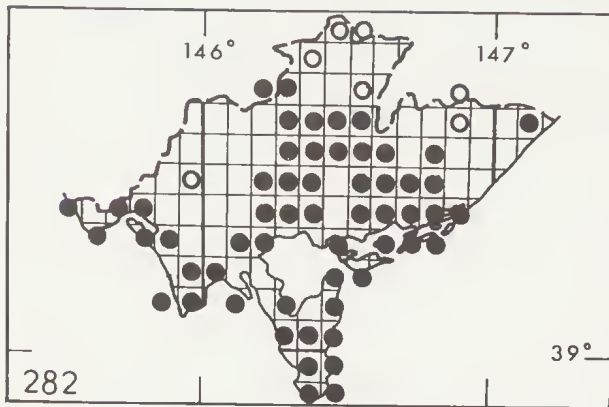
One record from the survey area at Tyers (Cohn 1926).



282. *Acanthiza pusilla*. Brown Thornbill. (B)

Widespread and abundant in all habitats with thickets of dense shrubs.

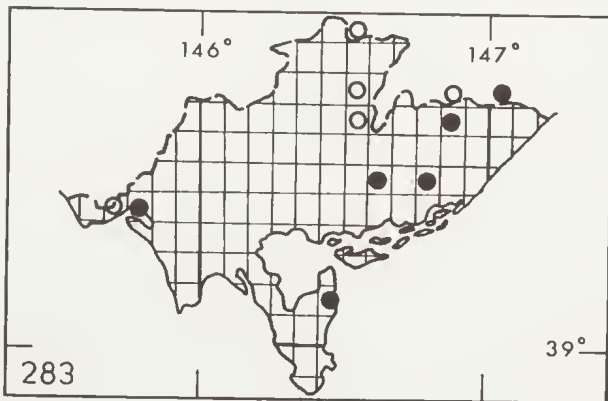
Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Kemp 1966; Lyndon 1976.



283. *Acanthiza reguloides*.

Buff-rumped Thornbill.

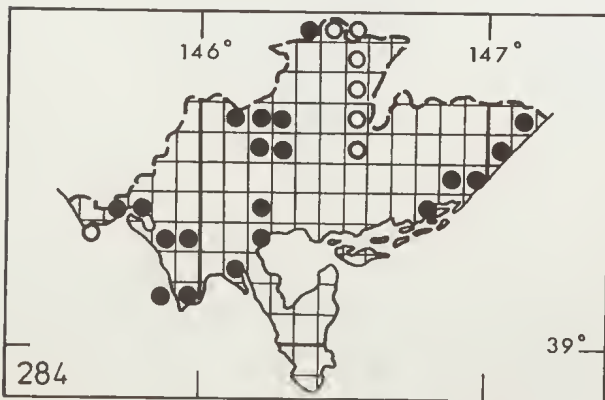
Widespread and uncommon in open-forest with sparse ground cover.



284. *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*.

Yellow-rumped Thornbill. (B)

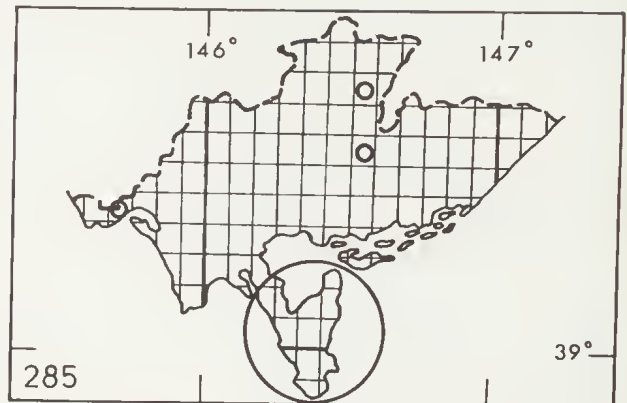
Widespread and common in grassland.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966 and 1967.



285. *Acanthiza nana*. Yellow Thornbill. (B)

Widespread but rare in tall open-forest, open-forest and coastal scrub.

Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966; Salter and Salter 1959.

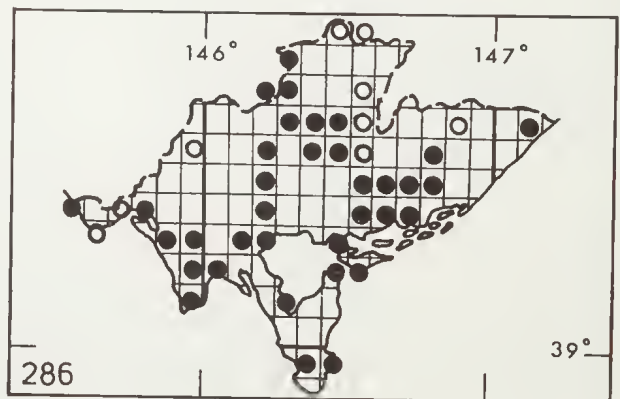


286. *Acanthiza lineata*.

Striated Thornbill. (B)

Widespread and common in all forested habitats.

Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon, D. 1972; Lindon, E. 1976; Mitchell 1976.



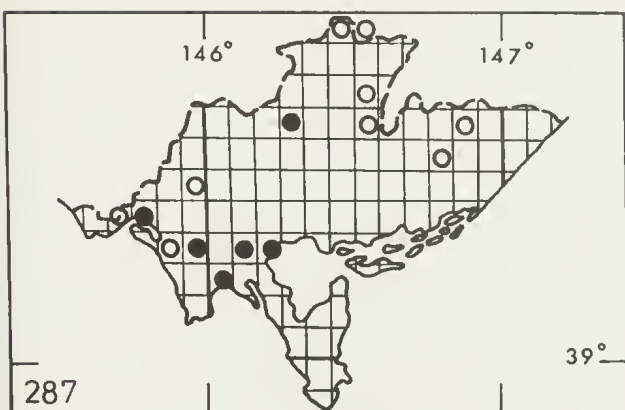
NEOSITTIDAE

287. *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*.

Varied Sittella. (B)

Widespread and common in all forest and woodland habitats.

Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lambert 1967; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.



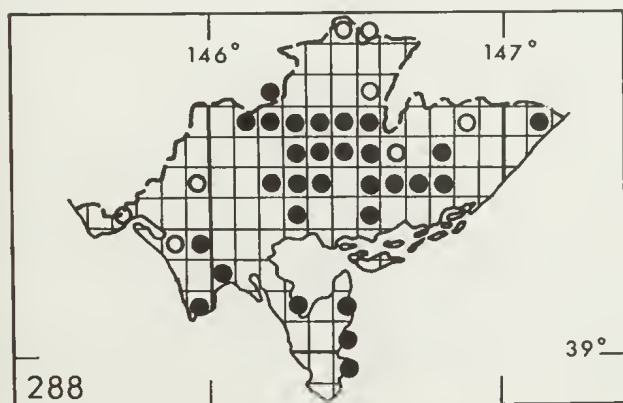
CLIMACTERIDAE

288. *Climacteris leucophaea*.

White-throated Treecreeper.

Widespread and common in all forested habitats.

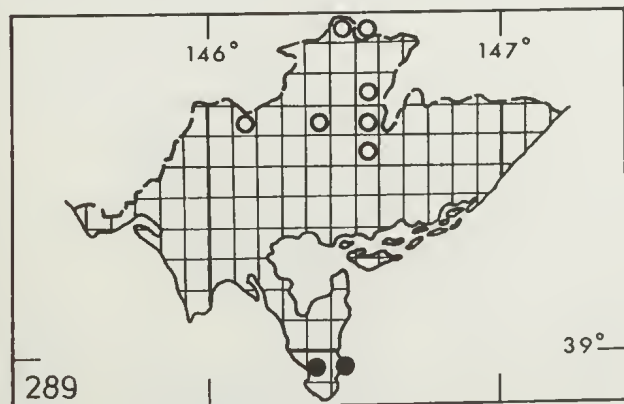
Bedgood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1971; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.



289. *Climacteris erythroptera*.

Red-browed Treecreeper.

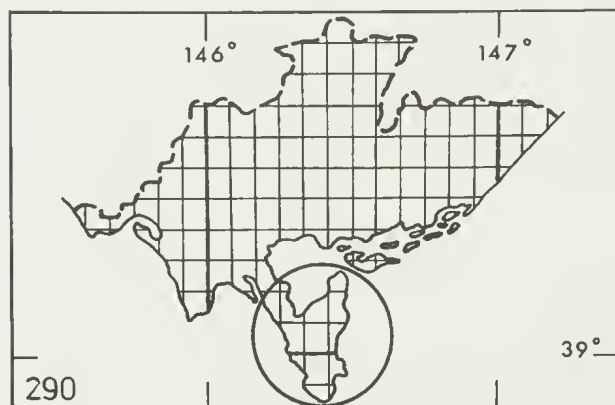
Restricted to tall open-forest where it is rare. Anon. 1972; Quinn 1966; Wheeler 1976.



290. *Climacteris picumnus*.

Brown Treecreeper.

Two single sightings on Wilson Promontory are the only records for the survey area (Cooper 1975).



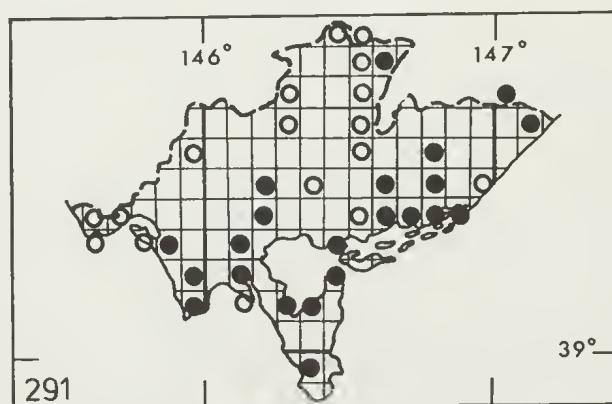
MELIPHAGIDAE

291. *Anthochaera carunculata*.

Red Wattlebird.

Widespread and common in all forested habitats and coastal scrub or woodland dominated by *Banksia* spp.

Bedgood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Jacobs 1968b; Lyndon 1966a, 1968 and 1969a; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.

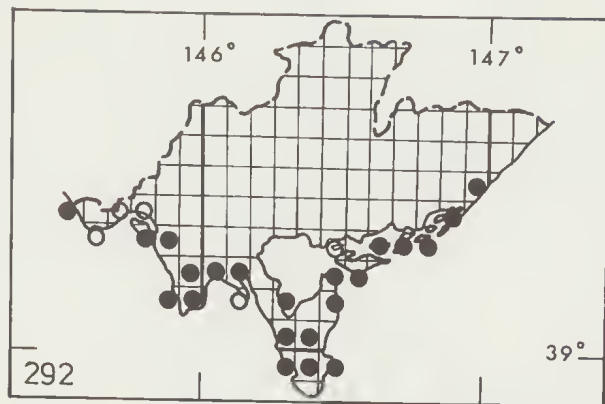


292. *Anthochaera chrysoptera*.

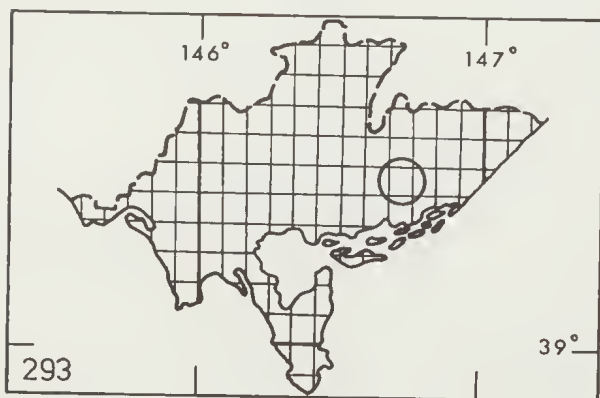
Little Wattlebird.

Widespread and common in coastal areas.

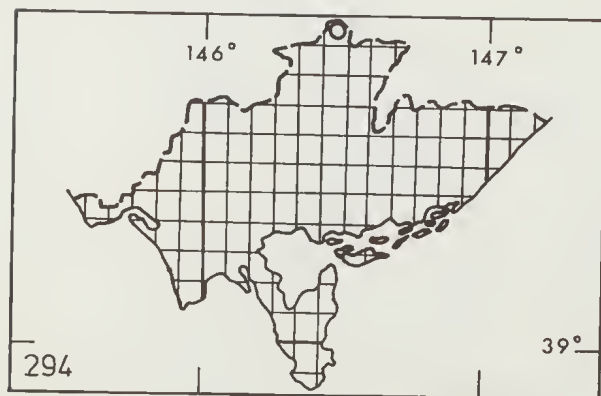
Anon. 1958; Bedgood 1974; Jacobs 1968b; Mitchell 1976.



293. *Philemon corniculatus*. Noisy Friarbird. The only records are those mentioned in Quinn (1966).

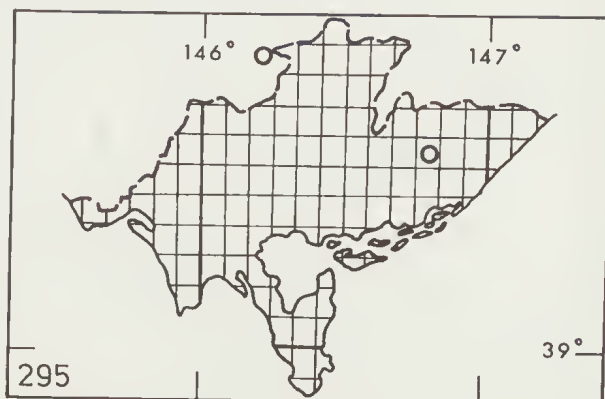


294. *Xanthomyza phrygia*. Regent Honeyeater. A rare vagrant to the Tyers area in open-forest (Galbraith 1960).

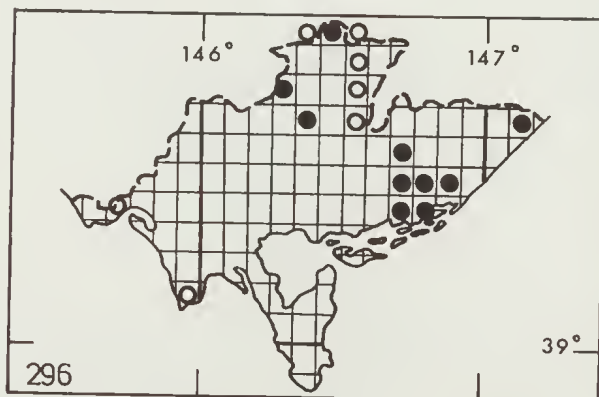


295. *Manorina melanophrys*. Bell Miner. A rare vagrant south of the Latrobe River. Aston (1954) provides a record of "about

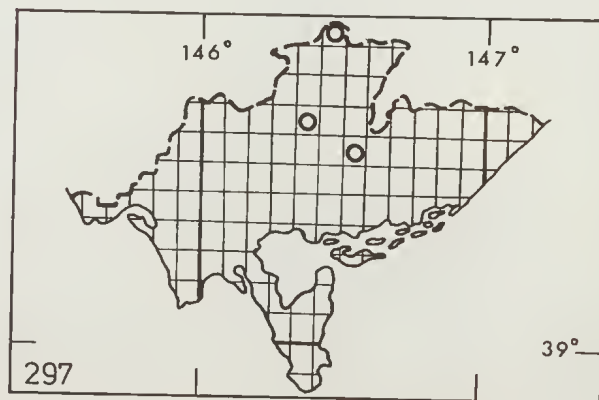
six heard calling in gully in Boodyarn Forest" and Forester (1975) mentions their visiting Won Wron. Homann 1967.



296. *Manorina melanocephala*. Noisy Miner. (B) Restricted to woodlands where they are uncommon. Friend and McDonald 1975; Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976.



297. *Meliphaga lewinii*. Lewin's Honeyeater. (B)



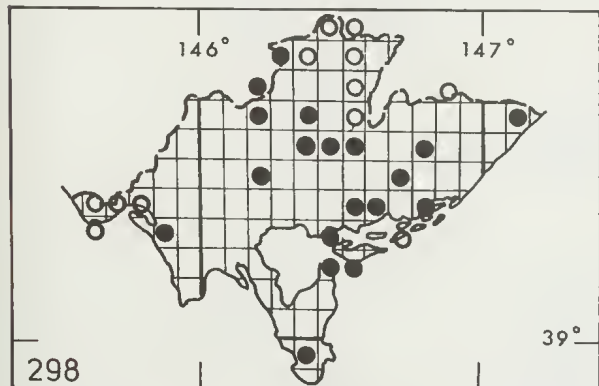
A rare species of tall open-forest.

Collins and Collins 1967; Johnstone 1969b; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.

298. *Lichenostomus chrysops*.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater. (B)

Widespread and common in all forest and woodland communities. Galbraith 1973.



299. *Lichenostomus virescens*.

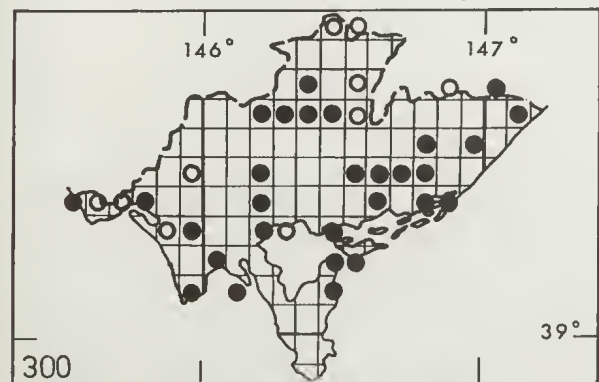
Singing Honeyeater.

The only record is from Wonthaggi (Thomas 1968).



300. *Lichenostomus leucotis*.

White-eared Honeyeater. (B)



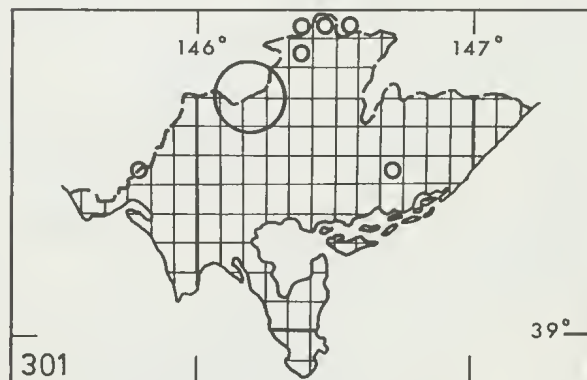
Widespread and common in open-forest and coastal scrub.

Galbraith 1973; Kemp 1966; Sugars 1892.

301. *Lichenostomus melanops*.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater.

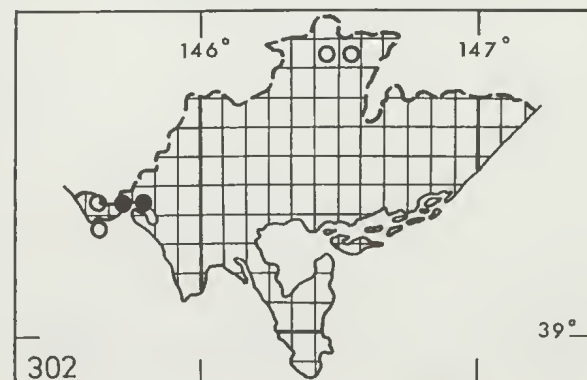
Range now restricted in South Gippsland. Cooper (1967) mentions old records of this species from Yarrum (sic), Outrum (sic) and Strzelecki Ranges. He quotes A. J. North who claimed that *L. m. cassidix* (as *Meliphaga cassidix*) was the commonest bird in the heavily timbered ranges at Childers prior to settlement and widespread clearing. Wakefield's (1958) review of the species complex lists specimens of *L. m. cassidix* (as *Meliphaga cassidix*) from the South Gippsland area. The subspecies *L. m. gippslandica* is common near Tyers in the north of the study area (Galbraith 1961, Traill 1977).



302. *Lichenostomus penicillatus*.

White-plumed Honeyeater.

Restricted to the western edge of the survey



area where it is uncommon, in woodland and urban areas.

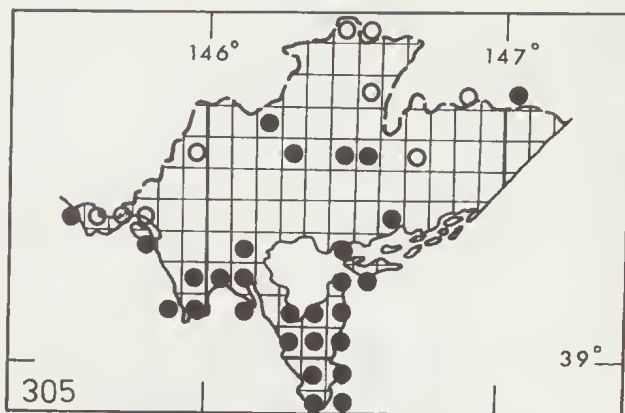
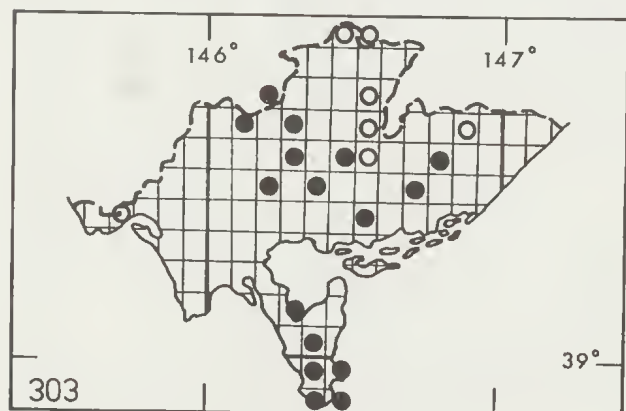
Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Thomas 1968.

303. *Melithreptus brevirostris*.

Brown-headed Honeyeater. (B)

A summer migrant that is widespread and common in all forest and woodland habitats.

Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.

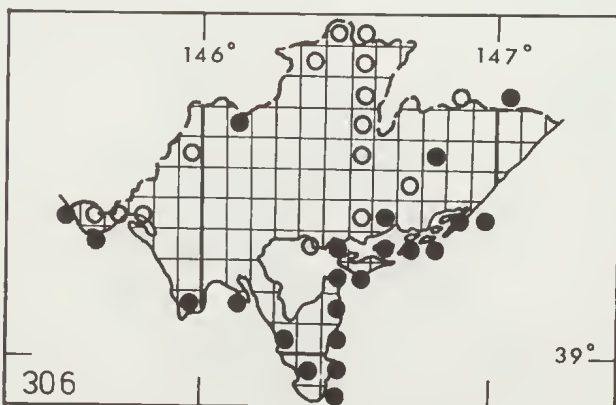


306. *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*.

New Holland Honeyeater. (B)

Widespread and common in coastal scrub with occasional records in open-forest.

Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Lyndon 1966a; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.

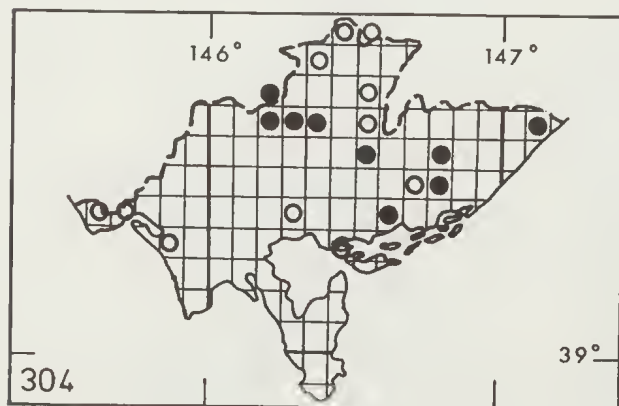


304. *Melithreptus lunatus*.

White-naped Honeyeater.

Widespread and common in all forested habitats.

Bedgood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Mitchell 1976.

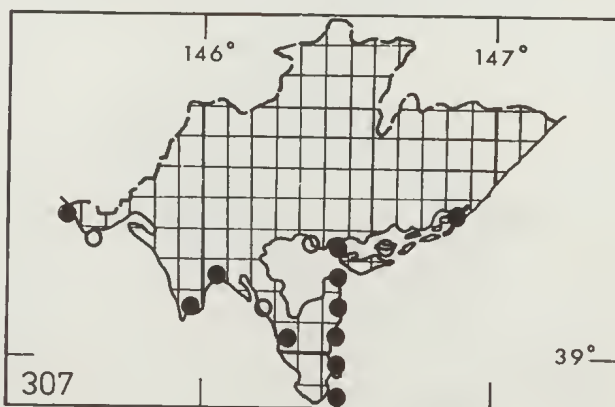


307. *Phylidonyris melanops*.

Tawny-crowned Honeyeater. (B)

Restricted to heathland where it is common.

Aston 1954; Davis 1965; Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.



305. *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*.

Crescent Honeyeater. (B)

Widespread and common in habitats with a dense shrubby stratum to 2 m.

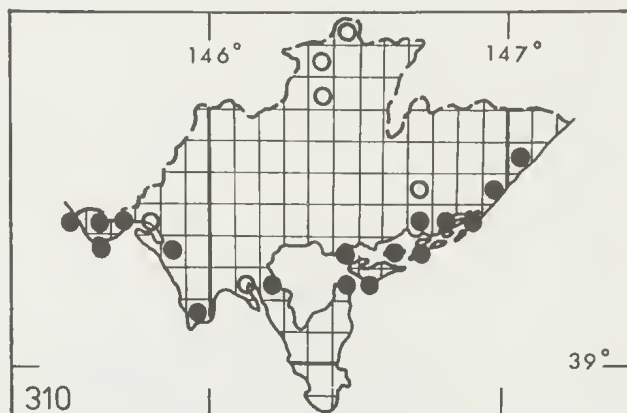
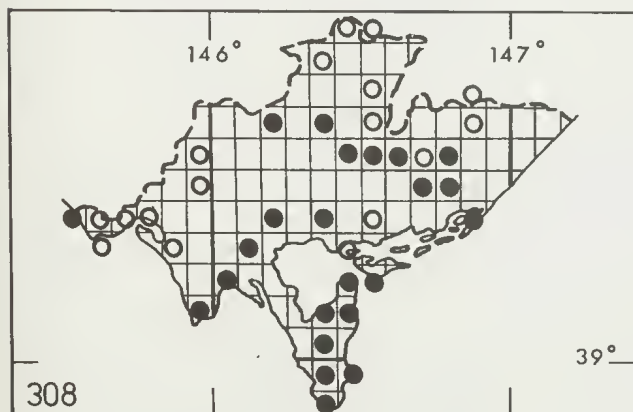
Anon. 1976; Kemp 1966; Lyndon 1966b; Mitchell 1976.

308. *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*.

Eastern Spinebill. (B)

Widespread throughout all forest and woodland habitats.

Anon. 1976; Bedgood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Kemp 1966; Lyndon, D. 1972; Lyndon 1966a and 1976; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Smith 1967.

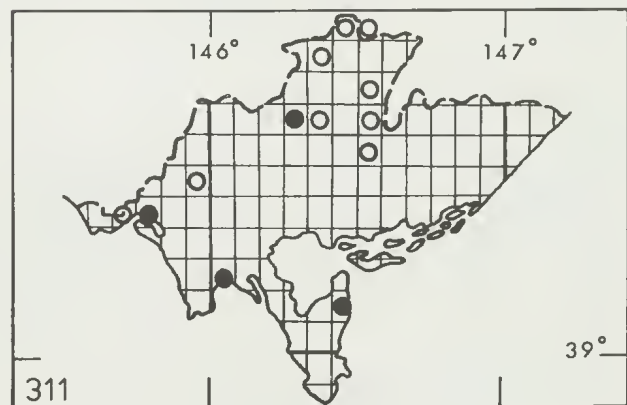


DICAEIDAE

311. *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*.

Mistletoebird. (B)

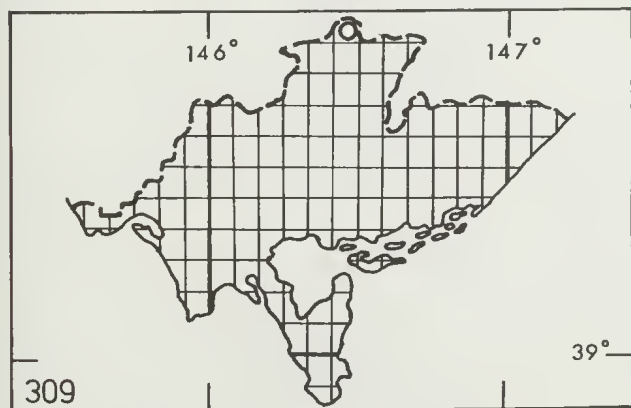
Widespread in open-forest but rarely recorded. Aston 1954; Lambert 1967; Lyndon 1968; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.



309. *Myzomela sanguinolenta*.

Scarlet Honeyeater.

A rare vagrant recorded at Tyers (Burgess 1966) and Wilsons Promontory (Hardy 1906).

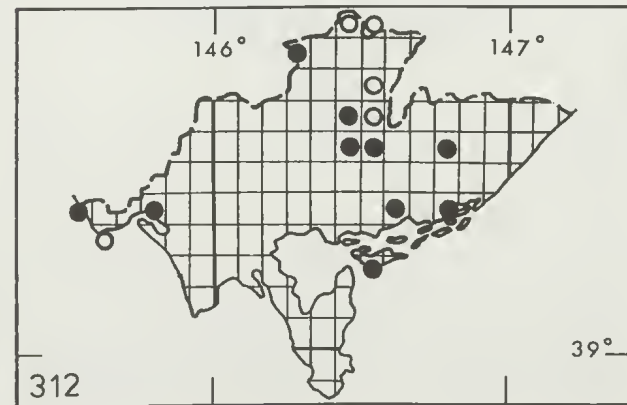


PARDALOTIDAE

312. *Pardalotus punctatus*.

Spotted Pardalote. (B)

Widespread in all forested habitats where it is common.



EPHTHIANURIDAE

310. *Ephthianura albifrons*.

White-fronted Chat. (B)

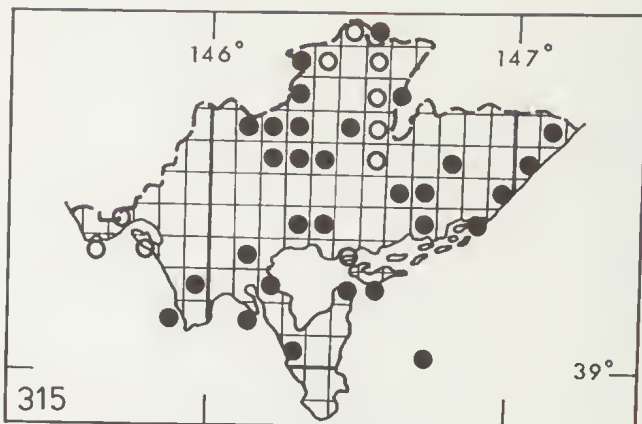
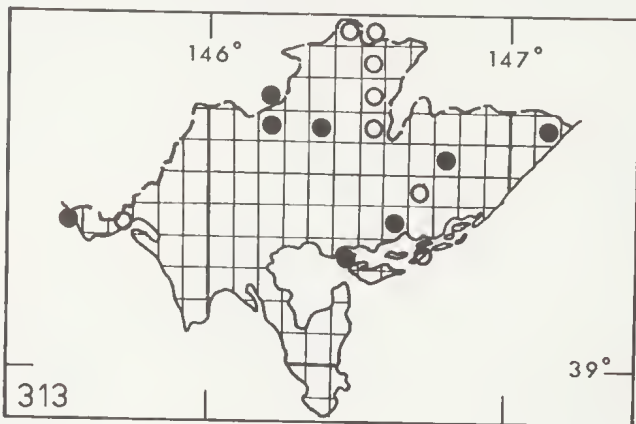
Widespread in saltmarsh and grassland near water.

Aston 1954; Cohn 1926; Jacobs 1968a.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966 and 1967.

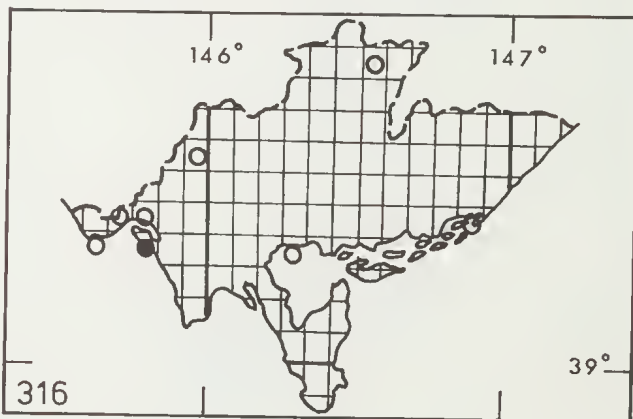
313. *Pardalotus striatus*. Striated Pardalote. Widespread and uncommon in all forested habitats.

Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975.



316. *Carduelis chloris*. European Greenfinch. Restricted to coastal scrub and urban areas where it is rare.

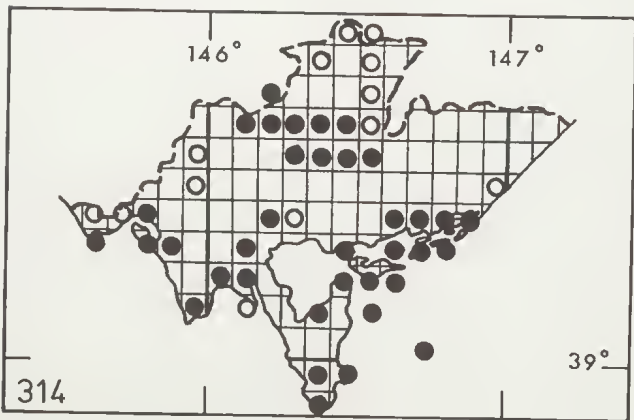
Bedgood 1974; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Lyndon 1978b.



ZOSTEROPIDAE

314. *Zosterops lateralis*. Silvereye.

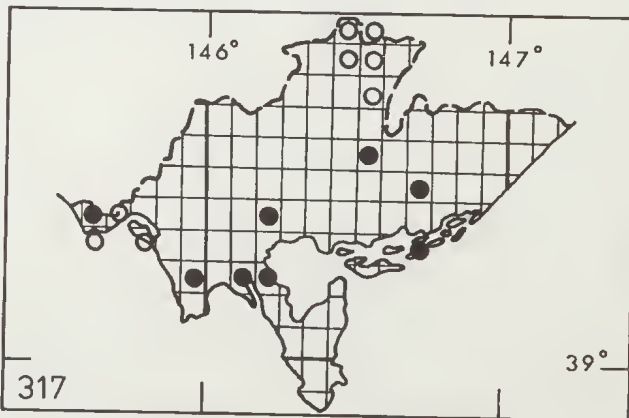
Occurs principally in coastal scrub where it is common but also recorded in heathland and open-forest where there are thickets of shrubs. Aston 1954; Bedgood 1974; Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Jacobs 1968; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.



PASSERIDAE

317. *Passer domesticus*. House Sparrow. (B) Widespread and common in grasslands and towns.

Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975.



FRINGILLIDAE

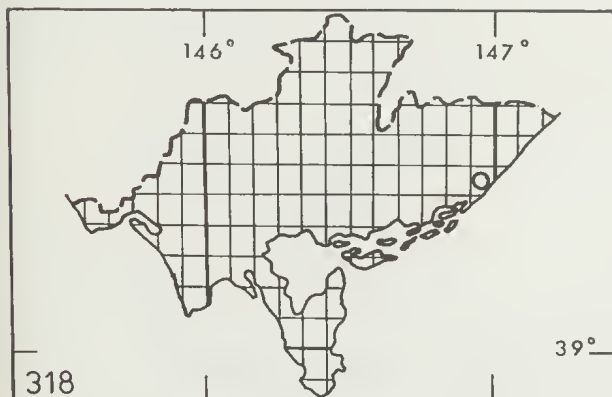
315. *Carduelis carduelis*.

European Goldfinch. (B)

Widespread and common in grassland.

Bedgood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.

318. *Passer montanus*. Tree Sparrow.
Recorded near Reeves Beach (Aston 1954).



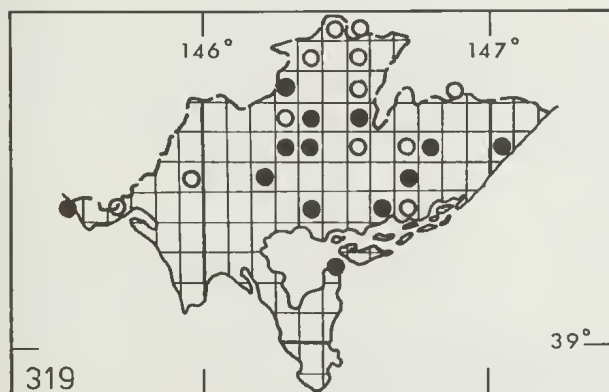
PLOCEIDAE

319. *Emblema temporalis*.

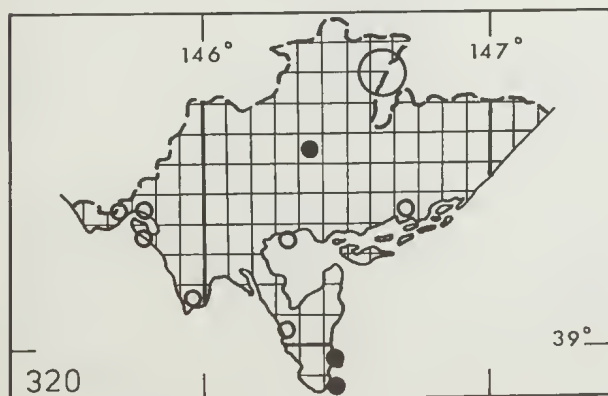
Red-browed Firetail. (B)

Widespread in all forested habitats.

Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.



320. *Emblema bella*. Beautiful Firetail.



Rarely recorded in tall open-forest and heath-land.

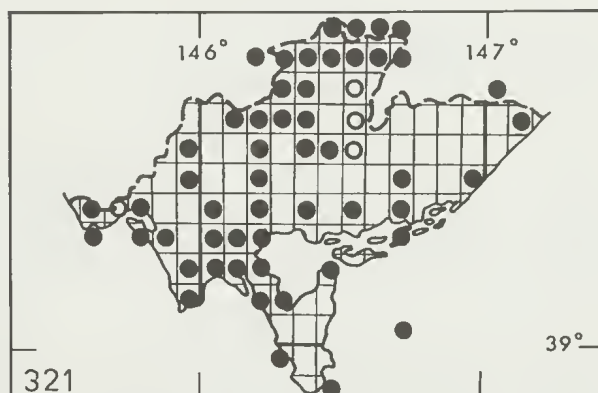
Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976.

STURNIDAE

321. *Sturnus vulgaris*. Common Starling. (B)

Widespread and common in grassland.

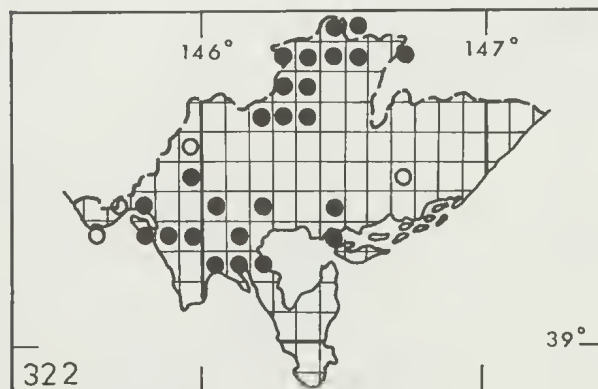
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.



322. *Acridotheres tristis*. Common Myna.

Widespread and common in grasslands and towns.

Lyndon, D. 1972; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.



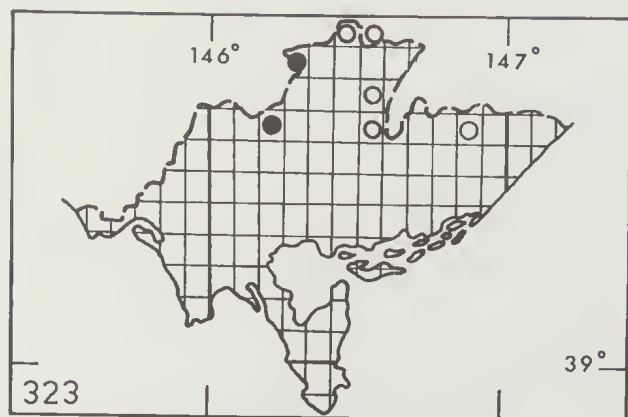
ORIOOLIDAE

323. *Oriolus sagittatus*.

Olive-backed Oriole. (B)

A summer migrant that is widespread and common in open-forest.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Traill 1977.

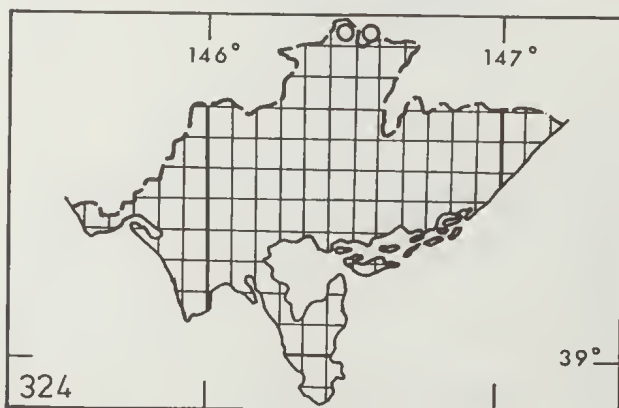


PARADISAEIDAE

324. *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*.

Satin Bowerbird.

Winter migrants. Restricted to the edge of open-forest in the far north of the survey area. Galbraith 1966b and 1967a.

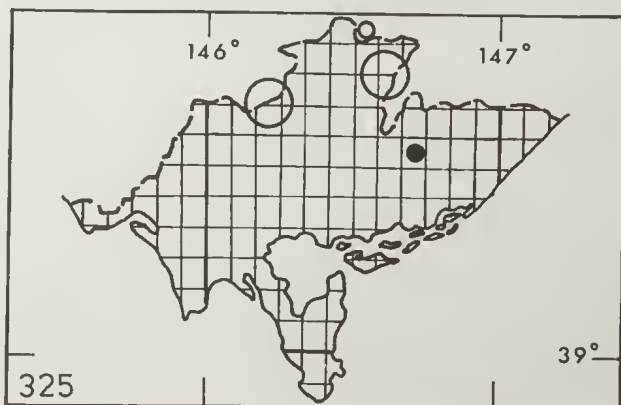


CORCORACIDAE

325. *Corcorax melanorhamphos*.

White-winged Chough.

Restricted to open-forest in the east and north of the survey area where it is uncommon. Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975.



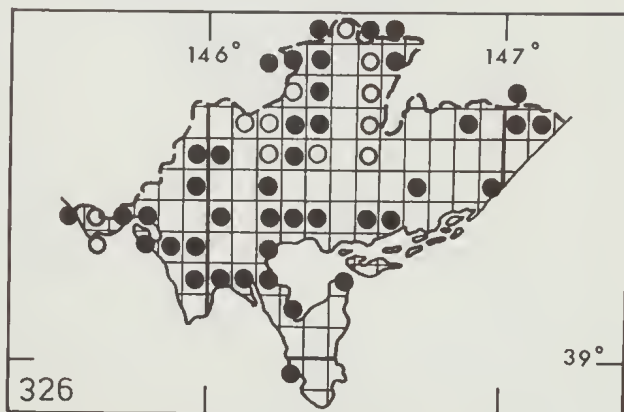
GRALLINIDAE

326. *Grallina cyanoleuca*.

Australian Magpie-lark. (B)

Widespread and common in grassland and woodland.

Quinn 1966 and 1967; Thomas 1968.

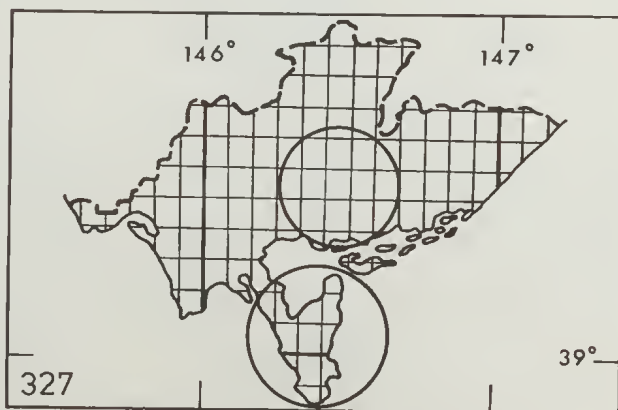


ARTAMIDAE

327. *Artamus superciliosus*.

White-browed Woodswallow.

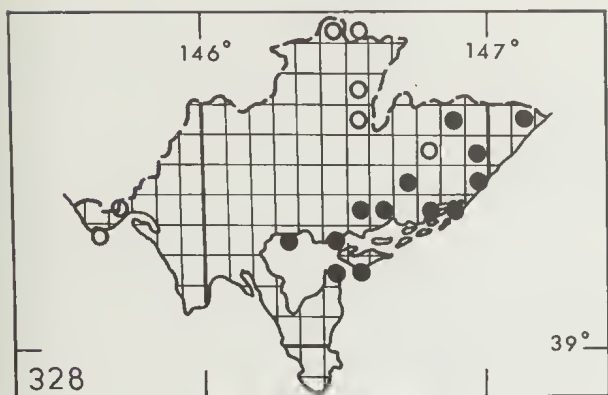
A rare vagrant recorded on Wilsons Promontory in 1972 (Cooper 1975). Small numbers were recorded between Toora and Macks Creek by Bedggood (1974).

328. *Artamus cyanopterus*.

Dusky Woodswallow. (B)

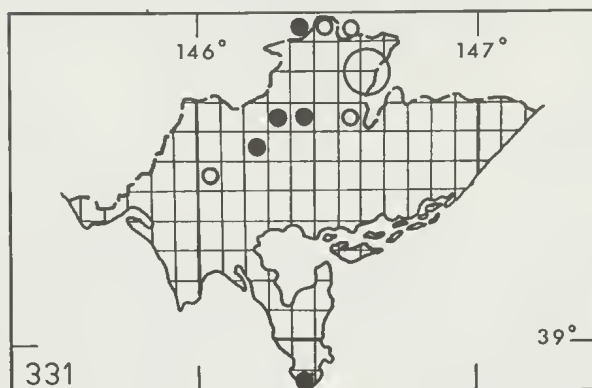
Widespread and common in woodlands and forest clearings. Appears to be a partial migrant.

Aston 1954; Cohn 1930; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



331. *Strepera graculina*. Pied Currawong. Widespread in all habitats but rarely recorded. Probably a winter migrant from the Central Highlands.

Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973.



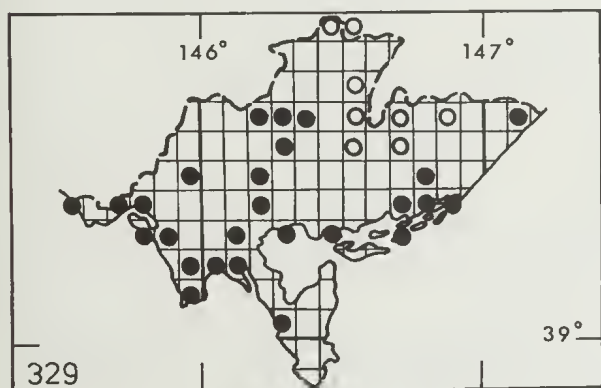
CRACTICIDAE

329. *Cracticus torquatus*.

Grey Butcherbird. (B)

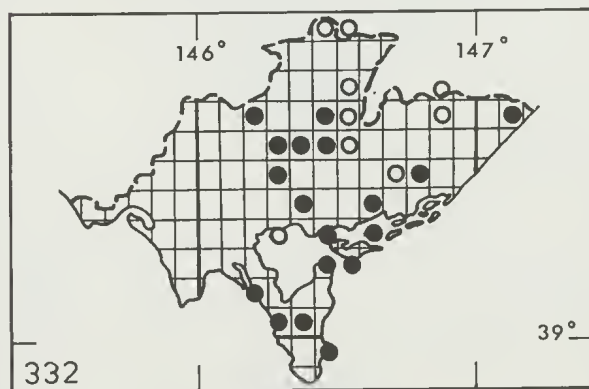
Widespread but uncommon in open-forest and shrub thickets in grassland.

Anon. 1976; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966.



332. *Strepera versicolor*. Grey Currawong. (B)

Widespread and rare in all forested habitats and woodland. Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975.

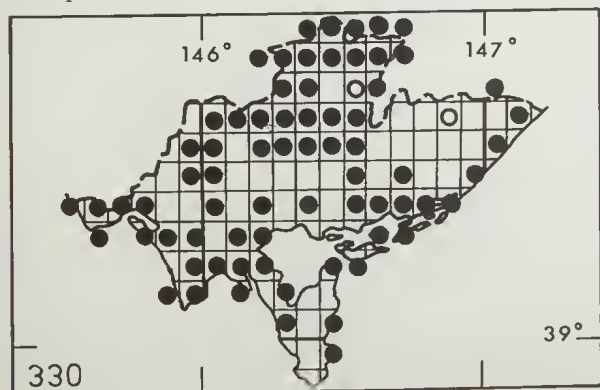


330. *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

Australian Magpie. (B)

Widespread and abundant in grassland.

Kemp 1966.



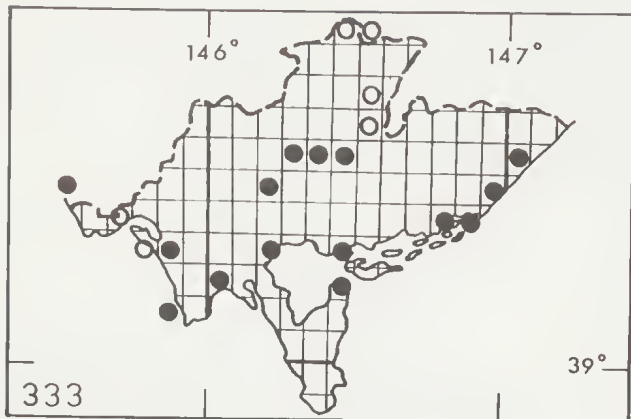
CORVIDAE

333. *Corvus coronoides*.

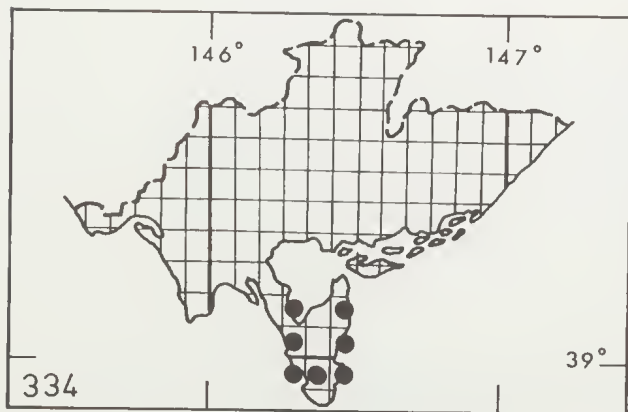
Australian Raven. (B)

Widespread in open-forest, woodland and grassland where it is common.

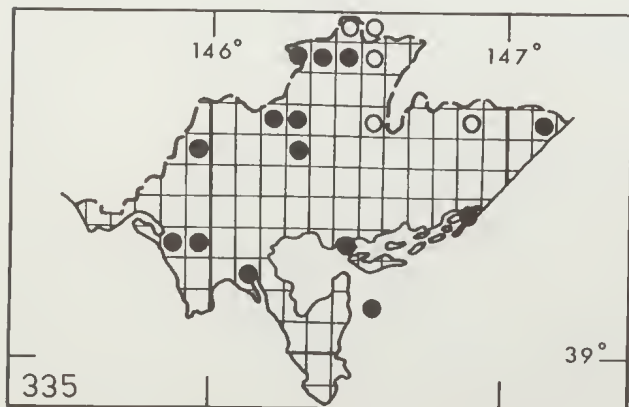
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Rowley 1970.



334. *Corvus tasmanicus*. Forest Raven. (B) Restricted to tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland on Wilsons Promontory where it is common.
Rowley 1970.



335. *Corvus mellori*. Little Raven. Widespread and common in woodland and grassland.



Appendix 3

Annotated list of reptiles from the South Gippsland Area

CHELIDAE

336. *Chelodina longicollis*.

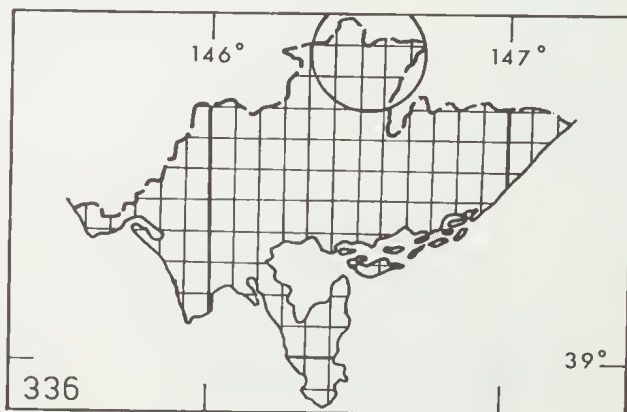
Long-necked Tortoise.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Locally common. Restricted to the La Trobe river catchment and associated lagoons and water storages in the Traralgon-Rosedale area.

Johnstone 1969a.

HABITAT. Lowland rivers, swamps, dams and lagoons.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (Chessman pers. comm.).

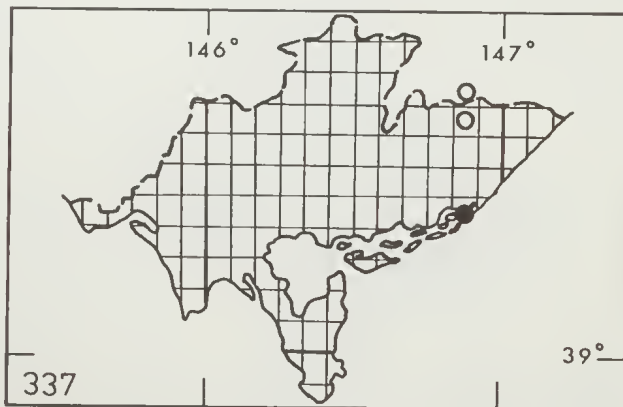


AGAMIDAE

337. *Amphibolurus muricatus*. Jaeky Lizard. DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon. Restricted to the east and west of the survey area.

HABITAT. Scrub and heath woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD Survey).



VARANIDAE

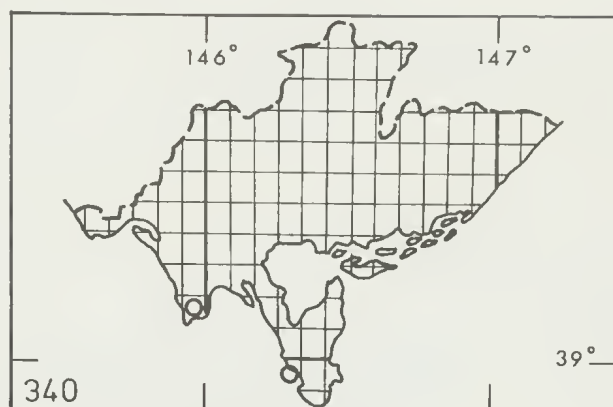
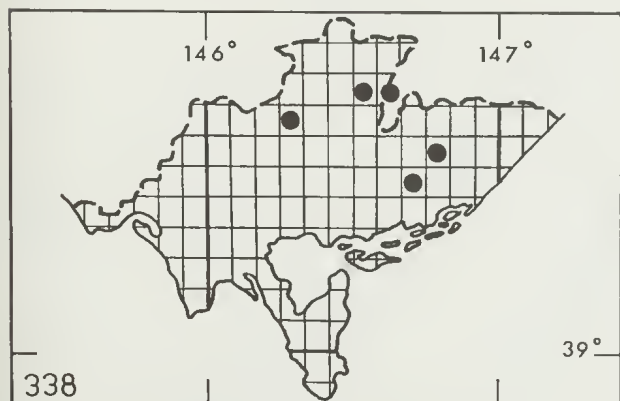
338. *Varanus varius*. Lace Monitor.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in the north-east and south but absent from Wilsons Promontory. There are unconfirmed reports of the species on Cape Liptrap.

Wildes 1970.

HABITAT. Woodland and open-forest.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD Survey).



341. *Egernia saxatilis*. Black Rock Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and apparently restricted to the South Gippsland Highlands.

HABITAT. Rock outcrops, tree stumps and logs in the ranges.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

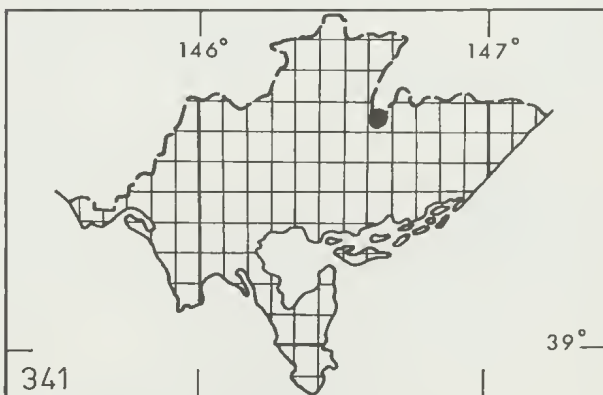
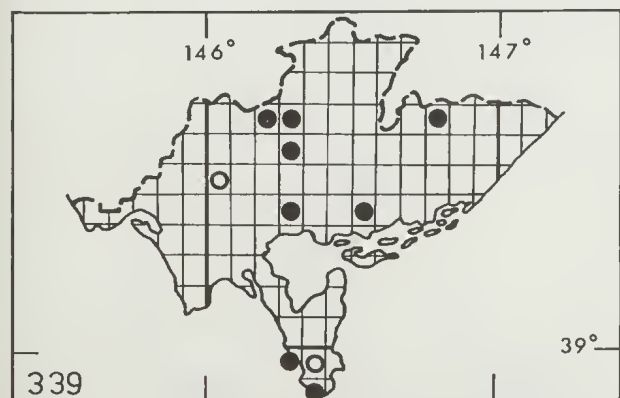
SCINCIDAE

339. *Anotis maccoyi*. McCoy's Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common in South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory.

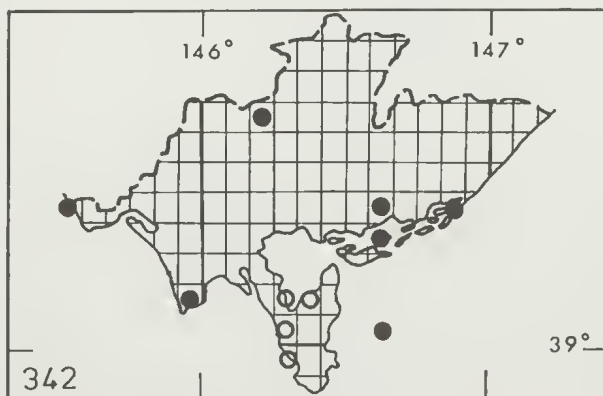
HABITAT. Tall open-forests.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49182).



342. *Egernia whitii*. White's Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in coastal areas. Isolated occurrence on Seal Island but not on nearby



340. *Egernia coventryi*. Mourning Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Rare and restricted to areas near the coast.

HABITAT. Swamps and wet heath.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV D47895).

Notch, Rag and Clifly Islands where *Sphenomorphus tympanum* is found.

HABITAT. Coastal shrubland and heath.

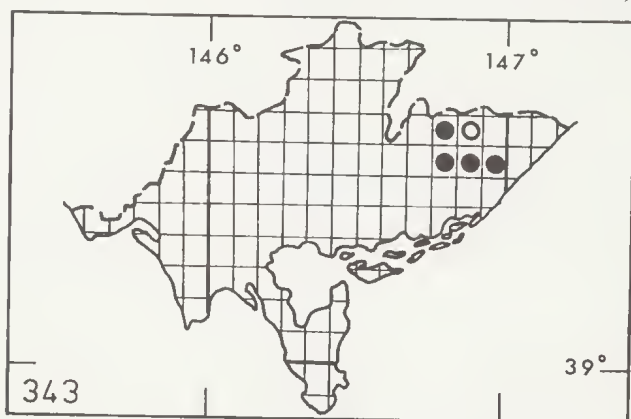
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49046).

343. *Lampropholis delicata*. Delicate Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common but restricted to the east.

HABITAT. Lowland heath and shrub woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49006).



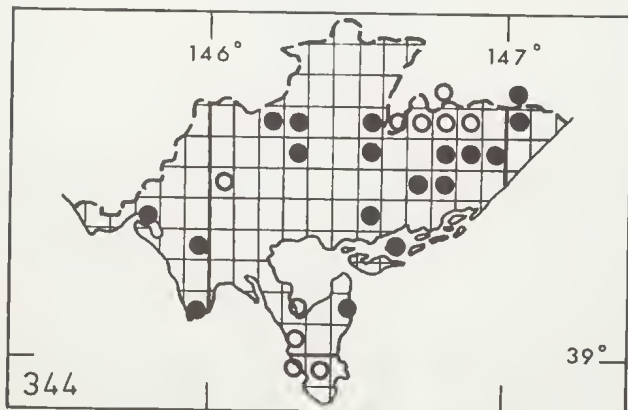
344. *Lampropholis guichenoti*.

Garden Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All open-forest, woodland and heath communities but not tall open-forest.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49279).

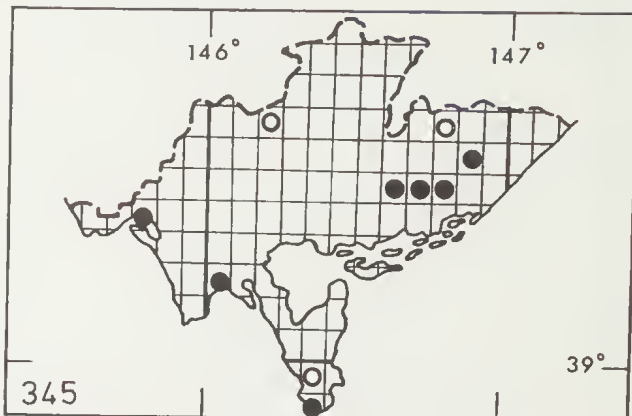


345. *Lampropholis mustelina* Weasel Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but widespread.

HABITAT. Lowland and foothill woodland and open-forest communities on the South Gippsland Highlands.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49139)



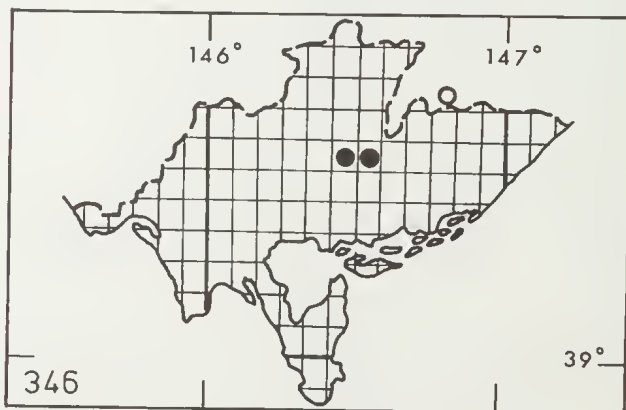
346. *Leiopisma coventryi*.

Coventry's Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest communities on the South Gippsland Highlands.

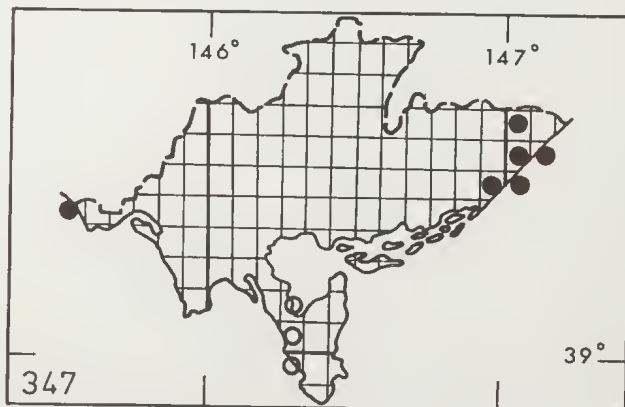
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48741).



347. *Leiopisma entrecasteauxii*.

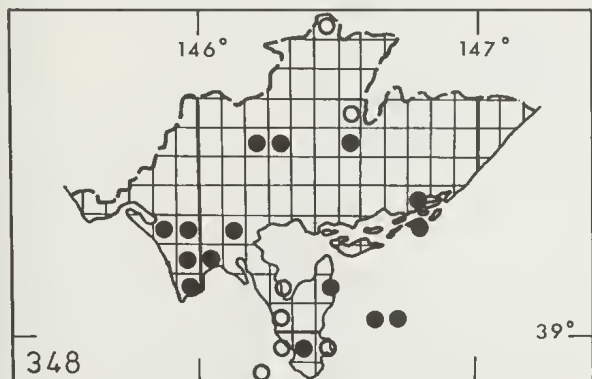
Grass Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and apparently restricted to coastal areas.

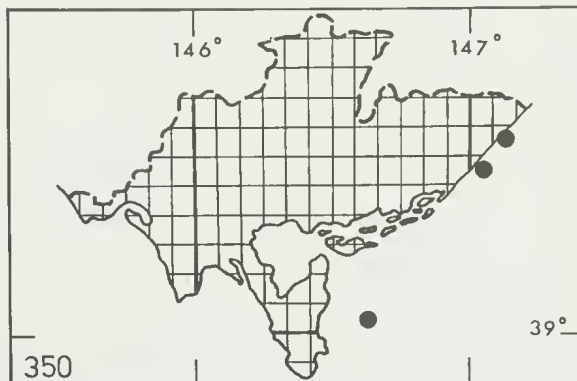


HABITAT. Coastal dune tussocks throughout.
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49215).

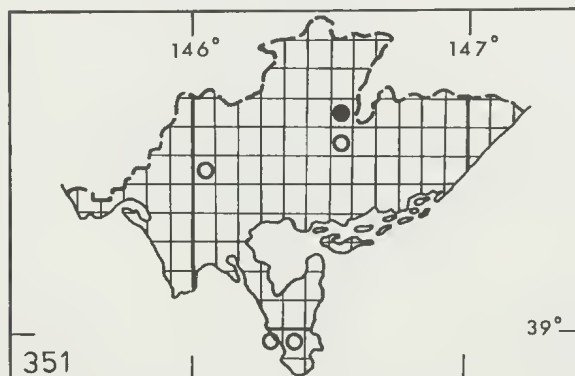
348. *Leiolopisma metallica*. Metallic Skink.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread. Occurs on most islands.
HABITAT. Coastal woodland, tall open-forest and island tussock grassland.
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49114).



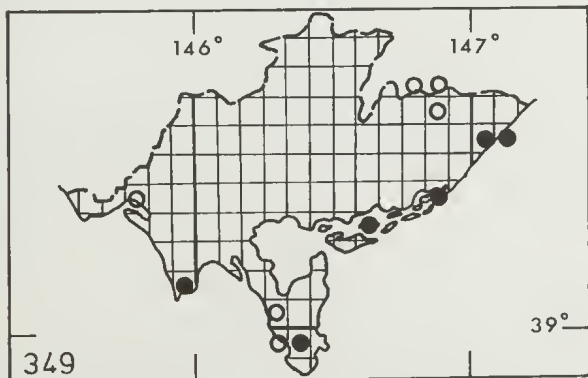
HABITAT. Sandy soils along coastline with coastal scrub vegetation. Seal Island has *Poa poiformis* tussock grassland.
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49059).



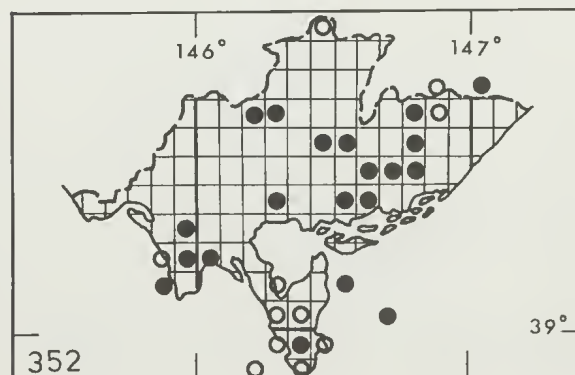
351. *Pseudemoia spenceri*. Spencer's Skink.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.
HABITAT. Tall open-forest. Usually occurs on sunlit stumps and logs.
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48726).



349. *Leiolopisma trilineata*. Three-lined Skink.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but widespread.
HABITAT. Coastal scrub and shrub woodland and inland heath woodland.
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D47666).



352. *Sphenomorphus tympanum*. Southern Water Skink.



350. *Lerista bougainvillii*. Bougainville's Skink.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted to coastal areas. Isolated occurrence on Seal Island but absent from nearby Notch, Rag and Cliff Islands.

(This is the "Cool Temperate" form of Rawlinson 1971.)

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread. Notable occurrence on some islands, namely, Rabbit, Clifly, Notch, Rag and Great Glennie Islands. It does not occur on nearby Seal Island.

HABITAT. All mainland environments except coastal scrub. The species is most common on stream banks. Offshore islands are of tussock grassland (*Poa poiformis*) with scattered shrubs and rocky promontories.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49122).

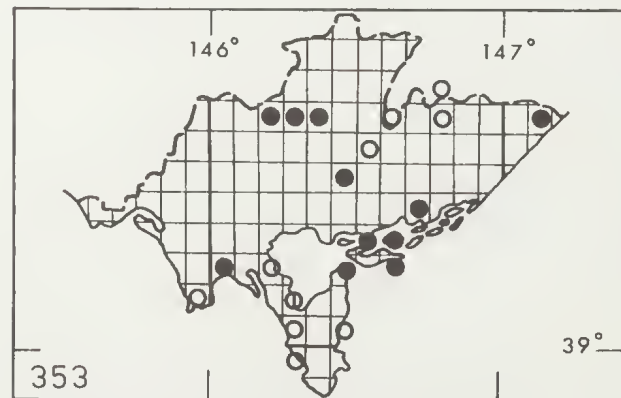
353. *Tiliqua nigrolutea*.

Blotched Bluetongue.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

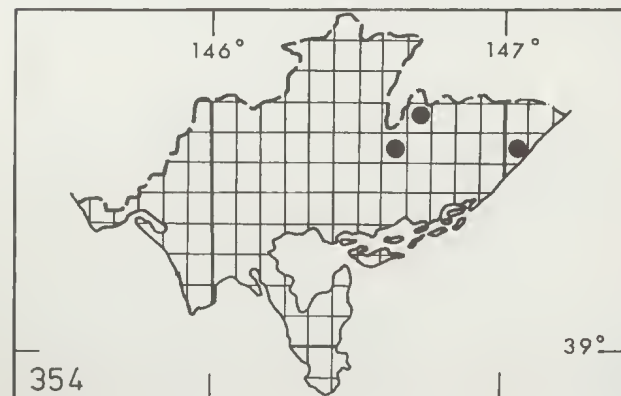
HABITAT. All vegetation types with the possible exception of tall open-forest and saltmarsh and mangrove. Especially abundant in coastal areas.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48965).



354. *Tiliqua scincoides*.

Common Bluetongue.



DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.

HABITAT. Grassland and shrub woodland in the east of the survey area.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49045).

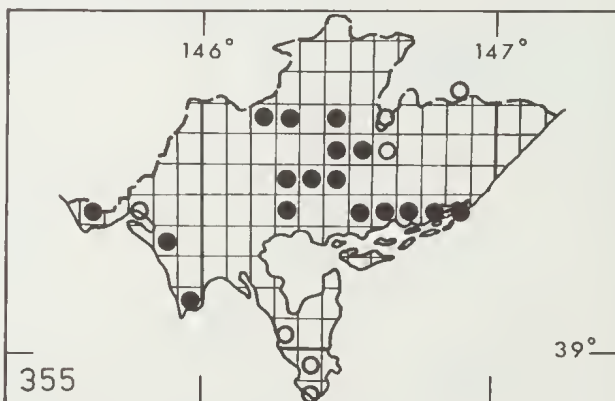
ELAPIDAE

355. *Austrelaps superba*. Copperhead Snake. (This is the "lowlands" form of Copperhead in Rawlinson 1971b.)

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All vegetation types in the survey area except saltmarsh and mangrove.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49264).



356. *Cryptophis nigrescens*.

Small-eyed Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. One record marginal to the survey area.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland, particularly in rocky areas. The above mentioned record was from a rocky ridge in woodland (Gilmore 1977).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV D47332).



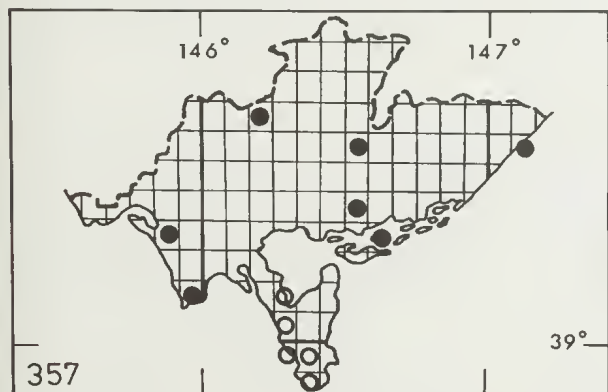
357. *Drysdalia coronoides*.

White-lipped Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but widespread.

HABITAT. Most vegetation types. Found in forest clearings and coastal scrub.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48945).



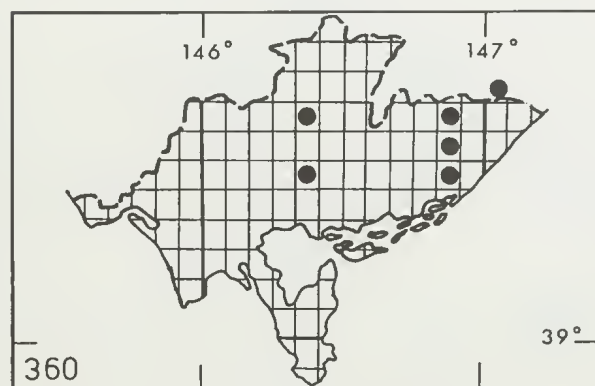
360. *Pseudechis porphyriacus*.

Red-bellied Black Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common in the east but absent elsewhere.

HABITAT. Shrub woodland and lowland swamps.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48968).

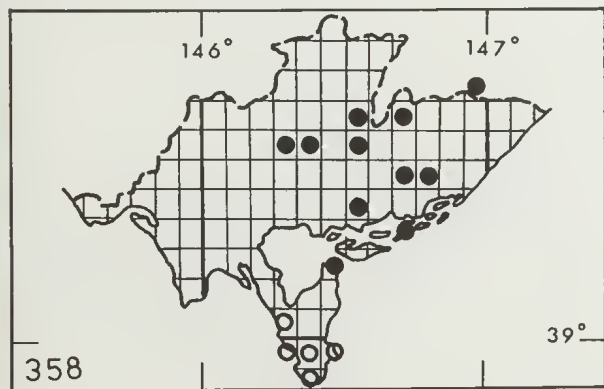


358. *Notechis scutatus*. Tiger Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All vegetation types in the survey area except dry woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48784).



Appendix 4

Annotated list of amphibians from the South Gippsland Area

LEPTODACTYLIDAE

361. *Crinia signifera*.

Common Eastern Froglet.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All moist freshwater areas including rivers, swamps, drains and wet forests.

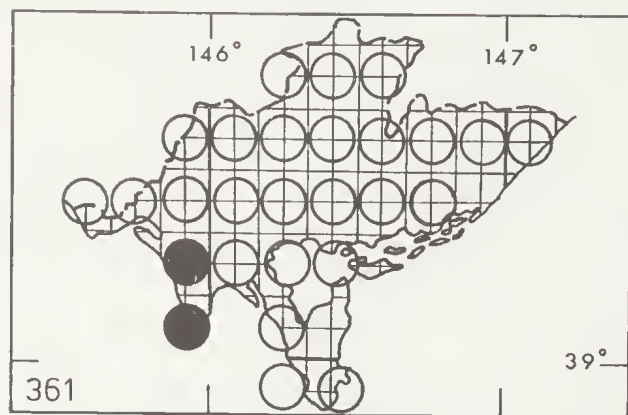
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49243).

359. *Pseudonaja textilis*. Brown Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted. Local reports from eastern coastal areas.

HABITAT. Probably farmland and open woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. None documented.

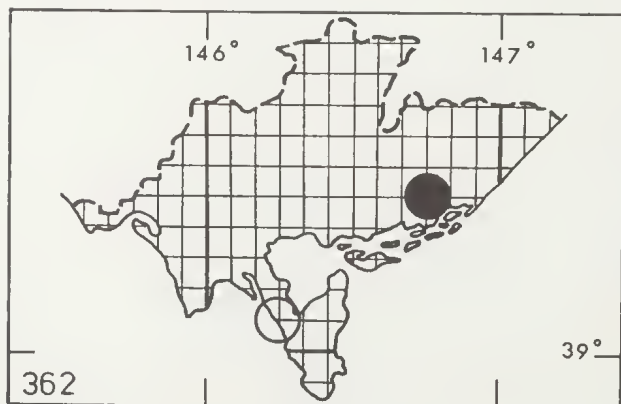


362. *Geocrinia haswelli*. Haswell's Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted to the eastern Mullungdung Forest.

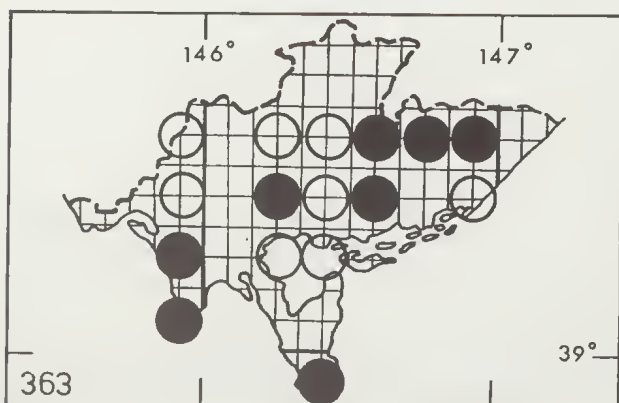
HABITAT. Swamps and fire dams in inland heath woodland vegetation.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48758).



363. *Geocrinia victoriana*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.



HABITAT. Throughout tall open-forest but restricted to streams, swamps and dams in dry forest and woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49191).

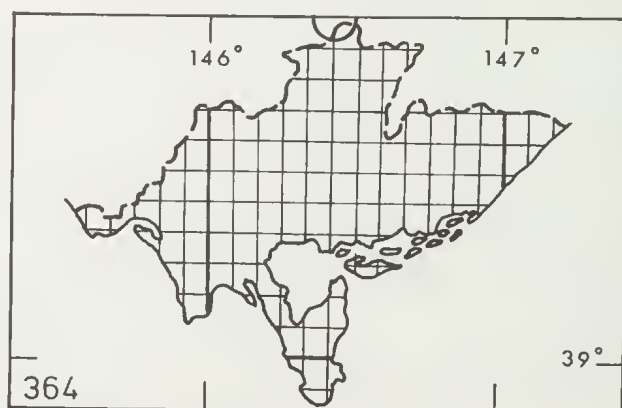
364. *Heleioporus australiacus*.

Giant Burrowing Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Rare throughout its range and restricted here to the north of the survey area.

HABITAT. Has been found associated with small streams (Littlejohn and Martin 1967).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1966 (Littlejohn and Martin 1967).



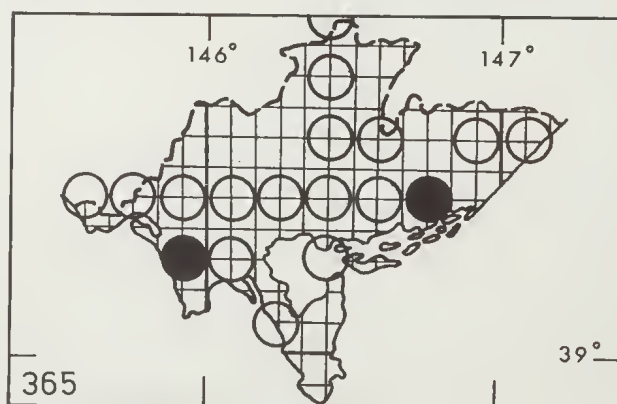
365. *Limnodynastes dumerillii*.

Eastern Banjo Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All vegetation communities but especially in the vicinity of farm dams, swamps and slow flowing streams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49225).



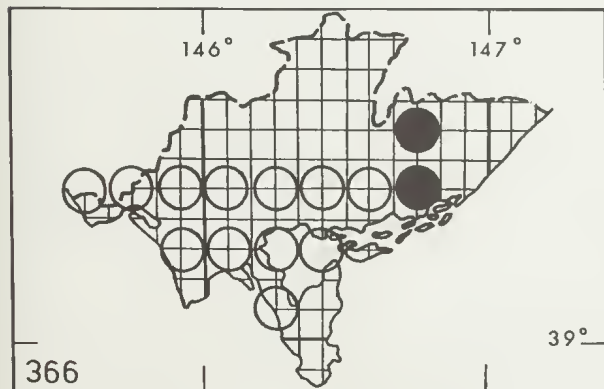
366. *Limnodynastes peronii*.

Brown-striped Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Usually associated with permanent freshwater particularly dams and swamps in most vegetation types.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49223).



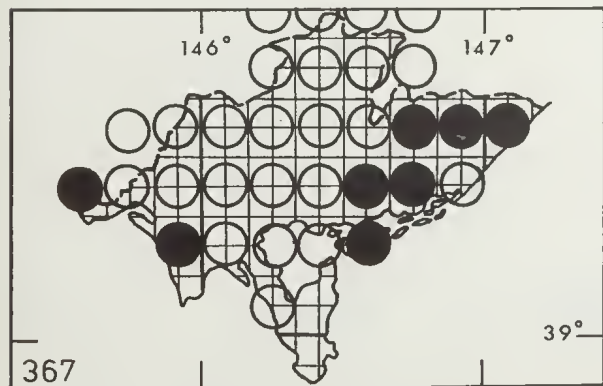
367. *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*.

Spotted Grass Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Most commonly found near swamps and drains in low altitude areas but also occurs in higher altitude farmland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49258).

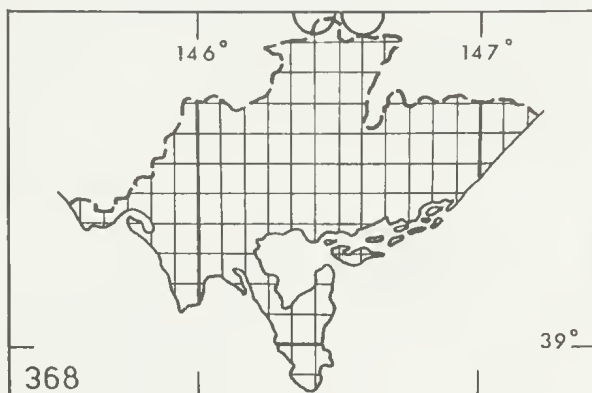


368. *Pseudophryne dendyi*. Toadlet.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted to the northern edge of the survey area.

HABITAT. Montane and riparian forests.

MOST RECENT RECORD. Brook 1975.



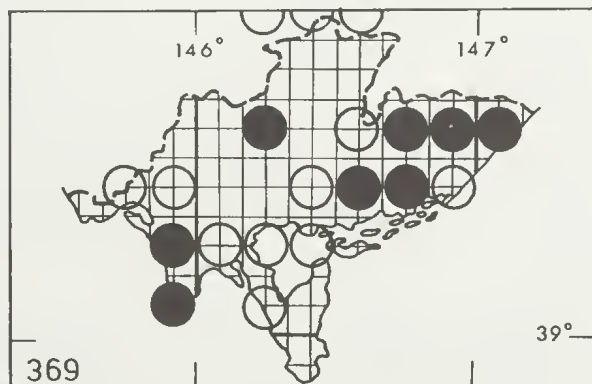
369. *Pseudophryne semimarmorata*.

Southern Toadlet.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

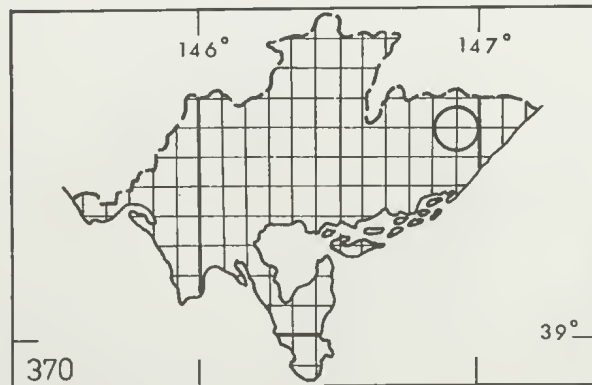
HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland, particularly in swampy or at least moist locations.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49247).



370. *Uperoleia marmorata*.

Yellow-spotted Toadlet.



DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.

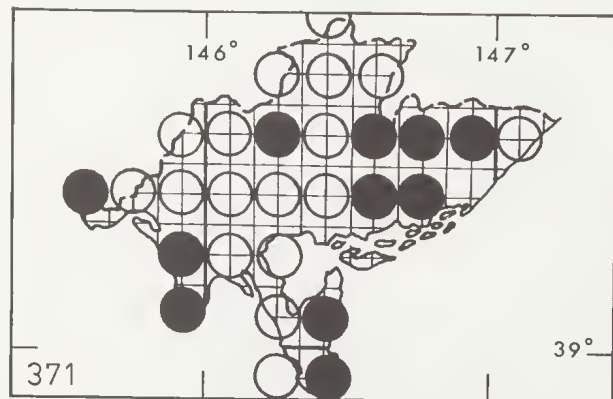
HABITAT. Swamps in lowland heath woodland communities.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (Gilmore 1977).

HYLIDAE

371. *Litoria ewingii*. Brown Tree Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.



HABITAT. All vegetation types but particularly tall open-forest, open-forest, swamps and streams.

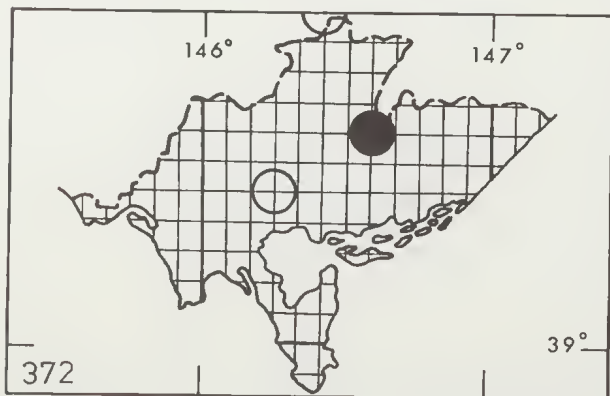
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49280).

372. *Litoria lesueurii*. Lesueur's Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but probably widespread.

HABITAT. Most forest vegetation types but often in association with rocky, fast flowing streams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48793).

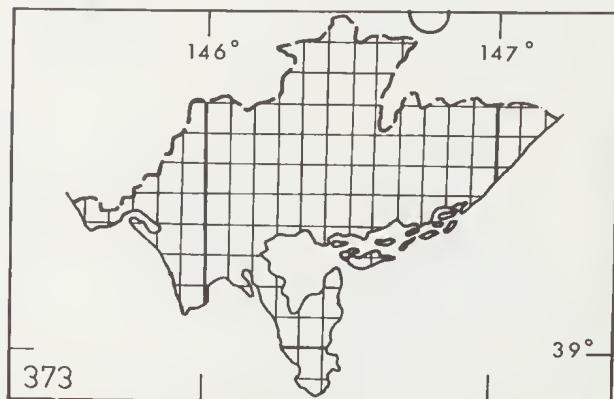


373. *Litoria peronii*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. One record only from the north-east edge of the study area.

HABITAT. Usually associated with streams and swamps.

MOST RECENT RECORD. Brook 1975.



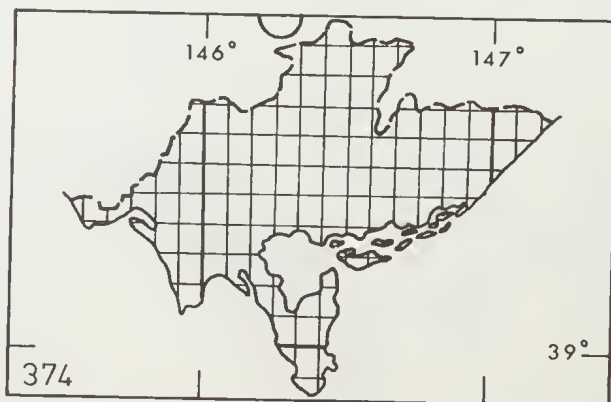
374. *Litoria phyllochroa*.

Leaf Green Tree Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. One record from the northern edge of the study area.

HABITAT. River beds and vegetation along stream banks.

MOST RECENT RECORD. Brook 1975.

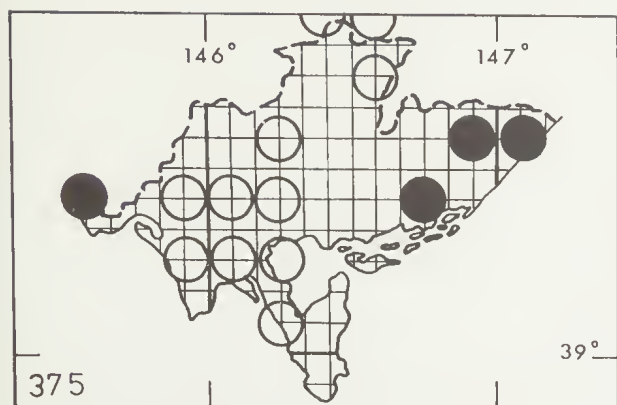


375. *Litoria raniformis*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Invariably associated with rivers, dams and swamps.

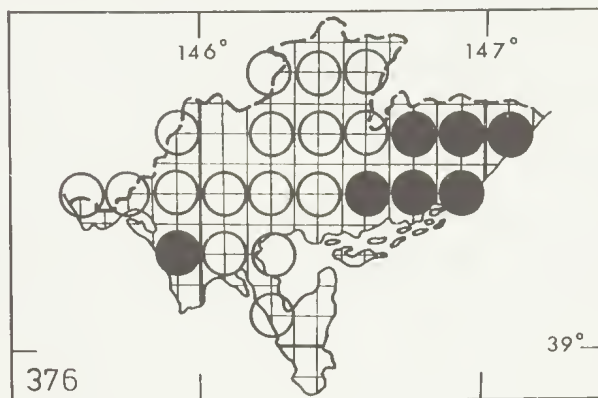
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49217).



375. *Litoria verreauxii*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Most vegetation types but most commonly found near streams, dams and swamps. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49259).



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