

DICTIONARY OF
**AUSTRALIAN AND
NEW GUINEAN MAMMALS**



RONALD STRAHAN AND PAMELA CONDER

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FOREWORD

Dictionaries are funny things. As a child, I used to love dipping into the *Oxford English Dictionary* and finding strange words. I was obsessed by dinosaurs and often wondered why the 1967 abridged edition had ‘Iguanodon’ but then excluded nearly all the other dinosaurs in my *How and Why Book of Dinosaurs*. Why did dictionaries sometimes offer the promise of comprehensiveness only to let you down badly when you searched further?

I’m pleased to say that this dictionary of Australian and New Guinean mammals by Ronald Strahan and Pamela Conder will not disappoint the reader. It presents a full listing of the mammals of Australia and New Guinea in alphabetical order, with the pertinent data attached. It gives the reader the correct pronunciation of the scientific names, explains what the name means for both genus and species, provides succinct information on when the animal was named and gives a lead to the primary published reference. The introductory section also provides a brief biography of most of the workers who have named Australian mammals, and within these paragraphs are some gems of anecdotal information.

Ronald Strahan is a well-known and much-liked authority in the field of Australian mammalogy. His books include *What Mammal is That?* and, as editor-in-chief, *The Mammals of Australia*, now the most widely used reference on the subject. Natural history author and artist Pamela Conder’s books include *With Wings on Their Fingers*, an account of her research on flying-foxes. Together, Strahan and Conder produced *The Incomplete Book of Australian Mammals*, which gives a lighter side to the study of Australian mammals.

Based on Strahan’s earlier *Dictionary of Australian Mammals*, they have once again worked together to produce this dictionary, updated and almost doubled in size to include the New Guinean mammal fauna. This is a natural amalgamation of mammal species that form part of the same biogeographic province, as Australia and New Guinea are separated sporadically by seaways only during periods of warm, interglacial climates. I commend this book as a useful addition to the library of anyone interested in Australian mammals.

John Long

*Head of Sciences
Museum Victoria*

BRUSH-TAILED OPOSSUM,

113



del. F. H. London. Pub. by G. Kearsey, Plat. Press.

Eng. by J. G. S.

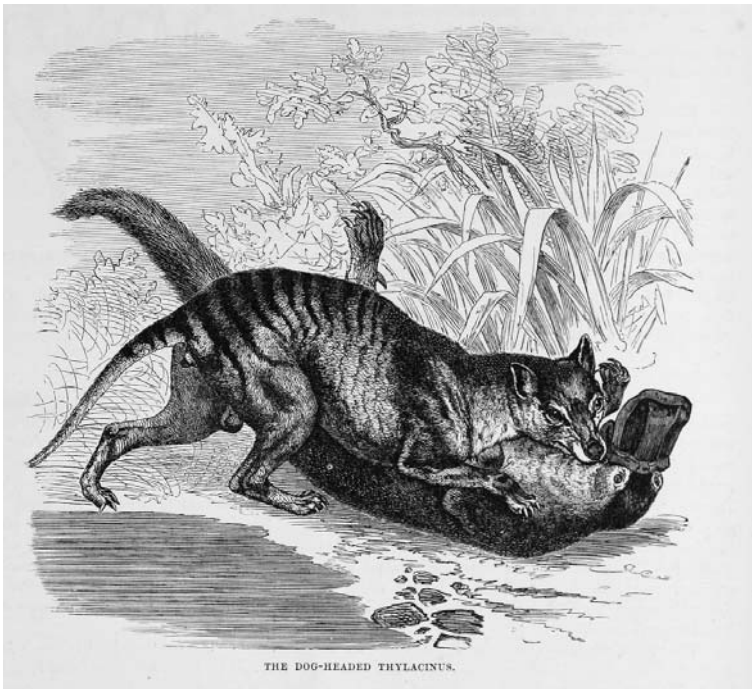
Brush-tailed Phascogale, *Phascogale tapoatafa*, Common Ringtail Possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*, and Squirrel Glider, *Petaurus norfolcensis*, from George Shaw, *General Zoology*, 1801.

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Thylacine and Platypus from *Cassell's Natural History*.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

Like its predecessor *A Dictionary of Australian Mammal Names*, published in 1981, this book is concerned with a number of aspects of taxonomy, the discipline underlying the scientific naming of organisms. It deals first with pronunciation, because this tends to break a name into its component parts and thereby assist in understanding the intent of the person who created the name. It is essential to know who the describer was and when and where the initial description was published. As knowledge of an animal group increases, interpretation of the relations between its constituent species may change and this can affect nomenclature. Entries in the main section of this book take the following form:

- current scientific name and its pronunciation,
- derivation (meaning) of scientific name,
- common name,
- name of the describer(s), title, page number and date of publication of first description.

Species are named by individuals and it is of some interest to know who these people are or were. Biographical notes on the more prominent of these in the field of Australasian mammalogy are included in the section on describers.

NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION

These two terms are often treated as synonymous but, although both activities deal with the same material, they represent separate aspects of taxonomy and are significantly different. Classification is the grouping of species and higher categories into hierarchical systems that reflect levels of (evolutionary) relationship. Nomenclature is concerned with the discipline of naming organisms and is essentially legalistic, seeking to provide a stable system of names for species and genera. This book is concerned only with nomenclature.

THE SPECIES CONCEPT

A species is a group of potentially interbreeding individuals which, because of such interbreeding, share in a common gene-pool, separate from other gene-pools. In practice, new species are seldom recognised on the basis of genetic differences, being usually defined by a suite of anatomical characters of dead

animals. However this may change as DNA analysis becomes cheaper. Some species are readily defined in terms of anatomy and distribution; in other cases there is a degree of continuity in one or both of these factors and subspecies are erected. However empty the definition, it is reasonable to say that a species is 'an assemblage of organisms deemed to be a species by a competent systematist'. It is essential that such entities be given a name and this is the function of a taxonomist (who is usually also a systematist).

ZOOLOGICAL NAMES

Familiar animals have always had common names, differing from language to language and even from one part of a country to another. Such names serve a useful purpose in everyday life but they do not extend to unfamiliar species. As the European world-view expanded in the seventeenth century, there was an increasing tendency for scholars to name and describe species (especially newly recognised ones) in Latin, thus leading to a certain uniformity, but a truly international system was not established until the Swedish naturalist, Carl von Linné (Linnaeus), established a formal nomenclature.

He adopted from the Englishman, John Ray, the concept of the **genus**, being a group of related species. Ray had coined single names for his genera (plural of genus) but many constituent species were defined in short Latin phrases. Linnaeus did much the same in the early editions of his *Systema Naturae* but by the tenth edition, published in 1758, the specific component of each name had been reduced to a single word – he had created *binomial nomenclature*, the system used internationally today.

Although Linnaeus' system was widely accepted, it was not until 1889 that the first International Zoological Congress reached a draft agreement on nomenclature. The Sixth Congress (1904) adopted the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique*, now generally referred to as the 'International Code', administered by an International Commission, which deals with problems that arise in interpretation of the Code.

The essence of binomial nomenclature is that the name of a species consists of two words, the first being the generic name, the second the specific name. The combination is deemed not to exist for the purpose of nomenclature until it has been published in an appropriate medium for permanent record.

Being a category, a generic name can stand alone. Thus *Macropus* may refer to any or all typical kangaroos. A specific name, on the other hand, is meaningless when not associated with a generic name. For example, the species name, *australis* ('southern') has been applied to a bat, a whale, a possum, a rodent and numerous other animals.

Since the name of a genus must be unique in the Animal Kingdom, the author of a new genus has to exercise great care to ensure that a proposed name is not already occupied by the generic name of *any* other animal (snail, worm, insect, fish, etc.). When a supposedly new genus name is found to be occupied, the earlier name is retained as the *senior synonym* and the other becomes a *junior synonym*.

Rules governing specific names are less stringent. Clearly, two species with the same specific name cannot exist within the same genus but there is no objection to the use of the same specific name in a number of closely related genera, such as the marsupials: *Dasyurus maculatus*, *Planigale maculata* and *Spiloguscus maculatus*.

FORMING NAMES

A generic name can be a Latin word such as *Canis*, ‘dog’ or a Latinised Greek word such as *Acrobates*, ‘acrobat’. More commonly, it is formed by the combination of two Greek roots, such as *Nyctophilus* ‘night-lover’ or *Phascolarctos*, ‘pouched bear’. Although purists object to the combination of Greek and Latin roots (and even more strongly to the mixing of classical and non-classical languages), the practice is long-standing and widespread. Some names, such as *Ningau*, *Potorous* and *Wallabia* are taken directly from Aboriginal languages. Indeed, in the absence of rules to the contrary, a generic name can be almost any combination of letters put together by a describer. Some are meaningless; some are private jokes. There is, however, a convention of many scientific journals that the author of a taxonomic paper should explain the derivation and significance of any taxa that are introduced in it.

A specific name must be Latin or latinised and must take an adjectival form and agree in gender with the generic name. If the revision of a group leads to the transfer of a species from one genus to another, the ending of that name must agree with the gender of the new genus. For example, the Western Pygmy-possum was originally named *Dromicia concinna*, with a feminine ending. When the species was transferred to the genus *Cercartetus*, which is masculine, the specific name had to be changed to *concinus*.

Generic and specific names must be in italics when printed. The initial letter of a generic name must be capitalised; that of a specific name is never capitalised, even if it is derived from a personal or geographic name.

When a generic name is used a number of times in a connected text, it is permissible, after its first use, to refer to it by its initial letter. Thus, in dealing with kangaroos, one may introduce the Agile Wallaby, *Macropus agilis*, then refer to the Red Kangaroo and Euro respectively as *M. rufus* and *M. robustus*.

Obviously, such abbreviation cannot be employed in a text that deals with more than one genus with the same initial letter.

The discipline of taxonomy has been practised for more than two centuries, with thousands of species described annually. It is not surprising, therefore, that a particular species may be described by two or more authors, unaware of each other's researches. Only one name can stand and the accepted principle is that the name of a species is the oldest valid name that has been applied to it since 1 January 1758, the year of publication of the tenth edition of Linnaeus' *Systema Naturae*.

Determination of priority is usually a simple matter that arouses little disagreement but occasionally the names of species of public interest can involve not only the year of publication but also the month and even the page number of the publication. This may seem petty but it is a matter of prime importance in the science of zoology that its practitioners can communicate with each other in reasonable confidence and can agree on the identity of the animal in which they have an interest. The basis of this identification is the concept (or myth) of the 'type'.

TYPE SPECIMENS

Since it is always possible that errors can be made in the description of a newly described species or, more unfortunately, that the characters regarded as diagnostic prove to be insufficient or irrelevant to its separation from similar species, the Code maintains that, when a species is deemed to have been established for the first time, it is described on the basis of one particular individual, referred to as the *type* (more particularly the **holotype**) of that species. A holotype should be deposited in a public museum, accessible when necessary for further study.

The principle originally underlying the selection of a holotype was that one 'well chosen' specimen could serve as a representative of that species. No competent biologist would now accept such a simplistic idea but the procedure is still followed in order that there may be a physical basis for that which is described. The type species cannot be typical in every aspect of the population of which it is assumed to be a member but it is an object that has an indissoluble link with the text in which the species has been described.

Some authors have attempted to cope with variation within a species by designating a number of specimens as **syntypes** or **cotypes**. While this may be good biology, it is unsatisfactory for the needs of taxonomy. The Code therefore makes provision for a subsequent researcher to choose one of the designated syntypes or cotypes as a **lectotype** which serves the function of a holotype.

An author may designate all of the specimens studied in the course of describing a new species (except the holotype) as **paratypes**. These can be shared between several institutions and, in the event of the loss of the holotype – and with the approval of the Commission – one of these can be selected as the **neotype**, which assumes the function of a holotype.

SOUND CONVENTIONS AND PRONUNCIATION

The system of pronunciation guides used in this book is far simpler than in orthodox dictionaries. This reflects the assumption that most zoologists have little interest in minutiae of pronunciation and will be satisfied with approximations, such as those set out below for vowels.

ay as in play
ah as in bah
ar as in par
aw as in paw
a as in pat
ee as in pea
e as in pen
ie as in pie
i as in pin
o as in pot
oh as in toe
oo as in good
ew as in few
ow as in cow
u as in but
ue as in blue

The syllable to be stressed is marked with an apostrophe.

There is a natural tendency among anglophone people to pronounce biological names with the stresses and sounds appropriate to English words (although they would probably not do so with the names of organic chemical compounds). Thus *Macropus*, a genus of terrestrial kangaroos, is often mispronounced mak-roh'-pus, suggesting a connection with the Latin *opus* (work), whereas the author's intention was to combine Greek *makros* (big, long) and *pous* (foot), appropriately pronounced 'mak'-roh-poos'. The genus of tree-kangaroos, *Dendrolagus* is not 'den-drol'-a-gus' but 'den-droh-lah'-gus', from the Greek *dendron* (tree) and *lagos* (hare). *Pseudomys*, a genus of native rodents, is commonly mispronounced 'sude-oh'-meez' but, being

derived from the Greek *pseudes* (false), and *mys* (mouse), must be pronounced ‘sude’-oh-mis’.

Pronunciation may vary with the language of a speaker but there are patterns to which speakers of most European languages tend to adhere. These are summarised below.

- C** Initial C is usually hard as in *Caloprymnus* ‘kal-oh-prim’-nus’, but softened when followed by e, as in *Cercartetus* ‘ser-kah-tay’-tus’, i as in *concinus* ‘kon-sin’-us’, or y, as in *cynocephalus* ‘sine-oh-sef’-al-us’. Ch is hard, as in *Chalinolobus*, ‘kal-in-oh-loh’-bus’.
 - G** This is usually hard, as in *galeritus*, ‘gal-er-eet’-us’, but softened when followed by e, i or y, as in *Gymnbelideus*, ‘jim-noh-bel-id’-ay-us’ and *giganteus*, ‘jee-gahn-tay’-us’.
 - J** This rarely occurs except in Latinisations of proper names, as in *jonesi*, ‘jone’-zee’.
 - S** Except when terminal, this letter has its usual soft value. When terminal, it is harder, as in *Acrobates* (‘ak-roh-baht’-ayz’) or *Perameles* (‘pe-rah-mel’-ayz’)
 - W** This seldom occurs except in patronyms (taxa based on the names of individuals, as in *woodwardi* (‘wood’-ward-ee’).
- Vowels – particularly a, e and i – are the source of most mispronunciation.
- A** This is never pronounced ‘ay’. It may be ‘ah’, as in *Tadarida* (‘tah-dah-ree’-dah’) or ‘a’ as in *Acrobates* (‘ak-roh-baht’-ayz’)
 - AE** This diphthong should be pronounced ‘ee’, as in *Aepyprymnus* (‘ee-pee-prim’-nus’) and *Balaena* (‘bah-leen’-ah’).
 - E** This is seldom pronounced ‘ee’. It is usually soft, as in *Petaurus* (‘pet-or’-us’) but may carry the sound of ‘ay’ when subterminal, as in *Onychogalea* (‘on-ik-oh-gal-ay’-ah’).
 - I** This is seldom pronounced ‘ie’. It may be sounded ‘ee’, as in *antilopinus* (‘an-til-oh-pee’-nus’) or ‘i’, as in *gracilis* (‘grah-sil’-is’). In patronyms, terminal ‘i’ is pronounced ‘ee’, as in *gouldi* (‘gule’-dee’). When there are two terminal ‘i’s, as in *gouldii*, both are pronounced the same, as in ‘gule’-dee-ee’ (NOT gule’-dee-ie!).

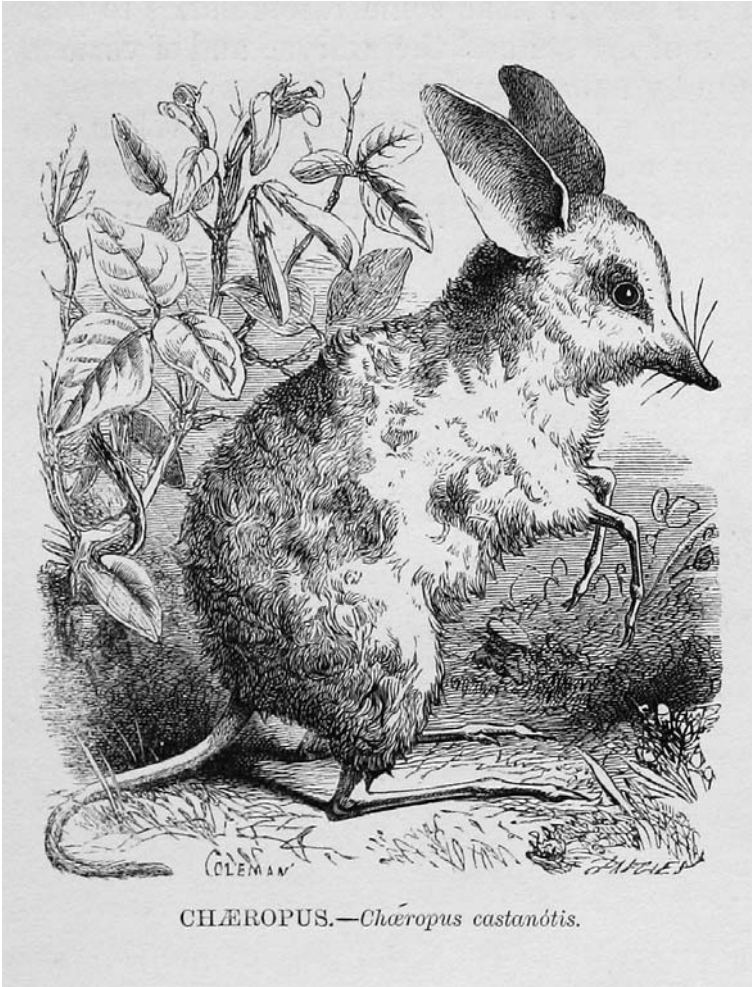
- O** There is no simple rule to distinguish ‘o’ from ‘oh’ but, the softer sound is found in names of Latin origin, (as in *Ovis*), the latter, (such as *Notomys*), in Greek roots. When in doubt, it is probably better to use ‘oh’.
- U** This vowel is usually soft, as in *Cervus*, (‘serv’-us’) but, when derived from Greek, as in *Macropus*, the recommended sound is ‘oo’.
- Y** This occurs as a soft vowel in some names of Greek origin, such as *Hypsiprymnodon* ‘hip-see-prim’-noh-don’.

Many scientific names are based on the names of colleagues of the describer. Such taxa are known as patronyms (literally ‘fathers’ names’). No rules can be given for these composites except that the non-Latin part should be pronounced as in the usage for the person commemorated. Thus, *strahani* is ‘straw’-nee’, *forbesi* is ‘forb’-zee’, *calabyi* is ‘kal’-ah-bee-ee’, *woolleyae* is ‘wool’-ee-ee’, *gilesi* is ‘jile’-zee’ and so on.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Sources or derivations of scientific names are abbreviated as follows:

Aborig.	Australian Aboriginal
Geog.	Geographic
Gr.	Greek
Ital.	Italian
L.	Latin
NL.	New Latin
Zo.	Zoological



Pig-footed Bandicoot, *Chaeropus ecaudatus*, from J G Wood, *The Illustrated Natural History*, 1864.

INTRODUCTION

It comes as a surprise to many Australians that marsupials were known to Europeans as early as the sixteenth century. Vicente Pinzón brought an opossum, probably *Didelphis marsupialis*, from Brazil to Spain in the year 1500 and demonstrated its pouch to Ferdinand and Isabella. A wallaby, almost certainly *Thylogale brunii*, was taken from Aru Island to Java and illustrated in de Bruin's *Reize over Moskovie door Perzie en India* (1714). Yet, despite the calculation of Whitley (1970) in his *Early History of Australian Zoology*, that eight species of mammals had been recognised by explorers and navigators prior to Cook's landing at Botany Bay in 1769, not one of these had been given a reasonable scientific description. Only with hindsight can we recognise that Pelsaert's 'cats' were Tammar Wallabies; that the 'rats' seen by Volkertzoon and de Vlamingh were Quokkas; and that what Dampier referred to as 'a sort of Raccoons' were Banded Hare-wallabies.

Even Cook's naturalists did little to increase our knowledge of native mammals. His first voyage, in the *Endeavour*, yielded a description of *Dasyurus maculatus* from Botany Bay and, from the Endeavour River, a specimen of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* and parts of *Macropus giganteus* and *M. robustus* that became confused in the description of 'Cook's Kanguru'. On the second voyage, in the *Resolution* and *Adventure*, Furneaux spent a few days at Adventure Bay, Tasmania, where a 'possovn' was shot. When the *Resolution* and *Discovery* visited Adventure Bay on the third voyage, a good specimen and sketch of the Common Ringtail was obtained. It is an unimpressive list, indicative of a lack of interest in mammals.

In the years after Cook's voyages, no official British or colonial expedition on land or in coastal waters included a naturalist with a notable interest in mammals. P P King was accompanied on the first of his four expeditions by the botanist, Alan Cunningham, but the total mammal collection from all the voyages amounted only to a flying-fox, a Dingo, a seal, the head of a dolphin, a Feathertail Glider and the skeleton of a Sugar Glider – the last two specimens probably from near Sydney. J B Jukes, naturalist on HMS *Fly*, was a geologist who made no mammal collection. Gould's assistant, John Gilbert, was an assiduous and systematic collector of birds and mammals but, significantly, he was privately employed. Robert Brown, who sailed with Flinders on the *Investigator*, was a botanist.

Thomas Henry Huxley, naturalist on HMS *Rattlesnake*, was a zoologist of great talent but not, at the time, interested in mammals. Blandowski's expedition

to the Murray and Darling Rivers had Gerard Krefft as its naturalist but did not discover any new mammals. Explorers such as Mitchell, Stuart, Sturt, Eyre and others were required to be their own naturalists and their contributions, although not negligible, were undistinguished.

It is to the French expeditions of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century that we owe the first systematic studies of Australian mammals. Each included a team of naturalists, supported by draughtsmen and with ample facilities for preservation and storage of specimens. The Museum of Natural History in Paris received vast collections from the voyages and the material from these was promptly described. The brief biographies that follow testify to the leading role of French zoologists around the turn of the eighteenth century.

Most of the material collected by Australian explorers and naturalists found its way into the museum of the Zoological Society of London, that of the Royal College of Surgeons and, predominantly, the British Museum. The collections accrued haphazardly (not as the outcome of dedicated expeditions) but those of the British Museum were eventually large enough to permit systematists in London to provide an overall view of the Australian mammal fauna and to describe it in some detail.

In 1843, J E Gray prepared a list of the mammals in the British Museum, making reference to 94 species among 343 specimens of marsupials and monotremes. This was eclipsed by the first volume of J R Waterhouse's *Natural History of the Mammalia* (1846–48), which drew upon the resources of every major museum in Great Britain and the growing collection of John Gould. Gould himself published illustrated accounts of Australian mammals between 1841 and 1863.

As Curator of the Australian Museum, Gerard Krefft published a catalogue of the mammals in that institution in 1864. This gave accounts of 59 species of Australian marsupials and monotremes, based on 196 specimens – the Sydney collection was considerably smaller than the London collection some 20 years earlier. In 1888, with 1240 marsupial and 64 monotreme specimens at his disposal (including almost half of the recognised holotypes), M R Oldfield Thomas published his masterly *Catalogue of the Marsupialia and Monotremata in the British Museum*, in which he described 154 species, each with an extensive list of synonyms and with quantitative description based exclusively on his own resources. It remains an authoritative work and has been extensively plagiarised.

In 1892, John Douglas Ogilby (not to be confused with his father, William Ogilby of the Zoological Society of London), produced a catalogue of the Australian mammals which, although published by the Australian Museum, was not based on its collection. Nor was it a checklist, but what the author

referred to as a ‘handlist’ of two species of monotremes, 101 marsupials, 36 bats, and 44 rodents. The work is rather careless, far from original and, in respect of marsupials, little more than an abbreviation of Thomas’s great work.

1926 saw the publication of an important but rather neglected work, *The Wild Animals of Australasia* by A H S Lucas, W H D Le Souef and H Burrell, the chapter on bats being written by Ellis Troughton. The value of the book lies mainly in its recognition that the mammals of Australia and New Guinea should be treated together as members of one fauna, an approach which has not been repeated until the publication of this dictionary.

An important publication on the taxonomy of Australian mammals was the 1934 *Check-list of the Mammals recorded from Australia* by Tom Iredale and Ellis Troughton. Iredale was a conchologist and ornithologist but well acquainted with the taxonomic literature and its procedures. Published by the Australian Museum, this was the first comprehensive list of mammals indigenous to Australia. It was no mere catalogue of synonyms, for the authors checked localities and, where possible, identified the collector of each holotype. Some six new genera were proposed without supporting argument but, fortunately, none of these still stands.

Troughton’s *Furred Animals of Australia*, first published in 1941, went through 10 editions in 26 years – evidence, in part, of its value but also of the absence of any competitive work. It was an unbalanced treatment in that few species were described in terms of standardised measurements. Instead, Troughton mentioned the least number of diagnostic characters that might enable a species to be distinguished from its most similar relatives. His treatment included a wealth of natural history anecdotes.

W D L Ride’s *Guide to the Native Mammals of Australia* (1970) provided a good general account. Like Troughton, Ride identified species by diagnostic characters. Unfortunately, his book was too short to cover the subject adequately.

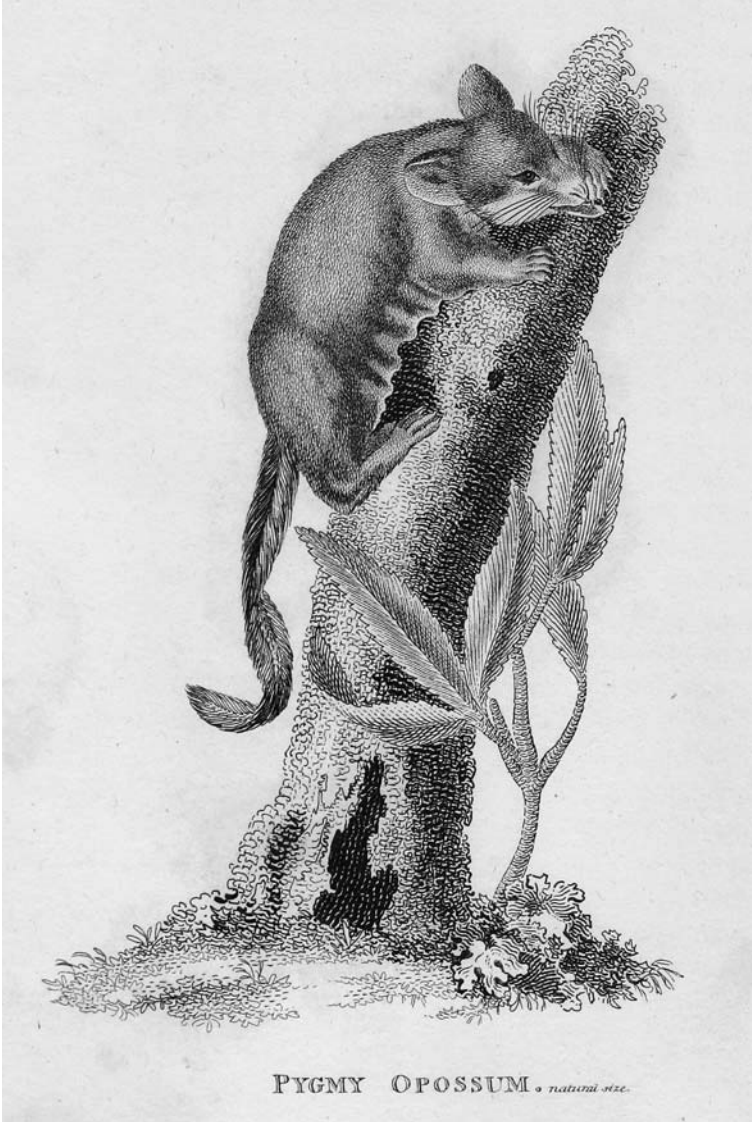
The multiple-authored *Australian Museum Complete Book of Australian Mammals* (1983), radically revised as *The Mammals of Australia* (1995), is sufficiently large to permit standardised treatment of dimensions and other characteristics of each species and also, where there is sufficient knowledge, accounts of its general biology, subspecies and recent synonyms. It falls short of a checklist but this gap was filled in 1988 by *Mammalia*, the magnificent fifth volume of the *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, edited by Walton and Richardson.

Until 1995, with the publication of Timothy Flannery’s *Mammals of New Guinea*, based largely on his own research, no attempt had been made at a general account of the mammals of Melanesia. Serious interest in the mammals of Melanesia had been slow to develop and, as Flannery mentions in his

introduction, only 13 indigenous species had been recognised by 1865. By 1906, 126 species had been named but many of these were synonyms. Flannery recognised 187 species in the first edition of his book but, five years later, this had increased to 212. It would be surprising if further studies did not lead to the description of a sufficient number of new species to bring the Melanesian component of the regional mammal fauna to much the same size as the Australian.

Given the unity of the Melanesian and Australian faunas, there is a clear and present taxonomic demand for a unified treatment. This dictionary is offered as a first approach to such unification.

GENERA AND SPECIES



PYGMY OPOSSUM. *natural size.*

Feathertail Glider, *Acrobates pygmaeus*, from George Shaw, *General Zoology*, 1801.

■ ***Abeomelomys*** (ah-bay-oh-mel'-oh-mis)

L. *abeo*, to move away from; Zo. *Melomys*. Refers to difference between this genus and *Melomys*.

Menzies, Science in New Guinea, **16**, 118, 1990.

Abeomelomys sevia (sev'-ee-ah)

Geog. Sevia, a place in the Cromwell Range of New Guinea.

MENZIES' MOUSE

Tate and Archbold, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 803, 1935.

■ ***Acrobates*** (ak-roh-bah'-tayz)

Gr. *akrobates*, acrobat. A similar allusion to the agility of gliding possums occurs in the name *Petaurus*.

Desmarest, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, new ed., **25**, 405, 1818.

Acrobates pygmaeus (pig-mee'-us)

L. *pygmaeus*, pygmy. Refers to the small size: head and body length about 65 mm.

FEATHERTAIL GLIDER, also known as Opossum Mouse, Pygmy Flying Possum/Phalanger, Pygmy Glider, Flying Mouse.

Shaw, Zoology of New Holland, London, 5, 1793.

■ ***Aepyprymnus*** (ee-pee-prim'-nus)

Gr. *aipys*, high, *prymnon*, stern, rump. Refers to the height of the hips above the body when the animal is on all fours – a characteristic of all wallabies and kangaroos.

Garrod, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 59.

Aepyprymnus rufescens (rue-fes'-enz)

L. *rufescentis*, becoming red, reddish. Refers to the reddish overlay of the basically grey body hair.

RUFIOUS BETTONG, also known as Rufous Rat-kangaroo.

Gray, Mag. Nat. Hist., **1**, 584, 1837.

■ **Anisomys** (an-ice'-oh-mis)

Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *mys*, mouse. Refers to greater width of the upper than the lower incisors.

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, 196, 1904.

Anisomys imitator (im-it-ah'-tor)

L. *imitator*, imitater. Refers to the external resemblance of this species to species of *Uromys*.

UNEVEN-TOOTHED RAT

As for genus.

■ **Antechinomys** (ant-ek-ine'-oh-mis)

Zo. *Antechinus* Gr. *mys*, mouse. Refers to the similarity of the head and body to that of a small antechinus.

Kreffit, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 434.

Antechinomys laniger (lahn'-i-ger)

L. *lana*, wool, *gero*, to carry or wear. Refers to the rather dense hair.

KULTARR, also known as Jerboa Marsupial/Marsupial-mouse.

Gould, The Mammals of Australia, **1**, part 8, pl. 3, 1856.

■ **Antechinus** (ant-ek-ine'-us)

Gr. *anti*, against, equivalent to; *echinos*, hedgehog. Refers to the rather bristly fur and probably also to the author's original belief that this species, like hedgehogs, belonged to the Insectivora.

Macleay, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **8**, 241, 1842.

Antechinus adustus (ad-ust'-us)

L. *adustus*, browned from exposure to sun.

RUSTY ANTECHINUS.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **11**, 175, 1923.

Antechinus agilis (ah-jil'-is)

L. *agilis*, agile.

AGILE ANTECHINUS

Dickman, King, Adams & Baverstock, Aust. J. Zool., **36**, 455, 1998.

Antechinus bellus (bell'-us)

L. *bellus*, handsome, lovely.

FAWN ANTECHINUS, also known as Fawn Marsupial-mouse/Phascogale.
Thomas, Novit. Zool., **11**, 229, 1904.

Antechinus flavipes (flah'-vee-peez)

L. *flavus*, yellow; *pes*, foot. Refers to the pale, sometimes yellowish, colour of the hair on the upper surface of the feet.

YELLOW-FOOTED ANTECHINUS, also known as the Yellow-footed Pouched Mouse/Marsupial-mouse/Phascogale, Mardo.
Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, 75.

Antechinus godmani (god'-man-ee)

After F D Godman, whose widow endowed the British Museum's Godman Expedition Exploration Fund, which financed the expedition of T V Sherrin, who found the first specimens.

ATHERTON ANTECHINUS, also known as Godman's Antechinus/
Marsupial-mouse.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser 9), **11**, 174, 1923.

Antechinus leo (lay'-oh)

L. *leo*, lion. An allusion to the somewhat leonine colour of the fur and to Leo Creek in the McIlwraith Range, where early specimens were collected.

CINNAMON ANTECHINUS, also known as Iron Range Antechinus.
Van Dyck, Aust. Mamm., **3**, 5, 1980.

Antechinus minimus (min'-im-us)

L. *minimus*, smallest. This species was originally assigned to the genus *Dasyurus*, of which it was then the smallest member. Transferred in 1883 to *Antechinus*, it became one of the largest members of this genus.

SWAMP ANTECHINUS, also known as Little Phascogale, Little Tasmanian Marsupial-mouse.

Geoffroy, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomath. Paris, **3**, 158, 1803.

Antechinus stuartii (stue'-art-ee-ee)

After J Stuart, an army surgeon who made descriptive notes and drawings of a specimen that he had found near Sydney in 1837. After his death, W S Macleay developed Stuart's observations into a formal description.

BROWN ANTECHINUS, also known as Stuart's/Macleay's
Antechinus/Marsupial-mouse.

Macleay, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **8**, 241, 1841.

Antechinus subtropicus (sub-trop'-ik-us)

L. *subtropicus*, subtropical.

SUBTROPICAL ANTECHINUS

Van Dyck & Crowther, Mem. Qld. Mus., **45**, 611, 2000.

Antechinus swainsonii (swayn'-sun-ee-ee)

After William Swainson, from whose private collection Waterhouse borrowed the specimen upon which the species is based.

DUSKY ANTECHINUS, also known as Swainson's Phascogale/Marsupial-mouse/Antechinus.

Waterhouse, Mag. Nat. Hist., **4**, 299, 1840.

■ ***Aproteles*** (ap-roh-tel'-ayz)

Gr. *aproteles*, incomplete at front. Refers to lack of lower incisors.

Menzies, Aust. J. Zool., **25**, 329, 1977.

Aproteles bulmerae (bool'-mer-ee)

After Ms S Bulmer, who excavated the site from which the original (fossil) material of the species was obtained.

BULMER'S FRUIT-BAT

Menzies, as for genus.

■ ***Arctocephalus*** (ark-toh-sef'-al-us) 'bear-head'

Gr. *arktos*, bear; *kephale*, head. Refers to the rather short-faced, bear-like head of these fur-seals.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Cuvier, Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, **39**, 540, 1826.

Arctocephalus forsteri (for'-ster-ee)

After George Forster, assistant to his father, J R Forster, who was naturalist on Cook's voyage in HMS *Resolution*. Forster described what he referred to as 'sea-bears' in Dusky Sound, New Zealand. In 1782, Buffon referred to the species as 'l'ours-marin de Forster', but it was not formally described until the 19th century.

NEW ZEALAND FUR-SEAL

Lesson, Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, **13**, 421, 1828.

Arctocephalus gazella (gah-zel'-ah)

After HMS *Gazelle*

ANTARCTIC FUR-SEAL

Schreber, Mber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1875, 393.

Arctocephalus pusillus (pue-sil'-us)

L. pusillus, very small, weak: not a diminutive of *Pusa* (a genus of ringed seals). The initial description was based on a sub-adult and described by Buffon as 'le petit phoque'. Despite its name, this species may be the largest of the fur-seals.

AUSTRALIAN FUR-SEAL, also known as the South African Giant Fur-seal.
von Schreber, Die Säugethiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit
Beschreibungen, part 3, 314, 1775.

Arctocephalus tropicalis (trop-ik-ah'-lis)

L. tropicalus, tropical.

SUB-ANTARCTIC FUR-SEAL

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 653–662.

■ ***Aselliscus*** (ah-sell-isk'-us)

L. a-, without; *selliscus*, little saddle.

Tate, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1142, 1942.

Aselliscus tricuspидatus (trie-kus-pid-ah'-tus) 'three-cusped'

Refers to the three-pointed shape of the noseleaf.

TRIDENT HORSESHOE-BAT

Temminck, Monographies de Mammalogie, **2**, 1835.

■ ***Axis*** (ax'-is)

Etymology uncertain. Mentioned by Pliny in probable reference to an Indian deer and used by Buffon, possibly for the Hog Deer.

Griffith (in) Griffith, Smith and Pidgeon, The Animal Kingdom Arranged in
Conformity with its Organisation by the Baron Cuvier, **5**, 312, 1827.

Axis axis (ax'-is)

See genus.

CHITAL, also known as Spotted/Axis Deer.

Erxleben, Systema Regni Animalis..., 312, 1777.

Axis porcinus (por-seen'-us)

L. porcinus, pig-like. Refers to the somewhat piggish snout of this species.

HOG DEER

Zimmerman, Geographische Geschichte des Menschen und der vierfüßigen
Thiere, **2**, 131, 1780.

■ ***Balaenoptera*** (bah'-leen-op-ter-ah)

L. balaena, whale; Gr. *pteron*, fin or wing. Refers to the large flipper or fore-
limb.

Lacépède, Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés, 114, 1804.

Balaenoptera acutorostrata (ah-kute-oh-rost-rah'-tah)

L. acutus, pointed; *rostrum*, snout. Refers to the rather pointed head.

MINKE WHALE

Lacépède, as for genus.

Balaenoptera bonaerensis (bohn'-eer-en-sis)

Probably a reference to Buenos Aires, the type locality.

ANTARCTIC MINKE WHALE

Burmeister, H, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte. Zum Gebrauch bei
Vorlesungen entworfen, 858, 1837.

Balaenoptera borealis (bor-ray-ah'-lis)

L. borealis, northern.

SEI WHALE

Lesson, Cétacés (in) Complément des Oeuvres de Buffon..., **1**, 342, 1828.

Balaenoptera edeni (eed'-en-ee)

After Sir Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner of Burma, 1821–1874.

BRYDE'S WHALE

Anderson, Anatomical Researches: Comprising an Account of the Zoological
Results of two Expeditions to Western Yunnan in 1868 and 1875; and a
Monograph of the Cetacean genera *Platanista* and *Orcaella*, **1**, 551, 1878.

Balaenoptera musculus (mus'-kue-lus)

L. musculus, little mouse. Significance unknown but the name was applied
by Pliny to what may have been the Blue Whale.

BLUE WHALE

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 76, 1758.

Balaenoptera omurai (oh-mue'-rah-ee)

After Japanese zoologist Hideo Omura.

OMURA'S WHALE

Wada, S, Oishi, M & Yamada, T K, *Nature*, **426**, 278–281, 2003.

Balaenoptera physalus (fis-ah'-lus)

Gr. *physalos*, whale, but more particularly the Rorqual.

FIN WHALE, also known as Common Rorqual.

Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, 10 ed., **1**, 75, 1758.

■ ***Baiyankamys*** (bie-yan'-ka-mis)

Geog. Baiyanka, Purari-Ramu Divide, South-East Bismarck Range, North-East New Guinea.

Hinton, M A C, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Ser. 11, **10**, 552–557, 1943.

Baiyankamys habbema (hah-bem'-ah)

Geog. (Lake) Habbema, Irian Jaya, the type locality.

MOUNTAIN WATER-RAT

Tate & Archbold, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1101, 1941.

Baiyankamys shawmayeri (shaw-mie'-er-ee)

After F Shaw Mayer, collector of the type specimen.

SHAW MAYER'S WATER-RAT

Hinton, as for genus.

■ ***Berardius*** (ber-ard'-ee-us)

After Captain Berard, naval commander of the French corvette, *Rhin* on the voyage in which the first specimen was collected.

Duvernoy, *Ann. Sci. Nat. XV (Zool.)* 1851, 5.

Berardius arnuxii (ar-noox'-ee-ee)

After the French explorer, Pierre Arnoux.

ARNOUX'S BEAKED WHALE

Duvernoy, as for genus.

■ **Bettongia** (bet-ong'-ee-ah)

Aborig. *bettong*, a small rat-kangaroo.

Gray, Mag. Nat. Hist. (new ser.), **1**, 584, 1837.

Bettongia gaimardi (gie'-mard-ee)

After J P Gaimard, French naturalist on the exploration vessel *Uranie* which visited Australia in 1822.

TASMANIAN BETTONG, also known as Gaimard's or Eastern Bettong/Rat-kangaroo.

Desmarest, Encyclopédie Méthodique. Mamm., Tabl., suppl. 2, 543, 1822.

Bettongia lesueur (less-swer')

After C A Lesueur, French natural history illustrator and naturalist, who sailed on the voyage of the *Géographe* and *Naturaliste* under the command of N Baudin. He worked closely with Péron.

BURROWING BETTONG, also known as Lesueur's Bettong/Rat-kangaroo, Burrowing Rat-kangaroo, Boodie.

Quoy & Gaimard, Zoologie (in) Freycinet (ed.), Voyage autour de monde ... **1**, 64, 1824.

Bettongia penicillata (pen-iss-il-ah'-tah)

L. *penicillus*, brush, referring to the hairy tip of the tail.

BRUSH-TAILED BETTONG, also known as Brush-tailed Rat-kangaroo, Woylie.

Gray, as for genus.

Bettongia tropica (trop'-ik-ah)

Gr. *tropikos*, tropical.

NORTHERN BETTONG

Wakefield, Vict. Nat., **84**, 15, 1967.

■ **Bos** (boss)

L. *bos*, ox.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 171, 1758.

Bos bubalis (bue-bah'-lis)

Gr. *boubalos*, buffalo, gazelle.

WATER BUFFALO, SWAMP BUFFALO

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 72, 1758.

Bos javanicus (jah-vah'-nik-us)

NL. *javanicus*, from Java.

BANTENG, also known as Bali Cattle. The Australian feral population is descended from stock which had been domesticated in Bali.

D'Alton, Die Skelette der Wiederkauer, Abgebildet und Vergleichen, 7, 1823.

Bos taurus (tor'-us)

L. *taurus*, bull.

CATTLE

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 1758.

■ ***Burramys*** (bu'-rah-mis)

Aborig. *burra-burra*, place of many stones; Gr. *mys*, mouse.

Refers to the rugged country around Wombeyan Caves, New South Wales, where fossil bones of this genus were discovered in 1895. The first living specimens were not seen until 1966.

Broom, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW (ser. 2), 10, 563, 1895.

Burramys parvus (parv'-us)

L. *parvus*, small.

MOUNTAIN PYGMY-POSSUM, also known as Burramys.

Broom, as for genus.

■ ***Caloprymnus*** (kal-oh-prim'-nus)

Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *prymnon*, stern, rump. Refers to the rich coloration of the upper rear end of the body.

Thomas, Catalogue of the Marsupials and Monotremes in the British Museum, 114, 1888.

Caloprymnus campestris (kam-pest'-ris)

L. *campestris*, of a plain or field. Refers to the open-country habitat of this species.

DESERT RAT-KANGAROO, also known as Plains/Bluff-nosed Rat-kangaroo.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1843, 81.

■ **Camelus** (kam-el'-us)

L. *camelus*, camel.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 2, 65, 1758.

Camelus dromedarius (drom-ed-ar'-ee-us)

L. *dromedarius*, camel.

DROMEDARY, also known as as One-humped Camel.

Linnaeus, as for genus.

■ **Canis** (kah'-nis)

L. *canis*, dog.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 38, 1758.

Canis familiaris (fah-mil'-ee-ar-is)

L. *familiaris*, domestic.

FERAL DOG

Linnaeus, as for genus.

Canis lupus (lue'-pus)

L. *lupus*, wolf.

DINGO. Long referred to as *Canis familiaris dingo*, this subspecies has recently been placed with the wolves as *Canis lupus dingo*.

Corbett, The Dingo in Australia and Asia, 1995.

■ **Caperea** (kah-per-ay'-ah)

L. *capero*, to wrinkle. Refers to the wrinkled surface of the tympanic bone in the ear of this whale – regarded by Gray as of diagnostic significance.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 202.

Caperea marginata (mar-jin-ah'-tah)

L. *marginata*, with a margin.

PYGMY RIGHT WHALE

Gray, Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the voyage of HMS *Erebus* and *Terror*, 1, 48, 1846.



Dingo, *Canis lupus dingo*, from John White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*, 1790.

■ ***Capra*** (kap'-rah)

L. capra, goat.

Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, 10 ed., 1, 68, 1758.

Capra hircus (herk'-us)

L. hircus, goat.

GOAT

As for genus.

■ ***Cercartetus*** (ser-kar-tay'-tus)

This name makes some reference to the tail (Gr. *kerkos*) but the significance is obscure.

Gloger, *Gemeinnütziges Hand- und Hilfsbuch der Naturgeschichte*, part 1, 85, 1841.

Cercartetus caudatus (kawd-ah'-tus)

L. *cauda*, tail. Refers to the notable length of the tail.

LONG-TAILED PYGMY-POSSUM, also called the Long-tailed Dormouse-phalanger.

Milne-Edwards, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **55**, 1079, 1877.

Cercartetus concinnus (kon-sin'-us)

L. *concinnus*, neat, elegant.

WESTERN PYGMY-POSSUM, also called Lesser Dormouse-phalanger, South-western Pygmy-possum, Mundarda.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1845, 2.

Cercartetus lepidus (lep'-id-us)

Gr. *lepis*, scale. Refers to the ill-defined, minute scales on the distal half of the tail.

LITTLE PYGMY-POSSUM, also known as Tasmanian Pygmy-possum.

Thomas, Catalogue of the Marsupials and Monotremes in the British Museum, 142, 1888.

Cercartetus nanus (nah'-nus)

Gr. *nanus*, dwarf.

EASTERN PYGMY-POSSUM, also known as Pygmy-possum, Common Dormouse-phalanger.

Desmarest, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, new ed., **25**, 477, 1818.

■ ***Cervus*** (serv'-us)

L. *cervus*, deer, stag.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 66, 1758.

Cervus elaphus (el-ah'-fus)

Gr. *elaphos*, deer.

RED DEER.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 67, 1758.

Cervus timorensis (tee-mor-en'-sis)

Geog. Timor; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

RUSA DEER

Blainville, J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat., **94**, 267, 1822.

Cervus unicolor (yue'-nee-kol-or)

L. *unus*, one; *color*, colour. Refers to the rather uniform colour of the adult.

SAMBAR

Kerr, The Animal Kingdom, Class 1, Mammalia, 300, 1792.

■ ***Chaerephon*** (keer'-ef-on)

Gr. *Kairephon*, the one who manifests joy through his speech (Plato's Republic). 'Kaire' was Plato's greeting in his letters.

Dobson, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **18**, 144, 1874.

Chaerephon jobensis (jobe-en'-sis)

Geog. Jobi (Island); L. *-ensis*, inhabiting Jobi Island, old name for Japen Island, West Papua.

NORTHERN FREETAILED BAT

Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **15**, 246, 1902.

■ ***Chaeropus*** (keer'-oh-poos)

Gr. *choiros*, pig; *pous* foot. Refers to the hoof-like claws of the second and third toes of the forefoot and consequent similarity to the foot, or 'trotter', of a pig. It would have been more apt to refer to the genus as 'pig-handed'.

Ogilby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838, 25.

Chaeropus ecaudatus (ay-kawd-aht'-us)

L. *e-* without; *cauda*, tail. The first specimen to be described (by Surveyor-General Mitchell) had lost its tail, probably by injury. In 1857, when Gerard Krefft showed drawings of the tailless specimen to Aborigines near the Murray-Murrumbidgee junction, they obliged by bringing in a number of Southern Brown Bandicoots with their tails removed.



Pig-footed Bandicoot, *Chaeropus ecaudatus*, from Thomas Mitchell, *Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia*, 1838.

PIG-FOOTED BANDICOOT

Ogilby, as for genus

■ *Chalinolobus* (kal-in-oh-loh'-bus)

Gr. *chalinós*, a bridle, hence corner of the mouth; *lobos*, lobe. Refers to the fleshy lobe on the lower lip, near the corners of the mouth of these bats. Peters, Mber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1886, 680.

Chalinolobus dwyeri (dwie'-er-ee)

After P D Dwyer, Australian zoologist.

LARGE-EARED PIED BAT

Ryan, J. Mamm., 47, 86, 1966.

Chalinolobus gouldii (gule'-dee-ee)

After John Gould, British naturalist.

GOULD'S WATTLED BAT

Gray (in) Grey (ed.), Journal of two expeditions of discovery in
Northwestern and Western Australia, **2**, 398, 1841.

Chalinolobus morio (mor'-ee-oh)

Gr. *Moros*, mythical son of night.

CHOCOLATE WATTLED BAT

Gray (in) Grey (ed.), Journal of two expeditions of discovery in
Northwestern and Western Australia, **2**, 405, 1841.

Chalinolobus nigrogriseus (nig-roh-griz-ay'-us)

L. *niger*, black; NL. *griseus*, grey. Refers to the blackish fur, grey at the tips.

The bat thus has a 'frosted' appearance, referred to in its common name.

HOARY WATTLED BAT, also known as Frosted Bat.

Gould, The Mammals of Australia. Vol. 3, part 8, pl. 44, 1856.

Chalinolobus picatus (pik-ah'-tus)

L. *pica*, magpie, hence pied (black and white). Refers to the fringe of white
fur from forearm to the vent, against an overall black colour.

LITTLE PIED BAT

Gould, The Mammals of Australia, vol. 3, part 4, pl. 43, 1852.

■ ***Chiruromys*** (kie-rue'-roh-mis)

Gr. *cheir*, hand; *oura*, tail; *mys*, mouse, thus 'hand-tailed mouse'. Refers to
the prehensibility of the tail.

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1888, 237.

Chiruromys forbesi (forb'-zee)

After H O Forbes, who collected the holotype.

FORBES' TREE-MOUSE

Thomas, as for genus.

Chiruromys lamia (lah'-mee-ah)

Gr. *Lamia*, a mythical female phantom who was robbed of her offspring by Juno and swore vengeance against all children. Her name was used to frighten children in Greece and Rome. Significance obscure.

BROAD-HEADED TREE-MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **18**, 606, 1897.

■ *Chiruromys vates* (vah'-tayz)

L. *vates*, prophet or poet. Significance obscure.

LESSER TREE-MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **2**, 495, 1908.

■ *Coccyms* (kok'-ee-mis)

Gr. *kokkos*, cuckoo; *mys*, mouse. Refers to the species *C. ruemmleri* having spent much of its early taxonomic existence in 'a place not its own', the genus *Pogonomelomys*.

Menzies, Science in New Guinea, **16**, 118, 1990.

Coccyms albidens (al'-bee-denz)

L. *albus*, white; *dens*, tooth. Refers to white incisors.

WHITE-TOOTHED MOUSE

Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **97**, 183, 1951.

Coccyms ruemmleri (ruem'-ler-ee)

After Hans Rümmler, in recognition of his researches on the genus *Pogonomelomys*, to which this species was first assigned.

RÜMMLER'S MOUSE

Tate and Archbold, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1101, 1941.

■ *Conilurus* (kon-il-yue'-rus)

Gr. *konilos*, rabbit, cony; *oura*, tail. Intended by Ogilby, who erected the genus, 'to express the resemblance which the animal bears to a small rabbit with a long tail'.

Ogilby, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **18**, 124, 1838.

Conilurus albipes (al'-bee-pez)

L. *albus*, white; *pes*, foot.

WHITE-FOOTED TREE-RAT, also known as White-footed Rabbit-rat.

Lichtenstein, Darstellung Neuer oder Wenig Bekannter Säugethiere..., part 6, pl. 29, 1829.

Conilurus penicillatus (pen-iss-il-ah'-tus)

L. *penicillus*, brush. Refers to brush-like tail.

BRUSH-TAILED TREE-RAT, also known as Brush-tailed Rabbit-rat.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, 12.

■ ***Crocidura*** (kroh'-sid-ue-rah)

Gr. *crocid*, nap on cloth; *oura*, tail.

Wagler, Isis, 275, 1832.

Crocidura attenuata (ah-ten'-ue-ah-tah)

L. *attenuatus*, reduced.

ASIAN GREY SHREW

Milne-Edwards, Rech. Hist. Nat. Mamm., 263, 1872.

■ ***Crossomys*** (kros'-oh-mis)

Gr. *krossoi*, fringe; *mys*, mouse. Refers to a crest of hairs on the tail.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), 20, 70, 1907.

Crossomys moncktoni (munk'-tun-ee)

After C A W Monckton, who collected the holotype.

EARLESS WATER-RAT

Thomas, as for genus.

■ ***Dactylopsila*** (dak-til-op'-sil-ah)

Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe; *psilos*, naked. Refers to the very reduced hair on the long digits of the hand.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, 109.

Dactylopsila megalura (meg-al-ue'-rah)

Gr. *megalos*, great; *oura*, tail.

GREAT-TAILED TRIOK

Rothschild & Dollman, Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1932, 13.

Dactylopsila palpator (pal'-pah-tor)

L. *palpator*, toucher. Refers to length of fourth finger.

LONG-FINGERED TRIOK

Milne-Edwards, Cent. Mem. Soc. Philomath. Paris 1888, 173.

Dactylopsila tatei (tay'-tee)

After G A H Tate, American mammalogist.

TATE'S TRIOK

Laurie, Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool., 1, 278, 1952.

Dactylopsila trivirgata (trie'-ver-gah'-tah)

L. *tri-*, three; *virgatus*, striped. Refers to three prominent dark stripes along the back (more a characteristic of the genus than of this species).

COMMON STRIPED POSSUM, also known as Striped Possum.

Gray, as for genus.

■ ***Dama*** (dah'-mah)

L. *dama*, Fallow Deer.

Frisch, Das Natur-System der Vierfüßigen Thiere, 3, 1775.

Dama dama (dah'-mah)

L. *dama*, Fallow Deer.

FALLOW DEER

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 67, 1758.

■ ***Dasycercus*** (daz-ee-serk'-us)

Gr. *dasys*, hairy; *kerkos*, tail. Refers to the bushy dark hairs on the posterior half of the tail. These hairs are far less prominent than in the similar genus, *Dasyuroides*.

Peters, Sber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1875, 73.

Dasyercus cristicauda (krist-ee-kaw'-dah)

L. crista, crest; *cauda*, tail. Refers to the crest of black hair above the hinder half of tail.

CREST-TAILED MULGARA, also known as Crest-tailed Marsupial-mouse. Krefft, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 435.

Dasyercus blythi (blieth'-ee)

After A C Blyth who sent specimens from the Pilbara to B H Woodward, Director of the Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery.

BRUSH-TAILED MULGARA, also known as Western Crest-tail. Waite, Rec. Aust. Mus., 5, 122, 1904.

■ ***Dasykaluta*** (daz-ee-kah-lue'-tah)

Zo. *Dasy(urus)*; Nyamal Aborig. *kaluta*, name for this animal.

Archer, Carnivorous Marsupials, 2, 435, 1982.

Dasykaluta rosamondae (roz'-ah-mond-ee)

After the beautiful, red-haired 'Fair Rosamond', mistress of Henry II, who was kept hidden in a palace at Woodstock, Oxfordshire. The first specimen of this attractive, reddish species, which hides in spinifex, was taken on Woodstock Station, Western Australia. The name, coined by W D L Ride, carries a triple whimsical allusion.

KALUTA

Ride, West. Austral. Nat., 9, 58, 1964.

■ ***Dasyuroides*** (daz-ee-yue-roid'-ayz)

Zo. *Dasyurus*, Gr. *-eides*, resembling. The similarity to *Dasyurus* lies in the structure of the skull and teeth. There is little external resemblance between this small, compact-bodied animal and the larger, long-bodied quolls.

Spencer, Report of the Horn Expedition to Central Australia, Zoology, 2, 36, 1896.

Dasyuroides byrnei (bern'-ee)

After P M Byrne of Charlotte Waters, Queensland, who passed specimens to

W B Spencer during the Horn Expedition to Central Australia in 1894.
KOWARI, also known as Byrne's Crest-tailed Marsupial Rat/Pouched Mouse.
As for genus.

■ ***Dasyurus*** (daz-ee-yure'-us)

Gr. *dasys*, hairy; *oura*, tail. Refers to rather dense hair along complete length of tail.

Geoffroy, Mag. Encyclop., 3, 469, 1796.

Dasyurus albopunctatus (al-boh-punk-tah'-tus)

L. *albus*, white; *punctatus*, spotted.

NEW GUINEA QUOLL

Schlegel, Notes Leyden Mus., no.14, 51, 1881.

Dasyurus geoffroii (jef-roy'-ee-ee)

After Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, French zoologist with an interest in Australian mammals.

WESTERN QUOLL, also known as Chuditch, Western Black-tailed Native Cat.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, 151.

Dasyurus hallucatus (hal-ue-kah'-tus)

L. *hallux*, inner digit of hindfoot, big toe. Refers to the presence of the digit in this species (absent from *D. viverrinus* and, sometimes, from *D. geoffroii*).

NORTHERN QUOLL, also known as Little Northern Native Cat, Satanellus.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, 41.

Dasyurus maculatus (mak-yue-lah'-tus)

L. *maculatus*, spotted. All species of *Dasyurus* are spotted, but only in this species do the spots extend onto the tail.

SPOTTED-TAILED QUOLL, also known (very inappropriately) as Tiger Cat/Quoll.

Kerr, Anim. Kingd. (Linn.), 170, 1792

Dasyurus spartacus (spar'-tak-us)

After Spartacus, who led a revolt of Roman gladiators. Refers to the ferocity of this species.

BRONZE QUOLL

Van Dyck, Aust. Mamm., **11**, 145, 1988.

Dasyurus viverrinus (viv-er-eeen'-us)

L. *viverra*, ferret. Refers to the long body and carnivorous habits of this species (and all other quolls).

EASTERN QUOLL, also known as Quoll, Eastern Native Cat.

Shaw, Gen. Zool., **1**, 491, 1800.

■ ***Delphinus*** (del-feen'-us)

Gr. *delphis*, dolphin.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed, **1**, 77, 1758.

Delphinus delphis (del'-fis)

Gr. *delphis*, dolphin.

COMMON DOLPHIN

Linnaeus, as for genus.

■ ***Dendrolagus*** (dend-roh-lah'-gus)

Gr. *dendron*, tree; *lagos*, hare. The first part of the name refers to the arboreal life of members of the genus. The second refers to the gamey savour of the stewed tree-kangaroo that was fed to dying members of a Dutch expedition aboard the *Triton* to north-western New Guinea.

Muller & Schlegel, Verhandlingen over die Natuurlijke Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen..., 138, 1829.

Dendrolagus bennettianus (ben-et-ee-ah'-nus)

After George Bennett, English naturalist and first Curator of the Australian Museum, Sydney.

BENNETT'S TREE-KANGAROO, also known as Grey Tree-kangaroo.

De Vis, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, **3**, 11, 1887.



Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi*, from Collett, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1884.

Dendrolagus dorianus (dor-ee-ahn'-us)

After Count Giacomo Doria, patron of the Museo Civico Historia Naturale,
Genoa.

DORIA'S TREE-KANGAROO

Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, **8**, 17, 1883.

Dendrolagus goodfellowi (good'-fel-oh-ee)

After W Goodfellow, who collected the holotype.

GOODFELLOW'S TREE-KANGAROO

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.8), **2**, 452, 1908.

Dendrolagus inustus (in-ust'-us)

L. inustus, burnt, branded.

GRIZZLED TREE-KANGAROO

Müller, Over de Zoogdieren der Indischen Archipel. Temminck. Verhandl.
1839-44 (Zool.), part 1, 1, 1840.

Dendrolagus lumholtzi (lum'-holt-zee)

After Carl Lumholtz, Norwegian naturalist and discoverer of the species.

LUMHOLTZ'S TREE-KANGAROO, also known as Boongarry.

Collett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, 387.

Dendrolagus matschiei (maht'-shee-ee)

After the German zoologist, Paul Matschie.

HUON TREE-KANGAROO, also known as Matschie's Tree-kangaroo.

Forster & Rothschild, Novit. Zool. **14**, 506, 1907.

Dendrolagus mbaiso (em-bie'-so)

New Guinean (Mori) *mbaiso*, forbidden animal.

DINGISO

Flannery, Boeadi & Szalay, Mammalia, **59**, 65, 1995.

Dendrolagus pulcherrimus (pul-ke'-rim-us)

L. pulcherrimus, most beautiful.

GOLDEN-MANTLED TREE-KANGAROO

Flannery, Rec. Aust. Mus., **45**, 38, 1993.



Feather-tailed Possum, *Distoechurus pennatus*, from Luigi Maria D'Albertis, *New Guinea: What I did and what I saw*, Vol. 1, 1880.

Dendrolagus scottae (skoʹ-ee)

After Winifred Violet Scott, who made a bequest to support the conservation of endangered species.

TENKILE

Flannery and Seri, *Rec. Aust. Mus.*, **42**, 237, 1990.

Dendrolagus spadix (spah'-dix)

L. spadix, chestnut. Refers to coat colour.

LOWLAND TREE-KANGAROO

Troughton & Le Souef, Aust. Zool., **8**, 193, 1936.

Dendrolagus stellarum (stel'-ar-um)

L. *stellarum*, of the stars.

SERI'S TREE-KANGAROO

Flannery & Seri, Rec. Aust. Mus. **42**, 180, 1990.

Dendrolagus ursinus (ur-seen'-us)

L. *ursinus*, bear-like.

BLACK TREE-KANGAROO

Müller, Over de Zoogdieren van den Indischen Archipel. Temminck
Verhandl. 1839-44 (Zoologie, Part 1), 1, 1840.

■ ***Distoechurus*** (dist-ee-kue'-rus)

Gr. *distoikos*, in two rows; *oura*, tail.

Refers to row of stiff hairs on either side of tail (as in *Acrobates*).

Peters, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **6**, 303, 1874.

Distoechurus pennatus (pen-ah'-tus)

L. *pennatus*, feathered. Refers to the feather-like tail.

FEATHER-TAILED POSSUM

Peters, as for genus.

■ ***Dobsonia*** (dob-sohn'-ee-ah)

After G E Dobson, British authority on the taxonomy of bats.

Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12**, 114, 1898.

Dobsonia magna (mag'-nah)

L. *magna*, large, great.

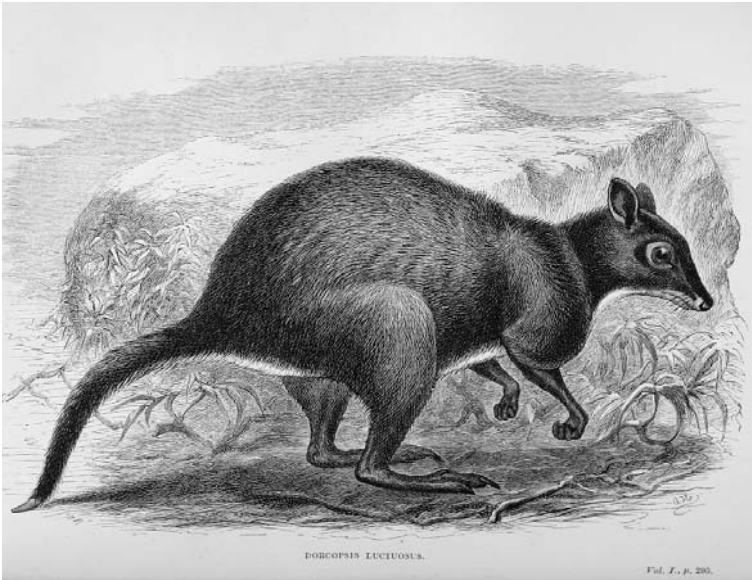
GREAT BARE-BACKED FRUIT-BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist (ser. 7), **16**, 422, 1905.

Dobsonia minor (mine'-or)

L. *minor*, least. It is smaller than the other two species.

LESSER BARE-BACKED FRUIT-BAT



Grey Dorcopsis, *Dorcopsis luctuosa*, from Luigi Maria D'Alberty, *New Guinea: What I did and what I saw*, Vol. 1, 1880.

Dobson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, 873.

Dobsonia moluccensis (mol-uk-en'-sis)

Geog. Molucca (the genus and species were originally described from the Moluccan Archipelago); L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

BARE-BACKED FRUIT-BAT, also known as Spinal-winged Bat.

Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **98**, 611, 1905.

■ ***Dorcopsis*** (dork-op'-sis)

Gr. *dorkas*, gazelle; *opsis*, appearance.

Schlegel & Müller, Over drie buideldieren uit de familie der Kangaroes, **1**, 130, 1845.

Dorcopsis atrata (ah-trah'-tah)

L. atrata, black.

BLACK DORCOPSIS

Van Deusen, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1826, 5, 1957.

Dorcopsis hageni (hah'-gen-ee)

After Dr B Hagen, collector of type specimen.

WHITE-STRIPED DORCOPSIS

Heller, Abhandl. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **6**, 1, 1897.

Dorcopsis luctuosa (luk-tue-oh'-sah)

L. luctuosus, shining.

GREY DORCOPSIS

d'Albertis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, 110.

■ ***Dorcopsulus*** (dork-op'-sue-lus)

Zo. *Dorcopsis*; *L. -ulus*, diminutive suffix.

Matschie, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **8**, 258, 1916.

Dorcopsulus macleayi (mak-lay'-ee)

After Sir William Macleay, Australian patron of natural history.

MACLEAY'S DORCOPSIS

Miklouho-Maclay, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, **10**, 145, 1885.

Dorcopsulus vanheurni (van-hern'-ee)

After W C van Heurn, collector of the holotype.

SMALL DORCOPSIS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **9**, 261, 1922.

■ ***Dugong*** (dew'-gong)

Malay *duyong*, dugong.

Lacépède, Tableau des Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres. Mamm.,
17, 1799.

Dugong dugon (due'-gon)

Malay *duyong*, dugong.

DUGONG

Müller, Linné's Vollständiges Natursystem..., 21, 1776.

■ ***Echymipera*** (ek'-ee-mip'-er-ah)

Gr. *echinos*, hedgehog; *pera*, pouch. Refers to the stout hairs of these pouched (i.e. marsupial) animals.

Lesson, Nouveau Tableau du Regne Animal. Mammifères, 192, 1842.

Echymipera clara (klar'-rah)

After Clara Stein, wife and co-researcher of Georg Stein, who accompanied her husband on the expedition that discovered the first specimen.

CLARA'S ECHYMIPERA

Stein, Zeitschr. Säuget. Berlin, 7, 254.

Echymipera davidi (day'-vid-ee)

After David Flannery, son of the describer.

DAVID'S ECHYMIPERA

Flannery in Seebeck *et al.* Bandicoots and Bilbies, 1990.

Echymipera echinista (ek-in-iss'-tah)

L. *echinista*, most spiny.

MENZIES' ECHYMIPERA

Menzies, Science in New Guinea, **16**, 86, 1990.

Echymipera kalubu (kah-lue'-bue)

Waigeo Island name for this bandicoot

COMMON ECHYMIPERA

Lesson, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, **13**, 200, 1828.

Echymipera rufescens (rue-fess'-enz)

L. *rufescentis*, becoming red, reddish. Refers to the colour of the fur.

RUFIOUS ECHYMIPERA, also known as Rufous Spiny Bandicoot

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genoa, **7**, 541, 1875.

■ ***Emballonura*** (em-bal-on-ue'-rah)

Gr. *emballo*, to throw; *oura*, tail. Refers to apparent perforation of the inter-femoral membrane by the tail.

Temminck, Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. en Physiol., **5**, 22, 1838.

Emballonura beccarii (bek-ar'-ee-ee)

After Orlando Beccari, who collected the holotype.

BECCARI'S SHEATHTAIL BAT

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, **16**, 664, 1880.

Emballonura diana (die-an'-ee)

After Diana Bradley, who collected the holotype.

LARGE-EARED SHEATHTAIL BAT

Hill, The Natural History of Rennel Island, British Solomon Islands, **1**, 73, 1956.

Emballonura furax (fue'-rax)

L. *furax*, thievish.

NEW GUINEA SHEATHTAIL BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **7**, 384, 1911.

Emballonura nigrescens (nig-ress'-enz)

L. *nigrescens*, becoming black, blackish.

LESSER SHEATHTAIL BAT

Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **11**, 117, 1843.

Emballonura raffrayana (raf'-ray-ahn'-ah)

After M Raffray, discoverer of the holotype.

RAFFRAY'S SHEATHTAIL BAT

Dobson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, 873.

Emballonura serii (se'-ree-ee)

After L Seri, Indonesian naturalist.

SERI'S SHEATHTAIL BAT

Flannery, Mammalia, **58**, 606, 1996.

■ ***Equus*** (ek'-wus)

L. *equus*, horse.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 73, 1758.

Equus asinus (ah-seen'-us)

L. *asinus*, ass, donkey.

DONKEY

Linnaeus, as for genus.

Equus caballus (kah-bal'-us)

L. *caballus*, horse.

HORSE, also known as Brumby.

Linnaeus, as for genus.

■ ***Eubalaena*** (yue-bah-leen'-ah)

Gr. *eu-*, good, true, proper; *balaena*, whale.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 201.

Eubalaena australis (os-trah'-lis)

L. *australis*, southern.

SOUTHERN RIGHT WHALE

Desmoulins (in) Bory de Saint-Vincent, Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle, 2, 161, 1822.

■ ***Falsistrellus*** (fahl-see-strel'-us)

L. *falsus*, fraud; Zo. (*Pipi*)*strellus*.

Troughton, Furred Animals of Australia, 2 ed., 349, 1944.

Falsistrellus mackenziei (mak-enz'-ee-ee)

After N. Mackenzie, Western Australian mammalogist.

WESTERN FALSE-PIPISTRELLE

Kitchener, Caputi & Jones, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., 12, 435, 1986.

Falsistrellus tasmaniensis (taz-mayn-ee-en'-sis)

Geog. Tasmania; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

EASTERN FALSE-PIPISTRELLE, also known as False/Great/Tasmanian
Pipistrelle.

Gould, *The Mammals of Australia*, **3**, part 10, pl.48, 1858.

■ ***Felis*** (fel'-is)

L. *felis*, cat.

Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, 10 ed., **1**, 41, 1758.

Felis catus (kat'-us)

L. *catus*, cat.

DOMESTIC CAT

Linnaeus, as for genus.

■ ***Feresa*** (fe-rayz'-ah)

Provençal *feres*, dolphin.

Gray, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1870, 77.

Feresa attenuata (at-ten-ue-ah'-tah)

L. *attenuatus*, reduced, thinned, drawn out. Refers to the shape of the skull,
upon which the first description was based.

PYGMY KILLER WHALE

Gray, *J. Mus. Godeffroy*, **8**, 184, 1875.

■ ***Globicephala*** (gloh-bee-sef'-al-ah)

L. *globus*, globe; *cephalus*, head. Refers to the rounded head.

Lesson, *Histoire Naturelle General et Particulière des Mammifères et
Oiseaux. Partic. x*, **1**, 276, 1828.

Globicephala macrorhynchus (mak-roh-rink'-us)

Gr. *makros*, large, great; *rhynchos*, snout. Refers to the bulging forehead,
typical of pilot whales.

SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE, also known as Pothead.

Gray, *Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the voyage of HMS
Erebus and Terror*, **1**, 33, 1846.

Globicephala melas (mel'-as)

Gr. *melas*, black. This species was known to whaling men as the Blackfish.

LONG-FINNED PILOT WHALE

Traill (in) Nicholson, J. Nat. Phil. Chem. & Arts, **22**, 81, 1809.

■ ***Grampus*** (gramp'-us)

L. *crassus*, fat. From this came the Old French *craspois* and *graspois*, transformed in Early Modern English to *graundpose*, thence by simplification to *grampus*. Refers to the rather tubby body.

Gray, Spicilegia Zoologica, part 1, 2, 1828.

Grampus griseus (griz-ay'-us)

L. *griseus*, grey.

RISSEO'S DOLPHIN, also known as Grampus.

Cuvier, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **19**, 13, 1812.

■ ***Gymnobelideus*** (jim-noh-bel-id'-ay-us)

Gr. *gymnos*, naked; Zo. *Belideus*, Waterhouse's early name for the gliding possums now known as *Petaurus*. The name refers to the absence of a gliding membrane, apart from which the single species of this genus strongly resembles the Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps*.

McCoy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 3), **20**, 287, 1867.

Gymnobelideus leadbeateri (led'-beet-er-ee)

After J Leadbeater, Victorian collector and preparator.

LEADBEATER'S POSSUM, also known as Fairy Possum.

McCoy, as for genus.

■ ***Hemibelideus*** (hem-ee-bel-id'-ay-us)

Gr. *hemi-*, half; Zo. *Belideus* in reference to similarity to *Belideus* (= *Petaurus*) but for absence of gliding membrane.

Collett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, 385.

Hemibelideus lemuroides (lem-ue-roy'-dayz)

Zo. Lemur, an arboreal primate from Madagascar; Gr. *-eides*, resembling.

Refers to short snout and forward-facing eyes, similar to those of lemur.

LEMUROID RINGTAIL, also known as Brush-tipped/Lemur-like Ringtail Possum.

Collett, as for genus.

■ ***Hipposideros*** (hip-oh-sid'-er-os)

Gr. *hippos*, horse; *sideros*, iron, hence horseshoe. Refers to the shape of the nose-leaf of these bats.

Gray, The Zoological Miscellany, 37, 1831.

Hipposideros ater (ah'-ter)

L. *ater*, black. An inappropriate name, since the fur is grey or somewhat orange.

DUSKY LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Dusky Horseshoe-bat.

Templeton, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 17, 252, 1848.

Hipposideros calcaratus (kal-kar-aht'-us)

L. *calcar*, spur. Refers to long calcar of this species.

SPURRED LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Spurred Horseshoe-bat.

Dobson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, 114.

Hipposideros cervinus (ser-veen'-us)

L. *cervinus*, fawn, tawny.

FAWN LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Fawn Horseshoe-bat.

Gould, The Mammals of Australia, part. 6, pl. 15, 1854.

Hipposideros corynophyllus (kor-in-oh-fil'-us)

Gr. *koryne*, club; *phyllon*, leaf. Refers to club-shaped projections on nose-leaf.

TELEFOMIN LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Telefomin Horseshoe-bat.

Hill, Mammalia, 49, 525, 1985.

Hipposideros diadema (die-ah-dem'-ah)

Gr. *diadema*, headband. Refers to the upper section of the nose-leaf, which has a supposed resemblance to a diadem or coronet.

DIADEM LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Diadem Horseshoe-bat.

Geoffroy, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **20**, 263, 1813.



Water-rat, *Hydromys chrysogaster*, from Peters and Doria, *Annali Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova*, Vol. 16, 1880.

Hipposideros dinops (deen'-ops)

Gr. *dinos*, terrible; *ops*, appearance.

FIERCE LEAF-NOSED BAT

Andersen, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser. 7), **16**, 502, 1906.

Hipposideros edwardshilli (ed-wuds-hil'-ee)

After J. Edwards Hill of the Natural History Museum, London, an authority on bats.

HILL'S LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Hill's Horseshoe-bat.

Flannery & Colgan, *Rec. Aust. Mus.* **45**, 43, 1993.

Hipposideros maggietylorae (mag-ee-tay'-lor-ee)

After Mrs Margaret Taylor, who sponsored the fieldwork of Smith, co-author of the species.

MAGGIE TAYLOR'S LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Maggie Taylor's

Horseshoe-bat.

Smith & Hill, Contrib. Science, Los Angeles, **331**, 1, 1981.

Hipposideros muscinus (mus-keen'-us)

L. musca, fly. Refers to Fly River, New Guinea, the type locality.

FLY RIVER LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Fly River Horseshoe-bat.

Thomas & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **4**, 201, 1886.

Hipposideros papua (pah'-pue-ah)

Geog. Papua (at the time of description, including the entire New Guinean region).

BLACK LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Black Horseshoe-bat.

Thomas & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **4**, 201, 1886.

Hipposideros semoni (sem'-on-ee)

After R W Semon, of Jena University, who collected in Australia and New Guinea in the 1880s.

SEMON'S LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Semon's/ Wart-nosed/Greater Wart-nosed Horseshoe-bat.

Matschie (in) Semon, Denk. Ges., **5**, 774, 1903.

Hipposideros stenotis (sten-oh'-tis)

Gr. *stenos*, narrow; *otous*, ear.

NORTHERN LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Northern/Lesser Wart-nosed/Dahl's Horseshoe-bat.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.8), **12**, 206, 1913.

Hipposideros wollastoni (wol'-as-tun-ee)

After Dr Wollaston, who collected the holotype.

WOLLASTON'S LEAF-NOSED BAT, also known as Wollaston's Horseshoe-bat.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **12**, 205, 1913.

■ ***Hydromys*** (hide'-roh-mis)

Gr. *hydor*, water; *mys*, mouse. Refers to semi-aquatic habit of these web-footed rodents.

Geoffroy, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, **93**, 254, 1804.

Hydromys chrysogaster (kris-oh-gah'-ster)

Gr. *chrysos*, golden; *gaster*, belly, stomach. Refers to the yellow-brown undersurface of a specimen collected from Bruny Island, south of Hobart in 1802. There is considerable variation in the ventral colour of this widespread species.

WATER-RAT

Geoffroy, as for genus.

Hydromys hussoni (hoos'-on-ee)

After A M Husson, authority on New Guinean mammals and former Curator of Mammals in the Leyden Museum of Natural History.

WESTERN WATER-RAT

Musser & Piik, Zool. Mededling Leyden, **56**, 153, 1982.

Hydromys ziegleri (zeeg'-ler-ee)

After the late Dr Alan C Ziegler of the Bishop Museum, an authority on New Guinea mammals.

ZIEGLER'S WATER-RAT

Helgen, Zootaxa, **913**, 1, 2005.

■ ***Hyomys*** (hie'-oh-mis)

Gr. *hyos*, hog; *mys*, mouse.

Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 1900, 165.

Hyomys dammermani (dahm'-er-mahn-ee)

After K W Dammerman.

WESTERN WHITE-EARED GIANT-RAT

Stein, Zeitschr. Säugetierkunde, **8**, 87, 1933.

Hyomys goliath (gol-ie'-ath)

After the biblical giant.

WHITE-EARED GIANT-RAT

Milne-Edwards, as for genus.

■ ***Hydrurga*** (hide-rerg'-ah)

Gr. *hydor*, water; *ergates*, worker.

Gistel, Nat. Thierr. Höhere Schulen, 11, 1848.

Hydrurga leptonyx (lept-on'-ix)

Gr. *leptos*, slender; *onyx*, claw.

LEOPARD SEAL

Blainville, J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat., 91, 298, 1820.

■ ***Hyperoodon*** (hipe-er-oh'-oh-don)

Gr. *hyper*, above; *odous*, tooth, 'upper-toothed'. A misleading name, based on the mistaken interpretation of bony processes on the maxilla as teeth.

Lacépède, Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés (in) Buffon, Histoire Naturelle Général et Particulière, 37, 519, 1804.

Hyperoodon planifrons (plahn'-ee-fronz)

L. *planus*, flat; *frons*, forehead.

SOUTHERN BOTTLENOSE WHALE

Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 392.

■ ***Hypsiprymnodon*** (hip-see-prim'-noh-don)

Zo. *Hypsiprymnus*; from Gr. *hypsos*, high; *prymnon*, rump; *odous*, tooth. The name *Hypsiprymnus* was improperly introduced in 1811 for the potoroos, *Potorous*. *Hypsiprymnodon* was intended to imply a resemblance of the dentition of this species to that of *Potorous*.

Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1, 34, 1876.

Hypsiprymnodon moschatus (mos-kah'-tus)

L. *moschatus*, musky. Refers to the odour of this rat-kangaroo.

MUSKY RAT-KANGAROO (not Musk-rat Kangaroo!)

Ramsay, as for genus.

■ ***Indopacetus*** (in-doh-pah-sate'-us)

Geog. (Indian, (Pac)ific Oceans; Gr. *ketos*, whale. Refers to the Indo-Pacific distribution of the genus.

Moore, Fieldiana Zool., **53**, 254, 1968.

Indopacetus pacificus (pah-sif'-ik-us)

Geog. Pacific Ocean.

LONGMAN'S BEAKED WHALE

Longman, Mem. Queensland Mus., **8**, 269, 1826.

■ ***Isoodon*** (eye-soh'-oh-don)

Gr. *isos*, equal; *odous*, tooth. Refers to the similar size of the incisors.

Desmarest, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., new ed., **16**, 409, 1817.

Isoodon auratus (or-ah'-tus)

L. *auratus*, golden, decorated with gold. Refers to bright golden-brown coat.

GOLDEN BANDICOOT, also known as Northern Golden-backed Bandicoot, Wintarro.

Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, **2**, 551, 1887.

Isoodon macrourus (mak-roh-ue'-rus)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *oura*, tail.

NORTHERN BROWN BANDICOOT, also known as Long-tailed / Short-nosed/Brindled Bandicoot.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, 41.

Isoodon obesulus (oh-bes'-ue-lus)

L. *obesus*, fat; *-ulus*, diminutive suffix.

SOUTHERN BROWN BANDICOOT, also known as Quenda.

Shaw, The Naturalist's Miscellany, plate 298, 1787.

■ ***Kerivoula*** (ke-ree-vool'-ah)

Sri Lankan *kehevoulha*, Plantain-bat.

Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.1), **10**, 258, 1842.

Kerivoula agnella (ahn-yel'-ah)

L. agnellus, little lamb.

SAINT AGNAN'S WOOLLY BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **2**, 372, 1908.

Kerivoula muscina (mus-keen'-ah)

L. musca, fly. Refers to type locality, Fly River, New Guinea.

FLY RIVER TRUMPET-EARED BAT

Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **80**, 221, 1941.

Kerivoula myrella (mie-rel'-ah)

Significance unknown.

BISMARCK'S TRUMPET-EARED BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **13**, 478, 1914.

Kerivoula papuensis (pah-pue-en'-sis)

Geog. Papua; *L. -ensis*, inhabiting.

GOLDEN-TIPPED BAT, also known as Dome-headed Bat.

Dobson, Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the British Museum, 339, 1878.

■ ***Kogia*** (koh'-jee-ah)

Meaning unknown. Gray, who gave the name, declined to explain its derivation. W S Macleay complained that it was 'barbarous' and probably to be pronounced 'codger'.

Gray, Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the voyage of HMS *Erebus* and *Terror*, **1**, 22, 1846.

Kogia breviceps (brev'-ee-seps)

L. brevis, short; *ceps*, head.

PYGMY SPERM WHALE

Blainville, Ann. Franc. Anat. Physiol., **2**, 337, 1838.

Kogia sima (seem'-ah)

L. simus, flat-nosed.

DWARF SPERM WHALE

Owen, R., 1866. Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **6**, 17, 1869.

■ ***Lagenodelphis*** (lah-gen-oh-del'-fis)

Gr. *lagenos*, flask, bottle; *delphis*, dolphin. The name implies a resemblance to dolphins of the genus *Lagenorhynchus*.

Fraser, Sarawak Mus. J., **7**, 478, 1956.

Lagenodelphis hosei (hose'-ee)

After C Hose of Baram, Borneo, who sold a skeleton of this species to the British Museum.

FRASER'S DOLPHIN, also know as Sarawak Dolphin.

Fraser, as for genus.

■ ***Lagenorhynchus*** (lah-gen-oh-rink'-us)

Gr. *lagenos*, flask, bottle; *rhynchos*, snout. Members of this genus are sometimes known as ploughshare-headed dolphins but not, as the name suggests, bottle-nosed dolphins.

Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **17**, 84, 1846.

Lagenorhynchus cruciger (crue'-sig-er)

L. *cruciger*, cross-carrier.

HOURGLASS DOLPHIN

Quoy & Gaimard, Zoologie (in) Freycinet (ed.), Voyage autour de monde ... 1824.

Lagenorhynchus obscurus (ob-skue'-rus)

L. *obscurus*, dark, dusky.

DUSKY DOLPHIN

Delphinus obscurus Gray, Spicilegia Zoologica, part 1, 2, 1828.

■ ***Lagorchestes*** (lahg-or-kest'-ayz)

Gr. *lagos*, hare; *orchestes*, dancer. Refers to the zigzag, hare-like, darting behaviour of these animals when disturbed. The root *lagos* occurs also in *Lagostrophus*, *Oryctolagus*, *Dendrolagus* and *Macrotis lagotis*.

Gould, Monograph of the Macropodidae part 1, pl. 12, 1841.

Lagorchestes asomatus (ay-soh-maht'-us)

L. *a-*, without; *soma*, body. This species was described from a single skull in 1942. Since then, no evidence of the survival of the species has been found.

CENTRAL HARE-WALLABY

Finlayson, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., **67**, 319, 1943.

Lagorchestes conspicillatus (kon-spis-il-aht'-us)

L. *conspicillatus*, spectacled. Refers to ring of yellow-grey fur around each eye.

SPECTACLED HARE-WALLABY.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1841, 82.

Lagorchestes hirsutus (her-sute'-us)

L. *hirsutus*, hairy, shaggy. Refers to the rather shaggy appearance, due to the long, intermingled hairs on the lower back and base of the tail.

RUFOUS HARE-WALLABY, also known as Western Hare-wallaby, Wurrup, Mala.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1844, 32.

Lagorchestes leporides (lep-or-eed'-ayz)

L. *lepus*, hare; *-eides*, resembling. This is not an intentional double reference to a hare. The species was first assigned to *Macropus*.

EASTERN HARE-WALLABY, also known as Brown Hare-wallaby.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, 91.

■ ***Lagostrophus*** (lah-goh-stroh'-fus)

Gr. *lagos*, hare; *strophe*, twist, turn. This name was intended to imply a relationship with *Lagorchestes* (see above). Both genera are referred to as 'hare-wallabies' but the resemblance appears to be the result of convergent evolution, *Lagostrophus* being the sole surviving member of the Subfamily Sthenurinae.

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1886, 544.

Lagostrophus fasciatus (fas-ee-ah'-tus)

L. fascis, bundle, hence banded or striped. Refers to transverse dark and light bands on the rump.

BANDED HARE-WALLABY, also known as Munning.

Péron & Lesueur (in) Péron and Freycinet (eds.) *Voyage de Découvertes au Terres Australes...*, Atlas, p. 44, pl. 27, 1807.

■ ***Lasiorhinus*** (lah-zee-oh-rine'-us)

Gr. *lasios*, hairy; *rhis*, nose. Refers to the hairy rhinarium, which distinguishes this genus from *Vombatus*, in which the rhinarium is naked.

Gray, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser. 3), **11**, 458, 1863.

Lasiorhinus krefftii (kreff'-ee-ee)

After Gerard Krefft, Curator of the Australian Museum from 1861 to 1874, arguably the most outstanding naturalist in nineteenth-century Australia.

The species was named by Sir Richard Owen from a fossil skull provided by Krefft.

NORTHERN HAIRY-NOSED WOMBAT

Owen, *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, **162**, 178, 1872.

Lasiorhinus latifrons (lah'-tee-fronz)

L. *latus*, broad; *frons*, forehead. Refers to the proportionately greater width of the nasal bones in the skull of this species than in the Common Wombat.

SOUTHERN HAIRY-NOSED WOMBAT

Owen, *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*, 1845, 82.

■ ***Leggadina*** (leg-ah-deen'-ah)

Zo. *Leggada*, a genus of mice from India; L. *-ina*, diminutive suffix. Refers to supposed resemblance to the Indian genus.

Thomas, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser. 8), **6**, 606, 1910.

Leggadina forresti (fo'-rest-ee)

After Sir John Forrest, Western Australian explorer and politician who, with Sir John Ingram, provided funds for William Stalker to make collections for the British Museum (Natural History).

FORREST'S MOUSE, also known as Short-tailed Mouse.

Thomas, Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 32, 6, 1906.

Leggadina lakedownensis (lake-down-en'-sis)

Geog. From Lake Downs Station, 110 km south of Cooktown, Queensland.

LAKELAND DOWNS MOUSE

Watts, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., **100**, 105, 1976.

■ ***Leporillus*** (lep-or-il'-us)

L. *lepus*, hare; *-illus*, diminutive suffix. Refers to the long ears, short face and fluffy, rounded appearance. They were called 'rabbit-rats' by early colonists but are now called stick-nest rats in reference to their construction of large communal nests of interwoven branches.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), **17**, 83, 1906.

Leporillus apicalis (ah-pik-ahl'-is)

L. *apex*, a point or tip. Refers to the white-tipped tail.

WHITE-TIPPED STICK-NEST RAT, also known as Tillikin.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851, 126.

Leporillus conditor (kon'-dit-or)

L. *conditor*, builder. Refers to building nest of sticks.

LARGE STICK-NEST RAT

Sturt, Narrative of an Expedition to Central Australia, **1**, 120, 1849.

■ ***Leptomys*** (lep'-toh-mis)

Gr. *leptos*, slender; *mys* mouse.

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova (ser.2), **18**, 610, 1897.

Leptomys elegans (el'-eg-anz)

L. *elegans*, elegant.

LONG-FOOTED HYDROMYINE

Thomas, as for genus.

Leptomys ernstmayri (ernst-mie'-er-ee)

After Ernst Mayr, who collected the holotype.

ERNST MAYR'S LEPTOMYS

Rümmler, Aquarium Berlin 1932, 131.

Leptomys signatus (sig-naht'-us)

L. *signatus*, marked

FLY RIVER LEPTOMYS

Tate & Archbold, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 982, 1938.

■ ***Leptonychotes*** (lept-on-ee-koh'-tayz)

Gr. *leptos*, slender; *onychos*, claw, nail; *-otes*, possessive suffix.

Gill, Smithson. Collns. No. 30, 70, 1872.

Leptonychotes weddelli (wed'-el-ee)

After James Weddell, whaling captain and navigator, who sketched a 'sea leopard' in the South Orkneys in 1825.

WEDDELL SEAL

Lesson, Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol., 7, 437, 1826.

■ ***Lepus*** (lep'-us)

L. *lepus*, hare.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 57, 1758.

Lepus capensis (kay-pen'-sis)

Geog. Cape (of Good Hope); L. *-ensis*, inhabiting. Also inhabits Europe and parts of Asia.

EUROPEAN HARE, also known as Brown Hare

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 57, 1758.



Ghost Bat, *Macroderma gigas*, from Dobson, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1880.

■ **Lissodelphis** (lis-oh-del'-fis)

Gr. *lissos*, smooth; *delphis*, dolphin. Refers to smooth contour of dorsal surface, unbroken by a dorsal fin.

Gloger, Gemeinnütziges Hand- und Hilfsbuch der Naturgeschichte, part 1, 169, 1841.

Lissodelphis peronii (pe-ron'-ee-ee)

After F. Péron, distinguished French naturalist.

PERON'S DOLPHIN

Lacépède, Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées, 43, 1804.

■ **Lobodon** (loh'-boh-don)

Gr. *lobos*, lobe; *odous*, tooth. Refers to the molars, which have a large lobe at the front and three lobes behind a large central one.

Gray, Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the voyage of *HMS Erebus* and *Terror*, 1, 2, 1844.

Lobodon carcinophaga (kar'-sin-oh-fah-gah)

Gr. *karkinos*, crab; *phagein*, to eat. The name is misleading, since the diet is not of crabs but of planktonic crustaceans (krill).

CRABEATER SEAL

Hombron & Jaquinot, Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Océanie sur les Corvettes *l'Astrolabe* et *la Zélée*, Atlas, 1, 10, 1842.

■ **Lorentzimys** (lor-ent'-zee-mis)

After H A Lorentz, leader of the Dutch Snow Mountains Expedition, during which the holotype was procured.

Jentink, Résultats de l'Expedition Scientifique Néerlandais à la Nouvelle Guinée, 9, 165, 1911.

Lorentzimys nouhuysi (nue'-how-zee)

After J W van Nouhuys, member of the Dutch Snow Mountains Expedition.

LONG-FOOTED TREE-MOUSE

Jentink, as for genus.



Prêtre pinx.

Turpin del.

Mlle Coynet sculp.

KANGUROO géant.

Eastern Grey Kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus*, from Frédéric Cuvier, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles: Mammifères*, 1816–1829.

■ **Macroderma** (mak-roh-derm'-ah)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *derma*, skin. Hence long or large wing.
Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19**, 84, 1906.

Macroderma gigas (jee'-gahs)

L. *gigas*, giant. Refers to wingspan up to 70 cm.
GHOST BAT, also known as False Vampire.
Dobson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, 461.

■ **Macroglossus** (mak-roh-glos'-us)

Gr. *makros*, long; *glossa*, tongue. Refers to the long, slender tongue, used for lapping nectar from flowers.
Cuvier, Des Dents des Mammifères, 40, 1824.

Macroglossus minimus (min'-im-us)

L. *minimus*, smallest, least.
NORTHERN BLOSSOM-BAT
Geoffroy, Ann. Mag. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **15**, 97, 1810.

■ **Macropus** (mak'-roh-poos)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *pous*, foot. Refers to long hindfoot.
Shaw, The Naturalist's Miscellany, **1**, text to pl.23, 1789.

Macropus agilis (ah-jil'-us)

L. *agilis*, agile.
AGILE WALLABY
Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1841, 81.

Macropus antilopinus (ant-il-oh-peen'-us)

Zo. *Antilope*, antelope; L. *-inus*, like. Refers to supposed similarity of body hair of this species to that of antelopes.
ANTILOPINE WALLAROO
Gould, Proc Zool. Soc. London, 1841, 80.

Macropus bernardus (bern-ard'-us)

After Bernard Woodward, first curator of the Western Australian Museum.
BLACK WALLAROO, also known as Bernard's/Woodward's Wallaroo.
Rothschild, Novit. Zool. **10**, 414, 1903.

Macropus dorsalis (dor-sahl'-is)

L. dorsum, back. Refers to prominent dark stripe along middle of back.
BLACK-STRIPED WALLABY, also known as Scrub Wallaby.
Gray, Mag. Nat. Hist. (new ser.), **1**, 583, 1837.

Macropus eugenii (yue-jayn'-ee-ee)

From L'île Eugène, now St Peter's Island, in the Nuyts Archipelago, where
the holotype was taken. This population is an outlier of a widespread
species.
TAMMAR WALLABY, also known as Tammar, Dama Pademelon.
Desmarest, Nouvelle Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle (new ed.), **17**, 38, 1817.

Macropus fuliginosus (fule-id-jin-oh'-sus)

L. fuliginosus, sooty. Refers to dull brown colour.
WESTERN GREY KANGAROO, also known as Black-faced/Mallee/Sooty
Kangaroo.
Desmarest, Nouvelle Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, new ed., **17**, 35, 1817.

Macropus giganteus (jee-gahn-tay'-us)

L. giganteus, gigantic. This species was early regarded as related to the jer-
boas and placed in such rodent genera as *Jaculus* and *Jerboa*. In this
company, it was indeed gigantic!
EASTERN GREY KANGAROO, also known as Great Grey Kangaroo,
Forester.
Shaw, The Naturalist's Miscellany, **1**, text to pl. 33, 1789.

Macropus greyi (gray'-ee)

After Captain (later Sir George) Grey, explorer and Governor of South
Australia, who sent the first two specimens to the British Museum (Natural
History). The common name is Aboriginal, pronounced tool-ah'-chee.
TOOLACHE WALLABY, also known as Grey's Wallaby.
Waterhouse, The Natural History of Mammals, **1**, 122, 1846.

Macropus irma (erm'-ah)

Proper name, significance unknown.

WESTERN BRUSH WALLABY, also known as Black-gloved Wallaby.

Jourdan, C.R. Hebd. Séanc. Acad. Sci. Paris, **5**, 523, 1837.

Macropus parma (par'-mah)

Aborig. *pama*, for this species in the Illawarra region of New South Wales.

Gould referred to it in an unpublished manuscript as *Halmaturus parma*.

PARMA WALLABY, also known as White-throated Wallaby.

Waterhouse, The Natural History of Mammals, **1**, 149, 1846.

Macropus parryi (pa'-ree-ee)

After Captain (later Sir Edward) Parry, explorer and Commissioner of the

Australian Agricultural Company, who brought a pet of the species to

England. On its death, it was described by E T Bennett, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

WHIPTAIL WALLABY, also known as Pretty-face/Grey-headed Wallaby, Blue/Grey Flier, Flier.

Bennett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1834, 151.

Macropus robustus (roh-bust'-us)

L. robustus, robust. Refers to the rather stocky build.

COMMON WALLAROO, also known as Euro, Hill Kangaroo and Biggada.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, 92.

Macropus rufogriseus (rue-foh-griz-ay'-us)

L. rufus, red; *griseus*, grey. Refers to the reddish head and shoulders and grey colour of the rest of the body.

RED-NECKED WALLABY, also known as Red/Eastern Brush/Bennett's Wallaby, Brush Kangaroo, Brusher.

Desmarest, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle (new ed.), **17**, 36, 1817.

Macropus rufus (rue'-fus)

L. rufus, red. Refers to the reddish colour of males in eastern Australia.

RED KANGAROO, also known as Plains Kangaroo, Marlo.

Desmarest, Encycl. Meth. Mamm. Tabl. suppl. 2, 541, 1822.

■ ***Macrotis*** (mak-roh'-tis)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *otous*, ear. Refers to the long, rabbit-like ears.
Reid, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, 131.

Macrotis lagotis (lah-goh'-tis)

Gr. *lagos*, hare; *otous*, ear. Refers to the long, rabbit-like ears. This is not an intentional double reference; the species was first placed in *Perameles*.
BILBY, also known as Greater Bilby, Rabbit-eared Bandicoot, Dalgyte.
Reid, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, 129.

Macrotis leucura (luke-yue'-rah)

Gr. *leukos*, white; *oura*, tail. Refers to the white tail of the somewhat bleached specimen on which the description was based. The tail differs from that of the Bilby in not having a basal band of dark hairs.
LESSER BILBY, also known as Lesser Rabbit-bandicoot, Yallara.
Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 5), **19**, 397, 1887.

■ ***Macruromys*** (mak-rue'-roh-mis)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *oura*, tail; *mys*, mouse.
Stein, Zeitschr. Säugetierk. Berlin, **7**, 254, 1933.

Macruromys elegans (el'-eg-anz)

L. *elegans*, elegant.
LESSER SMALL-TOOTHED RAT
Stein, as for genus.

Macruromys major (may'-jor)

L. *major*, larger. This species is larger than *M. elegans*.
GREATER SMALL-TOOTHED RAT
Rümmler, Zeitschr. Säugetierk. Berlin, **10**, 195, 1935.

■ ***Mallomys*** (mal'-oh-mis)

Gr. *mallos*, wool; *mys*, mouse.

Thomas, Novit. Zool. London, **5**, 1, 1898.

Mallomys aroaensis (ah-roh'-ah-en'-sis)

Geog. Aroa River; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

DE VIS' WOOLLY-RAT

De Vis, Ann. Queensland Mus., **7**, 19, 1907.

Mallomys gunung (goon'-oong)

Indones. *gunung*, mountain.

ALPINE WOOLLY-RAT

Flannery, Aplin & Groves, Rec. Aust. Mus., **41**, 83, 1989.

Mallomys istapantap (ee-stahp'-ahn-tahp)

Melanesin Pidgin, *istapantap*, literally 'he stop on top': inhabits a high place.

SUB-ALPINE WOOLLY-RAT

Flannery, Aplin & Groves, Rec. Aust. Mus., **41**, 83, 1989.

Mallomys rothschildi (roths'-chile-dee)

After Lord Walter Rothschild, who made available to Thomas the specimen from which the description was made.

ROTHSCHILD'S WOOLLY-RAT

Thomas, as for genus.

■ ***Mammelomys*** (mam-mel'-oh-mis)

Refers to the females possessing only two mammae.

Menzies, Aust. J. Zool., **44**, 383, 1996.

Mammelomys lanosus (lan-oh'-sus)

L. *lanosus*, woolly.

HIGHLAND MAMMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **9**, 263, 1922.

Mammelomys rattoides (rat-oi'-dayz)

Zo. *Rattus*, rat; L. *-eides*, resembling.

LOWLAND MAMMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **9**, 263, 1922.

■ ***Mastacomys*** (mas'-tah-koh-mis)

Gr. *mastax*, chewing organ, jaws; *mys*, mouse. Refers to the great breadth of the molar teeth.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.5), **9**, 413, 1882.

Mastacomys fuscus (fus'-kus)

L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky.

BROAD-TOOTHED RAT

Thomas, as for genus.

■ ***Mayermys*** (mie'-er-mis)

After F Shaw Mayer, notable collector in New Guinea, who obtained the holotype.

Laurie & Hill, List of the Land Mammals of New Guinea and the Celebes. British Museum of Natural History, **1**, 1954.

Mayermys ellermani (el'-er-man-ee)

After J R Ellerman, British mammalogist.

ONE-TOOTHED SHREW-MOUSE

Laurie & Hill, List of the Land Mammals of New Guinea and the Celebes, **1**, 1954.

Mayermys germani (ger'-man-ee)

After Pavel German, wildlife photographer and collector of the holotype.

GERMAN'S SHREW-MOUSE

Helgen, Mammalian Biology, **70**, 61, 2005.

■ ***Megaptera*** (meg-ahp-te'-rah)

Gr. *megas*, great; *pteron*, wing, fin. Refers to the size of the forelimbs, which

are far longer than in any other whales.
Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **17**, 82, 1846.

Megaptera novaeangliae (noh-vee-ang'-lee-ee)

L. nova, new; *Anglia*, England. From the north-east (New England) coastal waters of the USA. Prior to its formal description, this whale was known (Brisson, 1756) as 'la baleine de la Nouvelle Angleterre'.

HUMPBACK WHALE

Borowski, *Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte des Thierreiches*, Berlin, **2(1)**, 21, 1781.

■ ***Melomys*** (mel'-oh-mis)

Geog. (Mela)nesia; Gr. *mys*, mouse.

Thomas, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser. 9), **9**, 261, 1922.

Melomys burtoni (bert'-on-ee)

After Walter Burton, taxidermist employed by Thomas Bowyer-Boyer, English naturalist, on an expedition to north-eastern Australia in 1886.

GRASSLAND MELOMYS, also known as Burton's Melomys.

Ramsay, *Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW*, **2**, 553, 1887.

Melomys capensis (kayp-en'-sis)

Geog. Cape (York Peninsula); *-ensis*, inhabiting.

CAPE YORK MELOMYS

Tate, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **97**, 183, 1951.

Melomys cervinipes (ser-vin'-ee-peez)

L. cervinus, tawny like a deer; *pes*, foot.

FAWN-FOOTED MELOMYS

Gould, *The Mammals of Australia*, **3**, part 4, pl. 14, 1852.

Melomys frigidicola (frid-jee-koh'-lah)

L. frigus, cold; *L. colo*, to inhabit.

SNOW MOUNTAINS GRASSLAND MELOMYS

Tate, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **97**, 303, 1950.

Melomys lanosus (lan-oh'-sus)

L. *lanosus*, woolly.

LARGE-SCALED MELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **9**, 261, 1922.

Melomys leucogaster (luke-oh-gast'er)

Gr. *leukos*, white; *gaster*, belly.

WHITE-BELLIED MELOMYS

Jentink, Resultats de l'Expedition Scientifique Néelandaïs à la Nouvelle Guinée, **5**, 361, 1908.

Melomys lutillus (lue-til'-us)

L. *lutum*, yellow; *-illus*, diminutive suffix. Probably refers to small size and yellowish-brown fur.

GRASSLAND MELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.8), **12**, 212, 1913.

Melomys platyops (plat'-ee-ops)

Gr. *platys*, flat; *ops*, appearance, face.

LOWLAND MELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.7), **17**, 324, 1900.

Melomys rubicola (rue-bee-col'-ah)

L. *rubus*, bramble; *colo*, I inhabit. Refers to type-locality, Bramble Cay, named after HMS *Bramble*, consort of HMS *Rattlesnake*. (T H Huxley was surgeon on HMS *Rattlesnake*.)

BRAMBLE CAY MELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.9), **13**, 298, 1924.

Melomys rufescens (rue-fes'-enz)

L. *rufescens*, reddish, becoming red.

BLACK-FACED MELOMYS

Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1877, 123.

■ ***Melonycteris*** (mel-oh-nik'-ter-is)

Gr. *melanos*, black; *nikteris*, bat.

Dobson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 119, 1877.

Melonycteris melanops (mel'-an-ops)

Gr. *melas*, black; *ops*, appearance, face.

BLACK-BELLIED FRUIT-BAT

Dobson, as for genus.

■ ***Mesembriomys*** (mez-emb'-ree-oh-mis)

Gr. *mesembria*, midday, or south (since the sun is to the south in Greece at noon); *mys*, mouse.

Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 19, 97, 1906.

Mesembriomys gouldii (gule'-dee-ee)

After John Gould, English naturalist.

BLACK-FOOTED TREE-RAT, also known as Long-haired/Shaggy Rabbit-rat.

Gray, List of Species of Mammals in the British Museum (Natural History), 116, 1842.

Mesembriomys macrurus (mak-rue'-rus)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *oura*, tail. Although about 1.3 times the length of the head and body, the tail is proportionately the same size as in *M. gouldii*.

The common name draws attention to a better distinguishing feature.

GOLDEN-BACKED TREE-RAT

Peters, Mber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1876, 155.

■ ***Mesoplodon*** (meez-oh-ploh'-don)

Gr. *mesos*, middle; *oplon*, weapon; *odous*, tooth. Refers to a large tooth ('weapon') in the middle of each ramus of the lower jaw.

Gervais, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), 14, 16, 1850.

Mesoplodon bowdoini (boh-doyn'-ee)

After G.S. Bowdoin, trustee and benefactor of the American Museum of Natural History.

ANDREWS' BEAKED WHALE

Andrews, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **24**, 203, 1908.

Mesoplodon densirostris (den-see-rost'-ris)

L. densus, dense, compact; *rostrum*, beak.

BLAINVILLE'S BEAKED WHALE

Blainville, Nouvelle Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle (new ed.), **9**, 178, 1817.

Mesoplodon ginkodens (ging'-koh-denz)

After resemblance of teeth to seeds of ginkgo tree.

GINGKO-TOOTHED BEAKED WHALE

Nishiwaki, M & Kaminya, T, Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst., **13**, 53–83, 1958.

Mesoplodon grayi (gray'-ee)

After J E Gray, director of the British Museum (Natural History) and an authority on whales.

GRAY'S BEAKED WHALE

Von Haast, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 7.

Mesoplodon hectori (hek'-tor-ee)

After Dr James Hector, of the New Zealand Institute.

HECTOR'S BEAKED WHALE

Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.4), **8**, 115, 1871.

Mesoplodon layardii (lay'-ard-ee-ee)

After Edgar Layard, colonial administrator and first curator of the South African Museum.

STRAP-TOOTHED WHALE

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1865, 357.

Mesoplodon mirus (mee'-rus)

L. *mirus*, wonderful.

TRUE'S BEAKED WHALE

True, Smithson. Miscell. Collns, **60**, 1, 1913.

■ ***Microhydromys*** (mike-roh-hide'-roh-mis)

Gr. *micros*, tiny; Zool. *Hydromys*.

Tate & Archbold, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1101, 1941.

Microhydromys musseri (muss'-er-ee)

After Musser, Archbold Curator (Mammalogy), American Museum of Natural History.

TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS SHREW-MOUSE

Flannery, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, **111**, 216, 1989.

Microhydromys richardsoni (rich'-ard-sun-ee)

After W B Richardson, who collected the holotype.

GROOVE-TOOTHED SHREW-MOUSE

As for genus.

■ ***Micromurexia*** (mike'-roh-myue-rex-ee-ah)

L. *mikros*, small; Zo. *Murexia*.

Van Dyck, Mem. Queensland Mus., **48**, 245, 2002

Micromurexia habbema (hah'-bem-ah)

Geog. Lake Habbema, Irian Jaya.

HABBEMA ANTECHINUS

Tate & Archbold, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1101, 1941.

■ ***Microperoryctes*** (mike-roh-pe-roh-rik'-tayz)

Gr. *mikros*, small; Zo. *Peroryctes*.

Stein, Zeitschr. Säugetierk. Berlin, **7**, 254, 1932.



Wallace's Three-striped Dasyure, *Myoictis wallacei*, from Gray, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1858.

Microperoryctes aplini (ap'-lin-ee)

After K P Aplin, Australian zoologist.

APLIN'S BANDICOOT

Helgen and Flannery, *J. Zool. (Lond.)*, **264**, 117, 2004.

Microperoryctes longicauda (lon-jee-kaw'-dah)

L. longus, long; *cauda*, tail.

STRIPED BANDICOOT

Peters & Doria, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova*, **8**, 335, 1876.

Microperoryctes murina (myue-reen'-ah)

L. murina, mouselike.

MOUSE BANDICOOT

Stein, as for genus.

Microperoryctes ornata (or-nah'-ta)

L. *ornata*, ornate.

ORNATE BANDICOOT

Helgen and Flannery, J. Zool. (Lond.), **264**, 117, 2004.

Microperoryctes papuensis (pah-pue-en'-sis)

Geog. Papua; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

PAPUAN BANDICOOT

Laurie, Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., **1**, 271, 1952.

■ ***Miniopterus*** (min-ee-op'-ter-us)

Gr. *minys*, reduced, small; *pteryx*, wing. Hence, small bat.

Bonaparte, Faun. Ital., **3**, 212, 1840.

Miniopterus australis (ost-rah'-lis)

L. *australis*, southern.

LITTLE BENT-WING BAT

Tomes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, 125.

Miniopterus macrocneme (mak-roh-knay'-may)

Gr. *makros*, long; *kneme*, lower leg, tibia.

SMALL MELANESIAN BENT-WING BAT

Revilliod (in) Sarasin & Rue (eds), Les Mammifères de la Nouvelle-Caledonie, in Nova Caledonie Zoologie, **1**, 342, 1913.

Miniopterus magnater (mag-nah'-ter)

L. *magnus*, big; *ater*, black.

WESTERN BENT-WING BAT

Sanborn, Fieldiana Zool, **31**, 313, 1931.

Miniopterus medius (med'-ee-us)

L. *medius*, middle, average. Refers to position within size range of the genus.

JAVAN BENT-WING BAT

Thomas & Wroughton, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1909, 371.

Miniopterus propitristis (proh-pee-trist'-is)

L. propinque, close to; *Zo. (Miniopterus) tristis*. Refers to similarity of these two species.

LARGE MELANESIAN BENT-WING BAT

Peterson, *Canad. J. Zool.* **59**, 828, 1981.

Miniopterus schreibersii (shribe'-er-zee-ee)

After K B A von Schreibers, Director of what is now the Natural History Museum of Vienna.

COMMON BENT-WING BAT

Kuhl, *Die Deutschen Fledermäuse*, Hanau, 1817.

■ ***Mirounga*** (mee-roong'-ah)

Aborig. *miouroung*, elephant seal

Griffith, Smith & Pidgeon, *The Animal Kingdom...*, **5**, synopsis, 179, 1827.

Mirounga leonina (lay-oh-noon'-ah)

L. leonina, lion-like. Any resemblance to a lion is difficult to perceive.

Linnaeus had not seen a specimen.

SOUTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL

Phoca leonina, Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, 10 ed. **1**, 37, 1758.

■ ***Mormopterus*** (morm-op-ter'-us)

Gr. *mormon*, goblin; *pteron*, wing. Hence 'winged goblin'.

Peters, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865, 468.

Mormopterus beccarii (bek-ar'-ee-ee)

After Orlando Beccari, Italian naturalist, principally a botanist.

BECCARI'S FREETAILED BAT, also known as Beccari's Scuffling Bat.

Peters, *Mber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1881, 484.

Mormopterus loriae (lor'-ee-ee)

After L Loria, Italian naturalist who collected in Indonesia and Melanesia.

LITTLE NORTHERN FREETAILED BAT, also known as Little Northern/ New

Guinean Scurrying Bat.

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **18**, 606, 1897.

Mormopterus norfolkensis (nor'-foke-en'-sis)

Geog. Norfolk (Island); *-ensis*, inhabiting. This name was given in error. The species is not known from Norfolk Island and the type specimen was probably from the vicinity of Sydney.

EASTERN FREETAILED BAT, also known as Norfolk Island Mastiff Bat/
Scurrying Bat, Freetail Bat, Eastern Little Mastiff Bat, Eastern Micromus.
Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **4**, 1, 1839.

Mormopterus planiceps (plahn'-ee-seps)

L. *planus*, flat; *ceps*, head.

SOUTHERN FREETAILED BAT, also known as Little Freetail Bat, Little Flat
Bat, Western Mastiff Bat, Western Scurrying Bat.
Peters, Mber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866, 16.

■ ***Murexechinus*** (mue-rax-ek-ine'-us)

Zo. *Murexia*, *Antechinus*.

Van Dyck, Mem. Queensland Mus., **48**, 300, 2002.

Murexechinus melanurus (mel'-an-yue-rus)

Gr. *melanos*, black; *oura*, tail.

BLACK-TAILED DASYURE

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, **20**, 191, 1899.

■ ***Murexia*** (mue-rax'-ee-ah)

Significance unknown.

Tate & Archbold, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **78**, 331, 1937.

Murexia longicaudata (lon-jee-kaw-dah'-tah)

L. *longus*, long; *cauda*, tail.

SHORT-FURRED DASYURE

Schlegel, Nederl. Tydschr. Dierk., **3**, 350, 1866.



Mitchell's Hopping Mouse, *Notomys mitchelli*, from Thomas Mitchell, *Three Expeditions into the Interior of Australia Felix*, 1838.

■ ***Murina*** (mew-reen'-ah)

L. murina, mouselike.

Gray, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, **10**, 255, 1842.

Murina florium (flor'-ree-um)

L. florium, from Flores.

TUBE-NOSED INSECTIVOROUS BAT

Thomas, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser.8), **2**, 370, 1908

■ ***Mus*** (moos)

L. mus, mouse.

Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, 10 ed., **1**, 59, 1758.

Mus musculus (moosk'-yue-lus)

L. musculus, little mouse.
HOUSE MOUSE
Linnaeus, as for genus.

■ ***Myoictis*** (mie-oh-ik'-tis)
Gr. *mys*, mouse; *iktis*, weasel.
Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, 111.

Myoictis leucura (luke-yue'-rah)
Gr. *leukos*, white; *oura*, tail.
WOOLLEY'S THREE-STRIPED DASYURE
Woolley, Rec. Aust. Mus., 57, 321, 2005

Myoictis melas (mel'-as)
Gr. *melanos*, black. (The holotype was a melanic individual.)
MÜLLER'S THREE-STRIPED DASYURE
Müller, Over de Zoogdieren van den Indischen Archipel., Temminck
Verhandl. Zool. part 1, 1, 1840.

Myoictis wallacei (wol'-ah-see)
After Alfred Russel Wallace.
WALLACE'S THREE-STRIPED DASYURE
Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, 112.

Myoictis wavicus (wah'-vik-us)
Geog. Wau, New Guinea
TATE'S THREE-STRIPED DASYURE
Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1947.

■ ***Myotis*** (mie-oh'-tis)
Gr. *mys*, mouse; *otous*, ear.
Kaupp, Skizz. Entwicklungsgeschichte und Naturliches System der
Europäischen Thierwelt, 105, 1829.

Myotis macropus (mak'-roh-poos)



Marsupial Mole, *Notoryctes typhlops*, from Edward Charles Stirling, *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, 1891.

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *pous*, foot.

LARGE-FOOTED MYOTIS

Gould, The Mammals of Australia, Pt. 6, London, 1854.

■ ***Myrmecobius*** (mer-mek-oh-bee'-us)

Gr. *myrmekos*, ant; *bios*, life, living, hence, living on ants. The name is somewhat misleading, since numbats feed mostly on termites.

Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, 69.

Myrmecobius fasciatus (fas-ee-aht'-us)

L. *fascis*, bundle, hence striped or banded. Refers to the prominent transverse bands across the rump.

NUMBAT, also known as Banded Anteater.

Waterhouse, as for genus.

■ ***Neohydromys*** (nay-oh-hide'-roh-mis)

Gr. *neos*, new; Zo. *Hydromys*.

Laurie, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), **1**, 271, 1952.

Neohydromys fuscus (fus'-kus)

L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky.

MOTTLED-TAILED SHREW-MOUSE

Laurie, as for genus.

■ ***Neophascogale*** (nay-oh-fas-koh-gah'-lay)

Gr. *neos*, new; Zo. *Phascogale*.

Jentink, Notes Leyden Mus. **13**, 233, 1911.

Neophascogale lorentzii (lor'-ent-zee-ee)

After R Lorentz, leader of the Dutch Snow Mountains expedition and collector of the holotype.

SPECKLED DASYURE

Jentink, as for genus.

■ ***Neophoca*** (nay-oh-foke'-ah)

Gr. *neos*, new; Zo. *Phoca*

Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **18**, 228, 1866.

Neophoca cinerea (sin-er-aay'-ah)

L. *cinerea*, ashy.

AUSTRALIAN SEA-LION, also known as White-naped Hair-seal.

Péron & Lesueur (in) Péron Atlas, Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes... **2**, 54, 1816,

■ ***Ningau*** (nin-gow'-ee)

An Aboriginal name for a tiny mythological being which is nocturnal and predatory. It has short feet. Archer's name alludes to the small size of this dasyurid (total length less than 10 cm) and the shortness of its hindfeet in comparison with those of *Sminthopsis*.

Archer, Mem. Queensland Mus., **17**, 237, 1975.

Ningauai ridei (ride'-ee)

After W D L Ride, Australian mammalogist, who first suggested that, although ningauis resemble planigales, they might constitute a separate genus.

INLAND NINGAUI

Archer, as for genus.

Ningauai timealeyi (tim-eel'-ee-ee)

After E H M (Tim) Ealey, Australian mammalogist, who collected the holotype.

PILBARA NINGAUI

Archer, as for genus.

Ningauai yvonnae (ee-von'-ee)

After Yvonne Kitchener, wife of the prime describer.

SOUTHERN NINGAUI

Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, Aust. J. Zool., **31** , 351, 1983.

■ ***Notomys*** (noh'-toh-mis)

Gr. *notos*, south wind, hence southern; *mys*, mouse. A rather empty name, comparable with *Mesembriomys* and the many '*australis*' species. It neglects the significant fact that members of this genus have a hopping mode of locomotion.

Lesson, Nouveau Tableau Regne Animal. Mammifères, 129, 1842.

Notomys alexis (ah-lex'-is)

Geog. Alexandra Downs Station, Northern Territory.

SPINIFEX HOPPING-MOUSE, also known as Northern/Brown Hopping-mouse, Dargawarra.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **9**, 316, 1922.

Notomys amplus (am'-plus)

L. *amplus*, large. About the size of a Black Rat, this is one of the largest of the Australian hopping-mice.

SHORT-TAILED HOPPING-MOUSE, also known as Brazenor's Hopping-mouse.

Brazenor, Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria, **9**, 7, 1936.

Notomys aquilo (ah-kwil'-oh)

L. *aquilo*, northern.

NORTHERN HOPPING-MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.9), **8**, 540, 1921.

Notomys cervinus (ser-veen'-us)

L. *cervinus*, fawn, like a deer.

FAWN HOPPING-MOUSE, also known as Oorarie.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851, 127.

Notomys fuscus (fus'-kus)

L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky.

DUSKY HOPPING-MOUSE, also known as Wood Jones' Hopping-mouse.

Wood Jones, Rec. S. Aust. Mus., **3**, 3, 1925.

Notomys longicaudatus (lon-jee-kaw-dah'-tus)

L. *longus*, long; *caudatus*, tailed.

LONG-TAILED HOPPING-MOUSE

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1844, 104.

Notomys macrotis (mak-roh'-tis)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *otous*, ear.

BIG-EARED HOPPING-MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.9), **8**, 538, 1921.

Notomys mitchelli (mit'-chel-ee)

After Sir Thomas Mitchell, Australian explorer who collected the holotype
on his expedition to the Murray-Darling junction.

MITCHELL'S HOPPING-MOUSE

Ogilby, Trans, Linn. Soc. London, **18**, 130, 1841.

Notomys mordax (mord'-ax)

L. *mordax*, biting. Refers to the prominent molars.

DARLING DOWNS HOPPING-MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist (ser.9), **9**, 317, 1922.

■ **Notoryctes** (noh-toh-rik'-tayz)

Gr. *notos*, south wind, southern; *oryktes*, one who digs, The 'southern digger' might seem to be a suitable mascot for an Australian ex-service-men's club but it appears not to drink.

Stirling, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. **14**, 154, 1891.

Notoryctes caurinus (kor-ee'n-us)

L. *caurinus*, of the northwest wind.

NORTHWESTERN MARSUPIAL MOLE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 9, **6**, 111, 1920.

Notoryctes typhlops (tif'-lops)

Gr. *typhlops*, blind. The degenerate eyes of this marsupial are non-functional.

MARSUPIAL MOLE

Stirling, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., **12**, 158, 1880.

■ **Nyctimene** (nik-tee-may'-nay)

Gr. *nyktos*, night; *mene*, moon.

Borkhausen, Deutsche Fauna, oder kurz gefasste Naturgeschichte der Thiere Deutschlands, **1**, 86, 1797.

Nyctimene aello (ah-el'-oh)

L. *aello*, dirge. Significance unknown but possibly refers to 'mournful' appearance of many species of *Nyctimene*.

ORIENTAL TUBE-NOSED BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), **5**, 216, 1900.

Nyctimene albiventer (al'-bee-vent-er)

L. *albus*, white; *venter*, belly.

COMMON TUBE-NOSED BAT

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 219.

Nyctimene cephalotes (sef-al-oh'-tayz)

Gr. *kephale*, head; *otous*, ear.



Platypus, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, from Charles D'Orbigny, *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*, 1849.

PALLAS' TUBE-NOSED BAT

Pallas, *Miscellanea zoologica quibus novae imprimus atque obscurae animalium species describuntur et observationibus iconibusque illustrantur*. Zool., 1767.

Nyctimene certans (sert'-anz)

L. certans certain, reliable. Significance unknown.

MOUNTAIN TUBE-NOSED BAT

Andersen, *Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the British Museum (Natural History)*, **1**, 828, 1912.

Nyctimene cyclotis (sike-loh'-tis)

Gr. *kyklos*, round; *otous*, ear.

ROUND-EARED TUBE-NOSED BAT

Andersen, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7)*, **6**, 623, 1910.

Nyctimene draconilla (drak-on-il'-ah)

L. *draco*, dragon; *-illa*, diminutive suffix, hence 'little dragon'.

LESSER TUBE-NOSED BAT

Thomas, Nova Guinea, **13**, 725, 1922.

Nyctimene robinsoni (rob'-in-sun-ee)

After H C Robinson, English naturalist who collected two specimens near Cooktown, Queensland, and sent them to the British Museum.

QUEENSLAND TUBE-NOSED BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), **14**, 196, 1904.

■ ***Nyctinomus*** (nik-tee-noh'-mus)

Gr. *nyktos*, night; *nomas*, wanderer, forager.

E. Geoffroy, Description des Mammifères qui se trouvent en Egypte (in Jomard (ed.) Description de l'Égypte, **2**, 114, 1813.

Nyctinomus australis (ost-rah'-lis)

L. *australis*, southern.

WHITE-STRIPED MASTIFF BAT

Gray, Mag. Zool. Bot., **2**, 501, 1838.

■ ***Nyctophilus*** (nik-toh-fil'-us)

Gr. *nyktos*, night; *philos*, loving.

Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, 78, 1821.

Nyctophilus arnhemensis (arn-em-en'-sis)

Geog. Arnhem Land; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

Johnson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **72**, 183, 1959.

Nyctophilus bifax (bie'-fax)

L. *bi-*, two, double; *facies*, face, appearance. Significance unknown. The species was diagnosed on internal characters.

EASTERN LONG-EARED BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **15**, 496, 1915.

Nyctophilus geoffroyi (jef-roy'-ee)

After Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, first Professor of Zoology in the National Museum of Natural History in Paris.

LESSER LONG-EARED BAT

Leach, as for genus.

Nyctophilus gouldi (gule'-dee)

After John Gould, British naturalist, an authority on Australian mammals and birds.

GOULD'S LONG-EARED BAT

Tomes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, 31.

Nyctophilus howensis (how-en'-sis)

Geog. (Lord) Howe (Island); *-ensis*, inhabiting.

LORD HOWE ISLAND BAT

McKean, Aust. Mamm., **1**, 329, 1973.

Nyctophilus microdon (mike'-roh-don)

Gr. *mikros*, small; *odon*, tooth.

SMALL-TOOTHED NYCTOPHILUS

Laurie & Hill, List of the Land Mammals of New Guinea, Celebes and adjacent islands, 78, 1954.

Nyctophilus microtis (mike-roh'-tis)

Gr. *mikros*, small; *otis*, ear.

SMALL-EARED NYCTOPHILUS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 6), **2**, 226, 1888.

Nyctophilus timoriensis (tee-mor-ee-en'-sis)

Geog. Timor; *-ensis*, inhabiting.

GREATER LONG-EARED BAT

Geoffroy, Anns. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris, **8**, 200, 1806.

Nyctophilus walkeri (wawk'-er-ee)

After J J Walker of HMS *Penguin*, who collected the holotype near Adelaide River, Northern Territory.

PYGMY LONG-EARED BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 6), **9**, 405, 1892.

■ ***Ommatophoca*** (om-at-oh-foh'-kah)

Gr. *ommatos*, eye; Zo. *Phoca*, seal.

Gray, Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the voyage of HMS *Erebus* and *Terror*, **1**, 3, 1844.

Ommatophoca rossi (ros'-ee)

After Admiral Sir James Ross, commander of the *Erebus* and *Terror* Expedition to Antarctica.

ROSS SEAL, also known as Big-eyed/Singing Seal.

Gray, as for genus.

■ ***Onychogalea*** (on-ik-oh-gah-lay'-ah)

Gr. *onyx*, nail, claw; *gale*, weasel.

Refers to the horny, nail-like tip of the tail, a structure of uncertain function.

Allusion to a weasel was not direct but indicates a mammal, as in *Petrogale*, *Thylogale*, etc. The root, *gale*, forms part of at least 70 genus names of mammals.

Gray, (in) Grey (ed.), Journal of two expeditions of discovery in Northwestern and Western Australia, **2**, 402, 1841.

Onychogalea fraenata (free-nah'-tah)

L. *fraenum*, bridle. Refers to a bridle-shaped white stripe around the shoulders and neck.

BRIDLED NAILTAIL WALLABY

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, 92.

Onychogalea lunata (lune-ah'-tah)

L. lunatus, pertaining to the moon, crescentic. Refers to crescentic white marking behind the shoulders.

CRESCENT NAILTAIL WALLABY

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, 93.

■ ***Onychogalea unguifera*** (ung-wif'-er-ah)

L. unguis, nail, claw; *fero*, I bear, carry. Refers to the nail-like structure at the tip of the tail. The double reference is not intentional. The species was first allocated to *Macropus*.

NORTHERN NAILTAIL WALLABY

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, 93.

■ ***Orcaella*** (ork-ah-el'-ah)

L. orca, whale; *-ella*, diminutive suffix.

Gray, Catalogue of the Seals and Whales in the British Museum (Natural History), 85, 1866.

Orcaella heinsohni (hine'-son-ee)

After G Heinsohn, Australian zoologist.

AUSTRALIAN SNUBFIN DOLPHIN

Beasley, Robertson & Arnold, Marine Mammal Science, **21**, (3), 365, 2005.

■ ***Orcinus*** (or-seen'-us)

L. orca, whale.

Fitzinger, Wiss. Pop. Naturg. Säugeth., **6**, 204, 1860.

Orcinus orca (ork'-ah)

L. orca, whale.

KILLER WHALE

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 77, 1758.

■ ***Ornithorhynchus*** (orn-ith-oh-rink'-us)

Gr. *ornithos*, of a bird; *rhynchos*, snout. Refers to the duck-like snout. An early, preoccupied, name, *Platypus* ('flat-foot'), became the common

name.

Blumenbach, Götting. Gel. Anz., **1**, 609, 1800.

■ ***Ornithorhynchus anatinus*** (ah-nah-teen'-us)

L. *anatinus*, pertaining to a duck, duck-like. Refers to the beak.

PLATYPUS, also known as Duck-bill, Duckbilled Platypus.

Shaw, The Naturalist's Miscellany, **10**, pl. 385, 1799.

■ ***Oryctolagus*** (oh-rik-toh-lah'-gus)

Gr. *oryktes*, one who digs, digger; *lagos*, hare. Refers to digging of burrows by rabbit (not by hare). *Oryktes* also occurs in *Notoryctes*, the Marsupial Mole.

Lilljeborg, Sveriges och Norges Ryggradsjur, **1**, 417, 1874.

■ ***Oryctolagus cuniculus*** (kune-ik'-ue-lus)

L. *cuniculus*, rabbit.

Lilljeborg, as for genus.

■ ***Otomops*** (oh'-toh-mops)

Gr. *otous*, ear; Malay *mops*, name of a bat.

Lawrence, J. Mammal., **29**, 13, 1948.

■ ***Otomops papuensis*** (pah-pue-en'-sis)

Geog. Papua; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

PAPUAN MASTIFF-BAT

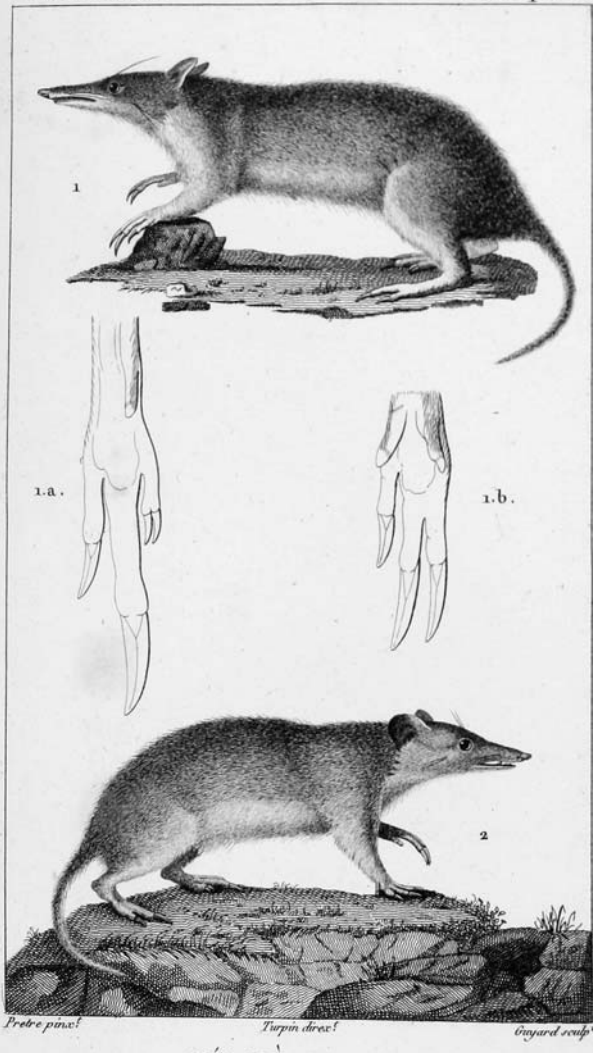
Lawrence, as for genus.

■ ***Otomops secundus*** (sek-oond'-us)

L. *secundus*, second. It was the second species of the genus to be described.

MANTLED MASTIFF-BAT

Hayman, Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., **1**, 271, 1952.



Long-nosed Bandicoot, *Perameles nasuta*, and Southern Brown Bandicoot, *Isoodon obesulus*, from Frédéric Cuvier, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles: Mammifères*, 1816–1829.

■ ***Parahydromys*** (pa-rah-hyd'-roh-mis)

L. *para*, alongside, near; Zo. *Hydromys*.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.7), **17**, 324, 1906.

Parahydromys asper (as'-per)

L. *asper*, rough. Refers to texture of the fur.

WATERSIDE RAT

Thomas, as for genus.

■ ***Paraleptomys*** (par-ah-lep'-toh-mis)

L. *para*, alongside, near; Zo. *Leptomys*.

Tate & Archbold, Amer. Mus. Novitat, No. 1101, 1941.

Paraleptomys wilhelmina (vil-hel-meen'-ah)

Geog. (Mount) Wilhelmina, Irian Jaya.

SHORT-HAIRED HYDROMYINE

Tate & Archbold, as for genus.

Paraleptomys rufilatus (rue-fil-aht'-us)

L. *rufus*, red; *latus*, side.

NORTHERN HYDROMYINE

Osgood, W H, Fieldiana, Zoology, **31**, (1), 1–20.

■ ***Paramelomys*** (pa-ra-mel'-oh-mis)

L. *para*, alongside, near; Zo. *Melomys*.

Rümmler, Z. Säugetierk., **10**, 248, 1936.

Paramelomys gressitti (gres'-it-ee)

After L Gressitt, Pacific zoogeographer and founder of the Wau Institute.

GRESSITT'S PARAMELOMYS

Menzies, Aust. J. Zool., **44**, 407, 1996.

Paramelomys levipes (lev'-ee-pe-z)

L. *levis*, light; *pes*, foot.

PAPUAN LOWLAND PARAMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **18**, 617, 1897.

Paramelomys lorentzii (lo-rent'-zee-ee)

After H A Lorentz, leader of the Dutch Snow Mountains Expedition.

LORENTZ'S PARAMELOMYS

Jentink, Nova Guinea, **9**, 3, 1908.

Paramelomys mollis (mol'-iss)

L. *mollis*, smooth.

MONTANE SOFT-FURRED PARAMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **12**, 210, 1913.

Paramelomys moncktoni (munk'-ton-ee)

After C A W Monckton, District Magistrate, who sent specimens to Oldfield
Thomas.

MONCKTON'S PARAMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), **14**, 399, 1904.

Paramelomys naso (nah'-zoh)

L. *naso*, pertaining to nose.

LONG-NOSED PARAMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **7**, 386, 1911.

Paramelomys platyops (plat'-ee-ops)

Gr. *platys*, broad, flat; *ops*, appearance, face.

COMMON LOWLAND PARAMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), **17**, 327, 1906.

Paramelomys rubex (rue'-bex)

L. *rubex*, blushing.

MOUNTAIN PARAMELOMYS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **9**, 263, 1922.

Paramelomys steini (stie'-nee)

After G. Stein, German zoologist.

STEIN'S PARAMELOMYS

Rümmler, Z. Säugertierk., **10**, 111, 1935.

■ ***Paramurexia*** (pa-ra-mew-rex'-ee-ah)

Gr. *para*, alongside, near; Zo. *Murexia*.

Van Dyck, Mem. Queensl. Mus., **48**, 293, 2002.

Paramurexia rothschildi (roths'-chile-dee)

After Lord Rothschild, owner of a private museum at Tring, England, who allowed Tate to describe the species from specimens in his collection.

BROAD-STRIPED DASYURE

Tate, Novit. Zool., **41**, 58, 1938.

■ ***Parantechinus*** (par-ant-ek-ine'-us)

Gr. *para*, alongside, near; Zo. *Antechinus*.

Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **88**, 97, 1947.

Parantechinus apicalis (ah-pik-ahl'-is)

L. *apicalis*, pointed, coming to a point. Refers to the tapering tail and the pointed tuft of hairs at its tip.

DIBBLER, also known as Freckled Antechinus, Speckled Marsupial Mouse.

Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **9**, 518, 1842.

■ ***Paranyctimene*** (par-ah-nik-tim-ay'-nay)

Gr. *para*, alongside, near; Zo. *Nyctimene*.

Tate, Amer. Mus. Novitat., No. 1204, 1942.

Paranyctimene raptor (rap'-tor)

L. raptor, plunderer. Significance obscure.
UNSTRIPED TUBE-NOSED BAT
Tate, as for genus.

Paranyctimene tenax (ten'-aks)
L. tenax, gripping, tenacious.
STEADFAST TUBE-NOSED BAT
Bergmans, Beaufortia, **51**, 146, 2001.

■ ***Peponocephala*** (pep-on-oh-sef'-al-ah)
L. peponis, melon; Gr. *kephale*, head. The contour of the head resembles a plump melon, a character that this genus shares with *Pseudorca*, *Feresa*, and other odontocetes.
Nishiwaki & Norris, Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst. Tokyo., No. 20, 45, 1966.

Peponocephala electra (el-ekt'-rah)
Gr. *Elektra*, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
MELON-HEADED WHALE, also known as Little Killer, Broad-beaked Dolphin.
Gray, Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the voyage of HMS *Erebus* and *Terror*, **1**, 35, 1846.

■ ***Perameles*** (pe-rah-mel'-ayz)
Gr. *pera*, pouch, marsupium; *meles*, badger. Refers to supposed similarity of digging habits of bandicoots and badgers.
Geoffroy, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, No.80, p. 150, 1803.

Perameles bougainville (bue'-gan-veel)
After Baron de Bougainville, French navigator.
WESTERN BARRED BANDICOOT
Quoy & Gaimard, Zoologie (in) Freycinet (ed.), Voyage autour le monde ...
1, 56, 1824.

Peremeles eremiana (e-rem-ee-ah'-nah)

L. *eremus*, wilderness, desert. Refers to the arid habitat of this species.
DESERT BANDICOOT, also known as Orange-backed Bandicoot.
Spencer, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (new series), **9**, 9, 1897.

Perameles gunnii (gun'-ee-ee)

After R Gunn, Tasmanian naturalist, who forwarded the holotype to the British Museum.
EASTERN BARRED BANDICOOT, also known as Gunn's/Tasmanian Barred Bandicoot.
Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838, 1.

Perameles nasuta (nah-zue'-tah)

L. *nasutus*, with notable nose. Refers to the rather long snout.
LONG-NOSED BANDICOOT
Geoffroy, as for genus.

■ ***Peroryctes*** (pe-roh-rik'-tayz)

Gr. *pera*, pouch, marsupium; Gr. *oryktes*, digger.
Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 476, 1906.

Peroryctes broadbenti (brawd'-bent-ee)

After K Broadbent, noted natural history collector who obtained the holotype.
GIANT BANDICOOT
Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, **3**, 403, 1879.

Peroryctes raffrayana (raf-ray-ahn'-ah)

After M. Raffray, collector of the holotype.
RAFFRAY'S BANDICOOT
Milne-Edwards, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, **7**, 1, 1878.

■ ***Petauroides*** (pet-or-oid'-ayz)

Zo. *Petaurus*; Gr. *eides*, similar to.
Thomas, Catalogue of the Marsupials and Monotremes in the British Museum (Natural History), 163, 1888.

Petauroides volans (voh'-lanz)

L. *volans*, flying.

GREATER GLIDER

Kerr, The Animal Kingdom or Zoological System of C Linnaeus, Class 1
Mammalia part 1, 199, 1792.

■ ***Petaurus*** (pet-or'-us)

Gr. *petaurista*, rope-dancer, tightrope walker. Compare with *Acrobates*, also referring to gliding agility.

Shaw, The Naturalist's Miscellany, 2, pl. 60, 1791.

Petaurus abidi (ah-bid'-ee)

After Abid Beg Mirza, who collected the holotype.

NORTHERN GLIDER

Ziegler, Aust. Zool. 4, 81, 1981.

Petaurus australis (os-trah'-lis)

L. *australis*, southern.

YELLOW-BELLIED GLIDER, also known as Fluffy Glider.

Shaw, as for genus.

Petaurus breviceps (brev'-ee-seps)

L. *brevis*, short; *ceps*, head. Refers to short snout.

SUGAR GLIDER, also known as Lesser Glider.

Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838, 152.

Petaurus gracilis (grah'-sil-is)

L. *gracilis*, slender.

MAHOGANY GLIDER

De Vis, Abstr. Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 20 Dec 1882, ii, 1883.

Petaurus norfolcensis (nor-foke-en'-sis)

Geog. Norfolk (Island); L. *-ensis*, inhabiting. This name was mistakenly given to a specimen from Sydney. The species does not occur on Norfolk Island.

SQUIRREL GLIDER

Kerr, *The Animal Kingdom or Zoological System of C. Linnaeus*, part 1, 270, 1792.

■ *Petrogale* (pet-roh-gahl'-ay)

Gr. *petra*, rock; *gale*, weasel. The first part of the name refers to the rocky habitat of these wallabies. The second does not refer directly to weasels but, obliquely, to marsupials, such as *Thylogale*, *Phascogale*, *Planigale* and *Onychogalea*.

Gray, *Mag. Nat. Hist.* [Charlesworth's], **1**, 583, 1837.

Petrogale assimilis (as-sim'-il-is)

L. *assimilis*, similar to.

ALLIED ROCK-WALLABY, also known as Torrens Creek Wallaby.

Ramsay, *Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW*, **1**, 359, 1877.

Petrogale brachyotis (brak-ee-oh'-tis)

Gr. *brachys*, short; *otous*, ear. Refers to the short, rounded ears.

SHORT-EARED ROCK-WALLABY

Gould, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1840, 128.

Petrogale burbidgei (ber'-bid-jee)

After A Burbidge, Western Australian mammalogist.

MONJON, also known as Warabi.

Kitchener & Sanson, *Rec. W. Aust. Mus.*, **6**, 269, 1978.

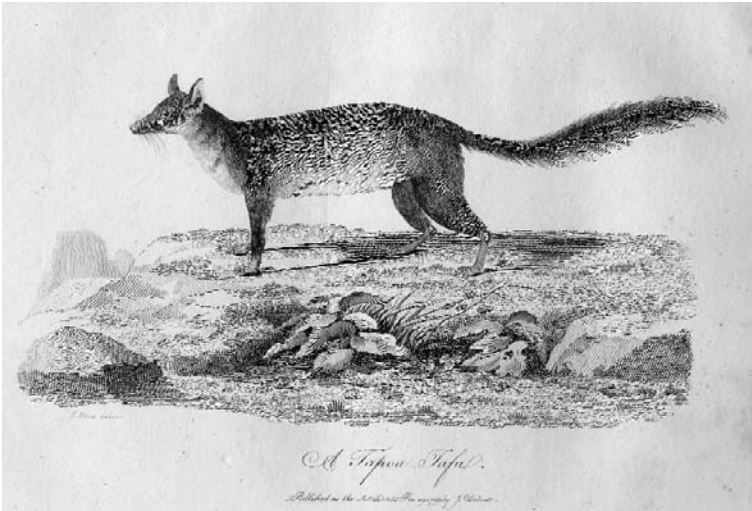
Petrogale coenensis (koh-en-en'-sis)

Geog. Coen, North Queensland; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

CAPE YORK ROCK-WALLABY

Eldridge & Close, *Aust. J. Zool.*, **40**, 605, 1992.

Petrogale concinna (kon-sin'-ah)



Brush-tailed Phascogale, *Phascogale tapoatafa*, from John White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*, 1790

L. concinnus, neat, elegant.

NABARLEK, also known as Little Rock-wallaby.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, 57

Petrogale godmani (god'-man-ee)

After F D Godman, whose widow endowed the British Museum's Godman Exploration Fund which financed the expedition on which the holotype was collected.

GODMAN'S ROCK-WALLABY

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1923, 177.

Petrogale herberti (herb'-er-tee)

After C F Herbert Smith, Assistant Secretary, British Museum (Natural History).

HERBERT'S ROCK-WALLABY



Narrow-striped Dasyure, *Phascolosorex dorsalis*, from Peters and Doria, *Annali Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova*, Vol. 16, 1880.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **17**, 625, 1926.

Petrogale inornata (in-orn-ah'-tah)

L. inornatus, unadorned.

UNADORNED ROCK-WALLABY, also known as Plain Rock-wallaby.

Gould, Monograph of the Macropodidae, part 2, pl. 46, 1842.

Petrogale lateralis (lat-er-ahl'-is)

L. lateralis, pertaining to the side. Refers to the dark lateral stripe.

BLACK-FOOTED ROCK-WALLABY

Gould, Monograph of the Macropodidae, part 2, pl. 24, 1842.

Petrogale mareeba (mah-reeb'-ah)

Geog. Mareeba, Northern Queensland.

MAREEBA ROCK-WALLABY

Eldridge & Close, Aust. J. Zool., **40**, 605, 1992.

Petrogale penicillata (pen-is-il-ah't'-ah)

L. penicillus, brush. Refers to brushy tip of tail.

BRUSH-TAILED ROCK-WALLABY

Gray (in) Griffith, Smith & Pidgeon, Anim. Kingd., 204, 1825.

Petrogale persephone (per-sef'-on-ay)

Gr. *Persephone*, a goddess known to Rome as *Proserpine*, the name of a town in Queensland near which the holotype was collected.

PROSERPINE ROCK-WALLABY

Maynes, Aust. Mamm. **5**, 47, 1982.

Petrogale purpureicollis (per-per-ay-ee-kol'-is)

L. purpura, purple; *collis*, neck.

PURPLE-NECKED ROCK WALLABY

Le Souef, A S, Aust. Zool., **3**, 272-276, 1924.

Petrogale rothschildi (roths'-chile-dee)

After Lord Rothschild, who financed the expedition on which the holotype was collected.

ROTHSCHILD'S ROCK-WALLABY, also known as Roebourne Rock-wallaby.

Thomas, Novit. Zool., **11**, 366, 1904.

Petrogale sharmani (shar'-man-ee)

After G B Sharman, noted Australian mammalogist and authority on rock-wallabies.

SHARMAN'S ROCK-WALLABY

Eldridge & Close, Aust. J. Zool., **40**, 605, 1992.

Petrogale xanthopus (ksan'-thoh-poos)

Gr. *xanthos*, yellow; *pous*, foot. Refers to bright orange-yellow hair on upper side of the hindfeet.

YELLOW-FOOTED ROCK-WALLABY, also known as Ring-tailed Rock-wallaby.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, 249.

■ ***Petroseudes*** (pet'-roh-sude-ayz)

Gr. *petra*, rock; Zo. *Pseudocheirus*, hence 'rock ringtail'.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **11**, 246, 1923.

Petroseudes dahli (dahl'-ee)

After K Dahl, Norwegian zoologist, who collected the holotype.

ROCK RINGTAIL, also known as Rock-haunting Ringtail, Wogoit.

Collett, Zool. Anz., **18**, 464, 1895.

■ ***Phalanger*** (fal'-an-ger)

Fr. *phalange*, bone of finger or toe. The reference is to the fusion of the second and third toes of the hindfoot, giving the appearance of a single digit with two claws. This feature, noted by Buffon in 1765, is characteristic of diprotodonts.

Storr, Prodromus Methodi Mammalium et Avium, 33, 1780.

Phalanger carmelitae (car-mel-eet'-ee)

After Carmelita Rossi.

MOUNTAIN CUSCUS

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **19**, 5, 1898.

Phalanger gymnotis (jim-noh'-tis)

Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *otous*, ear.

GROUND CUSCUS

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **7**, 541, 1875.

Phalanger intercastellanus (in-ter-kas-tel-ahn'-us)

L. *inter*, between; *castellum*, small castle. Latinisation of the French *d'Entrecasteaux*. Refers to D'Entrecasteaux Islands, New Guinea.

SOUTHERN COMMON CUSCUS

Thomas, Novitat. Zool., **2**, 163, 1895.

Phalanger matanim (mah'-tahn-im)

Telefol (New Guinea) name for this species.

TELEFOMIN CUSCUS

Flannery, Rec. Aust. Mus., **39**, 183, 1987.

Phalanger mimicus (mim'-ik-us)

L. *mimicus*, pertaining to mime or farce.

SOUTHERN COMMON CUSCUS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (ser. 9), **9**, 679, 1922.

Phalanger orientalis (or-ee-ent-ahl'-is)

L. *orientalis*, eastern.

COMMON CUSCUS

Pallas, Misc. Zool., 59, 1766.

Phalanger ornatus (orn-ah'-tus)

L. *ornatus*, ornate.

ORNATE CUSCUS

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, 374.

Phalanger rothschildi (roths'-chile-dee)

After Lord Rothschild, owner of a private museum at Tring, England.

ROTHSCHILD'S CUSCUS

Thomas, Novit. Zool., 5, 433, 1898.

Phalanger sericeus (se-ris'-ay-us)

L. *sericeus*, silky.

SILKY CUSCUS

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), 20, 70, 1907.

Phalanger vestitus (ves-teet'-us)

L. *vestitus*, clothed. Refers to the long, silky hair of the holotype, which is a juvenile. Fur of the adult is not unusually long for a cuscus.

STEIN'S CUSCUS

Milne-Edwards, Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séanc. Acad. Sci. Paris, 85, 1079, 1877.

■ ***Pharotis*** (far-oh't'-is)

Gr. *pharos*, web or piece of cloth; *otous*, ear.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), 14, 381, 1914.

Pharotis imogene (im'-oh-zhen)

Imogene is a French proper name, significance unknown.

LARGE-EARED NYCTOPHILUS

Thomas, as for genus.

■ ***Phascogale*** (fas-koh-gah'-lay)

Gr. *phaskolos*, pouch; *gale*, weasel. There is some resemblance between the body shape of weasels and phascogales but the root, *gale*, came to signify 'marsupial' in such genera as *Thylogale*, *Petrogale*, *Planigale* and *Onychogalea*.



Large Pogonomelomys, *Pogonomelomys bruijni*, from Peters and Doria, *Annali Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova*, Vol. 16, 1880.

Temminck, *Monogr. Mamm.*, 1, 23, 1824.

Phascogale calura (kal-ue'-rah)

Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *oura*, tail. Refers to the bushy red and black tail.

RED-TAILED PHASCOGALE, also known as Red-tailed Wambenger.

Gould, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1844, 104.

Phascogale tapoatafa (tap-oh-ah-tah'-fah)

Aborig. *tapoa tafa*, a name for this species in one of the tribes of the Sydney region.

BRUSH-TAILED PHASCOGALE, also known as Tuan, Wambenger.

Meyer, *Systematisch-summarische Übersicht der neuesten zoologischen Entdeckungen in Neuholland und Afrika ... 1*, 1893.

■ ***Phascolarctos*** (fas-kol-ark'-tos)

Gr. *phaskolos*, pouch; *arktos*, bear.

Blainville, Nouv. Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, 1816, 108.

Phascolarctos cinereus (sin-er-ay'-us)

L. *cinereus*, ashy. Refers to colour of coat of koalas from coastal New South Wales.

KOALA

Goldfuss, (in) Schreber, Die Säugethiere in Abbildungen nach Natur mit Beschreibungen, pl.155, 1817.

■ ***Phascolosorex*** (fas-kol-oh-sor'-ex)

Gr. *phaskolos*, pouch; L. *sorex*, shrew.

Matschie, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **8**, 258, 1916.

Phascolosorex doriae (dor'-ee-ee)

After Count Giacomo Doria, patron of the City Museum of Natural History, Genoa.

RED-BELLIED DASYURE

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **2**, 208, 1886.

Phascolosorex dorsalis (dor-sahl'-is)

L. *dorsalis*, related to the back. Refers to the dorsal stripe.

NARROW-STRIPED DASYURE

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **8**, 335, 1876.

■ ***Phascomurexia*** (fas-koh-mew-rex'-ee-ah)

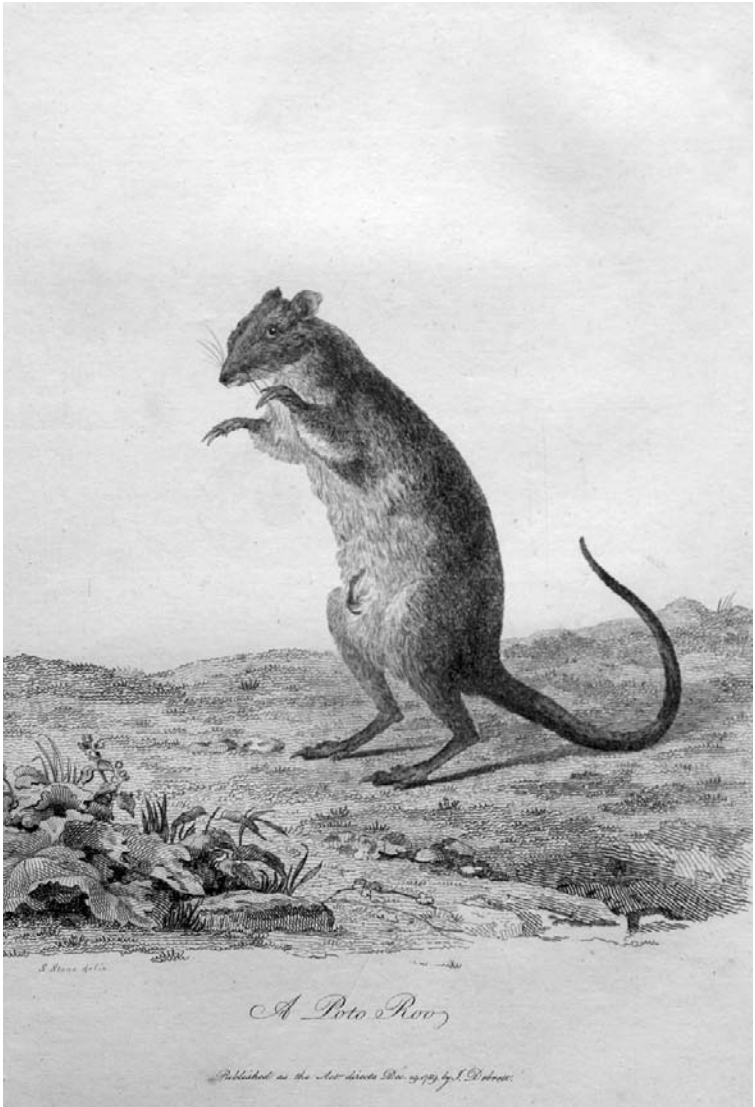
Zo. *Phascogale*, *Murexia*.

Van Dyck, Mem. Queensland Mus., **48**, 257, 2002.

Phascomurexia naso (nah'-zoh)

L. *naso*, nose.

LONG-NOSED ANTECHINUS



Long-nosed Potoroo, *Potorous tridactylus*, from John White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*, 1790.

Jentink, Notes Leyden Mus., **33**, 232, 1911.

■ ***Philetor*** (fil'-ay-tor)

Gr. *philetor*, lover. Possibly refers to the distinctive appearance of the male genitalia.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), **9**, 220, 1902.

Philetor brachypterus (brak-eep-te'-rus)

Gr. *brachys*, short; *pteron*, wing.

ROHU'S BAT

Temminck, Monographies de Mammalogie, **2**, 215, 1840.

■ ***Phocoena*** (foh-kee'-nah)

Gr. *phocoena*, porpoise.

Cuvier, Règne Anim. Nouv. ed., **1**, 279, 1816.

Phocoena dioptrica (die-op'-tree-ka)

L. *dioptrica*, spectacles.

SPECTACLED PORPOISE

Lahille, F, Buenos Aires An. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat., **23**: 269–278, 1912.

■ ***Phoniscus*** (fon-is'-kus)

Gr. *Phonos*, murderer; *iskos*, diminutive suffix. Refers to dagger-like upper canine teeth.

Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **8**, 229, 1905.

Phoniscus papuensis (pah-pue-en'-sis)

Geog. Papua; L. *-ensis*, residing in.

GOLDEN-TIPPED BAT

Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 339, 1878.

■ ***Physeter*** (fie'-set-er)

Gr. *physeter*, blowpipe, hence blowhole, hence whale.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 76, 1758.

Physeter macrocephalus (mak'-roh-sef-ahl-us)

Gr. *makros*, large, long; *kephale*, head.

SPERM WHALE

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 76, 1758.

■ ***Pipistrellus*** (pip-is-trel'-us)

Ital. *pipistrello*, bat.

Kaup, Skizzierte Entwicklungsgeschichte und natürliches System der Europäischen Thierwelt, **1**, 97, 1829.

Pipistrellus adamsi (ad'-am-zee)

After M A Adams, Evolutionary Biology Unit, S. Aust. Museum.

CAPE YORK PIPISTRELLE, also known as Northern Pipistrelle.

Kitchener, Caputi & Jones, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **12**, 435, 1986.

Pipistrellus angulatus (ang-gue-lah'-tus)

L. *angulatus*, angular. Refers to notably 'angular' or pointed ears.

NEW GUINEA PIPISTRELLE

Peters, Sber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1880, 122.

Pipistrellus collinus (kol'-een-us)

L. *collinus*, hill-inhabiting. Refers to high-altitude habitat.

MOUNTAIN PIPISTRELLE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **6**, 533, 1920.

Pipistrellus murrayi (mu'-ree-ee)

After Sir John Murray for his support of the expedition on which the holotype was collected.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND PIPISTRELLE

Andrews, C W, A Monograph of Christmas Island. British Museum (Natural History), London, 1900.

Pipistrellus papuanus (pah-pue-ahn'-us)

Geog. Papua.

PAPUAN PIPISTRELLE

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **16**, 664, 1880.

Pipistrellus watti (wot'-see)

After C Watts, South Australian mammalogist.

WATTS' PIPISTRELLE

Kitchener, Caputi & Jones, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **12**, 435, 1986.

Pipistrellus westralis (west-rah'-is)

Geog. Western Australia.

NORTHERN PIPISTRELLE, also known as

Western/Northwestern/Mangrove Pipistrelle.

Koopman, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 2778, 13, 1984.

■ ***Planigale*** (plan-ee-gahl'-ay)

L. planum, level, flat; Gr. *gale*, weasel. Refers to the remarkably flattened head of these small dasyurids – an adaptation to living in crevices in rocks and soil. (When used as a common name, it is pronounced 'plan'-ee-gale'.)

Troughton, Rec. Aust. Mus., **16**, 281, 1928.

Planigale gilesi (jile'-zee)

After Ernest Giles, Australian explorer 'and like this planigale, an accomplished survivor in deserts' (Aitken).

GILES' PLANIGALE, also known as Paucident Planigale.

Aitken, Rec. S. Austral. Mus., **16**, 1, 1972.

Planigale ingrami (ing'-gram-ee)

After Sir William Ingram who, with John Forrest, provided funds for William Stalker to collect Australian mammals for the British Museum.

LONG-TAILED PLANIGALE, also known as Ingram's Planigale.

Thomas, Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 32, 6, 1906.

Planigale maculata (mak-yue-lah'-tah)

L. maculata, spotted. The first specimen, collected by Strange on the Clarence River, New South Wales, had irregular white spots on its belly. Most individuals lack such spots.

COMMON PLANIGALE, also known as Coastal Planigale, Pygmy Marsupial Mouse.

Gould, Mamm. Aust., **1**, part 3, pl. 44, 1851.

Planigale novaeguineae (noh-vee-gin'-ee-ee)

L. nova, new; Geog. (New) Guinea.

PAPUAN PLANIGALE

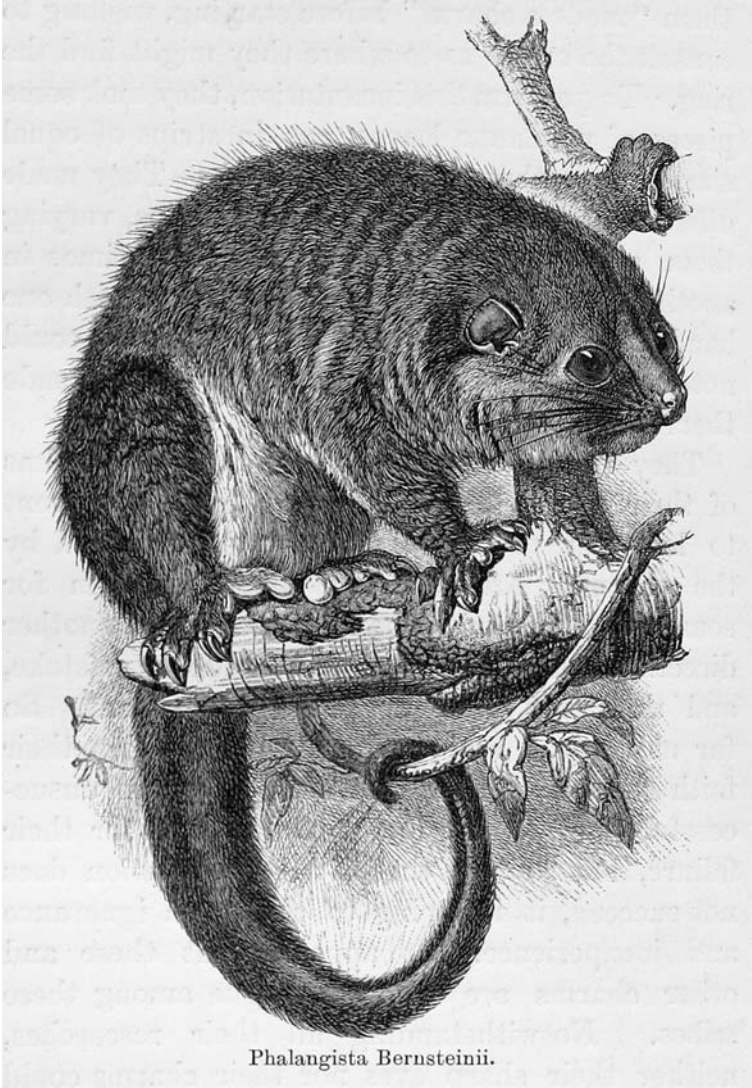
Tate & Archbold, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 1101, 1941.

Planigale tenuirostris (ten-ue-ee-ros'-ris)

L. tenuis, narrow, slender; *rostrum*, beak, snout. Refers to the tapered snout.

NARROW-NOSED PLANIGALE

Troughton, Rec. Aust. Mus., **14**, 281, 1928.



Lowland Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirulus canescens bernsteini*, from Luigi Maria D'Albertis, *New Guinea: What I did and what I saw*, Vol. 1, 1880.

■ ***Pogonomelomys*** (poh-gon-oh-mel'-oh-mis)

Zo. *Pogonomys*; *Melomys*. Refers to similarities to each of these genera.

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **8**, 335, 1876.

Pogonomelomys bruijni (brow'-nee)

After Dutch merchant A A Bruijn.

LARGE POGONOMELOMYS

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, **8**, 335, 1876.

Pogonomelomys mayeri (mie'-er-ee)

After F Shaw Mayer, notable collector in New Guinea, who obtained the two syntypes.

SHAW MAYER'S POGONOMELOMYS

Rothschild & Dollman, Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1932, 13.

■ ***Pogonomys*** (poh-gon'-oh-mis)

Gr. *pogon*, beard or, less frequently, tail; *mys*, mouse. Probably refers to the long prehensile tail.

Milne-Edwards, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **85**, 1081, 1877.

Pogonomys loriae (lor'-ee-ee)

After L Loria, Italian naturalist and anthropologist, collector of the holotype.

LARGE TREE-MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **18**, 606, 1897.

Pogonomys macrourus (mak-roh-yue'-rus)

Gr. *makros*, long; *oura*, tail.

CHESTNUT TREE-MOUSE

Milne-Edwards, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **85**, 1079, 1877.

Pogonomys mollipilosus (mol-ee-pil-oh'-sus)

L. *mollis*, soft; *pilosus*, hairy, haired. Refers to the soft fur.

PREHENSILE-TAILED RAT

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **16**, 698, 1881.

Pogonomys sylvestris (sil-vest'-ris)

L. *sylvestris*, of the forest.

GREY-BELLIED TREE-MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **6**, 533, 1920.

■ ***Potorous*** (pot-oh-roh'-us)

Aborig. *poto roo*. Name for these macropods in one of the tribes of the Sydney region.

Desmarest, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, **24**, 20, 1804.

Potorous gilberti (gil'-bert-ee)

After John Gilbert, collector for John Gould.

GILBERT'S POTOROO

Gould, Monogr. Macropod., 1841.

Potorous longipes (lon'-jee-pez)

L. *longus*, long; *pes*, foot.

LONG-FOOTED POTOROO

Seebeck & Johnstone, Aust. J. Zool., **28**, 119, 1980.

Potorous platyops (plat'-ee-ops)

Gr. *platys*, flat; *ops*, face, appearance. Refers to short face.

BROAD-FACED POTOROO

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1844, 103.

Potorous tridactylus (trie-dak'-til-us)

Gr. *tri-*, three; *daktylos*, finger, toe. Refers to the appearance of three toes on the hindfoot. The first digit is missing and the second and third are joined.

LONG-NOSED POTOROO, also known as Long-nosed Rat-kangaroo

Kerr, The Animal Kingdom or Zoological System of C Linnaeus ... part 1, 108, 1792.

■ ***Protochromys*** (proh-toh-kroh'-mis)

Gr. *proto*, in front; *ochro*, pale, *mys*, mouse. Refers to pale incisors.
Menzies, Aust. J. Zool., **44**, 367, 1996.

Protochromys fellowsi (fel'-oh-zee)

After Mr Fellows, significance unknown.

RED-BELLIED MOSAIC-TAILED RAT

Hinton, M A C, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **10**, (ser. 11), 552–7, 1943.

■ ***Pseudantechinus*** (sude-ant-ek-ine'-us)

Gr. *pseudes*, false; Zo. *Antechinus*.

Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **88**, 97, 1947.

Pseudantechinus bilarni (bil-arn'-ee)

After Bill Harney, noted bushman, who was known to Arnhem Land
Aborigines as 'bilarni'. He was guide to the American-Australian
Expedition, which obtained the holotype.

SANDSTONE PSEUDANTECHINUS

Johnson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **67**, 77, 1954.

Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis (mak-don-el-en'-sis)

Geog. Macdonnell (Ranges); L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

FAT-TAILED PSEUDANTECHINUS, also known as Red-eared Antechinus.

Spencer, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (new ser.), **7**, 222, 1895.

Pseudantechinus mimulus (mim'-ue-lus)

L. *mimulus*, little mimic.

CARPENTARIAN PSEUDANTECHINUS

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1906, 536.

Pseudantechinus ningbing (ning'-bing)

Geog. Ningbing (Station), Kimberley region.

NINGBING PSEUDANTECHINUS

Kitchener, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **14**, 62, 1988.

Pseudantechinus roryi (ror'-ee-ee)

After Rory Cooper, son of Norah Cooper, one of the describers. Rory is Gaelic for red.

RORY COOPER'S PSEUDANTECHINUS

Cooper, Aplin & Adam, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **20**, 125, 2000.

Pseudantechinus woolleyae (wool'-ee-ee)

Named after Pat Woolley in recognition of her contribution to studies on dasyurids and to the Mammal Department of the Western Australian Museum.

WOOLLEY'S PSEUDANTECHINUS

Kitchener & Caputi, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **14**, 43, 1988.

■ ***Pseudocheirus*** (sude-oh-kie'-rus)

Gr. *pseudes*, false; *cheir*, hand. Refers to supposed hand-like structure of the forefoot, in which the first and second digits can be opposed to the other three. A similar situation is seen in the Koala and most possums.

Ogilby, Mag. Nat. Hist., **1**, 457, 1837.

Pseudocheirus occidentalis (ok-sid-ent-ahl'-is)

L. *occidentalis*, western.

WESTERN RINGTAIL POSSUM

Thomas, Catalogue of the Marsupials and Monotremes in the British Museum, 174, 1888.

Pseudocheirus peregrinus (pe-re-green'-us)

L. *peregrinus*, foreign, strange. Probably refers to surprise at finding a (supposed) opossum so distant from the Americas.

COMMON RINGTAIL POSSUM

Boddaert, Elenchus Animalium, **1**, 78, 1785.

Pseudocheirus schlegeli (shlay'-gel-ee)

After Dr H Schlegel, Director of the Leyden Museum of Natural History Museum.

ARFAK RINGTAIL POSSUM

Jentink, Notes Leyden Mus., **6**, 108, 1884.

■ ***Pseudochirops*** (sude-oh-kie'-rops)

Zo. *Pseudocheirus*; Gr. *ops*, appearance, face.

Matschie, Sber. Ges. Naturf. Berlin, **4**, 83, 1915.

Pseudochirops albertisii (al-bert'-is-ee-ee)

After L. d'Albertis, Italian explorer and naturalist, who collected the holotype.

D'ALBERTIS' RINGTAIL POSSUM.

Peters, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **6**, 303, 1874.

Pseudochirops archeri (ar'-cher-ee)

After the Archer family of Gracemere, near Rockhampton, who were hosts to Carl Lumholtz for ten months while he was collecting for R Collett of the Oslo Museum.

GREEN RINGTAIL POSSUM, also known as Striped Ringtail Possum, Toolah.

Collett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, 381.

Pseudochirops corinnae (kor-in'-ee)

After the sister of L Loria, of the City Museum of Natural History, Genoa.

PLUSH-COATED RINGTAIL POSSUM

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **18**, 142, 1897.

Pseudochirops coronatus (ko-ron-aht'-us)

L. coronatus, crowned. Refers to the coronet-like marking on the head of the holotype, not seen in other specimens.

RECLUSIVE RINGTAIL POSSUM

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **18**, 142, 1897.

Pseudochirops cupreus (kue-pray'-us)

L. cupreus, coppery.

COPPERY RINGTAIL POSSUM

Thomas, Ann. Mus, Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **18**, 142, 1897.

■ ***Pseudochirulus*** (sude-oh-kie'-rue-lus)

Zo. *Pseudocheirus*; L. -ulus, diminutive suffix,
Matschie, Sber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde, Berlin, **4**, 33, 1915.

Pseudochirulus canescens (kahn'-es-enz)

L. *canescens*, becoming grey, greyish.

LOWLAND RINGTAIL POSSUM

Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mamm., 1846.

Pseudochirulus caroli (ka'-rol-ee)

L. *Carolus*, Charles. After Charles Pratt, who collected the holotype.

WEYLAND RINGTAIL

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **8**, 357, 1921.

Pseudochirulus cinereus (sin-er-ay'-us)

L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.

DAINTREE RIVER RINGTAIL

Tate, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 1287, 1945.

Pseudochirulus forbesi (forb'-zee)

After H.O. Forbes, who collected the holotype.

PAINTED RINGTAIL

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 5), **19**, 146, 1887.

Pseudochirulus herbertensis (her-bert-en'-sis)

Geog. Herbert (River); L. -ensis, inhabiting.

HERBERT RIVER RINGTAIL

Collett, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1884, 353.

Pseudochirulus larvatus (lar-var't'-us)

L. *larvatus*, bewitched.

MASKED RINGTAIL

Förster & Rothschild, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 6), 7, 337, 1911.

Pseudochirulus mayeri (mie'-er-ee)

After F Shaw Mayer, New Guinean collector, who obtained the holotype.

PYGMY RINGTAIL

Rothschild & Dollman, Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1932, 13.

Pseudochirulus schlegeli (shlay'-gel-ee)

After H Schlegel, Director of the Leyden Museum of Natural History.

VOGELKOP RINGTAIL

Jentink, Notes Leyden Museum, 6, 110, 1884.

■ ***Pseudohydromys*** (sude-oh-hide'-roh-mis)

Gr. *pseudes*, false; Zo. *Hydromys*.

Rümmler, Zeitschr. Säugetierk., Berlin, 9, 47, 1934.

Pseudohydromys murinus (mue-reen'-us)

L. *murinus*, mouse-like.

EASTERN SHREW-MOUSE

As for genus.

Pseudohydromys occidentalis (ok-sid-ent-ahl'-is)

L. *occidentalis*, western.

WESTERN SHREW-MOUSE

Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 97, 183, 1951.

■ ***Pseudomys*** (sude'-oh-mis)

Gr. *pseudes*, false; *mys*, mouse. Refers to the difference between the anterior lower molars of this genus and those of the 'true' mice, *Mus*.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1832, 39.

Pseudomys albocinereus (al-boh-sin-er-ay'-us)

L. *albus*, white; *cinereus*, ashy.

ASH-GREY MOUSE



Christmas Island Flying-fox, *Pteropus melanotus natalis*, from Charles W Andrew, *A Monograph of Christmas Island*, 1900.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, 78.

Pseudomys apodemoides (ap-oh-dem-oid'-ayz)

Zo. *Apodemus*, field-mouse or wood-mouse; Gr. *-eides*, resembling.
Finlayson, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., **56**, 170, 1932.

Pseudomys auritus (or-eet'-us)

L. *auris*, ear.

LONG-EARED MOUSE

Thomas, O, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (**8**)**6**, 607–610, 1910.

Pseudomys australis (os-trah'-lis)

L. *australis*, southern.

PLAINS MOUSE, also known as Eastern Mouse/Rat.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1832, 39.

Pseudomys bolami (boh'-lam-ee)

After A G Bolam, Stationmaster at Ooldea, on the Trans-Australian
Railway.

BOLAM'S MOUSE

Troughton, Rec. Aust. Mus., **18**, 287, 1932.

Pseudomys calabyi (kal'-ah-bee-ee)

After John Calaby, distinguished Australian mammalogist.

KAKADU PEBBLE-MOUND MOUSE, also known as Calaby's Mouse.

Kitchener & Humphries, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **13**, 285, 1987.

Pseudomys chapmani (chap'-man-ee)

After Andrew Chapman, of the mammal department of the Western
Australian Museum.

WESTERN PEBBLE-MOUND MOUSE

Kitchener, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **8**, 405, 1980.

Pseudomys delicatulus (del-ee-kat'-yue-lus)

L. delicatulus, very delicate.

DELICATE MOUSE, also known as Little Mouse.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, 13.

Pseudomys desertor (dez-ert'-or)

L. desertor, apostate, seems not to carry the significance intended by the describer, namely that it is a desert-dweller.

DESERT MOUSE, also known as Brown Desert Mouse.

Troughton, Rec. Aust. Mus., **18**, 293, 1932.

Pseudomys fieldi (feel'-dee)

After J Field, for services rendered to the Horn Expedition to Central Australia, which collected the holotype.

ALICE SPRINGS MOUSE, also known as Shaggy/Shaggy-haired Mouse.

Waite (in) Spencer (ed.), Report on the work of the Horn Scientific Expedition to Central Australia, **2**, 403, 1896.

Pseudomys fumeus (fyue-may'-us)

L. fumeus, smoky.

SMOKY MOUSE

Brazenor, Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria, No. 8, 158, 1936.

Pseudomys glaucus (glaw'-kus)

L. *glaucus*, bluish-grey.

BLUE-GREY MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8)6: 607–610, 1910.

Pseudomys gouldii (gule'-dee-ee)

After John Gould, British naturalist.

GOULD'S MOUSE, also known as Gould's Native Mouse, Gould's Eastern Mouse.

Waterhouse, Zool. Voy. Beagle, Mamm., Part 1, 67, 1839.

Pseudomys gracilicaudatus (gras-il-ee-kaw-dah'-tus)

L. *gracilis*, slender; *caudatus*, tailed.

EASTERN CHESTNUT MOUSE

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, 77.

Pseudomys hermannsburgensis (her-mans-berg-en'-sis)

Geog. Hermannsburg (Mission), NT; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

SANDY INLAND MOUSE, also known as Hermannsburg Mouse.

Waite (in) Spencer (ed.), Report on the work of the Horn Scientific Expedition to Central Australia, 2, 405, 1896.

Pseudomys higginsii (hig'-in-zee)

After E T Higgins, physician and natural history dealer, resident in Tasmania from 1882 to 1887, who described this species as *Mus leucopus*.

Trouessart recognised this to be preoccupied and renamed the species.

LONG-TAILED MOUSE, also known as Tasmanian Mouse.

Trouessart, Catal. Mamm. Viv. Foss., 1, 743, 1899.

Higgins & Pettard, Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania, 174, 1882

Pseudomys johnsoni (jon'-sun-ee)

After Ken Johnson of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory.

CENTRAL PEBBLE-MOUND MOUSE

Kitchener, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., 12, 207, 1985.

Pseudomys nanus (nah'-nus)

L. *nanus*, dwarf.

WESTERN CHESTNUT MOUSE, also known as Little/Barrow Island Mouse.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, 243.

Pseudomys novaehollandiae (noh'-vee-hol-and-ee-ee)

L. *nova*, new; Geog. Holland. Refers to early name for Australia.

NEW HOLLAND MOUSE

Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, 146.

Pseudomys occidentalis (ok-sid-ent-ahl'-is)

L. *occidentalis*, western.

WESTERN MOUSE

Tate, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **97**, 246, 1951.

Pseudomys oralis (or-ahl'-is)

L. *oralis*, pertaining to the mouth. Thomas did not explain the significance of this name.

HASTINGS RIVER MOUSE

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **8**, 621, 1921.

Pseudomys patrius (pah'-tree-us)

L. *patria*, native land.

EASTERN PEBBLE MOUSE

Thomas & Dollman, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **1908**, 791, 1909.

Pseudomys shortridgei (short'-rid-jee)

After G C Shortridge, British naturalist who collected for W E Balston between 1904 and 1906. Specimens were given to the British Museum.

HEATH RAT, also known as Blunt-faced Rat, Shortridge's Native Mouse, Heath Mouse.

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1906, 765.

■ ***Pseudorca*** (sude-ork'-ah)

Gr. *pseudes*, false; Zo. *Orca*.

Reinhardt, Overs. Danske Videns. Selks, For., 151, 1862.

Pseudorca crassidens (kras'-ee-denz)

L. crassus, fat, thick; *dens*, tooth. Refers to the very large teeth of this whale, first described from a fossil found in England.

FALSE KILLER WHALE

Owen, Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm. Birds, 516, 1846.

■ ***Pteralopex*** (terra-loh'-peks)

Gr. *pteryx*, wing; *alopex*, fox.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 6), 1, 155, 1888.

Pteralopex anceps (an'-seps)

L. anceps, two-headed, doubtful, dangerous. Significance unknown.

BOUGAINVILLE MONKEY-FACED FRUIT BAT

Andersen, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), 3, 266, 1909.

■ ***Pteropus*** (te'-roh-poos)

Gr. *pteryx*, wing; *pous*, foot. Refers to the wing membrane.

Brisson, Regne Anim. (ed.2), 13, 1762.

Pteropus admiralitatum (ad-mer-rahl-ee-taht'-um)

Geog. Admiralty Islands.

ADMIRALTY FLYING-FOX

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 6), 13, 293, 1894.

Pteropus alecto (ah-lek'-toh)

Gr. *Alekto*, one of the three mythological Furies.

BLACK FLYING-FOX, also known as Black Fruit-bat.

Temminck, Monogr. Mamm., 2, 75, 1837.

Pteropus brunneus (brune-ay'-us)

L. *brunneus*, dark brown.

DUSKY FLYING-FOX, also known as Percy Island Flying-fox.

Dobson, Cat. Chiropt. Brit. Mus., 37, 1878.

Pteropus capistratus (kap-ee-strah'-us)

L. *capistratus*, haltered, muzzled.

BISMARCK MASKED FLYING-FOX

Peters, Monatsb. Königl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1876, 316.

Pteropus conspicillatus (kon-spis-il-ah'-tus)

L. *conspicillatus*, spectacled. Refers to yellowish ring around the eye.

SPECTACLED FLYING-FOX, also known as Spectacled Fruit-bat.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, 184.

Pteropus gilliardorum (gill-ee-ard-or'-um)

After E Thomas Gilliard, American Museum of Natural History ornithologist, and his wife.

GILLIARD'S FLYING-FOX

Van Deusen, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 2731, 5, 1969.

Pteropus hypomelanus (hipe-oh-mel'-an-us)

Gr. *hypo-*, below, less than; *melanos*, black.

VARIABLE FLYING-FOX

Temminck, Esq. Zool. Côte de Guin., 61, 1853.

Pteropus macrotis (mak-roh'-tis)

Gr. *makros*, long, large; *otous*, ear.

BIG-EARED FLYING-FOX

Peters, Monatsb. Königl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1867, 319.

Pteropus mahaganus (mah-ha-gahn'-us)

Geog. Mahaga Island (also known as Ysabel), East Central Solomons.

SANBORN'S FLYING-FOX



Tasmanian Devil, *Sarcophilus harrisii*, and Thylacine, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, from Harris, *Transactions of the Linnaean Society*, London, Vol. 1X, 1808.

Sanborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser. 2, 19, 1931.

Pteropus melanotus (mel-ah-noh'-tus)

Gr. *melas*, black; *notos*, back.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND FLYING-FOX

Blyth, E, Catalogue of the Mammals in the Museum of the Asiatic Society
Calcutta. Calcutta: Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1863.

Pteropus neohibernicus (nay-oh-hie-bern'-ik-us)

Gr. *neos*, new; L. *Hibernia*, Ireland, hence New Ireland.

GREATER FLYING-FOX

Peters, Monatsb. Konigl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1876, 315.

Pteropus poliocephalus (poh-lee-oh-sef'-al-us)

Gr. *polios*, grey; *kephale*, head.

GREY-HEADED FRUIT-BAT, also known as Grey-headed Flying-fox.

Temminck, Monogr. Mamm., 1, 179, 1825.

Pteropus scapulatus (skap-yue-laht'-us)

L. *scapula*, shoulder. Refers to a faint dark line dividing the mantle into collar patches.

LITTLE RED FRUIT-BAT, also known as Little Red Flying-fox.

Peters, Monatsb. Konigl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1862, 574.

■ ***Rattus*** (rat'-us)

L. *rattus*, rat.

Fischer von Waldheim, National Mus. Naturgesch. Paris, 2, 128., 1803.

Rattus colletti (kol-et'-ee)

After Robert Collett, Director of the Oslo Museum, who described many

Australian species from specimens sent from Australia by Carl Lumholtz
and from New Guinea by Knut Dahl.

DUSKY RAT, also known as Collett's/Territory Dusky Rat.

Thomas, Novit. Zool., **11**, 599, 1904.

Rattus exulans (ex'-ue-lanz)

L. *exulans*, exiled, banished. Refers to the presence of this Old World genus on Pacific Ocean islands. Not recorded from Australia until more than a century after its discovery on Tahiti, it may be an introduced species.

PACIFIC RAT, also known as Polynesian Rat.

Peale, US Explor. Exped., **8**, 47, 1848. This publication was suppressed and rewritten by J. Cassin in 1858.

Rattus fuscipes (fus'-kee-peez)

L. *fuscus*, dark; *pes*, foot.

BUSH RAT, also known as Dusky-footed/Western Swamp/Southern Bush/Allied Rat.

Waterhouse, Zoology of the voyage of HMS *Beagle*, 1839.

Rattus giluwensis (gil-ue-en'-sis)

Geog. (Mount) Giluwe, New Guinea; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

GILUWE RAT

Hill, J. Mammal., **41**, 227, 1960.

Rattus leucopus (luke'-oh-poos)

Gr. *leukos*, white; *pous*, foot.

CAPE YORK RAT, also known as Spiny-furred/Mottle-tailed Rat.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 598.

Rattus lutreolus (lute-ree-ohl'-us)

L. *lutra*, otter.

SWAMP RAT, also known as Eastern Swamp/Tawny/Tawny Long-haired/Velvet-furred/Dusky-footed Rat.

Gray (in) Grey (ed.), Journal of two expeditions of discovery in Northwestern and Western Australia, **2**, 404, 1841.

Rattus macleari (mak-leer'-ee)

After John Maclear (later vice-admiral), commander on the HMS *Challenger* Expedition.

MACLEAR'S RAT

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 511–514.

Rattus mordax (mord'-ax)

L. mordax, biting.

EASTERN RAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), **14**, 397, 1904.

Rattus nativitatis (naht-iv'-it-ah-tis)

L. nativitatem, nativity. Refers to presence of species on Christmas Island.

BULLDOG RAT, also known as Christmas Island Rat.

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, 532.

Rattus norvegicus (nor-veg'-ik-us)

L. norvegia, Norway.

BROWN RAT, also known as Norway/Sewer Rat.

Berkenhout, Outlines Nat. Hist. Britain and Ireland, **1**, 5, 1769.

Rattus novaeguineae (noh'-vee-gin-ee-ee)

L. nova, new; Geog. Guinea.

NEW GUINEA RAT

Taylor and Calaby, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **173**, 177, 1982.

Rattus praetor (pree'-tor)

L. praetor, leader, forerunner. Significance unknown.

LARGE SPINY RAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 6), **1**, 155, 1888.

Rattus rattus (rat'-us)

L. rattus, rat.

BLACK RAT, also known as Fruit/Roof/Ship/Tree/Alexandrine Rat.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 61, 1758.

Rattus sordidus (sord'-id-us)

L. sordidus, dirty, foul. An unfortunate name for a species that is not dirty, but merely blackish-brown.

CANEFIELD RAT, also known as Dusky/Ground Field-rat, Sombre Downs/Sordid/Annan River Rat.

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, 242.

Rattus steini (stine'-ee)

After G Stein, collector of the holotype.

SMALL SPINY RAT

Rümmler, Zeitschr. Säugetierk., Berlin, **9**, 47, 1935.

Rattus tunneyi (tun'-ee-ee)

After J T Tunney, collector of the holotype.

PALE FIELD-RAT, also known as Tunney's Rat.

Thomas, Novit. Zool., **11**, 223, 1904.

Rattus villosissimus (vil-os-is'-im-us)

L. *villosus*, hairy; *-issimus*, superlative suffix. Refers to the long guard hairs, particularly on the rump.

LONG-HAIRED RAT, also known as Plague Rat.

Waite, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (new ser.), **10**, 125, 1898.

■ ***Rhinolophus*** (rine-oh-loh'-fus)

Gr. *rhis*, nose; *lophos*, crest. Refers to prominent noseleaf.

Lacépède, Tabl. Méthod., 15, 1799.

Rhinolophus arcuatus (ark-yue-aht'-us)

L. *arcuatus*, arched, bowed. Probable reference to the lappet of the noseleaf.

WESTERN HORSESHOE-BAT

Peters, Monatsb. Königl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871, 301.

Rhinolophus euryotis (yue-ree-oh'-tis)

Gr. *eury*s, broad; *otous*, ear.

NEW GUINEA HORSESHOE-BAT

Temminck, Monogr. Mamm., **2**, 26, 1835.

Rhinolophus megaphyllus (meg-ah-fil'-us)

Gr. *me-gas*, great; *phyllon*, leaf. Refers to size of noseleaf.
EASTERN HORSESHOE-BAT
Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1834, 52.

Rhinolophus philippinensis (fil-ip-ee-en-en'-sis)
Geog. Philippines, where holotype was collected; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.
LARGE-EARED HORSESHOE-BAT
Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1843, 68.

■ ***Rhinonicteris*** (rine-oh-nik'-ter-is)
Gr. *rhis*, nose; *nykteris*, bat.
Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 16.

Rhinonicteris aurantia (or-ant'-ee-ah)
L. *aurantius*, golden-coloured.
ORANGE HORSESHOE-BAT
Gray, (in) Eyre (ed.), Journals of expeditions of discovery into Central
Australia, **1**, 405, 1845.

■ ***Rousettus*** (rue-set'-us)
Fr. *rousette*, rosette. Refers to rosette of hairs around neck-gland of male.
Geoffroy, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **15**, 806, 1810.

Rousettus amplexicaudatus (am-plex-ee-kawd-aht'-us)
L. *amplexus*, act of embracing, encircling; *caudatus*, tailed. Significance
unknown.
ROUSETTE BAT
Geoffroy, as for genus.

■ ***Saccolaimus*** (sak-oh-lie'-mus)
Gr. *sakkos*, sac; *laimos*, neck. Refers to the gular sac (neck gland) of the
holotype.
Lesson, Nouv. Tabl. Regne Anim. Mammal., 19, 1842.

Saccolaimus flaviventris (flah-vee-vent'-ris)

L. *flavus*, yellow; *venter*, belly.

YELLOW-BELLIED SHEATHTAIL BAT, also known as White-bellied Sheathtail Bat, Yellow-bellied Freetail Bat.

Peters, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 430.

Saccolaimus mixtus (mix'-tus)

L. *mixtus*, mixed, intermediate.

PAPUAN SHEATHTAIL BAT, also known as New Guinean Sheathtail Bat, Wing-pouched Saccolaimus, Troughton's Sheathtail Bat, Allied Freetail Bat.

Troughton, Rec. Aust. Mus., **14**, 313, 1925.

Saccolaimus saccolaimus (sak-oh-lie'-mus)

Zo. *Saccolaimus*.

BARE-RUMPED SHEATHTAIL BAT, also known as Naked-rumped Freetail Bat, Naked-tailed Saccolaimus, Tomb Bat.

Temminck, Tijdschr. Natuur. Ges. Physiol., **5**, 1, 1838.

■ ***Sarcophilus*** (sark'-oh-fil-us)

Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *philos*, loving, fond of. Refers to its carnivorous and scavenging habit.

Geoffroy & Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., **4**, part 60, 6, 1837.

Sarcophilus harrisii (ha'-ris-ee-ee)

After G P R Harris, Tasmanian naturalist and explorer who described the species in 1808.

TASMANIAN DEVIL

Boitard, Jardin des Plantes, 290, 1842.

■ ***Scoteanax*** (skot-ay-ahn'-ax)

Gr. *skotos*, darkness; *anax*, a leader.

Troughton, *Furred Animals of Australia* (2 ed.), 353, 1944.

Scoteanax rueppellii (rue'-pel-ee-ee)

After Dr Rüppell of the Frankfurt Museum, who lent the specimen that was described by Peters.

GREATER BROAD-NOSED BAT, also known as Ruppell's Broad-nosed Bat.

Peters, *Monatsb. Konigl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1866, 21.

■ ***Scotorepens*** (skot-oh-rep'-enz)

Gr. *skotos*, darkness; L. *repens*, crawler or, possibly, unlooked for.

Troughton, *Furred Animals of Australia* (2 ed.), 354, 1944.

Scotorepens balstoni (bawl'-stun-ee)

After W E Balston, patron of the expedition led by G C Shortridge, who collected the holotype.

WESTERN BROAD-NOSED BAT

Thomas, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1906, 472.

Scotorepens greyii (gray'-ee-ee)

After Sir George Grey, explorer and Governor of South Australia.

LITTLE BROAD-NOSED BAT, also known as Grey's Bat.

Gray, *List of the specimens of Mammalia in the collection of the British Museum*, London, 1843.

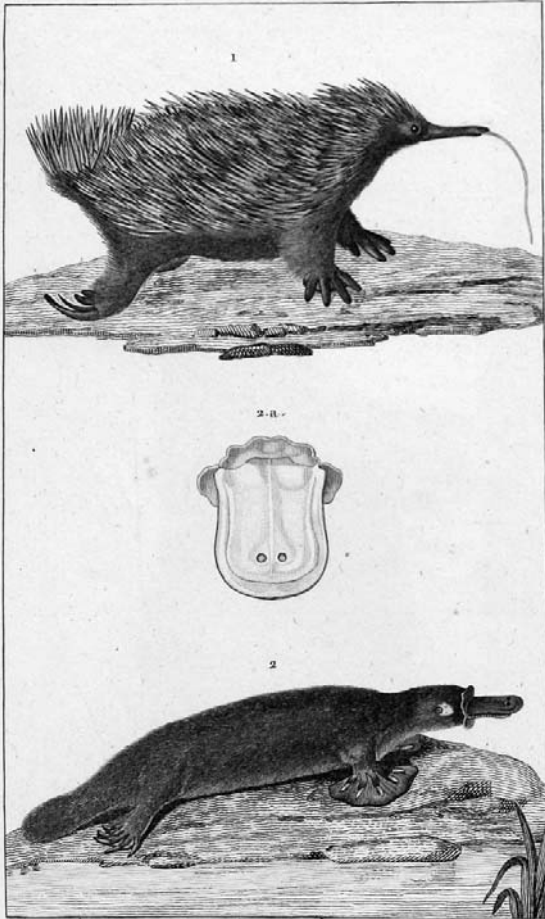
Scotorepens orion (oh-rie'-on)

Troughton does not explain this name.

EASTERN BROAD-NOSED BAT

Troughton, *Aust. Zool.*, **8**, 277, 1937.

Scotorepens sanborni (san'-born-ee)



Frère pinx.

Turpin delin.

M^{lle} Meunier sculp.

1. ECHIDNÉ épineux.

2. ORNITHORHYNQUE. 2 a. Mureau vu en dessus.

Short-beaked Echidna, *Tachyglossus aculeatus*, and Platypus, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, from Frédéric Cuvier, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles: Mammifères*, 1816–1829.

After C C Sanborn of the Field Museum, Chicago.
NORTHERN BROAD-NOSED BAT
Troughton, Aust., Zool., **8**, 274, 1937.

■ ***Setonix*** (seet-on'-ix)

L. *seta*, bristle; Gr. *onyx*, claw. Refers to the hairy hindfeet.
Lesson, Tabl. Regne Anim., Mamm., 194, 1842.

Setonix brachyurus (brak-ee-ue'-rus)

Gr. *brachys*, short; *oura*, tail. Refers to the remarkably short tail, which is only twice the length of the head.

QUOKKA

Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. *Astrolabe*, Zool., **1**, 144, 1830.

■ ***Sminthopsis*** (smin-thop'-sis)

Gr. *sminthos*, mouse; *opsis*, appearance. Refers to mouse-like size and shape, but not the habits of these little predators.

Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **4**, 503, 1887.

Sminthopsis aitkeni (ayt'-ken-ee)

After P Aitken, South Australian mammalogist.

KANGAROO ISLAND DUNNART, also known as Sooty Dunnart.
Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **11**, 201. 1984.

Sminthopsis archeri (arch'-er-ee)

After Michael Archer, 'for his prodigious contributions to mammalogy in Australia'.

CHESTNUT DUNNART

Van Dyck, Aust. Mamm., **9**, 111, 1986.

Sminthopsis bindi (bin'-dee)

Aborig. *bindi*, small dasyurid.

KAKADU DUNNART

Van Dyck, Woinarski & Press, Mem. Queensland Mus., **37**, 311, 1984.

Sminthopsis butleri (but'-ler-ee)

After Harry Butler, Australian naturalist and collector, who obtained the holotype.

CARPENTARIAN DUNNART

Archer, Aust. Zool., **20**, 329, 1979.

Sminthopsis crassicaudata (kras-ee-kawd-aht'-ah)

L. *crassus*, fat; *cauda*, tail. Refers to swelling at base of tail where fat is stored in good seasons.

FAT-TAILED DUNNART

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1844, 105.

Sminthopsis dolichura (dol-ik-yue'-rah)

Gr. *dolichos*, long; *oura*, tail.

LITTLE LONG-TAILED DUNNART

Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **11**, 201, 1984.

Sminthopsis douglasi (dug'-las-ee)

After A Douglas, Western Australian naturalist and collector.

JULIA CREEK DUNNART

Archer, Aust. Zool., **20**, 327, 1979.

Sminthopsis gilberti (gil'-bert-ee)

After J. Gilbert, who collected mammals and birds for John Gould.

GILBERT'S DUNNART

Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **11**, 202, 1984.

Sminthopsis granulipes (gran-yue'-lee-peez)

L. *granum*, a small grain or granule; *pes*, foot. Refers to the granulated sole of the foot and the absence of striated footpads.

WHITE-TAILED DUNNART, also known as Granular-footed Marsupial Mouse.

Troughton, Rec. Aust. Mus., **18**, 350, 1932.

Sminthopsis griseoventer (griz-ay-oh-vent'-er)

L. *griseus*, grey; *venter*, belly.

GREY-BELLIED DUNNART

Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **11**, 201, 1984.

Sminthopsis hirtipes (hert'-ee-peez)

L. *hirtus*, hairy; *pes*, foot. Refers to the hairy soles, an unusual character, probably an adaptation to running on fine sand.

HAIRY-FOOTED DUNNART

Thomas, Novit. Zool., **5**, 3, 1898.

Sminthopsis leucopus (luke'-oh-poos)

Gr. *leukos*, white; *pous*, foot.

WHITE-FOOTED DUNNART

Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **10**, 261, 1842.

Sminthopsis longicaudata (lon-jee-kaw-dah'-tah)

L. *longus*, long; *caudata*, tailed.

LONG-TAILED DUNNART

Spencer, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, **21**, 449, 1909.

Sminthopsis macroura (mak-roh-ue'-rah)

Gr. *makros*, great; *oura*, tail. Refers to the same feature as in *S. crassicaudata*.

DARLING DOWNS DUNNART

Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, 79.

Sminthopsis murina (myue-reen'-ah)

L. *murina*, mouse-like.

COMMON DUNNART, also known as Mouse-sminthopsis.

Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, 36.

Sminthopsis ooldea (ule-day'-ah)

Geog. Ooldea, South Australia, where holotype was collected.

OOLDEA DUNNART

Troughton, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, **39**, 307, 1965.

Sminthopsis psammophila (sam-oh-fil'-ah)

Gr. *psammos*, sand; *philos*, loving, fond of. Refers to the sandy desert habitat. SANDHILL DUNNART, also known as Large Desert Sminthopsis. Spencer, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (new ser.), **7**, 223, 1895.

Sminthopsis virginiae (ver-jin'-ee-ee)

The significance of this name is unknown. RED-CHEEKED DUNNART Tarragon, Rev. Zool., 1847, 177.

Sminthopsis youngsoni (yung'-sun-ee)

After K Youngson of the Western Australian Museum, who participated for many years in the surveys that led to the discovery of several dunnarts, including this species.

LESSER HAIRY-FOOTED DUNNART

McKenzie & Archer, Aust. Mamm., **5**, 267, 1982.

■ ***Sousa*** (sue'-zah)

Significance unknown.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1886, 211.

Sousa chinensis (chin-en'-sis)

Geog. China; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.

INDO-PACIFIC HUMPBACK DOLPHIN

Osbeck, Reise Nach Ostindien und China, **7**, 1765.

Sousa lentiginosa (lent-id-jin-oh'-sah)

L. *lentiginis*, freckle. Refers to pale and pink blotches on the generally grey skin.

FRECKLED DOLPHIN

Gray, Catalogue of the Seals and Whales in the British Museum (2 ed.), 394, 1866.



Common Brushtail Possum, *Trichosurus vulpecula*, from John White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*, 1790.

■ ***Spilocuscus*** (spee-loh-kus'-kus)

Gr. *spilos*, spotted; Indones. *kuskus*, cuscus.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 316.

Spilocuscus maculatus (mak-yue-laht'-us)

L. *macula*, spot.

COMMON SPOTTED CUSCUS, also known as Spotted Cuscus.

Desmarest, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, **25**, 472, 1818.

Spilocuscus rufoniger (rufe-oh-nie'-jer)

L. *rufus*, red; *niger*, black.

BLACK-SPOTTED CUSCUS

Zimara, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Vienna, **74**, 35, 1937.

■ **Stenella** (sten-ell'-ah)

Zo. *Steno*, earlier name for *Sousa*; L. *-ella*, diminutive suffix.
Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1866, 211.

Stenella attenuata (ah-ten-ue-ah'-tah)

L. *attenuatus*, reduced, drawn out. Refers to the narrow beak.
SPOTTED DOLPHIN, also known as Philippine Dolphin.
Gray, Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the Voyage of HMS
Erebus and Terror, **1**, 44, 1846.

Stenella coeruleoalba (kee-rue-lay-oh-alb'-ah)

L. *caeruleus*, sky-blue; *albus*, white.
BLUE-WHITE DOLPHIN, also known as Striped Dolphin.
Meyen, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Nat. Curios., **16**(2), 609, pl. 43, 1833.

Stenella longirostris (lon-jee-rost'-ris)

L. *longus*, long; *rostrum*, beak.
SPINNER DOLPHIN, also known as Long-beaked Dolphin.
Gray, Spicilegia Zoologica, part 1, 1, 1828.

■ **Steno** (stay'-noh)

After Dr Nikolaus Steno, celebrated 17th century Danish geologist and anatomist.
Gray, Mammals (in) Richardson (ed.), Zoology of the voyage of HMS
Erebus and Terror, **1**, 43, 1846.

Steno bredanensis (bred-an-en'-sis)

After Van Breda, the artist who painted the type specimen.
ROUGH-TOOTHED DOLPHIN
Cuvier in Lesson, 1828, Complément des oeuvres de Buffon, **1** (Cétacés):
206, 1829.

■ **Stenomys** (sten'-oh-mis)

Gr. *stenos*, narrow; *mys*, mouse.

Thomas, Novit. Zool., **9**, 598, 1904.

Stenomys niobe (nee-oh'-bay)

After Greek mythological character, the personification of female sorrow.

Possibly refers to blackish fur.

MOSS FOREST RAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.7), **17**, 324, 1906.

Stenomys omlichodes (om-lik-oh'-dayz)

Gr. *omlichodes*, living in a fog.

ARIANUS' RAT

Misonne, Bull. Inst. Sci. Nat. Belg. (Biologie), **51**, 1, 1979.

Stenomys richardsoni (rich'-ard-sun-ee)

After W B Richardson, collector of the holotype.

GLACIER RAT

Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1421, 1949.

Stenomys vandeuseni (van-due'-sen-ee)

After H van Deusen, curator of mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, collector of the holotype.

VAN DEUSEN'S RAT

Taylor & Calaby, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **173**, 177, 1982.

Stenomys verecundus (ve-ray-kund'-us)

L. *verecundus*, shame-faced, shy.

SLENDER RAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.7), **14**, 397, 1904.

■ ***Sus*** (soos)

L. *sus*, pig.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (10 ed.), **1**, 49, 1758.

Sus scrofa (skroh'-fah)

L. *scrofa*, sow.

PIG

Linnaeus, as for genus.

■ ***Syconycteris*** (sike-oh-nik'-ter-is)

Gr. *sykon*, fig tree; *nykteris*, bat.

Matschie, Die Fledermäuse des Berliner Museums für Naturkunde, Berlin Mus., 95, 1899.

Syconycteris australis (ost-rah'-lis)

L. *australis*, southern.

QUEENSLAND BLOSSOM-BAT

Peters, Monatsb. Konigl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867, 13.

Syconycteris hobbit (hob'-it)

After the hairy-footed Hobbit of J R R Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*.

MOSS FOREST BLOSSOM-BAT

Ziegler, Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus., No.25, 1, 1982.

■ ***Tachyglossus*** (tak-ee-glos'-us)

Gr. *tachys*, swift; *glossa*, tongue. Refers to rapid movement of long tongue when feeding.

Illiger, Prodrum Systematis Mammalium et Avium additis Terminis zoographicis utriusque Classis eorumque versione Germanica, 114, 1811.

Tachyglossus aculeatus (ah-kule-ay-aht'-us)

L. *aculeatus*, furnished with spines.

SHORT-BEAKED ECHIDNA, also known as Echidna.

Shaw, The Naturalist's Miscellany, 3, pl. 109, 1792.

■ ***Tadarida*** (tah-dah-reed'-ah)

Significance unknown.



Wombat, *Vombatus ursinus*, from David Collins, *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, 1804.

Rafinesque-Schmalz, *Précis des Découvertes et Travaux Somnologiques de Mr C S Rafinesque-Schmalz entre 1800 et 1814*, 55, 1814.

Tadarida australis (os-trah'-lis)

L. australis, southern.

WHITE-STRIPED FREETAILED BAT

Gray, *Mag. Zool. Bot.*, **2**, 501, 1839.

Tadarida kuboriensis (kue-bor-ee-en'-sis)

Geog. Kubor (Range), New Guinea; *L. -ensis*, inhabiting.

NEW GUINEA MASTIFF BAT

McKean & Calaby, *Mammalia*, **32**, 372, 1968.

■ ***Taphozous*** (taf-oh-zoh'-us)

Gr. *taphos*, grave, tomb; *zoos*, living, inhabiting.

Refers to large numbers of a species of this genus found in Egyptian tombs.

Geoffroy, Description des Mammifères qui se trouvent en l’Egypte, **9**, 113, 1818.

Taphozous australis (ost-rah’-lis)

L. australis, southern

LITTLE SHEATHTAIL BAT, also known as Northern Freetail Bat.

Gould, The Mammals of Australia, **3**, part 6, pl. 32, 1854.

Taphozous georgianus (jor-jee-ahn'-us)

Geog. (King) George (Sound), W. Australia.

COMMON SHEATHTAIL BAT, also known as Sharp-nosed Bat,
Unpouched Freetail Bat.

Thomas, Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **24**, 62, 1915.

Taphozous hilli (hil'-ee)

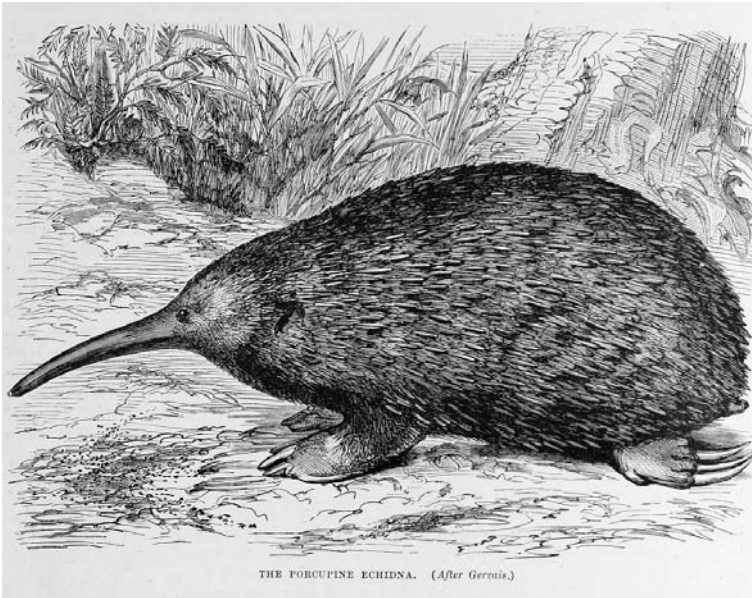
After J E Hill of the mammal section of the British Museum (Natural
History) in recognition of his contribution to the taxonomy of Australian
bats.

SLENDER-TOOTHED SHEATHTAIL BAT

Kitchener, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **8**, 161, 1980.

Taphozous kapalgensis (kap-al-gen'-sis)

Geog. Kapalga, Northern Territory; L. *-ensis*, inhabiting.



Long-beaked Echidna, *Zaglossus bruijnii*, from Cassell's Natural History.

WHITE-STRIPED SHEATHTAIL BAT

McKean & Friend, *Victorian Nat.*, **96**, 239, 1979.

■ *Taphozous troughtoni* (traw'-tun-ee)

After Ellis Troughton, Curator of Mammals in the Australian Museum.

TROUGHTON'S TOMB BAT

Tate, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **98**, 563, 1952.

■ *Tarsipes* (tar'-see-peez)

Zo. *Tarsius*, a small prosimian; L. *pes*, foot; refers to a supposed resemblance of the long, slender foot of this marsupial to that of *Tarsius*.

Gervais & Verreaux, *L'Inst., J. Univ. Sci.*, No. 427, 75, 1842.

Tarsipes rostratus (rost-raht'-us)

L. *rostrum*, snout, beak. Refers to the long, slender snout.

HONEY POSSUM, also known as Noolbenger, Honey Mouse.

(The specific epithet, *rostratus*, is senior by five days to *spenserae*, by which the Honey Possum was long known to Anglophone zoologists.)

Gervais & Verreaux, as for genus.

■ *Tasmacetus* (tas-mah-sayt'-us)

Geog. Tasman (Sea); Gr. *ketos*, whale. Refers to the discovery of the holotype on a New Zealand beach washed by the Tasman Sea.

Oliver, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **107**, 371, 1937.]

Tasmacetus shepherdi (shep'-erd-ee)

After G Shepherd, curator of the Alexander Museum, Wanganui, New Zealand, who collected the skeletal remains of what became the holotype.

SHEPHERD'S BEAKED WHALE

Oliver, as for genus.

■ *Thylacinus* (thie-lah-seen'-us)

Gr. *thylakos*, sack, pouch; *kyon*, dog. Refers to the dog-like appearance of this marsupial.

Temminck, Monographie de Mammalogie de Quelques genera des Mammifères..., **1**, 23, 1824.

Thylacinus cynocephalus (sine-oh-sef'-al-us)

Gr. *kyon*, dog; *kephale*, head.

THYLACINE, also known as Tasmanian Wolf, Tasmanian Tiger.

Harris, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **9**, 174, 1808.

■ ***Thylogale*** (thie-loh-gah'-lay)

Gr. *thylakos*, pouch, sack; *gale*, weasel.

Gray, Mag. Nat. Hist., **1**, 583, 1837.

Thylogale billardieri (bil-ard-ee-air'-ee-ee)

After J J H Billardière, botanist on d'Entrecasteaux's voyage of the *Récherche* and *Espérance*, which collected the holotype in 1792.

RED-BELLIED PADEMELON, also known as Tasmanian Pademelon.

Desmarest, Encyclopedie Méthodique ou Description des Espèces des Mammifères, I Supp. 2, 542, 1822.

THE DESCRIBERS

Descriptions of the native mammals of the region have been made by a remarkably small number of workers. The describers whose careers are briefly considered below have been chosen to illustrate their contribution to mammalian taxonomy.

ALEXANDER, William Backhouse (1885–1965) graduated in natural sciences from Cambridge University and was Superintendent of the university's zoological museum from 1910 to 1911. In 1912 he came to the Western Australian Museum as Assistant responsible for the vertebrate collection and, in 1915, succeeded Bernard Woodward as Keeper of Biology. In 1919 he published a description of the Scaly-tailed Possum, based on a mounted specimen and the skull of an individual that had died in the Perth Zoo. From then until 1965, when a small colony was discovered by Harry Butler, only three individuals became known to science.

ARCHER, Michael (1945–), one of Australia's most productive mammalogists, took his first degree from Princeton University and his PhD from the University of Western Australia, working under the supervision of Professor H Waring and W D L Ride, then Director of the Western Australian Museum. His first appointment was as Curator of Mammals in the Queensland Museum, then becoming Lecturer – and subsequently Professor – in the University of New South Wales. He was Director of the Australian Museum from 2000 to 2004, when he returned to his university as Dean of Science.

BENNETT, George (1804–1893) qualified in the Royal College of Surgeons, where he was strongly influenced towards zoology by Richard Owen, then embarked on a long series of voyages in the South Seas. In 1835 he was appointed first Curator and Secretary of the Australian Museum and sent a member of his staff, John Roach, to accompany Surveyor Thomas Mitchell on his expedition to eastern New South Wales. The expedition brought back the first specimens of Mitchell's Hopping-mouse, the Pig-footed Bandicoot and a stick-nest rat. The first two of these were included, prior to their formal description, in Bennett's *Catalogue of Specimens in the Australian Museum* (1837). At that time, 36 supposed species of native mammals were in the Museum.

DE BLAINVILLE, Henri Marie Ducrotay (1777–1850) began studies in a military academy, then switched to medicine, graduating in 1808. In 1812 he was aided by Cuvier to obtain the chair of zoology in the College of France. He was a convinced creationist who believed that animals were so perfectly adapted in all respects that external characters were sufficient for their description and classification. This led to fierce quarrels with Cuvier.

In 1832, Blainville succeeded Lamarck to the chair of natural history in the Museum of Natural History, Paris. On the death of Cuvier in 1832 he succeeded to the chair of comparative anatomy and began writing his 26-volume work, *Ostéographie, ou Description Iconographique des Mammifères, Récents ou Fossiles...* (1839–1863). It is interesting that, despite a professed lack of interest in soft parts, he proposed (1834) a tripartite classification of mammals based on the structure of the vaginae and uteri: Ornithodelphia (= Monotremata), Didelphia (= Marsupialia) and Monodelphia (= Eutheria).

BRAZENOR, Charles Walter (1897–1979) was employed in his father's Natural History business in Brighton, England, until 1923, when he came to the National Museum of Victoria as articulator of skeletons. He rose through the ranks to become Director in 1957. He wrote the Museum's first handbook, *The Mammals of Victoria* (1950).

BROOM, Robert (1866–1951) graduated in medicine from the University of Glasgow. He came to Australia at the age of 26 to study living monotremes and marsupials and to look for fossil mammals. In 1895 he found fossil lower jaws of a marsupial that he thought to be related to rat-kangaroos and named it *Burramys*. Half a century later it was discovered to be living in the Australian Alps and to be a pygmy-possum. Broom is best known for his studies on fossil African hominids.

CALABY, John Henry (1922–1998) trained initially as an assayist, gaining a diploma in Applied Chemistry from Ballarat School of Mines in 1942. For three years he worked as a Technical Assistant in explosives research, then from 1945 to 1950 as an Experimental Officer in the CSIRO Division of Entomology. His researches in mammalogy began with his transfer to the CSIRO Wildlife Survey Section as Experimental Officer and Research Scientist from 1950 to 1972, after which he progressed to Senior Principal Research Scientist and Assistant Chief of the Division until 1987 and Honorary Research Fellow thereafter. Calaby was awarded an Hon DSc by the Australian National University in 1977 and AO in 1994. He was well known

for his encyclopaedic knowledge of Australian mammals and his self-sacrificing assistance to his colleagues. Some thirty species are named after him.

COLLETT, Robert (1842–1913), a Norwegian zoologist, was Director of the Christiania (now Oslo) Museum from 1884 to his death. He did not visit Australia or New Guinea but supported collectors in these regions.

DESMAREST, Anselme Gaetan (1784–1838) became Professor of Medicine in the veterinary college of Alfort, France, in 1815. He subsequently occupied the chairs of zoology, botany and anatomy. He worked intensively on the collections of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, particularly the material collected in Australia by Péron (q.v.) and Quoy and Gaimard (q.v.). His contribution to Australian mammalogy was considerable, including four genera.

DE VIS, Rev. Charles Walter (1829–1915) graduated in divinity from Cambridge University and served for some years as a parson before taking up natural history as a full-time pursuit. In 1870 he settled in Queensland and from 1882 to 1905 he was employed by the Queensland Museum, first as a Curator, later as Director. He was mainly interested in palaeontology.

DOBSON, George Edward (1848–1895) graduated BA, MB, MCh from Trinity College, Dublin. He served as an army surgeon from 1868 to 1888, during which time he made an extensive study of the bats of Asia. While still in the Army, he compiled the *Catalogue of Chiroptera in the British Museum*. Placed in charge of the museum of the Royal Victoria Hospital in 1880, he extended his studies into the Insectivora.

ELDRIDGE, Mark Derek Bruce (1965–) obtained a BSc (1st Class Hons) degree from Macquarie University in 1992 and, four years later, a PhD from the same university. Between 1992 and 1995, as an Australian Postdoctoral Fellow, he was Tutor in Macquarie University and the University of Western Sydney. Subsequently he has been Research Fellow in the Marsupial Co-operative Research Centre and Queen Elizabeth II Fellow in Macquarie University. He has worked on the genetics, phylogeny and taxonomy of marsupials and, in cooperation with Robert Close, has made a great contribution to understanding the relationships of rock wallabies.

FINLAYSON, Hedley Herbert (1895–1991) taught chemistry in the University of Adelaide from 1914 to 1958 but he also had a strong interest in mammals. From 1930 to 1968 he was Honorary Curator of Mammals in the South Australian Museum, working mainly on small desert species.

FLANNERY, Timothy Fridtjof (1956–) obtained a BA in English Literature from La Trobe University in 1977. Moving to Monash University, he graduated MSc in 1981 with a thesis on the relationships between living and fossil kangaroos. In 1985 he was awarded a PhD from the University of New South Wales for further researches on kangaroos, under the supervision of Mike Archer (q.v.). From 1980 to 1984 he was a Tutor in Monash University and the University of New South Wales. From 1984 to 1999 he was Principal Research Scientist and Head of Mammalogy in the Australian Museum, leaving this post to become Director of the South Australian Museum and Adjunct Professor of Zoology in Adelaide University. While in the Australian Museum, he had held visiting or conjoint chairs in the University of Newcastle and Harvard University. In 2006 he was appointed Professor in Macquarie University. His books include *Mammals of New Guinea* and *Mammals of the South-West Pacific and Moluccan Islands*.

GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, Étienne (1772–1844), whose name is usually abbreviated in citations to ‘Geoffroy’, studied natural history in the Collège de Navarre, France. At the age of 21, he succeeded Lacépède (q.v.) as Professor of Zoology in the Museum of Natural History, Paris and gave the first course of lectures in this subject. He founded the menagerie of the Museum in the Botanical Gardens, Paris, and was a member of the large scientific commission established by Napoleon Bonaparte to study all aspects of Egypt.

He had strong views on serial homology and claimed to have found elements of teeth in modern birds and of vertebral elements in the skulls of mammals. He postulated that new species might arise by mutation. His work on Australian mammals was based largely on the collections of Péron (q.v.) on the voyage of the *Naturaliste* and *Geographe*. He coined the term Monotremata, which he defined as ‘digits clawed, no teeth, a common cloaca opening to the exterior by a single orifice’. He believed monotremes to be oviparous but refused to recognise the mammary glands as such. His son, Isidore (1805–1861) was only slightly less distinguished. He succeeded to his father’s chair in the Museum of Natural History.

GOULD, John (1804–1881) was originally a gardener but was appointed taxidermist in the museum of the Zoological Society of London in 1827. Three years later, he published the first of a long series of folio volumes of bird and mammal illustrations which brought him fame and financial independence. Between September 1838 and April 1840, he visited Australia with his wife Elizabeth (who illustrated many of his books) and his collector, John Gilbert.

Apart from a brief visit to England in 1841–42, Gilbert remained in Australia until 1845, when he was killed by Aborigines while accompanying Ludwig Leichhardt's expedition from the Darling Downs to Port Essington. The greater part of Gould's published work is based on Gilbert's specimens and notes.

Although Gould had no formal training, he was respected in zoological circles and most of his species have stood the test of time.

GRAY, John Edward (1800–1875) graduated in medicine from Saint Bartholemew's Hospital Medical College, London. In 1824 he was employed by the British Museum to assist J G Children in compiling a catalogue of the reptiles in the collection. In 1840 he succeeded Children as Keeper of the zoological department, which position he held until a few months before his death. He was author of more than a thousand papers and books, including the zoology of the voyages of Captain Beechey (1839), *HMS Sulphur* (1843), *HMS Erebus* and *Terror* (1844) and *HMS Samarang* (1848). He also wrote the zoological chapters of King's report on his circumnavigation of Australia (1827), Grey's account of his explorations of western and northwestern Australia (1841) and Eyre's overland expedition (1845). His *List of the Specimens of Mammalia in the British Museum (Natural History)* (1843) remains an important reference.

HARRIS, George Prideaux Robert (1775–1810) was a prosperous Tasmanian farmer who had hoped to write an illustrated account of the local fauna. He succeeded in describing the Tasmanian Devil and the Thylacine.

HELGEN, Kristofer (1980–), an American mammalogist, completed his undergraduate studies at Harvard University and his PhD at the University of Adelaide, working under Tim Flannery. He is currently a postdoctoral fellow at the Smithsonian Institution. He has studied mammals extensively in New Guinea and in many other tropical areas of the world.

HILL, John Edwards (1928–1997) obtained a distinction in biology in the Oxford Higher School Certificate but received no further formal education. He served for two years as a junior meteorologist in the Royal Air Force before joining the British Museum (Natural History) in 1948 as an Assistant Experimental Officer in the Mammal Section. He remained there through successive promotions, becoming a Principal Scientific Officer in 1977. He retired in 1988 but continued his researches until a few weeks before his death. He described five genera or subgenera and 50 species or subspecies.

JENTINK, Fredericius Anna (1844–1913) studied in the universities of Utrecht and Leiden. His PhD thesis, on the reproductive systems of pulmonate molluscs, was awarded in 1875, in which year he was appointed Conservator of Vertebrates in the Leiden Museum. In 1884, following the death of Schlegel, he was made Director of the Museum.

KERR, Robert (1755–1813) graduated in medicine from the University of Edinburgh, worked as a surgeon for several years, then managed a paper mill. When that failed, he turned to translation of foreign scientific works, including the first part of Linnaeus' *Systema Naturae* and Lacépède's *Histoire Général et Particulière des Quadrupèdes Ovipares et des Serpentes*. In an attempt to keep the works up to date, he added to them, not always with scientific authority. Thus, he regarded the Spotted-tailed Quoll as a viverrid and the Squirrel Glider as a rodent.

KITCHENER, Darrell (1943–) obtained a BSc from the University of Tasmania and a PhD from the University of Western Australia. For 28 years he was a Senior Research Scientist in the Western Australian Museum, working mainly on mammalian taxonomy. His studies extended to Indonesia and in 1999 he moved permanently to that country.

KREFFT, Johann Ludwig Gerard (1830–1881) received a high school education in Germany and, after a period in New York where he made some money by copying Audubon's bird paintings, he came to Australia in 1852 to try his luck on the Victorian goldfields. In 1857 he accompanied W Blandowski on his expedition to the Murray-Darling junction and was subsequently employed by the National Museum of Victoria to catalogue the expedition's collection. He returned to Germany in 1858–59. In 1860 he was appointed Assistant Curator of the Australian Museum and, on the death of its Secretary and Curator, S Pittard, in 1861, he filled these vacancies. Following quarrels with several of the Museum's trustees, he was ignominiously dismissed in 1874.

A brilliant zoologist, the first in Australia to espouse Darwin's ideas, he was deeply concerned that the taxonomy of the Australian fauna should be pursued in Australia rather than in British institutions. This required that the best specimens collected in Australia should be retained by Australian museums and that British museums should be given only surplus material. In this and other attitudes he quarrelled with Sir Richard Owen, who was accustomed to receiving the best from the British Empire.

He wrote on Australian minerals, reptiles and mammals. His *Mammals of Australia* was published in 1871.

LACÉPÈDE, Comte Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville (1756–1825) was privately educated and was an amateur of science and the arts, having written two operas and treatises on electricity and physics before turning to natural history. Through the influence of Buffon, he was appointed Sub-demonstrator in the Jardin du Roi (precursor of the Museum of Natural History, Paris). He progressed to Professor of Reptiles and Fishes and wrote a natural history of cetaceans in 1804. However, from about 1800, his interests turned more to politics and he became a very influential senator.

LESSON, René Primevère (1794–1849), a French naval surgeon, was appointed naturalist on the exploratory voyage of the *Coquille* between 1822 and 1825. (This ship was later re-named *Astrolabe* and sailed under the command of D d'Urville, with J B Hombron, C H Jacquinot and H Jacquinot as naturalists.) The *Coquille* stayed in Sydney for three months in early 1824, during which period collections were made in the neighbouring region.

The Assistant Naturalist, P Garnot (1794–1838) fell ill in Sydney and was left to find his own way back to France with the specimens so far collected. The ship on which he travelled was wrecked off the African coast and the collection was lost. Lesson edited the two-volume report (1829) on the zoology of the voyage, based on the remaining specimens and notes made of those that had been lost. Lesson was later made Professor of Natural History in the School of Naval Medicine, Rochefort.

McCOY, Sir Frederick (1823–1899) studied medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, but being diverted to the study of palaeontology, did not graduate. He was Curator of the Woodwardian Museum in Cambridge and Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Trinity College before coming to Australia in 1855 as foundation Professor of Natural Sciences in the University of Melbourne. He annexed the natural history section of the National Museum of Victoria to the university and it was not until after his death that the government retrieved it.

His contribution to mammalogy was slight but interesting in that Leadbeater's Possum, which he described from two specimens in 1867, was thought to have become extinct until its rediscovery in 1961.

MACLEAY, William Sharp (1792–1865) took an Arts degree from Cambridge and entered the diplomatic service until invalidated out on a comfortable pension in 1836. In 1839 he settled in Sydney to live with his father, Alexander Macleay, Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, and to manage the extensive properties, which had been granted to members of the family. Alexander was a compulsive collector of insects and, for many years, had been

Secretary of the Linnaean Society of London – without publishing a single paper. In contrast, William Sharp was a prolific taxonomist and theoretician, originator of an almost metaphysical hypothesis, the Quinary System, claiming that the whole of nature was organised in interlocking systems of five. He had a small but influential following in England.

Macleay found few people in Sydney worthy of his attention but welcomed visiting scientists. One such was Thomas Henry Huxley, naturalist on *HMS Rattlesnake*, who had made some fine observations on pelagic medusae on the voyage from Britain. Thanks to Macleay's sponsorship, Huxley returned to England to become a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Macleay was not a mammalogist but perhaps merits attention here as the first resident of Australia to name a native genus. Working from the notes of a deceased Army surgeon, Captain J Stuart, he wrote a description in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* of a small mammal that he named *Antechinus stuartii*, predicting that it would, 'when better known, be indubitably assigned to the Insectivora'. He later examined the skull and realised that it was from a marsupial allied to *Phascogale* and managed to publish a correction in the next issue of the journal.

MENZIES, James Ian (1928–) obtained the degrees of BSc and MSc from the University of London. From 1956 to 1962 he was an Education Officer in Sierra Leone; from 1963 to 1966 Senior Lecturer in Zoology in the University of Ife, Nigeria; and from 1967 to 1977, Senior Lecturer and then Associate Professor in the University of Papua New Guinea. He was Professor of Biology in the National University of Lesotho from 1978 to 1980, then from 1981 to 1982, Senior Lecturer in Biology in the University of Swaziland. In 1982 he returned to New Guinea as Curator of Natural History in the National Museum, moving back to the University as Associate Professor and Head of the Natural Resources Centre.

MILNE-EDWARDS, Alphonse (1835–1900), son of Henri Milne-Edwards, Professor of Mammalogy in the Paris Museum of Natural History, lived from the age of six until his death in a house in the grounds of the Jardin des Plantes. He obtained an MD in 1860 and a DSc in 1861. In 1876 he succeeded his father as Professor of Mammalogy in the Museum and became Director of the Museum in 1891. He was regarded in France as a leading zoologist of his time.

OGILBY, William (1808–1873) studied mathematics and natural science at Cambridge University. From 1840 to 1847 he was Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, after which he retired to his Irish estate and lost interest in

taxonomy. His son, John Douglas Ogilby (1853–1925), who was vertebrate zoologist in the Australian Museum from 1853 to 1890, published a list of Australian mammals in 1892.

OWEN, Sir Richard (1804–1892) was trained in medicine, particularly anatomy, in Edinburgh University, then the Royal College of Surgeons, where he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He was later Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Royal Institution and the first Superintendent of Natural History in the British Museum. He supervised its development into the British Museum (Natural History). At the age of 80 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, a very unusual honour for a zoologist.

Owen was a prolific and authoritative anatomist and it could be said that, virtually single-handedly, he wrested dominance in the field of zoology from the French. His studies on Australian mammals, living and fossil, were facilitated by Australians who, almost as a matter of course, sent specimens to him. He received material from George Bennett (q.v.), W B Clarke, Strzlecki, Thomas Mitchell, W S Macleay (q.v.), F McCoy (q.v.) and G Krefft (q.v.). His influence with colonial governments was such that they frequently provided funds for local naturalists such as Krefft to make excavations and collections on his behalf. Since Krefft believed that the study of the Australian fauna should be carried out in Australia, this led to some friction. Krefft opposed Owen's interpretation of the way of life and relationships of the peculiar fossil *Thylacoleo*, but it now seems that Owen's view that it was a carnivorous possum was correct.

PETERS, Wilhelm Carl Hartwig (1815–1883) qualified as a doctor of medicine. From 1842 to 1848 he travelled in India and East Africa, studying the natural history of vertebrates and laying the foundation of his expertise in mammals of the latter region. In 1851 he was made Professor of Zoology in the Friedrich Wilhelm University and, in 1857, given the additional appointments of Director of the Berlin Zoological Garden and Berlin Zoological Museum. His contribution to Australian mammalogy was peripheral to his interest in African mammals and reptiles of the world. Many of Peters' papers were written in collaboration with Count Giacomo Doria, founder of the Civic Museum of Natural History, Genoa.

QUOY, Jean René Constant (1790–1869) and **Joseph Paul GAIMARD** (1793–1858) published a number of joint descriptions. Quoy was Medical Superintendent (second-class), Surgeon-Major and Naturalist on the *Uranie*, which left France under the command of L Freycinet in 1817 for a voyage of

exploration in the South Seas. The vessel was wrecked in the Falklands but the crew was saved and taken to Montevideo, where Freycinet purchased another vessel, the *Physicienne*, and continued the voyage.

While the *Uranie* was in Sydney in late 1819, Quoy crossed the Blue Mountains to visit Bathurst and the surrounding district. Other members of the expedition collected on the coastal plain and the Hawkesbury catchment. Quoy was later made Professor of Anatomy in the School of Naval Medicine, Rochefort.

Gaimard was a Medical Superintendent (third-class), Second Surgeon and Second Naturalist on the voyage. He and Quoy wrote the zoological report of the voyage. Between 1826 and 1829 they were again together, this time on the *Astrolabe*, formerly the *Coquille* (see Lesson).

RAMSAY, Edward Pierson (1842–1916) was born in Sydney, heir to the valuable Dobroyd Estate. He attended the University of Sydney for two years but did not complete a degree. A keen ornithologist and with friends in high places, he succeeded Gerard Krefft (q.v.) as Curator of the Australian Museum and transformed the institution by recruiting the first team of specialised assistants (who would now be called departmental curators). He was a competent naturalist whose work in mammalogy arose from his duties rather than his interests. He had been scorned by Krefft for eating the lungfish, *Neoceratodus*, without recognising it to be a ‘living fossil’ but Ramsay did notice the uniqueness of the Musky Rat-kangaroo.

RÜMMLER, Hans (1904–?) studied in the Humboldt University, Berlin, from 1925 to 1932. In 1938 he obtained a doctorate with his thesis, ‘The Murids of New Guinea’. For a time he was an Assistant in the Mammal Department of the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. He joined the Nazi party in 1933 and consequently was not welcomed in academic circles after World War II. He appeared on the membership list of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Säugetierkunde in 1954.

SCHLEGEL, Hermann (1804–1884) was born in Germany. He began working with his father under S.L. Brehm in Berne and later studied under Temminck (q.v.). In 1824 he was an Assistant in the Leiden Natural History Museum. In 1825 he was appointed as Preparator and, in 1828, as Conservator. In 1830 he studied in Jena, obtaining a doctorate from the University in 1832. He returned to Leiden and took charge of the vertebrate section of the Museum, with a particular interest in the fauna of the Dutch overseas possessions. In 1858 he succeeded Temminck as Director.

SHAW, George (1751–1813) and **Frederic Polydore NODDER** (fl. 1770–ca. 1800).

Shaw took a degree in divinity from Oxford University and was ordained in 1769. Subsequently, he left the church and studied medicine for three years in Edinburgh. He returned to Oxford where he lectured in botany and eventually graduated in medicine at the age of 36. In 1791 he became Assistant Keeper in the natural history section of the British Museum, and from 1807 until his death he was Keeper.

His *Zoology of New Holland* (1794) comprised little more than notes to the drawings of James Sowerby. His *General Zoology* was published from 1800 to 1812. His best-known book, *The Naturalist's Miscellany*, illustrated by Nodder, appeared in parts between 1789 and 1813. In 1790 he wrote the zoology section of John White's journal of a voyage to New South Wales.

Little is known of Nodder, who made botanical drawings for Erasmus Darwin and for Queen Charlotte. He drew and etched the plates for the *Miscellany* but should not, as often is the case, be cited as co-author.

SPENCER, Sir Walter Baldwin (1860–1929) graduated from Oxford University in 1884 with a degree in natural science. Three years later he was appointed first Professor of Biology in the University of Melbourne, a position he held until 1919.

Interest aroused by the discovery of the Marsupial Mole in 1890 led to the 1894 Horn Expedition to Central Australia. Spencer was principal zoologist in the team. He described the marsupials collected (rodents being dealt with by E R Waite (q.v.). Except for *Sminthopsis longicaudata* (1907), all of his mammalian taxonomy was reported between 1895 and 1897.

The Horn Expedition aroused in Spencer an intense interest in Australian ethnology, particularly of the Arunta tribe, and from about 1895 to his death, he devoted most of his time to this study.

STEIN, Georg Hermann Wilhelm (1897–?). Born in Ziltendorf, Guben, Germany, Stein was self-educated in natural sciences, with particular interests in zoology and geology. Based at the Humboldt Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, he collected extensively in Western New Guinea, neighbouring islands and the eastern part of the Malay Archipelago.

TATE, George Henry Hamilton (1894–1953) and **Richard ARCHBOLD** (1907–1976). Tate was born in London and, in his early teens, came with his family to New York. He obtained the degrees of BS and MA from Columbia University and DSc from the University of Montreal. He served in the British

Army from 1914 to 1919 and subsequently became a US citizen. At the age of 27 he took his first employment in the American Museum of Natural History as assistant on an expedition to Ecuador. He spent the rest of his working life in the Museum, rising to the rank of Curator in 1946.

Workers in the Australasian region know of Tate for his authoritative publications on the mammals of New Guinea and Cape York but these form a minor part of his *oeuvre*. He also worked (often in very difficult circumstances) in Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, British Guiana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Liberia. He worked on a wide range of mammals and, in his last years, concentrated on the squirrels of eastern Asia.

Richard Archbold was heir to a fortune from the Standard Oil Company and could, like many of his ultra-rich contemporaries, have devoted his life to hedonism. Instead, he offered his sponsorship and personal support to four major expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History between 1929 and 1939 – one to Madagascar and three to the interior of New Guinea. Tate and Archbold made many joint publications.

TEMMINCK, Coenraad Jacob (1770–1858) was son of a Treasurer of the Dutch East India Company and, like his father, a wealthy natural history collector. Appointed Director of the Leiden (Leyden) Natural History Museum, he wrote his *Monographie de Mammalogie* (1824–44) on the basis of studies in most of the major museums of Europe.

THOMAS, Michael Rogers Oldfield (1858–1929) is often referred to as if he had a compound surname, ‘Oldfield Thomas’. He was born in England but spent his youth in Cape Town, where he developed an interest in natural history. Returning to school in England, he demonstrated no academic talent and was fortunate to obtain a junior clerical position in the British Museum at the age of 18. He attended T H Huxley’s lectures at the Royal Institution but had little more to his credit when, at the age of 20, he was appointed Assistant in the Mammal Department of the Museum, a position that he held to his retirement in 1923. Albert Gunther, Keeper of the Zoological Department at the time of Thomas’ appointment, had been contemplating a catalogue of the monotremes and marsupials in the collection but passed this to Thomas, who completed the work ten years later, in 1888. In his career, he named more than 2000 species and subspecies of mammals. His work was purely taxonomic and he wrote nothing about the ways of life of the animals that he described.

TROUGHTON, Ellis le Geyt (1893–1974) was born in Sydney and, following the early death of his father, became a ward of Robert Etheridge Jr,

palaeontologist and (later) Director of the Australian Museum. With Etheridge's influence, Troughton was made a cadet in the Museum at the age of 14. He attended the Technical College for a year, part-time, but did not matriculate. Subsequently he was an external student for a year in Sydney University, attending the vertebrate zoology course. In 1919, at the age of 26, he was put in charge of the Department of Mammals, holding this position until his retirement in 1958. He collected in many parts of Australia, New Guinea, and the Solomons.

His important book *The Furred Animals of Australia* was published in 1941. In the absence of competition, it remained the standard reference until the publication of *The Australian Museum Complete Book of Australian Mammals* in 1983.

VAN DYCK, Stephen (1951–) obtained a Diploma in Secondary Teaching in 1971 and taught science in Townsville until 1975 when he gained a BSc and a position of Cadet in the Queensland Museum. He progressed through the ranks of Museum Technician, graduating MSc in the University of New South Wales in 1982. In 1986, he was made a Curatorial Officer and in 1997 he was awarded a PhD, also from the University of New South Wales. Since 1992, he has been Senior Curator, Vertebrates, at the Queensland Museum.

WAITE, Edgar Ravenswood (1866–1928) obtained a BSc from the Victorian University of Manchester. Two years later he was made Sub-Curator, then Curator, of the Leeds Museum. In 1893 he joined the staff of the Australian Museum as Assistant in charge of the Vertebrate Department. His interest lay in birds but, there already being two ornithologists on the staff, he had to move to other groups. He became Curator of the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1906. Eight years later he returned to Australia to take on the Directorship of the South Australian Museum.

Most of his work was on the taxonomy of fishes but he became more and more interested in Australian ethnology in the course of time.

WATERHOUSE, George Robert (1810–1888) trained as an architect but had a strong interest in natural history. He was a founding member of Entomological Society of London. In 1836 he was appointed Curator of the museum of the Zoological Society of London. He declined an invitation to join the voyage of *HMS Beagle* but was given Darwin's collection of mammals to describe. In 1843 he joined the British Museum as Keeper of Zoology to 1880. His 1846 *Natural History of the Mammalia: Marsupialia* was a significant contribution to knowledge.

WOOLLEY, Patricia Ann (1932–) obtained a BSc majoring in zoology from the University of Western Australia in 1955 and a PhD from the Australian National University in 1966. From 1955 to 1960 she held the post of Research Assistant to Professor H Waring at the University of Western Australia and between 1961 and 1965 was Temporary Lecturer then Senior Demonstrator in the Department of Zoology, ANU. She subsequently became a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide, before moving to La Trobe University, first as Lecturer (1967–69), then Senior Lecturer (1970–91), Reader and Associate Professor (1992–99) and Senior Honorary Research Fellow (2000) in the Zoology Department. Her extensive field studies throughout remote areas of Australia, New Guinea and the Aru Islands have led to significant advances in the knowledge of dasyurids.

Thylogale browni (brown'-ee)

Probably after Reverend George Brown, missionary, explorer and collector.

BROWN'S PADEMELON

Ramsay, Die Säugethiere, **3**, 551, 1887.

Thylogale brunii (brue'-nee-ee)

After M. le Brun, who reported the existence of this species.

DUSKY PADEMELON

Schreber, Die Säugethiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur, **3**, 551, 1778.

Thylogale calabyi (kal'-ah-bee-ee)

After John Calaby, distinguished Australian mammalogist.

CALABY'S PADEMELON

Flannery, Aust. Mammal., **15**, 18, 1992.

Thylogale lanatus (lah-nah'-tus)

L. *lanatus*, woolly.

MOUNTAIN PADEMELON

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 9), **9**, 670, 1922.

Thylogale stigmatica (stig-mah'-tik-ah)

Gr. *stigma*, point, pricked mark. Refers to faint stripe on the neck and hip, which appears to have been 'pricked out' rather than 'filled in'.

RED-LEGGED PADEMELON, also known as Northern Red-legged Pademelon.

Gould, The Mammals of Australia, **2**, part 12, plates 33, 34, 1860.

Thylogale thetis (thet'-is)

After the French exploration vessel, *Thetis*, commanded by Baron

Bougainville, which visited Australia in 1825. The specimen obtained then was later described by R P Lesson (who had visited Australia in the *Coquille* in 1824).

RED-NECKED PADEMELON

Lesson, Manuel de Mammalogie, 229, 1827.

■ ***Trichosurus*** (trik-oh-sue'-rus)

Gr. *thrix*, hair; *oura*, tail. Refers to bushy tail.

Lesson, Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle, **13**, 333, 1828.

Trichosurus caninus (kahn-eeen'-us)

L. *caninus*, dog-like. Refers to somewhat dog-like head.

SHORT-EARED POSSUM, also known as Mountain Brushtail, Bobuck.

Ogilby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 191, 1836.

Trichosurus cunninghami (kun'-ing-ham-ee)

After A Cunningham, naturalist and collector.

MOUNTAIN BRUSHTAIL

Lindenmayer, Dubach & Viggers, Aust. J. Zool., **50**, 17, 2002.

Trichosurus vulpecula (vool-pek'-ue-lah)

L. *vulpes*, fox; *-ecula*, diminutive suffix. Refers to the rather fox-like head.

COMMON BRUSHTAIL POSSUM, also known as Silver-grey Possum.

Kerr, The Animal Kingdom or Zoological system of C. Linnaeus, part 1, 198, 1792.

■ ***Tursiops*** (ter'-see-ops)

Zo. *Tursio*, a porpoise; Gr. *opsis*, appearance.

Gervais, Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères avec l'Indication de leur Moeurs, **2**, 323, 1855.

Tursiops aduncus (ad-unk'-us)

L. *aduncus*, curved.

INDO-PACIFIC BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN

Ehrenberg, in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, Symbolae Physicae Mammalia, 1832.

Tursiops truncatus (trunk-aht'-us)

L. *truncatus*, shortened. Refers to shortened, stoutish body.

BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN

Montagu, Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc., **3**, 75, 1821.

■ ***Uromys*** (ue'-roh-mis)

Gr. *oura*, tail; *mys*, mouse. Refers to mouse-like, naked, scaly tail.
Peters, Mber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867, 343.

Uromys anak (ah'-nak)

Hebrew *anakim*, biblical giants from near Hebron. Refers to large size.
BLACK-TAILED GIANT RAT
Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.7), **20**, 70, 1907.

Uromys caudimaculatus (kawd-ee-mak-yue-laht'-us)

L. *cauda*, tail; *maculatus*, spotted. Krefft remarked that the apical part of the tail is white with black spots, while the basal part is black, occasionally spotted with white.
GIANT MOSAIC-TAILED RAT, also known as Giant White-tailed Rat.
Krefft, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 316.

Uromys hadrourus (had-roh-ue'-rus)

Gr. *hadros*, strong; *oura*, tail.
MASKED WHITE-TAILED RAT, also known as Thornton Peak Rat,
Thornton Peak Melomys.
Winter, Mem. Queensland Mus., **21**, 519, 1984.

■ ***Vespadelus*** (ves-pah-day'-lus)

L. *vesper*, evening; Gr. *adelos*, hidden, not known.
Troughton, Furred Animals of Australia, ed.1, 348, 1941.

Vespadelus baverstocki (bav'-er-stok-ee)

After P Baverstock, Australian mammalogist.
INLAND FOREST BAT
Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **13**, 427, 1987.

Vespadelus caurinus (kor-een'-us)

L. caurinus, northwestern wind. Probably refers to northwestern distribution.

WESTERN CAVE BAT

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.8), **13**, 439, 1914.

Vespadelus darlingtoni (darl'-ing-tun-ee)

After Dr Philip J Darlington, an entomologist and collector from the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

LARGE FOREST BAT

Allen, J. Mamm., **14**, 150, 1933.

Vespadelus douglasorum (dug-las-or'-um)

After Mr and Mrs Athol Douglas, naturalists and field collectors.

YELLOW-LIPPED BAT, also known as Large Cave Eptesicus.

Kitchener, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **4**, 295, 1976.

Vespadelus finlaysoni (fin'-lay-sun-ee)

After Hedley Finlayson, South Australian naturalist.

FINLAYSON'S CAVE BAT

Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **13**, 427, 1987.

Vespadelus pumilus (poom'-il-us)

L. pumilus, dwarf.

EASTERN CAVE BAT, also known as Little Cave Eptesicus, Little Bat.

Gray, (in) Grey (ed.), Journal of two expeditions of discovery in Northwestern and Western Australia, **2**, appendix, 406, 1841.

Vespadelus regulus (reg'-ue-lus)

L. regulus, little king: a reference to King River, where the first specimens were taken.

SOUTHERN FOREST BAT, also known as King River Eptesicus.

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1906, 470.

Vespadelus trouughtoni (trawt'-on-ee)

After E le G Troughton, noted Australian mammalogist, Curator of Mammals in the Australian Museum.

EASTERN CAVE BAT

Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, Rec. W. Aust. Mus., **13**, 427, 1987.

Vespadelus vulturinus (vul-tern'-us)

L. *vulturinus*, Roman God of the East Wind.

LITTLE FOREST BAT, also known as Little Forest Eptesicus.

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8), **13**, 440, 1914.

■ ***Vombatus*** (vom-baht'-us)

Aborig. *wombat*, also *wombach*, *womat*.

Geoffroy, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, No.72, 185, 1803.

Vombatus ursinus (er-seen'-us)

L. ursinus, bear-like. Refers to the short tail and compact body and head.

COMMON WOMBAT, also known as Naked-nosed Wombat.

Shaw, General Zoology or Systematic Natural History, **1**, 504, 1800.

■ ***Vulpes*** (vool'-payz)

L. vulpes, fox.

Frisch, Das Natur-System Vierfüß. Thiere, 15, 1775.

Vulpes vulpes (vool'-payz)

L. vulpes, fox.

FOX

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., **1**, 40, 1758.

■ ***Wallabia*** (wol-ah'-bee-ah)

Aborig. *wolabi*, *ualabi*, small kangaroo.

Trouessart, Catalogus mammalium tam viventium quam fossilium, 753, 1905.

Wallabia bicolor (bie'-kol-or)

L. bicolor, two-coloured. Refers to the contrast between the dark brown back and rusty yellow underparts.

SWAMP WALLABY, also known as Black-tailed/Black Wallaby.

Desmarest, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, **12**, 357, 1803.

■ ***Wyulda*** (wie-ool'-dah)

Aborig. *wyulda*, Common Brushtail Possum. This name was mistakenly applied to the Scaly-tailed Possum, local names for this being *illungarra* and *illungyala*.

Alexander, J. Roy. Soc. W. Aust., **4**, 31, 1919.

Wyulda squamicaudata (skwah-mee-kaw-daht'-ah)

L. squama, scale; *cauda*, tail. Refers to the peculiarly scaly tail.

SCALY-TAILED POSSUM

Alexander, as for genus.

INDEX OF COMMON NAMES

■ ***Xenuromys*** (ksen-ue'-roh-mis)

Gr. *xenos*, strange, foreign; Zo.

Uromys.

Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Hist.
Nat. Paris, 1900, 165.

Xenuromys barbatus (barb-aht'-us)

L. *barbatus*, bearded. Refers to long
vibrissae.

ROCK-DWELLING RAT

Milne-Edwards, as for genus.

■ ***Xeromys*** (ksee'-roh-mis)

Gr. *xeros*, dry; *mys*, mouse. Refers to
a general similarity to the
Water-rat, *Hydromys*, except for
the absence of webbing on the
hindfeet.

Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London,
1829, 248.

Xeromys myoides (mie-oyd'-ayz)

Gr. *mys*, mouse; *-eides*, resembling.

FALSE WATER-RAT

Thomas, as for genus.

■ ***Zaglossus*** (zah-glos'-us)

Gr. *za-*, intensive prefix, very; *glos-*
sa, tongue. Refers to long
tongue.

Gill, Ann. Rec. Sci. Indust., 171,
1877.

Zaglossus attenboroughi (at'-en-bo-
ro-ee)

After Sir David Attenborough,
wildlife documentary presenter.

SIR DAVID'S LONG-BEAKED
ECHIDNA

Flannery & Groves, Mammalia, **62**,
387, 1998.

Zaglossus bartoni (bah'-ton-ee)

After Captain F R Barton, colonial
administrator, who obtained the
specimen.

EASTERN LONG-BEAKED
ECHIDNA

Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser.
7), **20**, 294, 1907.

Zaglossus bruijni (brown'-ee)

After A A Bruijn, Dutch merchant
who collected holotype.

LONG-BEAKED ECHIDNA

Peters & Doria, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor.
Genova, **8**, 336, 1876.

■ ***Ziphius*** (zif'-ee-us)

Gr. *ziphos*, sword. Refers to the pro-

nounced beak.

Cuvier, *Récherches sur les Ossements* (2nd ed.), **5**, 350, 1823.

Ziphius cavirostris (kah-vee-rost'-ris)

L. *cavus*, hollow; *rostrum*, beak.
CUVIER'S BEAKED WHALE
Cuvier, as for genus.

■ ***Zyromys*** (ziz'-oh-mis)

Significance unknown but possibly Hebrew *zuzims*, a race of giants mentioned in Genesis 14:5.

Thomas, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser. 8), **3**, 372, 1909.

Zyromys argurus (arg-ue'-rus)

Gr. *argyros*, silver; *oura*, tail.
WHITE-TAILED ROCK-RAT, also known as Common Rock-rat.
Thomas, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser. 6), **3**, 433, 1889.

Zyromys maini (mayn'-ee)

After A R Main, Australian zoologist.

ARNHEM LAND ROCK-RAT
Kitchener, *Rec. W. Aust. Mus.*, **64**, 331, 1989.

Zyromys palatalis (pal-at-ahl'-is)

L. *palatum*, palate. Refers to the size of the palatal bones of the

cranium.

CARPENTARIAN ROCK-RAT
Kitchener, *Rec. W. Aust. Mus.*, **64**, 331, 1989.

Zyromys pedunculatus (ped-unk-ue-laht'-us)

L. *pedunculus*, a little foot, pedicle, swollen portion at the end of a stalk. Refers to the swelling of fatty tissue at the base of the tail.

MACDONNELL RANGE ROCK-RAT

Waite, *Rep. Horn. Exped., Zool.*, **2**, 395, 1896.

Zyromys woodwardi (wood'-wud-ee)

After B H Woodward, first curator of the Western Australian Museum, who presented to the British Museum the specimen that became the holotype.

WOODWARD'S ROCK-RAT
Thomas, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (ser.8), **3**, 373, 1909.

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