

Wilinggin-West Kimberley Bush Blitz

Frogs & Reptiles

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Rough-scaled Python (*Morelia carinata*) from the Artesian Range (photo – P. Doughty)

Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this report is consistent with:

The Australian Faunal Directory (AFD)

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/abrs/online-resources/fauna/afd/home>

Contents

Contents.....	2
List of contributors.....	2
Abstract.....	4
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Methods.....	4
2.1 Site selection.....	4
2.2 Survey techniques.....	5
2.2.1 Methods used at standard survey sites (SSS).....	5
2.3 Identifying the collections.....	5
3. Results and Discussion.....	5
3.1 Un-named or not formalised taxa.....	5
3.2 Putative new species (new to science).....	6
3.3 Exotic and pest species.....	6
3.4 Threatened species.....	6
3.5 Range extensions.....	6
3.6 Genetic information.....	7
4. Information on species lists.....	7
5. Information for land managers.....	13
6. Other significant findings.....	13
7. Conclusions.....	13
Acknowledgements.....	14
References.....	14
Appendix 1 List of herpetofauna recorded during the Wilinggin-West Kimberley Bush Blitz ..	15

List of contributors

List of contributors to this report.			
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Mark Hutchinson noosing a *Diporiphora perplexa* dragon. Photos – P. Doughty.



Mark Hutchinson and Joe Porter taking a scale clip from a black-headed python (*Aspidites melanocephalus*). Photo – P. Doughty.

Abstract

A two-week survey was conducted in Wilinggin Country in the western Kimberley region at the Charnley River-Artesian Range, adjacent to Mornington Wildlife Sanctuary, both managed by the Australian Wildlife Conservancy. The survey took place in winter, in the latter part of July. Temperatures were clear and warm (>30C) in the day but would fall to < 10C in the evenings. Pitfall trapping lines were used at three sites, and active foraging in the day and night was also undertaken by the herpetology team.

Capture success was relatively low given the temperatures, but by the end of the survey reasonable numbers of specimens had been vouchered. The standard survey sites and other woodland areas yielded some interesting records, but head-torching in the rocky areas at night was more productive. An especially interesting finding was the overnight trip to the Artesian Range. This area essentially extends the rugged sandstone escarpments of the north-west Kimberley, with many iconic frog and reptile species encountered here, e.g. rough-scaled python, giant cave geckos, superb dragon and splendid tree frog.

1. Introduction

The Kimberley region has been surveyed at various levels since the 1970s. The northwest Kimberley is the most well-surveyed and iconic region, with recent surveys still yielding new herpetofauna species to science. Less surveyed are the central and southern regions, including the ranges and woodlands of the south-central Kimberley, where the current survey was conducted.

The area is home to a wide variety of both generalist woodland species and saxicoline species. For example, wide-ranging arboreal lizards such as bearded dragons (*Pogona*), tree dragons (*Lophognathus*) and goannas (*Varanus*) occur widely across the Australian Monsoonal Tropics and were encountered on this survey. Recent attention has focussed on saxicoline geckos from the Kimberley, including the species-rich *Gehyra* and large-bodied *Oedura* species. Scincid lizards are also plentiful, including small-bodied species such as *Notoscincus* and *Lerista*, medium-sized *Ctenotus* and large-bodied *Tiliqua*. Snakes include the venomous elapids, pythons and colubrids with South-East Asian origins.

Previously there have been several surveys in the area which vouchered specimens, including by P. Doughty in 2012. AWC run extensive surveys, often with highly-skilled field ecologists such as J. Porter, but have a “no voucher” policy. This meant that during the current survey, vouchering was allowed and encouraged to provide a permanent record of herpetofauna for the area.

2. Methods

2.1 Site selection

Wilinggin-Charnley River is comprised of several major habitat types. Much of the area is open tropical woodland and grasslands. These areas are punctuated by rocky ranges of sandstone, granite and basalt and the whole area is criss-crossed with rocky creeks.

For the woodland trapping sites, we used three pre-established sites by the AWC. One site was a blacksoil plain that was generally devoid of trees and with tall grasses. The other two sites were woodland sites with sparse scattered trees with an understory of shrubs and grasses. We also opportunistically headtorched in woodland areas, but this was not a major undertaking compared to trapping for these kinds of habitats.

To target saxicoline species, we sought out rocky gorges and ridges for headtorching and diurnal searching. In general, establishment of trapping grids in such habitats is very difficult so searching for nocturnal species as night is usually carried out instead.

2.2 Survey techniques

Lines consisted of sturdy steel mesh fences that were connected to 20L pit-trap buckets and small mesh funnel traps. Traps were arranged in a large “X” with many buckets and funnels per trapping grid. Sponges were placed inside funnels and pit-traps, and shelter provided at the bottom of the pit-traps as well. Traps were checked in the mornings and afternoons in accordance with AWC’s and the WA Museum’s animal ethics conditions.

We also undertook active searching in the day and night. For diurnal surveys, we used a 3-pronged cultivator for raking and turned cover such as rocks and logs. Noosing was also used to capture dragon lizards (see photo). For the saxicoline species, head torching was conducted in the early evenings when temperatures were still reasonably warm and conducive to reptile and frog activity. We frequently visited rocky gorges where running streams supported frogs and the rock habitats where reptile species such as geckos and snakes occur.

2.2.1 Methods used at standard survey sites (SSS)

For SSSs 1 and 2, we used the riparian trapping grid plus one of the woodland sites. We ran the trapping sites for a week each, and we also supplemented this with a minimum of 1 hour per herpetologist actively searching in the day x 3 herpetologists (= 3 searching people-hours). Searching was conducted during mid-morning and involved raking with 3-pronged cultivators and turning logs and other cover.

*Note – owing to the distance of SSS3, no herpetological survey was undertaken here.

2.3 Identifying the collections

Most specimens could be identified on appearance as the three herpetologists have vast experience working with these animals. Especially Joe Porter who has been running surveys in the region for several years. For double-checking of difficult or simply interesting specimens, we consulted the standard field guides such as the WA Museum field guide series led by Storr and Tyler and the two main general reptile guides – Cogger (2014) and Wilson & Swan (2017). For recently revised taxa, the original scientific publications were consulted. The last check took place in the laboratories of the WA Museum in Perth, where the reference collection of specimens could be checked against the specimen vouchered on the survey.

3. Results and Discussion

Appendix 1 lists all frogs and reptiles recorded during the Bush Blitz.

3.1 Un-named or not formalised taxa

Table 1. Putatively un-named or not formalised taxa	
Taxon	Comment
None known.	Name changes could occur with broad revisions, e.g. scincid lizards, but no de novo discoveries.

* <i>Litoria ridibunda</i>	*Note – the pelodyadid frog changed its name recently, from <i>Litoria rothii</i> to <i>L. ridibunda</i> in the Kimberley and Top End of the NT.
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3.2 Putative new species (new to science)

In this report, 'putative new species' means an unnamed species that, as far as can be ascertained, was identified as a new species as a direct result of this Bush Blitz.

Table 2. Putative new species (new to science)	
Species	Comment
None known.	See 3.1 above.

3.3 Exotic and pest species

Table 3. Exotic and pest species recorded			
Exotic/pest species	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance	Comments
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Most habitats	Relatively common.	Invaded the area several years prior to the survey.

3.4 Threatened species

Table 4. Threatened species			
Species	Listing status and level (EBPC, State/Territory)	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance
None.			

3.5 Range extensions

Table 5. Range extensions or significant infill in distribution records for species			
Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
<i>Morelia carinata</i>	Artesian Range	52	SSW of a PRRNP record from 2007. This previous record extended the distribution 110 km to the south, so now the distribution extends 160 km from where most specimens were originally collected.

<i>Pseudethecadatylus caviticus</i>	Artesian Range	65	To the south of Prince Regent River NP records.
<i>Litoria cavernicola</i>	Artesian Range	50	Not observed on this survey, but seen previously by J. Porter. Similar to scenario with <i>Morelia carinata</i> .
<i>Oedura filicipoda</i> & <i>Diporiphora superba</i>	Artesian Range	From WA Museum records ~50-100	Recent surveys from Melbourne Museum.

3.6 Genetic information

Tissues samples were taken from nearly all specimens, as “best practice” vouchering requires. The tissue samples will be a valuable asset for future genetic studies.

4. Information on species lists

Order Anura – frogs



Magnificent or Splendid Tree Frog (*Litoria splendida*). Observed but not vouchered. Photo – P. Doughty

Although frogs are most active in the warm, rainy wet season (December–March), a number of interesting records were found. Several individuals of the large (> 100 mm) green tree frogs, *Litoria caerulea* and *L. splendida*, were encountered but noted and not vouchered (they are not controversial taxonomically and owing to the large size are charismatic).

At the riparian site, we found the two small-bodied ground frogs *Uperoleia borealis* (with a “squelching” call; many specimens in pit or funnel traps) and only one of *U. minima* (a “clicker”). They are distinguishable outside of the breeding season by the arrangement and colour of glands on the body, with the former less extensive than the latter. The very small-

bodied and gracile pelodyadid *Litoria bicolor* was plentiful in the pandanus, with one specimen collected by peeling back the spiky fronds. Not seen but heard at the riparian site was the small (<3 cm) and ubiquitous myobatrachid species *Crinia bilinea*, which calls throughout the year. Three specimens were collected from elsewhere, however, from Long Creek. Also found was the limnodynastid *Platyplectrum ornatum* – a medium-sized globular species.

In the rocky gorges, the aforementioned *Litoria splendida* was seen regularly. Extremely abundant species in these areas were the common rock frog, *L. coplandi*, and the waterhole frog, *L. meiriana*. Also frequenting the rocky creeks were *L. watjulumensis* and occasionally *L. nasuta*. This latter species also frequents grasslands and open woodland, including being found around the homestead, where one specimen was vouchered. Another species that prefers the open areas is the invasive species *Rhinella marina* – the cane toad. We begrudgingly vouchered one specimen as is our custom on each survey.

Common “dunny” frogs in the shower blocks were *L. ridibunda* (until recently known as *L. rothii*) and *L. rubella*. The former occurs in the Australian tropics and frequents more permanent wetlands, and the latter throughout the continent in shower blocks and wooded areas as it is a widespread generalist.

The blacksoil site had a large number of the medium-sized swamp frog *Limnodynastes convexiusculus*. In summer the area would be flooded but was only moist at this time of year with large fissures in the thick clay.

Family Limnodynastidae

Limnodynastes convexiusculus

Platyplectrum ornatum

Family Myobatrachidae

Crinia bilinea

Uperoleia borealis

Uperoleia minima

Family Pelodyadidae

Litoria bicolor

Litoria caerulea

Litoria coplandi

Litoria meiriana

Litoria nasuta

Litoria ridibunda

Litoria rubella

Litoria splendida

Litoria watjulumensis

Family Bufonidae

Rhinella marina – cane toad

Order Cheluidae – turtles

The fishes team brought three specimens of two species of freshwater turtles back with them from long-distance helicopter trips from rocky pools in the ranges. Both species are moderately common but are difficult to catch without specialized traps. A specimen of a snapping turtle and a long-necked turtle came from Kalumburu Creek. An additional snapping turtle came from Donkey Creek Falls.

Australian turtle taxonomy has relatively few species but is nevertheless confusing taxonomically, hence the samples will be useful.

Family Chelidae – freshwater turtles

Chelodina burrungandjii – Kimberley longneck turtle

Emydura victoriae – Kimberley snapping turtle

Order Gekkota – geckos and pygopods

The Kimberley region is diverse in gekkonid species, with a current total of 37. This diversity stems from long occupation of the area, including relatively old groups in the tropics compared to relatively young radiations in the arid zone. Diversity of habitats is another reason, with savannah woodlands in the southern and central areas to the highly dissected rocky outcrops in the north-western region. Coupled with high temperatures and abundant rain in summer, this creates an ideal situation for high diversity of geckos.

The most common species were of the genus *Gehyra*, all of which are saxicoline species in the Kimberley. Although these species will make use of trees and logs, they are primarily rock-dwelling, unlike species in the arid zone which have adopted truly arboreal habits (e.g. *G. purpurascens*, *G. incognita*). Four species were encountered: the medium-sized *G. occidentalis* with very high abundances, the large-bodied *G. xenopus* on massive outcrops and boulder piles and two small-bodied species: *G. nana* (common) and *G. spheniscus* (rare).

The other gekkonid is *Heteronotia*, with both species in the Kimberley encountered during the survey. *Heteronotia binoei* is a species complex that occurs over nearly the entire continent. The Kimberley populations represent several generalist species. The other more specialized species is *H. planiceps*, only seen at the Artesian Range trip in its typical habitat: scree slopes.

Much less common are carphodactylid geckos, with only *Nephrurus sheai* occurring in the Kimberley and Top End of the Northern Territory, with several specimens encountered. This group is more diverse along the eastern seaboard (leaf-tails) and the arid zone (most *Nephrurus*).

Diplodactylid geckos were also encountered, and include one of the largest species – *Pseudothecadactylus caviticus* (observations only at Artesian Range). Another large species is *Oedura filicipoda*, also occurring on massive boulder piles on the Artesian Range (one specimen was collected). Interestingly, the typically more common *O. gracilis* was not observed during the survey.

The smaller-bodied diplodactylid *Amalosia obscura* was found on small trees associated with rocky outcrops (three specimens). The strictly arboreal species, *A. rhombifer*, was not seen.

We also successfully trapped the spiny-tailed gecko *Strophurus c. ciliaris* at the riparian site. This is a “twig mimic” always associated with trees and shrubs.

No small to medium ground-dwelling diplodactylids were encountered, including the very small-bodied *Crenadactylus*, *Lucasium* or *Diplodactylus* species, or the spinifex-obligate longitudinally-striated “phasmid” *Strophurus* species.

Only one pygopod was vouchered, a *Delma tincta*. A *Lialis burtonis* was observed once and was eating a *Morethia* skink (J. Wilson).

Family Carphodactylidae

Nephrurus sheai

Family Diplodactylidae

Amalosia obscura

Oedura filicipoda

Pseudothecadactylus cavaticus – sighting only

Strophurus ciliaris ciliaris

Family Gekkonidae

Gehyra nana

Gehyra occidentalis

Gehyra spheniscus

Gehyra xenopus

Heteronotia binoei

Heteronotia planiceps

Family Pygopodidae – legless geckos

Delma tincta

Family Agamidae – dragon lizards

Dragon lizards were not commonplace during the survey. As they are heliothermic (heat-loving) reptile, the overall cold temperatures of winter likely suppressed activity at Charnley River. There were, however, four species captured and many more of these species were observed but not captured as they are generally fast-moving lizards.

The most commonly-observed dragon was *Diporiphora perplexa*, as this species was relatively abundant where a road cut through an area of large scattered boulders in a woodland. Some were captured by noose (or by hand when the noosing failed).

At the Artesian Range, two species were captured which were observed nowhere else on Charnley: the elongate, green species *Diporiphora superba* and the small-bodied, short-tailed *D. bennettii*. The former is often associated with pandanus and other vegetation whereas the latter species is associated with sandstone outcrops and platforms. Both species are northwest Kimberley endemics.

The tree dragon species, *Lophognathus horneri*, was – somewhat surprisingly – trapped at the blacksoil site. This was unusual for a tree dragon, as there were only a few small trees scattered amongst vast areas of grasslands. However, there was a creekline with tall trees ~500–1000 m distant from the trapping grid, and these individuals (including an adult male) may have been moving out from their typical habitat.

Diporiphora bennettii

Diporiphora perplexa

Diporiphora superba

Lophognathus horneri

Family Varanidae – goannas

Two species of goanna were observed. The large-bodied *Varanus mertensi* was seen around the wide creek near the Riparian 1 site. This species is believed to be impacted by cane toads, so it was heartening to see several individuals.

We also trapped two individuals (a male and a female) in a bucket at the Woodland 1 site. This is a small-bodied arboreal species, typically found up trees under exfoliating bark.

Varanus mertensi

Varanus scalaris



Varanus mertensi basking along the bank of a creek near the Riparian site (Standard Survey Site #1). Photo – P. Doughty.

Family Scincidae - skinks

Scincid lizards are the most diverse group in Australia, with over 400 species described and with over 40 species in the Kimberley region.

Carlia species were common in the leaf litter, with *C. johnstonei* being especially common in rainforest/vine thickets, with *C. gracilis* also present but in low densities. *Carlia munda* is more of a generalist and was seen more widely in the open woodlands.

The snake-eyed skink *Cryptoblepharus metallicus* was common on wide paperbark and other eucalyptus trees. Several were vouchered, including from around the campground area.

The sphenomorphine skinks are the most diverse in Australia, with ~100 species in each of these sister genera. We found *Ctenotus ehmanni* to be relatively common at the Riparian site, and several specimens were vouchered as this is a poorly-sampled taxon. *Lerista borealis* was found 23 km from the base camp, captured by snail biologist Lisa Kirkendale.

The tiny skink *Menetia greyii* was also vouchered, and this is a relatively important sample as phylogenetic research on this neglected Australia-wide species is planned.

The fire-tail skink *Morethia r. ruficauda* was trapped at both of the herpetology woodland sites (including SSS#2). It is a widely distributed species occurring in a variety of habits, including sand in more arid localities.

Carlia gracilis

Carlia johnstonei

Carlia munda

Cryptoblepharus metallicus

Ctenotus ehmanni

Lerista borealis

Menetia greyii

Morethia ruficauda ruficauda



Morethia ruficauda ruficauda – firetail skink. Photo – P. Doughty.

Snakes – Pythonidae, Colubridae, Elapidae

Several species of snakes were encountered during the survey. The colubrid species *Boiga irregularis* was seen several times by rocky pools with one specimen vouchered.

Active on roads were the following species: the elapid *Suta punctata* with one specimen vouchered and the large (*Aspidites melanocapalus*) and small (*Antaresia childreni*) pythons where we took a tail tip and photographs.

The other two elapid species encountered were the small-eyed snake *Cryptophis pallidiceps* and several of the relatively large, melanic whipsnake species *Demansia papuensis*.

Also vouchered was a relatively uncommon rough-scaled python, *Morelia carinata*, at the Artesian Range area.

Unfortunately, no blindsnakes were encountered during the survey.

Family Pythonidae

Antaresia childreni

Aspidites melanocephalus

Morelia carinata

Family Colubridae

Boiga irregularis

Family Elapidae

Cryptophis pallidiceps

Demansia papuensis

Suta punctata

5. Information for land managers

Nothing specific.

6. Other significant findings

The Artesian Range area was significantly different from the rest of the study area, as it appears to be an extension of the north-west Kimberley endemic fauna. A separate paper will be written about its significance.

7. Conclusions

The survey resulted in excellent collections of vouchered herpetofauna from the study area. For lowland areas, woodland, riparian, blacksoil and other habitats were sampled through a combination of trapping and active foraging. Rocky sites included the gorges with rocky creeks and waterfalls, and these were generally surveyed by headtorching in the early evenings.

Of special significance was the Artesian Range to the west of the study area. This area had many of the iconic large-bodied frog and reptile species from the north-west Kimberley and was clearly different from the lowland sites elsewhere.

Owing to the timing of the survey in winter, more herpetofauna activity would have been expected in the wet season, resulting in lower capture rates. Nevertheless, reasonable numbers of specimens were vouchered owing to the AWC traps and active foraging by the herpetology team, supplemented by specimens brought in from all the various plant and animal groups.

Acknowledgements

We thank the traditional owners who so graciously allowed us to carry out our survey on their country. Likewise for AWC who provided essential logistical support, without which the survey would not have been possible. DBCA, BHP and other visitors assisted with trap checking and asking lots of questions! The Bush Blitz team – as usual – went above and beyond to make sure the survey was efficient and safe for everyone. Shout out to Robbie and his mum for the delicious food.

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Appendix 1. List of herpetofauna recorded during the Wilinggin-West Kimberley Bush Blitz						
Family	Species	Common name	Putative new species	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (State/Territory Act)	Exotic/pest
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora bennettii</i>	Kimberley sandstone dragon	No	No	No	No
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora perplexa</i>	Kimberley rock dragon	No	No	No	No
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora superba</i>	Superb two-lined dragon	No	No	No	No
Agamidae	<i>Lophognathus horneri</i>	Northern ta-ta dragon	No	No	No	No
Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane toad	No	No	No	Yes
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus sheai</i>	Kimberley knob-tailed gecko	No	No	No	No
Chelidae	<i>Chelodina burrungandjii</i>	Sandstone snake-necked turtle	No	No	No	No
Chelidae	<i>Emydura victoriae</i>	Northern red-faced turtle	No	No	No	No
Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown tree snake	No	No	No	No
Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Green tree snake	No	No	No	No
Diplodactylidae	<i>Amalosia obscura</i>	Slim velvet gecko	No	No	No	No
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura filicipoda</i>	Fringe-toed velvet gecko	No	No	No	No
Diplodactylidae	<i>Pseudothecadactylus cavaticus</i>	Giant Cave Gecko	No	No	No	No
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus ciliaris ciliaris</i>	Northern spiny-tailed gecko	No	No	No	No
Elapidae	<i>Cryptophis pallidiceps</i>	Northern small-eyed snake	No	No	No	No
Elapidae	<i>Demansia papuensis</i>	Greater black whipsnake	No	No	No	No
Elapidae	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	Mulga snake	No	No	No	No
Elapidae	<i>Suta punctata</i>	Little spotted snake	No	No	No	No
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra nana</i>	Northern spotted rock gecko	No	No	No	No
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra occidentalis</i>	Kimberley Plateau Gehyra	No	No	No	No
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra spheniscus</i>	Small wedge-toed gecko	No	No	No	No
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra xenopus</i>	Crocodile-faced dtella	No	No	No	No
Gekkonidae	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's gecko	No	No	No	No
Gekkonidae	<i>Heteronotia planiceps</i>	Kimberley prickly gecko	No	No	No	No
Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes convexiusculus</i>	Marbled frog	No	No	No	No
Limnodynastidae	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	Ornate burrowing frog	No	No	No	No
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia bilingua</i>	Bilingual Frog	No	No	No	No
Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia borealis</i>	Northern toadlet	No	No	No	No

Family	Species	Common name	Putative new species	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (State/Territory Act)	Exotic/pest
Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia minima</i>	Small toadlet	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria bicolor</i>	Northern Dwarf Tree Frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria coplandi</i>	Common rock frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria meiriana</i>	Rockhole frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	Striped rocket frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria ridibunda</i>	Western laughing tree frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Little red tree frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria splendida</i>	Splendid tree frog	No	No	No	No
Pelodryadidae	<i>Litoria watjulumensis</i>	Wotjulum frog	No	No	No	No
Pygopodiae	<i>Delma tinctoria</i>	Excitable delma	No	No	No	No
Pygopodiae	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless gecko	No	No	No	No
Pythonidae	<i>Antaresia childreni</i>	Children's python	No	No	No	No
Pythonidae	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed python	No	No	No	No
Pythonidae	<i>Liasis olivaceus</i>	Olive python	No	No	No	No
Pythonidae	<i>Morelia carinata</i>	Rough-scaled python	No	No	OS	No
Scincidae	<i>Carlia amax</i>	Bauxite rainbow skink	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Carlia gracilis</i>	Slender rainbow skink	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Carlia johnstonei</i>	Rough rainbow skink	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Carlia munda</i>	Shaded-litter rainbow skink	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus metallicus</i>	Metallic snake-eyed skink	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus ehmanni</i>	Brown-tailed finessnout Ctenotus	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Robust Ctenotus	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Lerista borealis</i>	Inland Kimberley Lerista	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Common dwarf skink	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Morethia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	Lined firetail skink	No	No	No	No
Scincidae	<i>Notoscincus ornatus wotjulum</i>	Ornatus soil-crevice skink	No	No	No	No
Varanidae	<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>	Spiny-tailed monitor	No	No	No	No
Varanidae	<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Mertens water monitor	No	No	No	No
Varanidae	<i>Varanus scalaris</i>	Banded tree monitor	No	No	No	No

Family	Species	Common name	Putative new species	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (State/Territory Act)	Exotic/pest
Varanidae	<i>Varanus tristus</i>	Black-headed monitor	No	No	No	No