

NATIVE FAUNA OF THE GREATER BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE AREA



UPDATE 1 – REPTILES

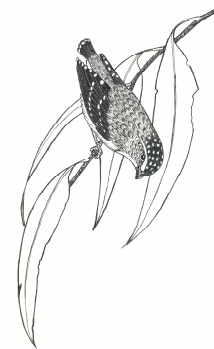
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UPDATE 1 – REPTILES

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Cover illustration of Eastern Water Dragon by Kate Smith katesmithart@gmail.com

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Introduction

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area comprises eight reserves: Blue Mountains, Gardens of Stone, Kanangra-Boyd, Nattai, Thirlmere Lakes, Wollemi and Yengo National Parks, and Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve. The area was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000 because its natural values, including the diversity of its fauna, were considered to be outstanding at international level.

In 1998, when the nomination of the Greater Blue Mountains Area for inscription on the World Heritage List was prepared for the Australian Government, it was well known that the area provided habitat for a wide variety of mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs but the details were sketchy. The nomination indicated that about 400 native terrestrial vertebrate fauna species had been recorded in the area, including 52 mammal, 265 bird, 63 reptile and more than 30 frog species. However, these included species recorded in the vicinity but not confirmed to occur within the World Heritage Area.

We have been residents of the Blue Mountains, and have observed and kept records of its fauna, for over 40 years. As ecological consultants, we have carried out many fauna surveys in the area. In 1990, we published a book on the local fauna (J. Smith and P. Smith, 1990, *Fauna of the Blue Mountains*, Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst) and in 2019, from our own records and many other sources, we published a more comprehensive book on the fauna of the World Heritage Area (J. Smith, P. Smith and K. Smith, 2019, *Native Fauna of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area*, P & J Smith Ecological Consultants, Blaxland). Our objective in the latter book was to document the native mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs of the World Heritage Area, with details of the distribution, abundance, habitat and conservation significance of each species. The book was intended to celebrate the outstanding diversity of native fauna in the area, to promote greater appreciation of this fauna, and to provide benchmark information that would be of value for the current and future management of the World Heritage Area.

Our book listed 68 mammals, 254 birds, 74 reptiles and 36 frogs that we considered to have been reliably recorded within the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area since European settlement. Sadly, nine mammal species now appear to be locally extinct, including one which is extinct at species level (White-footed Rabbit-rat *Conilurus albipes*), and one which is extinct at subspecies level (an unidentified bettong, either the Tasmanian Bettong *Bettongia gaimardi gaimardi* or the Brush-tailed Bettong *Bettongia penicillata*

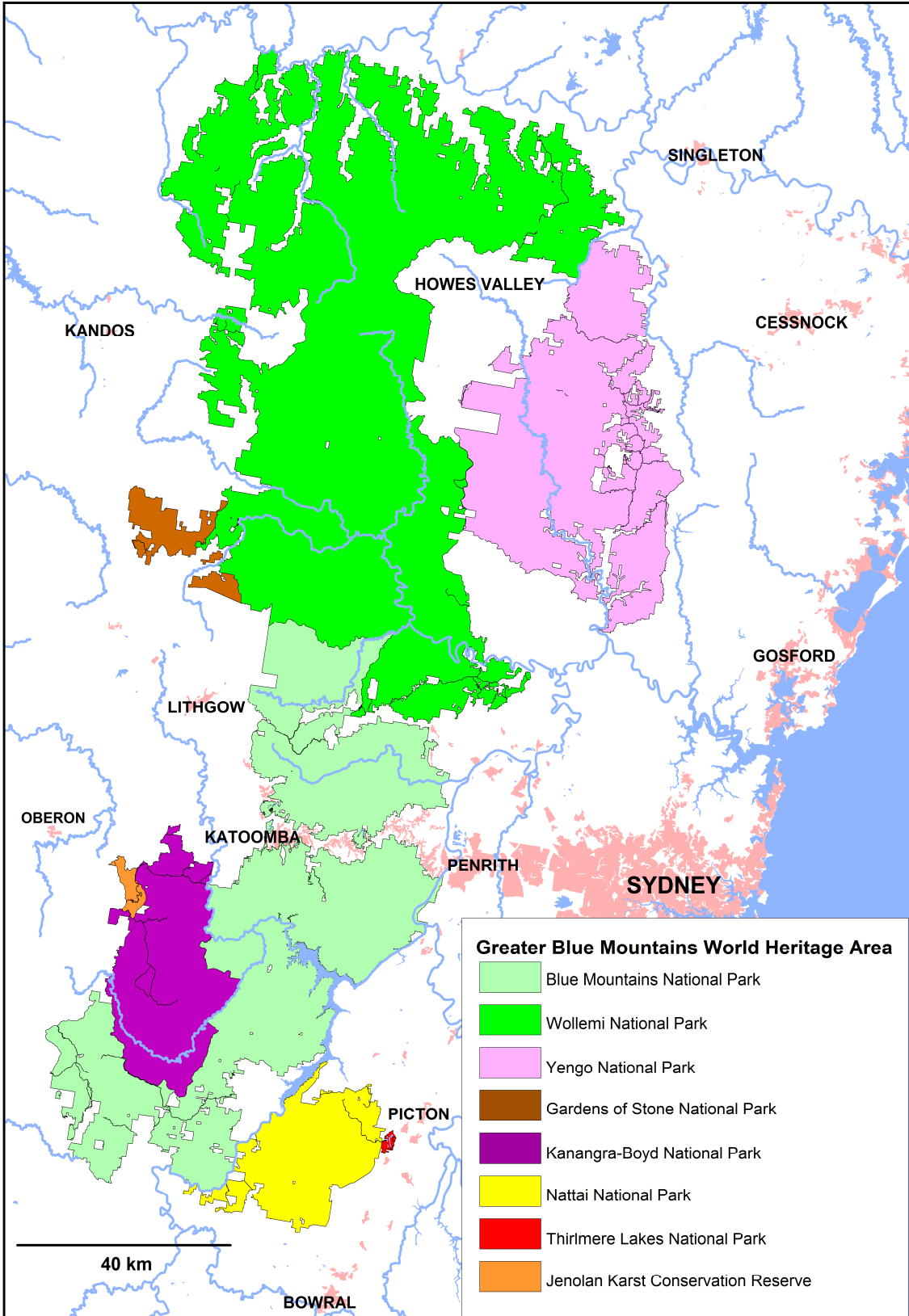
penicillata, both of which were recorded historically in the near vicinity of the WHA). At least one frog species, the Green and Golden Bell Frog, last recorded in 1963, may also now be extinct in the World Heritage Area.

While we were writing the book, the World Heritage Area was subject to a severe and prolonged drought accompanied by record-breaking and persistent high temperatures. These extreme conditions, which are a consequence of on-going rapid climate change, culminated in the spring and summer wildfires of 2019-20. The severity and extent of the fires were unprecedented and about 80% of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area was burnt. In early 2020, the wildfires were extinguished by deluges of rain which caused serious flooding and erosion in the World Heritage Area. The full impact on the fauna of these combined events is still to be determined, but it is clear that much more now needs to be done locally to promote the recovery and resilience of the native vegetation and fauna. In the face of the increasing impact of human-induced climate change on the World Heritage Area, it is also clear that local management initiatives will not succeed in the long term unless the issue of climate change is addressed much more seriously at state, national and global levels.

We are continuing to gather information on the Blue Mountains fauna. We intend to provide occasional updates to our book in the form of four annotated checklists (one each for the mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs), which will be made available on the Blue Mountains Nature and Researchgate websites. In this first update, there are two additions to the species list: one nomadic waterbird, the Plumed Whistling-Duck, was recorded within the WHA for the first time in the summer of 2017-18; and one mammal species, the Sugar Glider, has recently been split into three separate species, two of which occur in the WHA (Krefft's Glider and Sugar Glider in a narrower sense). Thus, the native fauna species now known from the WHA include 69 mammals, 255 birds, 74 reptiles and 36 frogs. Seventy-seven of these (28 mammals, 38 birds, 4 reptiles and 7 frogs) are listed as threatened species under either national or state legislation (as of March 2021).

This first update represents the status of the fauna prior to the events of 2019-20 and does not take account of the impact of the drought, heatwaves, wildfires and floods. It is likely that the populations and ranges of many fauna species in the area have been reduced. Many fauna species have become much more threatened and some may have become locally extinct. The changes resulting from the upheavals in 2019-20 are yet to be elucidated and documented. As more information becomes available, we hope to do further updates describing those changes. Updating the checklists is an important and on-going process. If you have additional records or other information, your feedback would be very welcome.

Judy and Peter Smith



Native reptile species recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

Status in NSW and Commonwealth legislation: E = endangered, V = vulnerable

GBMWA reserves: BMNP = Blue Mountains National Park, GOSNP = Gardens of Stone National Park, JKCR = Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve, KBNP = Kanangra-Boyd National Park, NNP = Nattai National Park, TLNP = Thirlmere Lakes National Park, WNP = Wollemi National Park, YNP = Yengo National Park

Species nomenclature follows Cogger (2014). 'Recent' records are 2000 or later, otherwise the date of the last record is specified.

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves							
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP
Eastern Snake-necked Turtle	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Chelidae			recent	recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent
Jacky Lizard	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Agamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Nobbi	<i>Diporiphora nobbi</i>	Agamidae									recent	
Eastern Water Dragon	<i>Intellagama lesueurii lesueurii</i>	Agamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent
Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Agamidae			recent	recent					recent	recent
Mountain Dragon	<i>Rankinia diemensis</i>	Agamidae			recent		recent	recent	recent		recent	recent
Southern Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>	Carphodactylidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Thick-tailed Gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Carphodactylidae			recent	recent			recent		recent	recent
Lesueur's Velvet Gecko	<i>Amalosia lesueurii</i>	Diplodactylidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Wood Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Diplodactylidae			recent	recent				1954	recent	recent
Robust Velvet Gecko	<i>Nebulifera robusta</i>	Diplodactylidae									recent	recent
Leaden Delma	<i>Delma plebeia</i>	Pygopodidae									recent	recent
Burton's Snake-lizard	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Pygopodidae				recent	recent				recent	recent
Common Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Pygopodidae				recent	recent				recent	recent
Eastern Three-lined Skink	<i>Acritoscincus duperreyi</i>	Scincidae				recent			recent			
Red-throated Skink	<i>Acritoscincus platynotus</i>	Scincidae				recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Two-clawed Worm-skink	<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>	Scincidae									recent	
Punctate Worm-skink	<i>Anomalopus swasoni</i>	Scincidae									recent	recent
Southern Forest Cool-skink	<i>Carinascincus coventryi</i>	Scincidae				recent		recent	recent			
Southern Rainbow-skink	<i>Carlia tetradactyla</i>	Scincidae					recent				recent	recent
Tussock Rainbow-skink	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	Scincidae									1984	recent
Bar-sided Skink	<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>	Scincidae				recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent
Fence Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	Scincidae				recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent
Robust Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Scincidae				recent	recent			recent	recent	recent
Copper-tailed Skink	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	Scincidae				recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves								
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP	
Pink-tongued Lizard	<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	Scincidae			recent							recent	recent
Mainland She-oak Skink	<i>Cyclodomorphus michaeli</i>	Scincidae			recent				1998				
Cunningham's Skink	<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Scincidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent			recent	recent
Black Rock Skink	<i>Egernia saxatilis intermedia</i>	Scincidae			recent		recent	recent				recent	
Tree Skink	<i>Egernia striolata</i>	Scincidae				recent			undated			recent	recent
Yellow-bellied Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Scincidae			recent		recent	recent				recent	
Blue Mountains Swamp Skink	<i>Eulamprus leuraensis</i>	Scincidae	E	E	recent								
Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Scincidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1994		recent	recent
Southern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus tympanum tympanum</i>	Scincidae			recent		recent	recent				recent	
Eastern Three-toed Earless Skink	<i>Hemiergus talbingoensis davisii</i>	Scincidae			recent	1997	recent	recent	recent			recent	
Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Scincidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent
Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Scincidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1994		recent	recent
South-eastern Slider	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	Scincidae				recent						recent	recent
Eastern Ranges Rock-skink	<i>Liopholis modesta</i>	Scincidae										recent	
White's Skink	<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	Scincidae			recent	recent	1970	recent	recent			recent	recent
Tree-base Litter-skink	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	Scincidae			recent	recent		recent	recent			recent	recent
South-eastern Morethia Skink	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	Scincidae				recent						recent	recent
Tussock Cool-skink	<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	Scincidae			recent	1992	recent	recent	recent	1997		recent	
Tussock Skink	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	Scincidae			recent			1995	recent			recent	
Trunk-climbing Cool-skink	<i>Pseudemoia spenceri</i>	Scincidae			recent		recent	recent					
Three-toed Skink	<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Scincidae			recent		recent					recent	recent
Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>	Scincidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1997		recent	recent
Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	Scincidae			recent			recent	recent			recent	
Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua scincoides scincoides</i>	Scincidae			recent			recent		recent		recent	recent
Gould's Goanna	<i>Varanus gouldii gouldii</i>	Varanidae										recent	recent
Heath Monitor	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Varanidae	V		recent	recent		recent				recent	recent
Lace Monitor	<i>Varanus varius</i>	Varanidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent			recent	recent
Diamond Python	<i>Morelia spilota spilota</i>	Boidae			recent	recent	undated			recent		recent	recent
Brown Tree Snake	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Colubridae			recent							recent	recent
Green Tree Snake	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Colubridae			recent							recent	recent
Southern Death Adder	<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Elapidae			recent							recent	recent
Highlands Copperhead	<i>Austrelaps ramsayi</i>	Elapidae			recent			recent	recent			recent	

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves							
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP
Golden Crowned Snake	<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	Elapidae			recent		recent	recent			recent	
Eastern Small-eyed Snake	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	Elapidae			recent	recent		recent	recent		recent	
Yellow-faced Whipsnake	<i>Demansia psammophis psammophis</i>	Elapidae			recent				recent		recent	recent
White-lipped Snake	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	Elapidae					1964	recent				
Mustard-bellied Snake	<i>Drysdalia rhodogaster</i>	Elapidae			recent		undated	recent		recent	recent	recent
Red-naped Snake	<i>Furina diadema</i>	Elapidae			undated						recent	recent
Marsh Snake	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	Elapidae			1998							
Broad-headed Snake	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Elapidae	E	V	recent	recent			recent		recent	recent
Stephens's Banded Snake	<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Elapidae	V								recent	
Tiger Snake	<i>Notechis scutatus scutatus</i>	Elapidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent
Dwyer's Snake	<i>Parasuta spectabilis dwyeri</i>	Elapidae				recent					1997	recent
Red-bellied Black Snake	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Elapidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Eastern Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Elapidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent
Eastern Bandy-bandy	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Elapidae			recent		recent	1989			recent	recent
Blackish Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>	Typhlopidae			recent	recent			recent	recent	recent	recent
Proximus Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Typhlopidae									1995	
Brown-snouted Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops wiedii</i>	Typhlopidae									1995	1975

Native Reptile Species Recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

Species nomenclature follows Cogger (2014). The reserves in which each species has been recorded are listed as: BM (Blue Mountains National Park), GOS (Gardens of Stone NP), J (Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve), KB (Kanangra-Boyd NP), N (Nattai NP), TL (Thirlmere Lakes NP), W (Wollemi NP) and Y (Yengo NP). Unless otherwise indicated, there have been recent records (2000 or later) from each reserve listed. The date of the last record is only shown if it was before 2000. Threatened species listings under NSW and Commonwealth legislation are shown in red. Terminology for vegetation types follows Keith (2004).

TURTLES

Family CHELIDAE – SIDE-NECKED TURTLES

Eastern Snake-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is widespread but more frequently encountered at lower elevations. It is an aquatic species of permanent or semi-permanent waterbodies, including open wetlands and slow-moving rivers and creeks. It is found in natural waterbodies such as Abercrombie River (Blue Mountains NP), Nattai River (Nattai NP) and Capertee River (Wollemi NP), and in artificial ones such as Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and small dams. It is occasionally seen on roads when it moves between waterbodies.

LIZARDS

Family AGAMIDAE – DRAGON LIZARDS

Jacky Lizard *Amphibolurus muricatus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common resident. that is widespread in dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland and heath. It is a semi-arboreal species and when disturbed it often runs away on its hind legs to climb the nearest tree.

Nobbi *Diporiphora nobbi*

Reserves: W

Rare resident at the eastern edge of its range. This semi-arboreal dragon lizard is more typical of inland areas. The only WHA records are from shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest of box and cypress pine on the slopes east of Lee Creek in the north-western corner of Wollemi NP in 2006 (DEC 2006).

Eastern Water Dragon *Intellagama lesueurii lesueurii*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Moderately common, widespread resident but not recorded from the poorly surveyed Thirlmere Lakes NP. A semi-aquatic, semi-arboreal dragon lizard found near permanent or semi-permanent waterbodies, including rivers, creeks and open wetlands both natural and artificial. It is typically seen on boulders or branches near water. When disturbed it will drop into the water and swim strongly away.

Bearded Dragon *Pogona barbata*

Reserves: BM, GOS, W, Y

Uncommon resident mainly at lower elevations. This semi-arboreal dragon lizard is found in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest, less often in shrubby dry sclerophyll forest. It has been most frequently reported from Wollemi NP, where recent records include the vicinity of Baerami, Hungerford, Martindale and Doyles Creeks and Dunns Swamp.

Mountain Dragon *Rankinia diemensis*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, N, W, Y

Common, widespread resident typically found in dry sclerophyll forest and heath where there is ample ground debris such as fallen timber and leaf litter. It is the most frequently recorded dragon lizard in the WHA. A ground-dwelling species, it will dart away when disturbed but then freezes, relying on its colouring for camouflage.

Family CARPHODACTYLIDAE – SOUTHERN PADLESS GECKOS

Southern Leaf-tailed Gecko *Phyllurus platurus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common resident that is widespread but more frequent at lower elevations. The species is largely restricted to the Sydney Basin. In the WHA, it is at the western limit of its range and approaching both its northern and southern limits. A nocturnal, rock-climbing species, it is found in a variety of habitats, even rainforest, wherever there is outcropping rock. It shelters by day in rock crevices in cliffs, outcrops and overhangs, often near waterfalls. It is usually found on sandstone geology but has also been recorded from limestone caves such as The Ballroom in Jenolan KCR, which is outside the Sydney Basin.

Thick-tailed Gecko *Underwoodisaurus milii*

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, W, Y

Moderately common resident that is widespread at lower elevations. A nocturnal, ground-dwelling species found in a range of habitats, it shelters by day under ground litter and debris or under bark at the base of trees.

Family DIPLODACTYLIDAE – AUSTRAL GECKOS

Lesueur's Velvet Gecko *Amolasia lesueurii*

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL, W, Y,

Common resident at the south-western edge of its range. It is the most common gecko in the WHA but there are no records from Jenolan KCR and all records from Kanangra-Boyd NP are below 800 m. A nocturnal, rock-climbing species, it shelters by day in sandstone crevices on rocky ridges, cliffs, pagodas and other outcrops. It is velvety soft to touch.

Wood Gecko *Diplodactylus vittatus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, TL (1954), W, Y

Uncommon resident. A nocturnal, ground-dwelling gecko of dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland and heath, it shelters during the day under fallen timber and rocks. It appears to be absent from high elevation areas such as Jenolan KCR and Kanangra-Boyd NP. The only records for Thirlmere Lakes NP are specimens at the Australian Museum collected in 1954 but Wood Geckos may still be present in this poorly surveyed reserve

Robust Velvet Gecko *Nebulifera robusta*

Reserves: W, Y

Rare resident restricted to the north of the WHA, where it is at the southern edge of its range. A nocturnal arboreal gecko of dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland, it shelters by day in tree hollows and under loose bark on both standing and fallen trees. Recent records include Appletree Creek, Cedar Creek Gorge and the trail to Gowie Hut (Wollemi NP), and the north-east of Yengo NP.

Family PYGOPODIDAE – SNAKE-LIZARDS

Leaden Delma *Delma plebeia*

Reserves: W, Y

Rare resident restricted to the northern section of the WHA, where it reaches the southern limit of its range. It inhabits dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. Recent records include the Baerami, Doyles Creek and Martindale Valleys (Wollemi NP) and ironbark grassy woodland in northern Yengo NP.

Burton's Snake-lizard *Lialis burtonis*

Reserves: BM, GOS, W, Y

Rare resident found in low vegetation and ground litter in a variety of habitats at lower elevations. A distinctive species with a conspicuously pointed snout.

Common Scaly-foot *Pygopus lepidopodus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is more frequent at lower elevations. It is typically found in shrubby dry sclerophyll forest and heath and is often mistaken for a snake.

Family SCINCIDAE – SKINKS

Eastern Three-lined Skink *Acritoscincus duperreyi*

Reserves: BM, KB

Rare resident at the northern edge of its range. In the WHA, it is a skink of higher elevations, generally above 800 m, and is typically found amongst rocks and logs in grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest with an open understorey.

Red-throated Skink *Acritoscincus platynotus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common resident that has been recorded from every reserve but is less frequent in the drier northern parts of the WHA. It is a ground-dwelling skink of dry sclerophyll forest and heath on sandstone ridges.

Two-clawed Worm-skink *Anomalopus leuckartii*

Reserves: W

Rare resident restricted to the north of Wollemi NP, where it is at the southern limit of its range. It is a burrowing skink that is more typical of northern NSW. Recent sightings in Wollemi NP have been in shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland on creek flats and lower slopes in the Baerami, Hungerford, Widden, Myrtle and Bylong Valleys (DEC 2005a, 2007).

Punctate Worm-skink *Anomalopus swansoni*

Reserves: W, Y

Uncommon resident that is restricted to the northern half of the WHA, where it is at the southern and western limits of its range. The species has a restricted distribution in the northern Sydney Basin and Hunter Valley. A burrowing skink found under rocks in areas with sandy soils, it has been recorded in the WHA from ridges, slopes and small creeklines at scattered locations. Recent records include Mt Yengo (Yengo NP) and Martindale Range and Baerami Valley (Wollemi NP).

Southern Forest Cool-skink *Carinascincus coventryi*

Reserves: BM, J, KB

Rare resident in the southern half of the WHA, where it is at the northern limit of its range. It prefers high elevations above 800 m and is typically associated with decaying timber in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland on the tablelands

Southern Rainbow-skink *Carlia tetradactyla*

Reserves: GOS, W, Y

Rare resident recorded only in the northern half of the WHA. Although mainly a species of the tablelands and western slopes, its distribution extends down the Hunter Valley almost to the coast. It is typically found in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest, including stands with cypress pine. Recent records include Mellong Plateau and the Capertee River (Wollemi NP). In the 1980s it was reported to be an uncommon species in grassy woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and farmland in the Coxs River Valley (Smith and Smith 1990), but there have been no records from the WHA in this vicinity.

Tussock Rainbow-skink *Carlia vivax*

Reserves: W (1984), Y

Rare resident at the southern limit of its range. It has been recorded from the northern end of Yengo NP, including records along the Putty Road at the junction of Yengo NP and Wollemi NP (DEC 2005b, Australian Museum specimens). It inhabits dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland.

Bar-sided Skink *Concinnia tenuis*

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is more frequent at lower elevations. In Kanangra-Boyd NP it is found in lower elevation gully systems rather than on the higher plateaus (DEC 2004a). It is an arboreal skink that is typically found in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest but also occurs in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. It shelters in crevices in trees, logs and rock outcrops.

Fence Skink *Cryptoblepharus pulcher*

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common resident. It is widespread but is more typical of lower elevations and has not been recorded in Jenolan KCR. This arboreal species is usually found on ridges and upper slopes, typically sheltering behind bark or in crevices on trees, sometimes in rock outcrops. It is often seen on fences or buildings in settled areas around the WHA.

Robust Ctenotus *Ctenotus robustus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is widespread but has not been recorded from the higher elevation reserves, Jenolan KCR and Kanangra-Boyd NP. It occupies a variety of habitats, sheltering in shallow burrows underneath ground debris.

Copper-tailed Skink *Ctenotus taeniolatus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common, widespread resident that has been recorded from every WHA reserve but is more frequent at lower elevations. It is found on rock outcrops and rocky ridges, sheltering in rock crevices or in small burrows beneath rocks.

Pink-tongued Lizard *Cyclodomorpus gerrardii*

Reserves: BM, W, Y

Rare resident at the southern limit of its range. The southernmost records are from Blaxland, Linden and Kings Tableland (Blue Mountains NP). It is a large, partly arboreal skink that is typically found in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest. It also been recorded breeding around houses on the urban fringes of Blue Mountains NP. It was a moderately common species in the lower Blue Mountains in the 1980s, recorded west to Kedumba Pass (Smith and Smith 1990). There have been fewer records in recent times. It was a major prey item of a Sooty Owl roosting near Glenbrook Creek in Blue Mountains NP in the early 1980s (Smith and Smith 2014).

Mainland She-oak Skink *Cyclodomorphus michaeli*

Reserves: BM, KB (1998)

Rare resident recorded from both Blue Mountains NP and Kanangra-Boyd NP, but the only recent WHA record is from Blue Mountains NP at Katoomba in 2017 (per Kalang Morrison-Jones). It was also recorded near the WHA at Leura in 2017 (Alan Page). In the 1980s it was considered an uncommon resident patchily distributed through the upper Blue Mountains, east to Woodford (Smith and Smith 1990) and was regularly encountered on Kings Tableland in the late 1980s (Judy Smith). It lives amongst leaf litter and fallen timber in dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland and heath.

Cunningham's Skink *Egernia cunninghami*

Reserves: BM, J, GOS, KB, N, W, Y

Moderately common, widespread resident. It is more frequent at higher elevations, but also occurs right down to the coast. One of the larger skinks of the WHA, it lives in colonies on cliffs and rocky outcrops, sheltering in rock crevices.

Black Rock Skink *Egernia saxatilis intermedia*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W

Moderately common resident at the northern limit of the range of subspecies *intermedia* (subspecies *saxatilis* has a more northern distribution in the Warrumbungle Mountains). It is restricted to higher elevations and is most common above 800 m. It is typically found in rocky areas, living in colonies or as individuals. It shelters in crevices in rocks, logs or trees.

Tree Skink *Egernia striolata*

Reserves: GOS, KB (undated), W, Y

Uncommon resident at the eastern edge of its range that is found in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. It is an arboreal species that shelters in tree hollows, behind bark and in fallen timber. Also occasionally found on rock outcrops, sheltering in rock crevices. It has mainly been recorded from the northern half of the WHA, but there is an undated specimen at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History collected by Rick Shine at Kanangra Walls (Kanangra-Boyd NP).

Yellow-bellied Water Skink *Eulamprus heatwolei*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W

Common resident at mid to high elevations. It is found in various habitats, including wet and dry sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland, heath and swamp, occurring both along streams and on ridges well away from water. It is often seen climbing over rocks or timber.

Blue Mountains Swamp Skink *Eulamprus leuraensis*

Status: endangered (NSW and Commonwealth)

Reserves: BM

Rare resident restricted to the Wentworth Falls-Mount Victoria plateau and Newnes Plateau. There are about 60 known locations, all of which are in or near Blue Mountains NP (Gorissen *et al.* 2017). It is a species of mid to high elevation sedge and shrub swamps (560-1140 m; Gorissen *et al.* 2018). The swamps are a naturally fragmented habitat and genetic studies have shown low rates of gene flow between swamps, indicating that the skinks seldom move from one swamp to another (Dubey and Shine 2010). The Newnes Plateau populations are genetically distinct from those around the Blue Mountains townships.

Eastern Water Skink *Eulamprus quoyii*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1994), W, Y

Common, widespread resident recorded from every WHA reserve. There have been no records from Thirlmere Lakes NP since 1994 but the species is probably still present in this poorly surveyed reserve. Eastern Water Skinks are common along most permanent and semi-permanent streams at low to mid elevations, but are less common along streams at high elevations. When disturbed, it often darts into the water.

Southern Water Skink *Eulamprus tympanum tympanum*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W

Rare resident found mostly at elevations over 800 m in the southern half of the WHA. It is typically associated with small creeks in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest in montane and sub-alpine environments such as on Boyd Plateau (Kanangra-Boyd NP). Recent records from north-western Wollemi NP (above 600 m in the vicinity of the headwaters of Blackwater Creek and east of Mt Coricudgy) appear to come from an isolated population, with the closest records 70 km to the south near Blackheath and 80 km to the north at Barrington Tops NP (DEC 2006).

Eastern Three-toed Earless Skink *Hemiergus talbingoensis davisii*

Reserves: BM, GOS (1997), J, KB, N, W

Rare resident recorded in low numbers at scattered locations, generally at higher elevations. It is at the eastern edge of the species range and approaching the southern edge of the range of subspecies *davisii*. There are two subspecies in NSW: *davisii* to the north and *talbingoensis* to the south. Only subspecies *davisii* has definitely been recorded in the WHA (Australian Museum specimens), but most WHA records do not identify subspecies and it is possible that subspecies *talbingoensis* is also present. It is a burrowing skink found in both wet and dry sclerophyll forest. Recent records include Mt Werong and Parliament Hill (Blue Mountains NP) and Martindale Range (Wollemi NP).

Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis delicata*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common, widespread resident recorded from every WHA reserve, but less frequent at very high elevations and in the dry northern and north-western parts of Wollemi NP. It lives in ground litter and fallen timber in a wide range of habitats and is a common species in gardens in settled area around the WHA.

Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis guichenoti*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1994), W, Y

Common, widespread resident recorded from every WHA reserve, but less frequent in the dry northern and north-western parts of Wollemi NP. There have been no records from Thirlmere Lakes NP since 1994, but this is probably due to a lack of survey effort rather than to the species being scarce. Like the previous species, it is found in ground litter and fallen timber in a wide range of habitats and is a common species in gardens in settled areas around the WHA.

South-eastern Slider *Lerista bougainvillii*

Reserves: GOS, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is restricted to the northern half of the WHA. The species is more typical of drier inland areas and is at the eastern edge of its range. It is a burrowing skink found under rocks, logs and leaf litter in dry sclerophyll forest and heath on drier northern and western facing ridges, slopes and escarpments. Recent localities include Culoul Range, Grassy Hill Track, Angorawa Creek and Mount Nielson (Wollemi NP).

Eastern Ranges Rock-skink *Liopholis modesta*

Reserves: W

Rare resident found at the northern end of the WHA, where it is at the southern limit of its range. It lives around rocks and fallen timber in dry sclerophyll forest. It is only known in the WHA from two recent records in the far north-east of Wollemi NP: Appletree Creek and Kings Creek (DEC 2005a).

White's Skink *Liopholis whitii*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1970), KB, N, W, Y

Common resident that is widespread but more frequent at lower elevations. The only record for Jenolan KCR is a 1970 Northern Territory Museum specimen. It is typically found in dry sclerophyll forest and heath on rocky ridges and plateaus, sheltering under rocks or in rock crevices, sometimes in fallen timber.

Tree-base Litter-skink *Lygisaurus foliorum*

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, W, Y

Moderately common resident at the southern limit of its range. It is found at low to mid elevations and is most frequent in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland at the dry northern end of Wollemi and Yengo NPs. It is typically encountered in leaf litter at the base of trees and beside logs.

South-eastern Morethia Skink *Morethia boulengeri*

Reserves: GOS, W, Y

Rare resident that is more typical of inland areas. It is restricted to the drier northern and north-western parts of the WHA, where it is at the eastern limit of its range. It lives in leaf litter and fallen timber in dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland and heath.

Tussock Cool-skink *Pseudemoia entrecastreauxii*

Reserves: BM, GOS (1992), J, KB, N (1997), W

Common resident at the eastern edge of its range. It prefers higher elevations and in Kanangra-Boyd NP it is the most common skink above 800 m. It is found in leaf litter and fallen timber in various habitats.

Tussock Skink *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*

Reserves: BM, J (1995), KB, W

Rare resident at the eastern limit of its range, and also approaching the western limit. It is found at higher elevations in swamps, heath and rank grassland. Although said to be more common in the Sydney Basin than the Tussock Cool-skink (Griffiths 2006), it has been recorded much less often than that species in the WHA. The last record from Jenolan KCR is a 1995 Australian Museum specimen.

Trunk-climbing Cool-skink *Pseudemoia spenceri*

Reserves: BM, J, KB

Moderately common resident in high elevation areas above 800 m. It is at northern edge of its range and is found in grassy woodland, shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest and grassy wet sclerophyll forest in montane and sub-alpine environments.

Tree-toed Skink *Saiphos equalis*

Reserves: BM, J, W, Y

Moderately common resident at the western limit of its range. It is a burrowing skink found at both high and low elevations, occurring under rocks, logs and leaf litter in dry and wet sclerophyll forests, rainforest and heath.

Weasel Skink *Saproscincus mustelinus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N (1997), W, Y

Moderately common, widespread resident at the western limit of its range. It lives in leaf litter and ground debris in dry and wet sclerophyll forests, rainforest and heath. It is also often found in gardens in settled areas around the WHA.

Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua nigrolutea*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W

Moderately common resident at the northern edge of its range. The population in and around the WHA is disjunct from the population in southern NSW. It is found in dry and wet sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland at higher elevations and is often encountered basking on tracks.

Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*

Reserves: BM, J, N, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is patchily distributed across the WHA but is more frequent at lower elevations. It occurs in dry and wet sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland, heath and grassland. It also frequents houses and gardens on the urban fringe of Blue Mountains NP.

It shelters in hollow logs, rock crevices and under ground debris. The species is well known for its open-mouthed threat display, poking out its bright blue tongue.

Family VARANIDAE – GOANNAS AND MONITORS

Gould's Goanna *Varanus gouldii gouldii*

Reserves: W, Y

Rare resident in the drier, more northerly parts of the WHA, where it is at the eastern edge of its range. Individuals of this ground-dwelling goanna have a large home range that typically encompasses a variety of habitats. It was regularly encountered along the eastern half of the Glen Gallic Trail (Wollemi NP) in October 2004 (DEC 2005a).

Heath Monitor *Varanus rosenbergi*

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, W, Y

Rare resident found in low numbers at scattered locations in the WHA. It reaches the northern limit of its range at the southern escarpment of the Hunter Valley. It is typically found in shrubby dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone ridges and plateaus. A ground-dwelling species, it shelters in burrows which it digs itself, or in hollow logs or rock crevices. It lays its eggs in termite mounds. Recent localities include Scotts Main Range (Blue Mountains NP), between Mount Harvey and Hughes Defile (Gardens of Stone NP), Grassy Hill Track, Gowee Trail and Old Coach Road (Wollemi NP), and Big Yango (Yengo NP).

Lace Monitor *Varanus varius*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Common resident that is widespread but more frequent at lower elevations and more frequent in gullies than on ridges. Individuals range widely in dry and wet sclerophyll forests and rainforest. The Lace Monitor, sometimes called the 'tree monitor', is more arboreal than the other goannas in the WHA and forages both on the ground and in trees. Eggs are usually laid in a hole dug into a termite mound. Some individuals of the 'Bell's form' of this species – a colour form that is more typical of drier areas further west, characterised by broad black and pale yellow banding – have recently been recorded in the Burragorang Valley (Nattai NP; DEC 2004b) and near Bylong River and Lee Creek (Wollemi NP; DEC 2006).

SNAKES

Family BOIDAE – PYTHONS

Diamond Python *Morelia spilota spilota*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (undated), N, W, Y

Moderately common resident at the western edge of the range of subspecies *spilota*. It is widespread in the WHA but occurs mainly at lower elevations. It favours wet sclerophyll

forest and rainforest in gullies, but may also be found in dry sclerophyll forest on ridges. It often climbs into shrubs and trees. The only record for Jenolan KCR is an old, undated Australian Museum specimen. The species is non-venomous and kills by constriction, but be careful not to mistake a venomous Broad-headed Snake for a young Diamond Python.

Family COLUBRIDAE – TREE SNAKES

Brown Tree Snake *Boiga irregularis*

Reserves: BM, W, Y

Rare resident at the southern limit of its distribution. It is usually found in or near wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest. Recent records are mainly from the north of the WHA and include the vicinity of Putty Road and Settler's Road in Yengo NP. Juveniles have also been recorded recently on two occasions on the urban fringe of Blue Mountains NP at Blaxland (Peter and Judy Smith). The species is nocturnal and generally arboreal, but it also frequently forages on the ground. It is an aggressive species that strikes readily but it is a rear-fanged snake that although venomous, is virtually harmless.

Green Tree Snake *Dendrelaphis punctulatus*

Reserves: BM, W, Y

Uncommon resident at southern limit of its distribution. It is more frequent at lower elevations, but has been recorded as high up as Blackheath. It is a diurnal, arboreal snake that is typically found in or near wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest, often near water. It also ventures into houses and gardens on the urban fringe of Blue Mountains NP. It is the most colourful snake in the WHA and is harmless.

Family ELAPIDAE – FRONT-FANGED SNAKES

Southern Death Adder *Acanthophis antarcticus*

Reserves: BM, W, Y

Uncommon resident mainly found at lower elevations but its distribution extends into the upper Blue Mountains along the Grose Valley. It is a nocturnal, ground-dwelling, cryptic species of dry and wet sclerophyll forests and heath. A 'sit-and-wait' predator, it hides in leaf litter or clumps of grass and lures prey by sinuously wriggling its tail. It was considered common in the Coxs River Valley in the early 1900s (Smith and Smith 1990) but there are no recent records from there. The Baerami and Wilpen Valleys are a stronghold for the species in Wollemi NP (DEC 2005a). It was recorded at Glenbrook Creek in Blue Mountains NP in 2012 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters). A highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Highlands Copperhead *Austrelaps ramsayi*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W

Moderately common resident restricted to higher elevations and most frequent above 800 m. It often forms large colonies around swamps and in rank vegetation fringing open wetlands. It tends to be more active in cold weather than other snakes in the WHA. A highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Golden Crowned Snake *Cacophis squamulosus*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W

Rare resident at the western edge of its range. It is a secretive, nocturnal snake that is typically found in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest. A recent record from Widden Valley in north-western Wollemi NP in an unusual habitat (a dry box-ironbark-cypress pine slope) appears to be an outlying population, with the nearest records about 70 km to the north-east near Mount Royal NP and 70 km to the south-east near Putty State Forest (DEC 2006). A venomous species capable of causing marked local symptoms.

Eastern Small-eyed Snake *Cryptophis nigrescens*

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, W

Uncommon resident recorded from scattered locations at both low and high elevations. It is found in dry and wet sclerophyll forests, rainforest and heath on Hawkesbury and Narrabeen sandstones and basalt caps. Secretive and nocturnal, small groups shelter by day under rocks or logs, in rock crevices or beneath ground litter. Although only a small snake growing to about 50 cm, sometimes longer, it is a highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Yellow-faced Whipsnake *Demansia psammophis psammophis*

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y

Uncommon resident recorded at scattered locations, mainly at lower elevations. It is a diurnal, ground-dwelling snake that is found mainly in dry sclerophyll forest and heath. A venomous species capable of causing marked local symptoms.

White-lipped Snake *Drysdalia coronoides*

Reserves: J (1964), KB

Rare resident at higher elevations. The main population of the species reaches its northern limit in the WHA (a smaller disjunct population occurs further north in the higher parts of the Northern Tablelands). It inhabits dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. Mainly nocturnal, it shelters by day under rocks, logs or ground litter. The only recent records are from Kanangra-Boyd NP, where it has been recorded in mallee heath on Kanangra Tops (DEC 2004a). The 1964 Jenolan KCR record is a Northern Territory Museum specimen. A venomous species but virtually harmless.

Mustard-bellied Snake *Drysdalia rhodogaster*

Reserves: BM, J (undated), KB, TL, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is widespread but most frequent in the north-east of Blue Mountains NP (DECC 2008a). It reaches its northern and western limits in the WHA. It is a ground-dwelling, largely nocturnal snake found in a range of habitats, including rocky heath, dry sclerophyll forest and swamps. It shelters in ground debris or under logs. The only record for Jenolan KCR is an old, undated specimen at the Australian Museum. A venomous species but virtually harmless.

Red-naped Snake *Furina diadema*

Reserves: BM (undated), W, Y

Rare resident recorded mainly from the northern half of the WHA. The only record for Blue Mountains NP is an old, undated specimen in the Australian Museum collected at Faulconbridge. It is a nocturnal snake that inhabits dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland and heath. It shelters by day amongst rocks and fallen timber. A venomous species but virtually harmless.

Marsh Snake *Hemiaspis signata*

Reserves: BM (1998).

Rare resident at the western edge of its range. A diurnal snake, it is typically found in swamps and in low-lying marshy areas adjacent to watercourses and open wetlands, but also sometimes on dry, rocky ridges. It is only known in the WHA from two sites in the Kedumba Valley in Blue Mountains NP in 1998 (BioNet Atlas records; DECC 2007c). Smith and Smith (1990) noted its occurrence in the Kurrajong Hills area east of Blue Mountains NP in grassy ironbark woodland, usually near water. A venomous species capable of causing marked local symptoms.

Broad-headed Snake *Hoplocephalus bungaroides*

Status: endangered (NSW), vulnerable (Commonwealth)

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, W, Y

Uncommon resident that is endemic to the Sydney Basin. It reaches the northern limit of its range in Wollemi NP and the western limit in Gardens of Stone NP. It occurs in isolated pockets, mainly on rocky Narrabeen and Hawkesbury sandstone ridgetops and escarpments. A nocturnal snake, it shelters during the day in rock crevices, typically crevices under large slabs of rock lying on rock outcrops. It also sometimes shelters in tree hollows, especially in winter. Its chief prey appears to be the two common lizards that share its habitat, the Copper-tailed Skink and Lesueur's Velvet Gecko. Recent localities include Sunnyside portion (Gardens of Stone NP), Glow Worm Tunnel, Angorawa Track and Colo River (Wollemi NP), Linden Ridge, Tabaraga Ridge Firetrail and Deep Pass Trail (Blue Mountains NP), Howes Swamp and Mogo Creek (Yengo NP), and Wattle Ridge Road (Nattai NP). Although only a

small snake growing to about 65 cm, sometimes longer, it is a highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Stephens's Banded Snake *Hoplocephalus stephensii*

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

Reserves: W

Rare resident at the southern and western edges of its range. It was recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in 2003 and 2010. It is a nocturnal and largely arboreal snake that is typically found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. Although only a small snake growing to an average length of 75 cm, it is a highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Tiger Snake *Notechis scutatus scutatus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon resident, occurring mainly at mid to high elevations. This diurnal snake may be found in various habitats, including swamps, grassland, dry and wet sclerophyll forests and rainforest. Recent localities include Boyd Plateau (Kanangra-Boyd NP), Settlers Road and Boggy Swamp Creek (Yengo NP) and Nattai Tablelands (Nattai NP). It was said to be common in the Coxs River Valley in the early 1900s but is now uncommon there (Smith and Smith 1990). A highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Dwyer's Snake *Parasuta spectabilis dwyeri*

Reserves: GOS, W (1997), Y

Rare resident. This species is more typical of drier inland areas and has only been recorded in the northern half of the WHA, where it is at the eastern limit of its range. It is a nocturnal snake of dry sclerophyll forest and heath in open, rocky sites. Recent localities include Halfway Hollow (Gardens of Stone NP), Old Bulga Road and Howes Valley (Yengo NP). A venomous species but virtually harmless.

Red-bellied Black Snake *Pseudechis porphyriacus*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common, widespread resident, recorded from every WHA reserve. It is the most common snake in the WHA. A diurnal species, it is usually found near permanent and semi-permanent watercourses, open wetlands, ponds and swamps, although it often ranges well away from these habitats. A highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Eastern Brown Snake *Pseudonaja textilis*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Moderately common resident. It is a diurnal species that is widely but patchily distributed in grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest. It is often encountered in farmland around the

WHA, but less often within the WHA itself. A highly venomous species with a potentially fatal bite.

Eastern Bandy-bandy *Vermicella annulata*

Reserves: BM, J, KB (1989), W, Y

Rare resident. A nocturnal burrowing species found in a variety of habitats. Its black and white banding pattern is very distinctive but because it is a cryptic burrowing species that usually surfaces only at night after rain, it is not often recorded. It is probably more abundant than the few records suggest. It is thought to feed chiefly on blind snakes. The only record for Kanangra-Boyd NP is one found dead in 1989 (BioNet Atlas). A venomous species but virtually harmless.

Family TYPHLOPIDAE – BLIND SNAKES

Blackish Blind Snake *Ramphotyphlops nigrescens*

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common resident that is widespread at lower elevations but has not been recorded from the higher elevation reserves, Jenolan KCR and Kanangra-Boyd NP. It is a burrowing snake with only rudimentary eyes, looking like a very large earthworm. It lives under rocks and logs in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. A cryptic species, it is most often detected when it comes to the surface after rain. It is probably more abundant than the records suggest. It is non-venomous and harmless but when disturbed it emits a foul-smelling odour from the anal glands.

Proximus Blind Snake *Ramphotyphlops proximus*

Reserves: W (1995)

Rare resident. A burrowing species of dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. The only WHA record is one found dead at Three Ways (Wollemi NP) in 1995 (BioNet Atlas). Non-venomous and harmless.

Brown-snouted Blind Snake *Ramphotyphlops wiedii*

Reserves: W (1995), Y (1975)

Rare resident at the eastern edge of its range. A specimen in the Australian Museum was collected in 1975 from the Putty Road near Milbrodale, at the junction of Wollemi NP and Yengo NP. One was found dead near Cobcroft Trig (Wollemi NP) in 1995 (BioNet Atlas). In NSW it is found mainly west of the Great Dividing Range but also in the Hunter Valley. Like other blind snakes, it is a small burrowing snake that feeds mostly on the larvae and pupae of ants and termites. Non-venomous and harmless.

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People

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