



## Fauna of the Alice Springs Region

**Table 1. Birds found in the Alice Springs region**

Avian species found in the Alice Springs region, within a 25 Km radius of the CBD. List derived from NT NRM Infonet. Additional species are listed where presence is known (referenced accordingly). Species are listed according to taxonomic listing in common avian field guides. Numbered references in likelihood indicate occurrence reports (see reference list for further information). Species likelihoods marked with CR indicate Critically Endangered.

Note that the following species were not included from the NT NRM Infonet list due to known absence from Alice Springs: *Amytornis modestus modestus*, *Amytornis striatus*, *Anas querquedula*, *Cacatua galerita*, *Cacomantis flabelliformis*, *Calidris himantopus*, *Calidris minuta*, *Calidris tenuirostris*, *Charadrius dubius*, *Cinclsoma castanotus*, *Corvus coronoides*, *Dendrocygna arcuate*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*, *Eremiornis carteri*, *Gallinago megala*, *Grus rubicunda*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Hirundapus caudacutus*, *Hirundo rustica*, *Leipoa ocellata*, *Limicola falcinellus*, *Mirafrja javanica*, *Motacilla cinerea*, *Motacilla flava*, *Neophema splendida*, *Numenius phaeopus*, *Pedionomus torquatus*, *Porphyrio porphyrio*, *Tringa ochropus*, *Tyto capensis*.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Scientific Nomenclature Meaning (1)	Likelihood	Notes (1)
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland racer	Very scarce close to town (1-3)	Very scarce around Alice Springs. A sub-adult bird wandered into the NT Police stables at AZRI during 2012 and was resident until at least 2015. ASFNC outings have found Emu tracks on the claypan at Conlon's Lagoon on a number of occasions so rural residents may be lucky enough to see one from time to time.
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix (Coturnix) pectoralis</i>	Quail with a breast-plate (in reference to the male's breast markings)	Rare (1-3)	Probably irruptive around Central Australia more often reported following wet periods. Easily confused with the much more common Brown Quail.
Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix (Synoicus) ypsilophora</i>	Y-bearing quail (in reference to the breast bearing marks that look like small letter 'Y's on close inspection)	Common but infrequently observed (1, 2)	Rural residents might find this species in overgrown areas and around piled brush and fallen timber. Has a distinctive call, often heard at night.
Plumed Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna (Leptotarsis) eytoni</i>	Eyton's tree-swan (after T. C. Eyton, who wrote a monograph of the Anatidae)	Uncommon (1-3)	Not usually present around town but sometimes a flock will turn up following wet periods and remain on farm dams or treatment works for many months.
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Spotty dappled duck	Uncommon (1-3)	Seen at the sewage ponds most years and may also turn up on farm dams in small numbers.
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Southern sharp tail	Rare vagrant (1-3)	Seen very infrequently at the sewage ponds and other water bodies, usually with many years between records.
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus (Chenopsis) atratus</i>	Swan in mourning	Common (1-3)	Resident breeding population at the sewage ponds. Birds may be seen flying over town occasionally.
Maned Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned goose-duck	Common (1-3)	Often seen grazing on open grassed areas - the horse agistment paddocks beside Blatherskite Park are a common haunt.
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna (Casarca) tadornoides</i>	Shelduck-like shelduck	Rare vagrant (1)	Only occasionally recorded on Centralian water bodies.

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Hardhead	<i>Aythya (Nyroca) australis</i>	Southern seabird (this is a result of the translation of the scientific name from Greek which can also mean 'diver' as this is a species of diving duck)	Moderately common (1-3)	The common name apparently derives from the taxidermy trade where - presumably due to the distribution of fat or especially dense plumage - it is known as a particularly difficult species to prepare for mounting.
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas (Anas) superciliosa</i>	Eyebrowed duck	Common (1-3)	Just about anywhere there is some water.
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Anas (Spatula) rhynchotis</i>	Beaked duck	Uncommon (1, 2)	An occasional visitor to Centralian water bodies. Often not recorded for many years.
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Membrane-y soft-bill (in reference to the soft flanges either side of the bill used in filter feeding)	Common (1-3)	A striking species and difficult to mistake.
Grey Teal	<i>Anas (Nettion) gracilis</i>	Slender duck	Common (1-3)	Probably the most common duck found in Central Australia. A renowned arid-zone nomad.
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas (Nettion) castanea</i>	Chestnut duck	Uncommon vagrant (1-3)	The female (and non-breeding drake) may be difficult to separate from Grey Teal. The most reliable character to look for is the paler throat of the Grey Teal.
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Crested bum-foot (in reference to having its legs/feet set very far to the rear of its body)	Uncommon vagrant (1, 2)	Not usually found this far inland but occasionally there is a stray individual. More regular at Lake Woods near Elliot.
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed grey-head	Common (1-3)	The most common grebe of inland areas.
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland fast-dipper	Moderately common (1-3)	Usually in smaller numbers than Hoary-headed Grebe, which may form rafts of many hundreds of birds.
Spotted Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia (Spilopelia) chinensis</i>	Chinese collared dove	Common (1)	One of the few introduced bird species in Central Australia (aviary escapees) and are considered a feral.
Rock Dove	<i>Columba (Columba) livia</i>	Dark-coloured/bluish-grey pigeon	Uncommon (1)	A feral, hopefully limited to a couple of known flocks where keepers allow their birds to roam free during the daytime.
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Wedge-shaped ground-dove (a reference to the shape of the tail)	Uncommon (1-3)	Can increase numbers rapidly following wet seasons and may be, for a while, among the most common bird in country surrounding Alice Springs.
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Striped ground-dove	Moderately common (1-3)	Usually obvious for its distinctive call. These can still be encountered in a few places around town. Some residents may be lucky enough to have a pair nearby.
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps (Phaps) chalcoptera</i>	Bronze-winged wild pigeon	Moderately common (1-3)	May be seen coming in to water at dusk. More common around the edges of town.
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested swift pigeon	Common (1-3)	Often referred to as a 'topknot' pigeon, but this should be avoided due to confusion with another species of that name, which doesn't occur in Central Australia, <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i> .
Spinifex Pigeon	<i>Geophaps (Lophophaps) plumifera</i>	Plumed ground pigeon	Uncommon (1-3)	May be common in the right habitat of rocky slopes with good ground cover. Some LFW residents with properties along the base of the ranges are known to have resident, and very approachable, populations.
Flock Bronzewing	<i>Phaps (Histriophaps) histrionica</i>	Theatrical wild pigeon (in reference to the facial markings of the bird rather than its behaviour)	Rare (1-3)	Uncommon around Alice Springs but may occasionally visit farm dams in small flocks.

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Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Gouty bird like an owl (a reference to the comparatively weak feet of the bird)	Common (1-3)	As a master of disguise may not often be seen but is nonetheless common, even being found in parks and gardens in the centre of Alice Springs. There used to be a bird that was regularly observed hawking insects at night from the top of the traffic light on the corner outside Monty's.
Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles (Aegotheles) cristatus</i>	Bristly goat-sucker (from the European folk belief that birds in this family sucked the milk from goats at night... they don't)	Common (1-3)	Almost as cryptic as the frogmouth, this bird has the added advantage of being not much bigger than a sparrow. Less common in town but will still be present in most parks and some gardens on rural blocks.
Spotted Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus (Eurostopodus) argus</i>	Spotted strong-foot	Moderately common (1-3)	Perhaps most often seen as roadkill by the side of the highway due to its habit of resting on the warm road at night. Often seen hawking insects over water shortly after dusk and may be spotlighted in rural areas giving off bright red eye-shine.
Pacific Swift	<i>Apus (Apus) pacificus</i>	Pacific footless bird (a reference to the archaic notion that the bird had no feet - it does they're just very small and rarely used)	Rare – seasonal (1-3)	A fascinating species that may be seen 'surfing' on the front of storm systems that pass through Central Australia during the summer months.
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland devil-bird (from an indigenous Brazilian language interpreted by Portuguese colonists)	Uncommon (1-3)	Sometimes present at Glen Helen. Some pairs have bred successfully elsewhere along the Finke. Might be seen flying over town.
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax (Phalacrocorax) carbo</i>	Bald charcoal raven	Uncommon (1-3)	An occasional visitor to waterholes and dams.
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax (Phalacrocorax) sulcirostris</i>	Bald raven with a furrowed bill	Moderately common (1-3)	Sometimes seen by water individually or in small flocks.
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax (Phalacrocorax) varius</i>	Bald variegated raven	Rare (1-3)	A more typically coastal cormorant and only rarely seen in Central Australia.
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little black and white charcoal cormorant	Moderately common (1-3)	Probably the most common inland cormorant species but usually a bit of a loner.
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Spectacled pelican (in reference to the large bare patches around each eye)	Uncommon (1-3)	Occasionally seen in small groups up to 3 or 4 birds but only rarely in large flocks.
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	Pacific heron	Moderately common (1-3)	A distinctive bird of farm dams and waterholes.
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	Little New Holland heron	Common (1-3)	Probably the most regularly encountered heron around water bodies in Central Australia.
Pied Heron	<i>Egretta picata</i>	Little pied heron	Very uncommon vagrant (1, 2)	Usually from much further north, there is at least one verified occurrence from the Alice Springs sewage ponds.
Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea (Bubulcus) ibis</i>	Ibis heron	Uncommon (1, 2)	This is a self-introduced species to Australia having first colonised the continent in the 1930s. It occasionally appears around Central Australian water bodies, particularly following wet periods.
Great Egret	<i>Ardea (Casmerodius) modesta</i>	Plain heron	Moderately common (1-3)	Often seen wherever there is a reasonable amount of water.

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Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea (Mesophoyx) intermedia</i>	Intermediate heron	Uncommon (1-3)	Easily confused with Great Egret but much less common. Size is only a useful field character in direct comparison with the other species but if good photographs or close views are achieved the species are easily separated by the extent of bare skin beneath the eye - on Great Egret this will extend to the rear beyond the eye - on Intermediate Egret this bare skin stops in line with the rear edge of the eye.
Nankeen Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Scottish night raven (a reference to the type specimen being found not in Scotland - Caledonia - but New Caledonia.	Uncommon (1-3)	A cryptic species which is rarely observed in Central Australia. Sometimes found roosting in trees or rocks beside permanent water bodies - in 2012 an immature bird was found beside the swimming pool at a hotel in Alice Springs.
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Little sickle-shaped sickle-shape	Uncommon (1-3)	Sometimes observed in small flocks, usually following rainy periods.
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Sacred spiny-neck bird	Moderately common (1-3)	The most common of the ibis species around Alice Springs. Often seen where there is an abundant open grassed area: the horse agistment paddocks near Blatherskite Park or the football field at the prison.
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Sacred Moluccan bird	Uncommon (1-3)	Individuals or small groups occasionally turn up, usually wherever Straw-necked Ibis are already in attendance.
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea (Platalea) regia</i>	Royal spoonbill	Uncommon (1-3)	Sometimes present at open water bodies like claypans or the sewage ponds.
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea (Platibis) flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed spoonbill	Uncommon (1-3)	A similar likelihood to the Royal Spoonbill above.
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Kite with armpits	Periodically common (1-3)	This species may be absent for periods of many years and then move in to Central Australia and breed for several years before once more abandoning the region for years.
Letter-winged Kite	<i>Elanus scriptus</i>	Kite with writing (in reference to the 'w' or 'm' shape described by the underwing markings	Rare (1-3)	This bird is easily confused with the Black-shouldered Kite but is much rarer. Take care to identify the species positively: it has flesh-coloured legs and feet unlike the Black-shouldered Kite's yellow ones; it has a more extensive area of black around the eyes; and viewed in flight it has an obvious black 'm' or 'w' inscribed under its wings. The irruption of this species is closely tied to breeding events of the Long-haired Rat and other rodents.
Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda (Aviceda) subcristata</i>	Slightly crested bird killer	Very uncommon vagrant (1)	Usually a bird of more coastal and northern areas it has been present in Alice Springs as recently as late 2015 when it was photographed around the golf course.
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Nasty migrating kite	Common (1-3)	The only bird of prey with a forked tail that Centralian observers will see and a common site in summer, kettling in large numbers over the tip or roosting on open grassed areas and dead trees.
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Equal-tailed crested kite	Rare (1-3)	A very occasional visitor, rarely positively identified this far inland.
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Wedge-tailed sea-hawk	Common (1-3)	Separated from the common Black Kite by its paddle-shaped tail. Nests in a few spots around town so quite likely to visit a few LFW and GFW properties.
Black-breasted Buzzard	<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-chested hook-bill	Moderately common (1-3)	It has distinctive white panels in the underwing markings which should make it fairly easy to separate from most other raptors in flight.

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Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter (Paraspizias) cirrocephalus</i>	Tawny-headed captor	Common (1-3)	This species and the Brown Goshawk provide a notorious confusion pair which can trouble even an experienced observer. This bird is smaller and finer than the goshawk and lacks its heavy brow.
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter (Leucospiza) fasciatus</i>	Banded captor	Common (1-3)	Larger and more robust than the diminutive, but very similar-looking, Collared Sparrowhawk above.
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus (Hieraaetus) morphnoides</i>	Eagle-like hawk-eagle	Moderately common (1-3)	Has fully-feathered legs and a relatively short and square-ish tail.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila (Uroaetus) audax</i>	Bold eagle	Common (1-3)	The familiar large raptor of Centralian skies. Often seen gliding and soaring over the ranges close to town.
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Similar circling-hawk	Uncommon (1-3)	Stunningly-marked, long-legged raptor of open grassland where it may be seen quartering low and slowly for prey or perched on stumps and posts.
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	quite like a circling-hawk	Very uncommon (1-3)	Occasionally seen around Alice Springs but usually close to water and possibly only following wet periods.
Black Falcon	<i>Falco (Hierofalco) subniger</i>	Not very black falcon	Uncommon (1-3)	Actually not any darker than a very dark Brown Falcon, but Black Falcon has fully feathered legs and a longer tail.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco (Ieracidea) berigora</i>	Long-claw falcon	Common (1-3)	Long bare legs are the first distinctive feature of this falcon. Often seen perch hunting from roadside stumps.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco (Tinnunculus) cenchroides</i>	Kestrel-like hawk-falcon	Common (1-3)	Alice Springs' smallest falcon species and easily identified in flight by the obvious black sub-terminal band on the tail.
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco (Hierofalco) peregrinus</i>	Strange and foreign falcon	Moderately common (1-3)	The robust bird-hunting falcon of cliffs and ranges.
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco (Falco) longipennis</i>	Long-winged falcon	Uncommon (1-3)	Like a miniature Peregrine Falcon. There is often a pair present at ANZAC Oval.
Grey Falcon	<i>Falco (Hierofalco) hypoleucos</i>	Not very white falcon	Rare (VU) (1-3)	One of the rarest birds in Australia and among the rarest falcons on Earth. Take care to separate it from a very pale Brown Falcon with which it might be confused. Grey Falcon is almost as big as a Peregrine and has bright yellow feet and a yellow base to the bill and yellow bare skin around the eyes.
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Philippines cock-rail	Uncommon (1-3)	Sometimes more common after the river has been flowing when it is often seen around culverts and stormwater drains wherever there are reeds and a bit of water.
Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana (Porzana) tabuensis</i>	Tongan crake	Very uncommon (1-3)	Secretive and less commonly reported than the other crake species in Central Australia.
Australian Crake	<i>Porzana (Porzana) fluminea</i>	River crake	Uncommon (1-3)	Only where there is some long-lasting water of an appropriate shallowness with vegetation to cover in.
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana (Porzana) pusilla</i>	Insignificant little crake	Uncommon (1-3)	The smallest crake - a tiny and secretive little bird that might be seen among reeds in shallow water near dawn and dusk.
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula (Gallinula) tenebrosa</i>	Gloomy little hen	Very uncommon (1-3)	Occasionally reported at the sewage ponds the only other regular sightings seem to occur out at Glen Helen. It's a mobile species so may turn up wherever there is some water.
Australasian Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	Purple black-backed	Uncommon (1-3)	Formerly known as Purple Swamphen. Common near water with sufficient reed beds.

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Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Black coot	Moderately common (1-3)	Usually present at any permanent water body.
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Worn-claw with a belly	Uncommon (1-3)	May be periodically more common following rainy periods. Usually found in thick vegetation surrounding farm dams and other water bodies - sometimes in great numbers 100+.
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Southern heron-bustard	Uncommon (1-3)	Has been hunted-out in most areas where it might occur close to people but are still occasionally seen flying over town or in paddocks around the edge of town.
Bush Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus (Burhinus) grallarius</i>	Bull-nose on stilts	Rare (1-3)	This is a species which has been close to extirpated in Central Australia by cats, dogs and foxes. LFW properties who find this cryptic species on their property have cause for celebration. Tracks are sometimes found on wet claypans around down which is an encouraging sign but most sightings in Central Australia are a long way from town.
White-headed Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Spindle-shanked white-headed	Uncommon (1-3)	There is a resident population at the sewage ponds and may be seen anywhere there is a sizeable water body.
Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	White-headed twig-bill	Rare (1-3)	Breeds on inland salt pans but not often as far inland as Alice Springs. Very occasional visitors to the sewage ponds and other regional bodies of water.
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland backward-curved bill	Uncommon (1-3)	Also resident at the sewage ponds but otherwise infrequently encountered.
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Tawny rain-bringer	Uncommon (1-3)	Among the seasonal migrant shorebirds that may turn up at the sewage ponds and other water bodies between November and April.
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Plover-like rain-bringer	Very uncommon (1-3)	A common migrant to the shore around Darwin but only rarely making it as far inland as Alice Springs.
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius (Charadrius) ruficapillus</i>	Red-haired plover	Moderately common (1-3)	Might be found along the edge of water anywhere in Central Australia.
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius (Charadrius) mongolus</i>	Mongolian plover	Very uncommon (VU) (1, 2)	Has been recorded in Central Australia but only as a very infrequent visitor.
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius (Charadrius) leschenaultii</i>	Leschenault's plover (after the botanist on the French ship Naturaliste under Baudin)	Very uncommon (VU) (1-3)	Has been recorded in Central Australia but only as a very infrequent visitor.
Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius (Eupoda) veredus</i>	Plover like a swift horse (in reference to its terrestrial habits)	Uncommon (1-3)	Visits Central Australia most years but may be overlooked due to its cryptic nature and its fondness for settling on barren plains and gibber.
Inland Dotterel	<i>Charadrius (Eupoda) australis</i>	Southern plover	Uncommon (1-3)	Rarely reported close to Alice Springs. More usually seen on gibber and open plains to the town's south.
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	Belted red knee	Moderately common (1-3)	Always close to water.
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elsyornis melanops</i>	Elsy's black-faced bird (after Joseph Ravenscroft Elsey who was an English naturalist and surgeon)	Common (1-3)	An unobtrusive little bird. There is almost always at least one of these present at every farm dam and waterhole across Central Australia.
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus (Lobipluvia) miles</i>	Soldier lapwing	Common (1-3)	The common (and noisy) inhabitant of open areas and playing fields.

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Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus (Lobivanellus) tricolor</i>	Three-coloured lapwing	Uncommon (1-3)	Less common than the Masked Lapwing but may be seen on paddocks around the edges of town.
Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Southern little-curved-bill	Rare (1-3)	Rare and highly secretive, occasional visitor to reedy swamps and edges of water bodies around Central Australia.
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago (Gallinago) hardwickii</i>	Hardwicke's snipe (after Charles Browne Hardwicke, an English naval lieutenant)	Uncommon (1, 2)	Virtually inseparable in the field from the other Snipes in the same genus. Observations most years at the sewage ponds or in long grass around neighbouring Blatherskite Park are thought to involve this species.
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Muddy Lapland bird	Very uncommon (1-3)	Mostly a coastal species but has occasionally been recorded near water in Central Australia.
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Muddy muddy bird	Uncommon (1-3)	More common than its cousin described above but still among the more infrequent shorebird visitors to Central Australia.
Little Curlew	<i>Numenius (Mesoscolopax) minutus</i>	Minute new-moon bird	Very uncommon (1-3)	An uncommon visitor from parts further north.
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa (Rhyacophilus) stagnatilis</i>	Pond water-bird	Uncommon (1-3)	Visits the sewage ponds and other open water around Alice Springs in small numbers each year.
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa (Rhyacophilus) glareola</i>	Little gravelly water-bird	Seasonally moderately common (1-3)	One of the more common visitors to the sewage ponds and Central Australian water bodies between November and April.
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa (Glottis) nebularia</i>	Misty water-bird	Seasonally moderately common (1-3)	Taller than most of the other shorebirds this bird may be seen around Central Australian open water between November and April with its slightly upturned bill.
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Whitish coast-dweller	Seasonally moderately common (1-3)	Not as common as its name might suggest but observed in small numbers most years around water in Central Australia.
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Ashy-grey stranger	Very uncommon vagrant (1)	Usually an inhabitant of tidal mudflats and mangroves this bird has been recorded just one or two times in Central Australia.
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa (Heteroscelus) brevipes</i>	Short-footed water-bird	Uncommon vagrant (1, 2)	Infrequently recorded with many years between observations.
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Translator sand-bird (perhaps in reference to its going between the tide lines as some sort of intermediary?)	Uncommon vagrant (1-3)	Usually strictly coastal but has been observed at the sewage ponds on rare occasions.
Red Knot	<i>Calidris (Calidris) canutus</i>	Speckled Canute water-bird (after the 11th century King Canute of Denmark)	Uncommon vagrant (VU) (1-3)	Very occasionally observed at the sewage ponds.
Sanderling	<i>Calidris (Crocethia) alba</i>	Speckled white water-bird	Uncommon vagrant (1)	Another bird which usually sticks to the coasts but has, on rare occasions, been observed in Central Australia.
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris (Ereunetes) ruficollis</i>	Speckled red-necked water-bird	Seasonally common (1-3)	One of the more common migrant shorebirds that can be seen near water in Central Australia between November and April.
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris (Ereunetes) subminuta</i>	Tiny speckled water-bird	Seasonally uncommon (1-3)	A regular visitor to Central Australia in very small numbers between November and April.
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris (Erolia) ferruginea</i>	Rusty speckled water-bird	Seasonally uncommon (CR) (1-3)	This bird has recently been re-classified as Critically Endangered due to its plummeting global numbers.
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris (Erolia) acuminata</i>	Pointy speckled water-bird	Seasonally common (1-3)	The most numerous of the seasonal shorebird migrants, occasionally being counted in flocks of 300+.

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Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris (Erolia) melanotos</i>	Black-backed speckled water-bird	Seasonally uncommon (1-3)	Superficially similar to the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, this bird has a less brightly-coloured crown and a well delineated marking across its breast plumage.
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Emphatic lover of fighting (from the spectacular mating competitions between the males on their breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere)	Seasonally uncommon (1-3)	Only the male of this species is actually known as a Ruff; the female is called the Reeve.
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Lobed coot-foot	Very uncommon vagrant (1-3)	Another, usually coastal or oceanic, water bird which is very rarely spotted on Central Australian waters.
Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Pale yellow stilt	Uncommon (1-3)	An elegant little bird that may be seen flying overhead with its distinctive pointed wings or hawking insects over open fields.
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola (Glareola) maldivarum</i>	Little gravelly bird from the Maldives	Very uncommon (1-3)	Darker, greyer, and rarer this far south than its cousin above. Around Broome this species can sometimes appear in flocks numbering into the hundreds of thousands but it is just an occasional visitor to Central Australia in small groups or as vagrant individuals.
Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix (Alphaturnia) velox</i>	Speedy shortened quail	Periodically common (1-3)	The smallest Australian button-quail and usually the most common around Alice Springs. Can become much more common following wet periods.
Red-chested Button-quail	<i>Turnix pyrrhоторax</i>	Shortened quail with a red breast-plate	Periodically uncommon (1-3)	Not usually present around Alice Springs but can move in to the region in small numbers and even be common for short periods following good seasons.
Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>	Dusky clawed saw (a reference to the combed feature of one of the claws)	Rare vagrant (1, 2)	Only one (truly extraordinary) record of this tropical oceanic species: following the immensely powerful low-pressure system which accompanied TC Yasi in 2010 and swept across western Queensland into Central Australia. This bird was wrecked in the transport depot of Bush Bus in Ghan Rd Alice Springs and taken into care.
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian water-swallow	Uncommon (1-3)	The world's largest tern species which is occasionally observed at the sewage ponds or flying over the town.
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Laughing Nile swallow	Uncommon (1-3)	A medium-sized tern with a distinctive deep bill and forked tail.
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias (Pelodes) hybrida</i>	Hybrid swallow-like bird	Moderately common (1-3)	One of the marsh terns. This is the most common tern species of inland waters.
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias (Chlidonias) leucopterus</i>	White-winged swallow-like bird	Uncommon (1-3)	Rarely seen in its distinctive black breeding plumage in Central Australia. This bird can be separated from the Whiskered Tern by its different head markings.
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland stained head	Very uncommon (1-3)	Not commonly seen in Central Australia.
Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus (Calyptorhynchus) banksii</i>	Banks' covered-bill	Moderately common (1-3)	The familiar large dark cockatoo of Central Australian watercourses and woodlands. Often seen grazing around the town on large seeds and burrs.
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Leadbeater's beautiful coloured-crest (after Benjamin Leadbeater, a London taxidermist and ornithologist)	Uncommon (1-3)	Uncommon around town but may be found near tree hollows prospecting for a nest site or near casuarina trees; one of its preferred foods.



Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Scientific Nomenclature Meaning (1)	Likelihood	Notes (1)
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Rosy-haired dawn-crest	Common (1-3)	The under-rated pastel pink and grey parrot of suburbs across Australia.
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua (Licmetis) tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed cockatoo	Uncommon (1, 2)	There is a small population of this species of unclear origin but probably resulting from the liberation or escape of some pet birds. They can sometimes be seen with the naturally-occurring Little Corellas from which they can be distinguished by the rosy pink flush around the face and throat.
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua (Licmetis) sanguinea</i>	Bloody cockatoo	Moderately common (1-3)	Fairly common in small flocks around town.
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Bloody hair-tongue	Uncommon (1)	A notoriously successful colonist of towns and suburbs elsewhere in Australia. A small breeding population has been founded in Alice Springs resulting from liberated pets or escaped individuals. LFW and GFW are encouraged to report sightings to PWSNT.
Princess Parrot	<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	Alexandra's costly bird (after Princess Alexandra of Denmark)	Rare (VU) (1-3)	This rare bird of the Western Deserts is nonetheless a commonly-kept aviary pet and any birds of this species observed around Alice Springs will almost certainly be the result of an aviary escape or liberation. However, wild birds did used to breed in the Finke River near Hermannsburg and even in the Todd River in Alice Springs but it is believed that the last of these records was in the 1950s. In recent years the nearest to Alice Springs that there have been verified sightings of wild birds has been in the vicinity of Watarrka NP.
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Australian bride-like bird	Uncommon (1-3)	Will build into sizeable flocks following rainy periods and may become temporarily abundant.
Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Girdled Barnard's bird (for Edward Barnard, a British civil servant with an interest in natural history)	Common (1-3)	The common green parrot of Alice Springs parks and gardens.
Mulga Parrot	<i>Psephotus (Psephotus) varius</i>	Variegated mosaic bird	Moderately common (1-3)	Probably more likely to be encountered at bird baths on rural blocks but this colourful bird can also be seen in town on the odd occasion.
Bourke's Parrot	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	Bourke's new mosaic bird (after Governor Richard Bourke)	Uncommon (1-3)	A subtle bird with delicate colours and a quiet nature. May be well-camouflaged in mulga during the day and only occasionally obvious when it calls on approach to water well after sunset; a habit from which it got the confusing moniker of night parrot.
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Tuneful scalloped parrot	Common to super-abundant (1-3)	This familiar bird can usually be seen and heard in small flocks around Alice Springs but is well-known for building to huge flocks following seasons of good rains when they can sometimes number into the tens (or even hundreds) of thousands.
Eastern Koel	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Very powerful bird from the East	Very uncommon seasonal migrant (1)	These birds are rarely recorded in Alice Springs but when they are present they are usually very obvious due to their very loud and far-carrying call.
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Angry-faced New Holland bird	Uncommon seasonal migrant (1-3)	There are usually a few of these huge hornbill-like birds around town in the summer months. They usually parasitise crow or kite nests but they have also parasitised the nest of a pair of Collared Sparrowhawks in Alice Springs on at least one occasion.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Scientific Nomenclature Meaning (1)	Likelihood	Notes (1)
Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus (Polophilus) phasianinus</i>	Pheasant spur-foot	Very uncommon (1)	This unmistakable bird is usually only found well to the north of Alice Springs from the tropical savannah north of Elliot, but wet seasons seem to bring them down as far as Erldunda in small numbers.
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis (Vidgenia) pallidus</i>	Pale prophet of evil	Uncommon (1-3)	Can periodically be more common due to resource pulses and will usually be obvious due its persistent, loud call.
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Basal gold-cuckoo	Moderately common (1-3)	A smaller cuckoo species which may be heard more often than seen.
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	Kissing gold-cuckoo	Rare (1-3)	Infrequently observed around Alice Springs and usually in very low numbers in surrounding areas.
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox (Ninox) novaeseelandiae</i>	New Holland Sparrowhawk-owl	Moderately common (1-3)	A fairly common small owl of Alice Springs suburbs and surrounds. One GFW member had as many as 7 of these delightful birds roosting in one tree at her Eastside flat.
Eastern Barn Owl	<i>Tyto (Tyto) javanica</i>	Javan owl	Moderately common (1, 2)	This species may become noticeably more common when there are a lot of mice around but it can usually be found roosting in caves and tree hollows throughout Central Australia.
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus (Todiramphus) sanctus</i>	Sacred tody-bill	Moderately common (1-3)	Usually in tree-lined watercourses. This bird's loud and repetitive call may give its presence away. It may also visit garden bird baths.
Red-backed Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus (Cyanalcyon) pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-rumped tody-bill	Moderately common (1-3)	May be seen around the edges of town perched on wires hunting lizards, insects and small snakes.
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops (Merops) ornatus</i>	Splendidly-dressed bee-eater	Seasonally common (1-3)	Unmistakeable bird which usually migrates north for our short winter, returning as early as late August. Some birds may over-winter.
White-browed Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris (Climacterobates) affinis</i>	Related ladder-climber	Rare (1-3)	Very rarely encountered woodland species which is right at the northern extremity of its range in Alice Springs.
Western Bowerbird	<i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i>	Spotted feather-bill	Common (1-3)	Our only bowerbird species but commonly seen around town.
Splendid Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus (Malurus) splendens</i>	Bright shining delicate-tail	Common (1-3)	Many GFW and LFW members may be lucky to get these brightly-coloured little birds in their yards.
Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus (Leggeornis) lamberti</i>	Lambert's delicate-tail (after Aylmer Bourke Lambert, an English botanist)	Common (1-3)	Common in well-vegetated gardens and in saltbush and tight scrub around town.
White-winged Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus (Musciparus) leucopterus</i>	White-winged delicate-tail	Moderately common (1-3)	Usually found near saltbush, chenopod and similar vegetation in swampy or saline areas.
Rufous-crowned Emu-wren	<i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	Red-headed stick-tail	Uncommon (1-3)	Only the most fortunate LFW members will find this tiny, beautiful species. It prefers large and very old spinifex clumps.
Dusky Grasswren	<i>Amytornis (Amytornis) purnelli</i>	Purnell's Amytis bird (after Herbert Purnell, naturalist and RAOU member, and Amytis from Persian mythology; the daughter of Xerxes)	Uncommon (1-3)	May be common in its preferred habitat of rocky slopes with spinifex.
Redthroat	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Brown flame-throat	Uncommon (1-3)	Most easily found in the scrub around Alice Springs by listening for its distinctive call. Probably most likely to visit gardens on Northside and Sadadeen, although it has also been recorded in Gillen.
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Dusky child of song	Uncommon (1-3)	An unremarkable small grey bird except that it has one of the most beautiful songs in the bush. May visit gardens around the edges of Alice Springs.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Scientific Nomenclature Meaning (1)	Likelihood	Notes (1)
Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Tipped thornbush-dweller	Moderately common (1-3)	The thornbills are notoriously difficult to get a good enough look at to positively identify for novice observers and their calls are superficially similar. The best advice is to study your field guide carefully. This species always exhibits a streaked breast.
Slaty-backed Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza (Milligania) robustirostris</i>	Robust-billed thornbush-dweller	Uncommon (1-3)	Less common than the very similar Inland Thornbill and with a noticeably streaked crown.
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Rumped thornbush-dweller	Moderately common (1-3)	The reliable way to separate this species from Inland and Slaty-backed Thornbills is the pale iris.
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Golden-rumped thornbush-dweller	Moderately common (1-3)	Easily distinguished from the other thornbills by the obvious yellow rump.
Weebill	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Small short-billed bird	Common (1-3)	With a very distinctive call, this bird is easily identified if it is anywhere near your yard.
Southern Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	White-faced simple head	Moderately common (1-3)	This tiny species is another that might be observed by patient watchers in gardens around the edge of town.
Banded Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i>	Black girdled simple head	Uncommon (1-3)	A species with very patchy distribution around Central Australia. A few fortunate LFW members may have populations of this bird breeding in open chenopod or scrubby acacia areas of their properties.
Red-browed Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus (Pardalotinus) rubricatus</i>	Red-marked leopard-spotted bird	Moderately common (1-3)	Though it tends to stay in the canopy, this bird has a distinctive call that often gives it presence away.
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus (Pardalotinus) striatus</i>	Striped leopard-spotted bird	Common (1-3)	Usually sticking to tree-lined watercourses, this species will easily be separated from the Red-browed Pardalote by its call.
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Greening [Gavicalis]	Common (1-3)	Not too common in the centre of town, this bird is nonetheless very common around the edge of town, particularly in sandy areas.
Grey-headed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula keartlandi</i>	Kearland's feathers (after George Kearland, a Melbourne photographer for The Age newspaper who collected the type specimen)	Moderately common (1-3)	A distinctive honeyeater with a dapper slate-grey crown.
Grey-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula plumula</i>	Small-feathered feathers	Uncommon (1-3)	Not very common around town at all but may still be encountered by lucky garden observers.
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	feathers with a little paintbrush	Common (1-3)	The common small honeyeater of eucalypt communities, gardens and parks throughout Alice Springs.
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	Purnell's white-fronted bird (after Herbert Purnell- see also Dusky Grasswren)	Uncommon (1-3)	A blossom nomad which may periodically visit the edge of Alice Springs but which is very rarely observed in gardens within the town itself.
Grey Honeyeater	<i>Conopophila (Lacustroica) whitei</i>	White's gnat-lover (after Captain Samuel Albert White, a naturalist and explorer of the early 20th century)	Rare (1-3)	One of the prized birds for Centralian birdwatchers. Very rarely seen and probably in very small numbers across its large and remote range.
Black Honeyeater	<i>Sugomel niger</i>	Black Latin honey-sucker	Uncommon (1-3)	Another blossom nomad, which may be around town periodically before an absence of many months or years.
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx (Certhionyx) variegatus</i>	Variegated treecreeper-claw	Uncommon (1-3)	Very similar to Black Honeyeater above, not commonly observed around town.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Scientific Nomenclature Meaning (1)	Likelihood	Notes (1)
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera (Lichmera) indistincta</i>	Indistinct snake-like licker	Common (1-3)	A common garden bird and often the rowdiest participant in the dawn chorus.
Black-chinned Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus (Eidopsarus) gularis</i>	Throated honey-fed bird	Uncommon (1-3)	The Central Australian variety of this species is known as the 'Golden-backed' Honeyeater. If you're lucky enough to see one you will understand why.
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated spiny-cheek	Common (1-3)	One of the most common suburban birds around Alice Springs with a very distinctive call which is immediately reminiscent of Central Australia.
Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina (Myzantha) flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated large-nostrilled bird	Common (1-3)	Another very common garden bird around Alice Springs.
Crimson Chat	<i>Epthianura (Parepthianura) tricolor</i>	Three-coloured refined-tail	Uncommon (1-3)	Unlikely to be encountered within Alice Springs but may occasionally frequent rural properties.
Orange Chat	<i>Epthianura (Aurepthianura) aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted refined-tail	Uncommon (1-3)	Also unlikely to visit gardens but can sometimes be found in areas of saltbush around town like the crown land along the railway easement and Coolibah Swamp.
Yellow Chat	<i>Epthianura (Aurepthianura) crocea</i>	Saffron refined-tail	Rare (1)	There are only a few records of this species at the sewage ponds and Ilparpa Swamp.
Grey-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus (Pomatostomus) temporalis</i>	Covered-mouth with temples	Common (1-3)	A common and gregarious bird around town.
White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus (Morganornis) superciliosus</i>	Eyebrowed covered-mouth	Moderately common (1-3)	Smaller and a bit more retiring than its boisterous cousin above.
Cinnamon Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma (Samuela) cinnamomeum</i>	Cinnamon thrush-body	Uncommon (1-3)	Certainly not a species that is likely to be seen in town but it may be encountered on some LFW properties on the rural fringe.
Chiming Wedgebill	<i>Psophodes (Sphenostoma) occidentalis</i>	Western noisy-bird	Uncommon (1-3)	This bird has increasingly been observed around the periphery of Alice Springs in recent years leading to hopes that its melodious song may be heard on a few outer LFW properties.
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta (Neositta) chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged bloody nuthatch	Uncommon (1-3)	A small bird that may be encountered in woodland areas and wooded gardens in Alice Springs' rural areas.
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina (Coracina) novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland young raven	Common (1-3)	Commonly seen throughout town.
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina (Pteropodocys) maxima</i>	Biggest young raven	Uncommon (1-3)	True to its name this is the largest of the cuckoo-shrike species. Unlikely to be seen around town, it may still be encountered on the rural fringe on rare occasions.
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage (Lalage) sueurii</i>	[sueurii] chirruper	Uncommon (1-3)	This is usually uncommon but may occasionally pass through the region in sizeable numbers in the wake of moth and other insect emergences.
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Throaty mountain-dweller	Uncommon (1-3)	An attractive bird with a disorienting and ventriloquial call.
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala (Alisterornis) rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied thick-head	Common (1-3)	A common bird of gardens and mulga woodlands.
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla (Colluricincla) harmonica</i>	Musical shrike-thrush	Common (1-3)	A frequent visitor to many suburban parks and gardens.
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus (Artamus) leucorhynchus</i>	Pale-billed butcher	Uncommon vagrant (1-3)	The most common woodswallow around Tennant Creek but rarely reaching as far south in the NT as Alice Springs.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Scientific Nomenclature Meaning (1)	Likelihood	Notes (1)
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus (Campbellornis) superciliosus</i>	Eyebrowed butcher	Uncommon (1-3)	Most commonly observed by scanning through flocks of Masked Woodswallows with which it often forms mixed feeding flocks.
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus (Campbellornis) personatus</i>	Masked butcher	Moderately common (1-3)	One of the more common woodswallow species with numbers fluctuating according to conditions and resources.
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus (Angroyan) cinereus</i>	Ashy-grey butcher	Common (1-3)	The most common woodswallow species around Alice Springs.
Little Woodswallow	<i>Artamus (Angroyan) minor</i>	Smaller butcher	Moderately common (1-3)	Usually seen close to the ranges where it roosts among the cliffs and caves.
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Noisy bird with a collar	Uncommon (1-3)	Infrequently encountered in Central Australia.
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Black-throated noisy bird	Common (1-3)	The undisputed master of song in inland Australia. Often heard singing wonderfully melodic and lengthy cycles lasting several hours in the early hours of the morning.
Australian Magpie	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Piping noisy bird	Moderately common (1-3)	Not as common in Alice Springs as it is in other Australian towns and cities.
Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Orru raven	Uncommon (1-3)	The 2 species of crow are difficult to separate in Alice Springs – it is suspected that the Torresian Crow is over-reported.
Little Crow	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Bennett's raven (after Kenric Bennett, a self-taught ornithologist who collected the type specimen in 1883)	Common (1-3)	Probably the more common of the two crow species in Alice Springs.
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura (Sauloprocta) leucophrys</i>	White-eyebrowed fantail	Common (1-3)	A well-known bird throughout Central Australia
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura (Rhipidura) albiscapa</i>	White-shafted fantail	Uncommon (1-3)	A retiring species present in small numbers in acacia scrub around Alice Springs.
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Blue and white stilt-walker	Common (1-3)	A common breeding resident of the town.
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca (Microeca) fascians</i>	Bewitching similar small bird	Uncommon (1-3)	Only rarely encountered around the edges of Alice Springs this unobtrusive little bird may be overlooked or misidentified.
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica (Petroica) goodenovii</i>	Goodenough's rock-dweller (after Samuel Goodenough, the Bishop of Carlisle)	Moderately common (1-3)	The bright male is rarely missed in rural gardens but the drab female may easily be overlooked or misidentified.
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas (Melanodryas) cucullata</i>	Hooded black tree-nymph	Moderately common (1-3)	A distinctive and quite large robin that may visit gardens in rural districts.
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus (Anthus) novaeseelandiae</i>	New Zealand small bird	Common (1, 2)	An inhabitant of open grassed areas.
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola (Cisticola) exilis</i>	Slender basket-dweller	Uncommon (1, 2)	Sometimes found in overgrown areas near to water and swamps.
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus (Acrocephalus) australis</i>	Southern peak-head	Moderately common (1-3)	May be found in culverts and drainage ditches or open swamps; anywhere with a bit of water and some reeds for cover.
Tawny Grassbird	<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	Timorese large-tail	Rare vagrant (1)	Very unusual as far south as Alice Springs. Recorded just once or twice as lone vagrants.
Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Grassy large-tail	Moderately common (1-3)	Usually found wherever there is a decent body of water with vegetated edges.
Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus (Cincloramphus) cruralis</i>	Leggy thrush-bill	Moderately common (1-3)	Can be very common following rainy periods.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Scientific Nomenclature Meaning (1)	Likelihood	Notes (1)
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus (Maclennania) mathewsi</i>	Mathews 'thrush-bill (after Gregory Mathews, the Australian ornithologist)	Moderately common (1-3)	May periodically become a very common bird around Alice Springs' rural district.
Spinifexbird	<i>Megalurus carteri</i>	Carter's large-tail (after Thomas Carter, a Yorkshireman who collected the type specimen in 1899)	Uncommon (1)	May be common in the preferred habitat of large old spinifex.
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Sided girdle-eye	Rare vagrant (1)	Only a single record; an individual that was observed and photographed over a few days at the Alice Springs Desert Park in 2015.
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo (Hirundo) neoxena</i>	New visiting swallow	Uncommon (1-3)	This species is right on the northern edge of its range in Alice Springs. May occasionally be seen over grassed areas and water, especially following particularly wet seasons.
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-chested hole-dweller	Moderately common (1-3)	As this species nests in a hole burrowed in loose sand or soil or the side of a river bank it is most likely to be observed near areas with these features.
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon (Hylochelidon) nigricans</i>	Blackening rock-swallow	Common (1-3)	Often seen around town and wooded areas.
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon (Petrochelidon) ariel</i>	Ariel rock-swallow (after Shakespeare's arye spirit from The Tempest)	Common (1-3)	This is the bird which makes those vaguely bottle-shaped nests under culverts, rock crevices and the eaves of houses in Alice Springs. Often seen in mixed flocks with Tree Martins.
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum (Dicaeum) hirundinaceum</i>	Swallow-like little Indian bird	Common (1-3)	Striking small red and deep blue bird which is largely, though not solely, responsible for the propagation and spread of mistletoe plants.
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Spotted banded-tail	Common (1-3)	The familiar Centralian finch with the nyii-nyii call. Often seen at bird baths and water troughs.
Painted Finch	<i>Emblema pictum</i>	Painted mosaic-bird	Uncommon (1-3)	Might be seen by a few lucky LFW members with properties near the base of the ranges with some rocky spinifex nearby.

**Table 2. Native mammals found in the Alice Springs region**

Mammal species found in the Alice Springs region, within a 25 Km radius of the CBD. List derived from NT NRM Infonet. Additional species are listed where presence is known (referenced accordingly). Species are listed alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature. Numbered references in likelihood indicate occurrence reports (see reference list for further information). Species likelihoods marked with VU indicate Vulnerable, EN as Endangered and CR as Critically Endangered.

Note that the following species were removed from the list, as they are classified as extinct (EX): Pig-footed Bandicoot *Chaeropus ecaudatus*, Western Quoll *Dasyurus geoffroi*, Mala *Lagorchestes hirsutus*, Lesser Stick-nest Rat *Leporillus apicalis*, Lesser Bilby *Macrotis leucura*, Short-tailed Hopping-mouse *Notomys amplus*, Fawn Hopping-mouse *Notomys cervinus*, Long-tailed Hopping-mouse *Notomys longicaudatus*, Crescent Nailtail Wallaby *Onychogalea lunata*, Desert Bandicoot *Perameles eremiana*, Red-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale calura*, Shark Bay Mouse/ Djoongari *Pseudomys fieldi*.

Note that that are also several feral mammals found in the Alice Springs region including: Cat *Felis catus*, House Mouse *Mus musculus*, Dog *Canis lupus spp.*, Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*, Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood	Habitat (4)
Kultarr	<i>Antechinomys laniger</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 6)	Open shrubland, mallee woodland, acacia shrubland with sparse ground cover, hummock grassland, gibber, flood plains, and stony areas with sparse ground cover. Prefers heavier soil types.
Dingo / Wild Dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	High (2, 6)	Found in all habitat types ranging from alpine, woodland, grassland, desert and tropical regions.
Brush-tailed Mulgara	<i>Dasyercus blythi</i>	Unlikely (VU) (2, 6)	
Crest-tailed Mulgara	<i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i>	Unlikely (VU) (2, 6)	
Golden Bandicoot	<i>Isodon auratus</i>	Unlikely (EN) (2, 6)	
Central Short-tailed Mouse	<i>Leggadina forresti</i>	Low (2, 4, 6)	Arid areas associated with tussock grasslands, cracking clay plains, and low shrublands on plains with loam, clay, or stony soils. Rarely recorded from mulga woodlands, spinifex grasslands, rocky-hills, and areas of sand dune.
Greater Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Unlikely (VU) (2, 6)	
Wongai Ningau	<i>Ningau ridei</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 6)	Sandplain areas, arid spinifex grasslands, mallee, and open shrublands.
Spinifex Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 6)	Spinifex-covered sand plains and dune systems. Spend the day in deep burrow.
Dusky Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys fuscus</i>	Unlikely (EN) (2, 6)	
Southern Marsupial Mole	<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i>	Unlikely (VU) (2, 6)	
Common Wallaroo, Euro	<i>Osphranter robustus subsp. robustus</i>	High (2, 4, 6)	Varied habitats, usually with steep escarpments, rocky hills, overhangs, and caves that provide shelter during periods of high temperature. Also shelter in dense shrub around streams.
Red Kangaroo	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	High (2, 4, 6)	Arid and semi-arid habitats.
Black-footed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale lateralis</i>	High (Ranges Only) (2, 4, 6)	Variety of steep and rocky habitats.
Fat-tailed Antechinus	<i>Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis</i>	Moderate (Ranges Only) (2, 4, 6)	Sparsely vegetated rocky localities, in association with termite mounds, mostly arid areas.
Desert Mouse	<i>Pseudomys desertor</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 6)	Wide range of habitats, including savanna woodland, shrubland, and grassland, mostly within a zone of rainfall of 500-750 mm. The presence of dense groundcover of either grasses, sedges, or shrubs is very important.
Sandy Inland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	High (2, 4, 6)	Variety of arid habitats from sand dunes to hummock and tussock grasslands, spend the day in burrows.
Pale Field-rat	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	Unlikely (VU) (2, 6)	
Long-haired Rat	<i>Rattus villosissimus</i>	Low (2, 4)	Arid or desert areas, largely restricted to refuges within the arid landscape where food and water are always available.
Fat-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Low (2, 4, 6)	Variety of grasslands, shrubland, and open woodland, farmland.

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood	Habitat (4)
Hairy-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis hirtipes</i>	Low (2, 4, 6)	Sand plains, sand dunes, open woodland, shrubland, mallee, and hummock grasslands.
Long-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>	Unlikely (VU, West Ranges Only) (2, 6)	
Stripe-faced Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	High (2, 4, 6)	Tussock and spinifex grasslands, shrubland, and rocky areas.
Ooldea Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis ooldea</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 6)	Loams, compacted soils, mulga woodland, shrubland, and hummock grassland.
Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis youngsoni</i>	Low (2, 4, 6)	Sand plains, sand dunes, inter-dune habitats, hummock grasslands, tussock grasslands and open shrubland.
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 6)	Open woodland, savanna and semi-arid and arid areas.
Common Brushtail Possum (Southern)	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula</i>	Unlikely (EN) (2, 6)	
Central Rock-rat	<i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i>	Unlikely (EN) (2, 6)	



### Table 3. Bats found in the Alice Springs region

Bat species found in the Alice Springs region, within a 25 Km radius of the CBD. List derived from NT NRM Infonet. Additional species are listed where presence is known (referenced accordingly). Species are listed alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature. Numbered references in likelihood indicate occurrence reports (see reference list for further information).

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood	Habitat (4)
White-striped Free-tailed Bat	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	Moderate (2, 4-6)	Wide variety of habitats, including urban areas. Roosts in small groups in tree-hollows, building ceilings, and similar habitats.
Gould's Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	High (2, 4-6)	Dense forest, open woodland, mallee, tall shrubland, and open areas. Roosts in trees and many different types of structures in human environments.
Chocolate Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	High (2, 4-6)	Wide range of habitats, from rainforests to treeless plains. It forms colonies in tree hollows, caves, and buildings.
Ghost Bat	<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Low (2, 6)	Arid zone near rock outcrops, and roosts in caves, mines, and rock clefts. Locally extinct in Alice Springs but possible to find individuals in sandstone caves or boulder piles.
Inland Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus (Ozimops) petersi</i>	High (2, 4-6)	Wide range of habitats including forests, open woodland, mallee and shrubland; but more common in wet habitats. Roost in tree-hollows, roof cavities, lengths of water pipe, as well as other man-made structures.
Bristle-faced Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus (Setirostris) eleryi</i>	Low (2, 5, 6)	Riparian habitats (6).
Beccari's Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus beccarii</i>	Low (2)	Wide variety of habitats, ranging from arid and semi-arid areas, through savanna type habitats to forested areas, including tropical moist forest, fragmented habitat remnants, urban areas. Roosts in tree hollows, caves and buildings.
Lesser Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Moderate (2, 4-6)	Wide range of habitats such as semi-arid areas, mallee, woodland, wet forest, alpine areas, tropical forest, and urban areas. Roost in cavities and crevices in trees, underneath the bark of trees, or in roofs of houses.
Little Red Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Low (5)	Found in sclerophyll woodland, paperbark, bamboo, mangroves, and occasionally in orchards and ornamental trees.
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Low (2, 4-6)	Found in a wide variety of habitats, including eucalypt forests and open habitats. Roosts in tree hollows.
Inland Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Moderate (2, 4-6)	Present in drier habitats within inland Australia. Roosts in tree hollows and building roofs.
Little Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Low (2, 5, 6)	Close to waterbodies within arid open woodland and plains. Roosts in colonies in tree holes, disused buildings, and other available structures.
Hill's Sheath-tailed Bat	<i>Taphozous hilli</i>	Moderate (2, 4-6)	Present in arid areas and is uncommon in sandy desert. Roosts in crevices, caves, and disused mines.
Inland Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus baverstocki</i>	Moderate (2, 4-6)	A variety of wooded habitats. Follows major watercourses in the north of its range. Roosts in tree hollows and abandoned buildings.
Finlayson's Cave Bat	<i>Vespadelus finlaysoni</i>	Moderate (2, 4-6)	A variety of habitat types, from deserts through to tropical moist areas in the north. Roosts in rocky areas with caves, cracks, crevices and abandoned mines.

**Table 4. Amphibians found in the Alice Springs region**

Amphibian species found in the Alice Springs region, within a 25 Km radius of the CBD. List derived from NT NRM Infonet. Additional species are listed where presence is known (referenced accordingly). Species are listed alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature. Numbered references in likelihood indicate occurrence reports (see reference list for further information).

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood	Habitat (4)
Knife-footed Frog	<i>Cyclorana cultripes</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)	Occurs in open grassland and sparsely wooded areas, floodplains adjacent to creeks and other low-lying areas exposed to flooding in the wet season. Breeding begins in January when the grassland is flooded.
Main's Frog	<i>Cyclorana maini</i>	High (2, 4, 7-9)	Open grassland, clay pans, lightly forested areas and temporary marshes and streambeds in temporary flood plains. It is an opportunistic breeder that responds to heavy rainfall.
Water-holding frog	<i>Cyclorana platycephala</i>	Low (7, 8)	Found in grasslands, temporary swamps, clay pans and billabongs in arid and semi-arid areas and is usually associated with clay soils. It is able to survive extended dry periods (months to years) in aestivation underground.
Centralian Tree Frog	<i>Litoria gilleni</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 7-9)	Confined to rock gorges where there are permanent streams and waterholes or temporary water. It hides in cool spaces beneath boulders during the day.
Red Tree Frog, Desert Tree Frog	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 7-9)	Generally associated with more open vegetation ( <i>i.e.</i> open forest/woodland). In inland regions it is largely confined to ranges or larger watercourses. It is usually found in trees and shrubs beside watercourses, temporary or permanent swamps and lagoons. It also makes use of water pipes in houses and buildings. It avoids extreme temperatures by sheltering beneath stones, bark, logs, buildings etc. In Australia it breeds after the summer rains.
Northern Burrowing Frog	<i>Neobatrachus aquilonius</i>	Unlikely (2, 7)	Sparsely vegetated country, like grasslands and open forests. It is active on the edge of water after rain. It breeds in shallow, flooded areas following summer rains.
Trilling Frog, Desert Trilling Frog, Sudell's Frog	<i>Neobatrachus sudellae</i>	Moderate (2, 7-9)	Inhabitant of dry regions in woodlands, shrublands, mallee and open grassland as well as disturbed areas. It becomes active after rains and is buried in loam or clay soils much of the time. It breeds after heavy rain and flooding.
Shoemaker Frog	<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	High (2, 4, 7, 8)	Inhabits sparsely vegetated areas on clay or loam soils. It spends most of its time buried and only emerges after rains. It is a summer breeder. It breeds in clay pans following heavy rain.
Desert Spadefoot Toad	<i>Notaden nichollsi</i>	Moderate (2, 4, 7, 8)	Occurs in open country with sparse vegetation on impervious or clay soils. It spends most of its time underground and only comes to the surface to feed and breed after heavy rains, but has been found under dry conditions also. It has been found buried up to 1m underground. It breeds after heavy rain in desert clay pans that become filled with water.
Spencer's Burrowing Frog	<i>Platyplectrum spenceri</i>	Low (2, 7-9)	Occupies areas where there are sandy soils within rocky terrain, e.g. sandy creek beds. In areas where the sand is moist they build burrows from which they emerge at night.

**Table 5. Reptiles found in the Alice Springs region**

Reptile species found in the Alice Springs region, within a 25 Km radius of the CBD. List derived from NT NRM Infonet. Additional species are listed where presence is known (referenced accordingly). Species are grouped by type and then listed alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature. Numbered references in likelihood indicate occurrence reports (see reference list for further information).

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood
<b>Geckos</b>		
Clawless Gecko	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Fat-tailed Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Helmeted Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus galeatus</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 10)
Tessellated Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus tessellatus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Northern Dtella	<i>Gehyra australis</i>	Unlikely (2)
Dwarf Dtella	<i>Gehyra minuta</i>	Unlikely (2)
Centralian Dtella	<i>Gehyra montium</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Northern Spotted Rock Dtella	<i>Gehyra nana</i>	Unlikely (2)
Purplish Dtella	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Tree Dtella	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Bynoe's Prickly Gecko	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Pale-headed Gecko	<i>Heteronotia fasciolatus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Desert Cave Gecko	<i>Heteronotia spelea</i>	Present (7, 10)
Beaded Gecko	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>	Low (2, 7)
Pale-striped Gecko	<i>Lucasium immaculatum</i>	Present (7)
Crowned Gecko	<i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Centralian Knob-tailed Gecko	<i>Nephurus amyae</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Smooth knob-tail Gecko	<i>Nephurus laevis</i>	Present (7)
Three-lined Knob-tailed Gecko	<i>Nephurus levis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Banded Velvet Gecko	<i>Oedura cincta</i>	Present (2, 7, 8, 10)
Zig-zag Velvet Gecko	<i>Oedura rhombifer</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Beaked Gecko	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Spiny-tailed Gecko	<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Jewelled Gecko	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	Present (7, 8)
Eastern Spiny-Tailed Gecko	<i>Strophurus intermedius</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Southern Phasmid Gecko	<i>Strophurus jeanae</i>	Present (8)
Thick-tailed Gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus millii</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
<b>Skinks, Sliders</b>		
Striped Rainbow Skink, Shaded Litter Rainbow Skink	<i>Carlia munda</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Three-Spined Rainbow Skink	<i>Carlia triacantha</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Inland Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus australis</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Carnaby's Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus carnabyi</i>	Low (2, 10)
Metallic Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus metallicus</i>	Present (8)
Arboreal Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>	Moderate (2, 10)
Lively Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus alacer</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Ariadna's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus ariadnae</i>	Present (7)

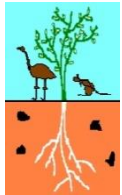
Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood
Brook's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus brooksi</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Chief Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus dux</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Grand Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus grandis</i>	Present (8, 10)
Greer's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus greeri</i>	Low (2)
Helen's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus helenae</i>	Low (2, 7, 10)
Bar-shouldered Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus inornatus</i>	Present (8)
Lea's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus leae</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Leonhardi's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Olympic Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus olympicus</i>	Present (7)
Leopard Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus pantherinus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Pianka's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus piankai</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Fourteen-Lined Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Pale-rumped Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus regius</i>	Present (7, 8)
Rock Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus saxatilis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 10)
Schomburk's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Seven Lined Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus septenarius</i>	Present (7, 8)
Eastern Batted Wedge-snout Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus strauchii</i>	Present (7)
Ribbon Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus taeniatus</i>	Present (7)
Slender Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Stoke's Egernia	<i>Egernia stokesii</i>	Low (2, 7)
Narrow-banded Sand-swimmer	<i>Eremiascincus fasciolatus</i>	Present (7, 10)
Northern Narrow-banded Skink	<i>Eremiascincus intermedius</i>	Low (2, 8)
Broad-Banded Sand Swimmer	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Lerista	<i>Lerista aericeps</i>	Low (2, 7)
Two-Toed Lerista	<i>Lerista bipes</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Desert Lerista	<i>Lerista desertorum</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Frost's Lerista	<i>Lerista frosti</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Sand Lerista	<i>Lerista labialis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Ribbon Slider	<i>Lerista taeniata</i>	Present (7)
Mueller's Lerista	<i>Lerista timida</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Yellow-Tailed Lerista	<i>Lerista xanthura</i>	Low (2, 8)
Desert Egernia	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Rock Egernia	<i>Liopholis margaretae</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Slater's Egernia	<i>Liopholis slateri</i>	Unlikely (VU) (2, 7, 8)
Striated Egernia	<i>Liopholis striata</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Grey's Menetia	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Boulenger's Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Red-Tailed Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Morethia ruficauda</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Ornate Soil-Crevise Skink	<i>Notoscincus ornatus</i>	Present (7, 8)
Spinifex Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Proablepharus reginae</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Centralian Blue-Tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood
Western Blue-tongue	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Present (7)
<b>Monitors</b>		
Ridge-tailed Monitor	<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor	<i>Varanus brevicauda</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Rusty Desert Monitor	<i>Varanus eremius</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Perentie	<i>Varanus giganteus</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Pygmy Mulga Monitor	<i>Varanus gilleni</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Sand Goanna	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Black-tailed Monitor	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
<b>Dragons</b>		
Centralian Lashtail Dragon	<i>Amphibolurus centralis</i>	Present (7, 8)
Ring-tailed Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Black-shouldered Grounddragon	<i>Ctenophorus clayi</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Military Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Central Netted Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Painted Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus pictus</i>	Low (2, 7)
Western Netted Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	Low (2)
Lally's Two-lined Dragon	<i>Diporiphora lalliae</i>	Present (7)
Canegrass Dragon	<i>Diporiphora winneckeii</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Long-nosed Dragon	<i>Gowidon longirostris</i>	Present (7, 8)
Gilbert's Dragon	<i>Lophognathus gilberti</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 10)
Thorny Devil	<i>Moloch horridus</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Dwarf Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona minor</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Central Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	High (2, 7, 8)
Centralian Earless Dragon	<i>Tympanocryptis centralis</i>	Present (7, 8)
Pebble Dragon	<i>Tympanocryptis cephalus</i>	Low (2, 7)
Lined Earless Dragon	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Low (2, 10)
Long-eared Earless Dragon	<i>Tympanocryptis tetraporophora</i>	Low (2, 7)
<b>Legless Lizards</b>		
Marble-faced Delma	<i>Delma australis</i>	Present (7, 8)
Rusty-topped Delma	<i>Delma borea</i>	Low (2, 8)
Unbanded Delma	<i>Delma butleri</i>	Low (2)
Banded Delma	<i>Delma desmosa</i>	Present (7, 8)
Neck-barred Delma	<i>Delma haroldi</i>	Low (2)
Sharp-snouted Delma	<i>Delma nasuta</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Black-necked Snake-lizard	<i>Delma tincta</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Burton's Legless Lizard	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Western Hooded Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Eastern Hooded Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus schraderi</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
<b>Snakes - Blind</b>		

Common Name	Scientific Nomenclature	Likelihood
Prong-snouted Blind Snake	<i>Aniliios bituberculatus</i>	Low (2, 8)
Centralian Blind Snake	<i>Aniliios centralis</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Northern Blind Snake	<i>Aniliios diversus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Interior Blind Snake	<i>Aniliios endoterus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Long-beaked Blind Snake	<i>Aniliios grypus</i>	Present (7, 8)
<b>Snakes - Pythons</b>		
Stimson's Python	<i>Antaresia stimsoni</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Woma Python	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Centralian Carpet Snake	<i>Morelia bredli</i>	Present (7, 8)
Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Moderate (2)
<b>Snakes - Elapids</b>		
Desert Death Adder	<i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Narrow-banded Burrowing Snake	<i>Brachyuropis fasciolatus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Unbanded Shovel-nosed Snake	<i>Brachyuropis incinctus</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Northern Shovel-nosed Snake	<i>Brachyuropis roperi</i>	Low (2)
Northern Shovel-nosed Snake	<i>Brachyuropis semifasciatus</i>	Present (7, 8)
Yellow-faced Whip Snake	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 10)
Desert Whip Snake	<i>Demansia reticulata</i>	Low (2, 8)
Shine's Whipsnake	<i>Demansia shinei</i>	Present (7)
Orange-naped Snake	<i>Furina ornata</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Hooded Snake, Monk Snake	<i>Parasuta monachus</i>	Low (2, 8)
King Brown Snake	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Mengden's Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Ringed Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Eastern Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Desert Banded Snake	<i>Simoselaps anomalus</i>	Present (7, 8)
Little Spotted Snake	<i>Suta punctata</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)
Curl Snake	<i>Suta suta</i>	Moderate (2, 7, 8)
Bandy Bandy	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Low (2)
Central Bandy-bandy	<i>Vermicella vermiformis</i>	Low (2, 7, 8)

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