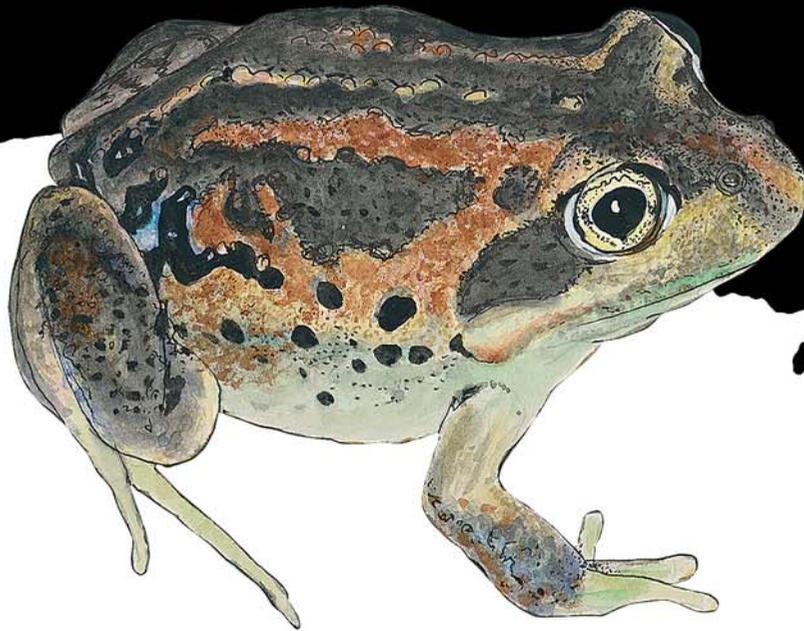


# Frogs of Australia:

An Introduction to their Classification, Biology and Distribution

by James R. Turner



 PENSOFT.



# FROGS OF AUSTRALIA

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# FROGS OF AUSTRALIA

Written and Illustrated  
by  
**JAMES R. TURNER**



Sofia-Moscow

2004

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by  
James R. Turner

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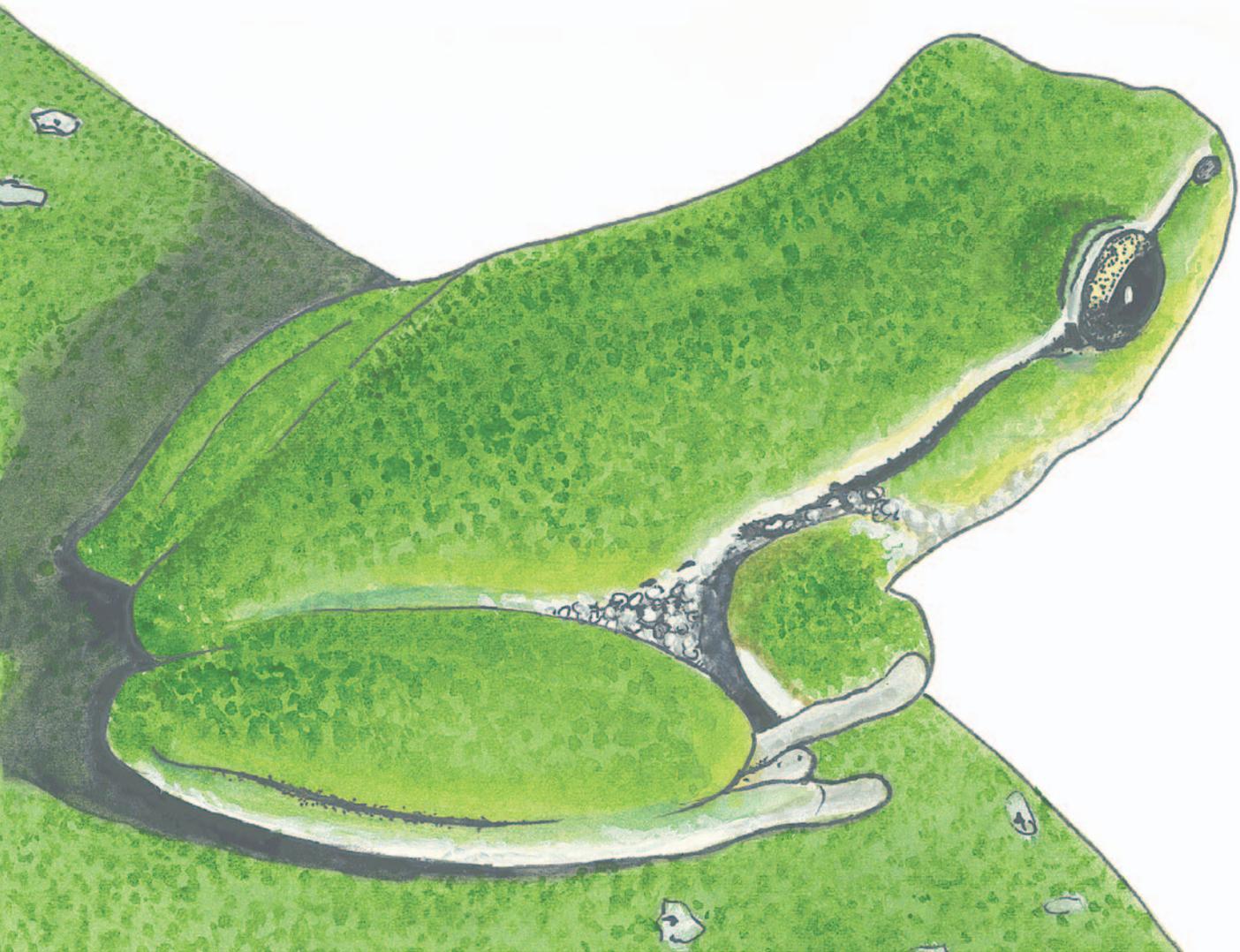
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*I dedicate this book  
to Abi,  
who is my inspiration in all that I do.*





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# FOREWORD

This book was originally intended for release as a CD-Rom and was to follow the highly successful Mammals of Australia CD-Rom. Due to new technology, viz. the sudden introduction of DVD's, the demand for CD-Roms declined rapidly, thereby negating the release of the frog project in that form. After examination of books on Australian frogs in the market place, it was decided to reformat the CD-Rom and release it as a book. However delays occurred and subsequent scientific publications appeared during this time, which necessitated the complete revision of the original CD-Rom. The new book, the first of its type for the Australian fauna, has just been updated by one of Australia's leading natural history artists, Mr. James R. Turner.

This book has a different format to any of the other Australian frog books of the past in that the various species are arranged in common name/alphabetical order. The advantage of this is, that those who are not familiar with frogs, soon become aware of the wide variation between families and species. For those who are familiar with frogs, the quick find

index enables them to go directly to any species or sub-species using the scientific name. The paintings add a 19th century feel to the book and each depicts the frogs in a way which is not possible with photography. The information on each species is up to date at the time of completing the manuscript in August 2003 and the reference list is comprehensive. It includes references which have not appeared in any other Australian frog book and provides an introduction to the study of living species or fossil frogs for those interested in these areas of herpetology. The text entries for each species are clear, precise and informative.

This is an excellent book which attempts to cover new ground and should be a welcome addition to Australian herpetology and libraries everywhere. It is also the only book on Australian frogs which illustrates all 213 species and 5 sub-species currently recognised in scientific literature.

Dr T. J. Hawkeswood  
North Richmond, New South Wales  
Australia (July 2003)



# PREFACE

Penrith in western Sydney was my home when I was growing up. During the 1950-70's our house backed onto a large paddock, probably about 25 acres in size which from time to time was grazed by horses or cattle.

A small creek wound its way through the paddock; it was perhaps only two or three feet deep, but it had all sorts of things living in it. The water was crystal clear and dragonflies hovered, water spiders walked on the water and then hid in the grass, and tadpoles and other interesting things swam around. It was a most inspiring place to grow up.

As boys will, I collected a variety of the things I found and kept them in my bedroom. I had tadpoles swimming in bottles and various other

exhibits. My mother often comments about coming into my bedroom one day and looking at my book shelf to see a pair of small froggy eyes looking at her from a partly opened matchbox.

The creek eventually became a muddy drainage ditch and the paddock has become a block of housing commission flats. So much for progress.

My interest in all things flora and fauna remains and I enjoy the challenge of trying to capture the things I see, in such a way, so as to breathe life into them on the printed page.

The more I learn and the more skill I gain, the more I realise how little in fact I do know and how much more there is still to learn.



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*I would like to thank all those fellow explorers who go out time and time again, looking for that species, trying to get that photo, to capture that specimen, often looking for an elusive frog in pitch darkness.*

*Many people have assisted in the creation of this book, as can be seen in the reference section. The contributions over many years by M. Tyler, M. Littlejohn, M. Anstis, A. Martin and H. Cogger, to name a few, are obvious for all to see.*

*I would like to thank Michael Tyler, Harold Cogger and Karen Thumm for their help at odd times in the past when I have phoned them with a frog question.*

*I would like to thank Patrick Martin for his willingness to say "Let's Do It" when I phoned him without warning, early one Monday morning and asked if I could do this book.*

*Thanks also to all the staff at Hawkesbury Skills, Richmond NSW for their help, particularly Colin Westwood for his assistance in solving computer problems.*

*I would especially like to thank all the Library staff of the Australian Museum, Sydney. I often asked questions that tested their skill but they were able to find the information I needed to fine tune this manuscript when I needed it. I appreciate your help, thank you one and all.*

*Thanks especially to Trevor Hawkeswood for his help with this book. We have travelled many thousands of miles together over these past few years and have found a lot of frogs.*

*Although I have not spoken to him for seven years thanks also to Richard Wells for his assistance and guidance 15 years ago, when I did my first frog paintings.*



# QUICK FIND INDEX

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# INTRODUCTION

## HOW OLD ARE FROGS?

Frogs have been around for at least 180 million years and belong to the class called Amphibians. Discovery of the first fossil frogs from Australia was announced in 1974. Frogs are found throughout the world except for some large deserts and in the Arctic and Antarctic. In general they lay eggs in water that hatch into tadpoles initially having no limbs but swim by means of a fishlike tail. Tadpoles have gills through which they breathe. Tadpoles feed and grow for varying periods then undergo metamorphosis which involves the development of limbs to replace the tail and lungs to replace the gills. Most frogs are nocturnal, becoming active in cooler temperatures when they are less likely to dehydrate. At present 213 species and 5 sub-species are recognised as existing in Australia with over 110 of these species having been discovered since 1960. Frog populations are declining dramatically from the effects of human impact on the environment. It appears that the depletion of the ozone layer may have increased ultra-violet (UV) exposure. This increased exposure may in turn be one factor contributing to a decrease in the hatching success of many species of frogs.

## COMMON NAMES

This book uses a common name which is in current use for each species or sub-species if such a name exists, these names are arranged in alphabetical order. In some cases frogs may have more than one common name especially where the species is distributed over a wide geographical area. I have chosen to use the name Davies Frog for *Litoria daviesae* the last new species of frog to be described in Australia. It was named after Margaret Davies, Zoology Department, University of Adelaide, South Australia.

## ZOOLOGICAL NAMES

These names are usually based on either classical Greek or Latin words, but modern words can also be used. These words are used within a code of rules laid down by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and are reviewed on a regular basis. A genus consists of closely related species which may be grouped together. The first name of the species, its genus ie. *Litoria*, always has a capital letter, while the species name

*daviesae* never has a capital letter. These 'scientific' names are always written in italics. The ending of the species name may also vary with *ae* used when a species is named after a female or the letter *i* used for a male. If *Litoria daviesae* had been named after a male it would have become *Litoria daviesi*.

## SPECIES & SUB-SPECIES

Animals which are free to interbreed and produce normal, fertile offspring are said to be a species such as *Litoria verreauxi verreauxi*. They are not able to successfully breed with another species. This species *Litoria verreauxi verreauxi* is not found above an altitude of 1200 metres in Victoria or 1400 metres in New South Wales. The Alpine Tree Frog *Litoria verreauxi alpina* is a sub species and found within the geographical area covered by *Litoria verreauxi verreauxi* but is only at locations above 1200 or 1400 metres respectively within that area.

The distributions of several sub-species of *Limnodynastes dumerilii dumerilii* overlap at some locations, usually in a zone 30-60 km wide. Specimens from this zone are variable, having characteristics of both sub-species, whilst those specimens furthest from this hybridization zone exhibit the purest form of their sub-species.

## DESCRIPTIONS

In order to categorise each species a system of characters is used. Within a family all the genera are compared using characters to point out specific differences which place them in a genus. Within a genus, each individual species is then compared with all other species and the differences and similarities used to determine where that species is placed within that genus.

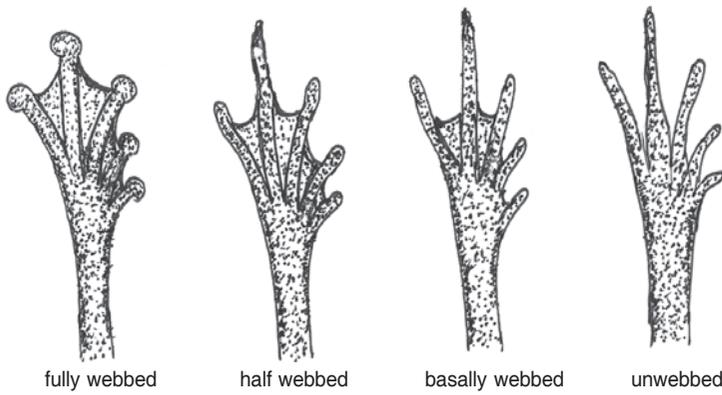
These differences will become obvious to the reader as they read about each species and note the specific characters used to set the species apart from all others.

## DISTRIBUTION

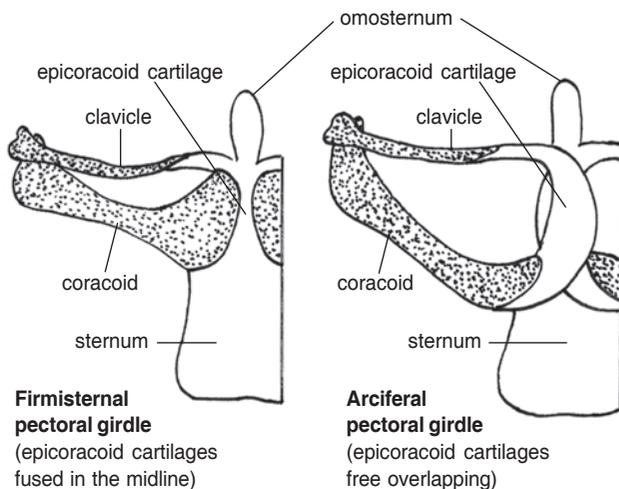
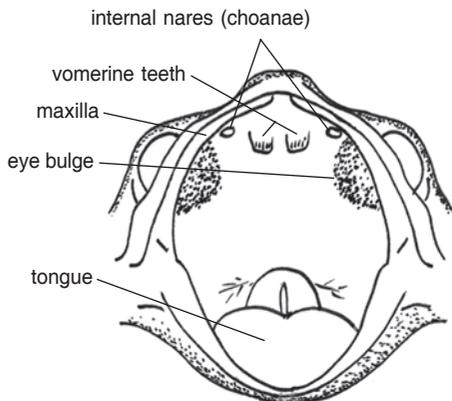
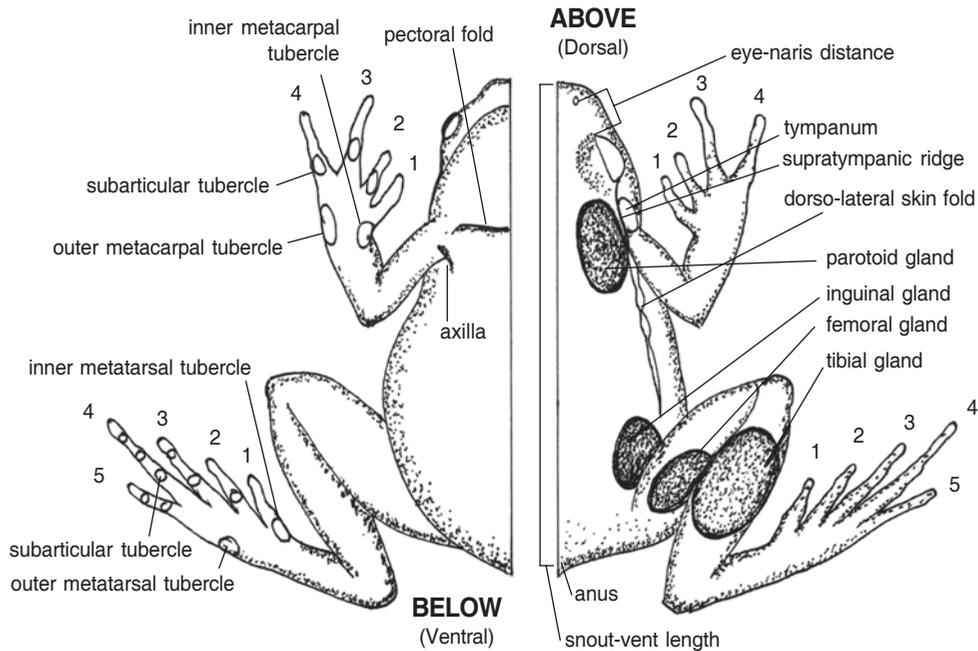
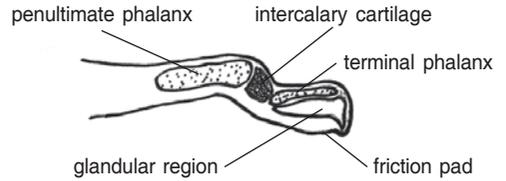
The distribution maps provided for each species are intended as a guide only. Within each area the habitat may vary greatly and seasonal changes, such as periods of drought, bushfires and other factors may impact upon those species of frogs found within that geographical area.

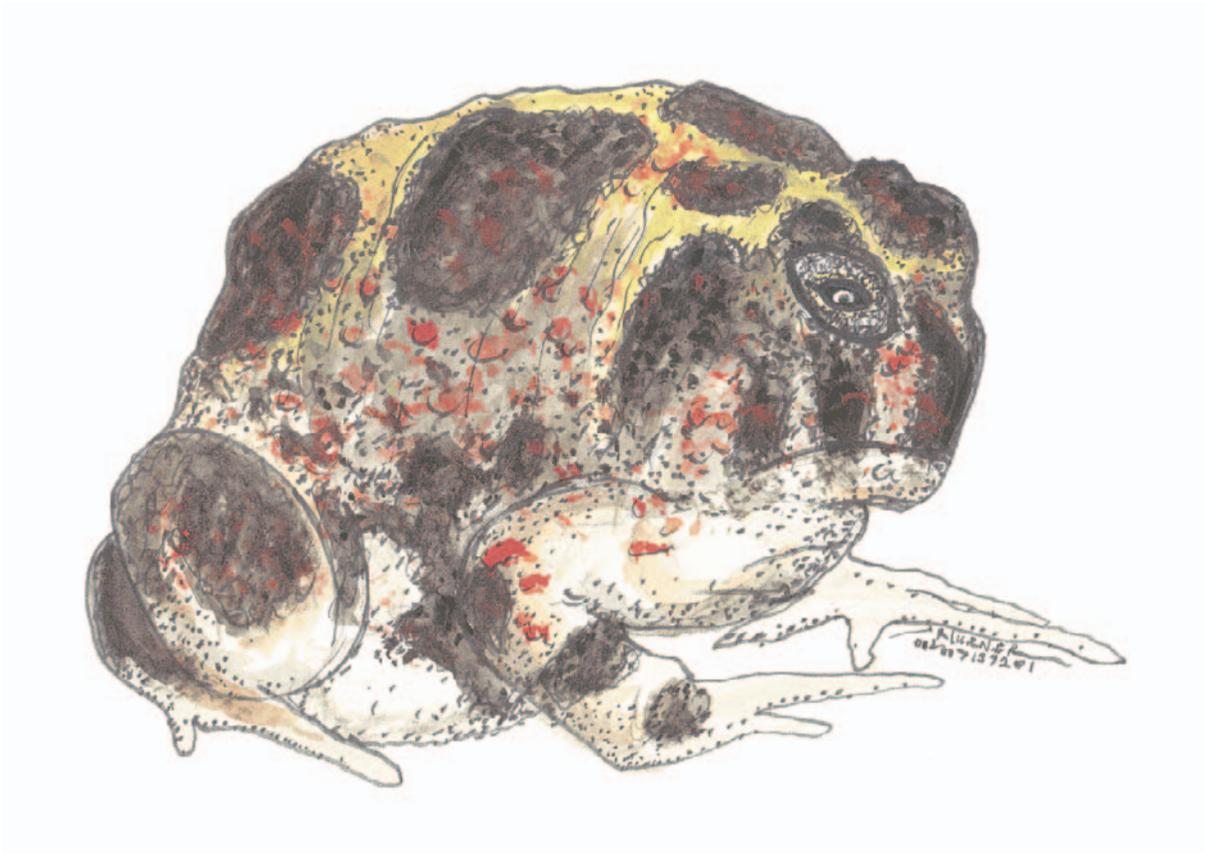


# DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS IN FROGS



Tips of fingers may be either straight and without a notch or as shown below may be notched as in the digit of a tree frog.





# FROGS OF AUSTRALIA

## THE FAMILIES

### Family Myobatrachidae

Common Name **Southern Frogs**

Known as Southern Frogs, members of this family are found all over Australia and Tasmania and are terrestrial or burrowing. Generally, the finger and toe discs are small or absent, without lateral grooves; maxillary teeth are present or, if not, the toes are not more than about half webbed. There is diversity in lifestyle, habitat and body shape. Myobatrachidae means “muscle” frog family, named after *Myobatrachus*, the first genus described in this family.

### Family Hylidae

Common Name **Tree Frogs**

Generally known as Tree Frogs as many species have large, adhesive toe and finger pads, which have allowed them to become expert climbers. Eggs of Australian species are non-frothy and are laid in static water and have free-living aquatic tadpoles. The Australian genera of the family are sometimes placed in a separate family - the Pelodyadidae. The name Hylidae comes from “*Hyla*”, a genus of foreign tree frogs. *Hyla* could mean “forest”.

### Family Microhylidae

Common Name **Narrow-mouthed Frogs**

Australian species are diverse in their lifestyle, body shape and reproduction. Finger and toe discs are present or absent, with lateral grooves; maxillary teeth are usually absent; toe discs are not webbed and there is no dorso-lateral skinfold. Some frogs climb, others live on the ground or in water and several burrow. All eggs are laid on land where development takes place and fully formed frogs emerge from the eggs. There are two exceptions where *Assa* carry the young in hip pockets and *Rheobatrachus* convert their stomach into a brood sac.

### Family Ranidae

Common Name **True Frogs**

Only one genus, *Rana*, occurs in Australia and that single species recently arrived from New Guinea to Cape York Peninsula. It has small finger and toe discs, with lateral grooves; maxillary teeth are present; toes are fully webbed and a dorso-lateral skin-fold is present from the eye to the hindlimb.

### Family Bufonidae

Common Name **True Toads**

The single species of this family was introduced to Australia in 1935 to control cane beetles, but this was unsuccessful. This toad has thrived here becoming a major pest, extending its range every year. It has fully webbed toes; enlarged parotoid glands; horizontal pupils and maxillary teeth are absent. The eggs are laid in strings. *Bufo* means “toad”.

### Myobatrachidae **The Genera**

#### Genus *Adelotus*

This genus contains a single species which is a small flat frog distinguished by its ventral colouring. The tongue is large and oval in shape. Pupil horizontal. Tympanum obscured. Red colouring in the groin. Males are larger than females, and have a wide, flat head that is wider than the body. A distinctive feature is the two large tusks in the lower jaw of the male. Eggs are laid in a nest of foam that floats on the surface of the water. *Adelotus* means “unseen”.

#### Genus *Aernophryne*

A small rounded burrowing frog, one of only two Australian frogs to burrow head first. The skin around the body forms a loose sac, which extends to the elbow and knee. It has colourless and translucent skin on the end of the snout; maxillary teeth are present; its short limbs allow it to waddle rather than walk. When in a hurry, they almost swim across the sand.

#### Genus *Assa*

This genus has a single species and is characterised by the presence of a pouch on either side of the male where the tadpoles are carried. Vomerine teeth are absent; maxillary teeth are present; small, oval tongue, free-behind; concealed tympanum; horizontal pupil; toes are without fringes, fingers are shortened and have less than the usual number of bones. *Assa* means “dry nurse”.

#### Genus *Bryobatrachus*

This genus has been raised for a single, new species of frog found in the damp forests of

southern Tasmania. It is similar to the genus *Crinia*, but is distinguished by its combination of unfringed and webbed feet and toes, no parotoid glands, and the emergence of fully limbed, tailed froglets from eggs deposited in cavities in moss.

#### Genus *Crinia*

A small, ground dwelling frog found in all States of Australia. Females are larger than males. Toes may be fringed, but not webbed. Underside of frog moderately to strongly granular; no vomerine teeth, except as tiny groups or short rows in some species, maxillary teeth are present; small, thin, oval-shaped tongue, free behind and tympanum usually concealed. *Crinia* means "obscure".

#### Genus *Geocrinia*

A small, terrestrial frog, restricted to the colder southern parts of Australia. It has a squat, elongated body; maxillary teeth are present; vomerine teeth usually present, though mostly concealed; small, thin, oval tongue, free behind; horizontal pupil; concealed tympanum, a smooth to slightly granular underside and the toes are unfringed. Most species lay eggs on wet ground, rather than in free water. *Geocrinia* means "earth-crinia".

#### Genus *Heleioporus*

Except for one eastern species this genus is only found in south-western Australia and is sometimes mistaken for the Cane Toad. A large, globular warty toad with stocky limbs. The males have a black spine on their thumbs that they use to gain a secure hold on a female while mating. Maxillary teeth are present; vomerine teeth are between the choanae. The pupil is vertical. They call from burrows and lay their eggs at the foot of the burrow. *Heleioporus* means "marsh hole-dweller".

#### Genus *Lechriodus*

The Australian species of this genus can be found in eastern Queensland and New South Wales. A medium-sized frog with a rough, grainy texture and banded limbs. Maxillary teeth are present; vomerine teeth are in two long ridges, one on each side behind the choanae. The tongue is large and oval-shaped and the pupil is horizontal, *Lechriodus* means "slanting tooth".

#### Genus *Limnodynastes*

The species in this genus can be found in all States of Australia. They are both burrowers and ground dwellers associated with ponds and creeks and are also found in human constructions. Maxillary teeth are present and vomerine teeth are behind the choanae. The tongue is large and oval-shaped

and the pupal is horizontal, although there can be a ventral extension, giving the pupil an inverted tear drop appearance. All species make a frothy egg-mass, which floats on the water and breeding females have flanges on their fingers to mix air into the spawn. *Limnodynastes* means "lord of the marshes".

#### Genus *Megistolotis*

This genus contains a single species. A burrowing frog, fat and globular in appearance with granular skin and short limbs. Fingers are not webbed; maxillary teeth are present and vomerine teeth are behind the choanae. The tympanum is a large, distinctive circular disc behind the eye. It produces a floating foam nest and possesses a vocal sac. It resembles the genus *Heleioporus*. *Megistolotis* means "large ear".

#### Genus *Metacrinia*

A small, stocky toadlet without webbing on fingers or toes. The hindlimb, when stretched, reaches beyond the tympanum. Maxillary teeth are present; vomerine teeth absent. The underside is granular and the tympanum distinct or concealed. The pupil is horizontal. *Metacrinia* means "after-crinia".

#### Genus *Mixophyes*

There are five species in this genus. A large, agile frog with powerful hindlimbs. All are ground-dwellers and feed on smaller frogs and insects. They have banded legs, webbed feet and vertical pupils. Maxillary teeth are present and vomerine teeth are in front of the choanae. Females are larger than males. Males call on land near water where spawning occurs. Strong, outer capsules protect the eggs. *Mixophyes* means "slimy kind".

#### Genus *Myobatrachus*

A single species, readily identified by its unusual shape with a small head and stocky limbs. Maxillary and vomerine teeth absent. A small tongue and the pupil is round to horizontal. The tympanum is concealed and the toes are not webbed. *Myobatrachus* means "muscle frog".

#### Genus *Neobatrachus*

Stocky burrowing frogs, sitting almost upright when undisturbed. Maxillary teeth present and vomerine teeth in front of or between the choanae. Pupils are vertical. Large black or brown inner metatarsal tubercle. *Neobatrachus* means "new frog".

#### Genus *Notaden*

There are four species in this genus. A burrowing frog with warty skin and short limbs. Glands on

back produce a sticky, poisonous cream secretion when aroused. Maxillary teeth are absent; vomerine teeth present. The tongue is large and oval-shaped and the tympanum is concealed. The pupil is horizontal. They all feed on ants and termites. *Notaden* means “back gland”.

#### Genus *Paracrinia*

This genus contains a single species found in south-eastern Australia. Maxillary and vomerine teeth are present and the pupil is horizontal. The tongue is small, thin, oval-shaped and free behind. Toes are fringed, but not webbed. *Paracrinia* means “similar to *Crinia*”.

#### Genus *Phyloria*

This group contains four frogs species. Stocky in build with maxillary teeth and vomerine teeth behind the choanae. They all have unwebbed toes and a horizontal pupil. The tongue is large and oval-shaped and the tympanum is concealed or indistinct. Eggs are laid in burrows in wet soil or moss, where the young emerge as well-developed frogs. *Phyloria* means “mountain-lover”.

#### Genus *Pseudophryne*

A group of stocky, short-limbed frogs found in all States except the Northern Territory. Their underside is heavily marbled with black and white. Maxillary and vomerine teeth are absent. The small, slender tongue is oval-shaped and the pupils are horizontal. Toes are not webbed. Frogs tend to crawl rather than hop. The tympanum is absent and their calls are very similar. Most species lay their eggs in moist burrows, where the young emerge at an advanced stage when burrows flood with water. *Pseudophryne* means “false toad”.

#### Genus *Rheobatrachus*

There are two species in this genus confined to mountain ranges in eastern Queensland. They are a medium-sized, stocky frog with upward pointing eyes and nostrils. Their skin is slimy; fang-like maxillary teeth are present; vomerine teeth absent; the tongue is wide and attached to the floor of the mouth; tympanum is concealed and the toes are fully webbed. The tadpoles develop in the stomach of the female and are later regurgitated as young frogs. *Rheobatrachus* means “stream frog”.

#### Genus *Spicospina*

This genus contains a single species recently discovered in 1997. Dark grey to black above, with bright orange hands and feet. Black with prominent blue spots below. Also orange are the

throat and front of chest; undersides of hands and feet; cloacal glands. Skin above has many raised glands, smooth below. Enlarged parotoid glands. Fingers and toes not webbed. Vomerine teeth not present, maxillary teeth present. Single eggs are laid; is thought to have an aquatic tadpole stage.

#### Genus *Taudactylus*

This genus contains agile frogs with basal webbing or fringes and a T-shaped terminal phalange. They all live in mountainous areas associated with streams and are active by day. Vomerine teeth are absent and the tips of the fingers and toes are expanded. *Taudactylus* means “T-fingered”.

#### Genus *Uperoleia*

Similar in appearance to *Pseudophryne*, but distinguished by prominent parotoid glands and orange or red areas in the groin and behind the knee. The pupil is horizontal and diamond-shaped. The tongue is oval and free behind and the tympanum concealed. *Uperoleia* means “smooth back”.

### Hylidae The Genera

#### Genus *Cyclorana*

This group of burrowing frogs is found throughout most of Australia, with the exception of Victoria and Tasmania, and is well adapted for the arid regions. Vomerine teeth are between the choanae; pupil is horizontal and toes are webbed. *Cyclorana* means “round frog”.

#### Genus *Litoria*

A large genus containing frogs with large, round discs on their fingers and toes. These discs ooze a sticky substance, allowing the frogs to walk vertically, or cling to branches and leaves. Many species camouflage well by changing the tone of their skin. Toes are webbed in most species and pupils are horizontal. *Litoria* means “shore - shoreline”.

#### Genus *Nyctimystes*

A group of tree frogs with only one species in Australia. It can be found in the rainforests of far north-eastern Queensland. Males are smaller than females. They have large, dark eyes that bulge, a vertical pupil and dots of pigment on the lower lid. Eggs are attached to rocks at the edge of water. *Nyctimystes* means “night-mystery”.

## Microhylidae The Genera

### Genus *Cophixalus*

A genus of small frogs with thirteen species occurring in Australia. They inhabit montane rainforests and males call from leaf litter, fallen branches or low vegetation. The tympanum is concealed and most frogs have a pale gold area in the upper part of the eye. Eggs are deposited in damp conditions, usually under leaf litter.

### Genus *Sphenophryne*

Five species occur in Australia, four in Cape York Peninsula and one on the northern coastline of the Northern Territory and neighbouring islands. A small terrestrial frog usually found under leaf litter or debris. The tympanum is concealed by skin. *Sphenophryne* means "wedge-shaped toad".

## Ranidae The Genus

### Genus *Rana*

Only one genus, *Rana*, occurs in Australia and that single species recently arrived on the Cape York Peninsular from New Guinea. It has small finger and toe discs, with lateral grooves; maxillary teeth are present; toes are fully webbed and a dorso-lateral skin-fold from the eye to the hindlimb is present.

## Bufonidae The Genus

### Genus *Bufo*

The single species of this family was introduced to Australia in 1935 to control cane beetles, but this was unsuccessful. This toad thrived here becoming a major pest, extending its range every year. It has fully webbed toes, enlarged parotoid glands; horizontal pupils and maxillary teeth are absent. The eggs are laid in strings. *Bufo* means "toad".

## CONSERVATION

The reason for the marked decline in frog populations world-wide in recent years, has become the subject of ongoing research. Researchers in the

USA found that ultra-violet B radiation damages developing eggs and embryos, especially in higher altitude alpine frog species. While no clear reason for the decline has been found, a combination of man made pollution of both the air and water along with depletion of the ozone layer, are no doubt all contributing factors.

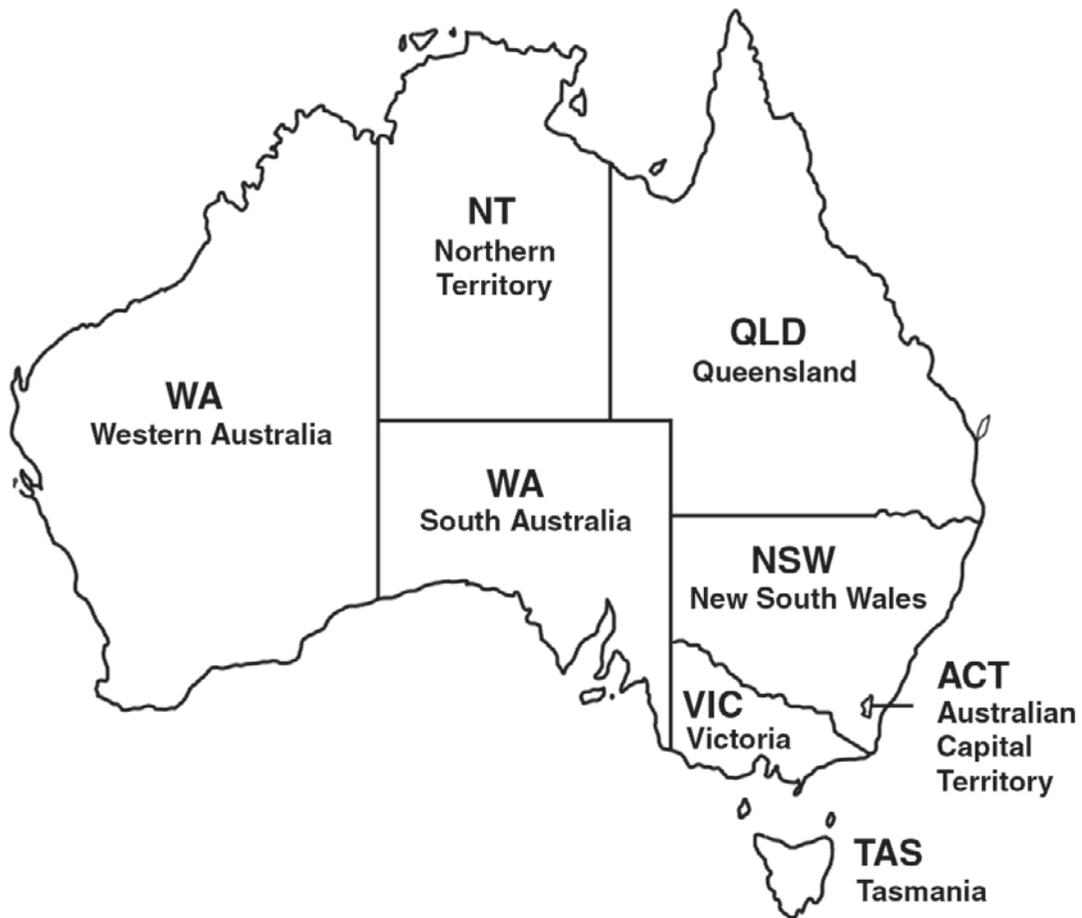
In recent years laws have been passed in all States and Territories of Australia which give varying degrees of protection to all native species of both fauna and flora. With foreign collectors willing to pay big money for Australian species, animals are continually being smuggled overseas, many of which die in transit. National Parks and areas of State Forest are isolated and access is easy with four wheel drive vehicles. However nature is also a threat and during the past few years massive bushfires have burnt through many hundreds of thousands of hectares of National Park and State Forest along the east coast of Australia.

On a local level perhaps the greatest threat to frog populations is the clearing of habitat for housing or farming. Those few areas of bushland that remain are under threat of being burnt out during in summer and the impact of foxes, cats and dogs cannot be disregarded. In 2002 the author assisted in a flora and fauna survey at Mt. Druitt in western Sydney. The block of land in question was about 3 acres in size, it was surrounded by blocks of flats and other houses. During the survey a number of empty rats nests were found, but most surprising of all was the fox that ran from its hiding place when we approached.

Throughout Australia a variety of Action Plans have been implemented to try and save those species of frogs known to be at risk. Detailed surveys have been undertaken in areas where specific species were previously recorded. However, many of these recent surveys have failed to find any trace of the frogs in question even though they were once known to be common.

# FROGS OF AUSTRALIA

## THE SPECIES & SUB-SPECIES

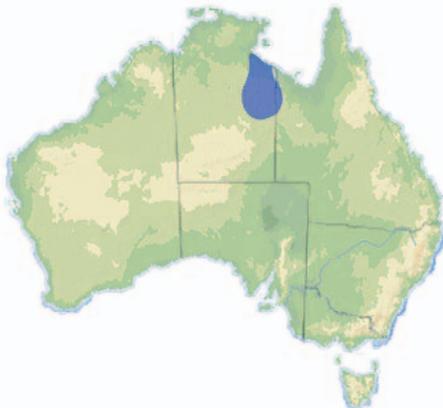


## Alexandria Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia orientalis* (Parker, 1940)  
SYNONYMS: *Glauertia orientalis*  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Insufficient data (Holotype collected Alexandria Station, NT).  
DISTRIBUTION: North-eastern NT and Groote Eylandt.  
LENGTH: 26-30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Rare  
STATUS: Probalby secure  
MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *orientalis* - "eastern"  
BEHAVIOUR: A nocturnal frog that forms large breeding colonies during the wet season. Breeds in temporary soaks, swamps and flooded grassy flats.  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data

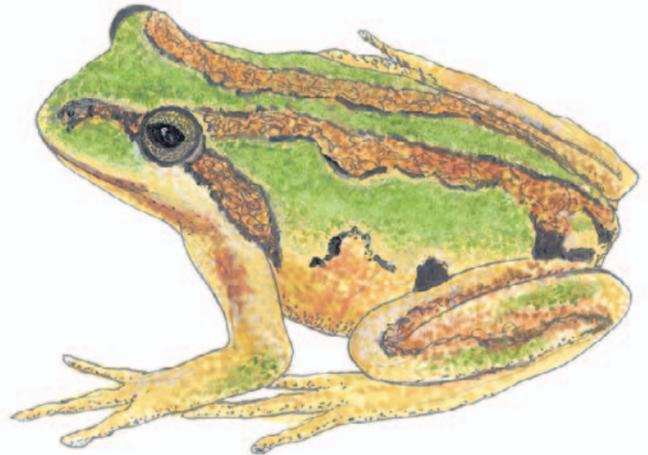


DESCRIPTION: Light to dark brown with paler glands and sometimes reddish tubercles. Has a red, yellow or orange patch in the groin and behind the knee. Has narrow mid-vertebral strip and flanks peppered with brown and white. Off-white below. Skin finely granular above with many small tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes are one-quarter webbed, fourth finger is longer than the second. Maxillary teeth absent, vomerine teeth absent, Tympanum not visible externally; Fingers slender, long and unfringed, well developed subarticular tubercles; Toes half webbed except for 5th toe; Well developed parotoid, inguinal and coccygeal glands.  
LOCALITY: NT, Qld

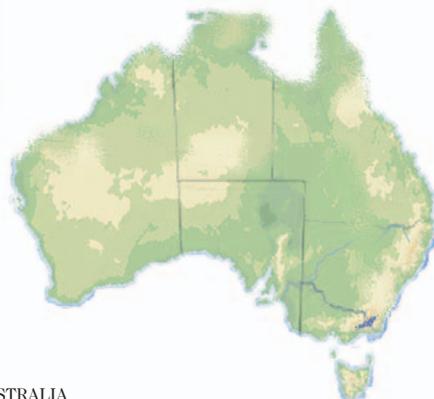


## Alpine Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria verreauxii alpina* (Fry 1915)  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Alpine grasslands, heathlands and low woodlands  
DISTRIBUTION: Alpine and sub-alpine areas above 1200 metres in Victoria and 1400 metres in New South Wales  
LENGTH: 25-40 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Rare  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *verreauxii* - "named after J.P. Verreaux, French zoologist", *alpina* - "alpine"  
BEHAVIOUR: Found to breed in a variety of habitats including wet grasslands, streamside pools, artificial dams, fens and bog pools. It is the only tree frog on mainland Australia known to occur above the winter snow line. Call is a repeated burst of 10-20 short notes..tweee tweee tweee being similar to *L. v. verreauxii* but not as rapid and lacking the whistling quality of that species.  
DEVELOPMENT: Between 500-1000 pigmented eggs are laid in jelly clumps usually attached to submerged vegetation. Tadpoles reach around 40mm in length prefer shallow, warmer water feed on vegetation / sediment.



DESCRIPTION: Green or olive markings above with extensive warting; large dark or black patches on the sides and the groin mostly on a pale yellow background. It has pads only as wide as its digits and a hidden or indistinct tympanum.  
TADPOLES: Colour above very dark olive brown to black; below, dark with coppery sheen; Tail pale yellow to dark grey with clear fins: Iris coppery-gold with narrow black ring around it; Tail, fine dark spots with golden flecks, fins, covered with fine dark spots dorsal fin with some golden flecks.  
LOCALITY: NSW, Vic



## Armoured Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria lorica* Davies and McDonald, 1979

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Thornton Peak, Qld.

LENGTH: 30-35 mm

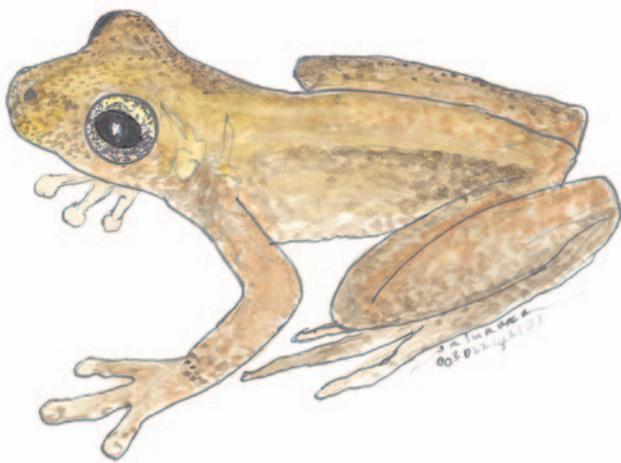
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *lorica* - "breast plate", referring to accessory pectoral spines on male.

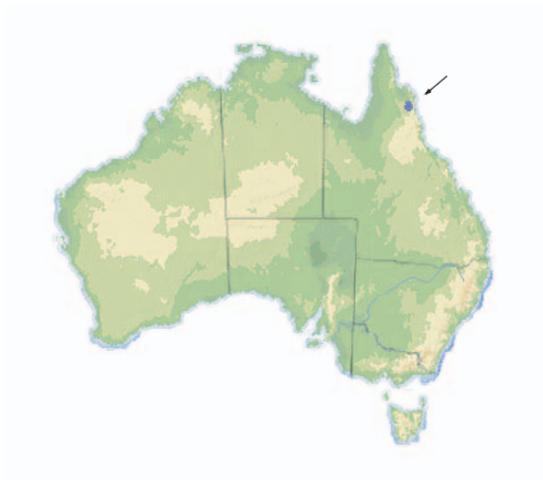
BEHAVIOUR: Found on granite boulders near fast flowing water. They lack a vocal sac.

DEVELOPMENT: Unknown. Eggs found in a preserved female were large and unpigmented. This suggests the spawn is laid under rocks or in other hidden locations. A large amount of yolk indicates that the tadpole emerges from the egg at an advanced stage of development.



DESCRIPTION: Grey or grey-brown above, white below but speckled with dark brown on throat. Skin finely tubercular above, with large tubercles over eyes and ears, granular below except for smooth throat. Vomerine teeth behind the choanae. Well-developed finger and toe discs. Fingers with basal webbing; toes not quite fully webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal; Tympanum or eardrum indistinct or not visible.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Australian Lacelid

LATIN NAME: *Nyctimystes dayi* (Gunther, 1897)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla dayi*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of north-eastern Qld between Innisfail and Cooktown.

LENGTH: 30-50 mm

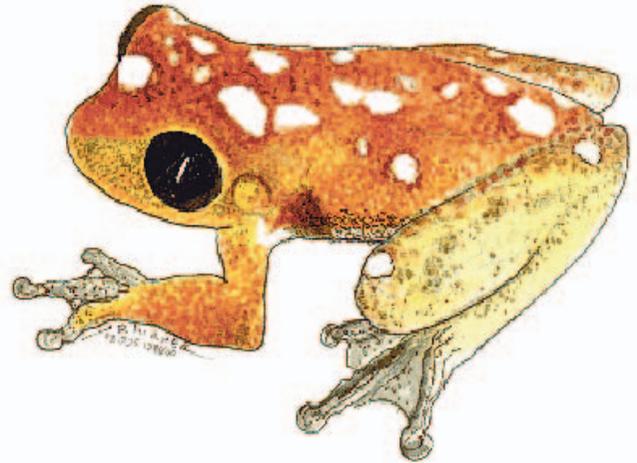
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Nyctimystes* - "night-mystery", *dayi* - "named after W. S. Day, who collected the first specimen"

BEHAVIOUR: Arboreal. Also inhabits fast-flowing creeks with rock-strewn beds and soaks in rocky areas.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are attached to rocks at the water's edge. Tadpoles have a flattened head and body and a large sucking mouth enabling them to grip smooth rock surfaces.



DESCRIPTION: Brown to orange-brown with large cream spots on body and hind limbs. Creamy white below, sometimes with sides of throat and undersides of thighs blackish. Skin smooth or finely granular above, coarsely granular below. A flattened body with circular discs on the tips of their fingers and toes. Concealed eardrum. Protuberant eyes; a pupil that contracts to a vertical slit and veins or dots of colour on the lower eyelid. Webbing on fingers well developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Baw Baw Frog

LATIN NAME: *Philoria frosti* Spencer, 1901

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate montane grass and heath areas.

DISTRIBUTION: Upper Mt. Baw Baw, Vic.

LENGTH: 42-45 mm

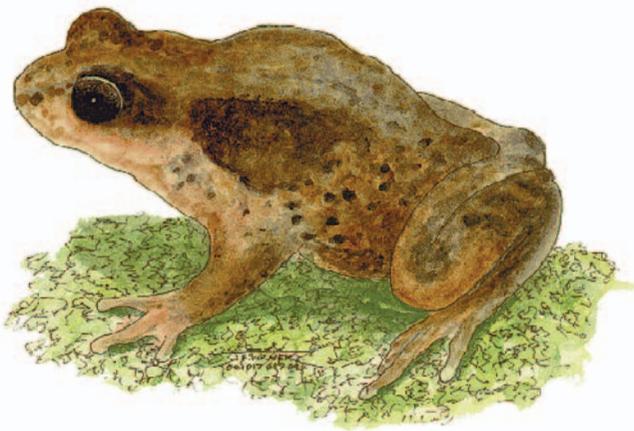
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Philoria* - "mountain-lover", *frosti* - "named after C. Frost, Australian naturalist"

BEHAVIOUR: Can be found under rocks in streams and in sphagnum bogs. Males call in late spring from burrows in moist ground and sphagnum moss. The call is a short "clunk" repeated at intervals.

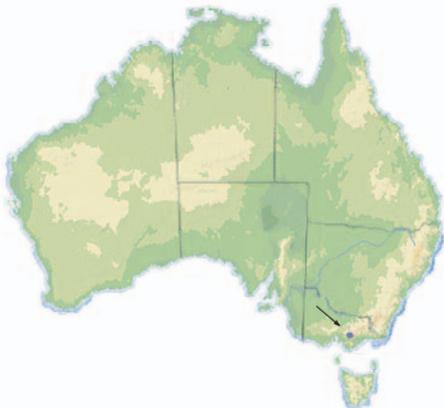
DEVELOPMENT: Females lay 50-200 large creamy eggs in a foam nest in damp ground. The tadpole stage passes within the eggs so they hatch as small frogs, or advanced tadpoles vary in colour from cream to brown; may reach up to about 25mm total length, do not feed, usually remain within the egg mass, but quickly develop limbs.



DESCRIPTION: The largest of the genus. Dark brown above with darker flecks and lighter blotches, yellowish below with brown flecking. The skin is uneven with low warts and tubercles above, smooth below. The prominent parotoid gland is brown or black. There may be cream markings on the head between the eyes. Concealed eardrum. The toes are unwebbed. Has a horizontal pupil. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black, below clear; Tail and fins milky white, in later stages finely pigmented.

LOCALITY: Vic.



## Bilingual Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia bilinguala*

(Martin, Tyler and Davies, 1980)

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella bilinguala*, Ratchet Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA, to lower Gulf of Carpentaria, NT. Could be in Cape York Peninsula, Qld.

LENGTH: 16-20 mm

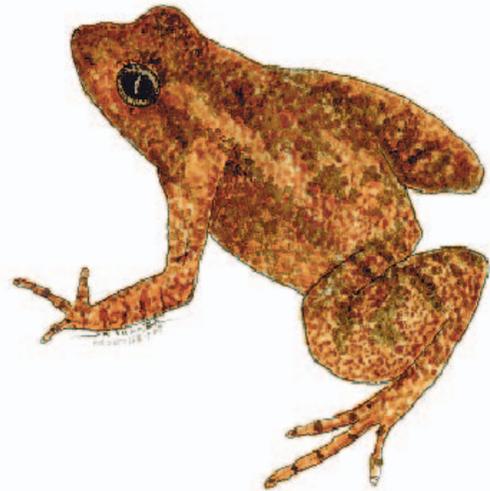
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *bilinguala* - "bilingual"

BEHAVIOUR: This frog gets its name from its unusual attribute of having two distinct calls; males start with short, high-pitched calls 0.3 seconds long and switch to long trills. A chorus may change from one type of call to another within seconds. They call from the ground at the base of grasses and other vegetation in areas adjacent to water.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in clumps attached to submerged vegetation. Tadpoles are dark brown and may develop in 14 days.



DESCRIPTION: Brown above, with a thick, darker brown vertebral area. Upper flanks are brown with darker brown spots, lower flanks brown with white spots. A pale stripe runs from under the eye to the forearm. Upper forearm pale orange-brown to fawn. Belly is whitish and granular and the fingers and toes are unwebbed but the toes are fringed. There are no vomerine teeth.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Blacksoil Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia trachyderma*

Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Flat floodplain of adhesive yellow clay.

DISTRIBUTION: 40 km north of Elliott, NT.

LENGTH: 17-25 mm

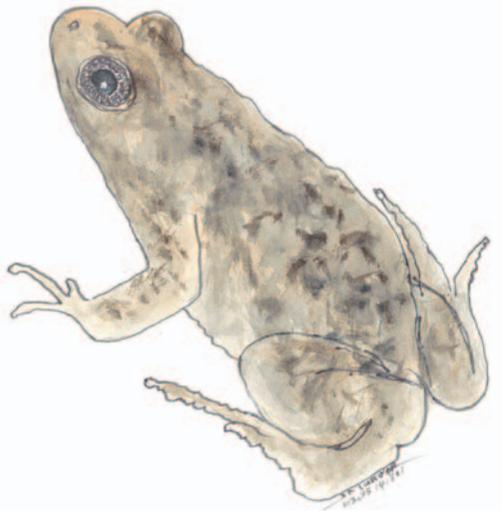
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *trachys* - "rough", *derma* - "skin" referring to unusual condition of skin.

BEHAVIOUR: The male call is a harsh "creek", consisting of a staccato burst of four short pulses. Males found calling from the base of grass tussocks growing in water 12 inches deep.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey above with darker grey markings and pale orange-tipped warts. Has a red, yellow or orange patch in the groin and behind the knee. Pale grey below with darker grey markings and edge on throat. Skin with tubercles and glands above, finely granular below. Small metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have fringes and no webbing. Maxillary and vomerine teeth absent, snout elongated pointed from above, Tympanum not visible externally; Fingers slender, long, unfringed, unwebbed with prominent subarticular tubercles, well developed palmar tubercles; Toes slender, long, slightly fringed, unwebbed, metatarsal tubercles small, subarticular tubercles prominent but small.

LOCALITY: NT, Qld



## Bleating Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria dentata* (Keferstein, 1868)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla dentata*, Keferstein's Tree Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and nearby areas of NSW and southern Qld.

LENGTH: 31-45 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

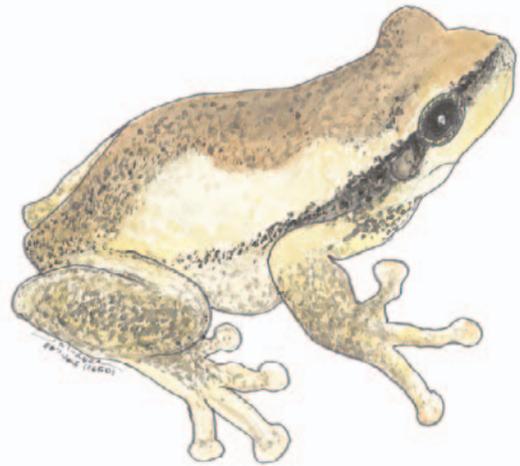
STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *dentata* - "toothed"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits swamps and ponds with grassy edges. Can be found under bark and stones near breeding sites by day.

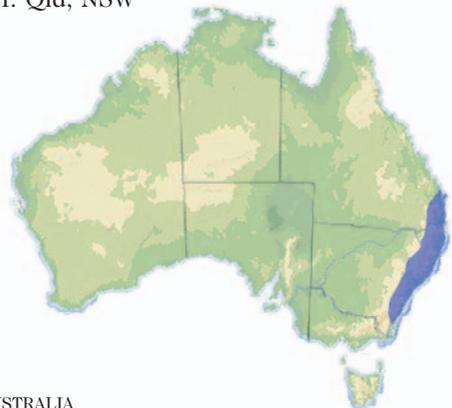
Usually seen and heard only after heavy spring and summer rain. Males call from the ground near water. The male call is a single, long-drawn out, wavering note. Tadpoles prefer shallow warmer water often seen with head uppermost near surface.

DEVELOPMENT: Between 1000-1500 eggs are spread over the floor of ponds; Tadpoles reach around 40mm in length.



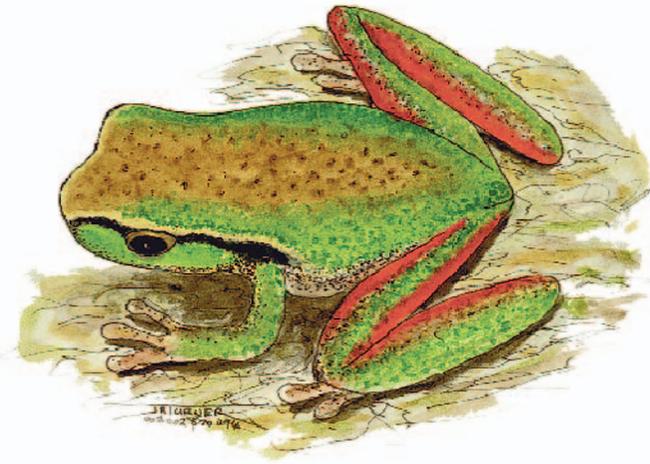
DESCRIPTION: Brown to grey-brown above, yellowish-white below. A dark brown band runs from the head down the back and a dark stripe runs through the eye and eardrum, down the side. The groin, backs of thighs and armpits are often yellow, most often in males. The skin is smooth with a few tubercles above and granular below. Pupils are horizontal and the top half of the iris is red. Moderate finger and toe discs. The toes are three-quarters webbed and the fingers one-third webbed. Second finger longer than first. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth. TADPOLES: Colour above, usually dark brown with yellow sheen; below, opaque white with coppery-gold sheen; Iris coppery-gold colour; Tail, brown with thin darker line, fins very fine darker spots.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Blue Mountains Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria citropa* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)  
SYNONYMS: *Dendrohyas citropa*, *Hyla citropa*, *Hyla jenolanensis* Variegated River (Blue Mountains) Tree Frog.  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Rock outcrops in wet or dry sclerophyll forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of NSW and eastern Vic.  
LENGTH: 44-65 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *citropa* - "lemon-coloured"  
BEHAVIOUR: Found under rocks or in crevices. Breeds in semi-permanent or permanent pools in spring and early summer. The call is a harsh "warrk", followed by short trills.  
DEVELOPMENT: Around 600-1500 eggs are laid on the floors of rock pools. Development is complete by four months. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and up 35mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A beautiful frog. Brown with dark flecks above and white below. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye, above the eardrum to the groin, with a paler stripe running above this. There are bright green patches on the side of the head, the upper and lower arm, the lower leg and flank. The armpit, groin, back of thigh and inner half of the foot are bright red. The skin is smooth to granular, with some warts, above and roughly granular below. Pupils are horizontal. The toes are half webbed and toe discs are large. Second finger longer than first. There are vomerine teeth behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, sandy gold colour with darker patches; below, clear with mottled coppery-gold; Scattered gold and dark spots over tail and fins; Iris golden.  
LOCALITY: NSW, Vic



## Booroolong Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria booroolongensis* (Moore, 1961)  
SYNONYMS: *Hyla booroolongensis*  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Temperate montane streams.  
DISTRIBUTION: Great Dividing Range, NSW.  
LENGTH: 31-45 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *booroolongensis* - "Booroolong, NSW"  
BEHAVIOUR: Occurs in highland areas with rocky flowing streams above 1000 metres. Males have a soft "quirk-quirk-quirk" call as they lack a vocal sac to amplify sound. They call from rocks near or in the water, from August through summer.  
DEVELOPMENT: Around 1300 eggs are attached to submerged rocks in flowing streams. Tadpoles have flattened bodies and mouths allowing attachment to rocks, they are strong swimmers and reach around 60mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to brown above with darker mottling, whitish below. Hind side of thighs dark brown with pale spots. The skin is smooth or with scattered tubercles above, chest and belly granular, throat smooth. The chest and underside are granular, the throat smooth. Pectoral fold visible. Has well-developed finger and toe discs. The pupils are horizontal and the toes are almost fully webbed. The vomerine teeth extend from between to behind the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth. Second finger longer than first.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, dull rusty to grey brown; below, dense copper sheen with anterior clear; Tail and fins have gold and dark flecks; Iris some scattered gold flecks; Tail varies, brown may have broad dark patches with golden flecks, dorsal fin varies from network of darker lines to dark and golden flecks, ventral fin varies from some darker lines on posterior half to clear.  
LOCALITY: NSW



## Broad-palmed Rocket Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria latopalmata* Gunther, 1867

SYNONYMS: *Hyla palmata*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to subtropical open forest and grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Interior, ranges and coast of east Australia from southern half of Qld to northern half of NSW.

LENGTH: 29-40 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

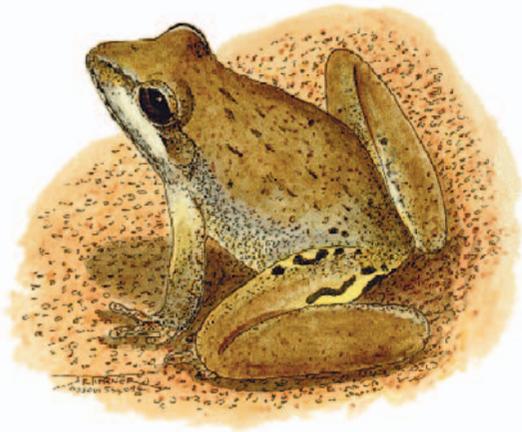
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *latopalmata* - "side-handed"

BEHAVIOUR: This species can be found away from water although during the breeding season it can be found near most types of water; flowing, still, artificial or natural.

Males call from the end of spring through summer after rain. The call is a quick "yapping".

DEVELOPMENT: A cluster of about 300 eggs is laid.

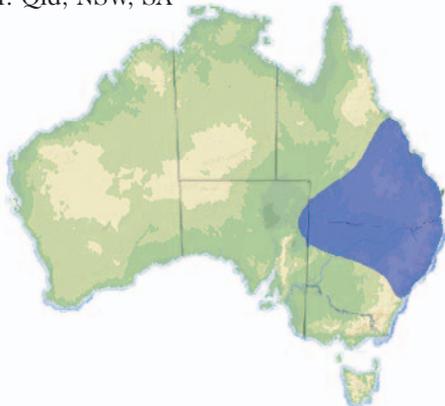
Tadpoles reach around 50mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Pale grey or brown, with or without darker variegations. A wide, dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to the flanks where it breaks up. A pale glandular stripe runs from under the eye to the base of the forelimbs. Lower jaw has brown and off-white markings. White below. The backs of the thighs are yellow and dark brown in a net-like pattern. The skin is smooth with scattered warts above and granular below. The toes are webbed, although reduced on the fourth and fifth toes and toe discs are small. Pupils are horizontal. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above a sandy gold colour with small dark patches, below, opaque white with copper-golden sheen. Iris golden. Tail gold with some banding, fins clear but with scattered gold flecks.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, SA



## Brown Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne bibronii* Gunther, 1858

SYNONYMS: *Pseudophryne bibronii* (part.) Brown Brood Frog, Bibron's Toadlet.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate to subtropical open forest and grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: South-east Qld, east NSW, Vic and south-east SA, Tas.

LENGTH: 22-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

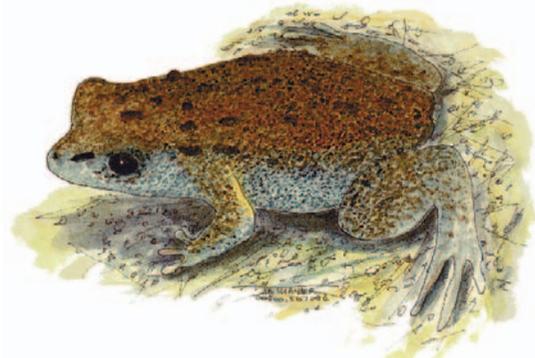
STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *bibronii* - "named after G. Bibron, French zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Usually solitary unless in breeding congregations. Males call throughout the year from burrows in moist soil or while hidden in damp leaf litter.

The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

DEVELOPMENT: Breeding occurs after heavy rain from late summer to midwinter when 80-260 eggs are laid on the ground or in burrows under rocks and logs. An adult (usually male) stays with the clutch. Emergence of the tadpoles depends on sufficient rains when the site is flooded. Tadpoles reach over 30mm in length and mostly bottom dwelling.



DESCRIPTION: Brown to black above, sometimes with darker flecks and red spots, black and white marbling below. Can be a bright yellow spot on the vent and a creamy stripe on the lower back. Has an orange or yellow mark on the base of each arm. The skin is granular above and smooth or granular below. A large, flat femoral gland on each hind limb. The toes are not webbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, from light to dark grey sometimes with darker spots, very fine coppery golden flecks may be visible, sometimes a middorsal stripe is present, below dense mottling with dark spots with fine coppery golden flecks with clear area just below the mouth; Tail, dusky grey to dark brown may be mottled, fins, net like pattern of fine darker spots except near musculature.

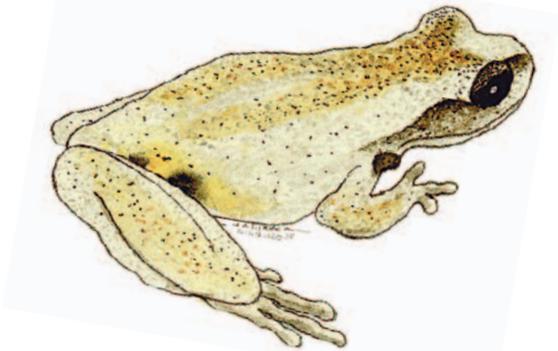
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, SA, Vic.



## Brown Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria ewingii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)  
SYNONYMS: *Hyla ewingii*, *Hyla parvidens*, *Hyla calliscelis*, *Hyla inguinalis*, *Hyla ewingii iuxtaewingii*, Southern Brown Tree Frog.  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Cool temperate open grassland and forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: South-east SA; southern and eastern Vic; south-east and central NSW; Tas.  
LENGTH: 23-35 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Abundant  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *ewingii* - "named after T. J. Ewing, Australian naturalist"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits populated areas as well as in the bush. Small or large breeding groups occur around ponds, creeks, waterholes where males call from poolside vegetation. The call is a whistling series of "weep...eep...eep...eep" sounds.  
DEVELOPMENT: Breeding follows heavy rain in late summer. Several clumps of 10 to 30 eggs are attached to grass stems at, or slightly below the water surface. Overcrowding of clumps per square metre results in smaller-sized tadpoles and take longer to develop. Tadpoles reach 55mm in length and are mostly seen near the surface.

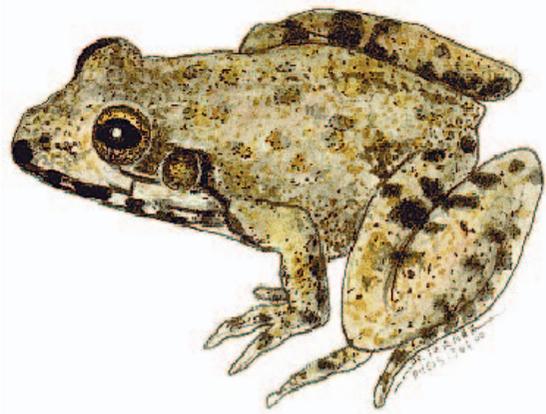


DESCRIPTION: Cream-brown above, cream or white below. A band with darker flecks runs down the back. A dark brown stripe runs from the snout through the eye and eardrum to the shoulder. A paler stripe runs below this, from the eye to the upper arm. Hind side of thighs yellow or orange. The skin is smooth or with low tubercles above, granular below. The toes are half webbed. Small finger and toe discs. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. There are small vomerine teeth between and slightly in front of the choanae.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from black to clear honey yellow with fine coppery flecks scattered over darker areas, often a pale green iridescent patch on tip of snout; below dense gold sheen usually clear on anterior half with scattered copper-gold flecks; Iris gold; Tail, dark brown to black with fine dark spots on sides, fins, mostly clear with some fine dark spots and pigmented veins.  
LOCALITY: NSW, SA, Vic, Tas.



## Bumpy Rocket Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria inermis* (Peters, 1867)  
SYNONYMS: *Chiroleptes inermis*, Peter's Frog  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Tropical to subtropical open forest and grassland.  
DISTRIBUTION: Coast and hinterland from Kimberleys, WA to central coast of Qld.  
LENGTH: 24-35 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Abundant  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *inermis* - "unarmed"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits leaf litter at the edge of pools. Males call from open ground within 1 or 2 metres of water. The call is a "murk....murk....murk" sound. Breeding occurs early in the northern wet season.  
DEVELOPMENT: Clumps of spawn are laid containing around 96 to 330 eggs. These float on the surface of temporary pools. Tadpoles develop in around 74 days.



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown with lighter and darker flecks and blotches above, white below. Hind side of thighs blotched with white and dark brown. Hind limbs speckled or faintly barred with brown above. Upper lip speckled with white. Throat of male has brown mottling. Skin warty above, slightly granular below and smooth on throat and chest. Can have a faint stripe on the side of the head. The toes are three-quarters webbed and toe discs are small. Pupils are horizontal.  
LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Buzzing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus bombiens* Zweifel, 1985

SYNONYMS: Windsor Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Mount Windsor Tableland, north-eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 12-17 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *bombiens* - "buzzing"

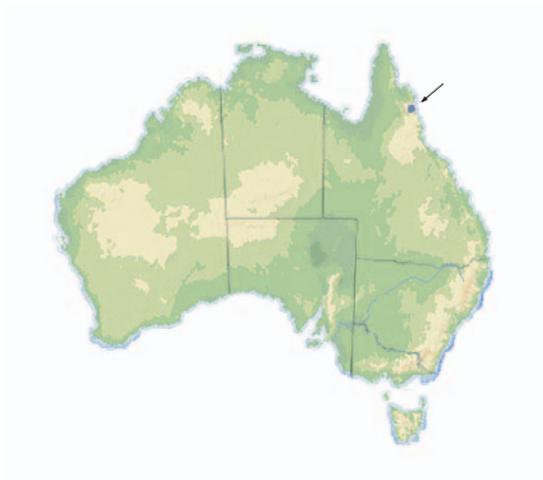
BEHAVIOUR: Found in litter on the rainforest floor. As the name suggests, the male call resembles a "brief buzz averaging slightly less than one-half second".

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid out of the water and there is no free-swimming tadpole stage.



DESCRIPTION: Brown to reddish-brown above with dark brown or black mottling and flecks. A blackish streak runs from behind the eye and over the ear to above the forearm. Sometimes a thin cream vertebral stripe is visible. Can be a pale spot in each groin. Underside whitish-grey with lighter flecks. Skin smooth to slightly granular above, smooth below.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Cane Toad

LATIN NAME: *Bufo marinus* Laurenti, 1768

SYNONYMS: *Rana marina*

FAMILY: Bufonidae

HABITAT: Grassland and open forest, sand dunes, gardens.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and hinterland of eastern Qld; northern rivers region of NSW and NT.

LENGTH: 90-230 mm

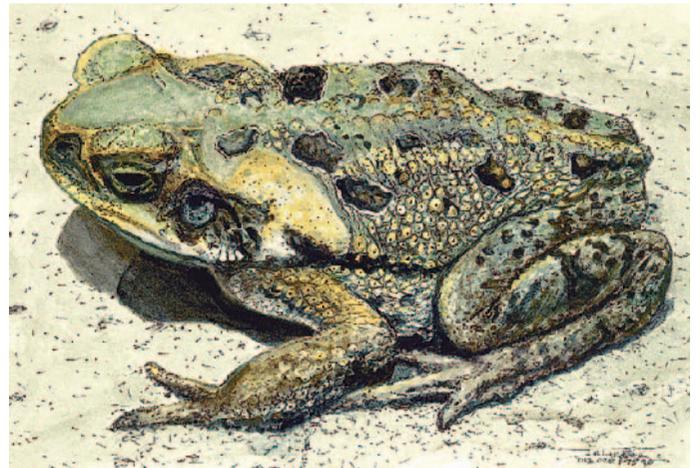
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Bufo* - "toad", *marinus* - "marine"

BEHAVIOUR: A tough species, quickly adapting to most habitats including mangroves. It is often seen on the roads at night. Competes with native frogs for food and outnumbers them when colonising new areas. Can breed in brackish water and urban fish ponds.

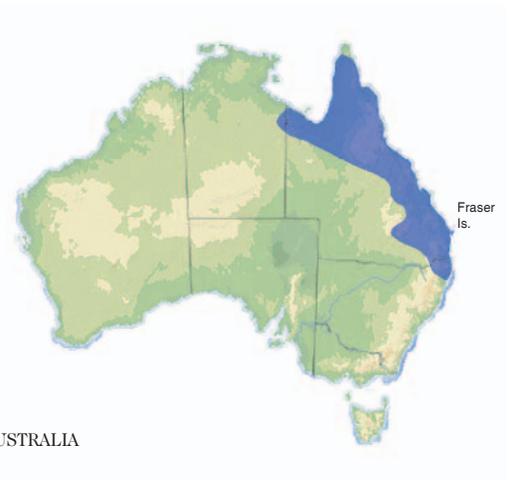
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in strings. It is poisonous in all stages of development. Tadpoles reach over 25mm in length; Tadpoles may swim in large groups and are bottom dwellers.



DESCRIPTION: The Cane Toad was introduced into Australia in 1935 from Hawaii to control insect pests of sugar cane. Grey-green, brown to reddish brown above, yellow-white below. Its skin is warty and dry above, granular below. The large parotoid glands contain poisonous secretions. The pupils are horizontal and the toes are fully webbed. There are no vomerine or maxillary teeth.

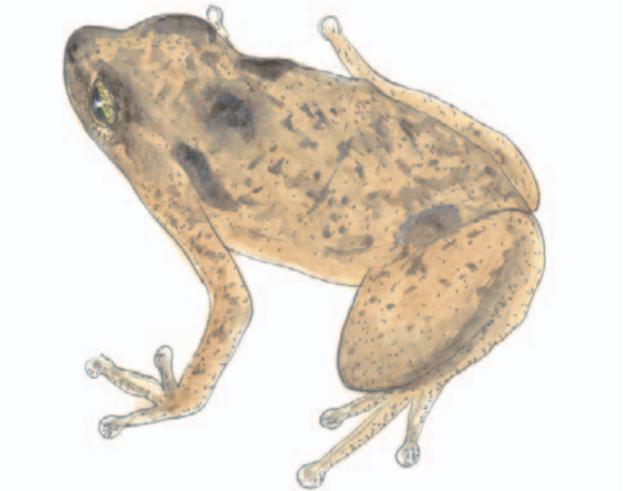
TADPOLES: Colour above, dense black in colour; below clear with gold and dark flecks; Tail, black with clear fins.

LOCALITY: NT, Qld, NSW



## Cape York Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus peninsularis* Zweifel, 1985  
FAMILY: Microhylidae  
HABITAT: Rainforest  
DISTRIBUTION: Mellwraith Range, eastern Cape York Peninsula, Qld.  
LENGTH: 17-20 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Probably secure  
MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *peninsularis* - "(Cape York) Peninsula"  
BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Brown above with darker markings on the eyelids, snout, side of the face, between the shoulders, a bar behind each arm and faint pale-edged patches above each groin. Brown below with paler markings. Skin mainly smooth above and below, except for low temporal and scapular skin folds. Well-developed discs on the fingers and toes.

LOCALITY: Qld



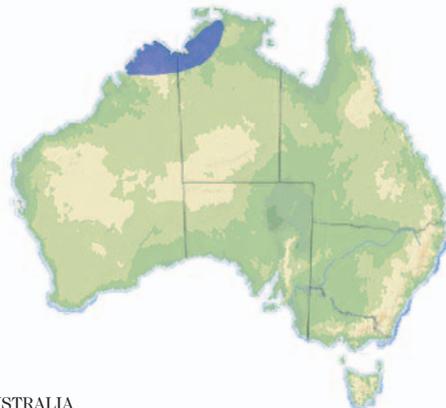
## Carpenter Frog

LATIN NAME: *Megistolotis lignarius* Tyler, Martin and Davies, 1979  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Tropical escarpments and scree slopes.  
DISTRIBUTION: Between eastern Kimberleys, WA, and the western escarpment of Arnhem Land, NT.  
LENGTH: 43-50 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Megistolotis* - "largest-ear", *lignarius* - "carpenter-(sounding)"  
BEHAVIOUR: Hides by day beneath boulders and forages in the open at night. The male call is a soft tap repeated at regular intervals, sounding like a piece of timber being struck (hence the name).  
DEVELOPMENT: Females lay eggs in a foam nest in a shallow rock pool. The number of tadpoles is greater than the food resources available, so it seems likely that they eat each other.



DESCRIPTION: A flat-headed species. Chocolate-brown with cream marbling above, whitish below with purplish brown flushes. Possesses a large external ear, which appears as a circular disc behind the eye. A whitish glandular stripe runs from below the eye and eardrum, almost to the base of the forelimb. Hind side of thighs dark purplish brown. Skin granular above with small warts capped with tiny black spines. Has a flap containing small papillae in the front corner of the eye, each papilla topped with a small black spine in breeding males.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Cave-dwelling Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria cavernicola* Tyler and Davies, 1979

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Heath and dry sclerophyll forests to wet rainforests.

DISTRIBUTION: Mitchell Plateau, WA.

LENGTH: 55 mm

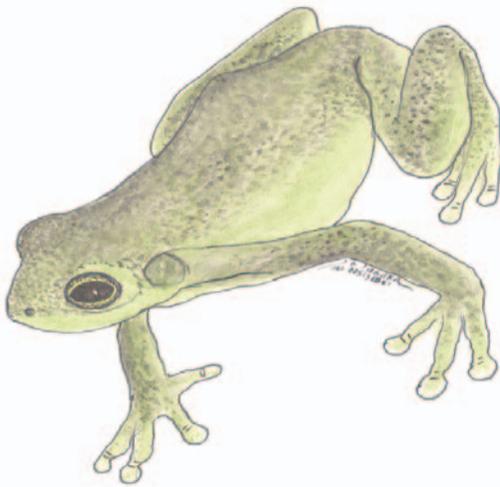
ABUNDANCE: Rare

STATUS: Probably secure

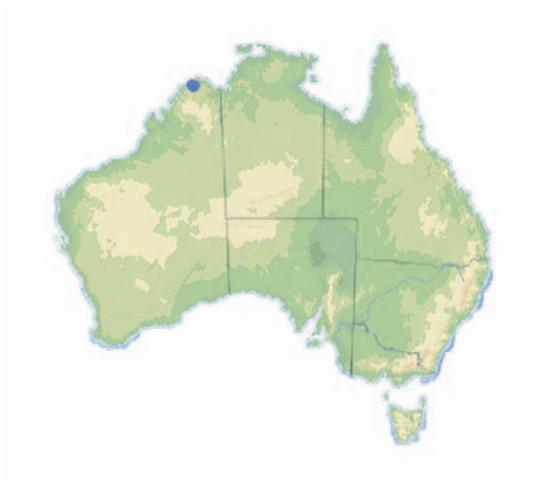
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *caverna* - "a hollow, cave or cavern", *cola* - "inhabitant".

BEHAVIOUR: Mainly terrestrial, enters caves to shelter from the hot sun. Favours shallow rocky streams. Has a powerful leap and may be found some distance from water. The male call is occasionally heard during the day. It is described as a gentle purring trill repeated every two or three seconds.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Green-brown above, white below. Males may become yellowish in colour. Skin roughly granular above and below. Prominent vomerine teeth behind the choanae. Tongue broad; a pectoral fold; a thin ridge above the ear. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers long, have basal webbing and toes three-quarters webbed. A big inner and smaller outer metatarsal tubercle. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. Tympanum large and entirely visible; LOCALITY: WA



## Centralian Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria gilleni* (Spencer, 1896)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla gilleni*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Stony ranges.

DISTRIBUTION: Mountain ranges of central Australia.

LENGTH: 70 mm

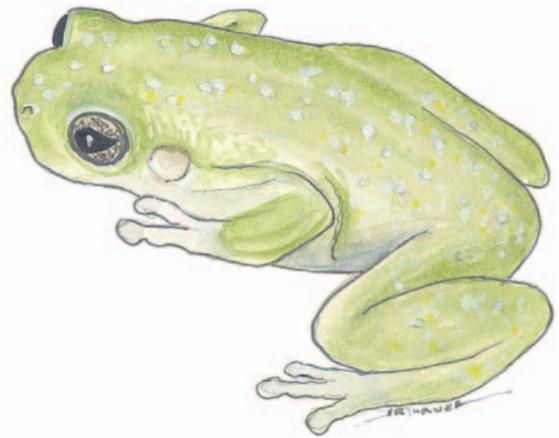
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *gilleni* - "named after Francis James Gillen"

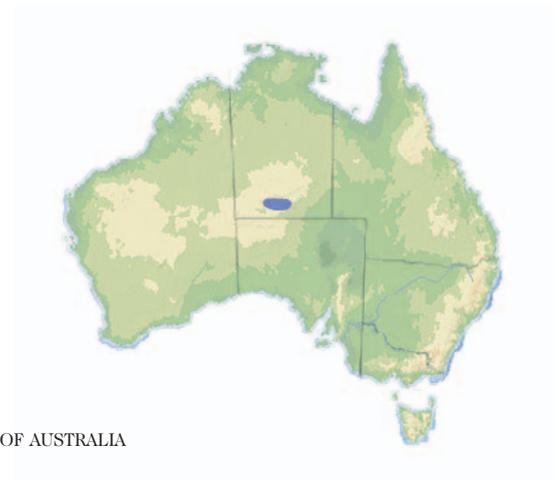
BEHAVIOUR: Found on rocks near permanent or semi-permanent streams and waterholes.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Olive to bright green above with white spots and blotches above, white below. A skin fold runs from the eye to the arm. The skin is smooth above, roughly granular below, although smoother on the throat. Toes are three-quarters webbed and the fingers one-third webbed. Large glands behind the head contain a milky secretion. Pupils are horizontal. Large finger and toe discs. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are present.

LOCALITY: NT



## Chirping Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia deserticola* (Liem and Ingram, 1977)

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella deserticola*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Damp areas associated with broad river channels in open country.

DISTRIBUTION: South-west Qld to adjacent parts of NSW and SA. Upper NT.

LENGTH: 13-19 mm

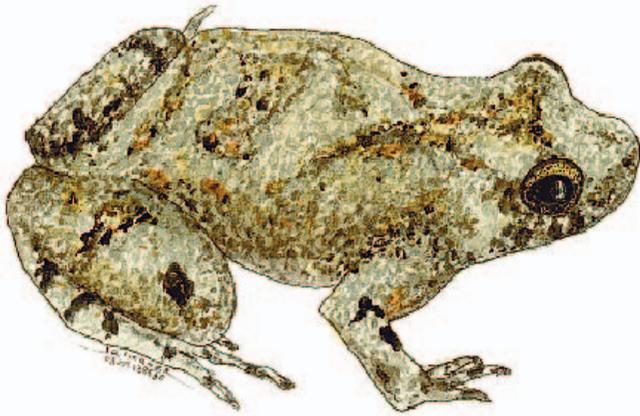
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *deserticola* - "desert-dwelling"

BEHAVIOUR: This froglet occurs in semi-arid regions, living in thick vegetation at sites where any rain will collect, also at the edges of deep dams. Males call from under debris and leaf litter at the edge of water. The call is similar to the chirping of a sparrow.

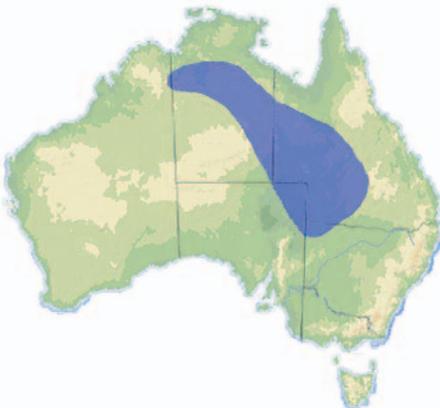
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in clumps attached to underwater vegetation. Tadpoles appear identical to those of *C. signifera* and *C. parinsignifera*.



DESCRIPTION: Muddy brown above with little patterning. Bellies are granular and the fingers and toes are unwebbed but the toes are fringed. Belly is pale and unspotted. There are tubercles on the palm. Vomerine teeth are not present. Tympanum obscure, tongue absent free behind, vocal sac present; Fingers blunt, unwebbed, toes blunt with broad fringes.

TADPOLES: Colour above, gold with darker flecks; below, varies transparent to opaque silver-coppery sheen with clear patches; Tail and fins varying amounts of gold and dark flecks.

LOCALITY: NT, Qld, NSW, SA



## Common Eastern Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia signifera* (Girard, 1853)

SYNONYMS: *Camariolus varius*, *Ranidella signifera*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool to warm temperate pools and creeks in grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast, ranges and adjacent western slopes and plains of south-eastern Qld; NSW; Vic; Tas and south-eastern SA.

LENGTH: 18-30 mm

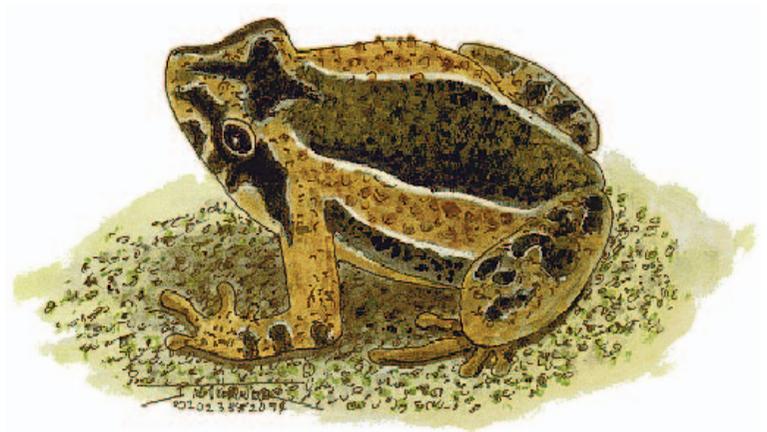
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *signifera* - "sign-bearer"

BEHAVIOUR: Shelters under rocks, logs, vegetation etc., during dry periods. Breeds in slow-flowing creeks, gutters, roadside pools, etc., after rain. Males call throughout most of the year from the water's edge or whilst floating among vegetation. The call is a sharp clicking sound. Breeding occurs throughout most of the year.

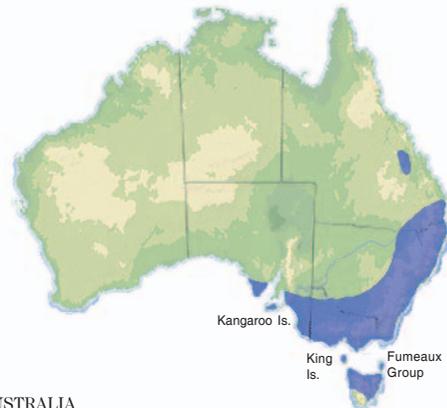
DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in small clumps, around 200 eggs, attached to leaves and twigs in shallow water. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach around 35mm in length and develop in around 6 to 10 weeks.



DESCRIPTION: Ranges in colour from pale grey through brown to almost black. The sides are black. Toes are fringed. Blotched black and white belly. Males have dark brown throats and the palm has tubercles. Can be a white median line on the throat. Skin above smooth, or with small warts, or longitudinal skin folds. A small, white spot is visible at the base of each arm. There are no vomerine teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, gold with darker flecks; below, varies transparent to opaque silver-coppery sheen with clear patches; Tail and fins varying amounts of gold and dark flecks.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA



## Common Mist Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria rheocola* Liem, 1974

SYNONYMS: *Litoria rheocolus*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Creeks in tropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Atherton Tableland, Qld.

LENGTH: 29-50 mm

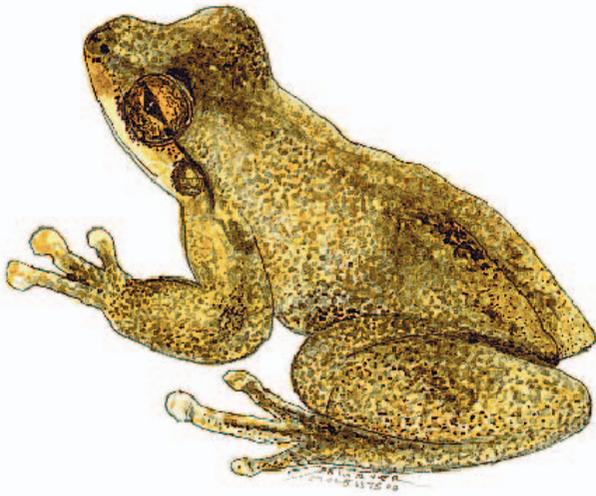
ABUNDANCE: Rare

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *rheocola* - "stream-dwelling"

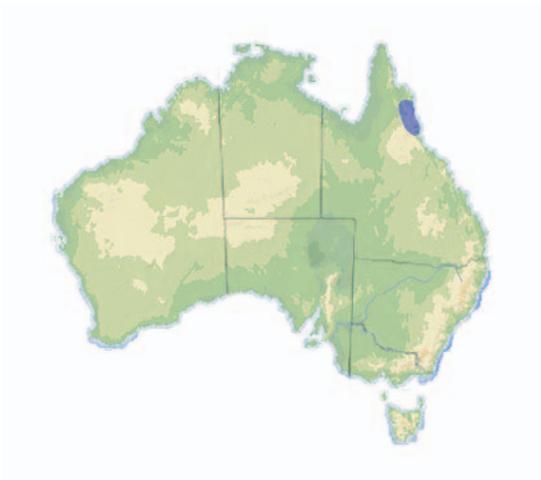
BEHAVIOUR: Found among rocks and logs in and at the edges of fast-flowing creeks. Males call from rocks in the creek bed or from overhanging vegetation. Breeds from November to March.

DEVELOPMENT: Cream coloured eggs are laid in clumps under rocks in the water. Tadpoles have a flattened body and a sucker-like mouth on the underside of the head.



DESCRIPTION: Olive-green to brown above with darker markings that form a wide vertebral patch commencing between the eyes, white below. A brown stripe runs from the nostril, through the eye and eardrum to the base of the arm. Skin smooth or with low tubercles above, granular below. Vomerine teeth in two groups mainly behind the choanae. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers one-third webbed; toes almost fully webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Common Nursery Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus ornatus* (Fry, 1912)

SYNONYMS: *Austrochaperina ornata*, *Phrynixalus reginae*, Ornate Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Townsville to northern Cairns, Qld.

LENGTH: 17-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *ornatus* - "ornate"

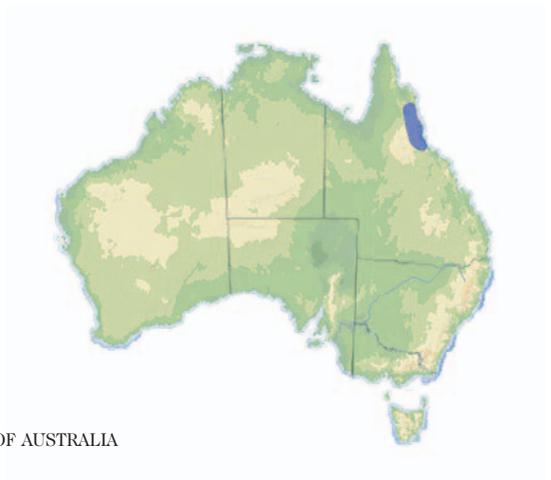
BEHAVIOUR: Males usually call at night from up to 2 metres above the ground. The call sounds like a short beep lasting for up to half a second.

DEVELOPMENT: A male frog was found at a nest of 22 eggs, laid under moss amongst ferns. The eggs were 2.5 millimetres in diameter.



DESCRIPTION: A highly variable species. Grey to fawn-brown above with black markings. A black stripe runs along the side of the head to the flank. A dark bar is visible between the eyes and a W-shaped bar in the shoulder area. Usually a dark spot above each groin. There is often a thin, pale vertebral stripe, which, over the vent, joins pale lines, which run along the hind edge of each hind limb. Skin has many low rounded tubercles and short skin folds above, smooth below. Finger and toe discs are well developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Cooloolah Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria cooloolensis* Liem, 1974

SYNONYMS: Cooloola Sedge Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Freshwater lakes in warm temperate open country and lowland forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Cooloolah and Fraser Is., Qld.

LENGTH: 25 mm

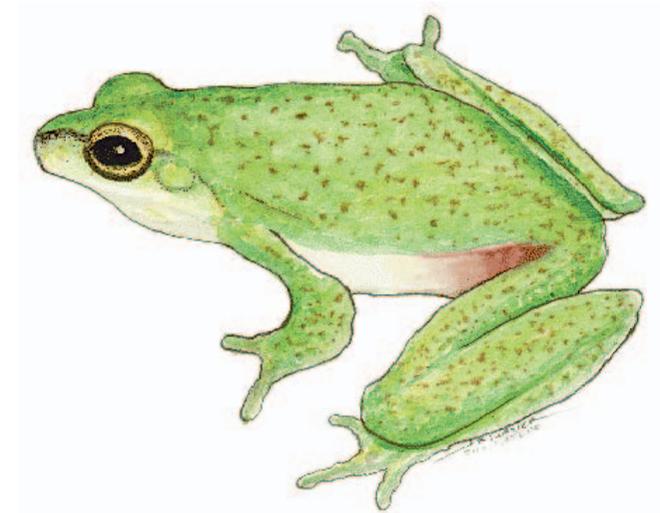
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *cooloolensis* - "Cooloolah (Qld)"

BEHAVIOUR: Rests on stems of grasses and reeds. Males call from August to May from vegetation on or near water. The call is a short "reek....pip".

DEVELOPMENT: Clumps of spawn are attached to submerged vegetation.



DESCRIPTION: A slender frog. Green above with many brown spots and whitish below. The eardrum is green. Has a purple-brown streak along the upper thigh. The skin is smooth above and granular below. The toes are half webbed and the fingers a third or less. Pupils are horizontal. There are maxillary teeth but no vomerine teeth.

TADPOLES: Have cream and brown markings.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Copper-backed Broodfrog

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne raveni* Ingram and Corben, 1994

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Woodland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and hinterland from south-east Qld to Mackay.

LENGTH: 25-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *raveni* - "named for Dr. Robert Raven"

BEHAVIOUR: Lives under rocks and logs or in damp leaf litter. Breeds in soaks and temporarily flooded pools. Call is a long drawn out ratchet sound which rises and speeds up at the end.

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds from September to March



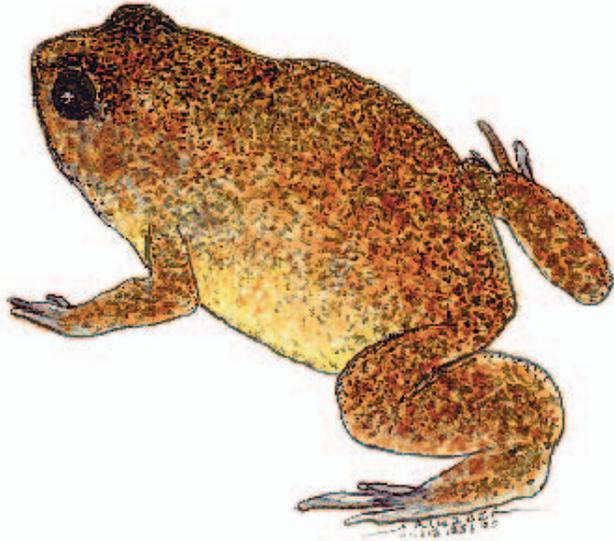
DESCRIPTION: Similar to *P. coriacea*. Reddish-brown above with darker flecks, black and white marbling below. Black at the sides of the head and body above reddish lower sides, patterned with black or grey. Upper arm has a red patch. The skin is smooth with some low warts above and smooth to granular below. Has a low thigh gland on each hind limb. The toes are not webbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

LOCALITY: Qld



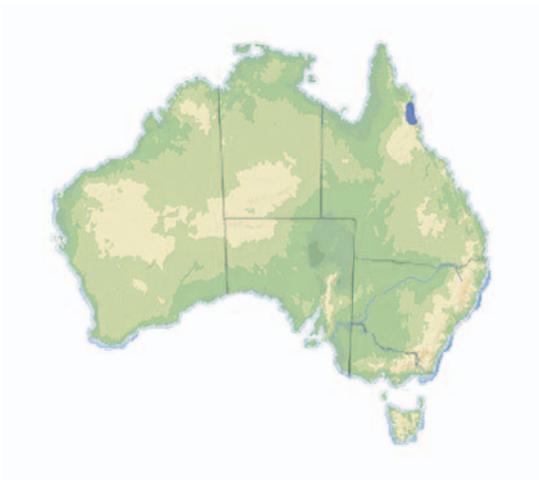
## Cricket Chirper

LATIN NAME: *Sphenophryne fryi* Zweifel, 1962  
SYNONYMS: [*Austrochaperina robusta* (part.)],  
*Austrochaperina brevipes*, *Sphenophryne robusta*, Daintree  
Whistling Frog  
FAMILY: Microhylidae  
HABITAT: Tropical montane rainforest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Coast and nearby ranges from Atherton  
Tableland to Cooktown, Qld.  
LENGTH: 23-30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Sphenophryne* - "wedge-shaped toad", *fryi* -  
"named after D. B. Fry, Australian zoologist"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits the floor of the rainforest sheltering  
beneath fallen logs or leaf debris. The male call is a series  
of brief, whistle-like notes, lasting for about 2 seconds.  
DEVELOPMENT: Females lay 7-12 eggs. These are  
separate or connected by a rope of jelly and tadpoles  
develop within the egg capsule.



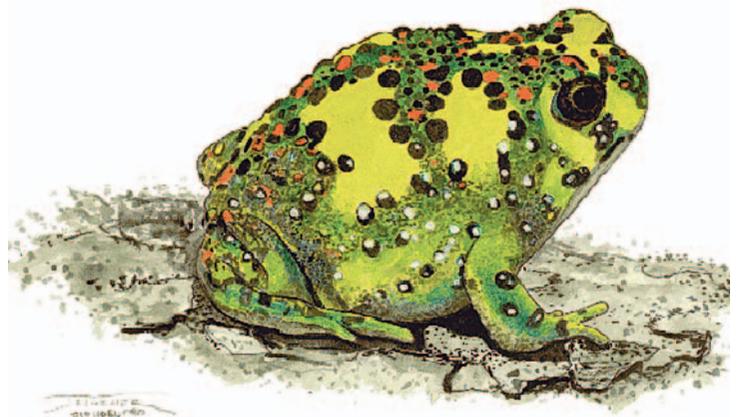
DESCRIPTION: Reddish-brown above with darker markings,  
yellowish below with darker speckles. Dark bar along poorly  
developed fold above eardrum. Flanks paler. Skin smooth  
above and below.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Crucifix Toad

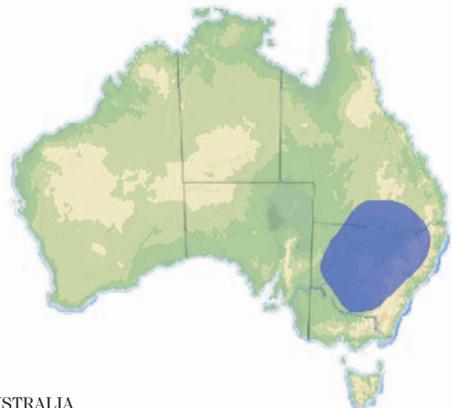
LATIN NAME: *Notaden bennettii* Gunther, 1873  
SYNONYMS: Holy Cross Toad.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Slopes and plains, "black-soil" areas, savannah  
woodland and mallee.  
DISTRIBUTION: Central inland NSW and west of Great  
Dividing Range, southern Qld.  
LENGTH: 42-55 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Notaden* - "back gland", *bennettii* - "named after  
the museum collector G. Bennett"  
BEHAVIOUR: Spends a great deal of the year buried  
underground. However, they do appear after rain in large  
numbers. Breeds in temporary pools. Feeds on insects,  
especially ants and termites. Males call after summer rains  
whilst floating. The call is an owl-like "whooo". When  
handed it exudes large amounts of pale cream poisonous  
secretions.  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs probably laid on surface of shallow  
pools; Tadpoles 40mm in length and bottom dwelling.



DESCRIPTION: The body is globular-like with short limbs.  
Yellow to olive green above, white below. As the name  
suggests a warty, black, red, white and yellow cross-like  
marking is visible on the back. The skin is smooth below  
and the toes are webbed slightly. Juveniles brilliant yellow  
or emerald green with similar markings to adults. A shovel-  
shaped inner metatarsal tubercle is present. Vomerine  
teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown or grey-brown; below  
lighter brown with dull coppery silver sheen; Tail and fins  
covered with gold and dark flecks.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Dahl's Aquatic Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria dahlia* (Boulenger, 1896)

SYNONYMS: *Chiroleptes dahlia*.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical flood plains.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape York Peninsula, Qld., to northern NT.

LENGTH: 49-70 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *dahlia* - "named after K. Dahl, Norwegian zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: A slippery frog to grasp as it releases excessive mucus from its skin glands. Spends the dry season at the base of cracks in clay soil and emerges to breed when the area is flooded at the start of the wet season. Can feed underwater.

DEVELOPMENT: Developing tadpoles are dark brown with elongated bodies.



DESCRIPTION: Olive-brown above with darker markings, white below. A pale stripe runs from the snout down the middle of the back. The pupils are horizontal. Toes are fully webbed.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Daly Waters Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana maculosa* Tyler and Martin, 1977

SYNONYMS: *Cyclorana maculosus*.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland

DISTRIBUTION: Top end of NT to north-west Qld.

LENGTH: 47-50 mm

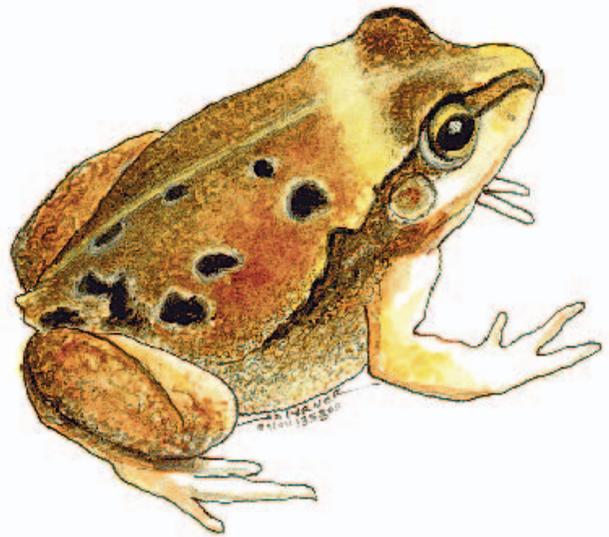
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *maculosa* - "spotted"

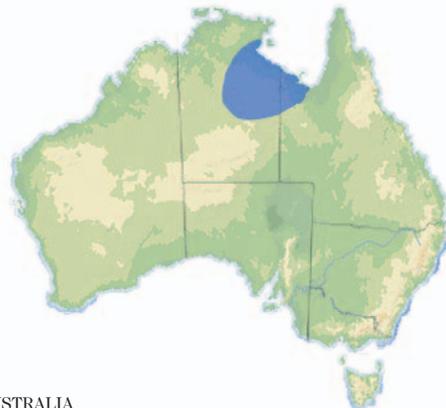
BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *C. brevipes* although the limbs are shorter. Pale grey with black markings, a stripe from tip of snout to the eyes, continuing behind each eye covering the tympanum continuing until insertion of the forearm with paler blotches above and a pale stripe down the back. White below. Edge of upper lip brown with white flecks. The skin is smooth to granular above and finely granular below. Darker markings on specimens from Tennant Creek vary from minimal to extensive. Whilst lighter markings most pronounced from Doomadgee Mission, Qld. The toes are less than one quarter webbed. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. Male has brown nuptial pads on first digit. The pupil is horizontal.

LOCALITY: NT, Qld



## Davies Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria daviesae* Mahony, Knowles, Foster and Donnellan, 2001

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Heath, dry open forest also in areas of wet sclerophyll and rainforest vegetation

DISTRIBUTION: Found in a narrow east-west band which runs down the eastern edge of the Great Dividing Range for about 150 miles from Elands on the Comboyne Plateau south to the Williams River in Barrington Tops National Park.

LENGTH: 38-63 mm

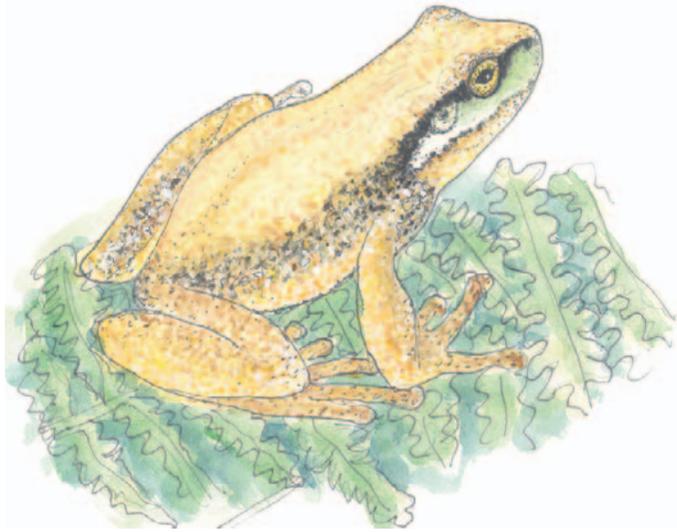
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Vulnerable

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *daviesae* - "named after Margaret Davies, Zoology Department, University of Adelaide"

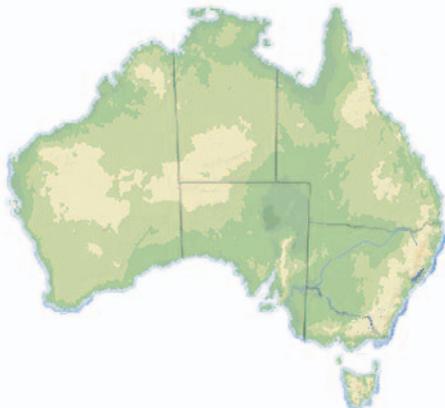
BEHAVIOUR: Males call singly, or in small numbers alongside the permanently flowing streams where they breed and forage, rarely leaving the riparian zone. Their call said to be identical to that of *Litoria subglandulosa*.

DEVELOPMENT: Similar to that of *L. subglandulosa*.



DESCRIPTION: Uniform golden brown with scattered darker brown, black mottling with some areas of green, a black line from snout through eye across top of tympanum over forelimb, a prominent white stripe along upper lip and over forelimb; limbs yellow brown to orange on anterior and posterior surfaces; pupil horizontal, iris golden. Prominent supratympanic fold and submandibular gland; vocal sac absent; hidden tympanum; dorsum either with or without sparsely distributed small, raised warts; mostly lightly shagreened skin texture.

LOCALITY: NSW



## Dendy's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne dendyi* Lucas, 1892

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate open grassland, forest or heathland.

DISTRIBUTION: South-east NSW and eastern Vic.

LENGTH: 22-35 mm

ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *dendyi* - "named after A. Dendy, English zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Usually solitary unless in breeding aggregations. Males call from burrows or other cover from December to April. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

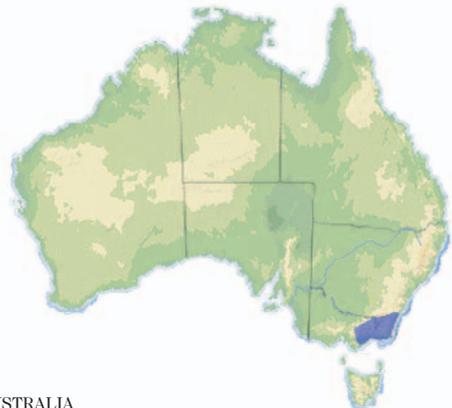
DEVELOPMENT: Females breed on several occasions over a short period to ensure the survival of the young in face of uncertain follow-up rains. The number of eggs laid at one time varies from 15-150 and it appears that one or more females may use some breeding burrows on more than one occasion. Tadpoles move little and are bottom dwellers, up to 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Dark brown to black above with yellow markings on the upper arm, vent, back edge of thigh and between the eyes. Black and white marbling on the belly. The skin is smooth and warty above, smooth or granular below. The toes are unwebbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, light grey-brown to dark grey-black some with a pale copper stripe from mid body to partway along tail; below, dense dark flecks with increasing copper flecks.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic.



## Derby Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia aspera* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Subtropical open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Derby-Broome area, WA.

LENGTH: 24-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *aspera* - "rough (skinned)"

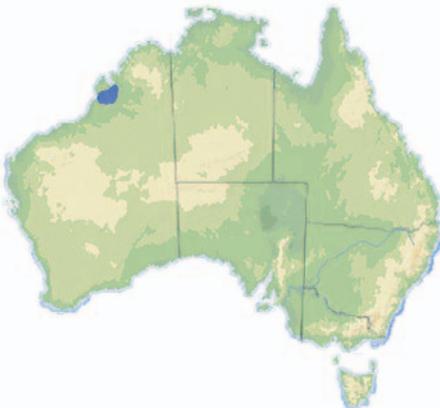
BEHAVIOUR: Males call from the fringes of temporary pools. The call is similar to a sharp loud click, repeated at three-second intervals.

DEVELOPMENT: Breeding occurs in the wet season following torrential rain.



DESCRIPTION: Brown with darker brown mottling above; pale yellow with brown markings on the top of the head and on dermal glands. White below with grey flecks on the throat. The skin is warty above and granular below. Short limbs. Has two large metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes may have slight fringes.

LOCALITY: WA



## Desert Spadefoot Toad

LATIN NAME: *Notaden nichollsi* Parker, 1940

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberely and Pilbara regions of WA through the southern half of NT to western Qld.

LENGTH: 42-60 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Notaden* - "back gland", *nichollsi* - "named after A. G. Nicholls, Australian zoologist"

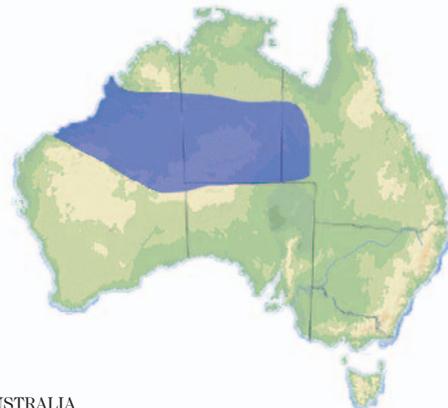
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog particularly active on humid nights when ants and termites are plentiful. Frogs burrow as much as 2 metres deep in the dry season. The male call is a low "whoop . . . whoop . . . whoop". Breeds in temporary desert claypans. When handled it exudes large amounts of pale cream poisonous secretions.

DEVELOPMENT: Around 1000 eggs are laid in a large clump and tadpoles complete development in 40 days.



DESCRIPTION: A globular-like body with short limbs. Olive green to brown above with orange and white spots, white below. Warty in appearance. Inner metatarsal tubercle pale-coloured.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Douglas's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne douglasi* Main, 1964

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Near permanent water in warm temperate semi-arid gorges and canyons.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape-Hamersley Range, WA.

LENGTH: 23-30 mm

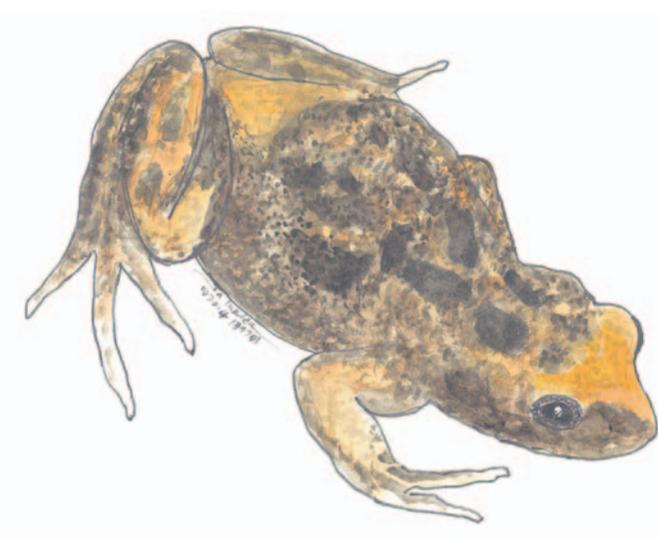
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *douglasi* - "named after A. Douglas, Australian naturalist"

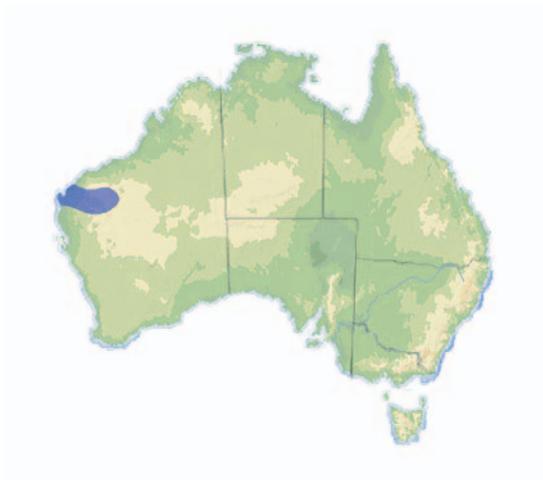
BEHAVIOUR: Males call from burrows or other cover. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in water. A clutch of 89 freshly laid eggs was discovered under stones in a spring.



DESCRIPTION: Brown above with an orange triangle on the forehead and an orange vent stripe. The skin is smoothly warty above and smooth or granular below. The toes are unwebbed.

LOCALITY: WA



## Dusky Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia fusca* Davies, McDonald and Corben, 1986

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to subtropical open eucalypt forest, tussock grassland and shrubland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of the southern half of Qld and the northern half of NSW.

LENGTH: 20-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *fusca* - "dusky"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from the base of grass tussocks at the fringes of ponds and temporary pools in spring and summer. The call is a rasping "squelch" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are attached singly by the female to submerged vegetation; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach 35mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Slate grey to chocolate brown above, with darker blotches and paler cream spots and flecks. Can have a pale vertebral stripe. Cream with grey or brown spotting below. The name refers to the dark colouration on the underside of the body and limbs. Has a red, yellow or orange patch in the groin and behind the knee. The skin is uneven and warty above, smooth below. The parotoid glands are reasonably developed but the inguinal and coccygeal glands are poorly developed. Toes have slight fringes and no webbing. Maxillary teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, brown with gold patches, a gold stripe which runs from snout to tip of tail has a thin dark line on either side of it; below, dense mottled silver and gold becoming more marbled and patchy silver and gold over anterior half.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Dwarf Rocket Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria microbelos* Macleay, 1877

SYNONYMS: *Litoria dorsalis*, *Hyla dorsalis microbelos*, Javelin Frog, Minute Tree Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Periphery of paperbark swamps in tropical open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Cairns and upper Cape York, Qld, NT, and north-western WA

LENGTH: 14-20 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *mikros* - "small", *belos* -

BEHAVIOUR: Lives at the base of long grass surrounding swamps and pools. Found among reeds in gutter. Males call from the

ground or from stems. The call is a high-pitched buzzing sound.

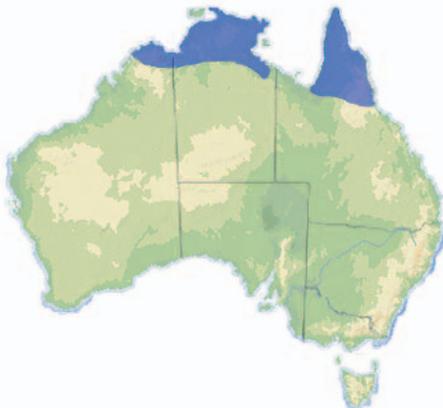
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs, less than 1 millimetre in diameter, are laid in small clumps in water at the base of grass.

Tadpoles hatch when they reach a length of 3 millimetres.



DESCRIPTION: A minute, slender frog. Grey or brown to dark brown above with darker mottling. White below, except for brown specks on throat, chest and limbs. A wide dark band runs from behind the eye to the groin and a darker stripe along the snout, through the eye and over the base of the arm to the flank. Snout and upper surfaces of limbs speckled with dark brown. A dark bar along front edge of the arm. Skin smooth or with a few low warts or skin folds and small tubercles over each eye. Underside granular, except for smooth throat. Fingers are unwebbed with the toes barely webbed. Second finger longer than first. Moderate finger and toe discs. Snout pointed. Pupils are horizontal.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Eastern Banjo Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes dumerilii dumerilii* Peters, 1863

SUBSPECIES: *L. d. fryi* - Snowy Mountains. *L. d. grayi* - Central Coast, NSW; *L. d. insularis* - Tas. and south-east Vic.; *L. d. variegatus* - south-east SA and south-west Vic.

SYNONYMS: *Limnodynastes (Platyplectron) dumerilii*,

*Limnodynastes bibronii*, *Platyplectron superciliare*,

*Heliorana grayi*, *Limnodynastes dorsalis insularis*,

*Limnodynastes dumerilii variegatus*, *Limnodynastes*

*dumerilii fryi*, Eastern Pobblebonk.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Heaths and sclerophyll forests.

DISTRIBUTION: Tas; south-east SA through Vic and eastern NSW to south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 52-70 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes",

*dumerilii* - "named after A. Dumeril, a French zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from hidden sites beside marshes or pools. Call may be heard at any time of the

year. One calling frog will usually trigger others nearby to call. The male call is a loud "bonk" repeated at

intervals.



**DEVELOPMENT:** Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Spawn is laid in October or November in clumps of up to 3900 eggs, with the mostly bottom dwelling tadpoles completing their development in the summer or autumn. The largest tadpoles, 70mm, are found in deep pools.

**DESCRIPTION:** Colouring is variable with this species. Soft grey, olive green or dark brown with black marbling above, whitish below. Some individuals may have a pale coloured stripe down the back. A pale raised stripe runs from the eye to above the arm. A dark stripe runs from the eye to the eardrum. The skin is smooth, sometimes warty, on the back and smooth below. Eardrum concealed. Has a large gland on the back of the calf which contains a toxic, creamy secretion or at least distasteful to some potential enemies. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

**TADPOLES:** Colour above, dark brown with dense gold flecks with darker spots along the sides; below, dark, but varies with copper golden sheen, least towards anterior half; Tail and fins dark brown with dense mottled golden clusters except for anterior part of ventral fin.

**LOCALITY:** Qld, NSW, SA, Vic, Tas.

## Eastern Banjo Frog (Snowy Mountains)

**LATIN NAME:** *Limnodynastes dumerilii fryi* Martin 1972

**FAMILY:** Myobatrachidae

**HABITAT:** Heavily vegetated swamps above 750 metres.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Thredbo, and surrounding area in Snowy Mountains, NSW.

**LENGTH:** 52-75 mm

**ABUNDANCE:** Insufficient data

**STATUS:** Insufficient data

**MEANING:** *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *dumerilii* - "named after A. Dumeril, a French zoologist" *fryi* - "named after D.B. Fry for his contributions to taxonomic classification".

**BEHAVIOUR:** Males call from hidden sites in swamps, call being similar to *L. d. dumerilii* but a lower frequency, heard at type locality in December. One calling frog will usually trigger others nearby to call. The male call is a loud "bonk" repeated at intervals.

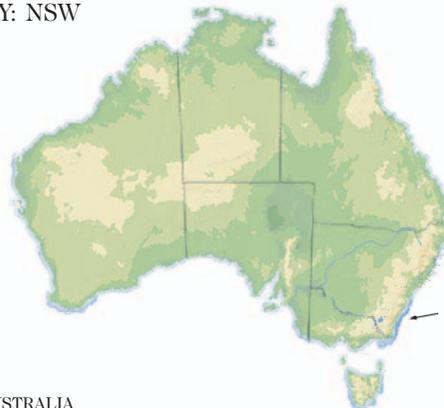
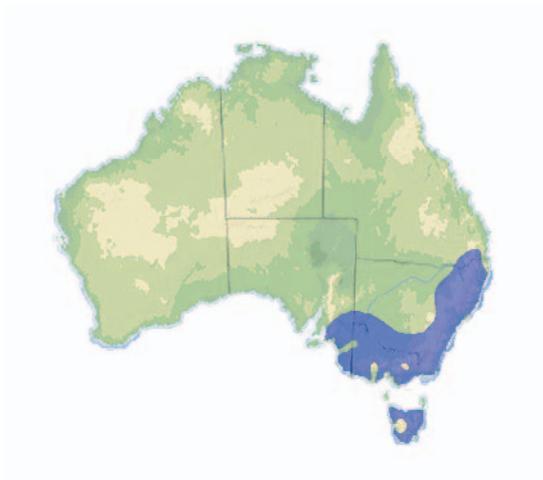
**DEVELOPMENT:** Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Tadpoles mostly bottom dwelling and reach up to 80mm.



**DESCRIPTION:** Colouring is variable with this species. Soft grey, olive green or dark brown yellow with black reticulations below; flanks have a coppery orange colour. A faint pale coloured stripe is present down the back. A pale raised stripe runs from the eye to above the arm. A dark stripe runs from the eye to the concealed eardrum. Webbing on toes moderate.

**TADPOLES:** Colour above, dark brown and covered with dense golden spots; below, lighter and with coppery golden sheen: Tail and fins covered with dull gold spots and small dark spots.

**LOCALITY:** NSW



## Eastern Banjo Frog (Coastal NSW)

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes dumerilii grayi*

Steindachner, 1867

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Vegetation alongside rivers or dams.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal NSW from Nambucca Heads to Jervis Bay.

LENGTH: 45-60mm

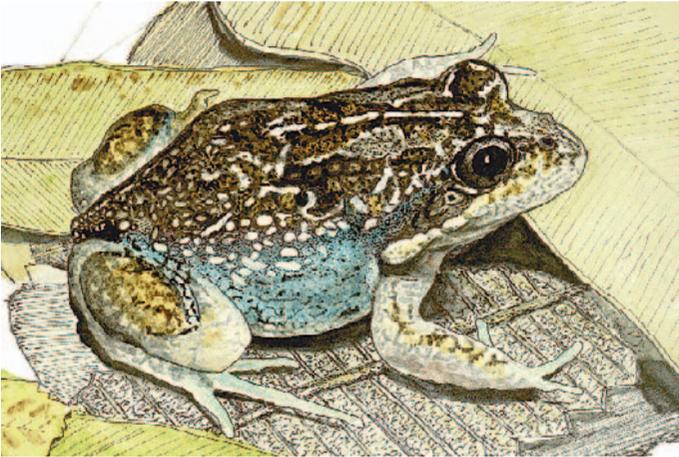
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *dumerilii* - "named after A. Dumeril, a French zoologist", *grayi* -

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from hidden sites beside rivers or dams. Call may be heard in August, November and January. One calling frog will usually trigger others nearby to call. The male call is a loud "bonk" repeated at intervals.

DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Egg masses of 500-3500 eggs have been recorded; Tadpoles are mainly bottom dwelling and reach over 70mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Colouring is pale yellowish brown with large olive green to dark brown spots which are elongated anteriorly but rounded and more numerous posteriorly. A distinct light-coloured stripe down the back. A pale raised stripe runs from the eye to above the arm. A dark stripe runs from the eye to the concealed eardrum. The dorsal skin finely warty, smooth below white to yellow in colour dusted with grey. Webbing on toes rudimentary.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark or pearly grey to black with darker spots; below, opaque with coppery white colour; Tail and fins with heavy dark mottling and patches.

LOCALITY: NSW



## Eastern Banjo Frog (Southern)

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes dumerilii insularis* Parker 1940

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Permanent swamps and dams.

DISTRIBUTION: Central and south-eastern Victoria south of Great Dividing Range extreme south-eastern corner of NSW, Flinders Island, Cape Barren Island, northern and south-eastern Tasmania.

LENGTH: 45-61 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *dumerilii* - "named after A. Dumeril, a French zoologist", *insularis* -

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from concealed positions among emergent vegetation, from August to April on mainland and from September to December and again in February in Tasmania. Call appears similar to that of *L. d. dumerilii* but in Tasmania it is slightly longer in duration.

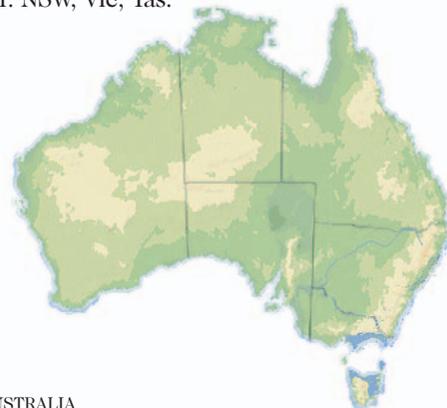
DEVELOPMENT: Breeding females with flanges on 2nd and 3rd fingers; Egg masses have been seen from August to March on the mainland, and in September in Tasmania. Tadpoles mostly bottom dwelling and reach up to 90mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Distinct vertebral stripe is present, being more prominent in specimens on the southern coast of New South Wales and Victoria. Back rough and warty, pale brown in colour large elongated dark brown spots arranged in longitudinal rows; Below dirty white or yellowish, finely mottled with grey, ventral skin smooth; vestigial webbing on toes. The back pattern of specimens may be variable, especially as they interact with *L. d. dumerilii* in a zone 30-60 km wide, which extends in a northerly direction from Port Phillip Bay in Victoria along the Great Dividing Range to the Monaro region of southern NSW.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from black to very dark brown to dull olive green or grey-gold; below, translucent grey or white with dull coppery sheen; Tail, dark with dark and golden spots.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic, Tas.



## Eastern Banjo Frog (South-western Victoria)

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes dumerilii variegatus* Fry, 1913

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Permanent swamps and dams.

DISTRIBUTION: South-eastern South Australia, south-western Victoria, and King Island.

LENGTH: 52-64 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

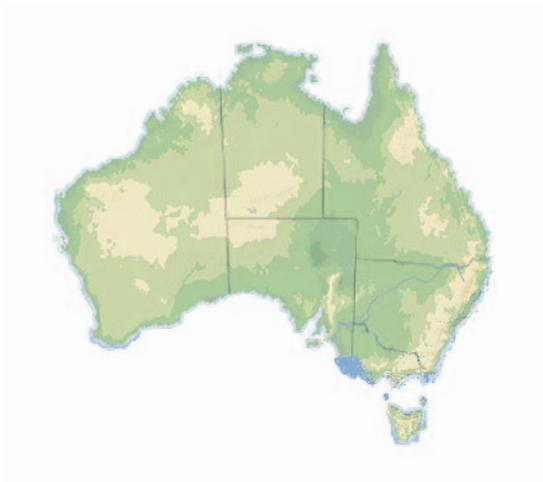
MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *dumerilii* - "named after A. Dumeril, a French zoologist" *variegatus* "refers to the variegated back pattern".

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from permanent swamps and dams from August to February. Call appears identical to that of *L. d. dumerilii*.

DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their 2nd and 3rd fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. The largest tadpoles are found in deep pools.



DESCRIPTION: Colouring is variable with this species. Back pattern a light brown background with irregular large dark brown spots, not arranged in a longitudinal manner. Pale-coloured stripe down the back usually absent: sometimes present but not a complete stripe. A pale raised stripe runs from the eye to above the arm. A dark stripe runs from the eye to the concealed eardrum. The skin warty, on the back and smooth below. Belly and ventral sides of limbs usually heavily reticulated with black; vestigial webbing on toes.  
LOCALITY: Vic, SA



## Eastern Sedge Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria fallax* (Peters, 1880)

SYNONYMS: *Hylomantis fallax*, *Hyla bicolor glauerti*.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to subtropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and nearby areas from central-east Qld to southern NSW.

LENGTH: 21-25 mm

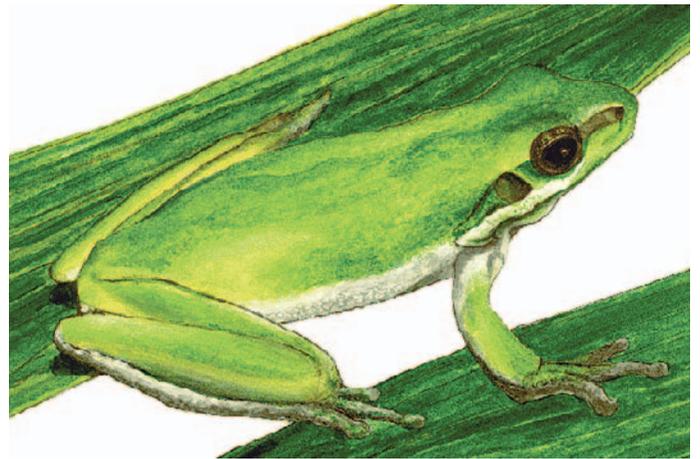
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

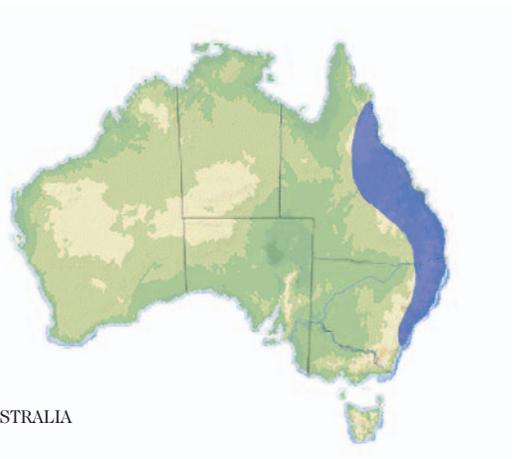
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *fallax* - "false"

BEHAVIOUR: Frogs gather in vegetation at the edge of permanent water. Males call from October to April. The call is a "reek...pip. Reek...pip...pip".

DEVELOPMENT: Around 250 eggs are laid in clumps of 20-50 attached to grass stems. Tadpoles reach around 40mm in length and feed near the surface.

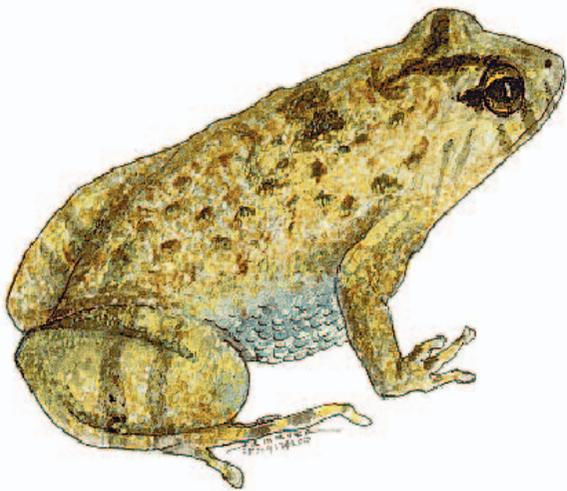


DESCRIPTION: A slender frog. Green, with fawn legs or all fawn, occasionally with darker flecks. A white stripe runs from under the eye to the forearm. Groin and hind side of thighs orange. The skin is smooth above, granular below. Toes are half to three-quarters webbed. Pupils are horizontal. Have maxillary teeth, but no vomerine teeth.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from dark to olive brown, mottled or golden; below, opaque silvery white with coppery sheen; Tail varies from clear to heavily marbled rusty red to dark grey.  
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia parinsignifera* Main, 1957  
SYNONYMS: *Ranidella parinsignifera*, Beeping Froglet.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Cool temperate to subtropical grassland.  
DISTRIBUTION: Murray River valley to south-east Qld, through central west of NSW and coastal areas in Qld.  
LENGTH: 18-20 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *parinsignifera* - "like-insignifera"  
BEHAVIOUR: Usually found in areas of woodland, which are covered with water, open areas and disturbed sites. Males call year round from the water's edge. The call resembles a "low squeelch". Breeding occurs in areas of flooded grassland.  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs laid singly on grass stems by the female and hatch several days after being laid; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach 25mm in length.

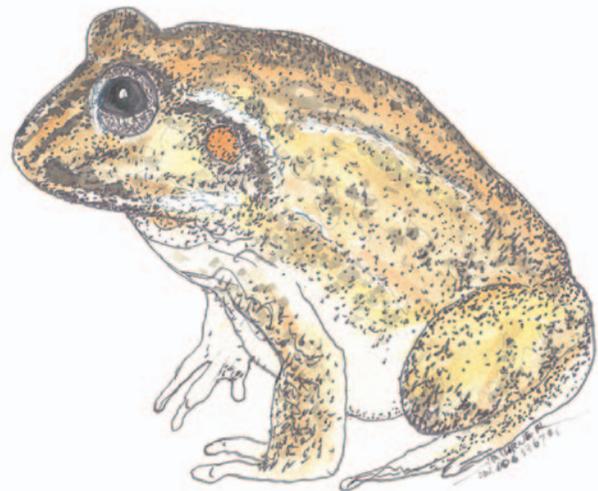


DESCRIPTION: Similar to *C. signifera*. Males can be distinguished by call. Ranges in colour from pale grey through brown to almost black. The sides are black. Toes are fringed. Blotched black and white belly. Females have a uniform belly pattern. Males have dark brown throats. Can be a white median line on the throat. Skin above smooth, or with small warts, or longitudinal skin folds. A small, white spot is visible at the base of each arm. There are no vomerine teeth. A smooth palm.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, golden with dark patches; below, golden with a clear area over the intestines; Tail dark grey with golden flecks.  
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, SA, Vic.

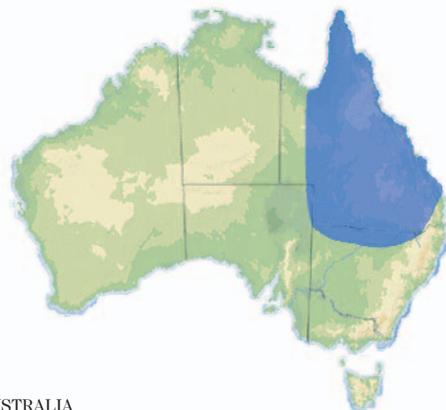


## Eastern Snapping-frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana novaehollandiae* Steindachner, 1867  
SYNONYMS: *Phractops ahutaceus*, New Holland Frog, New Holland Water Holding Frog.  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Warm temperate to tropical grassland and forests.  
DISTRIBUTION: Northern NSW to Cape York Peninsula, Qld.  
LENGTH: 61-100 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Abundant  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *novaehollandiae* - "New Holland"  
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog. Males call from the edge of claypans and other temporary pools of water. The call is a deep "honk".  
DEVELOPMENT: Over 5000 eggs may be laid in shallow water in non-foamy clumps; Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling, up to 100mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A large species. Pale sandy yellow to dark brown mottled with charcoal. The belly is white and the throat may have grey or brown flecks. Young frogs may be bright green or have patches of green. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, down the sides with a crease of skin above it. The skin is smooth with fine tubercles above and slightly granular below. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The eye pupil is horizontal.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, golden brown; below, opaque white with a golden sheen; Tail, dusky brown with darker spots, fins dark mottled brown.  
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Elegant Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus concinnus* Tyler, 1979

SYNONYMS: Tapping Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Montane rainforest

DISTRIBUTION: Mount Finnigan south to Mount Lewis, north-eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 15-26 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *concinnus* - "elegant"

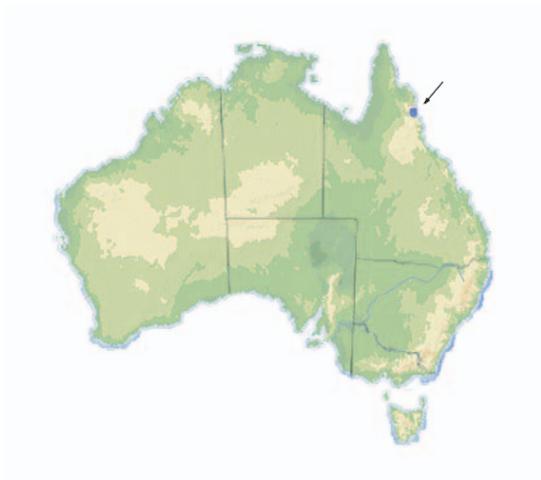
BEHAVIOUR: Found in and under logs and leaf litter. The male call is a series of 11-26 clicks, up to 2.8 seconds duration.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown above. Yellowish-orange, stippled with dark brown below and sometimes a pale spot in the groin area. Skin smooth above and below. A squat, moderate limbed frog with large discs on the fingertips.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Eungella Gastric Brooding Frog

LATIN NAME: *Rheobatrachus vitellinus* Mahony, Tyler and Davies, 1984

SYNONYMS: Northern Gastric-brooding Frog.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Creeks in warm temperate rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Clarke Range, Qld.

LENGTH: 55-80 mm

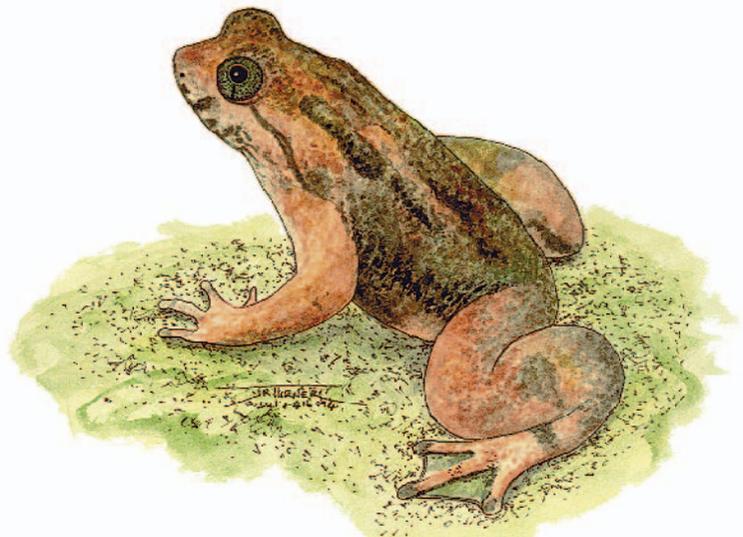
ABUNDANCE: None

STATUS: Extinct

MEANING: *Rheobatrachus* - "stream-frog", *vitellinus* - "egg-yolk (coloured)"

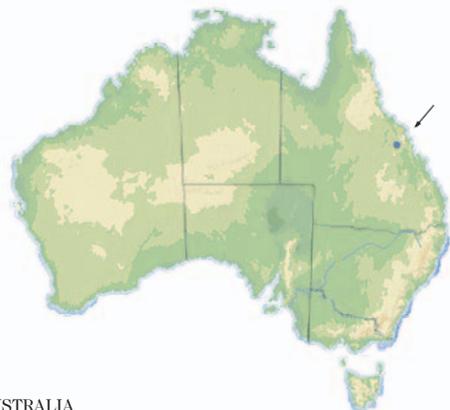
BEHAVIOUR: An aquatic frog. Lives in rocky mountain creeks where it shelters beneath rocks on the stream bed during the day. Males call from the water's edge.

DEVELOPMENT: The female swallows up to 25 young, which then secrete a substance that inhibits the production of hydrochloric acid from the female's stomach wall. The tadpole survives on its large yolk sac until it develops. In around six weeks the young are born through the mother's mouth over periods of several days. Following release, the mother's stomach becomes functional and she can feed again within one week.



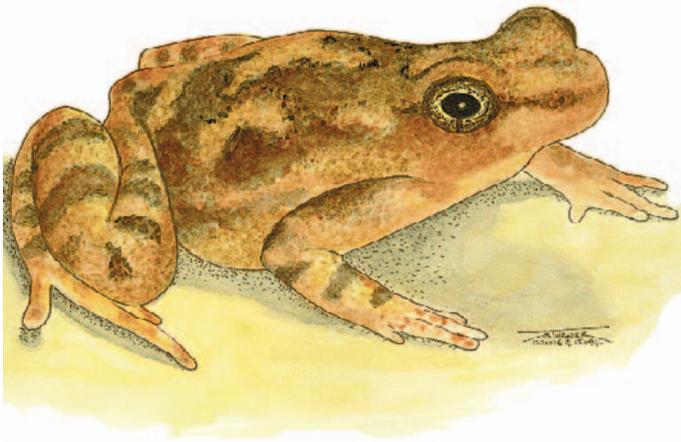
DESCRIPTION: Larger than *R. sihus* and some individuals have yellow markings on the underside of the body. Brown above with darker brown blotches, white to brown below. Has fully webbed toes and a short snout. The eyes and nostrils are upward pointing. Skin granular above, smooth below. Toes fully webbed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Eungella Torrent Frog

LATIN NAME: *Taudactylus eungellensis* Liem and Hosmer, 1973  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Subtropical rainforest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Eungella and Finch Hatton Gorge, Qld.  
LENGTH: 25-35 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Rare  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Taudactylus* - "T-fingered", *eungellensis* - "Eungella (National Park)"  
BEHAVIOUR: Active by day. Inhabits rocks or vegetation in or beside streams. Will quickly dive into the fast-flowing stream if disturbed where it will cling under rocks. They call from the edges of streams during summer. The call is a high-pitched metallic tinkering noise quickly repeated 4-5 times.  
DEVELOPMENT: Females lay between 30-50 eggs beneath rocks in water. Tadpoles stay close to the creek floor and have a sucker mouth on the underside of the head.

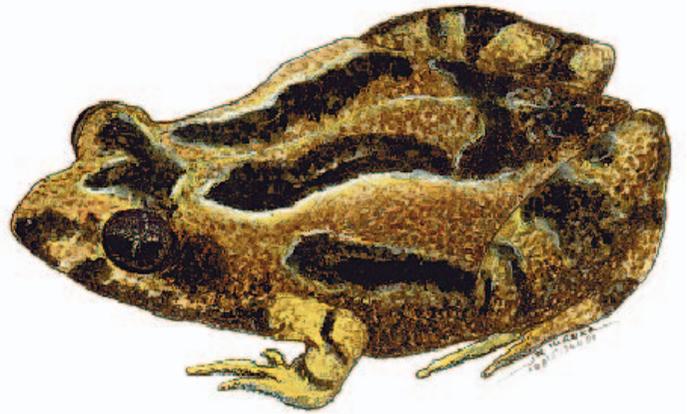


DESCRIPTION: Similar to *T. diurnus*. Differs in having a dark X-shaped mark on the back, behind the head, and a yellow underside and lower thighs.  
LOCALITY: Qld

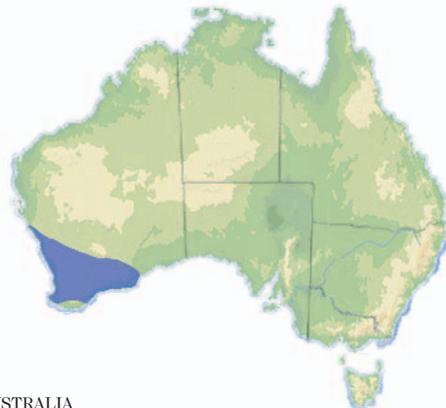


## False Western Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia pseudinsignifera* Main, 1957  
SYNONYMS: *Ranidella pseudinsignifera*.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Temperate well-watered to semi-arid grassland.  
DISTRIBUTION: South-western WA.  
LENGTH: 14-30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *pseudinsignifera* - "false-insignifera"  
BEHAVIOUR: Shelters under logs and debris. Breeds in non-perennial swamps and pools after rain. The call is a high-pitched wavering "baa-baa-baa".  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid singly and the tadpoles develop in 80-130 days.



DESCRIPTION: Identical to *C. insignifera*. Can only be distinguished by the male call. Males have a white throat, sometimes with brown flecks, and with only the chin dark. The underside of the female *insignifera* is moderately mottled with black and white. Ventral white spot at base of arm is absent or not obvious in *insignifera*.  
LOCALITY: WA



## Fat Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia crassa* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA.

LENGTH: 17-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *crassa* - "fat"

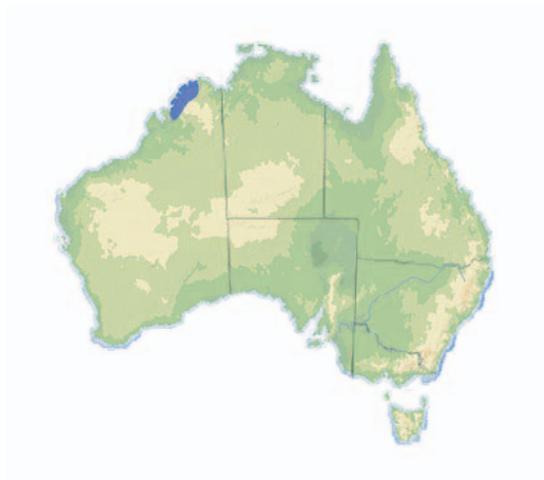
BEHAVIOUR: Males call from the base of grass tussocks in flooded grassland and open clearings. The call is a rasping sound.

DEVELOPMENT: A pair in captivity laid 368 eggs and each egg was deposited singly.



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown above, cream below flushed with grey towards the front. Has prominent pale brown, yellow or pink glands on the back. The skin is warty above and granular below. Short limbs. Has two large metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have slight fringes and moderate webbing.

LOCALITY: WA



## Flat-headed Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes depressus* Tyler, 1976

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Beneath Lake Argyle, Ord River, WA also in NT

LENGTH: 40 mm

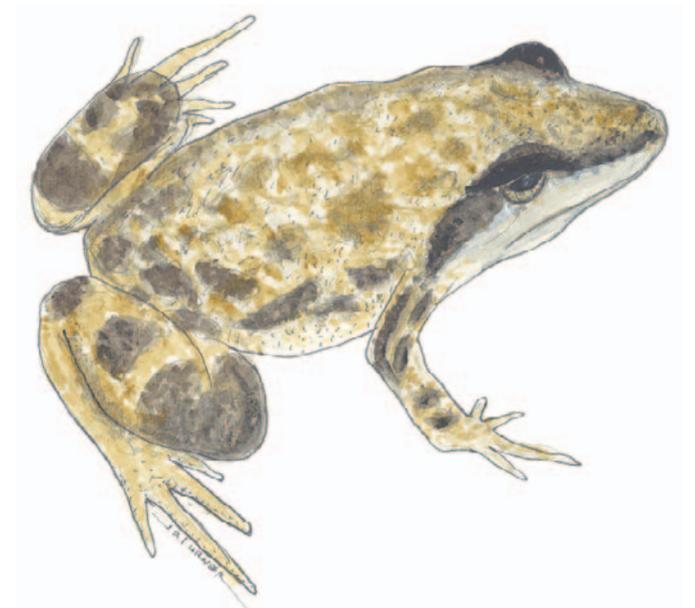
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Possibly endangered

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *depressus* - "flattened"

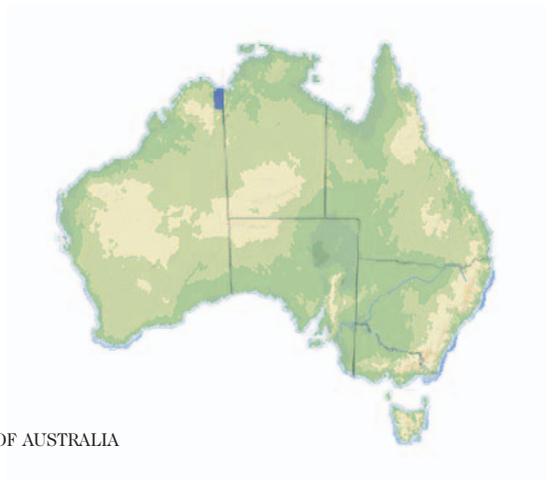
BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data

DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn.



DESCRIPTION: Pale grey above with brown net-like pattern above, cream below. Has a flattened head and shelf-like upper eyelids. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Smooth skin above and below. Eardrum concealed. Has no tibial gland. First finger shorter than second and toes are not webbed or fringed. Short vomerine teeth in rows medially separated from one another are present behind the choanae.

LOCALITY: WA

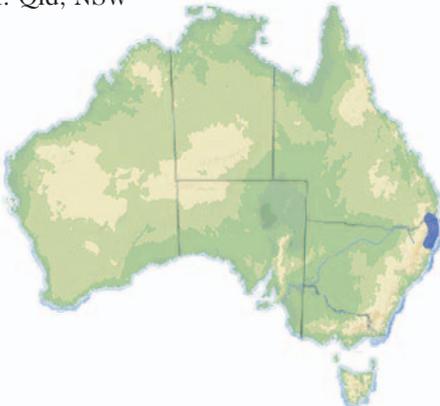


## Fleay's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Mixophyes fleayi* Corben and Ingram, 1987  
SYNONYMS: Fleay's Barred Frog, Silverblue-eyed Barred Frog.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Warm temperate montane rainforest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Great Dividing Range and coast from the Conondale Range in south-eastern Qld to the Clarence River in north-eastern NSW.  
LENGTH: 60-80 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Mixophyes* - "slimy kind", *fleayi* - "named after D. Fleay, Australian naturalist"  
BEHAVIOUR: Usually found near permanent running water. Feeds on insects and smaller frogs. Males call from leaf litter from the banks of creeks and streams. The solitary call is a short "op..op..op" and the chorus call is an "a.a.a.ah".  
DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in late spring and early summer. Eggs are laid along the banks of creeks and streams where they are washed into the water after heavy rains. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach up to 65mm in length.

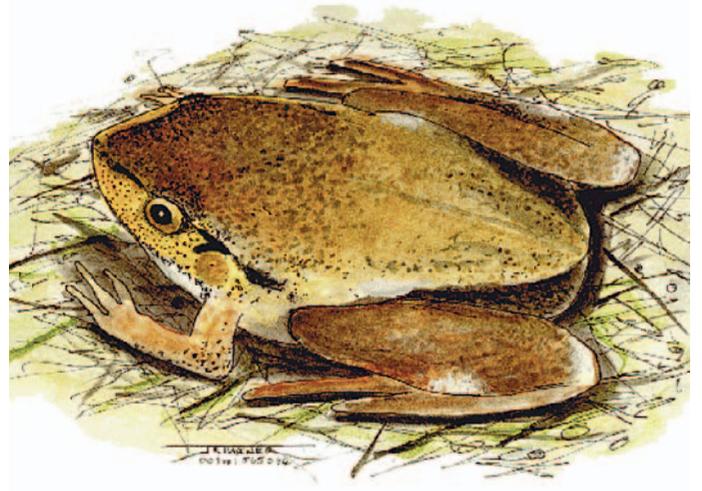


DESCRIPTION: Pale brown to brown above with darker mottling, cream-yellow below. A dark brown band runs down the back starting between the eyes; can be broken up into a series of blotches. A series of narrow stripes run across the legs. Dark blotches on the flanks. A thin dark stripe runs from the snout through the eye and above the eardrum. The skin is smooth to finely granular above and smooth below. Upper section of iris silvery-white to pale blue. Vomerine teeth are present in front of the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown and covered with golden or rusty brown flecks; below, dull bluish-grey with gold flecks around sides; Tail, pale to dark brown with scattered dark spots.  
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Fletcher's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Lechriodus fletcheri* (Boulenger, 1890)  
SYNONYMS: *Phanerotis fletcheri*, Black-soled Frog.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of northern NSW and south-east Qld.  
LENGTH: 42-50 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Lechriodus* - "slanting-tooth", *fletcheri* - "named after H. Fletcher, an Australian zoologist"  
BEHAVIOUR: Ground dwellers, inhabiting rainforest areas. Usually found near the breeding pools. When disturbed they leap away in a series of gigantic jumps. Males call while floating in the water. The call is a "gar.r.r.up" sound lasting for one second. Breeds in summer.  
DEVELOPMENT: 12 eggs laid in a floating foam nest. Tadpoles are bottom dwellers and reach about 70mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Pale grey to reddish-brown above with a dark bar between the eyes, white below. The sides of the head are darker brown and the eardrum is a similar colouring to the back. A dark stripe is present from the nostril to the shoulder. Folds of skin are present from the eye to the shoulder, between the shoulders and some on the lower back and legs. There is a trace of web between the toes and fingers. They possess long rows of vomerine teeth behind the choanae. Their bodies are streamlined and they have very powerful legs.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, grey to olive brown with blotchy chocolate freckles or spots; below, transparent then becoming silvery white; Tail, varies from little, to dense dark mottling with silvery golden flecks over the entire tail.  
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Floodplain Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia inundata* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical open grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: North-eastern NT.

LENGTH: 18-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *inundata* - "flooded"

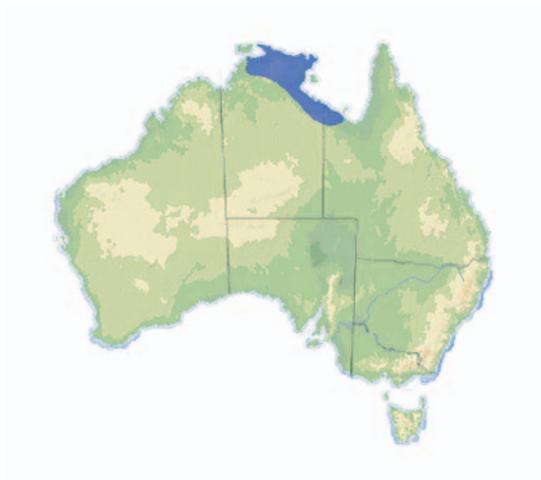
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species that calls from temporarily flooded ground. The call is a short rasp.

DEVELOPMENT: Single eggs or clumps of five are laid in temporary pools which sink to the bottom. Tadpoles complete development in around 51 days.



DESCRIPTION: Grey, pinkish-brown and black above. Has prominent paler glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. White below, speckled with grey, especially on the throat. Skin smooth with a few flat tubercles above, slightly granular below. Has two large metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes may have small fringes.

LOCALITY: NT, Qld



## Freckled Leaf Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria piperata* Tyler and Davies, 1985

SYNONYMS: Peppered Tree Frog, Peppered Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: New England Tableland, NSW.

LENGTH: 20-30 mm

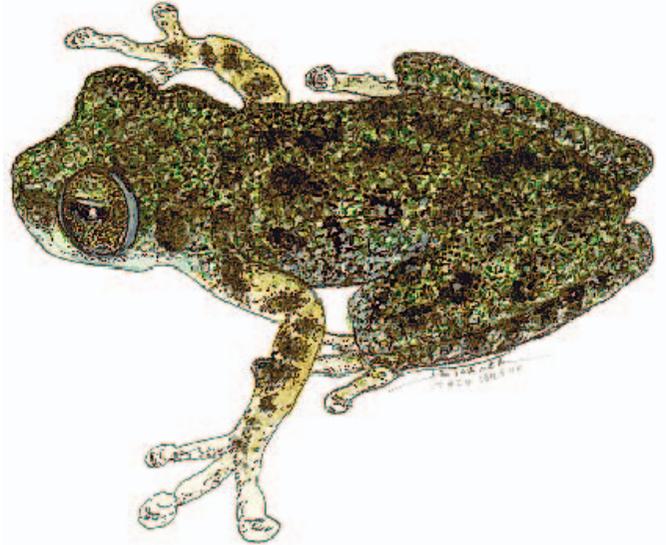
ABUNDANCE: Uncommon

STATUS: Vulnerable

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *piperata* - "peppered"

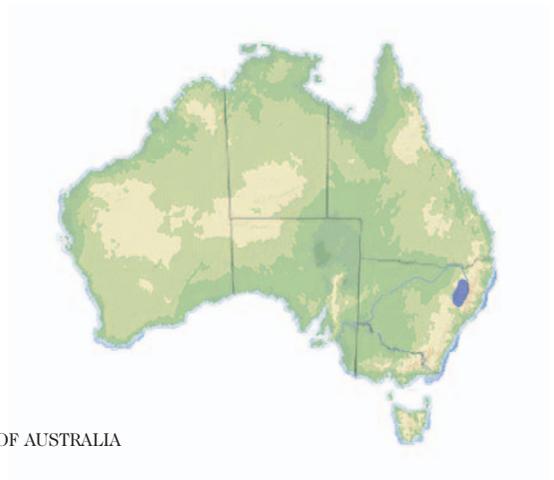
BEHAVIOUR: Can be found in vegetation and under rocks, at the edges of streams. The call has not been recorded.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Olive or grey-green with black scattered dots above, cream below. Faint dark brown canthal stripe. The skin is smooth with a few tubercles above and finely granular below. Has oval discs on the tips of the fingers and toes and has only a trace of webbing between the fingers. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth in two small clusters behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

LOCALITY: NSW



## Freycinet's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria freycineti* Tschudi, 1838

SYNONYMS: *Hyla (Litoria) freycinetii verruculata*, *Litoria copei*, Wallum Rocket Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast areas from central NSW to south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 36-45 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *freycineti* - "named after L. C. Freycinet, French navigator"

BEHAVIOUR: A terrestrial frog. Males call from the fringes of ponds in spring and summer after rain. The call is a fast quacking call.

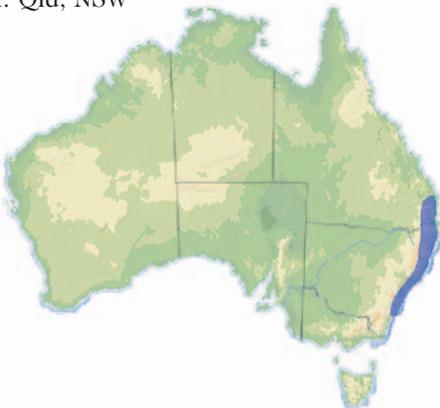
DEVELOPMENT: Around 500 eggs are scattered in pools or ponds, hatching within a few days; Tadpoles grow to 50mm and are mostly bottom dwelling surfacing to feed or take air.



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown to dark brown above with darker blotches, whitish below. A black stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to the flanks. The eardrum is edged in white. A pale glandular stripe runs from under the eye to the base of the forelimb. Have a triangular-shaped head, long body and very long legs. Rim of jaw brown, lower jaw blotched with brown and white. The skin is smooth with warts and skin folds above, granular below except for smooth throat. The toes are nearly fully webbed. Small finger and toe discs. Pupils are horizontal. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are visible.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark grey brown with irregular darker markings; below, opaque white with a dense coppery pink sheen; Tail, brown with dusky brown, venation heavily pigmented.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Fringed Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria eucnemis* (Lonnberg, 1890)

SYNONYMS: Growling Tree Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: McIlwraith and Iron Ranges; Ducie and Wenlock Rivers, Qld.

LENGTH: 37-80 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *eucnemis* - "fringed"

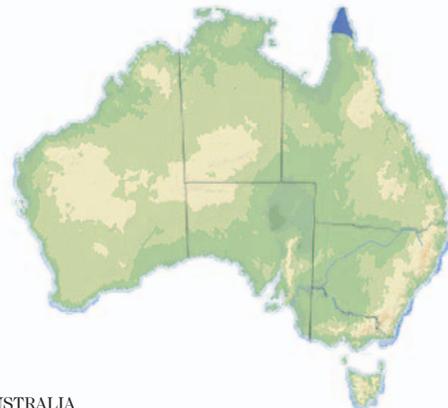
BEHAVIOUR: Males produce soft growls as they lack a vocal sac to amplify their call.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Brown, reddish-brown or olive, with darker patches above. There is a large patch of dark or reddish-brown colour between the eyes. Hind limbs have wide, irregular cross bars. Groin mottled with cream and black. Creamy-white below, speckled with brown on throat. Iris silvery-grey, except for upper quarter, which is blue-green. Skin smooth above, or with minute tubercles, roughly granular below. Camouflages itself well with small pieces of skin that grow on the edge of the limbs, which breaks up the outline of the frog. A small flap on each heel. Vomerine teeth between and behind the choanae. A marginal pectoral fold. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers half-webbed, toes almost fully webbed. Second finger longer than first.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Gastric Brooding Frog

LATIN NAME: *Rheobatrachus silus* Liem, 1973

SYNONYMS: Southern Gastric-brooding Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Blackall and Conondale Ranges, Qld.

LENGTH: 33-50 mm

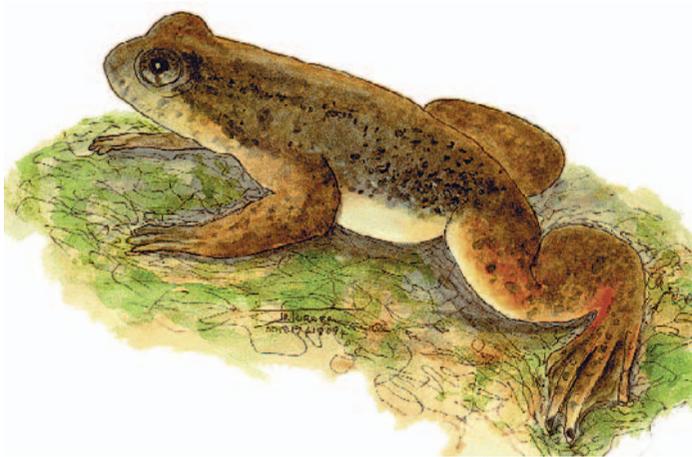
ABUNDANCE: None

STATUS: Extinct

MEANING: *Rheobatrachus* - "stream-frog", *silus* - "pug-nosed"

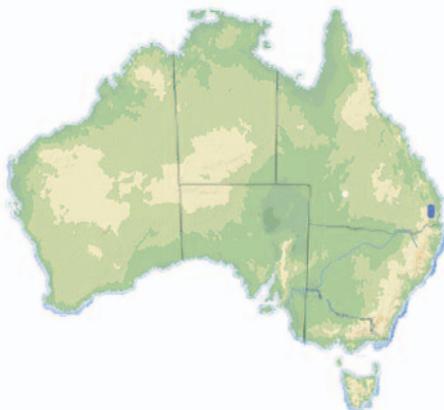
BEHAVIOUR: An aquatic frog. Lives in rocky mountain creeks where it shelters beneath rocks on the stream bed during the day. Males call from the water's edge in summer. The call is an "eeeehm ... eeeeehm" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: The female swallows up to 25 young, which then secrete a substance that inhibits the production of hydrochloric acid from the female's stomach wall. The tadpole survives on its large yolk sac until it develops. In around six weeks the young are born through the mother's mouth over periods of several days. Following release, the mother's stomach becomes functional and she can feed again within one week.



DESCRIPTION: Olive green to brown-black with black patches above, white below. A dark stripe runs from the eye to the base of the arm. Dark crossbars on limbs. Has fully webbed toes mottled light and dark brown and a short snout. The eyes and nostrils are upward pointing. The skin is smoothly granular above and smooth below. Vomerine teeth are not present, but maxillary teeth are well-developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Giant Banjo Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes interioris* Fry, 1913

SYNONYMS: *Limnodynastes dorsalis interioris*, Giant Bullfrog.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Semi-arid temperate grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Central NSW; west of the Great Dividing Range and south to the Murray River.

LENGTH: 70-90 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *interioris* - "inner (Central Australia)"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog usually seen after heavy rains. A low-pitched "plunk" can be heard from secluded sites beneath vegetation or within burrows in the banks of dams or pools etc. Males were heard calling from September to December and again in March. The break was probably due to lack of rain.

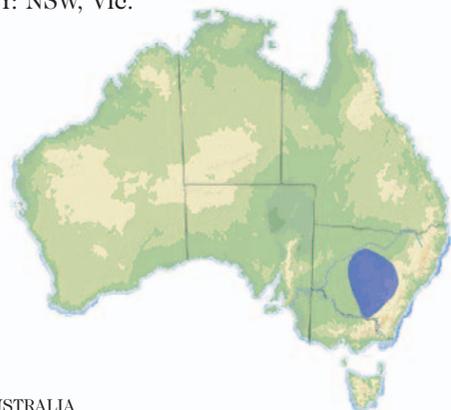
DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and measure up to 70mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: The largest of the genus. Has a stocky build and a gland on the back of the calf. Fawn to reddish-brown above with scattered black spots. Lemon to yellow in colouring with black flecks below. A raised orange stripe extends from below the eye to below the eardrum. The skin is smooth to granular above and smooth below. The toes have well-developed webbing. Pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Eardrum is concealed. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, greyish brown with fine gold flecks and scattered larger dark spots; below, dull white to silver with coppery golden sheen; Tail, dark spots continue onto tail which is covered in very fine dark dots.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic.



## Giant Burrowing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Heleioporus australiacus*  
(Shaw and Nodder, 1795)

SYNONYMS: *Rana australiaca*, *Rana spinipes*, *Philocryphus flavoguttatus*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Open forest

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of central coast of NSW to eastern Vic.

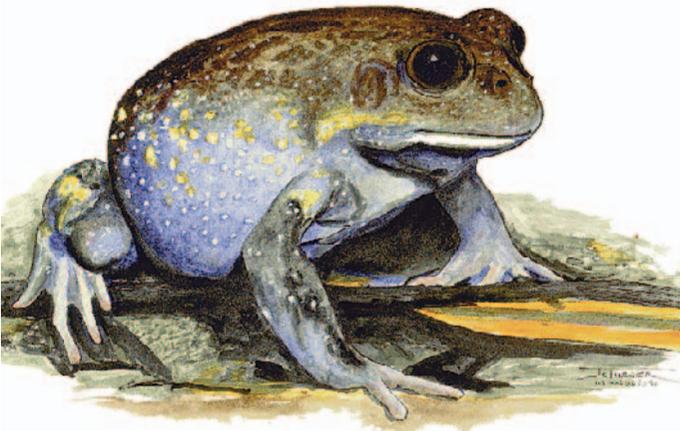
LENGTH: 60-95 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Heleioporus* - "marsh hole-dweller", *australiacus* - "southern"

BEHAVIOUR: Lives around sandy creek beds. Males call from burrows or in the open and have been known to call while buried. The male call is similar to that of an owl - "ou-ou-ou". Breeding takes place in summer and autumn after rain. DEVELOPMENT: A foam egg mass of over 700 eggs is laid in a burrow or concealed under vegetation; Tadpoles are about 80mm in length, are slow moving and seen at the bottom of small pools.



DESCRIPTION: A large, solid species. Could be mistaken for the Cane Toad. Grey, brown or black on the back and white below with a few yellow spots on the sides. Adult males have black spines on back and sides. A yellow stripe is visible on the upper lip from the back of the eye to the back of the prominent eardrum. The skin is uneven and warty; the belly granular. Males develop black thorns on their thumbs to secure a hold on a female while mating. There is a divided flap in the front corner of the eye. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae. TADPOLES: Colour above, black or very dark grey brown; below, shiny bluish-grey with fine gold flecks especially around the gills; Tail, dusky greyish brown with scattered small spots. LOCALITY: NSW, Vic.



## Giant Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana australis* (Gray, 1842)

SYNONYMS: *Alytes australis*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Open forest and grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: North-west Qld; northern NT and northern WA.

LENGTH: 71-100 mm

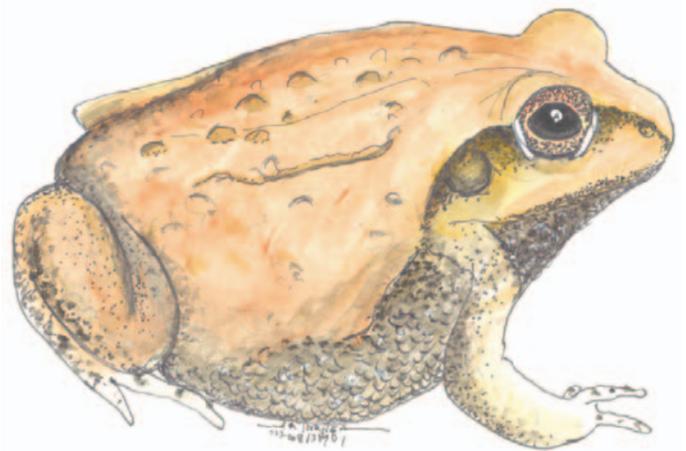
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *australis* - "southern"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog that breeds in the wet season in shallow static water.

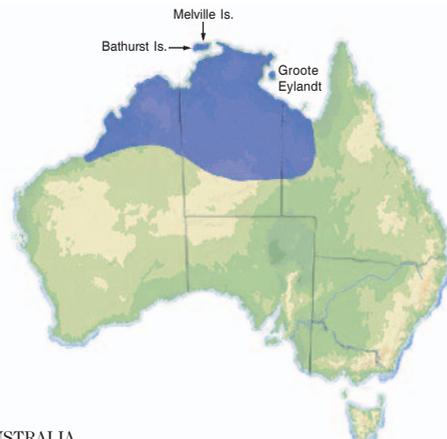
DEVELOPMENT: Up to 7,000 eggs laid in a film that sinks. Tadpoles develop in 1 month.



DESCRIPTION: A large frog, grey to brown or soft pink above, can have bright green patches; white below except for brown flecks on throat. A darker stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum; also on the edge of the upper lip. Groin can be pale blue-green and hind side of thighs brown or skin coloured to dark blue. Skin smooth above or with warts and skin folds, finely granular below. Possesses a wide gape and very strong jaws. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. and juveniles are bright green above. The pupil is horizontal.

TADPOLES: A cream-gold colour.

LOCALITY: Qld, NT, WA



## Glandular Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia glandulosa* Davies, Mahony and Roberts, 1985

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Subtropical semi-arid open grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Pilbara region, WA.

LENGTH: 20-25 mm

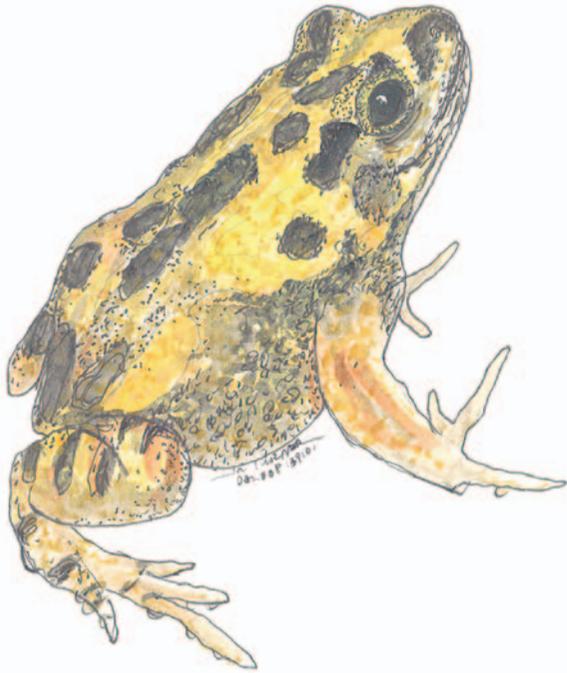
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *glandulosa* - "glandular"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from the fringes of temporarily flooded areas. Breeds in claypans and similar depressions. The call is a sharp click.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey to olive-brown above with black markings and orange tubercles on the head and a patch that runs along each side of the body. Has prominent cream coloured glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. Usually has a broken pale orange stripe part way down the back. White below scattered with grey. Skin smooth to slightly granular above and below. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have fringes and basal webbing.

LOCALITY: WA



## Glauert's Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia glauerti* Loveridge, 1933

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella glauerti*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate grasslands

DISTRIBUTION: Carnarvon in the north to Albany in the south-east, WA.

LENGTH: Less than 20 mm

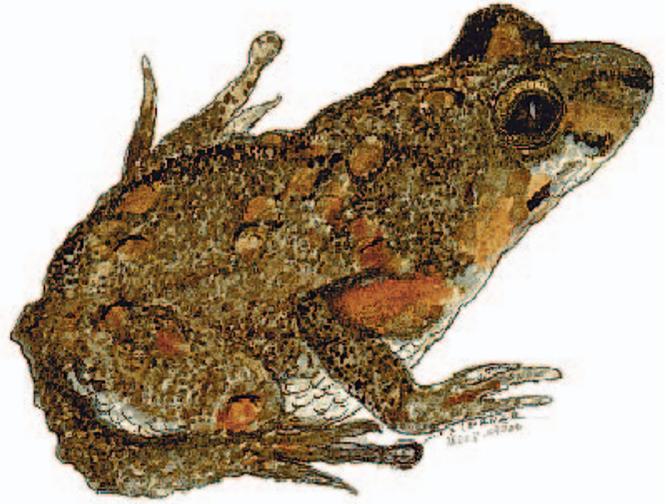
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *glauerti* - "named after L. Glauert, former director of the Western Australian Museum"

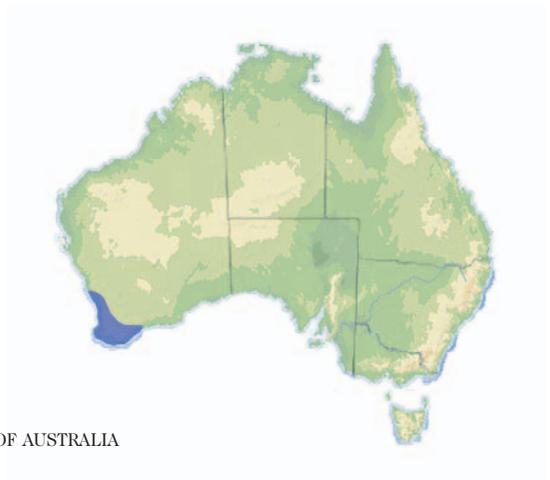
BEHAVIOUR: The male call comprises 7 to 12 pulses lasting for about one-third of a second and repeated slowly. Breeding occurs in spring, autumn and winter in shallow water in swamps and areas of static water at the edge of streams.

DEVELOPMENT: Long tadpole stage up to 100 days.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *C. signifera*. This froglet displays a variety of distinctly different back patterns, which occur at varying frequencies in different populations. Ranges in colour from pale grey through brown to almost black. The sides are black. Males often have a black throat and chest. Toes are fringed. Vomerine teeth are usually present.

LOCALITY: WA



## Goldfields Bullfrog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus wilsmorei* (Parker, 1940)

SYNONYMS: *Heleioporus wilsmorei*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate arid to semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Carnarvon to Kalgoorlie, WA.

LENGTH: 55-60 mm

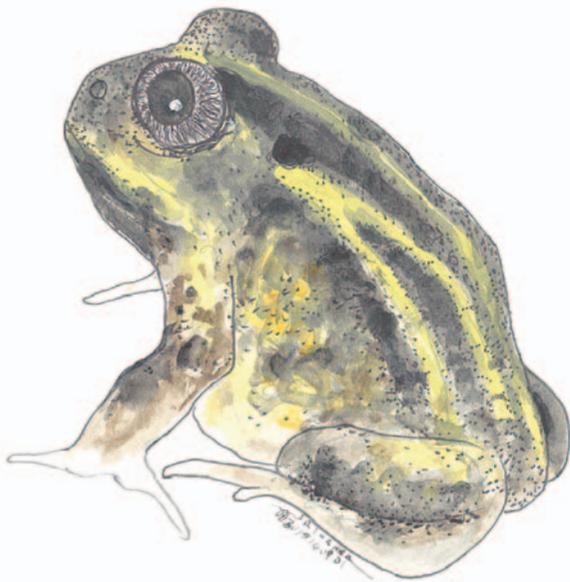
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *wilsmorei* - "possibly named after N. T. Wilsmore, past Professor of Chemistry in University of Western Australia"

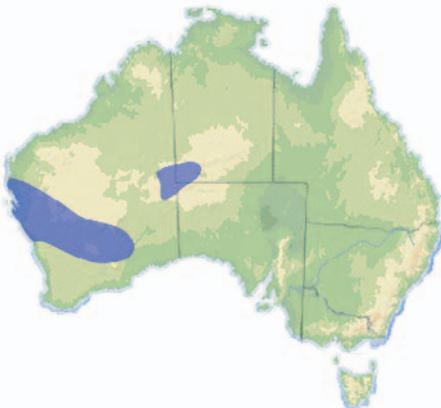
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Males call whilst floating in water after heavy summer and autumn rains. The male call is similar to a "plonk-plonk-plonk" sound. Spawn is laid in static water in claypans.

DEVELOPMENT: Tadpoles develop in around 40 days.



DESCRIPTION: Chocolate brown above with five bright yellow stripes along the body. White below. Skin smooth and glandular above, smooth below. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. The pupils are vertical. Toes are two-thirds webbed.

LOCALITY: WA



## Graceful Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria gracilentata* (Peters, 1869)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla gracilentata*, *Pelodytes granulata*, *Hyla fordi*, *Hyla luteiventris*, Dainty Green Tree Frog, Dainty Tree Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to tropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal regions of Qld and northern NSW.

LENGTH: 29-45 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *gracilentata* - "delicate"

BEHAVIOUR: Found in reeds and floating vegetation in swamps and streams or in foliage along rivers. Camouflages itself by flattening the body, holding its limbs tight against itself and closing and retracting the eyes, therefore only exposing its leaf green colour. The call resembles a drawn-out "waaaaa". They are usually seen and heard after spring and summer rains.

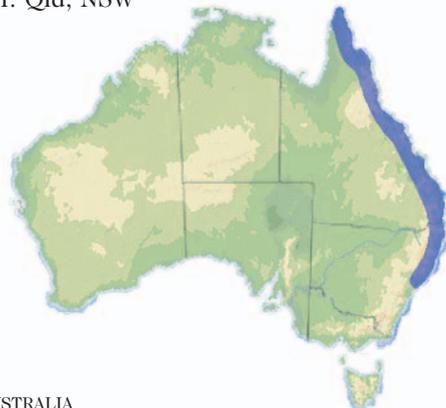
DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in flooded grassland and small ponds, attaching clusters of eggs to grass. Tadpoles are mainly bottom feeders and reach over 40mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Leaf-green in colour above, cream to yellow below. A yellow-green stripe runs from the snout, above the eye and eardrum. Hind side of thighs can be a reddish-brown colour. Upper arm and upper and lower surfaces of fingers and toes, including webbing, bright yellow. Hind side of thighs purple-brown. The skin is granular above, occasionally with small tubercles, and roughly granular below. The fingers and toes are almost fully webbed. Large finger and toe discs. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal and the iris is yellow-orange. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are visible.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with a yellowish tinge on the sides; below, lower half silver with coppery sheen; Tail, brown with fine dark brown stippling and clusters.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Great Barred Frog

LATIN NAME: *Mixophyes fasciolatus* Gunther, 1864

SYNONYMS: *Hyla fenestrata*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to subtropical open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Great Dividing Range and coast from Bundaberg, Qld, to south coast of NSW.

LENGTH: 60-80 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Mixophyes* - "slimy kind", *fasciolatus* - "striped"

BEHAVIOUR: Usually found near permanent running water. Feeds on insects and smaller frogs. Males call from leaf litter from the banks of creeks and streams. The male call is a deep "wark".

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in late spring and early summer. Eggs are laid along the banks of creeks and streams where they are washed into the water after heavy rains. Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwellers and may reach over 100mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to dark brown above with darker mottling, cream below. A series of thin stripes run across the legs. A dark brown band runs down the back starting between the eyes; can be broken up into a series of blotches. A thin dark stripe runs from the snout through the eye and above the eardrum. Dark flecks on chin and throat. Upper part of iris red-brown to black. The skin is smooth to finely granular above and smooth below. Vomerine teeth are present in front of the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark golden to greyish brown sometimes with darker spots; below, off white with bluish grey colour, may have a coppery golden sheen; Tail, patchy dark brown spots and flecks over tail and fins.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Great Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne major* Parker, 1940

SYNONYMS: Great Brown Brood Frog, Major Toadlet

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Rainforest and grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape York Peninsula to south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 23-40 mm

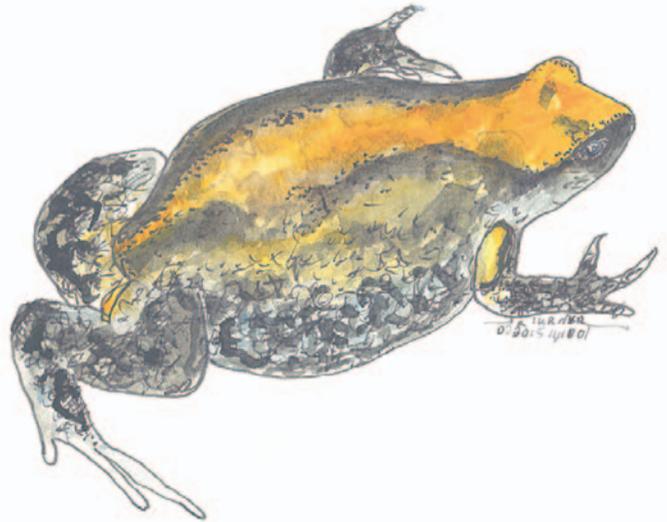
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *major* - "larger"

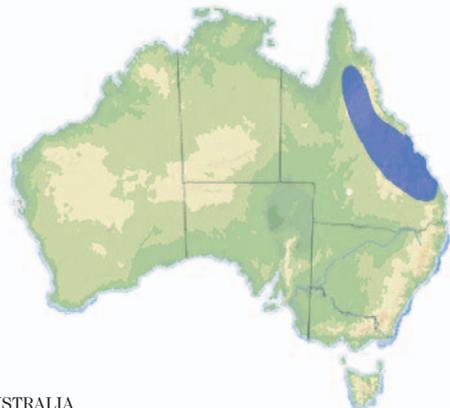
BEHAVIOUR: The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in burrows in moist leaf litter or under rocks and logs.



DESCRIPTION: Brown with dark marbling above and black or brown with yellow marbling below. Has a yellow patch at the base of each forearm. The skin has scattered warts and ridges above and is smooth below. The snout is pointed and the toes are not webbed. Has a thigh gland on each hind limb. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Green and Golden Bell Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria aurea* (Lesson, 1829)

SYNONYMS: *Rana aurea*, *Ranoidea jacksoniensis*, *Ranoidea resplendens*, *H[y]la jacksoni*, *Fanchonia elegans*, *Hyla blandsuttoni*, *Hyla aurea ulongae*, [*Hyla*] [*aurea*] *ulongsensis*.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: East and south-east NSW and east of northern Vic.

LENGTH: 53-85 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *aurea* - "golden"

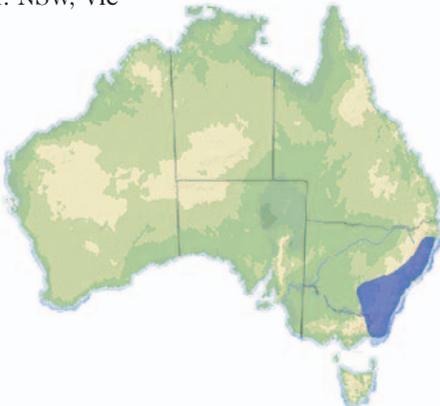
BEHAVIOUR: Active by day and at night. Inhabits permanent water with vegetation. An excellent climber despite its large form. Releases large amounts of acrid-smelling secretions if handled. Males call while floating, usually from August to January. The call has four parts; starts with a slow "craw-craw-crawk", then short grunts "crok-crok".

DEVELOPMENT: Large floating or submerged clusters of around 5000 eggs Tadpoles up to 80mm in length, seen basking in shallow water and feed near the surface.



DESCRIPTION: Olive to bright emerald green above with bronze blotches, white below. A cream stripe runs from the nostril, over the eye and eardrum, continuing as a fold of skin down the side. There is a darker stripe below this and a pale stripe from under the eye to the forearm. The skin is smooth to granular above and roughly granular below. A large and opposable thumb is used for gripping. Pupils are horizontal. The toes are not quite fully webbed. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth. TADPOLES: Colour above, translucent yellow with a dark arrowhead shaped mark between the eyes; below, whitish with coppery golden sheen; Tail, yellowish colour; pigment along blood vessels in fins, with narrow dark stripes visible from dorsal and lateral views.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic



## Green-eyed Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria genimaculata* (Horst, 1883)

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Rainforests

DISTRIBUTION: North-east Qld from Atherton Tableland onwards.

LENGTH: 85 mm

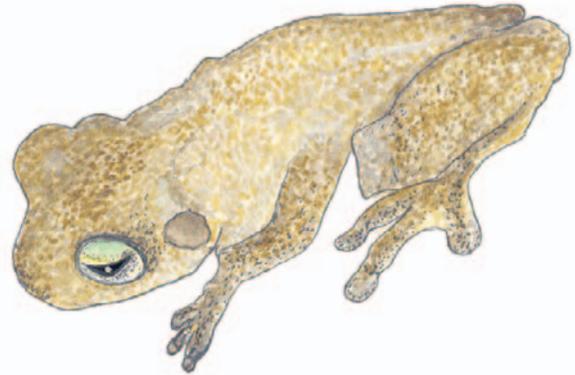
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *genimaculata* - "spotted"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits streams and damp crevices that support mosses and lichens.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Brown, reddish-brown or olive, with darker patches above. There is a large patch of dark or reddish-brown colour between the eyes. Hind limbs have wide, irregular cross bars. Groin mottled with cream and black. Creamy-white below, speckled with brown on throat. Iris silvery-grey, except for upper quarter, which is blue-green. Skin smooth above, or with minute tubercles, roughly granular below. Camouflages itself well with small pieces of skin that grow on the edge of the limbs, which breaks up the outline of the frog. A small flap on each heel. Vomerine teeth between and behind the choanae. A marginal pectoral fold. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers half-webbed, toes almost fully webbed. Second finger longer than first.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Green or Warty Swamp Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria raniformis* (Keferstein, 1867)

SYNONYMS: *Chirodryas raniformis*, *Hyla caurea major*,  
Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate grasslands near permanent water.

DISTRIBUTION: South-east NSW through Vic to south-east SA; Tas.

LENGTH: 55-80 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Vulnerable

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *raniformis* - "Rana-like"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits areas of permanent water occurring commonly around reservoirs, farm dams and swamps, especially those with bulrushes. Hides by day under debris. Males call from August to April while floating among reeds. The call resembles that of a motorbike.

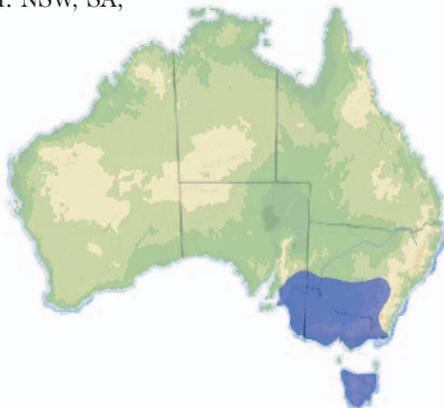
DEVELOPMENT: Over 1500 eggs usually laid in a cluster in spring, summer or autumn following heavy rain resulting in local flooding. Eggs hatch within 2 to 4 days of being laid; within 4 weeks tadpoles may reach metamorphosis; Eggs laid in early spring or late autumn develop much more slowly. Tadpoles prefer warmer water and feed near surface with head upwards, they may reach over 100mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Emerald green above with bronze, black or brown spotting, white below. A pale green stripe runs down the centre of the back. A pale fold of skin runs from the side of the head down the flanks. The groin and hind edge of the thighs are bright blue. The skin is warty above and roughly granular below. The toes are nearly fully webbed and discs are small. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, translucent yellow with shiny green over darker areas; below, whitish with a coppery sheen; Tail, has a yellowish colour with fine dots while the venation on the fins is lightly pigmented.

LOCALITY: NSW, SA,  
Vic, Tas.



## Green-thighed Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria brevipalmata* Tyler, Martin and  
Watson, 1972

SYNONYMS: Green-thighed Tree Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern coast of NSW and south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 40 mm

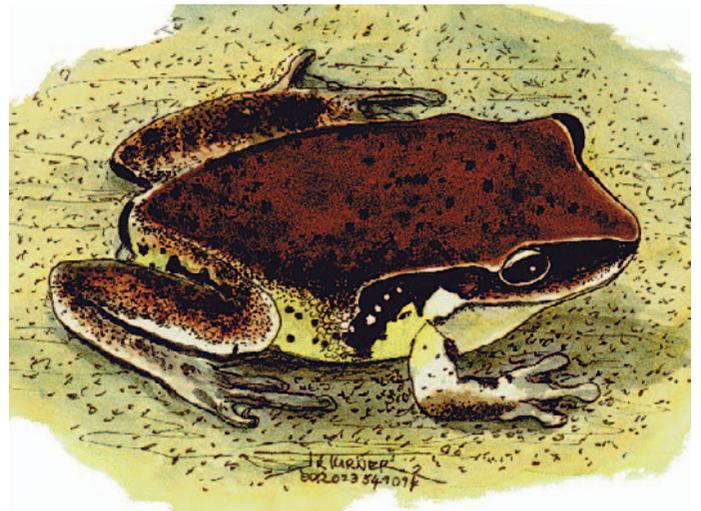
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Vulnerable

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *brevipalmata* - "short-webbed"

BEHAVIOUR: A ground-dwelling frog. Males call from the edges of semi-permanent water. The call is a continuous series of "quack" or "wok" sounds.

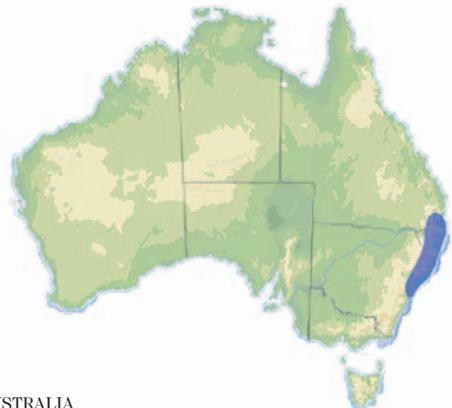
DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in late spring and summer. About 100 eggs are laid in clusters may be tangled in vegetation; Tadpoles are surface dwelling reaching over 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Dark brown with black flecks above, cream below. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, ending at the side as blotches. The top lip is edged with white, and this stripe continues to the base of the arm. The groin and backs of thighs are blue-green. The skin is smooth to granular above and granular below. Pupils are horizontal. The toes are one-third webbed. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are present. Second finger longer than first.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to greyish black a cream patch on snout of some specimens; below, grey blue sheen anterior half greyish black; Tail, greyish brown lighter towards tip with fins translucent dusky grey clearer at tip.

LOCALITY: NSW, Qld



## Green Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria caerulea* (White, 1790)

SYNONYMS: *Rana caerulea*, *Rana australasiae*, *Hyla cyanea*, *R[ana] caerulea*, *Hyla irrorata*, Common Green Treefrog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate to tropical forest.

DISTRIBUTION: North-west WA; NT; Qld.; NSW and north-east SA.

LENGTH: 67-100 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *caerulea* - "blue"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits human dwellings such as toilets, downpipes and other moist and shady places. Males descend from trees to breed and call from rocks and vegetation beside pools of slow-flowing creeks. Males call during times of high humidity or rain. The call is a deep, "wark" or "crawl" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Over 2000 eggs are laid in static water from December - February. Has been known to live for 23 years in captivity. Tadpoles are prefer midwater to surface and may reach over 60mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Olive to bright green above with white spots on the sides and sometimes on the back. The underside is white. A skin fold runs from the eye to the arm. The skin is smooth above, roughly granular below, although smoother on the throat. Toes are three-quarters webbed and the fingers one-third webbed. Large glands behind the head contain a milky secretion. Pupils are horizontal. Large finger and toe discs. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from dusky to golden or olive brown; below, mostly covered with a dense coppery sheen as are the sides; Tail, brown with dark stripe visible laterally. Fine dusky grey dots on both fins.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld, NSW, SA



## Günther's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne guentheri* Boulenger, 1882

SYNONYMS: *Pseudophryne bibroni* (part.), *Pseudophryne brooksi*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: South-west WA.

LENGTH: 20-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *guentheri* - "named after A. Gunther, German zoologist"

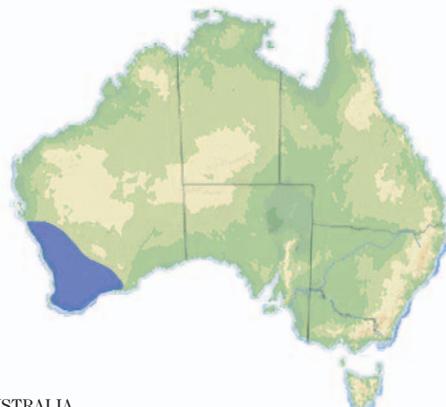
BEHAVIOUR: Found in damp areas under rocks, logs, etc. The mating call is described as "a short, grating squeak", made from within burrows. Breeds in late summer or early winter.

DEVELOPMENT: Tadpoles emerge from the egg capsules at an advanced stage of development and spend 40-120 days over their development.



DESCRIPTION: Grey or brown mottled with black above. Has a light patch on the snout and shoulders and a vent stripe. White below, heavily spotted with black. The skin is smooth with warts above and smooth or granular below. The toes are unwebbed. Possesses burrowing structures on the undersurface of the feet.

LOCALITY: WA



## Haswell's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Paracrinia haswelli* (Fletcher, 1894)

SYNONYMS: *Crinia haswelli*, Haswell's Froglet.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Wet and dry sclerophyll forest and heathland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal areas from eastern Vic to north of Sydney, NSW.

LENGTH: 26-35 mm

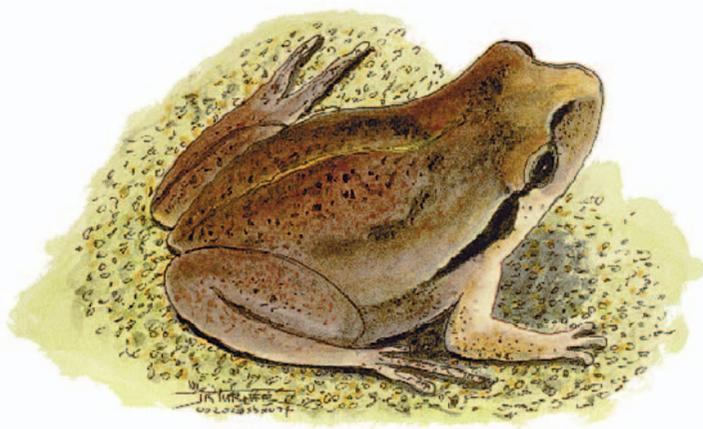
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Paracrinia* - "similar to *Crinia*", *haswelli* - "named after W. A. Haswell, British-born zoologist who spent most of his working life in Australia"

BEHAVIOUR: Found in cool temperate swamps, ponds, creeks or dams. Males call from August to March whilst floating in hidden vegetation, or in the cover of litter and vegetation on the bank. The call is a short "ank".

DEVELOPMENT: Loose clusters of eggs are attached to submerged vegetation; Tadpoles usually remain hidden and may reach up to 55mm in length.

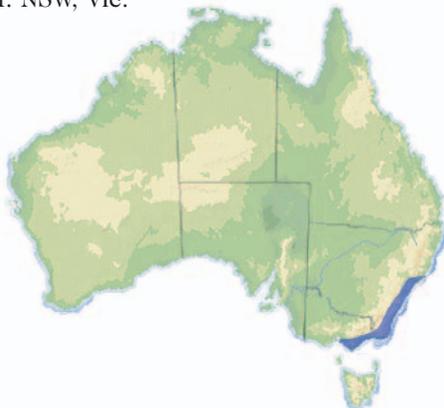


DESCRIPTION: Pale grey or brown with darker flecks above, light brown with flecks below. A pale stripe may run down the back. A black band runs from the nostril through the eye and the eardrum, down to the sides where it breaks up into blotches, down to the sides of each arm, in the groin and on the posterior surface of the thighs. Skin smooth or with some low tubercles above, granular below. Fingers and toes are unwebbed but the toes are fringed. The pupil is horizontal.

Vomerine teeth in two short rows behind the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from yellowish brown to a honey yellow or dark smokey grey depending on water conditions; below, silvery white with a brilliant coppery sheen; Tail, varies from golden to dusky grey, fins may be clear or dusky to smokey grey.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic.



## Heath Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria littlejohni* White, Whitford and Mahony, 1994

SYNONYMS: Littlejohn's Tree Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Wet and dry Sclerophyll forests, coastal woodlands and heaths.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and eastern side of ranges from near Newcastle, NSW to eastern Vic.

LENGTH: 55-60 mm

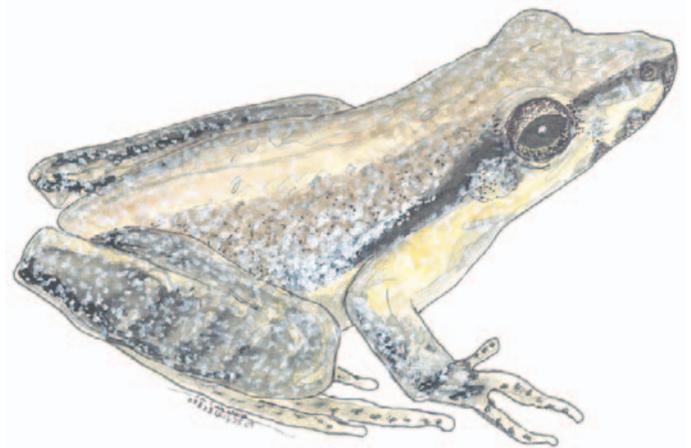
ABUNDANCE: Uncommon

STATUS: Threatened

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *littlejohni* - "named after M.J. Littlejohn, Australian zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: The call is a series of 6-14 quickly repeated low, drawn-out whistles. Found in undisturbed areas of forest woodland and heath.

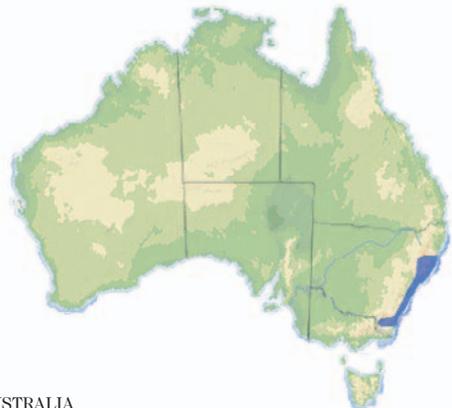
DEVELOPMENT: Clusters of over 50 eggs are attached to submerged vegetation in pools; Tadpoles are often seen near the surface with head upwards and may reach 65mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *L. jervisiensis*, often confused with that species. Can be distinguished by its broader head; absence of a white, glandular stripe from under the eye through the angle of the mouth; and by its call.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from black to very dark grey or brown; below, dusky dark grey with a coppery tinge whilst a bluish sheen continues up the sides; Tail, dusky grey colour.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic



## Hidden-ear Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana cryptotis* Tyler and Martin, 1977

SYNONYMS: Hidden-ear Water Holding Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland

DISTRIBUTION: Between Newcastle Waters and Daly Waters, NT.

LENGTH: 34-40 mm

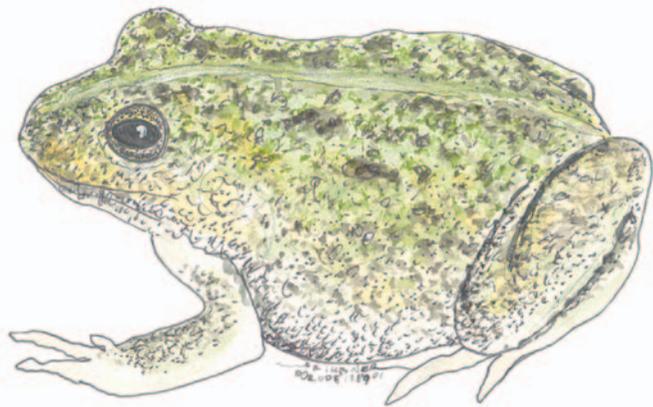
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *cryptotis* - "hidden-ear"

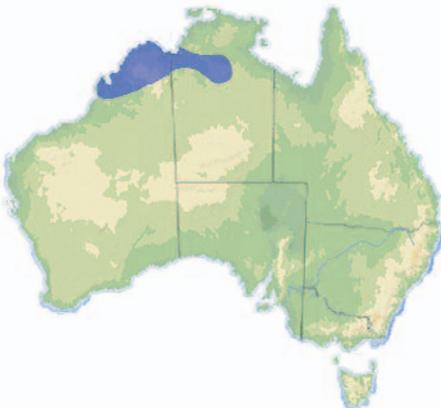
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog that lives in thinly vegetated areas. Male calls are deep and grating. Breeds in January or February in shallow pools after heavy rain.

DEVELOPMENT: Tadpoles can survive in hot water to 42°C and develop by 24 days.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to olive-brown above with darker flecks and a pale stripe down the back, creamy-white below. A broad streak runs down the side. Rim of upper lip brown with white flecks. Groin and hind side of thighs grey-brown flecked with white. Eardrum is concealed under skin. Skin smooth or with some warts above, roughly granular below except pectoral region where almost smooth. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The eye pupil is horizontal. Fingers slender and unwebbed; Toes one-half webbed, webbing on fifth toe reaching the subarticular tubercle.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Hosmer's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus hosmeri* Zweifel, 1985

SYNONYMS: Rattling Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Tropical montane rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Mts Lewis and Spurgeon, near Mossman, north-eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 12-17 mm

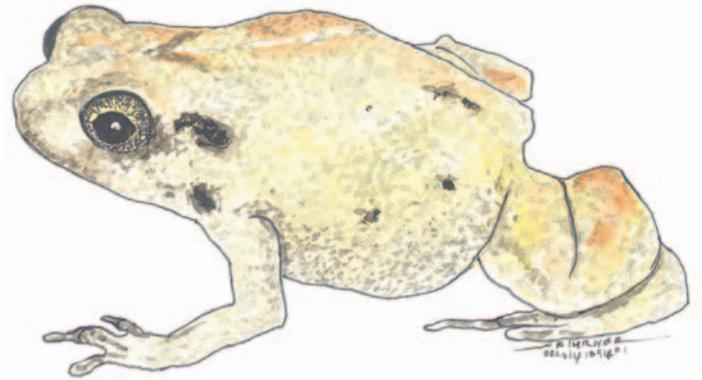
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *hosmeri* - "named after W. Hosmer, Australian zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: The call is a series of 15-17 clicks lasting about one second.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown above with flecks and blotches. Sometimes a cream stripe runs from the snout, down the middle of the back. Throat, chest and sometimes abdomen dark grey with softer stippling; the abdomen and thighs sometimes yellowish. Skin smooth to slightly granular above, smooth below. Finger and toe discs moderately developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Humming Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus pelobatoides* (Werner, 1914)

SYNONYMS: *Heleioporus albopunctatus pelobatoides*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate arid to semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Geraldton to Esperance, WA.

LENGTH: 36-50 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *pelobatoides* -

"Pelobates-like", referring to the genus *Pelobates* of Europe, Asia and North America.

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species usually found after autumn rains. The name refers to the low-pitched trill of the male call. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head.

Breeds in temporarily-flooded claypans from May to July.

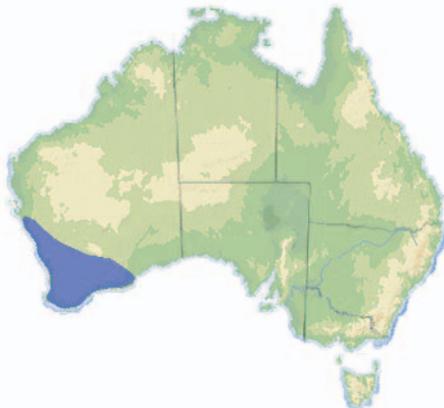
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Fawn-grey above with black patches. Creamy-white below, except for darker edge to lower jaw and dark sides of throat. An orange-red stripe runs from the nostril down the middle of the back and also along the edge of the upper eyelid. Skin covered with small warts above, smooth below. Toes one quarter webbed.

(Completely webbed in newly metamorphosed specimens and breeding males). Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. The pupils are vertical.

LOCALITY: WA



## Inelegant Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus infacetus* Zweifel, 1985

SYNONYMS: Palmerston Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Montane rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Cairns-Innisfail region, north-eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 15-18 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *infacetus* - "inelegant"

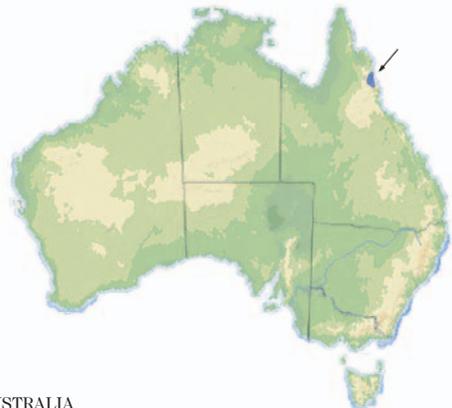
BEHAVIOUR: Males call when they are slightly higher than the surface of the ground. The call is a series of clicks lasting about one second.

DEVELOPMENT: Adult frogs have been found with eggs at various stages of development. Eggs were laid in clumps of 8-11. Young frogs had a body length of 5 millimetres.



DESCRIPTION: Rust-red above with brown-black markings. These include a temporal streak, a dark area under each eye, a W-shaped mark between the shoulders and a dark patch, sometimes pale-edged, above each groin. Sometimes a pale vertebral band. Grey below with paler markings. Skin smooth above and below. Well-developed finger and toe discs.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Jabiru Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia arenicola* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Alligator Rivers area, NT.

LENGTH: 18-25 mm

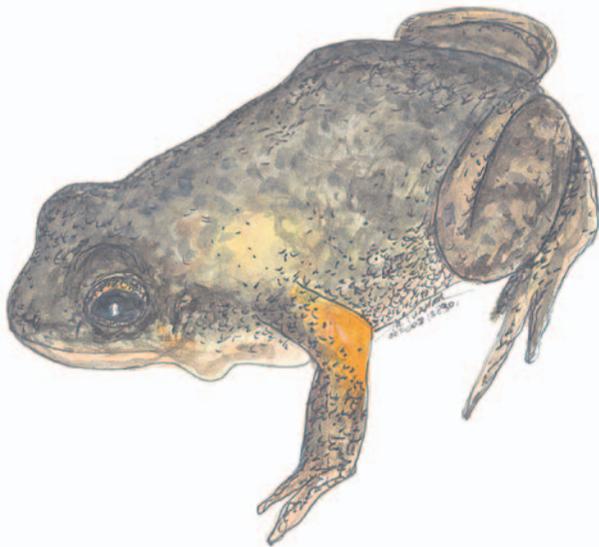
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *arena* - "sand", *incola* - "inhabitant or dweller".

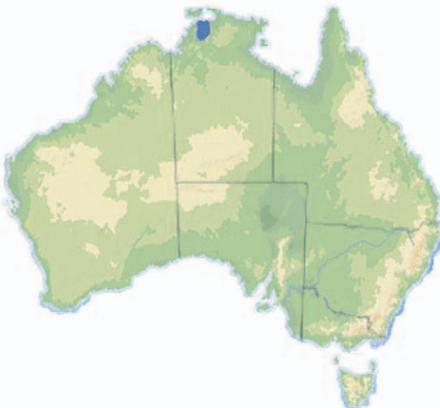
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog. Males begin their rasping sounding call at the start of the wet season from steep banks of sandy soil at the edges of temporary creeks. Frogs call from their burrows before emerging at dusk, a thick layer of undislodged sand covering their backs.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey to dark brown above with darker flecks. Has prominent parotoid glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. Off-white below. The skin is warty above and smooth below. Short limbs. Has two large metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes may have slight fringes.

LOCALITY: NT



## Jervis Bay Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria jervisiensis* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla jervisiensis*, *Hyla oculata*, *Hyla krefftii*.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Sclerophyll forest, woodland and shrubland.

DISTRIBUTION: South-eastern half of NSW to north-east Vic.

LENGTH: 29-60 mm

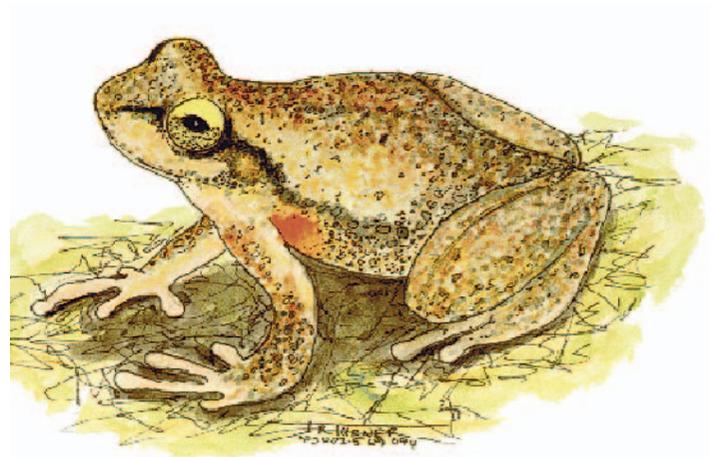
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *jervisiensis* - "Jervis (Bay NSW)"

BEHAVIOUR: An agile frog, seen and heard among reeds and foliage near streams. They have been heard calling from August to January and produce two or three high-pitched "cree's".

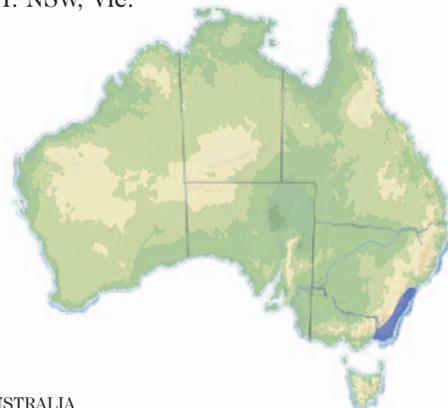
DEVELOPMENT: Egg clusters are attached to submerged vegetation: Tadpoles frequent the surface swimming with head uppermost, they may reach 60mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A small, agile species. Pale grey or brown with yellow patches in the armpit and pale orange patches on the back of the thighs. Creamy-yellow below, throat of male brown. A dark patch runs down the back; a paler stripe may run down the middle of this. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to the arm. The skin is smooth to finely granular above, finely granular below. Toes are two-thirds webbed and have large toe discs. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and have maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies but clear golden yellow with greenish golden irridescence over the brain; below, whitish with a golden coppery sheen visible when moving; Tail, yellowish brown with darker line visible laterally, fins a golden yellow colour.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic.



## Knife-footed Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana cultripipes* Parker, 1940

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland

DISTRIBUTION: Lower eastern half of NT to south-west Qld.

LENGTH: 38-50 mm

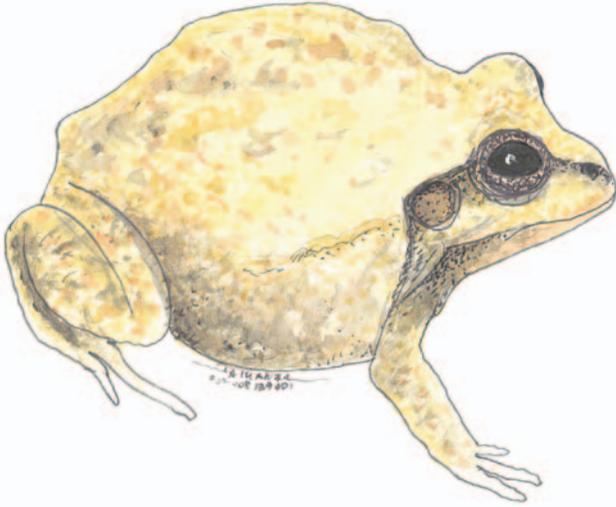
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *cultripipes* - "knife-footed"

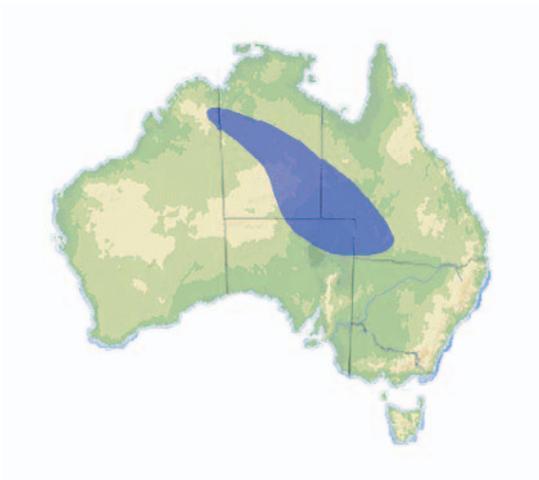
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog emerging from the ground after heavy rain to breed in temporary claypans, creeks etc.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey to olive-brown above with darker flecks and a pale stripe down the back, creamy-white below, except throat of males dark grey. A broad streak runs down the side. Rim of upper lip brown with white flecks. Groin and hind side of thighs grey-brown flecked with white. Skin smooth or with some warts above, roughly granular below. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The pupil is horizontal. Fingers short, unwebbed, lacking lateral fringes. Hind limbs very short, toes one-third webbed. Tympanum almost entirely visible except where portion of superior margin hidden beneath supratympanic fold. Choanae small widely space; vomerine teeth are present.

LOCALITY: NT, WA, Qld, SA



## Kroombit Tinker Frog

LATIN NAME: *Taudactylus pleione* Czechura, 1986

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Rainforest

DISTRIBUTION: Kroombit Tops, south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 25 mm

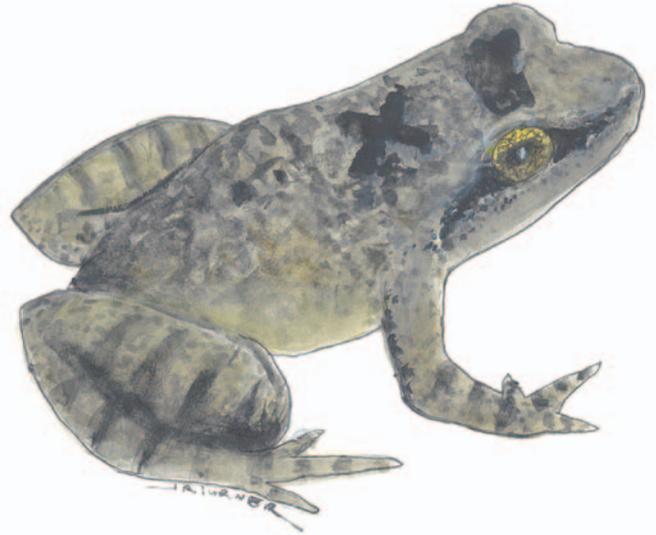
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Vulnerable

MEANING: *Taudactylus* - "T-fingered", *pleione* - "named after Pleione, in Greek mythology the wife of Atlas and mother of the Pleiades"

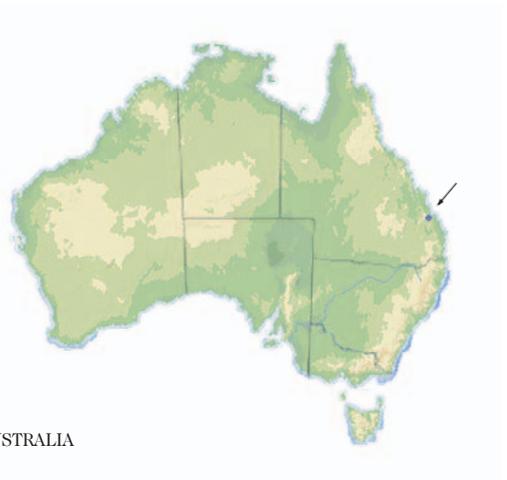
BEHAVIOUR: Active by day in rocky streams and the nearby forest floor. The male call resembles a series of quickly repeated metallic "tinks".

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey above with darker grey spots and markings. These include a bar between the eyes; an X-shaped mark between the shoulders; and a large patch above each groin. A thick black streak runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to just before the forelimb. Limbs and digits have thin, black cross bars. Hind side of thighs creamy-yellow barred and peppered with brown. Cream below, mottled with dark grey or brown. Skin smooth above and below. Curved snout. Possesses very small finger discs that have tubercles below the joints. Fingers and toes not webbed; toes fringed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Kunapalari Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus kunapalari* Mahoney and Roberts, 1986

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate arid to semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: South-western Australia, northern and eastern limits uncertain.

LENGTH: 48-60 mm

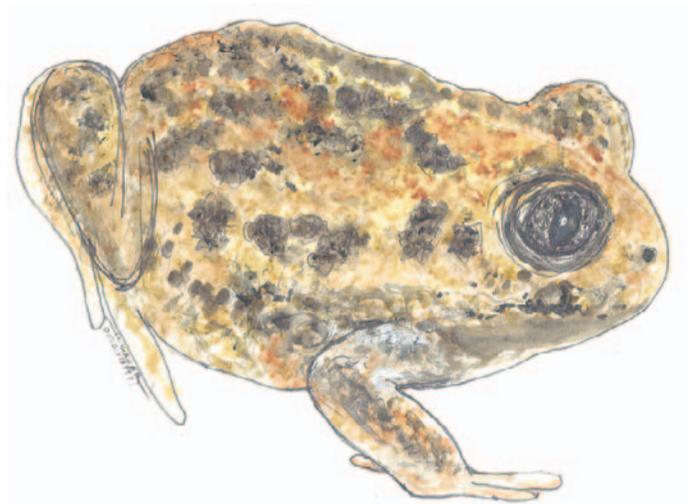
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *kunapalari* - "Aboriginal (Gugadja) frog name"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species. The call is a short high-pitched trill. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Spawn is laid in static water in claypans after heavy summer and autumn rains.

DEVELOPMENT: A female captured in May laid slightly more than 1000 eggs.



DESCRIPTION: Yellow to fawny-brown above with brown and black blotches and spots. White below, except for grey throat and purple-brown under hands and feet. The skin is smooth except in breeding males when it becomes spiny. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. The pupils are vertical. Toes are almost fully-webbed. Tympanum not externally visible; vomerine teeth present; tongue broad and circular, fingers short and cylindrical, nuptial pads extent from base to tips of first and second fingers, second and third fingers slightly fringed, Toes short slightly flattened with extensive webbing between them.

LOCALITY: WA



## Leaf Green Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria phyllochroa* (Gunther, 1863)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla phyllochroa barringtonensis*, *Hyla pearsoni*, *Hyla pearsoniana*, *Hyla phyllochrous nudidigitus*, Green Stream Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate rainforest and streamsides.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and nearby areas of NSW; south-east Qld; eastern Vic.

LENGTH: 27-40 mm

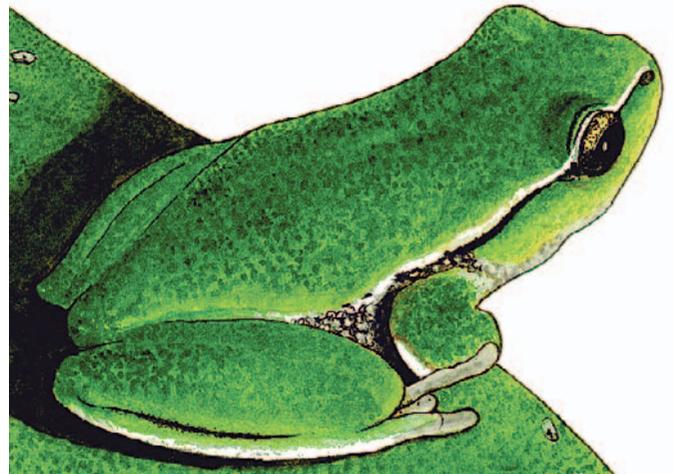
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *phyllochroa* - "leaf-coloured"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from vegetation or on the ground near water from October to March. The call is and "erk...erk...erk" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Loose clusters of several hundred eggs are attached to vegetation alongside streams; Tadpoles are found on the bottom in shallow water and may reach over 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Green to olive green above, white with darker flecks below. A cream stripe runs from the snout, through the eye, over the eardrum and down the flanks. A darker brown stripe runs below this, which breaks up along the flanks mingling with the cream stripe. The armpits, groin and backs of thighs are red. The skin is smooth or finely granular above and granular below. Small vomerine teeth behind the choanae. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers with basal webbing; toes are three-quarters webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. Tadpoles; Colour above, varies from light to dark golden brown with gold flecks; below, clear with a few golden flecks; Tail, there is a net like pattern of dots over most of tail and fins.

LOCALITY: NSW,

Qld, Vic.



## Lea's Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Geocrinia leai* (Fletcher, 1898)

SYNONYMS: *Crinia leai*, Lea's Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Grassland

DISTRIBUTION: The Darling Scarp south of the Swan River, extending eastward to the Albany district.

LENGTH: 18-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Geocrinia* - "earth-*Crinia*", *leai* - "named after A. M. Lea, Australian entomologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits damp, shady areas of streams and swamps. Breeds after rain from autumn to spring. The male call has been described as a "chic . . . chic . . . chic" sound.

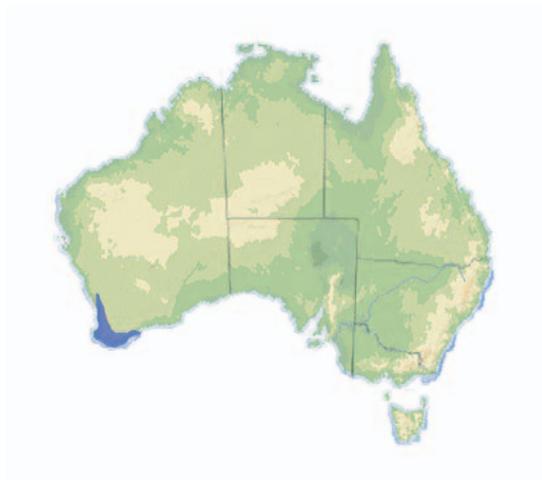
DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in clumps attached to vegetation in water and tadpoles complete their development in around 120 days.



DESCRIPTION: A squat, elongate body with short limbs. Pale yellow or pink-brown to chocolate brown above with a thick, black band that runs from the back of the eye down the body. Cream to olive below with darker flecks. Limbs have dark crossbars. Skin smooth above and below.

Vomerine teeth are visible as two short rows behind the choanae. Toes are without fringes.

LOCALITY: WA



## Liem's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Taudactylus liemi* Ingram, 1980

SYNONYMS: Eungella Tinker Frog.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Subtropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Near Eungella, Qld.

LENGTH: 20-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Taudactylus* - "T-fingered", *liemi* - "named after D. S. Liem, Indonesian zoologist"

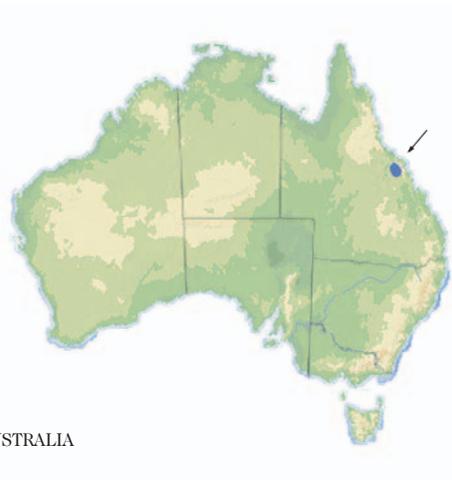
BEHAVIOUR: Active by day. They have been found within rolled-up palm fronds where rainwater would collect. Males call from beneath moss and rocks on the edges of fast-flowing creeks. The call usually made up of 3 pulses resembles a musical tinkling sound and is repeated almost 30 times per minute.

DEVELOPMENT: Gravid females were recorded carrying 30-50 large eggs.



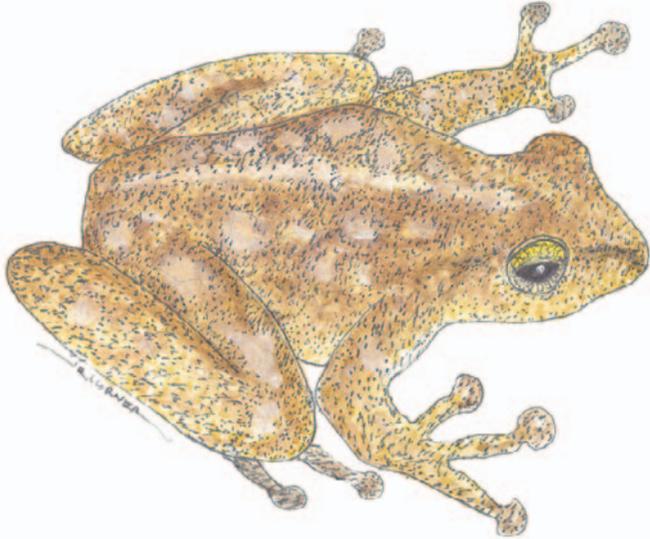
DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown above with a darker brown triangular patch between the eyes. A black stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to the groin. Has a V-shaped mark in front of each hind limb. Limbs and digits have thin, black cross bars. Hind side of thighs brown, spotted with pale yellow. Cream below with scatterings of dark brown. Curved snout. Skin smooth above and below. Fingers have tubercles below the joints. Fingers and toes not webbed; toes fringed, with 4th toe longest.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Litoria andiirmalin

LATIN NAME: *Litoria andiirmalin* McDonald, 1997  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Mesophyll vine forest in boulder fields of Altanmouri granites.  
DISTRIBUTION: Melville Range below Cape Melville, Qld.  
LENGTH: Insufficient data  
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data  
STATUS: Insufficient data  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *andiirmalin* -  
BEHAVIOUR: Found near cascades and riffles and in perennial streams above 60 m.  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



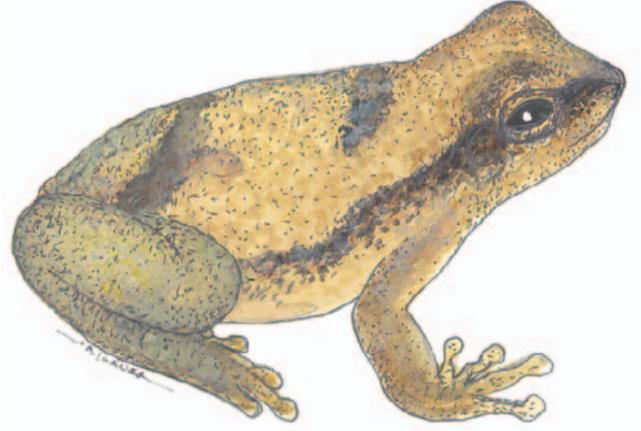
DESCRIPTION: Mottled brown with cream blotches above, cream below and darker on the throat. A stripe runs from eye to groin. Has a fold above the ear. Skin smooth above. Large toe and finger discs. Fully webbed toes, fingers not webbed.

LOCALITY: Qld



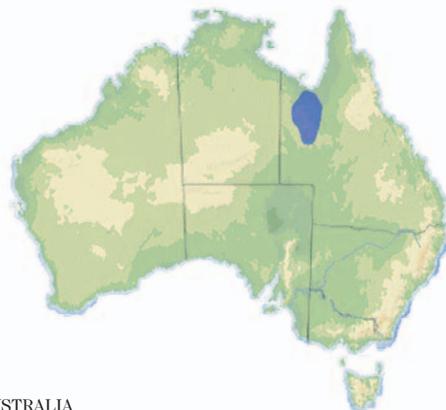
## Litoria electrica

LATIN NAME: *Litoria electrica* Ingram and Corben, 1990  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Insufficient data  
DISTRIBUTION: Central-western and north-western Qld.  
LENGTH: 35 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data  
STATUS: Insufficient data  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *electrica* - "call has a wavering sound like high voltage, electric arc."  
BEHAVIOUR: Found calling from emergent vegetation in temporary water.  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *L. rubella*. A small frog with short legs, red-brown above with darker flecking, white to yellow below. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum and down the flanks. Has three dark bars on back. The groin is yellow and the back of thighs has black and yellow blotching. The skin is smooth to granular above, granular below. Toes are two-thirds webbed and discs are large. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Littlejohn's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia littlejohni* Davies, McDonald and Corben, 1986

SYNONYMS: Einasleigh Upland Toadlet.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Open forest, woodland and savannah.

DISTRIBUTION: North-eastern and north-central Qld.

LENGTH: 22-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *littlejohni* - "named after M. J. Littlejohn, Australian zoologist"

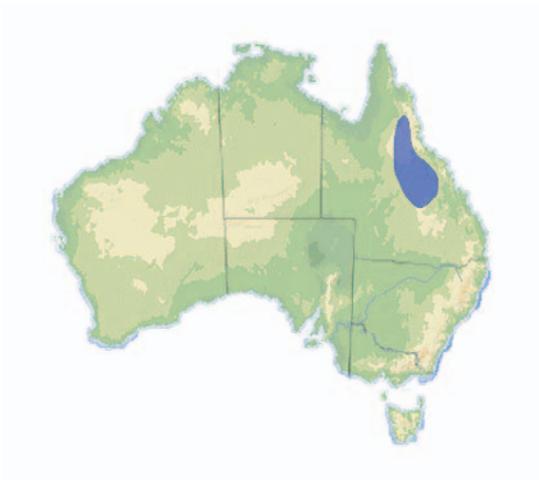
BEHAVIOUR: Breeds in flooded depressions following heavy rains. Its short clicking call of 8 pulses being most similar to that of *U. aspera*. Found calling at the base of *Triodia* sp., grass tussocks.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown above with darker markings. Parotoid glands and tubercles pinkish-orange. Has a red, yellow or orange patch in the groin and behind the knee. White or pale grey below, speckled with brown or dark grey. Skin with rounded tubercles above, slightly granular below. Well-developed metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes may have fringes and/or basal webbing.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Little Red Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria rubella* (Gray, 1842)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla rubella*, *Hyla (Litoria) mystacina*, *H[yla] nigrogularis*, Desert Tree Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate to tropical open grasslands, forests and flood plains.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Australia except for southern regions.

LENGTH: 28-35 mm

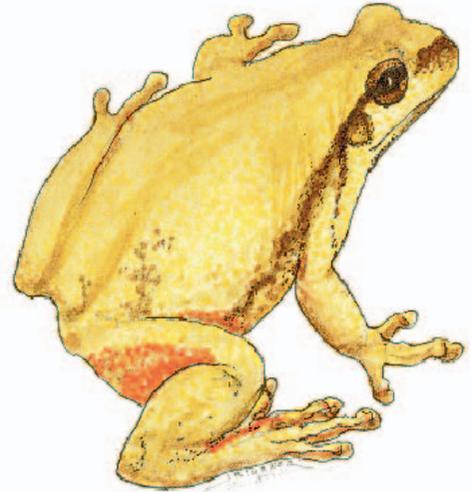
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *rubella* - "reddish"

BEHAVIOUR: Lives in a wide range of habitats. Commonly found in dwellings and can be found sheltering together by day. Males call during summer rains from low vegetation or shrubs near water. The call is a harsh buzz.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs of 40-300 are laid in any expanse of temporary water which clump to form a raft attached to a single stem of grass. Tadpoles may reach up to 50mm in length and develop in around 38 days but much shorter spans in higher temperatures.

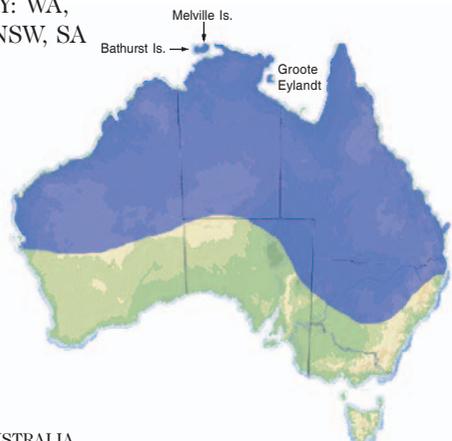


DESCRIPTION: A small frog with short legs, fawn, grey or reddish-brown above with darker flecking, white to yellow below. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum and down the flanks. The groin is yellow and the hind edges of the thighs are brown with white flecks. The skin is smooth to granular above, granular below. A prominent pectoral fold. Toes are two-thirds webbed and discs are large. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown; below, white with a coppery sheen; Tail, may be striped, fins, some mottling but mostly clear.

LOCALITY: WA,

NT, Qld, NSW, SA



## Long-footed Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana longipes* Tyler and Martin, 1977

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical open forest and grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA and adjacent areas of NT.

LENGTH: 36-45 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *longipes* - "long-footed"

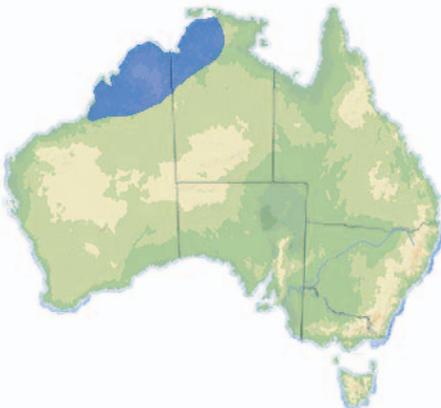
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog occurring in large numbers on warm, humid nights. The male call is similar to the lowing of cattle.

DEVELOPMENT: Up to 2,000 eggs are laid in November and December in shallow water which sink. Tadpoles emerge after 1 or 2 days and develop in 40 days.



DESCRIPTION: Fawn to brown above with dark mottling. A cream stripe runs from the snout, down the middle of the back. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The pupil is horizontal.

LOCALITY: WA, NT.



## Long-snouted Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria longirostris* Tyler and Davies, 1977

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: McIlwraith Range, Qld.

LENGTH: 25 mm

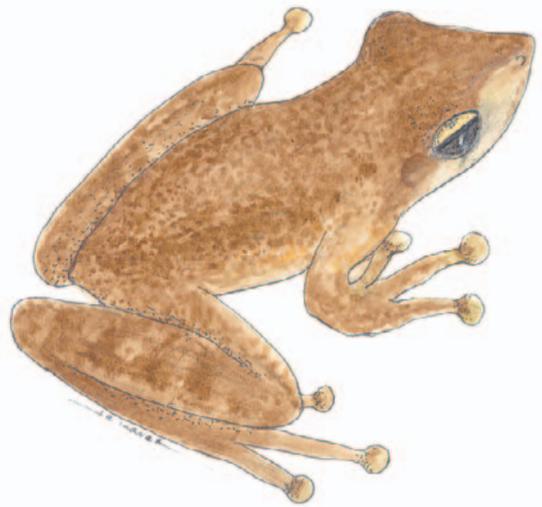
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *longirostris* - "long snouted"

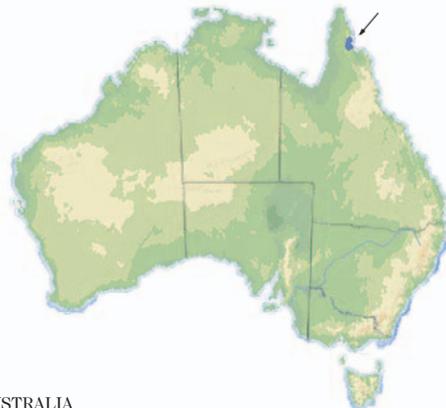
BEHAVIOUR: Frogs were collected on the buttress of a tree near a creek.

DEVELOPMENT: Clumps of pale bluish-grey eggs were found on the trunk from the edge of the creek to approximately 30 cm above it. If these eggs are typical then it will be the only tree-frog in Australia to lay its eggs out of water.



DESCRIPTION: Brown above with darker markings. Off-white below with dark brown speckling on throat and stippling on chin, chest and flanks in some frogs. Pupils are horizontal. Undersides of thighs have brown patches and back of thighs brown have thin, cream stripes. Skin smooth above with low tubercles over eyes; smooth below but granular on thighs and lower belly. Poorly developed vomerine teeth between the choanae. Large finger discs and toes have poor to moderate webbing.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Long-thumbed Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes fletcheri* Boulenger, 1888  
SYNONYMS: *Limnodynastes marmoratus*, Fletcher's Frog, Barking Marsh Frog.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Cool to warm temperate well-watered to semi-arid grassland.  
DISTRIBUTION: Western NSW and south-east Qld, west of the Great Dividing Range.  
LENGTH: 37-50 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure

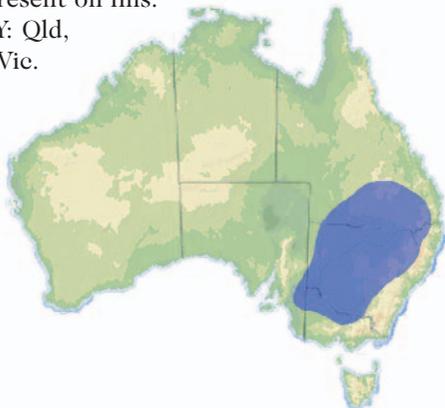
MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *fletcheri* - "named after H. Fletcher, Australian zoologist"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits vegetation beside rivers, creeks and swamps, in cracked mud or yabby burrows. Large numbers gather under timber or debris in the dry season. Males call from the water among vegetation after rain, mostly between October and March. The call is a dog-like "bark".  
DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Floating egg mass is attached to grass stems; Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and may reach around 70mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey or brown above with scattered dark blotches. Has a pinkish patch on its eyelids. Limbs have dark spots or cross bars. A dark patch below the eye with a glandular fold. The skin is smooth with a few warts; the belly is smooth and white. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. The thumb is unusually long. Toes have basal webbing and slight fringes. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae. No tibial gland. First finger is shorter than second.

TADPOLES: Colour above, grey to olive brown with scattered darker spots; below, silvery white; Tail, creamy colour with scattered darker and silvery golden spots which are also present on fins.

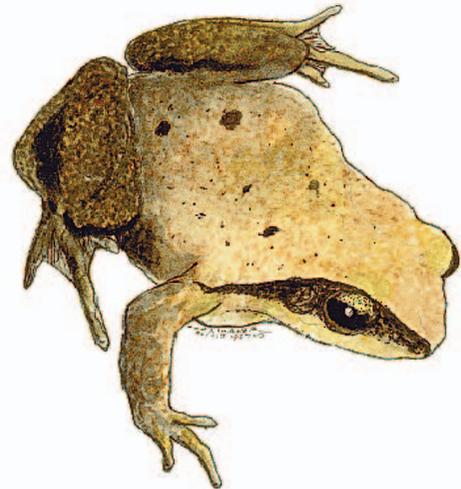
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, SA, Vic.



## Loveridge's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Philoria loveridgei* Parker, 1940  
SYNONYMS: Masked Mountain Frog. Mountain Frog.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Warm temperate montane forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: MacPherson Ranges, NSW/Qld border and Gibraltar Range, NSW.  
LENGTH: 22-30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse  
STATUS: Endangered

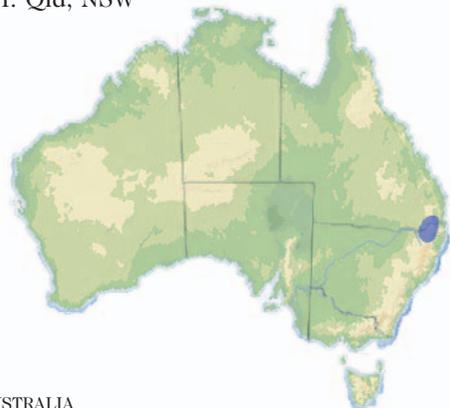
MEANING: *Philoria* - "mountain-lover", *loveridgei* - "named after A. Loveridge, American zoologist"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits burrows in damp soil or moss. Males call from late spring to early summer from underground burrows. The call is a deep "ork".  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in a nest several centimetres below the surface of the soil. The tadpole stage passes within the eggs so they hatch as small frogs, or advanced tadpoles which do not feed, but quickly develop limbs. Tadpoles develop in small water filled cavities and reach over 20mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Brown above with a dark band from the nostril through the eye to the shoulder. White with brown flecks below. The throat is heavily spotted with dark brown. The skin is smooth or slightly granular above and smooth below. There is a fold of skin above the eardrum. The toes are unwebbed and they have a horizontal pupil. Vomerine teeth are in uneven rows behind the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, lightly covered with darker dots more so over the brain, abdomen, gills and vertebral region, below clear with yolk-filled intestines, heart and gills all visible: Tail, covered with fine darker dots, as is the dorsal fin, the ventral fin being clear.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Magnificent Broodfrog

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne covacevichae* Ingram and Corben, 1994

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Insufficient data

DISTRIBUTION: Ravenshoe, north-east Qld.

LENGTH: 25-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *covacevichae* - "named after Ms. J.A. Covacevich, Australian Zoologist".

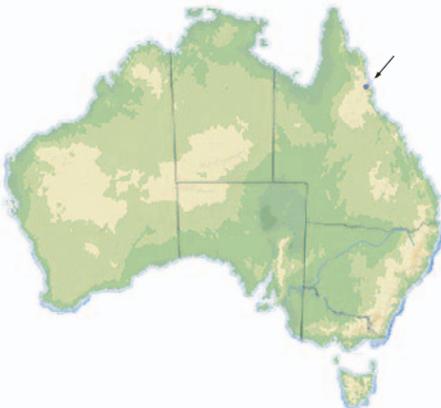
BEHAVIOUR: Usually found in wet areas under rocks, logs or leaf litter. Its call sounds identical to that of *P. major*.

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in summer,



DESCRIPTION: Dark brown with darker brown or black patches above, marbled black and white below. Has a reddish-brown triangular patch on snout and forehead with a continuing stripe of the same colour down the back extending to a yellow patch at the cloaca. Upper arm orange, flanks grey scattered with white. Skin has some tubercles above, smooth below. A thigh gland on each hind limb. Upper half of iris yellow to gold.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Magnificent Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria splendida* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1977

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical open forest near escarpments and in caves.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley area, WA.

LENGTH: 82-100 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *splendida* - "splendid"

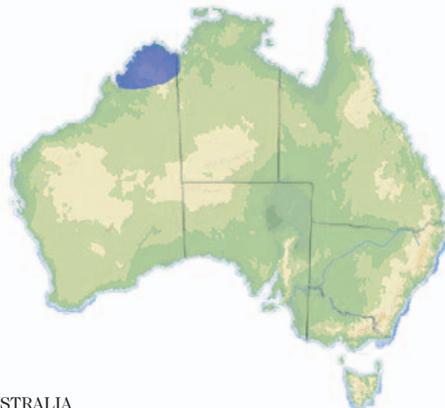
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits caves and dwellings.

DEVELOPMENT: Around 2000 eggs were laid in captivity. After laying the first clump, she then moved around the aquarium as though seeking another shallow pool. This infers that eggs are laid in various positions to increase the chances of survival.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *L. caerulea*. Can be distinguished in possessing a large gland beneath the skin of the head, and in having bright orange colour on limbs, groin and thighs. Fingers half-webbed; Tympanum visible, vomerine teeth present; extremely broad tongue.

LOCALITY: WA



## Main's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana maini* Tyler and Martin, 1977

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to sub-tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern NT to western, central and coastal regions of WA.

LENGTH: 35-45 mm

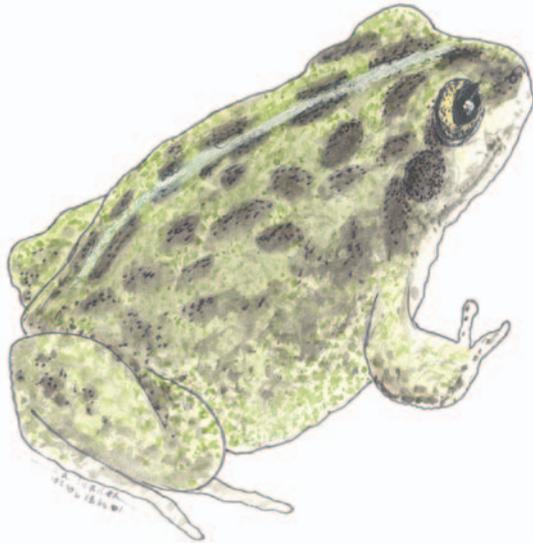
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *maini* - "named after A. R. Main, Australian zoologist"

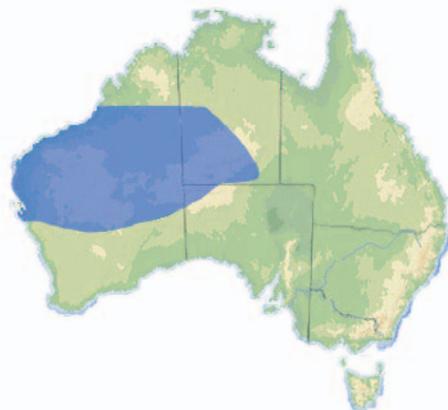
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog living in arid, flat, open country, subject to flooding. Males call from the edge of water and sound similar to sheep bleating. Adults have been dug from around 12 inches below ground level during dry periods.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *C. cultripes*. Grey to olive-brown above with darker flecks and a pale stripe down the back, creamy-white below. A broad streak runs down the side. Dark lateral head stripe. Rim of upper lip brown with white flecks. Groin and hind side of thighs grey-brown flecked with white. Skin smooth or with some warts above, roughly granular below. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The eye pupil is horizontal. Toes one-third webbed. Male has paired nuptial pads on first finger.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Marbled Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes convexiusculus* (Macleay, 1877)

SYNONYMS: *Ranaster convexiusculus*, *Limnodynastes olivaceus*, *Phanerotis novaeguineae*, Marbled Marsh Frog.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal and near coastal areas of northern Australia.

LENGTH: 46-55 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *convexiusculus* - "convex"

BEHAVIOUR: A solitary frog inhabiting dense ground vegetation and is heard more often than it is seen. Males call from secluded sites such as the entrances to tunnels excavated by crabs, or small covered pools. The sound is described as "unk".

DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn.



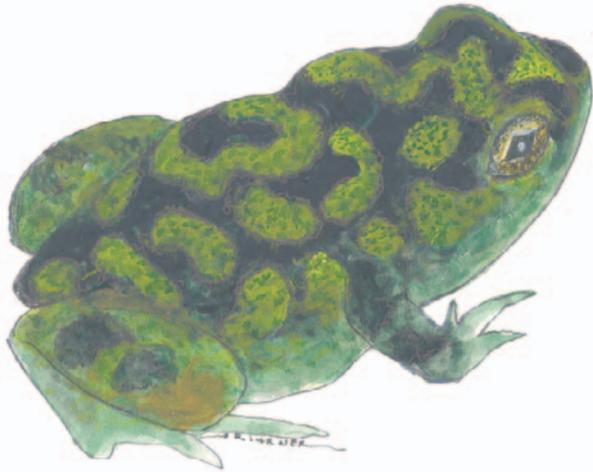
DESCRIPTION: Grey, brown or olive above with darker blotches decreasing in size on the flanks, white below except for throat. A dark stripe runs along the snout and from the eye, through the eardrum to the base of the forelimb, edged by a creamy glandular fold. Males often bear numerous small, sharp black spines on the back. These could serve to inform one male grasping another that he has embraced the wrong sex. Skin has many low, flat glands above, smooth below. No tibial gland. Toes slightly webbed and not fringed. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld

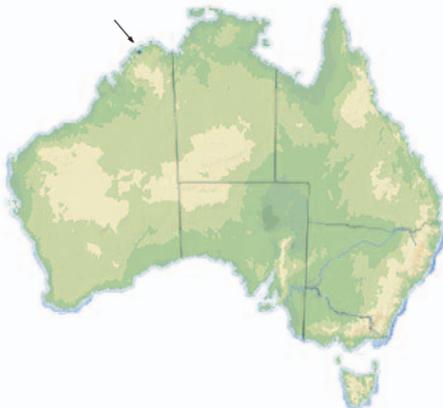


## Marbled Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia marmorata* Gray, 1841  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Insufficient data  
DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA.  
LENGTH: 30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Very rare  
STATUS: Probably secure  
MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *marmorata* - "marbled"  
BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data

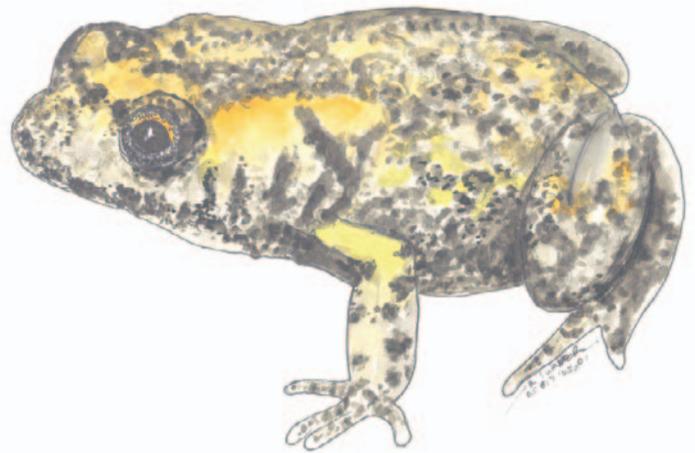


DESCRIPTION: Known only from one specimen collected by G. Gray. Black and green marbled, grey below. Greenish triangular spot on head. Has prominent glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. Skin tubercular above, granular below. Has two moderate metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes are without fringes and webbing.  
LOCALITY: WA

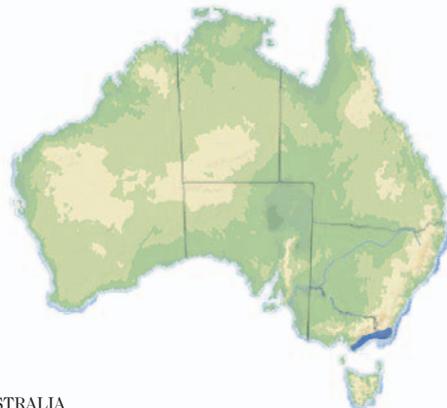


## Martin's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia martini* Davies and Littlejohn, 1986  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Cool temperate open forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Coastal areas of eastern Vic and south-eastern NSW.  
LENGTH: 30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse  
STATUS: Probably secure  
MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *martini* - "named after A. A. Martin, Australian zoologist"  
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species that can be found under debris and logs. Males call from the edge of water on the ground or in low vegetation and grasses waterlogged after summer rains. The call is a "squelch" sound lasting up to three-quarters of a second.  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid singly and often attached to submerged grass stems; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and may reach over 40mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey with yellow and brown mottling above, dark brown speckled with white below. Throat dark grey. The undersurface is brown with white flecks. Has enlarged parotoid glands on the shoulders. Skin tubercular above, smooth below. The toes are not fringed or webbed. Maxillary teeth are present.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with a gold stripe on each side of the head; below, golden and darker flecks continue down each side to the tail. Tail, large black and gold patches along the posterior and anterior surfaces while the fins exhibit a prominent border of this same black/gold pattern.  
LOCALITY: NSW, Vic.



## Masked Rock Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria personata* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1978

SYNONYMS: Masked Cave-Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rock escarpments.

DISTRIBUTION: West Arnhem Land, NT.

LENGTH: 30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

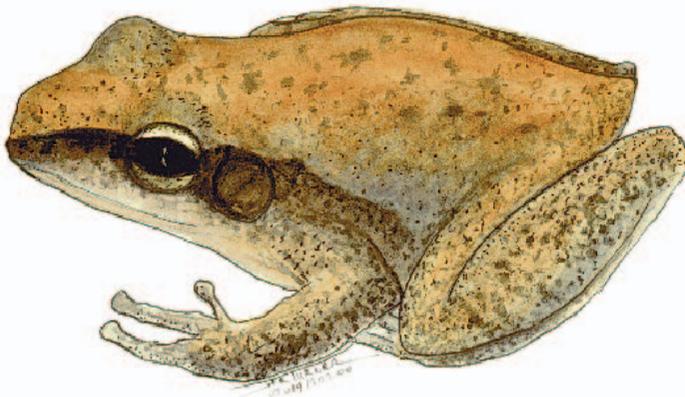
STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *personata* - "from *personatus*, masked, referring to dark stripe through the eye".

BEHAVIOUR: Seen during the wet season around sandstone rock faces and cracks near permanent and temporary water. Found among sedges and shrubs at the edge of small, permanent streams in the dry season. Tadpoles have been seen in pools of clear water upon the rock face.

Usually tadpoles hang motionless in the water, staying in position by small undulating movements of the tail tip.

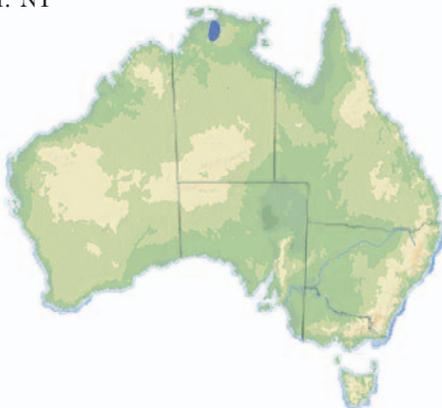
DEVELOPMENT: Tadpoles reach over 50mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey or pale brown with darker flecks and a dark brown stripe running from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, down the flanks. Lips and ventral surfaces white. Skin smooth to finely tubercular above, roughly granular below except on throat. Vomerine teeth in two short groups between the choanae. Moderate finger and toe discs. Fingers without webbing; toes half webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with a dark grey band between the eyes, in front of this band and mid way between the eyes is a dark grey arrowhead shaped mark. The dorsolateral stripes are gold to yellow becoming creamy white on the ventral part and of the body and tail; below, creamy white. Tail long and slender with elongated tip.

LOCALITY: NT



## McDonald's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus mcdonaldi* Zweifel, 1985

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Rainforest

DISTRIBUTION: Upper Mt Elliot, near Townsville, north-eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 16-256 mm

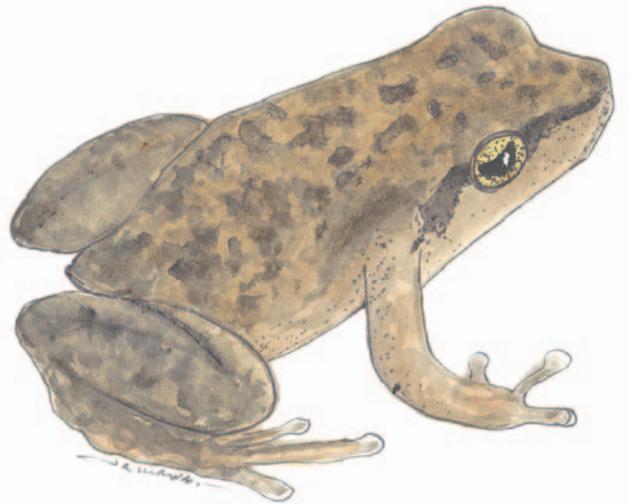
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *mcdonaldi* - "named after K. R. McDonald, Australian naturalist"

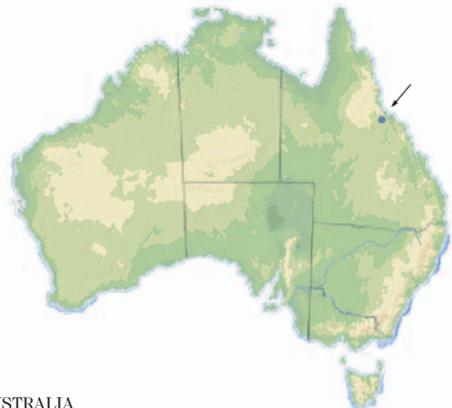
BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



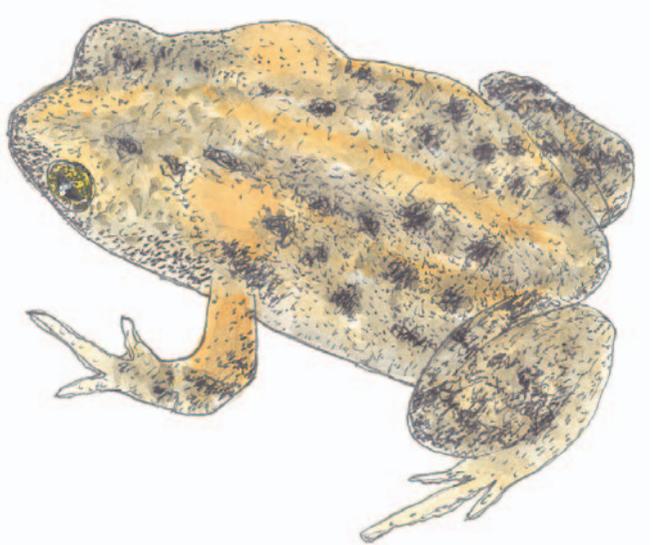
DESCRIPTION: Pale to dark brown above with darker markings, pale below with darker stippling and mottling. Skin smooth above and below, except for a faint skin fold above the eardrum. Toe and finger discs are well-developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Mimic Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia mimula* Davies, McDonald and Corben, 1986  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Tropical grassland and open forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: North-east Qld and Torres Strait islands.  
LENGTH: 20-25 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *mimula* - "mimic"  
BEHAVIOUR: Breeds in temporarily flooded claypans and similar depressions flooded by heavy summer rains.  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data

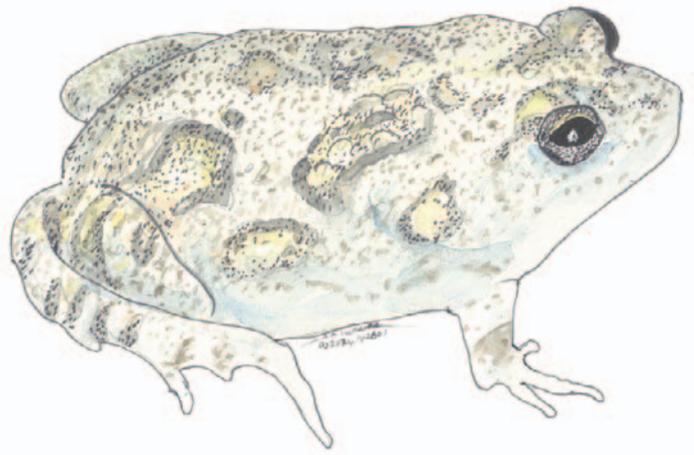


DESCRIPTION: Brown above with darker blotches, off-white below speckled with dark grey or brown. Has prominent glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. Skin moderately to heavily tubercular above, slightly granular below and smooth on throat. Has two large metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes are fringed with basal webbing.  
LOCALITY: Qld

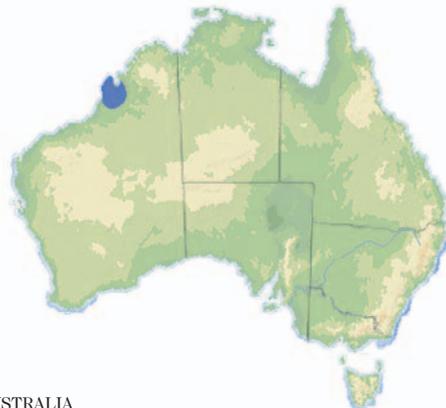


## Mjöberg's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia mjobergii* (Andersson, 1913)  
SYNONYMS: *Pseudophryne mjobergii*, *Glauertia mjobergi*.  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Tropical grassland.  
DISTRIBUTION: Fitzroy River region, WA.  
LENGTH: 19-25 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Probably secure  
MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *mjobergii* - "named after E. G. Mjöberg, Swedish zoologist"  
BEHAVIOUR: Usually hides under debris. Males call from the fringes of water at temporary pools. The call is a short rasp or creaking sound. Breeding occurs in the wet season.  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Light grey or brown above with darker brown patches and flecks. Has a few large, pale yellow or reddish patches with a pair on the parotoid glands. Red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. Off-white below with dark grey around the edge of the lower jaw. Skin moderately to heavily warty above, smooth below. Maxillary teeth are present. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have fringes and basal webbing.  
LOCALITY: WA



## Moaning Frog

LATIN NAME: *Heleioporus eyrei* (Gray, 1845)

SYNONYMS: *Heleioporus albopunctatus*, *Heleioporus insularis*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate coastal swamps.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal plain extending into the Darling Range, WA, from Geraldton to Esperance.

LENGTH: 45-60 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Heleioporus* - "marsh-dweller", *eyrei* - "named after E. J. Eyre, Australian explorer"

BEHAVIOUR: The common name refers to the eerie call, which is a long, low moan, repeated slowly. Breeding burrows found on edge of swamps or lakes, in areas with sandy soils from coarse sands to fine sandy clays. Breeding burrows were dug from a horizontal surface, were straight, being inclined from between 30 to 90 degrees and around 40cm deep.

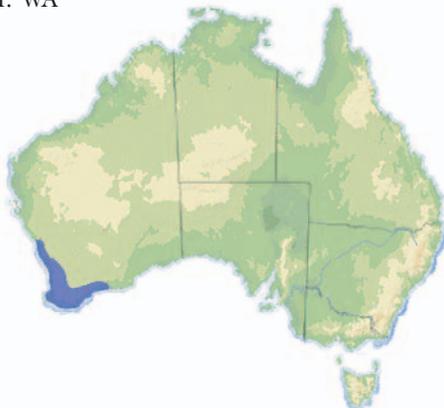
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in clumps of 80-500 in a spherical chamber made by the clasping pair of frogs at the end of the burrow. Tadpoles have been found in flooded burrows.



DESCRIPTION: Chocolate brown above with creamy-white mottling on back and sides. White below with brown flecks on throat. Skin granular above, smooth below. Has a small fold with one or two protuberances in the front corner of eye. Adult males lack the thorn-like spine on the thumb as in other species of *Heleioporus*. Tympanum often indistinct, circular when distinct.

TADPOLES: Colour above, mottled black and gold and have a red or gold stripe down the middle of the back; below, opaque with scattered silver and golden flecks. Lateral lines white.

LOCALITY: WA



## Mole Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia talpa* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Sandy plains with limited vegetation.

DISTRIBUTION: Near Derby, WA.

LENGTH: 26-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *talpa* - "mole"

BEHAVIOUR: If handled, this species will release large amounts of a white frothy secretion from the skin. Recorded calling from dry vegetation some distance from water.

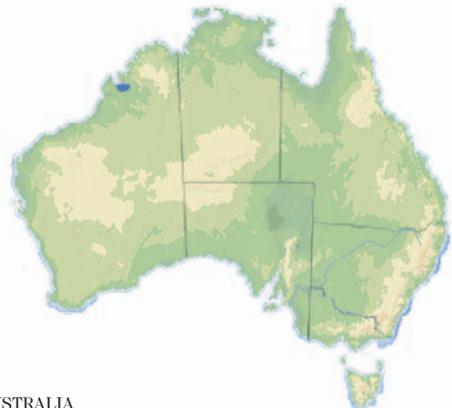
DEVELOPMENT: Tadpoles reach over 25mm in length and metamorphosis took place after about 70 days.



DESCRIPTION: Brown above with orange and black markings and flecks. Off-white below, black speckling on the chest and jaw edged with black. Skin smooth above with low tubercles and folds, smooth below. Two large, compressed metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have fringes and are half-webbed.

TADPOLES: Colour above, small dark-brown spots of pigment were also present on tail and fins.

LOCALITY: WA



## Moss Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Bryobatrachus nimbus* Rounsevell, Ziegeler, Brown, Davies and Littlejohn, 1994

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Moss and litter in damp forests and moorlands from sea level to 1100 metres.

DISTRIBUTION: South-western Tasmania

LENGTH: 25-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Bryobatrachus* - "moss frog", *nimbus* - "cloud"

BEHAVIOUR: Calls from spring to early summer. The call is similar to a ping pong ball being dropped on wood, 'took—tok—tok—tok—tok—tok—tok'.

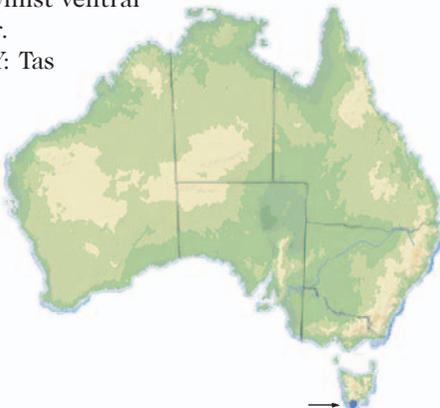
DEVELOPMENT: A small number of less than 20 eggs are laid in cavities in clumps of moss. Their lifecycle takes about 12 months later to compete and they overwinter under snow. They emerge from their eggs as tailed, fully limbed froglets remaining in the nest for several weeks after metamorphosis. The length of this tadpole is just over 20mm.



DESCRIPTION: A small frog, dark brown above with patches of darker brown at the base of the forelimbs and on the rump and flanks. A dark V-shaped bar is visible between the eyes. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum. A white stripe runs below this starting from between the eye and nostril. The underside is dark brown covered with whitish spots. The throat and forelimbs are sometimes pale yellow in colour. There are no vomerine teeth and the fingers and toes are unfringed.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with some scattered copper flecks; below, as above except for remaining yolk being partly visible through skin in mid section of abdomen; Tail, dusky brown dorsal fin has fine net like marking whilst ventral fin is clear.

LOCALITY: Tas



## Mountain Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus monticola* Richards, Dennis, Trenerry and Werren, 1994

SYNONYMS: Mountain Top Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Closed-canopy rainforest above 1000 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Carbine Tableland in far north-eastern Qld.

LENGTH: to 20 mm (males)

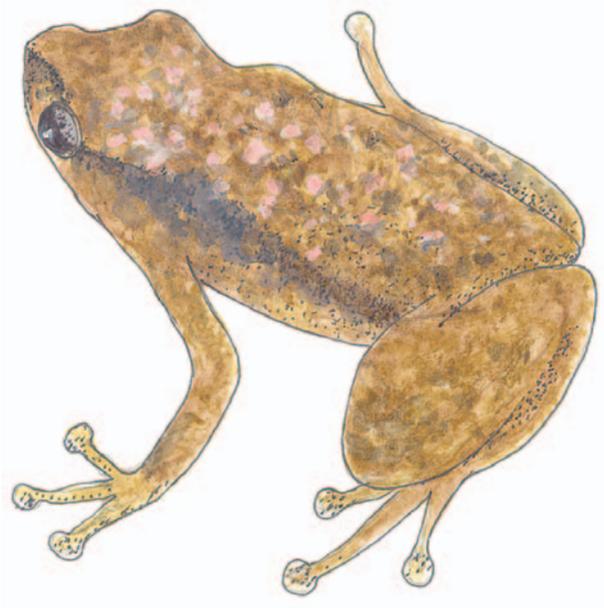
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *monticola* - "mountain-dwelling"

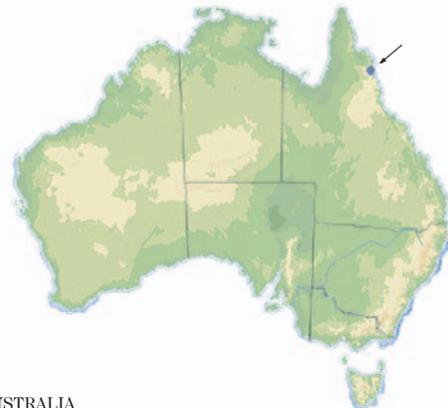
BEHAVIOUR: The call is a "short trill".

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



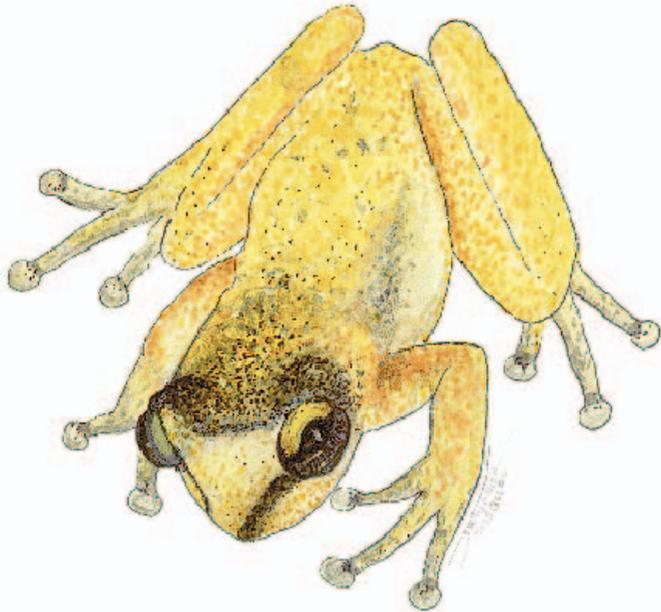
DESCRIPTION: Brown above with pale pink markings on the back and behind the eyes. White, yellow or reddish-brown below with darker colouring laterally and on the throat. Skin smooth or with low, scattered tubercles or short skin folds above, smooth below. Finger and toe discs are well-developed.

LOCALITY: Qld

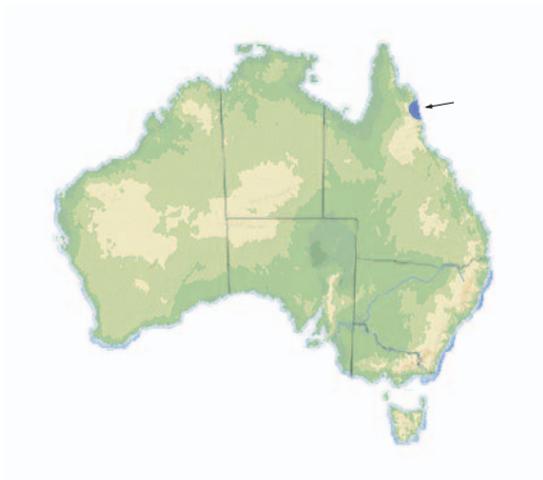


## Mountain Mist Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria nyakalensis* Liem, 1974  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Coastal ranges and scarps of Cairns region, Qld.  
LENGTH: 30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *nyakalensis* - "named after Queensland Aboriginal tribe"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits rocks and vegetation at the edge of creeks in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. From October to November, males emit a short rasping call.  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Olive-brown or grey brown above with darker flecks, cream below with a reddish-pink hue on the limbs and pectoral region and occasionally flecked with brown. Iris of eye brown. Skin smooth with low tubercles above, granular below. Vomerine teeth are in two short, oval, oblique rows just behind the choanae. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers slightly webbed; toes fully webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal.  
LOCALITY: Qld

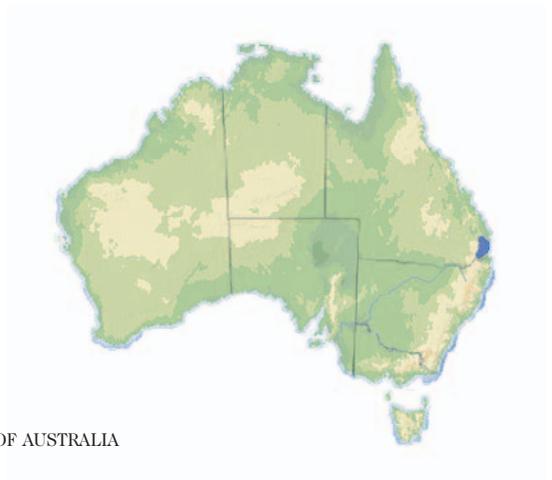


## Mount Glorious Torrent Frog

LATIN NAME: *Taudactylus diurnus* Straughan and Lee, 1966  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Warm temperate rainforest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Mount Glorious and Kondalilla, south-east Qld.  
LENGTH: 22-30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: None  
STATUS: Extinct  
MEANING: *Taudactylus* - "T-fingered", *diurnus* - "daytime"  
BEHAVIOUR: Active by day. Inhabits rocks or vegetation in or beside streams. Will quickly dive into the fast-flowing stream if disturbed where it will cling under rocks. Males lack a vocal sac but produce a soft clucking sound. They call from the edges of streams during summer.  
DEVELOPMENT: Small clumps of eggs are laid under rocks in streams.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to brown with dark marbling above, creamy-blue below. A pale stripe runs from the back of the eye to the base of the arm and a dark "H" mark is on the shoulder area of the back. Throat dark grey with yellow spots. The skin is smooth or granular, or with a scattering of warts above and smooth below. Toes are fringed but not webbed. Vomerine teeth are not present, has maxillary teeth.  
LOCALITY: Qld



## Neglected Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus neglectus* Zweifel, 1962

SYNONYMS: Bellenden Ker Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Tropical montane rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Bellenden Ker Range, between Cairns and Innisfail, Qld

LENGTH: 20-25 mm

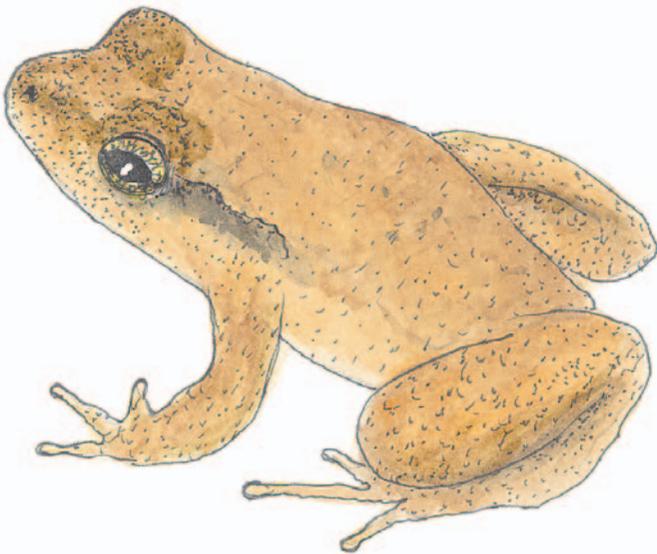
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *neglectus* - "overlooked"

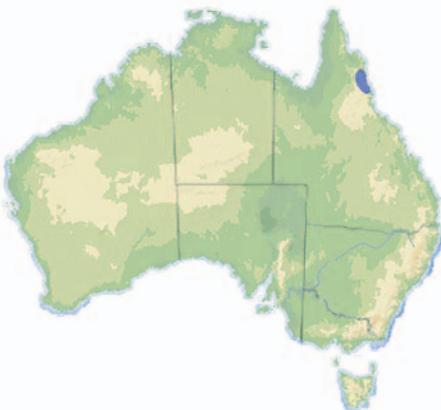
BEHAVIOUR: Males call only when it is raining, producing a buzzing noise that lasts for around half a second.

DEVELOPMENT: A clump of 14 eggs was discovered connected together by a chain of jelly resembling a bead necklace. It was on a rotten log covered by a tree-fern.



DESCRIPTION: A squat, short-limbed species. Orange-brown to brown above, sometimes with darker flecks on the back and a thin black stripe below a slight fold above the eardrum. Pale below, flecked with brown. Skin smooth above and below. Discs are poorly developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Neobatrachus albipes

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus albipes* Roberts, Mahony,

Kendrick and Majors, 1991

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate arid to semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Between Albany and Esperance, WA and north to Coolgardie.

LENGTH: 50 mm

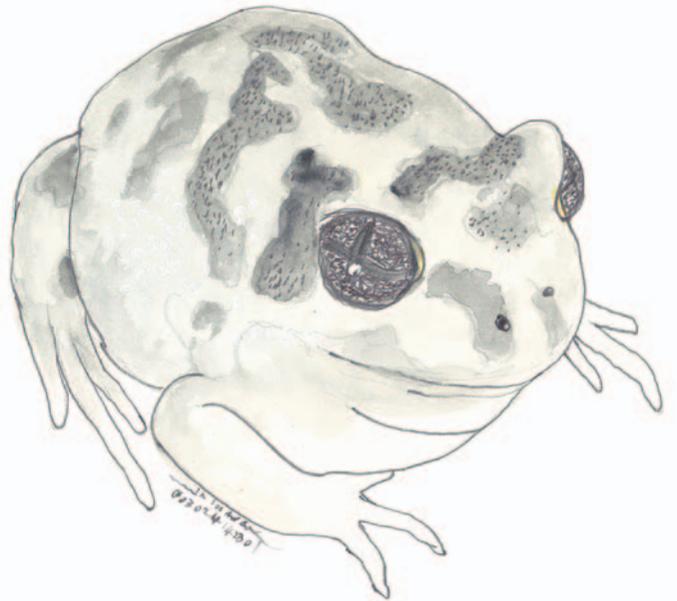
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *albipes* - "white-footed"

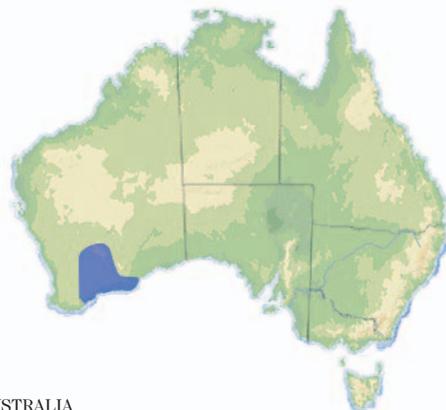
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species usually found after autumn rains. Breeds in temporarily-flooded claypans.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



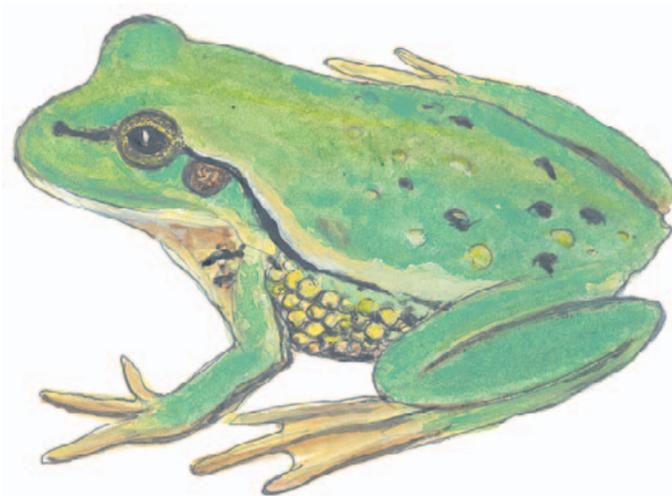
DESCRIPTION: Similar to *N. pelobatoides*. Fawn-grey above with black patches. Creamy-white below, except for darker edge to lower jaw and dark sides of throat. An orange-red stripe runs from the nostril down the middle of the back and also along the edge of the upper eyelid. Skin covered with small warts above, smooth below. Has white pigmentation on the skin of the upper surface of the foot. Toes one quarter webbed. (Completely webbed in newly metamorphosed specimens and breeding males). Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. The pupils are vertical.

LOCALITY: WA



## New England Swamp Frog

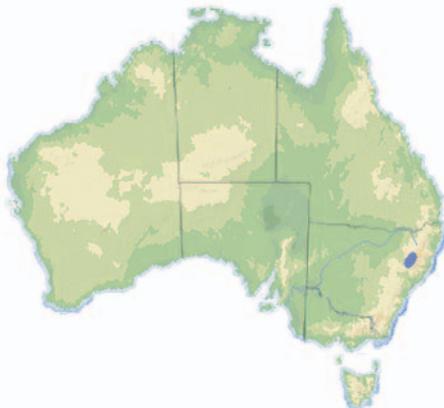
LATIN NAME: *Litoria castanea* (Steindachner, 1867)  
SYNONYMS: *Rana caerulea*, *Rana austrasiae*, *Hyla cyanea*, *R[ana] caerulea*, *Hyla irrorata*, New England Bell Frog, Yellow-spotted Tree Frog.  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Dry forest, woodland and grassland.  
DISTRIBUTION: Northern tablelands, NSW.  
LENGTH: 80 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Rare  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *castanea* - "chestnut coloured" (was also known as *L. flavipunctata* - "yellow-spotted").  
BEHAVIOUR: A declining species, inhabiting large permanent lakes and ponds where vegetation is plentiful. Also under debris and logs during dry periods. Males call most of the year, while floating. The call is a series of droning grunts.  
DEVELOPMENT: Breeding observed in spring and summer. Tadpoles over 80mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Olive to bright emerald green with bronze and black spots above, white below. Yellow spots are present in the groin and thigh. A pale green stripe runs down the back. The eardrum is dark and obvious. The skin is warty above and granular below. The toes are fully webbed with very small toe discs. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth.

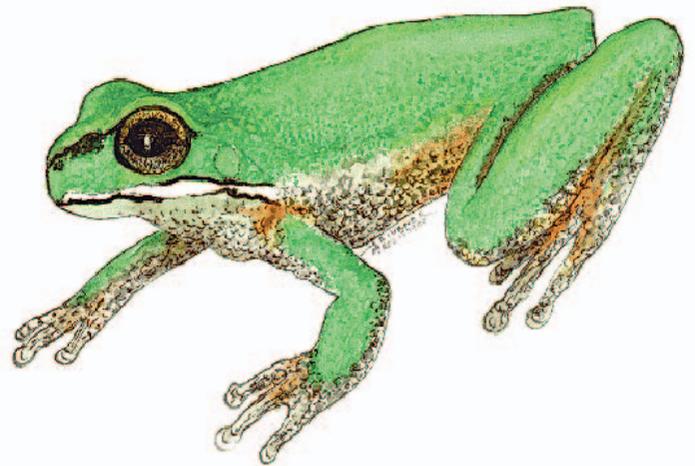
TADPOLES: Preserved colour above, dark areas behind nostrils and over brain with a dark band from each nostril to snout, area over abdomen being darkest; below, whitish probably with coppery golden sheen when live; Tail, fine clusters of small dots.

LOCALITY: NSW

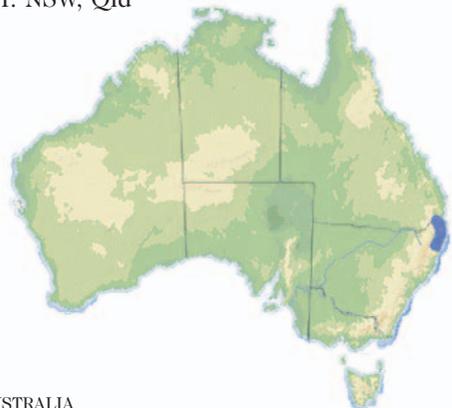


## New England Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria subglandulosa* Tyler and Anstis, 1983  
SYNONYMS: *Litoria glandulosa*, Glandular Frog  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Warm temperate creeks and rivers in montane forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Northern tablelands and highlands of NSW, extending into Qld.  
LENGTH: 35-50 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *subglandulosa* - "below-glandular"  
BEHAVIOUR: Hibernates during winter and 16 individuals were found together under a rotting log. This type of behaviour has not been reported in other Australian frogs. Calls from October to November. The call is an "orak..orak..orak" sound which varies in speed and volume.  
DEVELOPMENT: Clumps of several hundred eggs attached to submerged vegetation or rocks. Tadpoles are bottom dwellers and measure 45mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Green to olive-green above. A gold stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and above the concealed eardrum, down the flanks. A thicker dark stripe runs under this. The backs of the thighs are reddish-brown. Has a large gland beneath the lower jaw, which covers most of the throat; its function is unknown. The skin is smooth or granular above, granular below. The toes are nearly fully webbed and the discs are large. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, gold to golden brown with small dark spots; below, clear with fine dark and golden spots on sides towards tail; Tail and dorsal fin, scattered black spots and patches with some gold flecks, also on part of ventral fin. In tadpoles the usual rows of black, horny teeth are replaced by a series of black-tipped spikes with fine black filaments hanging in front.  
LOCALITY: NSW, Qld



## Nicholls' Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Metacrinia nichollsi* (Harrison, 1927)

SYNONYMS: *Pseudophryne nichollsi*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool, temperate open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast to ranges of south-western tip of Australia, in Pemberton district, WA.

LENGTH: 25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Metacrinia* - "after-*Crinia*", *nichollsi* - "named after A. G. Nicholls, Australian zoologist"

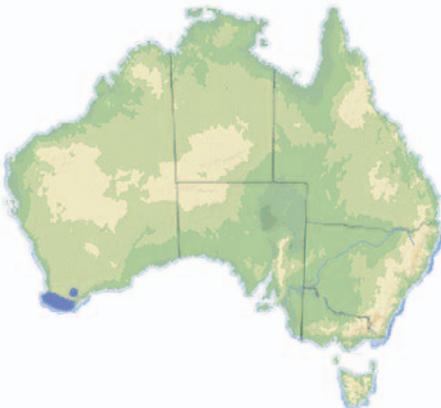
BEHAVIOUR: Can be found under stones and logs. Males call from shallow burrows. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in burrows and an adult usually stays with them. Tadpoles emerge at an advanced stage of development when the burrows are flooded.



DESCRIPTION: Smaller than other species of toadlets. Dark brown to black above. Could have dark markings and small pink flecks. Grey-blue or black below, marbled and spotted with white. Has a yellow-orange glandular spot at the base of each forelimb and spots in front of the thighs and on the hind legs. Males can have darker throats. Skin warty above, granular below. There is a fold of skin on each eyelid.

LOCALITY: WA



## Nornalup Frog

LATIN NAME: *Geocrinia lutea* (Main, 1963)

SYNONYMS: *Crinia lutea*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Insufficient data

DISTRIBUTION: Walpole and Nornalup, WA.

LENGTH: 25 mm

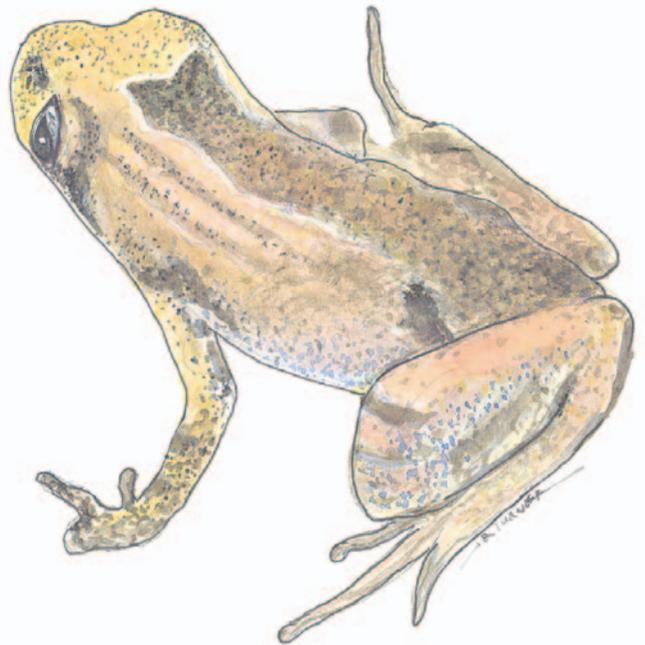
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Geocrinia* - "earth-*Crinia*", *lutea* - "golden yellow"

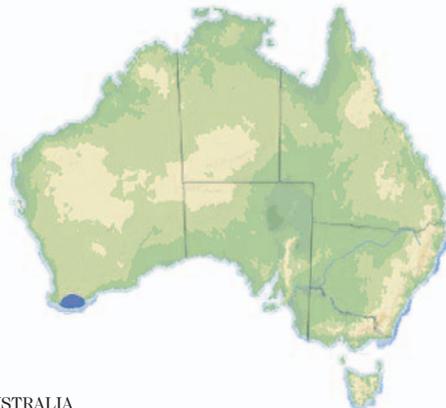
BEHAVIOUR: Can be found in tunnels under vegetation or in and under rotting logs beside streams. Breeds in spring. The male call is a short ticking sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Similar to *Geocrinia rosea*, including larval development within the egg membranes. The female lays 25 to 32 eggs in early spring in depressions or tunnels close to streams, or under logs.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to brown-black above with a darker band edged in cream, down the centre of the back from between the eyes. Fawn, creamy-yellow or orange below, with dark brown markings. Pink spots on groin and on hind side of thighs. Dark bars on limbs. Skin smooth to slightly tubercular above, smooth below. Vomerine teeth are present and the toes are not fringed.

LOCALITY: WA



## Northern Barred Frog

LATIN NAME: *Mixophyes schevilli* Loveridge, 1933

SYNONYMS: *Mixophyes fasciolatus schevilli*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Atherton Tableland and coastal ranges north of the Johnstone River, Qld.

LENGTH: 60-90 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Mixophyes* - "slimy kind", *shevilli* - "named after W. Schevill, US zoologist"

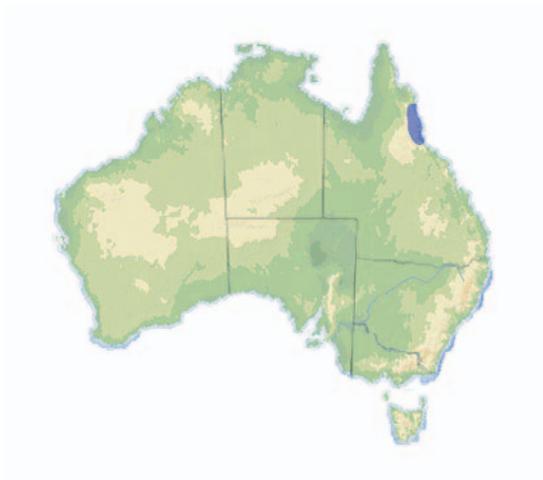
BEHAVIOUR: Feeds on insects and smaller frogs. Males call from leaf litter from the banks of creeks and streams. The call resembles a deep "wahk".

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in late spring and early summer.



DESCRIPTION: Yellowish-grey to dark brown above with darker mottling and a reddish tint, white below. A series of stripes run across the legs. A thin dark stripe runs from the snout through the eye and above the eardrum. Dark flecks on chin and throat. Top part of iris dark brown to black. Skin is smooth to finely granular above and smooth below. Vomerine teeth are present in front of the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Northern Burrowing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus aequilonius* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Subtropical semi-arid grasslands.

DISTRIBUTION: Derby-Broome region, WA.

LENGTH: 48-60 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *aequilonius* - "northern"

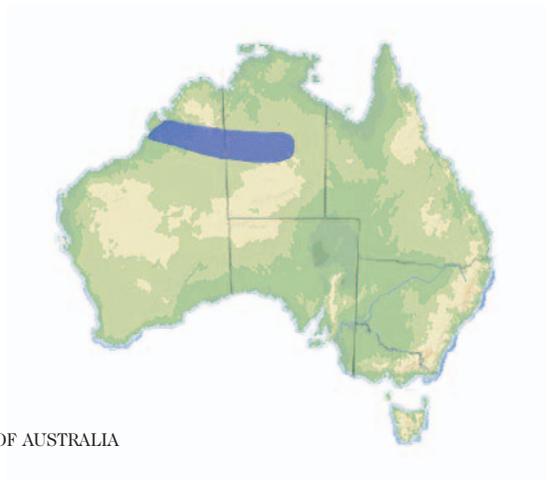
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog, found above ground only after rain. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Call a soft, slow rattle.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Pale grey above (mustard-yellow in life), mottled with dark brown or black. Creamy-white below, except for the limbs which are plum coloured in life. Has a yellow stripe on the edge of the upper eyelid and a blotchy stripe running from the snout down the back. Eardrum concealed. Skin finely tubercular above, smooth below. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. The pupils are vertical. Toes half-webbed.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Northern Corroboree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne pengilleyi* Wells and Wellington, 1985

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Wooded areas in cool temperate montane forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Brindabella and neighbouring ranges of NSW and ACT.

LENGTH: 24-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Uncommon

STATUS: Threatened

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *pengilleyi* - "named after R.K. Pengilley, Australian zoologist".

BEHAVIOUR: Found in leaf litter. Males call from November to January. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

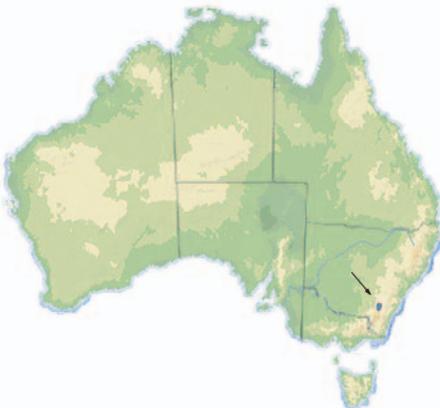
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are large, with up to 30 being laid in a burrow, more than one clutch of eggs may be laid in the same burrow. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach over 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *P. corroboree*. Differs by having a more subtle lime-yellow and black colouration.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with dull golden flecks, a coppery middorsal stripe may be visible; below, black with golden flecks; Tail, dark brown, fins dusky brown with fine gold flecks over both tail and fins.

LOCALITY: NSW, ACT



## Northern Sedge Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria bicolor* (Gray, 1842)

SYNONYMS: *Eucnemis bicolor*: Northern Dwarf Tree Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical forest and dense poolside vegetation.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region WA to Prosperpine, Qld.

LENGTH: 23-30 mm

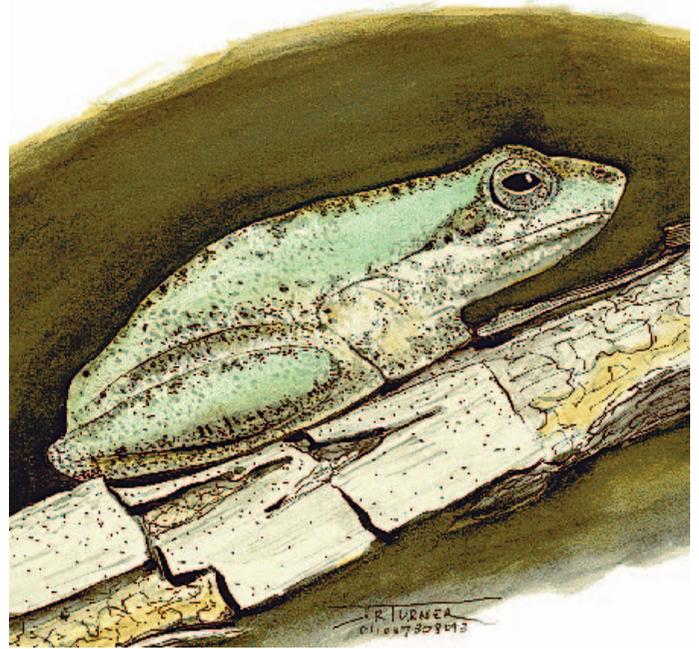
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *bicolor* - "two-coloured"

BEHAVIOUR: Lives among grasses and leaves. Occurs in large numbers at edge of pools and swamps. Can climb to 4 metres. Males make a "reek pippip" call from vegetation.

DEVELOPMENT: Clumps of 10 to 20 eggs are attached to vegetation below the surface of water. Development is complete around 77 days.



DESCRIPTION: A small, slender species. Green to yellow above with a wide, bronze stripe from snout to vent. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, down the sides. A thin, white stripe runs from the upper lip to the corner of the mouth where it thickens and continues below the eardrum, to the base of the arm. Cream below with dark flecks on throat of male. Skin smooth above and below, except for granular belly. Fingers have a trace of webbing and toes half to three-quarters webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Northern Spadefoot Toad

LATIN NAME: *Notaden melanoscaphus* Hosmer, 1962

SYNONYMS: Golfball Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate to sub-tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Townsville area, Qld; western side of Cape York Peninsula and northern NT; and adjacent parts of WA.

LENGTH: 34-55 mm

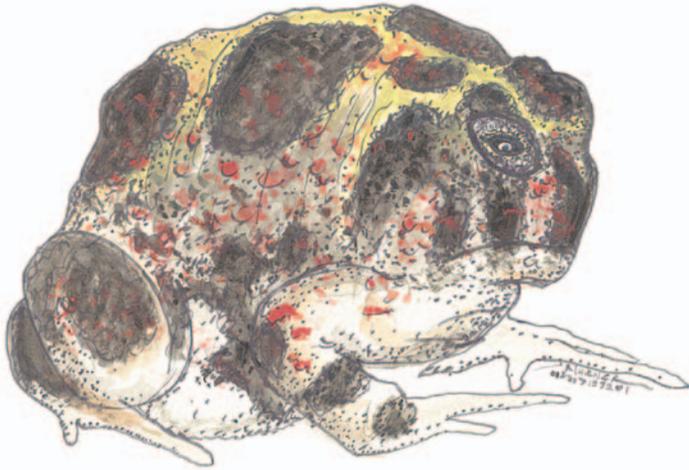
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Notaden* - "back gland", *melanoscaphus* - "black-scapoid"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog. Feeds on insects, especially ants and termites. Males call in choruses whilst floating in shallow, flooded areas, usually on clay soils. The call is an owl-like "whooh". When handled it exudes large amounts of pale cream poisonous secretions.

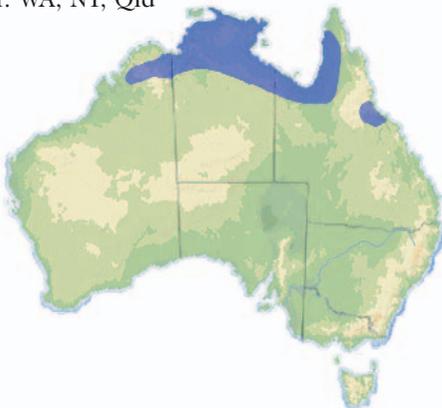
DEVELOPMENT: Around 500 to 1200 eggs are laid in a single clump and sink to bottom. Tadpoles reach up to 50mm in length



DESCRIPTION: A globular-like body with short limbs, it is the smallest member of the genus. Grey to olive-brown or reddish-brown above, with a symmetrical pattern of large black or dark brown blotches. The area between the blotches is yellowish to pale brown with flecks and spots of yellow and black, and occasionally red. An orange stripe runs from the snout, down the middle of the back. Flanks and limbs grey, spotted with white. Cream or white below. Throat of breeding male dark grey with white spots. Warty in appearance. Possesses a jet-black digging spade on its foot and a large vocal sac.

TADPOLES: Colour above, light brown and pinkish bronze colour on abdomen.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Northern Territory Chirper

LATIN NAME: *Sphenophryne adelphe* Zweifel, 1985

SYNONYMS: Northern Territory Frog

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Savannah woodland, melaleuca swamps and monsoon forests.

DISTRIBUTION: West and north Arnhem Land, NT.

LENGTH: 13-20 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Sphenophryne* - "wedge-shaped toad", *adelph* - "sister"

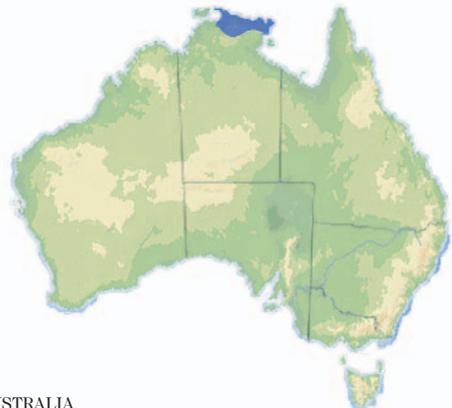
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits leaf litter associated with permanent streams and swamps etc. The male call is a series of "high-pitched peeps".

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid out of water, there is no free-living tadpole stage. Eggs large and whitish laid in a small depression covered by decaying moist leaf litter and guarded by the male. The eggs take about 20 days to hatch at which time little hatchlings identical to the adult emerge.



DESCRIPTION: Identical to *S. gracilipes*. Can only be distinguished by its call and distribution. Pale to golden-brown with brown blotches above. Pale or darker thin vertebral stripe. Can be speckled with white spots. Grey-brown with white or yellow spots below. A black stripe sometimes edged with silvery-white, runs from the snout, through the eye and over the eardrum to the flanks. In some cases the area below this stripe is blackish, finely dotted with white. Skin smooth to granular above, smooth below.

LOCALITY: NT



## Northern Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia borealis* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA.

LENGTH: 22-25 mm

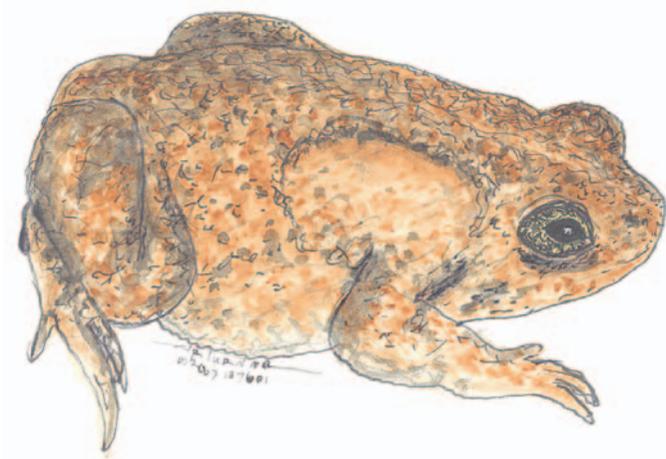
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *borealis* - "northern"

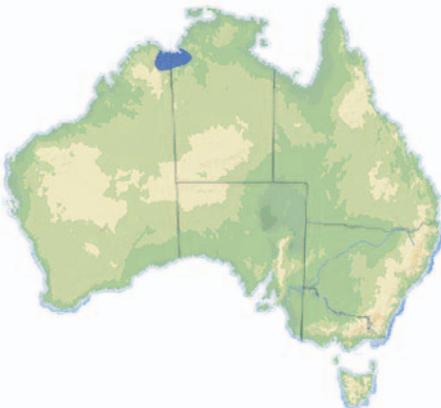
BEHAVIOUR: Males call from tussocks in open grassland and from the sandy banks of stream beds. The call is a low rasping sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey or light brown above. Has prominent cream-brown glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. White below with grey markings on the throat. The skin is smooth with many tiny tubercles above and smooth below. Short limbs. Metatarsal tubercles small. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have wide fringes and are half webbed.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Olongburra Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria olongburensis* Liem and Ingram, 1977

SYNONYMS: Olongburra Tree Frog, Sharp-snouted Reed Frog, Wallum Sedge Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate lowland swamps and creeks.

DISTRIBUTION: North-east NSW and south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 25 mm

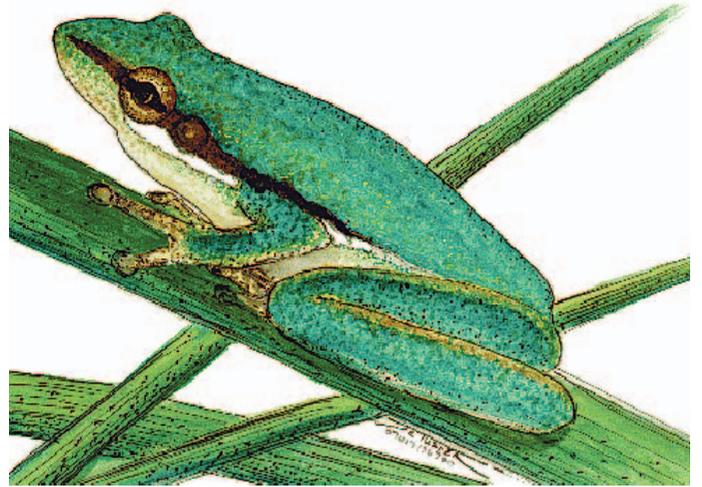
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Vulnerable

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *olongburensis* - "Olongbura, named after Aboriginal tribe who once lived on the Northern half of of Fraser Island.

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits the fringes of creeks and swamps and is often found amongst emergent vegetation grasping reeds or grass stems. Call is an uneven trill similar to *L. bicolor*.

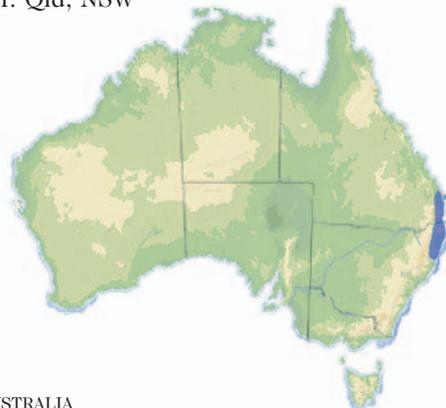
DEVELOPMENT: Confined to sandy heaths and their acidic waters. Small clusters of eggs probably attached to submerged reed stems; Tadpoles over 35mm in length and prefer midwater to surface region.



DESCRIPTION: A slender and delicate species. Soft brown to green above, cream below except on the throat, which is speckled brown. A brown stripe runs from the snout, through the eye to the eardrum with a creamy white stripe below this that ends on the flanks. Skin smooth above, finely granular on the throat and roughly granular on the belly. Pupils are horizontal. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae. Fingers with basal webbing; toes moderately webbed.

TADPOLES: Colour above, purple brown to black with darker mottling; below, silvery white with coppery sheen while side of body may have a bluish sheen in sunlight; Tail and fins mottled dark purplish brown over lighter background fins and tip of tail outlined with a fine black line.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Orange-bellied Frog

LATIN NAME: *Geocrinia vitellina* Wardell-Johnson and Roberts, 1989

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Vulnerable

DISTRIBUTION: Spearwood Creek area, WA.

LENGTH: 25 mm

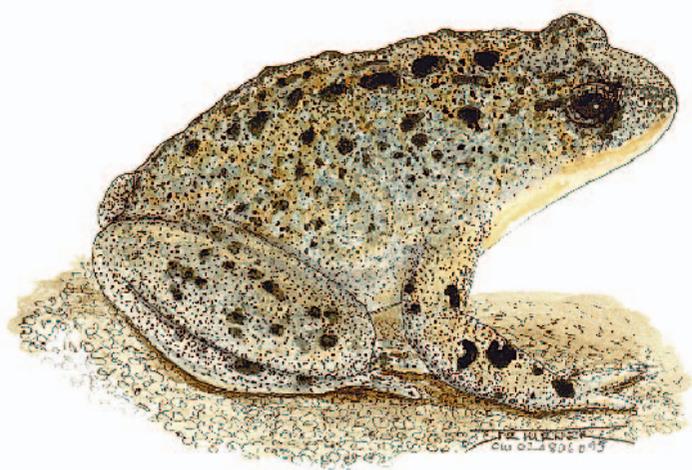
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Geocrinia* - "earth-Crinia", *vitellina* - "egg yolk"

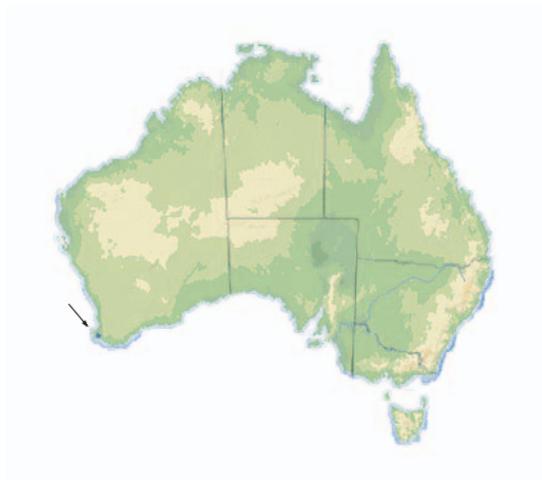
BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *G. alba*, *G. lutea*, *G. rosea*. A squat, elongate body with shortish limbs. Ranges in colour from grey through brown to black above, orange yellow below. Lacks black pigment on throat. Skin smooth or slightly tubercular above, smooth below. The fingers and toes are unwebbed. Vomerine teeth are present.

LOCALITY: WA



## Orange-crowned Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne occidentalis* Parker, 1940

SYNONYMS: Orange-crowned (Western) Toadlet

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate arid to semi-arid open grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: South-west WA and north-west SA.

LENGTH: 21-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *occidentalis* - "western"

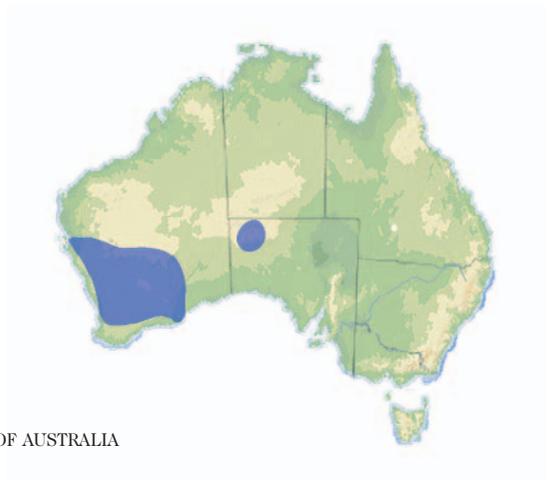
BEHAVIOUR: Lives under rocks, logs, dried vegetation etc. near waterholes and claypans or in mud burrows when claypans dry up. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in summer to early winter and takes 40-50 days to complete development.



DESCRIPTION: Olive green to brown above with some black spots. The head has an orange patch between the eyes, on the base of each forearm and an orange vent stripe. The skin is smooth with a few warts above, slightly granular below. The toes are not webbed.

LOCALITY: WA, SA



## Orange-thighed Green Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria xanthomera* Davies, McDonald and Adams, 1986

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal areas of far north-east Qld.

LENGTH: 40-55 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

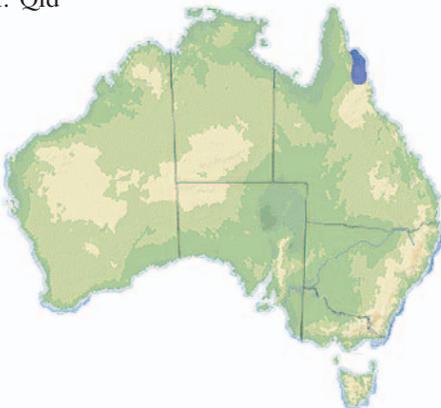
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *xanthomera* - "orange-thighed"

BEHAVIOUR: Usually seen after rain. Males calls from shrubs or trees. The call resembles a drawn out "aaaarrkk", each series alternated with several short "chirrup". These calls can last for up to 12 hours.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Lime green above, lemon-orange below. Hind side of thighs orange and the eyes are golden with orange outer rings. Rim of lower jaw green. Inner half of hand white or yellow. Skin smooth above and on sides, granular below and on lower flanks. A jagged pale-coloured ridge along hind edge of forearm. Vomerine teeth in two short rows between the choanae. A slight pectoral fold. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers three-quarters webbed, toes almost fully webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. TADPOLES: Have a short body and shallow fins on the tail. LOCALITY: Qld



## Ornate Burrowing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes ornatus* (Gray, 1842)

SYNONYMS: *Discoglossus ornatus*, *Platyplectrum marmoratum*, *P[latyplectrum] occidentale*, *Opisthodon frauenfeldi*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate to tropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern part of NSW; Qld; northern part of NT and north-west Australia.

LENGTH: 31-45 mm

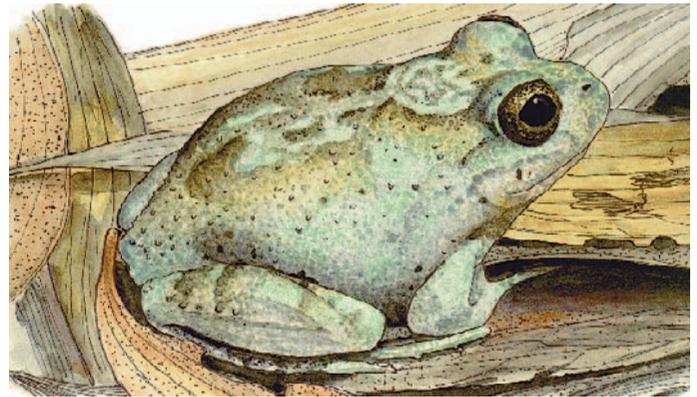
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *ornatus* - "ornate"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog, active after rain or on humid nights. Males call whilst floating in shallow water after heavy rain, inflating their bodies and releasing a quickly repeated "unk" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: About 150-1600 eggs are laid in a foam nest, which collapses into a film on the surface in warm water. In breeding condition females often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and over 45mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Variable colouring, dark grey or brown to pale grey or brown with scattered blotches, white below. The back has a few warts and skin folds, smooth below. There is often a butterfly-shaped patch behind the eyes. Could have a yellow stripe down the back. Limbs are barred with bands of varying thickness. Toes are slightly webbed. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae. TADPOLES: Colour above, dusky greyish brown with gold flecks with darker line from snout to eyes; below, abdomen clear with silver flecks anterior clear but with scattered silver flecks; Tail, dark with scattered darker spots and patches, dorsal fin fine scattered spots, ventral fin clearer. LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld, NSW



## Painted Burrowing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus pictus* Peters, 1863

SYNONYMS: *Neobatrachus fictus*. Painted Frog, Mallee Spadefoot.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: South-east SA and adjoining areas of Vic and NSW.

LENGTH: 48-50 mm

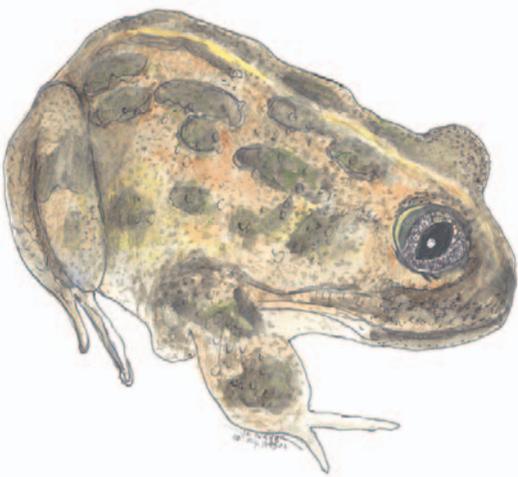
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *pictus* - "painted"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species, usually found after rain in grassy marshes, lagoons and flooded claypans. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Males call whilst floating with head above surface of water. The call is a long trill.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs laid in loose clumps; Tadpoles over 75mm in length and most likely bottom dwelling.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to yellow above with brown or olive green patches, white below, except for darker edge to lower jaw and dark sides of throat. A thin, pale yellow line runs down the back. The skin can be warty or spiny (in breeding males) above with yellow-tipped warts, smooth below. Toes are webbed. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. It is jet black in this species. The pupils are vertical. Broad vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

TADPOLES: Preserved colour above, brown with dark fine and larger spots; below, abdomen darkish anterior half clearer; Tail, brown with some darker patches, dorsal fin with fine clusters of spots, less on ventral fin.

LOCALITY: SA, Vic, NSW



## Painted Burrowing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus sudelli* (Lamb, 1911)

SYNONYMS: *Heleoporus sudelli*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Grassland

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Qld; also NSW, Vic, and south-east SA.

LENGTH: 36-40 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *sudelli* - "Sudell's - "significance unknown"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species, usually found after rain in grassy marshes, lagoons and flooded claypans. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Males call whilst floating in water. The call is a long trill.

DEVELOPMENT: Several hundred eggs are laid in clumps near surface or in vegetation, eggs joined to each other by a thin strand of jelly; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach up to 75mm in length



DESCRIPTION: This species was confused with *N. pictus* for many years. Colours vary from grey, yellow or reddish-brown above with irregular darker patches, white below, except for darker edge to lower jaw and dark sides of throat in breeding males. There might be a pale stripe down the back. The skin is uneven and warty on the back and smooth below. Toes are webbed with an indentation in the webbing. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. This spine is jet black in Sudell's Frog. The pupils are vertical. There are broad vomerine teeth between the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from light greyish or golden brown to very dark, a middorsal strip of iridescent green to yellow is often seen; below, silvery white with golden coppery sheen with less gold on anterior third; Tail, dark brown with gold flecks, dorsal fin covered with fine darker spots and patches, less on ventral fin.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, SA, Vic.



## Pale Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria pallida* Davies, Martin and Watson, 1983

SYNONYMS: Pallid Rocket Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical open forest and woodland.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Australia.

LENGTH: 27-35 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *pallida* - "pale"

BEHAVIOUR: A ground-dwelling species inhabiting woodlands and coastal floodplains. Males group together in large numbers within 1 metre of temporary pools and gravel scrapes in October.

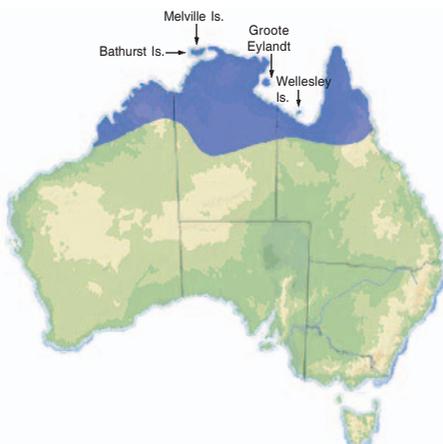
DEVELOPMENT: Breeds from November to March when clumps of 50-350 eggs are laid. Tadpoles develop in around 54 days.



DESCRIPTION: Brown to grey-brown above with dark brown or black markings, and a triangular patch between the eyes. White below. A thick black stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to just above the forelimb. A pale glandular stripe runs from under the eye to the base of the forelimb. Lower jaw barred with dark brown. Hind side of thighs marked with yellow and dark brown. Throat white in females and yellow with grey-brown markings in males. Skin smooth or with low warts and tubercles above, throat smooth but chest, belly and lower flanks slightly granular. Small finger and toe discs. Fingers without webbing; toes half webbed. Pupils are horizontal.

TADPOLES: Mottled brown in colour.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Peeling Chirper

LATIN NAME: *Sphenophryne robusta* (Fry, 1912)

SYNONYMS: *Austrochaperina robusta* (part.), *Austrochaperina gracilipes*, Robust Whistling Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Atherton Tableland south to the Cardwell Range, Qld.

LENGTH: 20-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

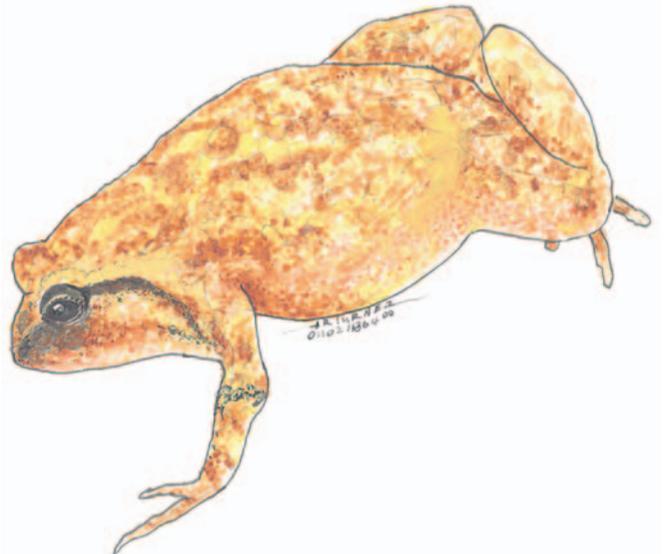
STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Sphenophryne* - "wedge-shaped toad", *robusta* - "robust"

BEHAVIOUR: Found in leaf debris on the rainforest floor.

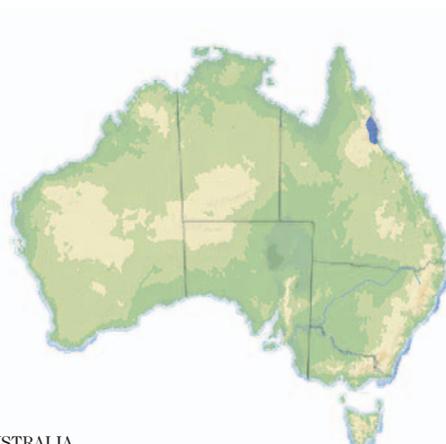
The male call is a series of short, high-pitched chirps.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid on the damp rainforest floor vegetation. The eggs hatch into small froglets.



DESCRIPTION: Sandy-brown to reddish-brown above with brown mottling. Can have pale, thin vertebral stripe. Flecked and spotted with cream or light brown above and on the flanks. A black streak runs from the snout, behind the eye and through the ear. Off-white, yellow or orange with darker brown or grey mottling below. Skin smooth or finely granular above, smooth below. Finger and toe discs distinct.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Pearson's Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria pearsoniana* (Copland, 1961)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla phyllochrous nudidigitus*, Mountains Stream Tree Frog, Pearson's Green Tree Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: South-east Qld and north-east NSW.

LENGTH: 24-40 mm

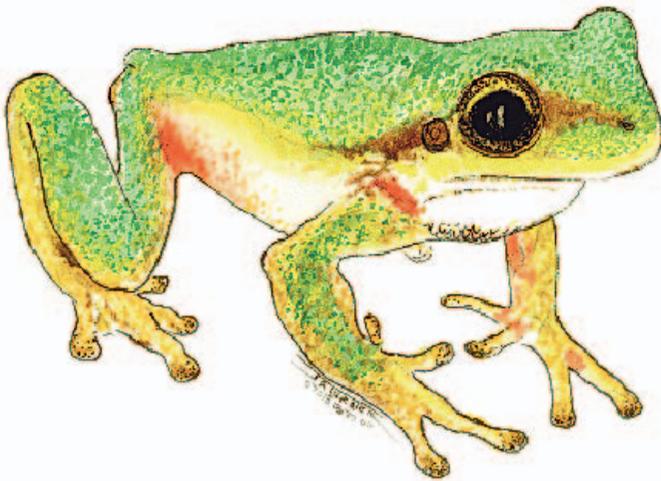
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *pearsoniana* - "named after J. C. Pearson, Australian zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: An active species. Males call from vegetation or rocks near breeding sites. A summer breeder. The call is loud and is described as "wrrk kuk-kuk".

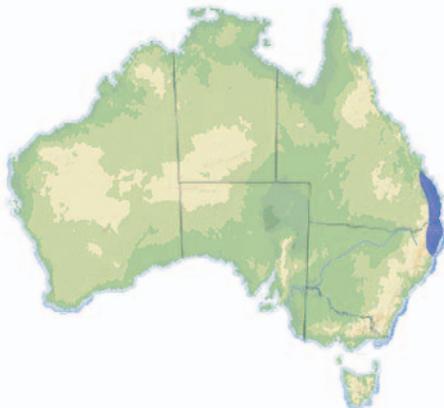
DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in clumps of 350-750 eggs and are attached to vegetation or lie on the bottom. Tadpoles prefer sides of streams and reach over 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Leaf green above and white below. A pale cream stripe underlined in black runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, down the flanks. The skin is smooth or finely granular above, granular below. The toes are fully webbed and discs are large. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with fine golden flecks; below, transparent with fine golden flecks; Tail, some patches of brown, fins mostly clear.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Péron's Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria peronii* (Tschudi, 1838)

SYNONYMS: *Dendrohyas peronii*, *Hyla latopal mata watjulumensis* (part.)

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate to subtropical vegetation near static or flowing water.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast to drier inland regions of south-east Qld, NSW and Vic, and south-east SA.

LENGTH: 43-50 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *peronii* - "named after F. Peron, French zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Found near the water's edge or vegetation close by in coastal regions. Inland, is found in areas close to rivers, creeks and lagoons, breeding in low-lying areas after summer rains. Males call from September to January. The call is a long rattle, which lasts for around 2 seconds.

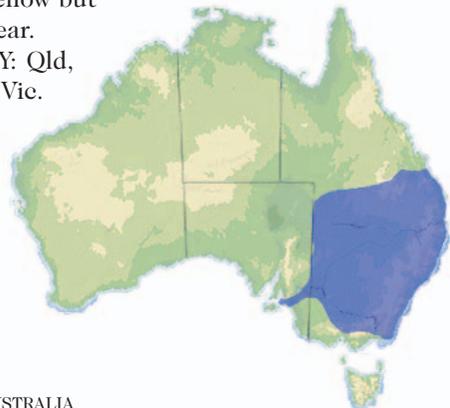
DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in vegetation at waters edge of ponds, dams; Tadpoles are observed near surface swimming head upwards and may reach over 75mm in length



DESCRIPTION: Grey or brown to cream above with green spots, but can change colour according to temperature, temperament and whether it is night or day. White or cream below, except for dark brown flecks on throat. Groin and hind side of thighs mottled dark brown and yellow. The skin is uneven with low warts and tubercles above, granular below. The iris is silver with a cross-like pupil. A prominent pectoral fold. Fingers are half webbed, toes nearly fully webbed and discs are large. Second finger longer than first. Vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, olive to yellowish brown some with darker spots or patches near eyes; below, white with coppery golden sheen; Tail, dusky to dark brown, fins slightly yellow but mostly clear.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, SA, Vic.



## Plain's Brown Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria paraewingi* Watson, Loftus-Hills and Littlejohn, 1971

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: North-eastern Victoria.

LENGTH: 21-40 mm

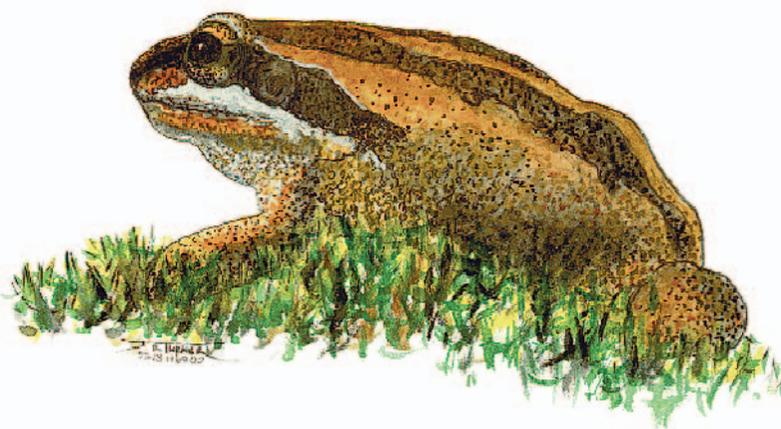
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *paraewingi* - "near-ewingi"

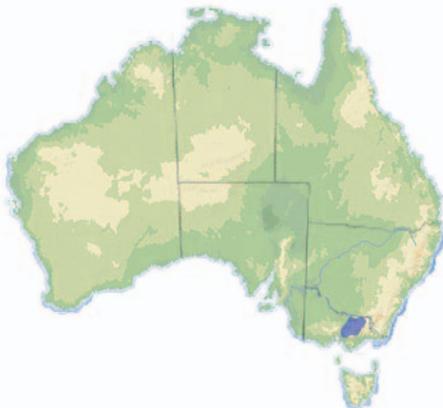
BEHAVIOUR: Males call from the ground or vegetation at the water's edge or while floating. They have been heard calling throughout the year and breed in the spring. The call is a "weep..weep..weep" sound, but slower than *Litoria ewingii*.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar in appearance and closely related to *L. ewingii*. Differs slightly in body size and shape of the head. Fawn or brown above with darker flecks, white below. A dark band runs down the back from between the eyes. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, to the flank. The skin is smooth with a few tubercles above, granular below. The toes are half webbed and the discs are wider than the toes. Pupils are horizontal. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

LOCALITY: Vic.



## Plains Frog

LATIN NAME: *Heleioporus inornatus* (Lee and Main 1954)

SYNONYMS: *Helioporus inornatus*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate coastal swamps.

DISTRIBUTION: South-west WA.

LENGTH: 44-70 mm

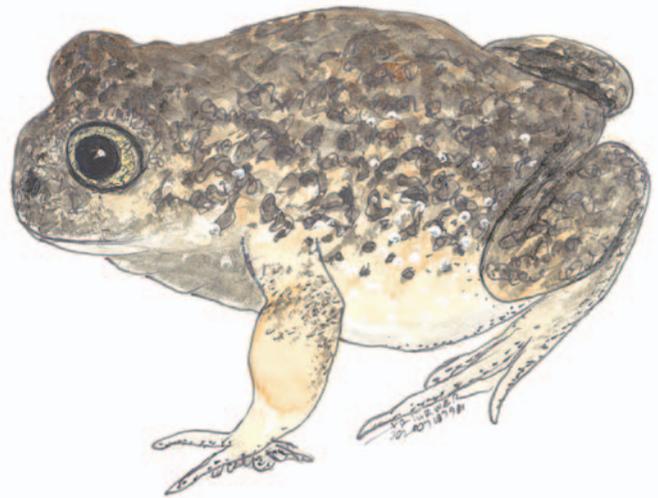
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Heleioporus* - "marsh-dweller", *inornatus* - "plain"

BEHAVIOUR: The male call includes two or three pulses and sounds like "woop woop" repeated often.

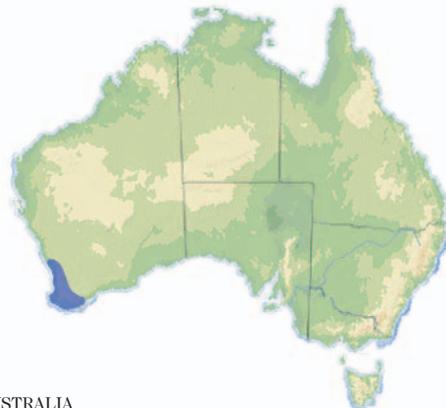
DEVELOPMENT: Breeding burrows located in sandy or sandy peat soils in poorly drained peat bogs. These burrows were not covered by water in winter. Tadpoles were recorded in the collapsed burrow or in pools less than 4 inches deep adjacent to the burrows. This species has large egg yokes, probably needed as the location of the breeding burrows, means that they are the last place to flood.



DESCRIPTION: Colouration ranges from irregular patches on the back to complete uniformity of colour. Chocolate brown above, reddish on the sides and arms. Creamy-white below. Skin granular above, smooth below. Has a flap with two protuberances in the front corner of eye. Males develop black thorns on their thumbs to secure a hold on a female while mating.

TADPOLES: Colour above, heavily pigmented with reddish brown or yellow vertebral stripe; below, opaque with scattered golden flecks; lateral lines may be present having a gold outline above and white beneath.

LOCALITY: WA



## Pouched Frog

LATIN NAME: *Assa darlingtoni* (Loveridge, 1933)

SYNONYMS: *Crinia darlingtoni*, Marsupial Frog.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: The McPherson Ranges and nearby mountain areas.

LENGTH: 18-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Assa* - "dry-nurse", *darlingtoni* - "named after P. J. Darlington, American zoologist"

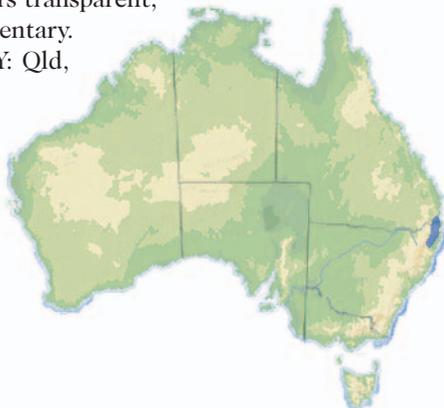
BEHAVIOUR: They can be found in damp leaf litter, or under rotten logs or rocks. The call is a series of quickly repeated "eh..eh..eh..eh..eh".

DEVELOPMENT: Females lay clutches of 8 to 18 eggs on damp soil. They are guarded by the male and when they hatch in 2 weeks, the tapoles slither up his flanks and force their way through the narrow entrance to a little pocket in the skin; Tadpoles reach 13mm in length; After 7 to 10 weeks in the pouches they emerge as tiny frogs.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to red-brown above with darker markings, starting between the eyes and extending into the groin. The sides are dark grey to black and the underside is cream or white. The throat is mottled brown. A pink spot is visible at the base of each arm. Fingers and toes are not webbed nor fringed and all digits have slightly swollen tips. Skin on the back and underside is smooth with the sides uneven or warty. The fingers are shortened and have fewer than the usual number of bones. There are no vomerine teeth. TADPOLES: Colour above, dark honey brown with fine darker brown spots; below, clear with anterior half clear dusky brown; Tail appears transparent, fins rudimentary.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Rattling Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus crepitans* Zweifel, 1985

SYNONYMS: Northern Nursery Frog.

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Mellwraith Range, eastern Cape York Peninsula, Qld.

LENGTH: 12-14 mm

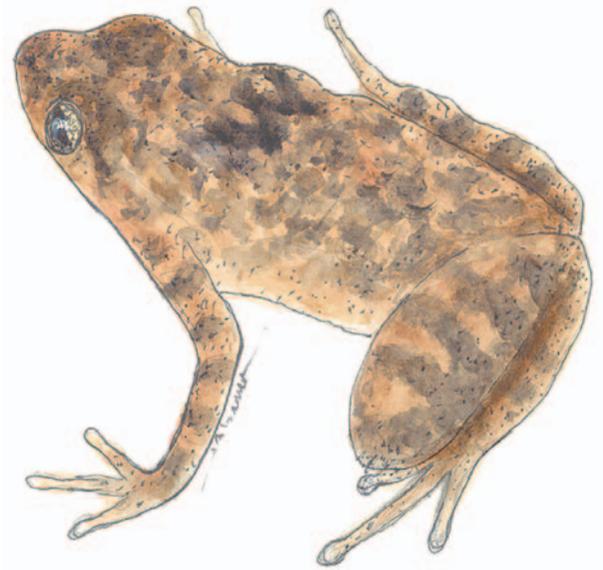
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *crepitans* - "rattling"

BEHAVIOUR: As the name suggests, the male call is said to sound like a rattle.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Brown to rust-brown above with darker mottling and blotches. A w-shaped blotch is visible between the shoulders. Brown with paler spots and mottling below. Skin mainly smooth above and below, with a weak postocular skin fold. Discs of fingers and toes moderately developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Red-backed Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne coriacea* Keferstein, 1868  
SYNONYMS: *Pseudophryne coriacea* (part.), Red-backed Brood Frog.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Sclerophyll forest and marshy areas.

DISTRIBUTION: South-east Qld and northern NSW.

LENGTH: 22-35 mm

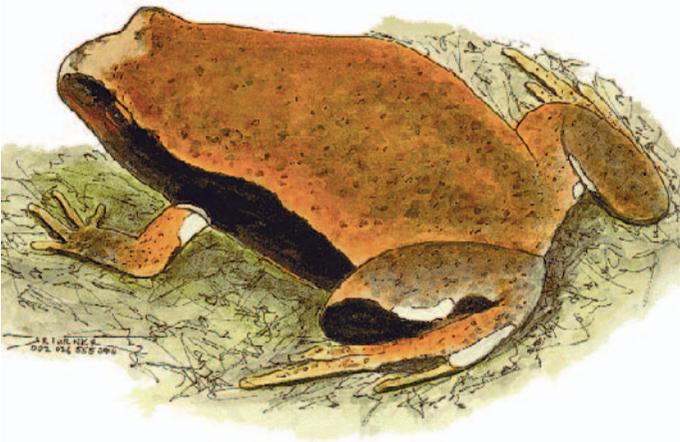
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *coriacea* - "leathery"

BEHAVIOUR: Lives in damp leaf litter and under logs beside creeks. Males call from shallow burrows or other cover. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch". Breeding occurs in late summer or early autumn.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in burrows in clutches of 30 to 110; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach over 20mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Reddish-brown above with darker flecks, black and white marbled below. Black at the sides of the head and body and white at the base of the arm. The skin is smooth with some low warts above and smooth to granular below. Has a low thigh gland on each hind limb. The toes are not webbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

TADPOLES: Colour above light greyish to dark brown with fine golden flecks often a pale stripe between eyes and snout; below, mostly clear but with fine dark spots and golden flecks; Tail, brown with darker patches, dorsal fins with brown flecks ventral fin mostly clear.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Red-crowned Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne australis* (Gray, 1835)  
SYNONYMS: *Bombinator australis*, *Bufoella crucifera*, *Phryniscus albifrons*, *Bufoella crucigera*, Red-crowned Brood Frog.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate open forest to heath.

DISTRIBUTION: Within a radius of 160 km of Sydney, NSW.

LENGTH: 18-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *australis* - "southern"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits the edges of temporary pools and creeks and under rocks and logs. Is often found in colonies. Males call from hidden sites on land or in burrows all year. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

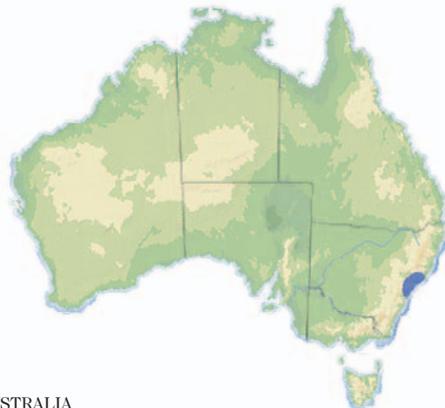
DEVELOPMENT: Up to 50 eggs are laid in a nest in moist leaf litter Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and up to 30mm in length, being released from the eggs when the site is flooded by subsequent rain.



DESCRIPTION: Dark brown to black above with orange flecks and a bright orange triangle on the top of the head. Orange coccygeal stripe present. Black and white marbled below. The base of each limb is white. The skin is smooth to warty above and smooth below. The toes are not webbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from light to dark grey with scattered dark spots and may have a coppery middorsal stripe; below, clear with scattered fine golden flecks; Tail, patchy grey with golden flecks, dorsal fin has scattered fine spots and patches also on anterior of ventral fin.

LOCALITY: NSW



## Red-eyed Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria chloris* (Boulenger, 1893)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla chloris*, *Litoria citropa*, *Dendrohyla citropa*, *Hyla citropa*, *Hyla jenolanensis*, Orange-eyed Green Tree Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to subtropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal and nearby areas from Gosford, NSW to central-eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 43-65 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *chloris* - "green"

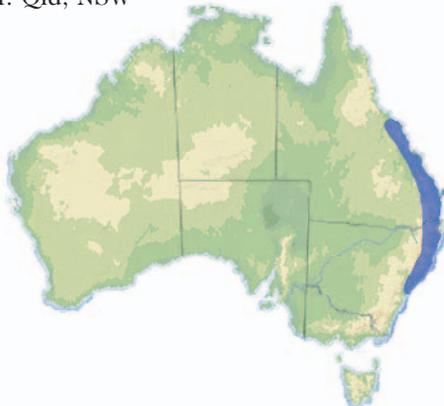
BEHAVIOUR: They live at least 5 metres above the ground in the canopy of rainforests, descending only to breed around temporary pools following heavy rain. The male call is a series of long "aaa-rk's", followed by soft trills.

DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in a floating mass of over 1000 eggs. Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and reach a length of 50mm, they reach metamorphosis in around 41 days.



DESCRIPTION: Bright leaf-green above, white or yellow below. The upper arm, hands and feet are yellow. Hind side of thighs deep red or brown and could have purple patches along the upper edge. Rim of lower jaw green. A jagged ridge along hind edge of forearm. The iris is golden and red in colour and the pupils are horizontal. The skin is finely granular above and granular below. The eardrum is smooth. Hands and feet are almost fully webbed. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are present. TADPOLES: Colour above, light greyish to dark brown with fine golden flecks; below, abdomen fine dark spots with coppery golden sheen, more golden on sides of body; Tail, light brown, darker on dorsal, fins mostly clear.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Rock Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus saxatilis* Zweifel and Parker, 1977

SYNONYMS: Black Mountain Nursery Frog

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Boulder-strewn mountain.

DISTRIBUTION: Black Mountain, Qld.

LENGTH: 30-47 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *saxatilis* - "rock-dwelling"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits piled boulders of differing size, providing damp spaces for the Rock Frog to live. The call is a series of clicks that last for 2-3 seconds.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Brown above, with darker brown markings. A transverse bar is visible between the eyes, a W-shaped mark between the forelimbs and occasionally a faint marking above each groin. Creamy-white below, flecked with dark brown or black. Skin mainly smooth above with a slight fold above the eardrum. Finger and toes discs are well developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Rockhole Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria meiriana* (Tyler, 1969)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla meiriana*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rock escarpments.

DISTRIBUTION: North-east WA to Arnhem Land, NT.

LENGTH: 16-20 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *meiriana* - "Aboriginal name for rock hole"

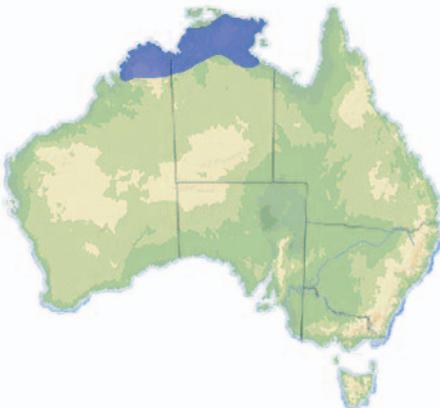
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits pools on rock escarpments and outcrops. Active by day even if the rock face is very hot. When disturbed it travels across the rock surfaces in a series of bounces to hide in vegetation. Males call early in the wet season on rock faces or beneath leaf litter. DEVELOPMENT: Breeds from October to December. A film of spawn is laid on the sides and undersides of rocks in water. Tadpoles develop in around 4 to 6 weeks.



DESCRIPTION: A small, agile frog. Two colour patterns occur. Brown above with mottling of fawn, brown, reddish-brown and dark brown. Have small, low, light-centred and dark-edged tubercles on back. Second pattern less common. Mainly dark brown with a wide orange stripe from snout to behind eye, above the eardrum and along the body to the groin. Both forms have dark brown cross bands, barred lips. Off-white below. Skin finely granular above with tubercles. Toes have well-developed webbing. Moderate finger and toe discs. Pupils are horizontal.

TADPOLES: Colour above, is brown below is white.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Roseate Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Geocrinia rosea* (Harrison, 1927)

SYNONYMS: *Crinia rosea*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Wet karri forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Warren River Valley and adjacent areas, WA.

LENGTH: 19-25 mm

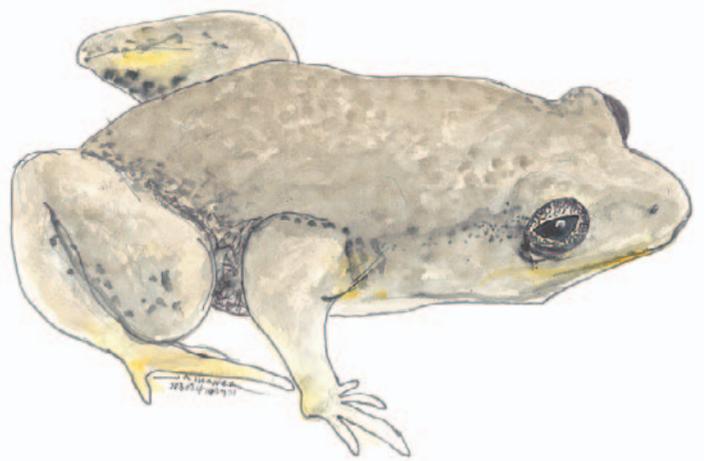
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Geocrinia* - "earth-Crinia", *rosea* - "roseate"

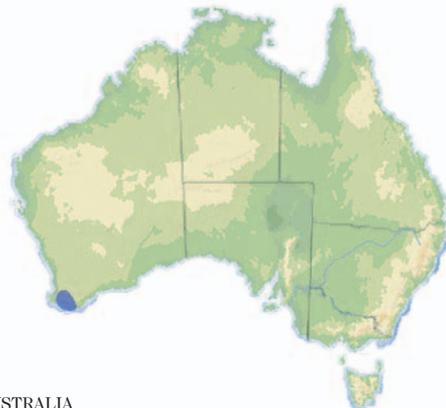
BEHAVIOUR: Can be found in tunnels under vegetation or in and under rotting logs beside streams. Breeds in spring. The male call is a short ticking sound.

DEVELOPMENT: The female lays 25 to 32 eggs in early spring in depressions or tunnels close to streams, or under logs. Communal egg laying by 19 frogs has been reported.



DESCRIPTION: The name refers to the colour of the undersurface of its body. A squat, elongate body with short limbs. Brown with darker mottling above, rosy pink with brown flecks below. Limbs have dark crossbars. Skin smooth to slightly tubercular above, smooth below. The toes are not fringed. Vomerine teeth present.

LOCALITY: WA



## Roth's Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria rothii* (De Vis, 1884)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla rothii*, Northern Laughing Tree Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical to warm temperate open forest and grasslands.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and nearby areas from north-west WA to central eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 37-55 mm

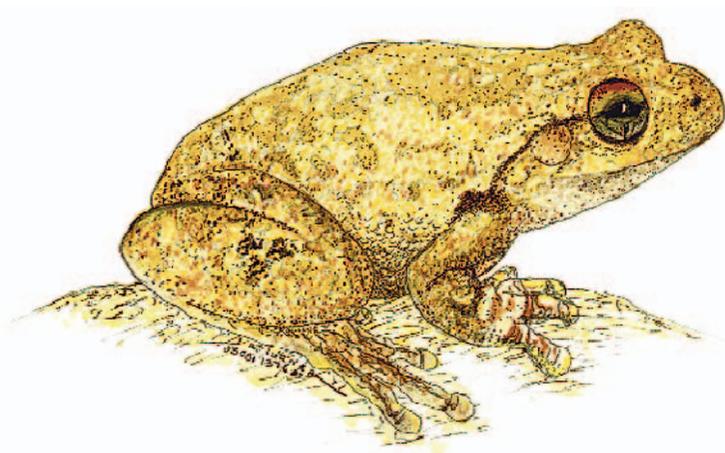
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *rothii* - "named after L. Roth, who collected the first specimen"

BEHAVIOUR: Basks by day on exposed branches overhanging water. The male call resembles a cackle. Calling sites vary with the type of vegetation. Males call from trees at a height of 1 or 2 metres. In the absence of trees, they will call from the ground or from low vegetation at the edge of water. Breeds from November to March.

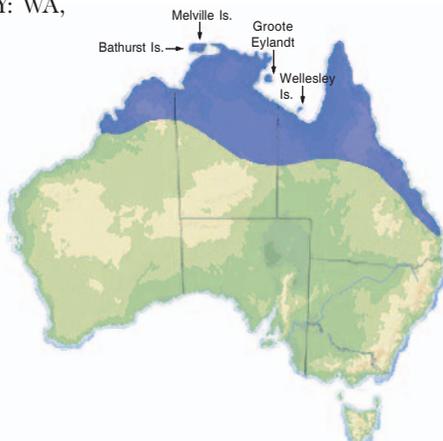
DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in temporary pools in the form of a free-floating raft. Tadpoles develop in around 65 to 146 days depending on temperature.



DESCRIPTION: The species can change its colour from dark brown to pale putty above, white below. The armpits and base of the arms are black. The backs of the thighs are a black stripe over a yellow patch. The skin is uneven with low warts and tubercles above and granular below. Pupils are horizontal and the upper half of the eye is rust red. The fingers are half webbed and the toes are nearly fully webbed with large discs. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth. This species also occurs in southern New Guinea.

TADPOLES: Colour above, are pale yellow with dark brown stripes on the back and sides. As they develop the colour changes to a mottled brown on a pale yellow background.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Russell's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia russelli* (Loveridge, 1933)

SYNONYMS: *Glauertia russelli*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Subtropical semi-arid to arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Gascoyne, Ashburton and Pilbara regions, WA.

LENGTH: 27-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *russelli* - "named after A. R. E. Russell, owner of property where first specimen was collected"

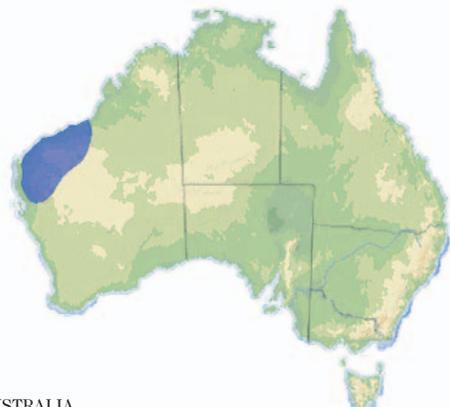
BEHAVIOUR: Found beside permanent pools in creek beds. The male call is described as "a short grating qrk . . . qrk". Breeding occurs in summer.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Brown above with two rows of orange warts which join an orange patch on each shoulder and another on each side of the ventral opening. An orange broken stripe runs from the snout, down the middle of the back. Yellow below, often with brown flecks on the throat. Skin warty above, granular below. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes are half-webbed.

LOCALITY: WA



## Salmon-striped Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes salmini* Steindachner, 1867

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate to subtropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Central inland NSW to coast and coastal areas of southern Qld.

LENGTH: 60-75 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *salmini* - "Salmin's" - identity unknown

BEHAVIOUR: Most of the time it is buried underground but after heavy rain it can be found under logs, rocks and bark, near its breeding ponds. Males call from thick vegetation at the edges of ponds, ditches and marshes. They call from September to April, following torrential rain. The call is an "unk-unk-unk" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass of over 1500 eggs and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Tadpoles observed on bottom in shallow warmer water and grow to over 60mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Brown or greyish-brown above with scattered brown blotches. Three orange-red stripes, two on each side, run from shoulder to groin and the third runs down the back. A dark band runs along the snout, from the eye to the eardrum, edged with a yellow or red glandular fold. Has a dark patch below the eye. White below and on chest, throat spotted with brown. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. The iris is gold above and below the pupil. The skin is smooth and the toes have a primitive web, not fringed. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with pale cream lines; below, clear with scattered coppery golden flecks; Tail and fins dark brown to black.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Sand Frog

LATIN NAME: *Heleioporus psammophilus* (Lee and Main, 1954)

SYNONYMS: *Helioporus psammophilus*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate woodland swamps.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and western edge of Darling Scarp from Dongara to Esperance, WA.

LENGTH: 37-60 mm

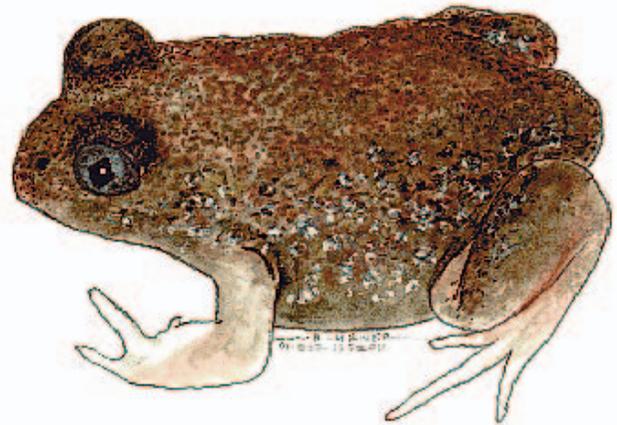
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Heleioporus* - "marsh-dweller", *psammophilus* - "sand-loving"

BEHAVIOUR: The male call resembles the sound of a small outboard motor - "a short, high-pitched, put . . . put . . ."

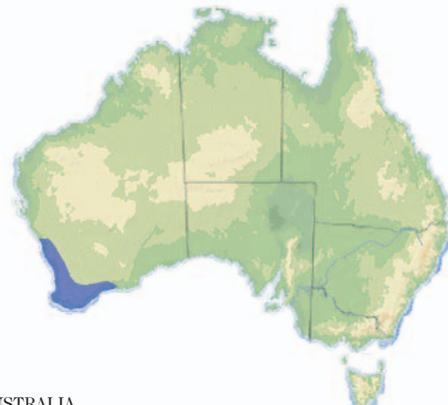
DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in sandy soil with little if any external drainage, burrows found only in fine white sands which are flooded forming shallow pools or seepages. Eggs observed hatching where water covered the egg mass but did not fill the burrow. This species is similar to *H. eyrei*.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *H. eyrei*, except there is usually no yellow on back or sides. Northern males develop black thorns on their thumbs to secure a hold on a female while mating, but these are absent in southern specimens.

TADPOLES: Colour above, heavily pigmented with reddish brown or yellow vertebral stipe; below, opaque with scattered golden flecks; lateral lines may be present having a gold outline above and white beneath.

LOCALITY: WA



## Sandhill Frog

LATIN NAME: *Arenophryne rotunda* Tyler, 1976

SYNONYMS: *Arenophryne robusta*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate coastal sand dunes.

DISTRIBUTION: Shark Bay and coastal areas south almost to Geraldton, WA.

LENGTH: 21-36 mm

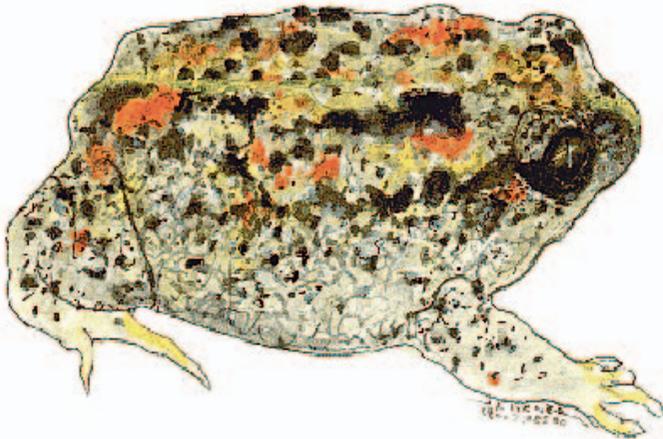
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Arenophryne* - "sand-toad", *rotunda* - "round"

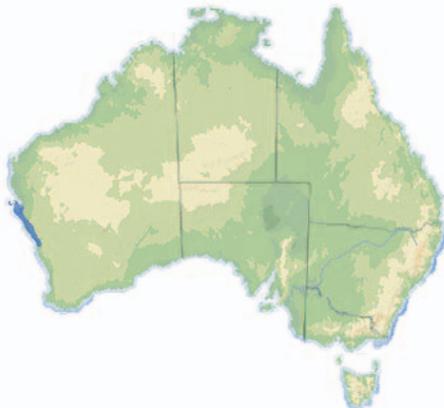
BEHAVIOUR: This frog lives in sandhills, burrowing headfirst to spend the day below the surface, emerging at night to forage for food - mainly ants. They leave a telltale track, enabling the site of the burrow to be located. Males and females form pairs and stay underground for around five months. When the sand dries in the summer, they burrow further following the moisture to a depth of over 2 feet (80 cm).

DEVELOPMENT: Mating occurs underground with the female laying six to eleven large creamy white eggs in separate sacs. Development of the embryo takes place within the sac and there is no free-living tadpole stage. Juvenile frogs emerged after around ten weeks in the laboratory.



DESCRIPTION: This species became the first Australian frog to be protected. Fawn above with rust-brown and black spots and blotches. A thin cream stripe runs down the middle of the back. Has a very large body and short legs so that it waddles rather than walks. When in a hurry, it appears to swim across the sand.

LOCALITY: WA



## Saxicoline Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria coplandi* (Tyler, 1968)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla latopalmata watjulumensis* (part.) *Hyla coplandi*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Rock surfaces near tropical streams and escarpments.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA to Arnhem Land, NT.

LENGTH: 29-40 mm

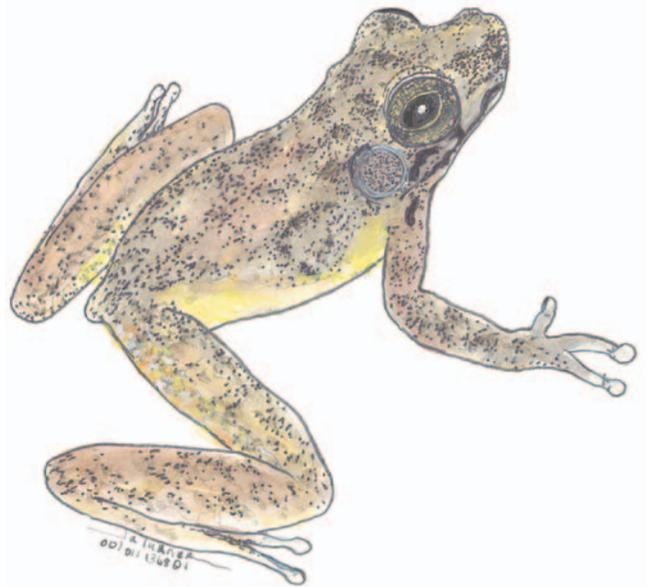
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *coplandi* - "named after S. J. Copland, Australian zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: A very agile frog that quickly hops across smooth rock surfaces, boulder-strewn creek beds or rugged outcrops, particularly at dusk. Males produce soft sounds as they lack a vocal sac to amplify their call.

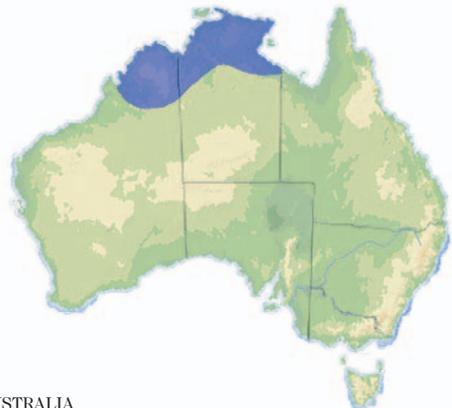
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid singly in rock pools and fall to the floor.



DESCRIPTION: Cream-brown with dark brown blotches above, off-white below and throat speckled brown. Groin pale yellow and hind side of thigh grey-brown with lemon markings. A pectoral fold is visible. Skin smooth or finely granular above with many small tubercles, granular below. Vomerine teeth between the front edge of the choanae. Toes are fully webbed. Second finger shorter than first. Pupils are horizontal.

TADPOLES: Colour above, have a white patch on each side of the abdomen.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Scanty Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus exiguus* Zweifel and Parker, 1969

SYNONYMS: Big Tableland Nursery Frog

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Rainforest

DISTRIBUTION: South of Cooktown, Qld.

LENGTH: 14-19 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *exiguus* - "scanty"

BEHAVIOUR: Lives under logs, stones and leaf-litter during the day. Call or short trill of low frequency notes lasting about one second.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Creamy-yellow to grey-brown above, with a faint V-shaped dark mark between the eyes and an H-shaped mark over the shoulder. Darker flecks and blotches on the lower back and flanks. Can have a pale vertebral line. Yellowish-brown below, flecked with grey or brown on the throat, chest and limbs and some scattered whitish spots. Smooth above, with a few tubercles on the hind limbs, smooth below. Dises of fingers and toes moderately developed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Scarlet-sided Pobblebonk

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes terraereginae* Fry, 1915

SYNONYMS: *Limnodynastes dorsalis terraereginae*, Northern Banjo Frog, Northern Pobblebonk.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands.

DISTRIBUTION: Western slopes and ranges of northern NSW through eastern Qld to Cape York Peninsula.

LENGTH: 55-75 mm

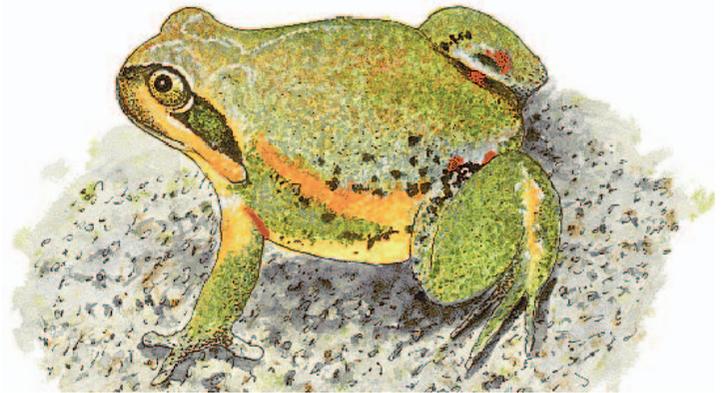
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *terraereginae* - "Queensland"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog usually found near permanent water after rains. Males call from the water, hidden in holes in the banks of dams, flooded ditches etc from October to November in New South Wales, following rain. The call is a high-pitched "bonk".

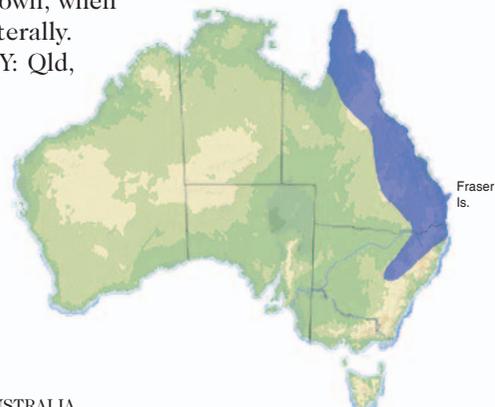
DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg masses which have been seen in New South Wales in October and in Queensland in January; In breeding condition females often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Tadpoles are mostly bottom feeders and grow up to 70mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A large, robust frog with striking colouration, particularly the scarlet markings in the groin. Grey or brown above, pale yellow below. A reddish-orange raised stripe runs from below the eye to the base of the arm and a dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye to the shoulder. There is a reddish stripe on the side and a patch on the upper arm. The skin is smooth to slightly granular above, smooth below. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Toes have basal webbing. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with some smaller dark spots; below, opaque white with fine coppery golden sheen, less obvious on anterior half; Tail and fins mottled with darker spots, a dull coppery golden sheen midway down, when viewed laterally.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Sharp-nosed Torrent Frog

LATIN NAME: *Taudactylus acutirostris* (Andersson, 1916)

SYNONYMS: *Crinia acutirostris*.

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Cairns-Innisfail area, Qld.

LENGTH: 21-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: None

STATUS: Extinct

MEANING: *Taudactylus* - "T-fingered", *acutirostris* - "sharp-snouted"

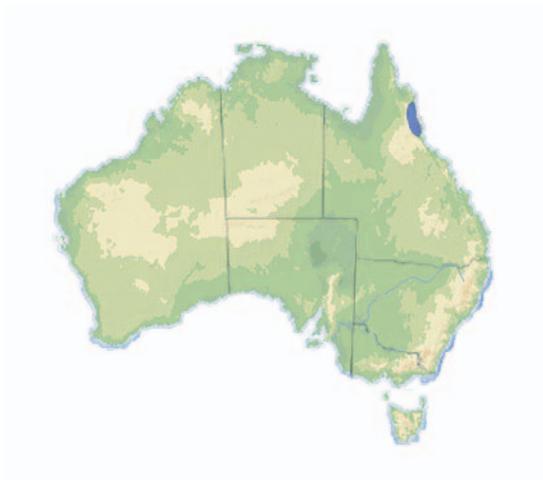
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits the fringes of mountain creeks where it likes to bask in the sun. Found in debris, vegetation and among rocks. Breeds in summer. The call resembles an "eek-eek-eek" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Clumps of 25 to 40 eggs are laid as a gelatinous mass among rocks in water. Tadpoles have large sucker-shaped mouths on the underside of the head, which they use to attach themselves to rocks in currents.



DESCRIPTION: Olive-brown above with a cream stripe that runs from the nostril, through the eye to the groin. A thick brown-black band runs from the snout, along the side of the head, continuing to the groin. Underside and throat grey-white with black flecks. Lower jaw edged with black. Has a white patch, edged with black at the base of each forelimb. The skin is smooth or granular, or with a scattering of warts above and smooth below. Toes fringed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Shoemaker Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus sutor* Main, 1957

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool to warm temperate arid to semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern WA, except for the wetter extreme south-western and southern areas and extending into far north-west SA.

LENGTH: 34-45 mm

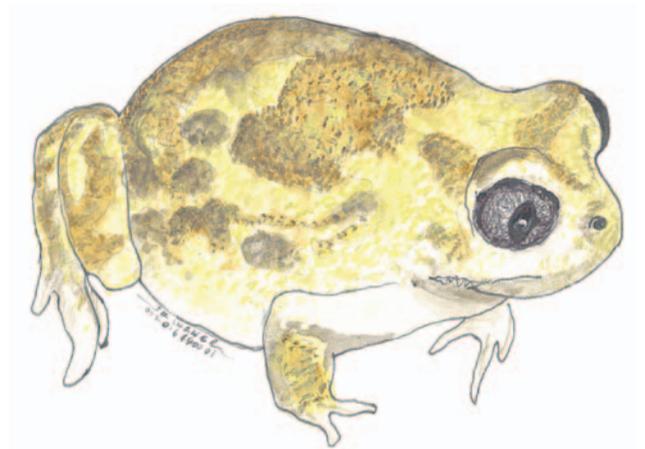
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *sutor* - "cobbler"

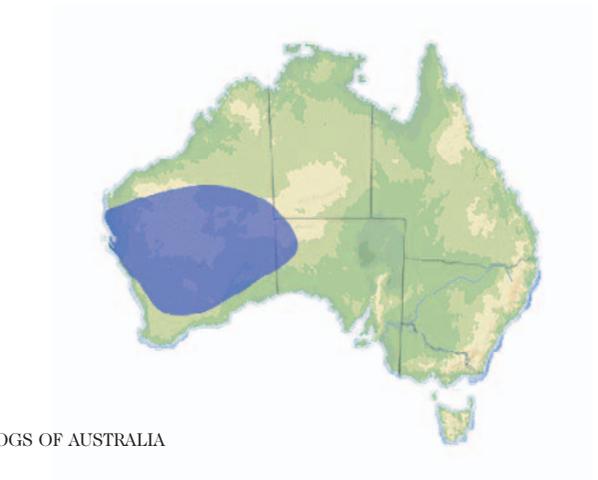
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Males call whilst floating in water after heavy summer and autumn rains. The call is a repetitive tapping. Spawn is laid in static water in claypans.

DEVELOPMENT: Breeding occurs in claypans and tadpoles develop in around 40 days.



DESCRIPTION: Golden to pale yellow above, with irregular brown markings. White below. Skin smooth. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. The pupils are vertical. Toes fully-webbed. A short row of vomerine teeth between the choanae.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, SA



## Sign-bearing Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia insignifera* Moore, 1954

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella insignifer*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Swamps in temperate grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Moore River to Geographe Bay, WA.

LENGTH: 14-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

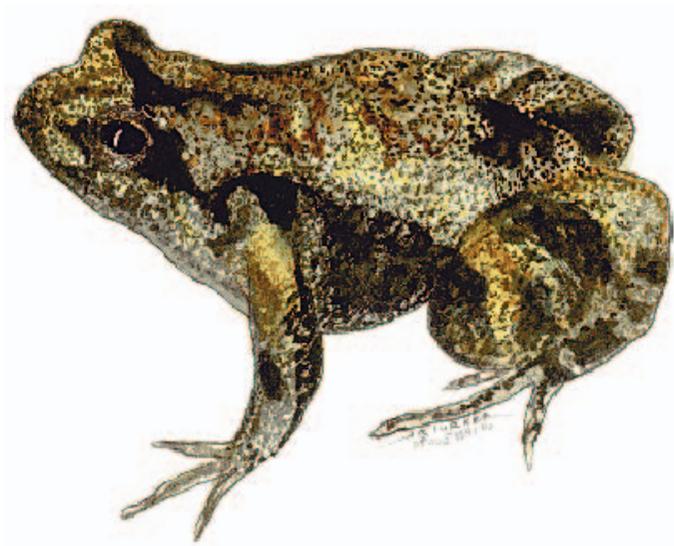
STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *insignifera* - "sign-bearing"

BEHAVIOUR: Can be seen after rain in and around coastal swamps. Shelters under logs, debris etc., at other times.

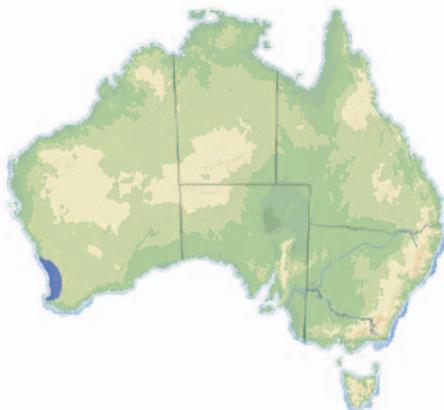
The male call is like a short bleat composed of four pulses.

DEVELOPMENT: Around 1000 eggs are laid singly in temporary swamps and the tadpoles take about 150 days to develop.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *C. signifera*. Males have a white throat, sometimes with brown flecks, and with only the chin dark. The underside of the female *insignifera* is more moderately mottled with black and white, than in female *signifera*. Ventral white spot at base of arm is absent or not obvious in *insignifera*.

LOCALITY: WA



## Slender Chirper

LATIN NAME: *Sphenophryne gracilipes* (Fry, 1912)

SYNONYMS: *Austrochaperina gracilipes*, *Sphenophryne robusta*, Shrill Whistling-frog

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Open forest and rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape York Peninsula, Qld.

LENGTH: 18-20 mm

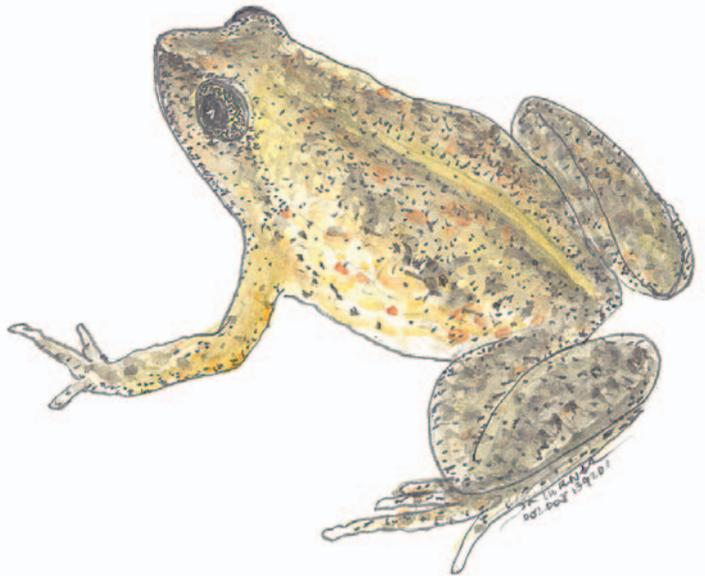
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Sphenophryne* - "wedge-shaped toad", *gracilipes* - "slender-footed"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits grassy woodland and along both perennial and non-perennial stream beds. Males call from blades of grass and leaves up to half a metre above the ground. The male call is a train of high-pitched peeps made over a period of 10-20 seconds. Individuals group together in the dry season.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Pale to golden-brown with brown blotches above. Pale or darker thin vertebral stripe. Can be speckled with white spots. Grey-brown with white or yellow spots below. A black stripe sometimes edged with silvery-white, runs from the snout, through the eye and over the eardrum to the flanks. In some cases the area below this stripe is blackish, finely dotted with white. Skin smooth to granular above, smooth below.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Slender Tree-frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria adelaidensis* (Gray, 1841)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla adelaidensis*, *Hyla bioculata*, *Hyla binoculata*, *Hyla schuettei*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate grassland and open forests.

DISTRIBUTION: South-west WA in high rainfall areas.

LENGTH: 34-60 mm

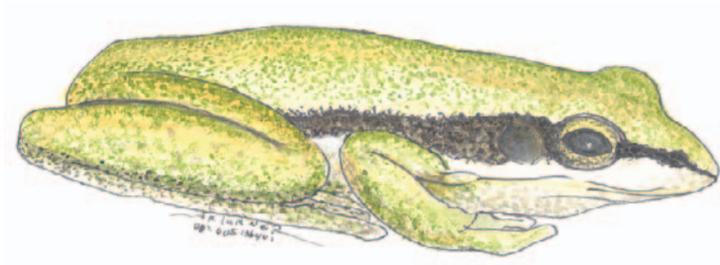
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *adelaidensis* - "Adelaide River, WA"

BEHAVIOUR: The call is a grating screech.

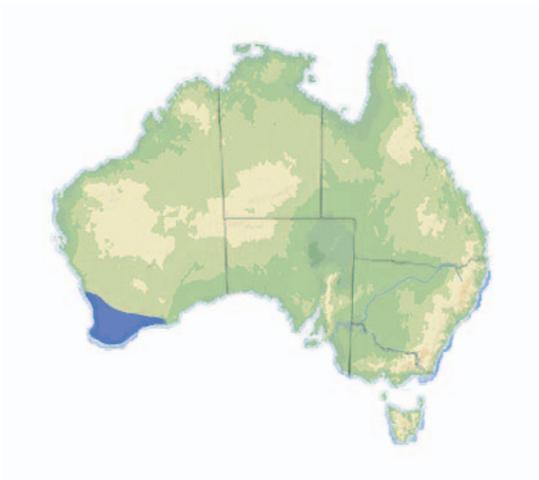
DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in water in spring. Eggs are attached to vegetation at water level.



DESCRIPTION: Light brown above, sometimes leaf green in colour, off-white to light brown below. A dark stripe on side of head and body passes through lower half of the eye. Hind side of thighs dark brown with orange spots. Skin smooth above, roughly granular below except for throat that is smooth. Vomerine teeth present between and behind the choanae. A visible pectoral fold. Fingers have basal webbing and toes three-quarters webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal.

TADPOLES: Colour above, soft brown with two pale stripes along back.

LOCALITY: WA



## Sloane's Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia sloanei* Littlejohn, 1958

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella sloanei*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Found in woodland, grassland and open or disturbed areas, associated with inundated areas.

DISTRIBUTION: Central western NSW, from the Murray River and adjacent areas of Vic, almost to Qld border.

LENGTH: 13-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *sloanei* - "named after J. F. Sloane, owner of property on which first specimen was collected"

BEHAVIOUR: Usually found after rain. Males call throughout the year whilst floating on vegetation in temporary pools. The call is a single, low 'squelch'.

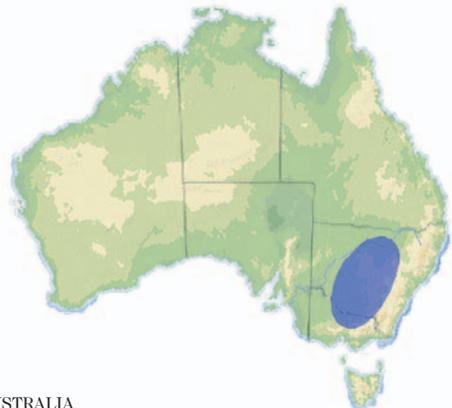
DEVELOPMENT: Very small eggs are laid singly on submerged vegetation or rocks; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach a length of 25mm.



DESCRIPTION: Pale grey above with darker flecks or lines, creamy white flecked with black below. A pale bar, edged darker above, runs from under the eye to the base of the forelimb. A thin, patchy band runs along the side. Skin smooth above with some low warts and skinfolds, granular below. Grey throat in breeding male. Toes are fringed, has a tubercular palm and there are no vomerine teeth.

TADPOLES: Preserved colour above, covered with fine flecks and spots perhaps with a golden sheen; below, fine brown spots; Tail, distinct clear gaps, dorsal fin flecks of dark spots and pigmented blood vessels, ventral fin mostly clear.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic



## Small Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana manya* van Buerden and McDonald, 1980

SYNONYMS: Small Water Holding Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland

DISTRIBUTION: Central Cape York Peninsula, Qld.

LENGTH: 25-30 mm

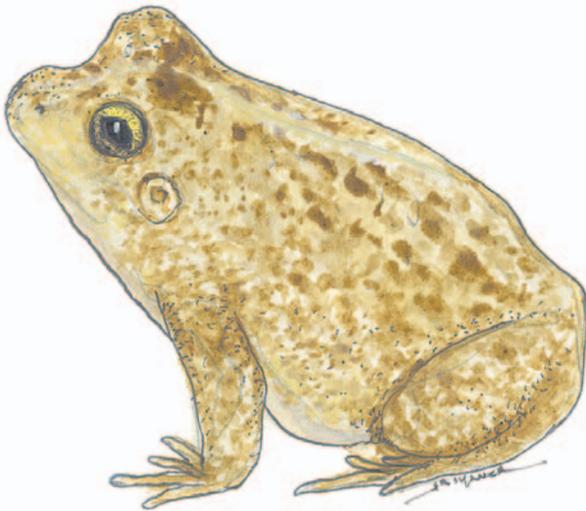
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *manya* - "local Aboriginal word for small"

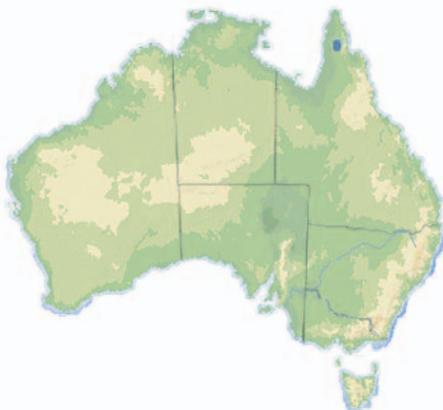
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog. Males call whilst floating on puddles with legs extended. Call is a short, plaintive bleat. Breeds in summer during heavy rain.

DEVELOPMENT: A gravid female contained 100 eggs.



DESCRIPTION: The smallest species of *Cyclorana*. Grey to brown above with darker markings on the back and sides. A pale stripe runs down the back from the snout. A wide bar runs across the back of the head; sides of face lighter. Off-white below, although males have darker markings on throat. Skin granular or warty above, smooth below. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The eye pupil is horizontal and toes are slightly webbed. Tympanum distinct except for upper and posterior margins obscured by supra-tympanic fold; choanae large widely spaced; vomerine teeth present; fingers short and unwebbed without lateral fringes; toes slightly webbed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Small-headed Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia capitulata* Davies, McDonald and Corben, 1986

SYNONYMS: Lumpy Toadlet

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Mulga woodland and coolibah-lined waterholes.

DISTRIBUTION: South-west Qld and north-west NSW.

LENGTH: 19-25 mm

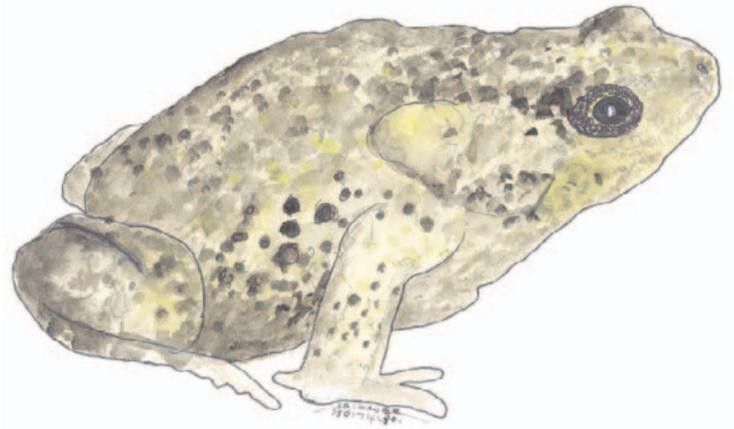
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *capitulata* - "small-headed"

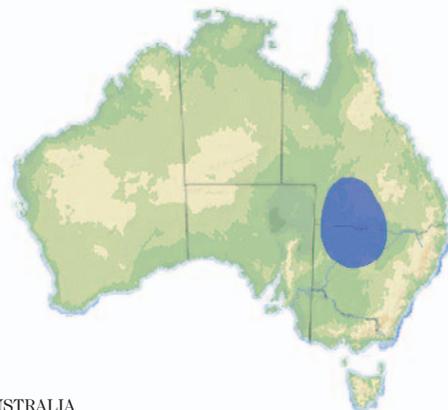
BEHAVIOUR: Breeds in grassy areas temporarily flooded by spring and summer rains.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey to brown above, creamy white with brown patches below. The enlarged parotoid, inguinal and coxycygeal glands have cream markings speckled with orange spots. The groin and backs of the thighs are red. Throat grey speckled with white. The skin is smooth with many low tubercles above; smooth below. Toes are fringed but not webbed.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Small Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia minima* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Mitchell Plateau, WA.

LENGTH: 16-20 mm

ABUNDANCE: Rare

STATUS: Vulnerable

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *minima* - "least"

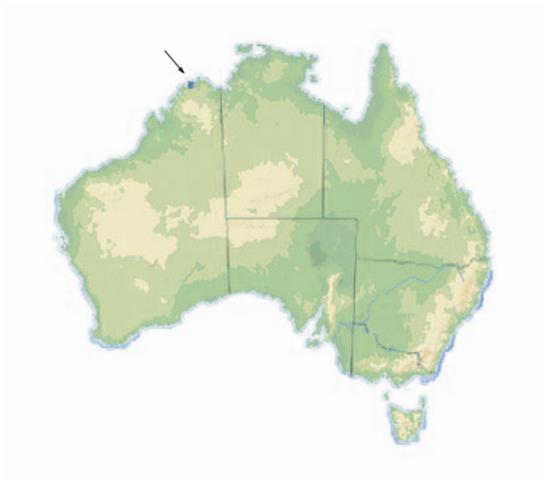
BEHAVIOUR: Males call from the base of grass tussocks up to 20 metres from water. It sounds like a single click, but is actually two or three clicks emitted in such a short period that the human ear cannot distinguish them.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: A small frog. Chocolate brown above with black flecks, white peppered with grey on throat, chest and flanks. Has moderately prominent glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee. Skin covered with small tubercles above, roughly granular below. Has two large metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped.

LOCALITY: WA



## Small Western Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia subinsignifera* Littlejohn, 1957

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella subinsignifera*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temporary swamps in temperate semi-arid country.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and hinterland of south-western WA, from north of Manjimup to Cheyne Bay.

LENGTH: 13-25 mm

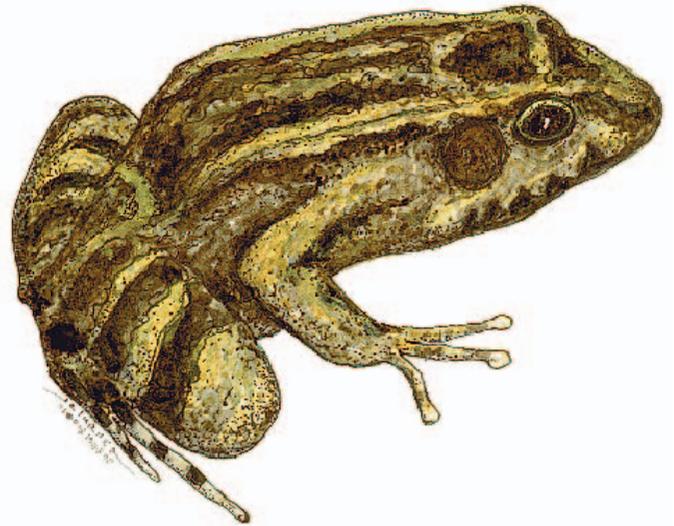
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *subinsignifera* - "less-than-insignifera"

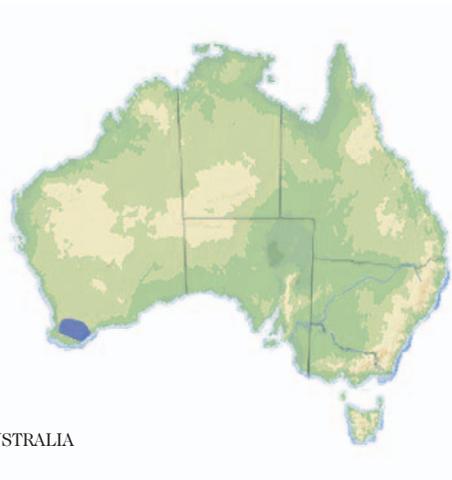
BEHAVIOUR: Can be seen after rain in and around coastal swamps. Shelters under logs, debris etc., at other times. The call has been described as a long, low-pitched "squelch".

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Identical to *C. signifera*. Can only be distinguished by male call. Ranges in colour from pale grey through brown to almost black. The sides are black. Toes are fringed. Blotched black and white belly. Males have dark brown throats and the palm has tubercles. Can be a white median line on the throat. Skin above smooth, or with small warts, or longitudinal skin folds. A small, white spot is visible at the base of each arm. There are no vomerine teeth.

LOCALITY: WA



## Smooth Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia laevisgata* Keferstein, 1867

SYNONYMS: *Uperoleia marmorata laevisgata*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Vic to south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 20-25 mm

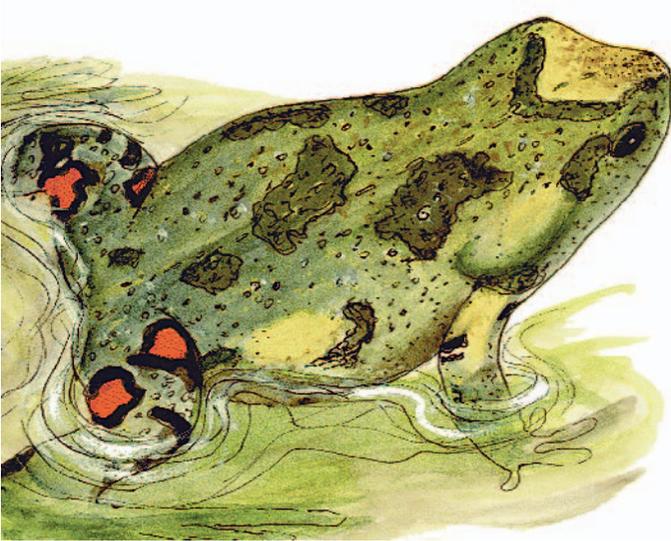
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *laevisgata* - "smooth"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call on the ground near temporarily flooded grasslands from September to November. The call is a "squelch" sound lasting up to three-quarters of a second.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs attached singly to submerged vegetation; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and may reach up to 40mm in length.

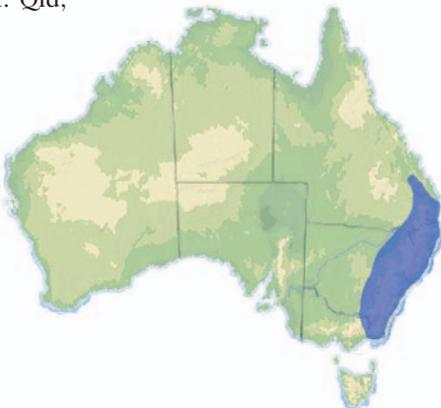


DESCRIPTION: Olive brown to brown above with darker spots above, grey with patchy purplish-brown stippling below. A prominent pale triangular patch is visible on the top of the head in front of the eyes. Has a red, yellow or orange patch in the groin and behind the knee. The skin is granular to rough and warty above and smooth below. Has two moderate metatarsal tubercles. The toes are fringed but not webbed. Maxillary teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, mottled golden brown to black with pale middorsal strip being prominent, a gold stripe on mid snout has a black line on either side; below, mottled silvery white and copper, sides are mottled golden, black and silver with a coppery sheen; Tail, dark brown with gold patches tip dark, fins spotted along edges with large dark brown and golden patches, less so on ventral fin.

LOCALITY: Qld,

NSW, Vic.



## Southern Barred Frog

LATIN NAME: *Mixophyes iteratus* Straughan, 1968

SYNONYMS: Gold-eyed Barred Frog, Giant Barred Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Bunya Mts, Qld, coast and ranges of south-east Qld and northern NSW south to Narooma.

LENGTH: 80-115 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Mixophyes* - "slimy kind", *iteratus* - "repeating"

BEHAVIOUR: Usually found near permanent running water. Feeds on insects and smaller frogs. Males call from leaf litter from the banks of creeks and streams. The male call is a deep guttural grunt.

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in late spring and early summer. Eggs are laid along the banks of creeks and streams where they are washed into the water after heavy rains. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach up to 80mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Olive to black above with darker mottling, cream below. A series of stripes run across the legs. A thin dark stripe runs from the snout through the eye and above the eardrum. Hind side of thighs black with a few yellow spots. Top part of iris silvery-white to pale gold. The skin is smooth to finely granular above and smooth below.

Vomerine teeth are present in front of the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, golden with darker patches; below, abdomen whitish with coppery golden sheen; Tail, dark spots and or bands with gold between them moreso on dorsal fin.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Southern Corroboree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne corroboree* Moore, 1953

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Sphagnum bogs in cool temperate montane forest.

DISTRIBUTION: High alpine country of NSW and outlying areas into ACT.

LENGTH: 24-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *corroboree* - "the bright markings have a resemblance to Aboriginal body decoration during a corroboree"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from November to January from burrows in sphagnum bogs. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

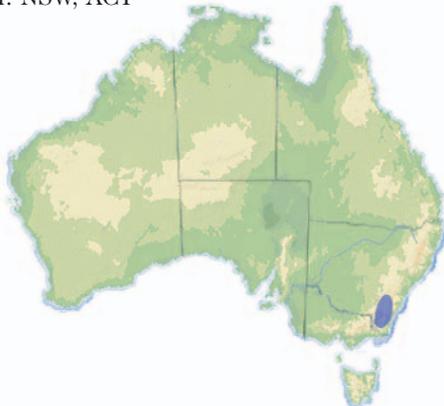
DEVELOPMENT: Breeds from December to April with 20 to 30 eggs being laid in a nest at a depth of up to 25 cm in sphagnum, a number of females may lay eggs in the same nest; Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and may reach up to 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A spectacular frog. Yellow with irregular black stripes above, black and white or black and yellow marbling below. The skin is granular with ridges above, smooth below. Has a large, flat thigh gland on each hind limb. The toes are not webbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with fine golden flecks a coppery middorsal stripe is also present; below, golden; Tail and dorsal fin fine dense spots with some darker patches, ventral fin clearer.

LOCALITY: NSW, ACT



## Southern Smooth Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Geocrinia laevis* (Gunther, 1864)

SYNONYMS: *Pterophrynus laevis*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Swamps in cool temperate forested areas.

DISTRIBUTION: Tasmania; south-western Victoria and The Grampians.

LENGTH: 22-35 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Geocrinia* - "earth-Crinia", *laevis* - "smooth"

BEHAVIOUR: A ground-dwelling frog. Males call in late summer on the ground under leaf litter and grass tussocks. The call is a "cra-a-a-ak" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Sticky clumps of eggs are laid under debris on the ground at sites that are subsequently flooded; Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and reach up to 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A small, squat species with bright pink markings in the groin and behind the thighs. Grey or brown above and white or grey with brown or grey flecks and mottling below. Throat of male yellow. Upper skin is smooth with some warts and the belly is smooth. Toes are unwebbed and not fringed. They have vomerine and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with fine iridescent spots; below, clear with scattered golden flecks; Tail, dark brown with darker patches, scattered brown flecks on dorsal fin, less on ventral fin.

LOCALITY: SA, Vic, Tas.



## Southern Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Pseudophryne semimarmorata* Lucas, 1892

SYNONYMS: *Pseudophryne blanchardi*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool, temperate grassland and forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Tas. and damp areas of Vic.

LENGTH: 22-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Pseudophryne* - "false-toad", *semimarmorata* - "half-marbled"

BEHAVIOUR: Usually found in wet areas under rocks, logs or leaf litter. Males call in late summer and autumn from shallow burrows near saturated ground or water. The call is a grating "ark" or "squelch".

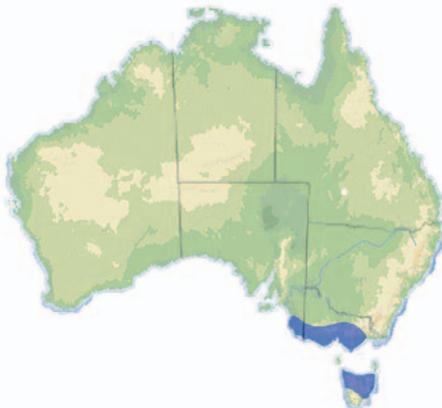
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in hidden nests from February to May. Any one female lays at most 200 eggs but several individuals may choose the same site. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and may reach over 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Olive to dark brown with dark flecks above. The chest area of the underside has black and white marbling while the throat and remainder of the belly are orange-red, yellow or flesh coloured. The skin of the male has many low warts above and is granular below while the female is smooth below. Has a light brown gland on hind limb. The toes are not webbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from pale coppery to dark grey brown sometimes with a coppery middorsal stripe; below, fine spots with a coppery sheen becoming more dense on sides; Tail, patchy brown with iridescent flecks, fins have a net like pattern of fine spots, being less on ventral fin.

LOCALITY: SA, Vic, Tas.



## Spencer's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes spenceri* Parker, 1940

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate semi-arid to arid open grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Dry areas of central and western Australia.

LENGTH: 29-50 mm

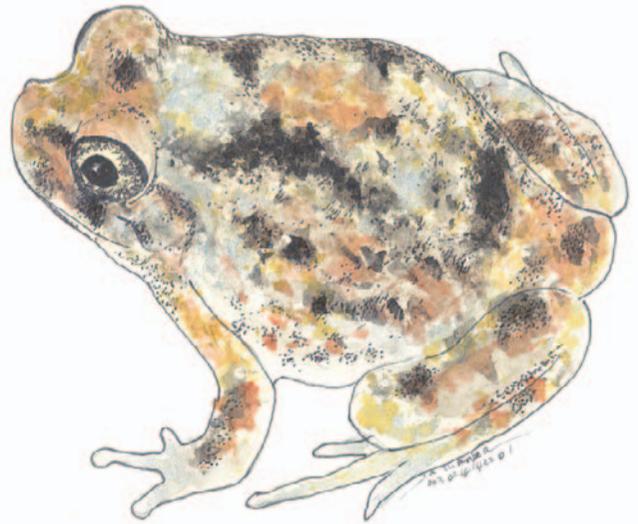
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *spenceri* - "named after W. B. Spencer, Australian zoologist"

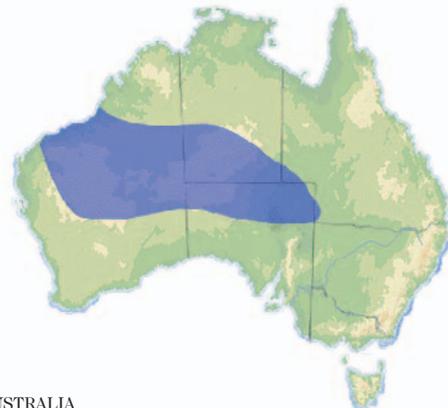
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog. Inhabits sandy beds of non-perennial creeks and rivers, in which it breeds following rain. Will also move into hills and ranges after rain, breeding in rock holes.

DEVELOPMENT: Females make a frothy egg mass and in breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn.



DESCRIPTION: Variable colouring, dark grey or brown to pale grey or brown with scattered blotches, white below. The back has a few warts and skin folds, smooth below. There is often a butterfly-shaped patch behind the eyes. Could have a yellow stripe down the back. Limbs are barred with bands of varying thickness. Toes are half webbed. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae. Lacks tubercle on fourth toe.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, SA, Qld



## Sphagnum Frog

LATIN NAME: *Philoria sphagnicola* (Moore, 1958)

SYNONYMS: *Kyarranus sphagnicolus*, Sphagnum Mountain Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate montane rainforests and sphagnum bogs.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges near Ebor and Dorrigo to Barrington Tops, NSW.

LENGTH: 24-35 mm

ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Philoria* - "mountain-lover", *sphagnicolus* - "moss-dwelling"

BEHAVIOUR: Found in cracks and cavities beside waterfalls and in burrows in sphagnum bogs as much as 15 cm below the surface. Males call from late spring to early summer from underground burrows. They have a soft, growling call.

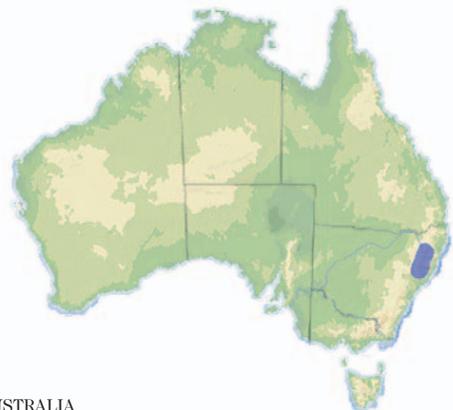
DEVELOPMENT: Females lay 40-60 large creamy eggs in a nest of foam in a burrow during October or November. The tadpole stage passes within the eggs so they hatch as small frogs, or advanced tadpoles over 20mm in length, which do not feed living instead on the yoke supply in their intestines, but quickly develop limbs.

DESCRIPTION: Colouration varies from creamy-yellow to red and black above with flecks and patches, white below. A dark band runs from the nostril through the eye to the shoulder. Another along the side and a third band runs from the groin to the back, occasionally joining to the band on the other side in the middle of the back to form an inverted "v". Upper surface of limbs have faint, dark bars. Skin is smooth with a few warts and folds above, smooth below. The toes are unwebbed and they have a horizontal pupil. There are two rows of uneven vomerine teeth and maxillary teeth are present.



TADPOLES: Colour above, dark grey brown with darker markings; below, lower half of abdomen is clear; Tail, whitish with a few fine spots, fins are mostly clear.

LOCALITY: NSW



## Spotted Marsh Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* Gunther, 1858

SYNONYMS: *Limnodynastes affinis*, *Limnodynastes peronii rugulosus*, *Limnodynastes tasmanicus*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate to tropical grasslands and woodlands near permanent or temporary water.

DISTRIBUTION: Tas; Vic; eastern SA; NSW and eastern Qld. Also Kununurra, WA.

LENGTH: 31-45 mm

ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *tasmaniensis* - "Tasmanian"

BEHAVIOUR: Can be found under logs and stones on the edge of permanent and temporary swamps, lagoons and creeks. Males call at the edges of water from hidden or exposed sites, throughout the year, particularly after rain. The call resembles a machine gun, "uk-uk-uk", repeated at intervals. In southern Victoria the call is a single "pok".

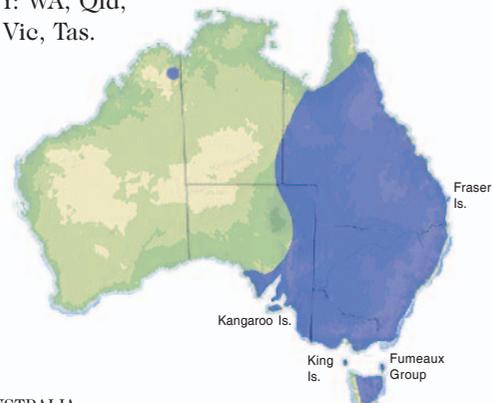
DEVELOPMENT: Up to 1500 eggs are laid in a foam nest. Females in breeding condition often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn. Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and may reach up to 60mm in length.

DESCRIPTION: This species was accidentally introduced into the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Pale brown to olive green above with darker blotches, white below. Some individuals have a pale yellow stripe running down the back. A raised cream stripe runs from under the eye to the base of the arm. The skin is smooth with small warts above and smooth below. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. The iris is gold above and below the pupil. The toes are slightly webbed and fringed. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.



TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from greyish to golden brown with or without spots; below, abdomen whitish with a coppery sheen, anterior half with scattered fine golden flecks, sides whitish with golden sheen; Tail and fins vary from clear to dusky grey with scattered golden flecks.

LOCALITY: WA, Qld, NSW, SA, Vic, Tas.



## Spotted-thighed Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria cyclorhyncha* (Boulenger, 1882)  
SYNONYMS: *Litoria punctata*, *Litoria marmorata*, *Hyla hyposticta*, *Hyla dimolops*, *Hyla thyposticta*, *Hyla aurea cyclorhynchus*  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Near temperate swamps and areas of permanent water.  
DISTRIBUTION: Cheyne Beach to Israelite Bay, WA.  
LENGTH: 56-80 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Abundant  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *cyclorhyncha* - "round-snouted"  
BEHAVIOUR: Male call resembles the sound of wood being sawn.  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *L. aurea*. A beautiful frog with patches of green on pale gold or bronze on the back. Black with large yellow spots on the thighs, in the groin and lower tibial region. Black markings below in adults and skin has large, flat warts above. Pupils are horizontal.  
LOCALITY: WA

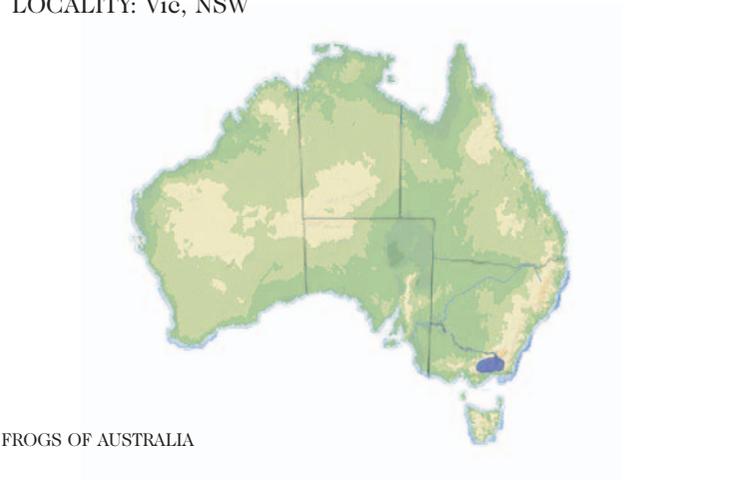


## Spotted Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria spenceri* Dubois, 1984  
SYNONYMS: Spotted Frog, Spencer's Tree Frog  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Cool temperate subalpine streamsides.  
DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Vic. to Mt Kosciusko region, NSW.  
LENGTH: up to 45 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *spenceri* - "named after W. B. Spencer, Australian zoologist"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits flowing rocky streams and creeks. Males call in November and December from the ground or low vegetation near mountain streams. The call is a harsh "warrk...cruk..cruk..cruk..cruk".  
DEVELOPMENT: A clump of up to 900 eggs is laid in the stream bed under a rock or in a crevice; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach over 40mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey to olive-green above, with some darker spotting and marbling. White to yellow below. The skin is granular and uneven above, granular below. Fingers have basal webbing; the toes are fully webbed and discs are a little wider than the toes. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. A slight pectoral fold. There are small vomerine teeth behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with dense gold flecks and bright golden eyes; below clear with clusters of gold flecks; Tail, dark brown with dark spots near body, fins scattered fine brown spots and clusters with larger golden flecks.  
LOCALITY: Vic, NSW



## Stonemason Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia lithomoda* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: East Kimberleys, WA to northern NT and Qld.

LENGTH: 17-25 mm

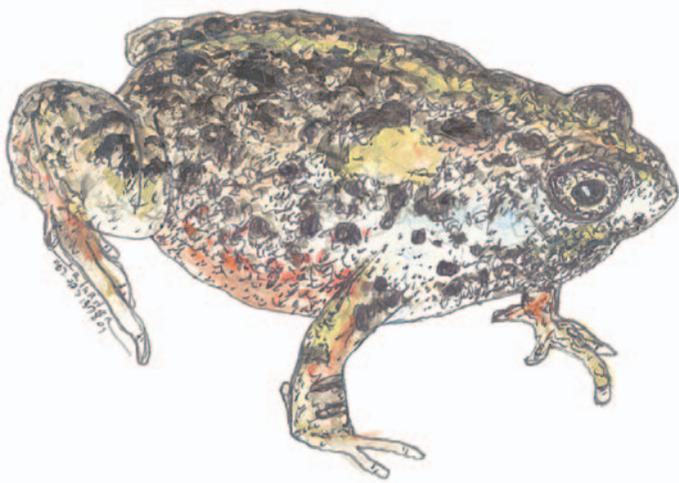
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *lithomoda* - "stonemason"

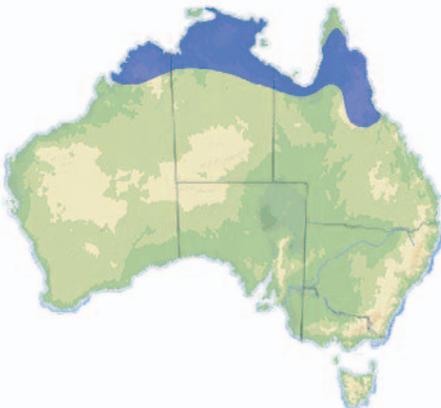
BEHAVIOUR: Breeds during the wet season in temporarily flooded grassy depressions. The call is a sharp click which sounds like the striking of a stone.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey or grey-brown above, with darker patches. A pale median stripe on the head. Has prominent glands on the back and red, yellow or orange patches in the groin and behind the knee have not been recorded. Skin smooth above with tubercles and glands, granular below. Small metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes may have basal webbing.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Stony-creek Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria lesueuri* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla lesueuri*, *Ranoidea flavoviridis*, *Euscelis lessonii*, *Litoria wilcoxii*, *Hyla (Litoria) freycinetii unicolor*, *Hyla vinosa*, *Hyla kinghorni*, Lesueur's Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate to tropical open forest and grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast, ranges and slopes of east Australia from north Qld to Vic.

LENGTH: 28-70 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *lesueuri* - "named after C. A. Lesueur, French illustrator and naturalist"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from rocks beside streams from August to May. They produce soft sounds as they lack a vocal sac to amplify their call. In Victoria, breeding occurs in summer.

DEVELOPMENT: Over 3500 eggs may be attached to rocks or vegetation; Tadpoles prefer shallow water and grow up to 45mm in length.

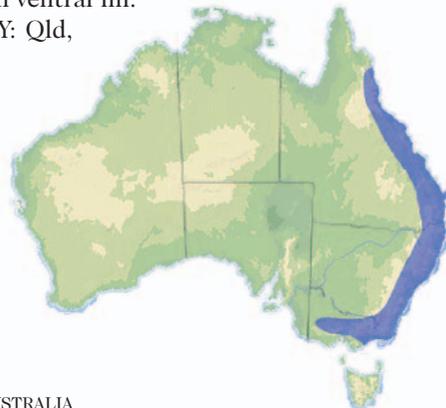


DESCRIPTION: Pale brown to dark brown above, with or without darker flecks, white below. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye, which breaks into blotches on the flanks. This does not enclose the pale edged eardrum. The groin is yellow with black markings. Hind side of thigh has black and yellow reticulations. The skin is smooth or finely granular above, granular below, but smooth on throat. Pupils are horizontal. Toes have well-developed webbing. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, golden over a darker layer; below, opaque coppery golden sheen which extends up the sides with some patches over anterior half; Tail, some dark spots and clusters which are also found on dorsal fin, but less obvious on ventral fin.

LOCALITY: Qld,

NSW, Vic



## Streambank Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia riparia* Littlejohn and Martin, 1965

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella riparia*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate rocky streams in semi-arid country.

DISTRIBUTION: Flinders Ranges, SA

LENGTH: 16-25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *riparia* - "riverbank"

BEHAVIOUR: Found beside fast-flowing rocky streams and creeks, hiding by day beneath large flat stones. Males call during spring from the water's edge. The call is a long, sharp "cra-a-a-ak" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid singly or in small clumps at the edge of streams.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *C. signifera*. Ranges in colour from pale grey through brown to almost black. The sides are black. Toes are fringed. Males have dark brown throats. A small, white spot is visible at the base of each arm. There are no vomerine teeth. Black and white mottled belly and a smooth palm. Tadpoles have sucker-like mouths adapted for life in flowing water. There are no vomerine teeth.

LOCALITY: SA



## Striped Burrowing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria alboguttata* (Gunther, 1867)

SYNONYMS: *Chiroleptes alboguttas*, *Chiroleptes albopunctatus*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to tropical grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and central Qld, NT and western slopes and central plains of northern NSW.

LENGTH: 53-65 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *alboguttata* - "white speckled"

BEHAVIOUR: Active by day and night. It burrows deep into soil, living there in a cocoon. Males call from the grass covered edges of temporary pools and are usually seen after heavy summer rains. The call is a fast "quacking" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Tadpoles feed on sediment and vegetation; are bottom dwelling, have a plump body with a total length of 60-70mm.



DESCRIPTION: A slim frog, olive green to brown above with darker markings, white below. A pale green stripe runs down the back. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, breaking up down the sides. The stripe has a fold of skin above it. Rim of upper lip brown with white spots. The skin has warts and ridges above and is granular below. Possess small discs of cartilage dividing the end bones on hands and feet from the adjacent bones. Pupils are horizontal. The toes are half-webbed. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are visible.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dull whitish or honey brown colour, some with thin whitish bands adjoining dark patches; below silver with greenish coppery sheen; Tail translucent and yellow-brown in colour. Iris coppery-gold.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, NT



## Striped Marsh Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes peronii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

SYNONYMS: *Cystignathus peronii*, *Limnodynastes krefftii*, *Limnodynastes lineatus*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate to tropical ponds and swamps in open grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of Vic; SA; Tas; NSW and eastern Qld.

LENGTH: 46-65 mm

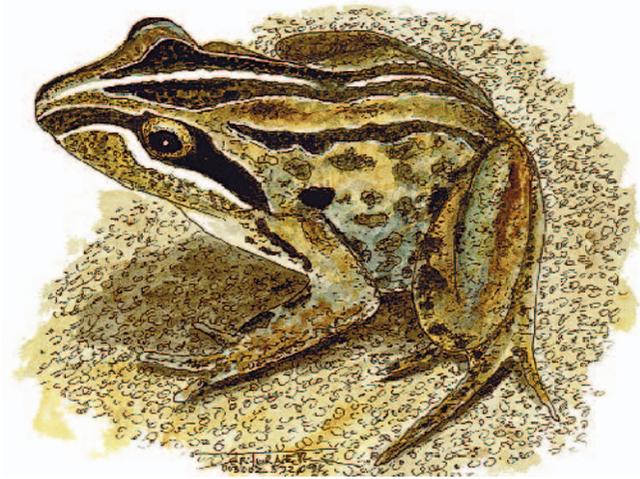
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *peroni* - "named after F. Péron, French zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: A shy frog that inhabits permanent water. Can tolerate polluted water. Males call while floating in water or on land at the water's edge. They call throughout the year. The call is a loud "tok", repeated every few seconds.

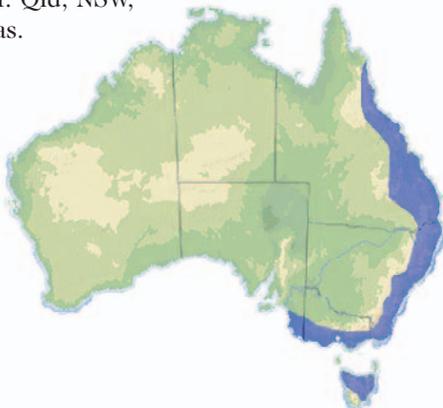
DEVELOPMENT: Over 1000 eggs may be laid in static water in a foam mass. Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and may reach over 80mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A common frog, brown or grey-brown above with dark brown stripes and spots. White below with a few brown specks. A broad band runs from the centre of the head along the body to the vent and on each side from the eye to the groin. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance and the iris is gold above and dark brown below. The skin is smooth and the toes have no webbing or fringes. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with scattered darker spots and fine golden flecks; below, abdomen has a coppery sheen which extends over the greyish white anterior half. Tail, dusky brown with small darker spots.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, SA, Vic, Tas.



## Striped Rocket Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria nasuta* (Gray, 1842)

SYNONYMS: *Pelodytes nasutus*, *Hyla peninsulae*, *Hyla semoni*, Rocket Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate to tropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and nearby areas of northern and eastern Australia.

LENGTH: 33-50 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *nasuta* - "large-nosed"

BEHAVIOUR: A terrestrial, nocturnal frog that can leap great distances. Forages among leaf litter on the forest floor or around edges of swamps. Males call from open areas within 1 metre of water with the onset of spring and summer rains. May breed in permanent swamps during the dry season. The call is described as "wick-wick-wick".

DEVELOPMENT: A film of spawn containing 20-30 eggs is laid on the surface, may be free floating or attached to vegetation; Tadpoles prefer shallow water but go deeper along the bottom if disturbed, they reach up to 60mm in length.

DESCRIPTION: Pale brown to reddish-brown with darker warts, ridges and skin folds above, white below except for throat of males which is speckled brown. A thick dark



stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, which breaks up into blotches on the flanks. A pale stripe runs from under the eye to the base of the arm. The backs of the thighs are yellow with brown markings that form alternate horizontal stripes. The skin has low tubercles and longitudinal skin folds above and granular below. Head and body are elongated. Limbs long. Pupils are horizontal. The toes are half webbed except for the fourth and fifth toes. Small finger and toe discs. The vomerine teeth are between the choanae, and maxillary teeth are present.

**TADPOLES:** Colour above, olive brown with fine spots, a dark band connects the eyes, while a pale middorsal stripe is also edged on either side with a dark stripe; below, silvery white with coppery sheen on sides; Tail, some small dark bands, fins, mostly clear but with fine dusky brown spots.

**LOCALITY:** WA, NT, Qld, NSW



## Stuttering Frog

**LATIN NAME:** *Mixophyes balbus* Straughan, 1968

**SYNONYMS:** Southern Barred Frog, Stuttering Barred Frog

**FAMILY:** Myobatrachidae

**HABITAT:** Temperate wet sclerophyll forest.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Northern NSW, east of the Great Dividing Range, to Vic.

**LENGTH:** 60-80 mm

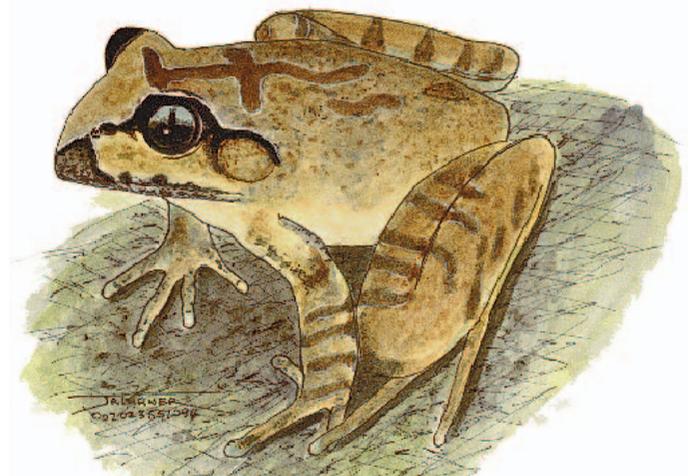
**ABUNDANCE:** Uncommon

**STATUS:** Vulnerable

**MEANING:** *Mixophyes* - "slimy kind", *balbus* - "stuttering"

**BEHAVIOUR:** Usually found near permanent running water. An agile frog that leaps away quickly when disturbed. Feeds on insects and smaller frogs. Males grasp the female around the upper arms while mating. Males call from leaf litter from the banks of creeks and streams. The solitary call is a short "op..op..op" and the chorus call is an "a.a.a.ah".

**DEVELOPMENT:** Breeds in late spring and early summer. Spawn is laid on rocks or gravel near the edge of flowing streams where they are washed into the water after heavy rains. Each egg possesses a firm, separate outer capsule around it. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and may reach over 65mm in length.



**DESCRIPTION:** A stocky, muscular frog. Yellowish-grey to dark brown above with darker mottling and cream below. Hind side of thighs speckled with black. A series of narrow stripes run across the legs. A thin dark stripe runs from the snout through the eye and above the eardrum. The skin is smooth to finely granular above and smooth below. Toes are webbed. Vomerine teeth are present in front of the choanae, and there are maxillary teeth. Upper part of iris pale blue.

**TADPOLES:** Colour above, mostly black; below misty blue grey sheen; Tail, brown with darker spots, dorsal fin large scattered round spots, less on ventral fin.

**LOCALITY:** NSW, Vic.



## Sunset Frog

LATIN NAME: *Spicospina flammocaerulea* Roberts, Horwitz, Wardell-Johnson, Maxson and Mahony, 1997

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Found in dystrophic swamps with organic rich soils.

DISTRIBUTION: Near Walpole, WA.

LENGTH: 35 mm

ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *spico* - "a spine", *spina* - "spine or vertebra", *flammo* - "for orange", *caerulea* - "for light blue spots" referring to colour below.

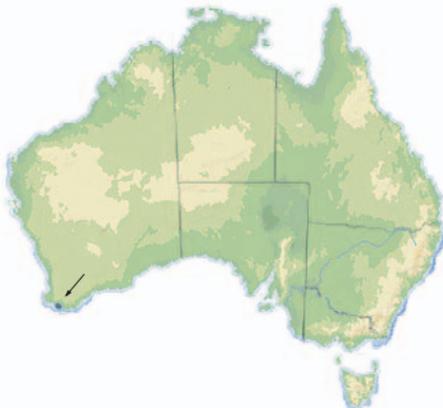
BEHAVIOUR: Males call from peaty swamps in late spring and summer. The call consisting of two notes rapidly repeated, with the first note being shorter and softer than the second.

DEVELOPMENT: Single eggs are laid just below the surface on algal mats. Is thought to have an aquatic tadpole stage.



DESCRIPTION: Dark grey to black above, with bright orange hands and feet. Black with prominent blue spots below. Also orange are the throat and front of chest; undersides of hands and feet; cloacal glands. Skin above has many large raised glands, smooth below. Enlarged parotoid glands. Fingers and toes not webbed. Vomerine teeth not present, maxillary teeth present. Tympanum and columella present.

LOCALITY: WA



## Superb Collared-frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana brevipes* (Peters, 1871)

SYNONYMS: *Chiroleptes brevipes*, *Chiroleptes brevipalmatus*, Short-footed Frog, Short-footed Water Holding Frog.

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to subtropical savannah woodland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal and drier areas of east Qld.

LENGTH: 33-45 mm

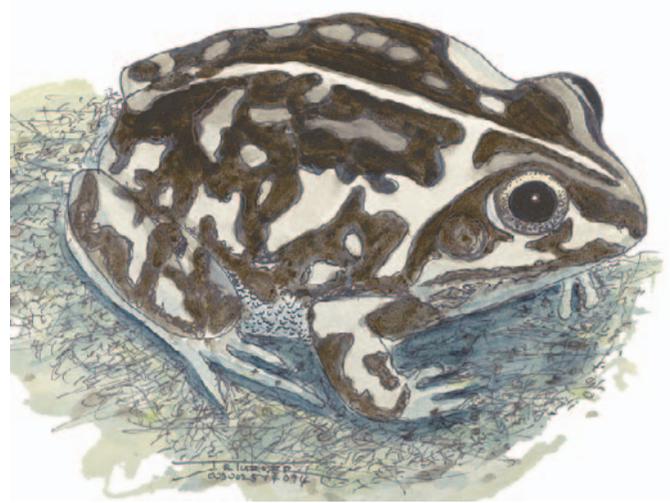
ABUNDANCE: Secure

STATUS: Common

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *brevipes* - "short-footed"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog usually seen after summer rain near claypans. The call is a long, moaning growl.

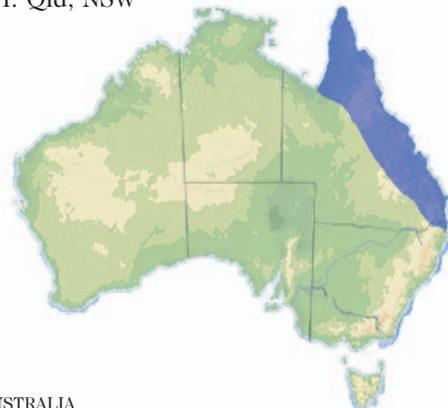
DEVELOPMENT: Over 4000 eggs may be laid in large non foamy clumps which sink; Tadpoles are mainly bottom dwelling and may reach 75mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Chocolate brown with paler blotches above and a pale stripe down the back. White below. Edge of upper lip brown with white flecks. The skin is smooth to granular above and finely granular below. The toes are less than one quarter webbed. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The eye pupil is horizontal.

TADPOLES: Colour above, greyish gold with darker mottling, may have a gold area on each side of vertebral region of abdomen; below, silvery less so on anterior half; Tail, darker patches with fins mostly clear except for pigmentation of venation on musculature.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Tableland Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia altissima* Davies, Watson, McDonald, Trenerry and Werren, 1993

SYNONYMS:

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Insufficient data

DISTRIBUTION: Atherton and Windsor Tablelands region, Qld.

LENGTH: 25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *altissima* - "very high"

BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown above with black variegations and cream spots and flecks. Has a black V-shape between the eyes. Red patches in the groin and at the back of the knee. Cream below flecked with dark grey or brown. Skin has many low, rounded tubercles and moderately developed parotoid glands above, roughly granular below. Maxillary teeth are present. Toes are without fringes and webbing.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Tanami Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia micromeles* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Subtropical arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Tanami Desert, NT.

LENGTH: 25 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *micromeles* - "small-limbed"

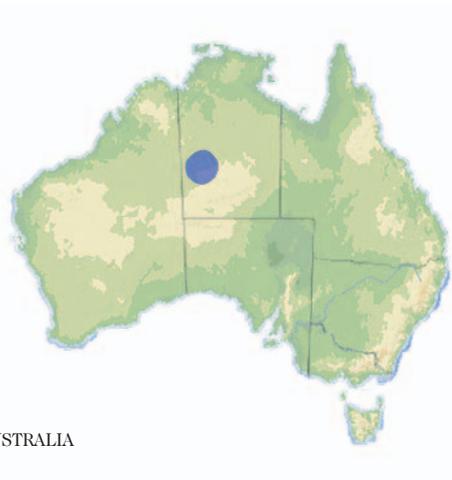
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog that emerges to breed in flooded claypans after heavy rains.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Fawn above with darker brown markings and paler spots. Orange parotoid glands. Has a cream patch in the groin and behind the knee. Cream below and pale yellow under the thighs. Skin smooth above with glands, smooth below. Has two large metatarsal tubercles. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have basal webbing. Possesses short fingers and widely spaced nostrils.

LOCALITY: NT



## Tasmanian Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia tasmaniensis* (Gunther, 1864)

SYNONYMS: *Pterophrynus tasmaniensis*, *Ranidella tasmaniensis*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Streams and swamps in cool temperate grassland or forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Tasmania above 600 m.

LENGTH: 24-30 mm

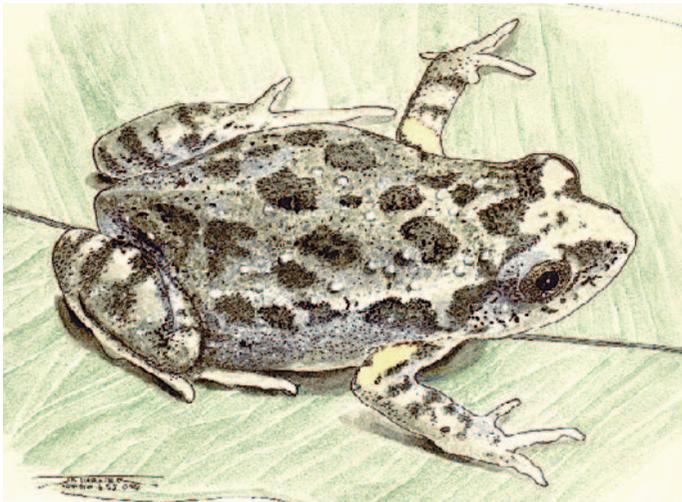
ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *tasmaniensis* - "from Tasmania"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits shallow, permanent water. Males call in spring near the water's edge. It resembles an "ek...ek...ek" sound.

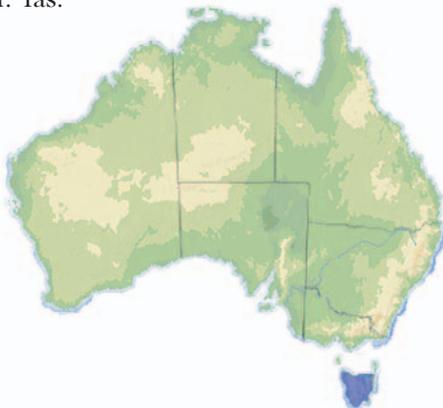
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid singly or in small clumps. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and may reach 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A distinctive froglet possessing a long, pointed snout. Ranges in colour from pale grey through brown to almost black. Throat of male black. Skin smooth above, or with low tubercles or skin folds. Bellies are smooth or lightly granular. The fingers and toes are unwebbed but the toes are fringed. Underside is marbled with brown, white and pink and there are striking carmine patches in the groin and on the back of the thighs. There are usually no vomerine teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from golden or yellowish to dark brown with iridescent flecks; below, clear with scattered golden flecks; Tail, brown to greyish brown may have darker spaced bands with or without gold mottling, dorsal fin has a net like pattern of fine dots with smaller flecks on part of ventral fin.

LOCALITY: Tas.



## Tasmanian Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria burrowsae* (Scott, 1942)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla burrowsi*, *Litoria burrowsi*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate grasslands.

DISTRIBUTION: Highlands of Tasmania.

LENGTH: 48-55 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *burrowsae* - "named after Miss M. Burrows, who collected first specimen"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits the edges of alpine ponds in grasses and reeds, where males call from in spring and late summer. The call is similar to that of a honking goose.

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in spring and summer, attaching about 100 eggs to submerged vegetation; Tadpoles prefer midwater to surface area and grow up to 80mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Light green in colour with pale brown patches. A thin dark stripe runs through the eye, over the eardrum, becoming wider and marbled near the groin. Pectoral fold visible. The underside is pinkish-white with the throat being darker. The skin is smooth above and granular below. The toes are three-quarters webbed and the fingers are one-third webbed. Has large finger and toe discs. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth. Second finger longer than first.

TADPOLES: Colour above, light yellowish to dark brown with dark areas over eyes and brain, some with copper iridescence which extends down to sides; below, small spots with coppery flecks; Tail, brown or with patchy golden areas, fins mostly clear.

LOCALITY: Tas.



## Tawny Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus fukvus* Mahoney and Roberts, 1986

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Claypans in warm temperate open forest and dense grasslands.

DISTRIBUTION: North West Cape region of WA.

LENGTH: 38-50 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *fukvus* - "reddish yellow or tawny colour"

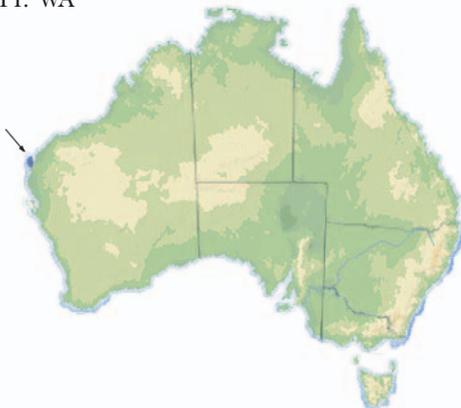
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species. The call is a high-pitched trill, consisting of 13-14 pulses. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Spawn is laid in static water in claypans after heavy summer and autumn rains.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Chocolate brown above with yellow blotches and spots. White below, except for darker edge to lower jaw and dark sides of throat. Has a yellow stripe on the edge of the upper eyelid and a blotchy stripe running from the snout down the back. Skin smooth above with a few warts, smooth below. Groin skin is loose from the side of the body to the knee. Eardrum concealed. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. The pupils are vertical. Toes half-webbed.

LOCALITY: WA



## Tawny Rocket Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria nigrofrenata* (Gunther, 1867)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla nigrofrenata*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest and grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape York Peninsula, Qld; Torres Strait Islands; southern New Guinea.

LENGTH: 34-50 mm

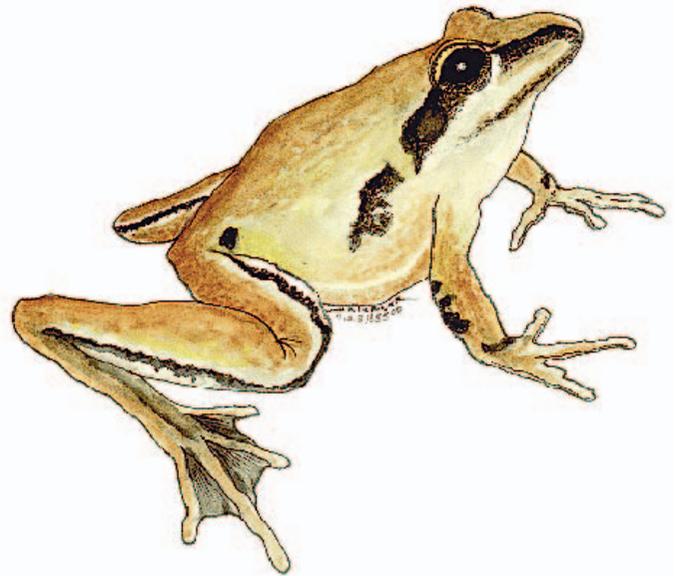
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *nigrofrenata* - "black-bridled"

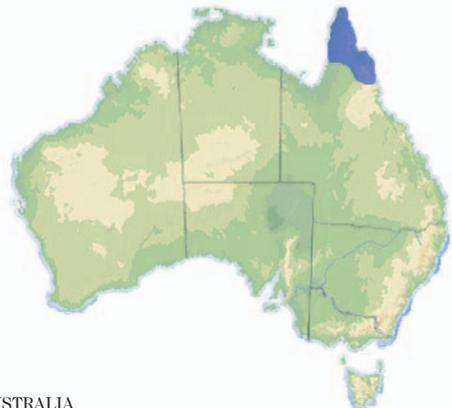
BEHAVIOUR: A ground-dwelling species that forages in damp habitats such as creek beds during the dry season. Groups around creeks and flooded depressions during the wet season.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Fawn to brown above, creamy-white below. A darker stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum and stops past the arm. A pale glandular stripe runs from beneath the eye to the forearm and a dark stripe along the front edge of the tibial region. Groin and hind side of thighs soft yellow, spotted and marked with dark brown. The skin is smooth to granular above, granular below and the throat is smooth. Vomerine teeth are between the choanae. Small finger and toe discs. Finger without webbing; toes with moderate webbing. First finger slightly longer than second. Pupils are horizontal.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Tinkling Frog

LATIN NAME: *Taudactylus rheophilus* Liem and Hosmer, 1973

SYNONYMS: Northern Tinker Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.

DISTRIBUTION: Cairns region, Qld.

LENGTH: 24-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Taudactylus* - "T-fingered", *rheophilus* - "stream-loving"

BEHAVIOUR: Conceals itself in sheltered areas at the fringes of mountain streams. The male call is a "tink-tink-tink" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown or reddish-brown above with a darker pattern. A thin grey stripe extends from the back of the eye to the front of the back legs, bordered below by a thicker black band that breaks up into a marbled pattern on the flanks. A paler bar between the eyes. Small black bands are visible on all limbs. Brown below with off-white markings. Skin smooth or finely granular above, smooth below. Fingers have tubercles below the joints. Toes fringed and without webbing.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Tomes Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia remota* (Tyler and Parker, 1974)

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella remota*, Northern Froglet

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Paperbark and pandanus swamp, grassland, in open country.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Qld; Groote Eylandt, NT and Arnhem Land.

LENGTH: 13-20 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *remota* - "remote"

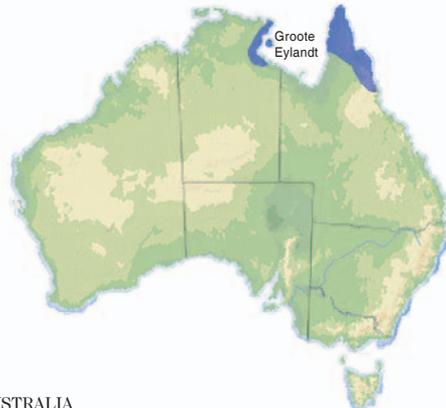
BEHAVIOUR: Breeds in low-lying flooded country and in pools at the side of roads during the summer wet season. Has a buzzing call, which lasts for about three-quarters of a second.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *C. signifera*. The eardrum is not visible. Smooth to slightly granular skin on the underside; the throat is grey, the belly white. The throat could be black in breeding males, with a thin, pale median line.

LOCALITY: Qld, NT



## Tornier's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria tornieri* (Nieden, 1923)

SYNONYMS: *Pelodytes affinis*, [*Hyla*] *tornieri*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: North-west Australia to Arnhem Land, NT.

LENGTH: 27-35 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *tornieri* - "Tornier's" - significance unknown

BEHAVIOUR: An agile species that feeds in open areas. Males call from hidden sites under leaves and at the base of grass tussocks. Breeds from November to March in shallow, temporary waters.

DEVELOPMENT: Small clumps of eggs are laid and the tadpole develops in around 44 days.



DESCRIPTION: Normally pale grey or brown, they become rich red or crimson in the breeding season. Cream-white below. A black stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, reducing to small spots and blotches at the base of the arm. Irregular yellow lines and blotches between upper and lower horizontal dark brown bars on hind side of thighs. A dark stripe runs along the front edge of the tibial region. Skin smooth with a pair of faint longitudinal dorsal skin folds. Pupils are horizontal.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld



## Trilling Frog

LATIN NAME: *Neobatrachus centralis* (Parker, 1940)

SYNONYMS: *Heleioporus centralis*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate arid to semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Australia and SA; Vic; north-west NSW; south-west Qld; and south-east WA.

LENGTH: 41-55 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Neobatrachus* - "new frog", *centralis* - "central"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species. When undisturbed they sit almost upright, with their large eyes protruding high above the head. Males call whilst floating in water after heavy summer and autumn rains. The call is a long, high-pitched trill, hence the common name. Spawn is laid in static water in claypans.

DEVELOPMENT: Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and reach over 65mm in length.

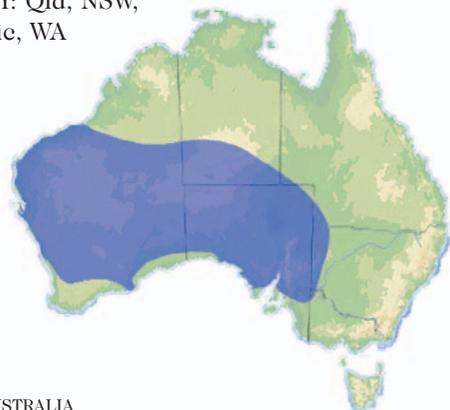


DESCRIPTION: Yellow to pale brown above with small, darker patches and a pale stripe down the back; white below. The skin is smooth except in breeding males when it becomes spiny. Like other burrowing frogs they have a sharp spine on the under surface of the foot to aid digging. Toes are fully webbed with deep indentations between the toes. The pupils are vertical. There are broad vomerine teeth between the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, silver to greyish gold with dense gold over eyelids; below opaque silvery white with green or golden flecks; Tail, may be clear to silvery white with fine spots and dense gold flecks, both fins lightly spotted with golden flecks, sometimes ventral fin has a pale greenish tinge.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW,

SA, NT, Vic, WA



## Tschudi's Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia georgiana* Tschudi, 1838

SYNONYMS: *Pterophrynus affinis*, *Crinia ignata*, *Crinia stolata*, Quacking Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate grasslands and forests.

DISTRIBUTION: Carnarvon in the north to Esperance in the south-east, WA.

LENGTH: 24-40 mm

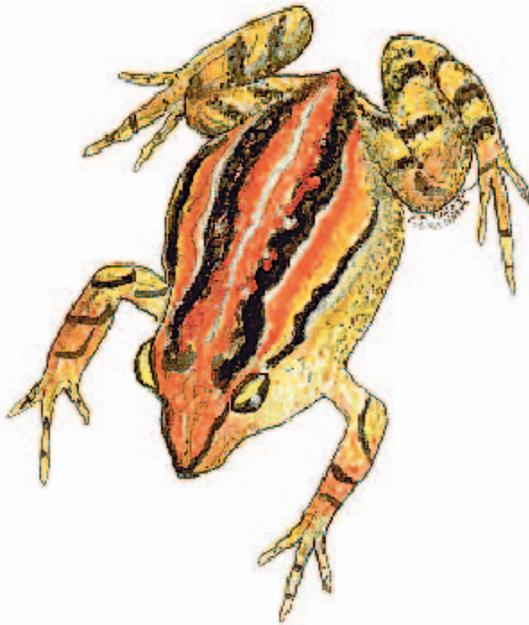
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *georgiana* - "King George Sound"

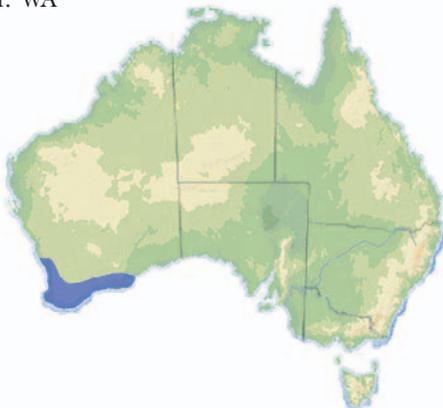
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits marshy areas from shallow bogs to saturated vegetation beside small streams and seeps in forest areas. The male call is a loud "quack . . . quack . . . quack" sound. Breeding occurs in winter-spring.

DEVELOPMENT: The female lays her eggs in shallow temporary water and despite low winter temperatures, tadpoles develop within 35 to 45 days.



DESCRIPTION: This species is the largest of the froglets. Brown above, with dark brown marbling. A dark stripe runs from the nostril, through the eye to the groin. Limbs have darker bars. The armpit, groin and parts of the hind limbs are reddish-orange. Bellies are creamy-white or fawn, often with a white median line. A white spot is visible at the base of each arm. The skin is smooth or with warts and skin folds above, granular below. The toes are without fringes. Vomerine teeth are usually present.

LOCALITY: WA



## Turtle Frog

LATIN NAME: *Myobatrachus gouldii* (Gray, 1841)

SYNONYMS: *Breviceps gouldii*, *Breviceps heliogabali*, *Myobatrachus paradoxus*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate semi-arid open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Geraldton and Houtman Abrolhos to Esperance, WA.

LENGTH: 34-60 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Myobatrachus* - "muscle frog", *gouldii* - "named after J. Gould, British artist-zoologist"

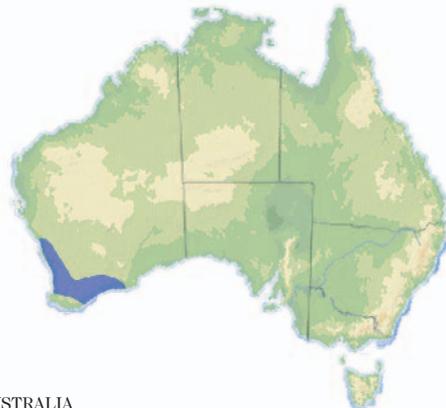
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing species. Can also be found under logs etc, or on the surface following rain. On one occasion an individual ate 474 termites. Male frogs call on the surface and females burrow with them down to around 1 metre in the sand where they mate and lay their eggs.

DEVELOPMENT: The young develop within the egg capsule.



DESCRIPTION: Similar in appearance to a baby turtle. Has a small head, large body, stubby limbs and shovel-like fingers. Pale grey to brown above, sometimes with pink spots and/or a thin vertebral stripe. Creamy-white below, sometimes flecked with dark brown. Skin roughly granular above, smooth to faintly granular below.

LOCALITY: WA



## Tusked Frog

LATIN NAME: *Adelotus brevis* (Gunther, 1863)

SYNONYMS: *Cryptotis brevis*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to subtropical grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Great Dividing Range and coast from central-eastern Qld to southern NSW.

LENGTH: 29-45 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

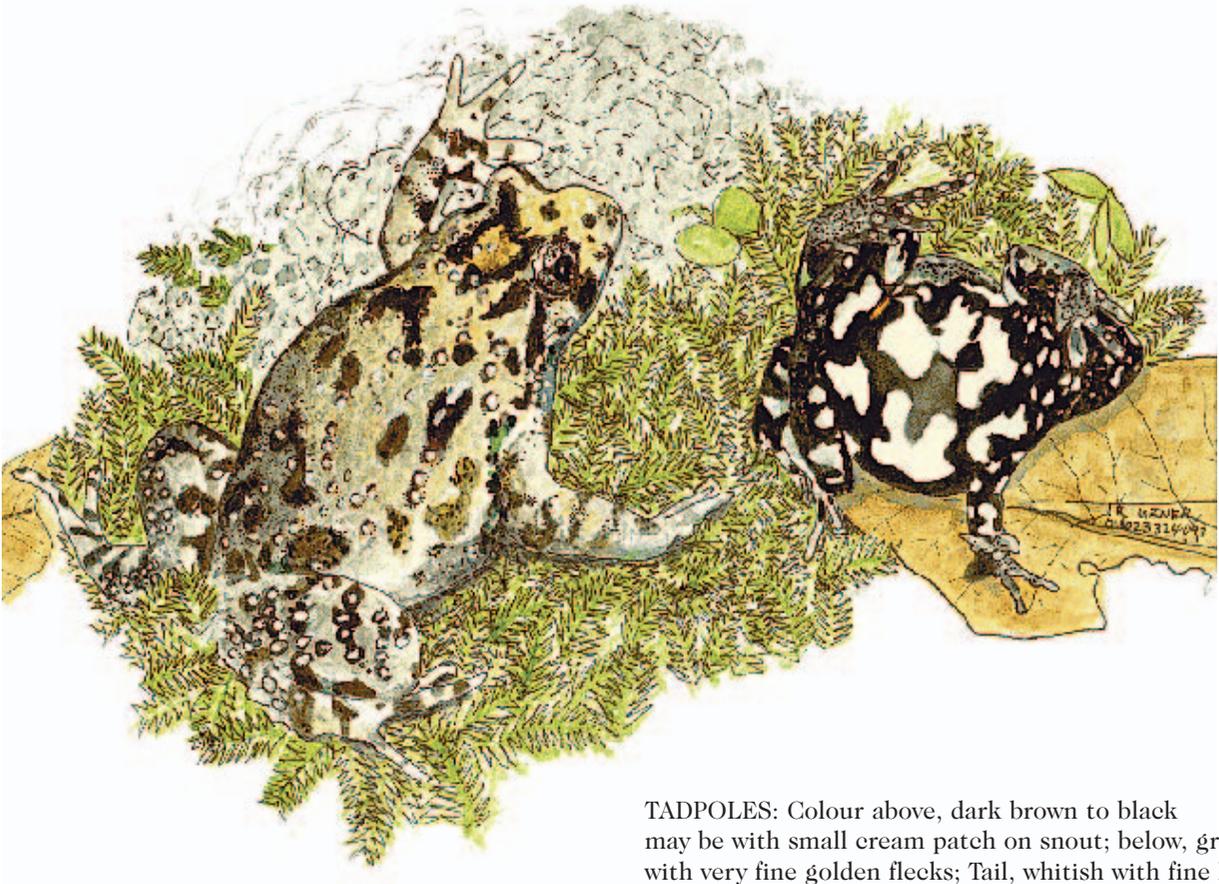
STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Adelotus* - "unseen", *brevis* - "short"

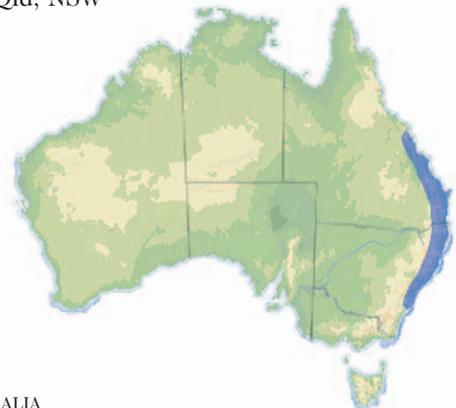
BEHAVIOUR: Can be found under rocks or logs or in crevices, beside streams, puddles and ditches. Mating has been seen in November and December. Males call throughout the year from vegetation or behind logs and rocks in water. The call is a single "cluck" repeated several times a minute.

DEVELOPMENT: Over 600 eggs may be deposited in a floating mass of foam, hidden from direct light, in a pond, swamp or a water-filled rock crevice in a nest built by the male. Tadpoles observed among leaf litter and may grow to 35mm in length.

DESCRIPTION: Olive green to brown with black variegated markings. The male has a larger head, a different belly pattern. He also has a pair of sharp pointed tusks at the front of the lower jaw. A butterfly-shaped marking is visible between the eyes. Limbs are banded with dark markings. Both sexes have black and red-orange marbling in the groin and on the back edge of the hind leg. The skin is uneven with ridges and warts; belly is smooth. The toes and fingers have a trace of webbing. Vomerine teeth are in two small groups behind the choanae, and a pair of enlarged teeth in the lower jaw is present.



TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black may be with small cream patch on snout; below, greyish with very fine golden flecks; Tail, whitish with fine light brown spots, Dorsal fin covered with fine spots moreso towards tip, ventral fin some fine spots along posterior half.  
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Tyler's Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia tyleri* Davies and Littlejohn, 1986

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool to warm temperate grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of south-east NSW and east Vic, extending north via the ranges to around Tamworth.

LENGTH: 22-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *tyleri* - "named after M. J. Tyler, Australian zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Breeds in grassy depressions and roadside drains following heavy spring and summer rains. The call is a short "squelch" lasting for about one-quarter of a second.

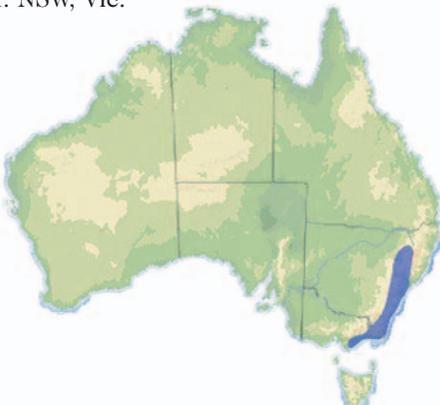
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid singly with a diameter of about 1.5 mm. Tadpoles are mostly bottom dwelling and may reach over 40mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Brown-black with yellowish spots above, blue-black with white spots below. Has prominent glands on the back and yellow patches in the groin and behind the knee. The skin is uneven above and smooth below. The pupil is horizontal but diamond-shaped and the toes have a slight fringe with no webbing. Parotoid glands are large. Maxillary teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, mottled golden brown and black, some with pale golden middorsal stripe; below, finely spotted with dense silver to coppery spots and blotches; Tail and fins are bordered with large black and golden spots and patches.

LOCALITY: NSW, Vic.



## Tyler's Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria tyleri* Martin, Watson, Gartside, Littlejohn and Loftus-Hills, 1979

SYNONYMS: Laughing Tree Frog, Southern Laughing Tree Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal and nearby regions from south-east Qld to southern NSW.

LENGTH: 41-50 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

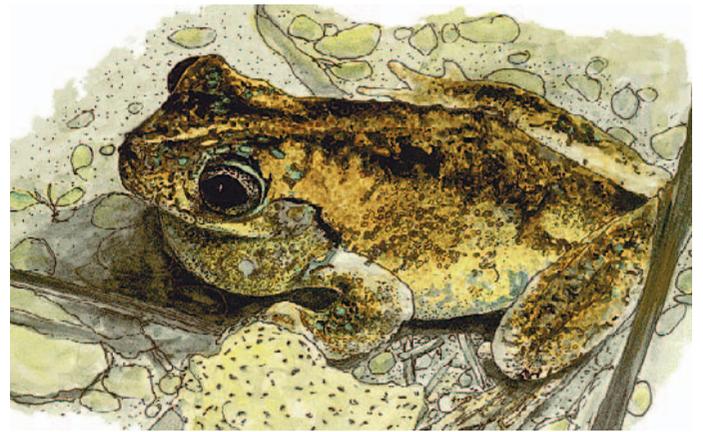
STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *tyleri* - "named after M. J. Tyler, Australian zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from October to January from the banks of ponds and swamps, or at a height of 0.5-1 metre in vegetation at the edge of or within water. The call is a short, rattling sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs laid singly or in small clusters, in vegetation growing in shallow water;

Tadpoles prefer midwater to surface area and may grow to over 65mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Fawn to grey-brown above, with darker flecks of brown and emerald green, yellowish-white below. Throat dark brown in breeding males. The armpits, groin and hind edge of the thighs are bright yellow. The groin and backs of thighs have brown marbling. The skin is finely tubercular above, granular below. A prominent pectoral fold. Has a cross-shaped pupil and the iris is golden. The fingers are half-webbed and the toes nearly fully webbed. Finger and toe discs are large. Second finger longer than first. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with darker vertebral spots; below, white with coppery sheen which continues up the sides; Tail, brown with dark brown stripe down middle with thin dark border on edges, both fins dusky with fine spots.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Verreaux's Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria verreauxii* (Dumeril, 1853)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla verreauxii*, *Hyla ewingii orientalis*, *Hyla ewingii alpina*, *Hyla ewingii loveridgei*, *Hyla ewingii oregonensis*, Whistling Tree Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Cool to warm temperate grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern tablelands of NSW to central and south coast and ranges of NSW and eastern Vic; south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 26-30 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

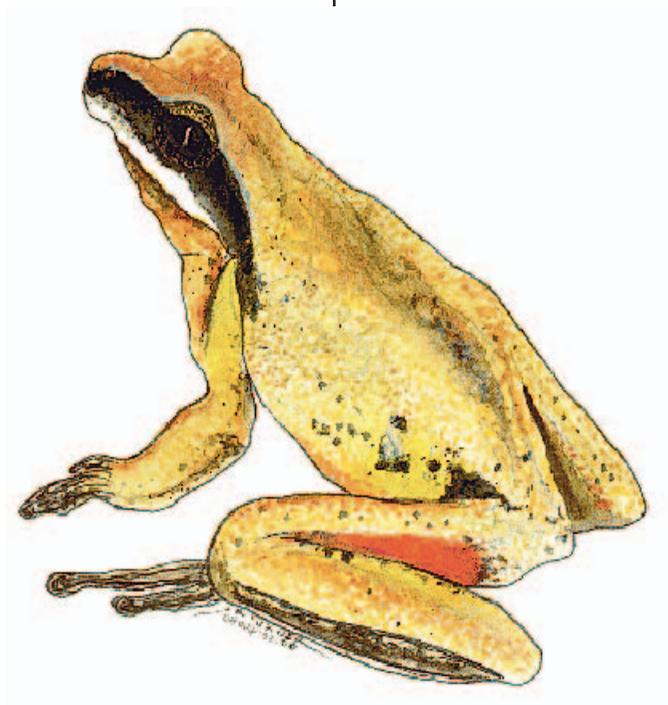
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *verreauxii* - "named after J. P. Verreaux, French zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Found in most habitats. Small or large breeding groups occur around ponds, creeks, waterholes where males call from poolside vegetation. The call is a "weep..weep..weep..weep" sound.

DEVELOPMENT: Around 500-1000 eggs are laid in clumps of approximately 30 eggs which are attached to submerged grasses, reeds or twigs near the water surface. Tadpoles prefer midwater and grow to be over 50mm in length.

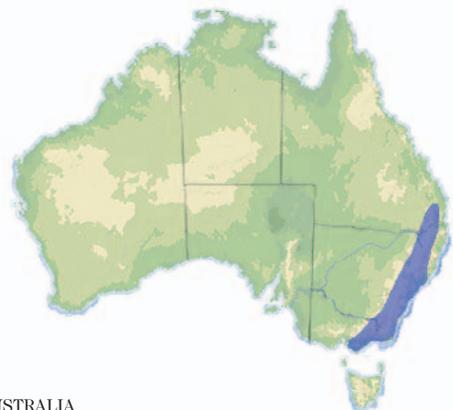
DESCRIPTION: Soft brown to reddish-brown above with darker flecks, whitish below. A dark band runs from the snout, through the eyes, covering the eardrum, to the base of the arms and down the flanks, where it becomes blotchy. A whitish stripe runs underneath this from the eyes to the arms. The groin, front and hind sides of thighs are yellow to red. Black marbling also in groin. The skin is smooth or finely granular with some low warts above, roughly granular below. Fingers free or with a touch of basal webbing; toes are half-webbed and the discs are small. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth between the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

Subspecies: *Litoria verreauxii alpina* - Alpine Tree Frog (Vulnerable).



TADPOLES: Colour above, varies from clear yellow with darker areas to dense mottled brown to almost black; below, silvery white with dense coppery sheen, anterior half mostly clear yellow; Tail, cream with irregular dark patches, fins vary from mottled, to dusky dark grey to almost transparent.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW, Vic.



## Victorian Smooth Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Geocrinia victoriana* (Boulenger, 1888)

SYNONYMS: *Crinia victoriana*, *Crinia froggatti*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Cool temperate open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: South of the Great Dividing Range, Vic, to south-east corner of NSW.

LENGTH: 20-31 mm

ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Geocrinia* - "earth-*Crinia*", *victoriana* - "Victorian"

BEHAVIOUR: Found beneath rocks, logs, leaf litter and debris near areas which are flooded by rain. Males call throughout most of the year from the ground near the breeding site. The call has an initial series of "cra-a-a-a-cks" then a number of shorter "pips". Breeding occurs in shallow pools in open forest.

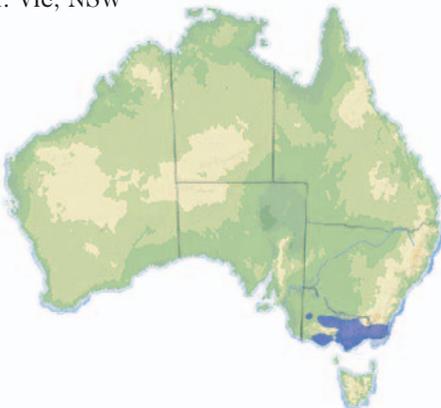
DEVELOPMENT: From 50-150 eggs are laid at the base of grass tussocks: Tadpoles prefer the bottom of shaded, shallow pools and grow to around 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey or brown above with black-ringed red spots and darker blotches. White or pale grey with brown or grey flecking below. The undersides of the arms and legs have pink markings. The armpit and groin are pink with black markings. The skin is smooth above with a few small warts and smooth below. The toes are unwebbed and without fringes. A squat, elongate body with shortish limbs. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are present.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with very fine gold flecks and scattered small round darker spots; below, semi-opaque layer of spots with scattered large iridescent golden clusters; Tail and fins, golden flecks and fine brown spots being smaller in size on ventral fin.

LOCALITY: Vic, NSW



## Wailing Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana vagita* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

SYNONYMS: *Cyclorana vagitus*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical grassland

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA.

LENGTH: 45 mm

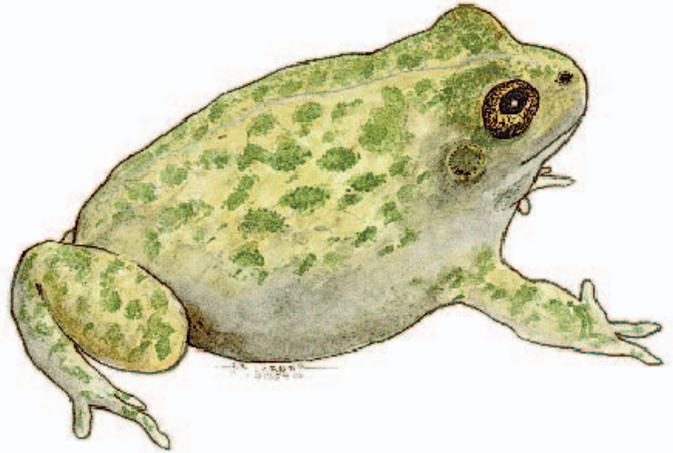
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *vagita* - "crying"

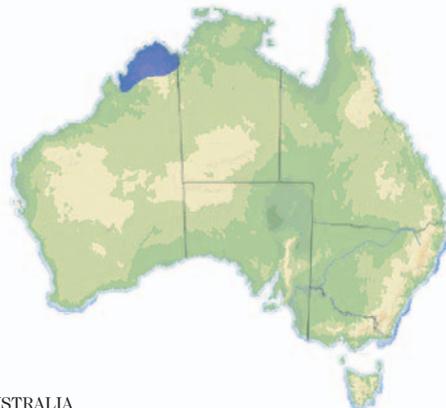
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog that calls from cover at the end of shallow pools on flooded grasslands. Call similar to the cry of an infant.

DEVELOPMENT: Breeds in late wet season with eggs laid in a large, formless mass.



DESCRIPTION: Slate-grey above with olive green and brown blotches. A thin white stripe runs down the centre of the back. A dark strip runs from eye to base of forelimb. Off-white below, throat grey. Skin smooth above, except for a few tubercles between the eyes, roughly granular below. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The pupil is horizontal and toes are marginally webbed.

LOCALITY: WA, NT



## Wallum Froglet

LATIN NAME: *Crinia tinnula* Straughan and Main, 1966

SYNONYMS: *Ranidella tinnula*, Tinkling Froglet

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal regions of southern Qld and northern NSW.

LENGTH: 16-18 mm

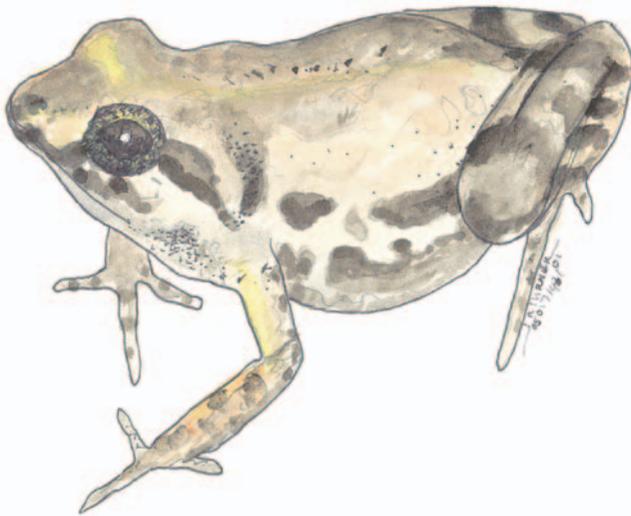
ABUNDANCE: Uncommon

STATUS: Threatened

MEANING: *Crinia* - "obscure", *tinnula* - "tinkling"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits acid, paperbark swamps. Males call from May to September from grass tussocks at or near the edge of ponds. The call is a bell-like tinkling. Breeds late in winter.

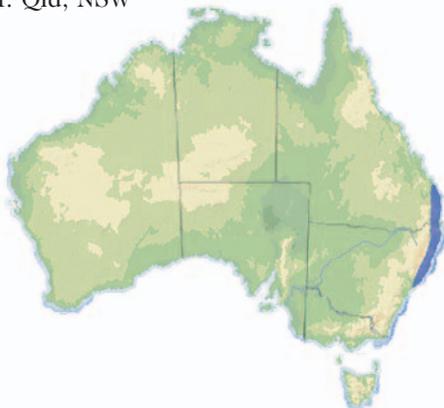
DEVELOPMENT: Females lay up to 120 eggs attaching them singly to grass or reed stems. Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and grow to over 35mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Ranges in colour from pale grey through brown to almost black. The sides are black. Toes are fringed. Belly white to pale brown with a few darker flecks. Males have dark brown throats and the palm has tubercles. Can be a white dotted median line on the throat. Skin above smooth, or with small warts, or longitudinal skin folds. A small, white spot is visible at the base of each arm. There are no vomerine teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown with darker brown spots and very fine golden flecks; below, mottled coppery golden colour, also may extend over anterior half, sides with iridescent coppery golden mottling; Tail, brown with golden patches, fins a net like pattern of fine dark spots and golden flecks cover the dorsal fin, while only the darker spots are present on the lower edge of the ventral fin.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Warty Waterholding Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana verrucosa* Tyler and Martin, 1977

SYNONYMS: *Cyclorana verrucosus*, Rough Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate grassland and open forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern NSW to south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 35-45 mm

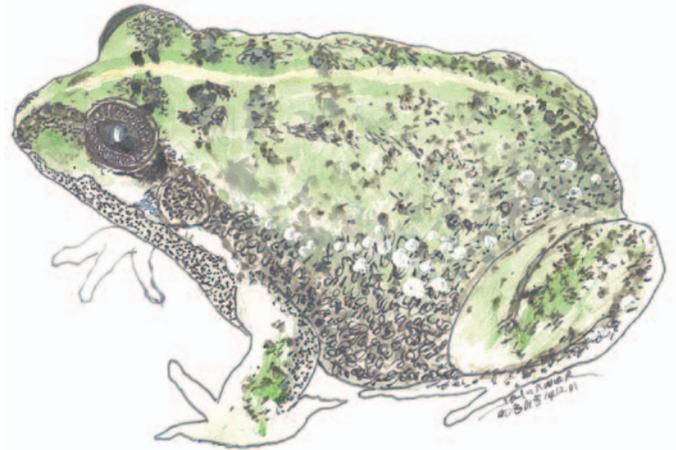
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *verrucosa* - "warty"

BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog that is seen and heard only after torrential summer rain. The call is a long, moaning growl. Inhabits temporary pools, claypans and creeks.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs probably laid in large non foamy clumps; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and grow to over 55mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: Grey-brown to olive green above with darker patches. Grey-white below. A pale stripe runs down the back with another from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to the shoulder. Very warty above, granular below. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The toes are one-third webbed. The eye pupil is horizontal.

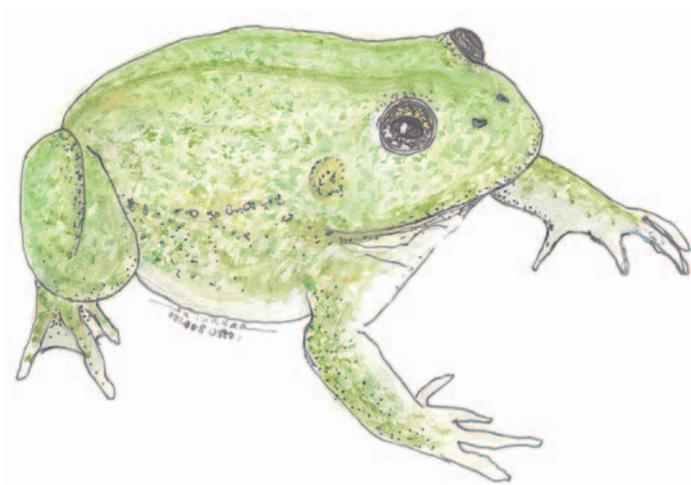
TADPOLES: Colour above, light greyish gold; below, silvery white with coppery sheen, anterior less opaque with coppery sheen. Tail and fins, finely spotted with brown along with very fine silver and gold flecks.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Water-holding Frog

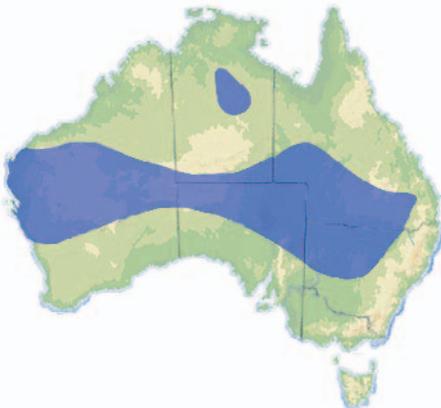
LATIN NAME: *Cyclorana platycephala* (Gunther, 1873)  
SYNONYMS: *Chiroleptes platycephalus*, *Cyclorana slevini*  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Temperate to tropical grassland and claypans.  
DISTRIBUTION: Inland regions of mainland states except Vic.  
LENGTH: 40-60 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Cyclorana* - "round-frog", *platycephala* - "flat-headed"  
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog that also feeds in water. Burrows are dug at the base of a bush or tree. Males make a long, drawn-out call from the edge of pools.  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in large non-foamy clumps; Tadpoles prefer the muddy bottom being well camouflaged, they grow to a length of 80mm.



DESCRIPTION: A flat-headed frog. Varies in colour from olive grey or grey with green patches, to green with grey mottling above and grey-white below. Throat of breeding males has brown flecks. A pale green stripe runs down the back. The skin is smooth with a few warts above and smooth to granular below. The hind foot has a crescent-shaped, cutting spade on the edge, which it uses for digging. The pupil is horizontal. Extensive webbing between toes.

TADPOLES: Colour above, dull golden colour with a faint yellow ochre band on either side of the vertebral region of the abdomen: below, silvery white with rolling coppery golden sheen; Tail, fine dark spots with silver and gold flecks, fins dusky to clear with many golden flecks. Tail may have an iridescent greenish tinge.

LOCALITY: WA, NT, SA, NSW, Qld



## Waterfall Frog

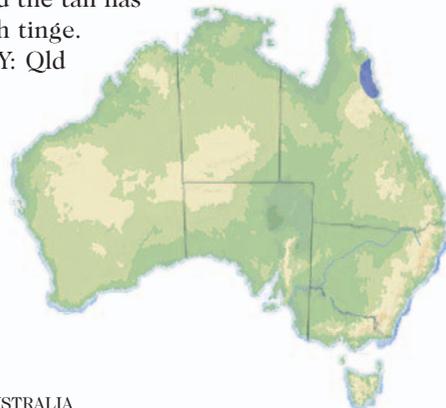
LATIN NAME: *Litoria nannotis* (Andersson, 1916)  
SYNONYMS: *Hyla nannotis*  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Torrents in tropical rainforest.  
DISTRIBUTION: North-east Qld.  
LENGTH: 40-65 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *nannotis* - "small-eared"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits boulder-strewn creeks, near waterfalls and in trees away from water. Males lack a vocal sac and seem to be voiceless. Individuals usually stay close together in dense aggregations. Tadpoles have a flattened body and a sucker-like mouth on the underside of the head  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are cream in colour and are laid in gelatinous masses under rocks in the water. The eggs are around 3-4 millimetres in diameter.



DESCRIPTION: Olive-green to black with darker blotches. Can have bluish metallic sheen on flanks. Off-white below with brown on throat. Armpit and groin flesh-coloured. Hind side of thighs dark brown. Skin finely granular or with small warts above, granular below. Prominent vomerine teeth between the choanae. Large finger and toe discs. Fingers have strong basal webbing and toes almost fully webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal.

TADPOLES: Colour above, head and body are sandy in colour and the tail has a yellowish tinge.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Weigel's Toad

LATIN NAME: *Notaden weigeli* Shea and Johnston, 1987

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Sub-tropical arid to semi-arid rock outcrops.

DISTRIBUTION: North Kimberley region, WA.

LENGTH: 47-70 mm

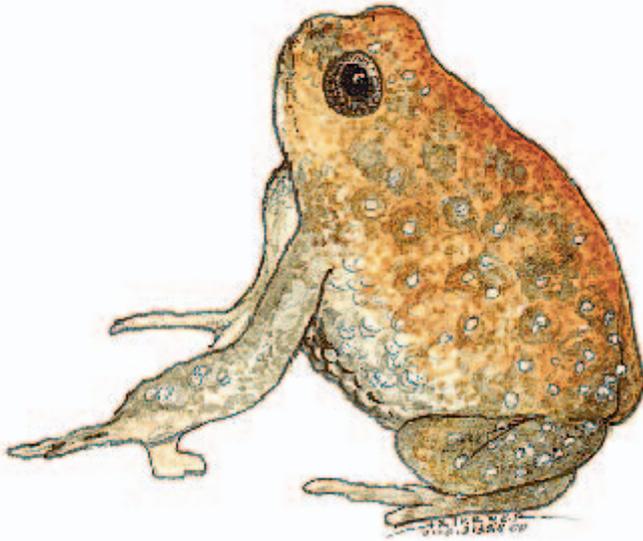
ABUNDANCE: Very sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Notaden* - "back gland", *weigeli* - "named after J. Weigel, Australian naturalist"

BEHAVIOUR: Feeds on insects, especially ants and termites. When handled it exudes large amounts of pale cream poisonous secretions.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Largest of the *Notaden* species. A globular-like body with short limbs. Orange and brown above with many scattered white-tipped orange tubercles and olive blotches. Limbs grey above, flecked with white. A few orange flecks on the hind limbs. Pale grey below. Warty in appearance.

LOCALITY: WA



## Western Banjo Frog

LATIN NAME: *Limnodynastes dorsalis* (Gray, 1841)

SYNONYMS: *Cystignathus dorsalis*, *Limnodynastes dorsalis typica*, Pobblebonk, Banjo (Pobblebonk) Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate well-watered to semi-arid grasslands.

DISTRIBUTION: South-west WA

LENGTH: 60-70 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Limnodynastes* - "lord-of-the-marshes", *dorsalis* - "(notable)-backed"

BEHAVIOUR: The male call is a loud, single note which sounds like "top" or "bonk".

DEVELOPMENT: Females lay eggs in a foam nest in winter or early spring. In breeding condition they often have flanges on their fingers to help them mix air into the spawn.



DESCRIPTION: Grey, olive-brown to dark brown above with black patches, creamy-white below. A fawn stripe runs down the middle of the back. A white glandular stripe runs from under the middle of the eye to the upper base of the forelimb. Has crimson markings in the groin and a large oval gland on the calf. Skin smooth above with low warts; smooth below. Has a large tibial gland and a large shovel-shaped metatarsal tubercle. Eardrum is concealed. The pupil is horizontal with a ventral extension giving the pupil a teardrop appearance. Toes have a trace of webbing. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae.

TADPOLES: Colour above, black, are large and have deep tail fins.

LOCALITY: WA



## Western Green and Golden Bell Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria moorei* (Copeland, 1957)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla moorei*

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Temperate grasslands.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and hinterland of south-west WA.

LENGTH: 53-80 mm

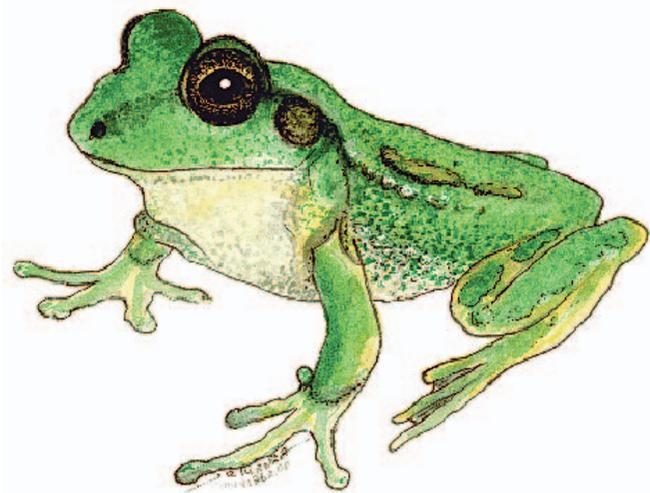
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *moorei* - "named after J. A. Moore, American zoologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits the banks of swamps and watercourses. The call is a long, low growl.

DEVELOPMENT: Spawn floats in a large mass on the water surface.



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *L. raniformis*. Can be distinguished by having larger warts on the back which are usually arranged in regular longitudinal rows near the vertebral line.

TADPOLES: Colour above, almost black bodies and transparent tailfins.

LOCALITY: WA



## Western Marsh Frog

LATIN NAME: *Heleioporus barycragus* Lee, 1967

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Streambanks in temperate semi-arid country.

DISTRIBUTION: Darling Range and foothills east of Perth, WA

LENGTH: 60-75 mm

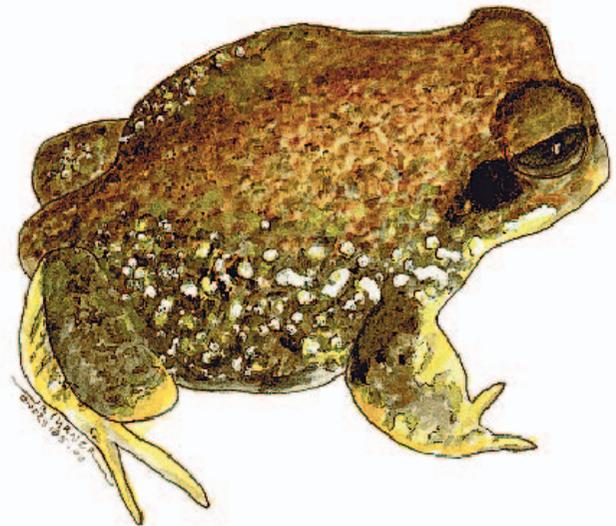
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Heleioporus* - "marsh hole-dweller", *barycragus* - "deep-voiced"

BEHAVIOUR: Breeds from April to June. They call from burrows which may reach over 70cm in length and are mostly dug into vertical banks but not on a horizontal plane. A breeding chamber about 9cm in diameter is created at the end of the burrow. The male call has been described as a "low-pitched owl-like hoot", slowly repeated. Able to breed after 2 years. Prefers areas with fast flowing streams.

DEVELOPMENT: Eggs are laid in a foam nest in a burrow. Eggs hatch within 2 weeks.



DESCRIPTION: A large, solid species. Brown or dark grey above with yellow warts on the sides, white below. The skin is uneven and warty. There are no black spines on the back or throat. There is a divided flap in the front corner of the eye. Has a prominent eardrum. Males develop black thorns on their thumbs to secure a hold on a female while mating.

TADPOLES: Colour above, mottled black or brown, heavily pigmented with lighter vertebral stripe; below, opaque with scattered golden flecks and darker spots; lateral lines on dorsal and ventral surfaces having a gold outline.

LOCALITY: WA



## Western Spotted Frog

LATIN NAME: *Heleioporus albopunctatus* Gray, 1841

SYNONYMS: *Heleioporus alleopunctatus*

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Temperate semi-arid grassland.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of south-west Australia from the Murchison River in the north to Hopetoun.

LENGTH: 56-80 mm

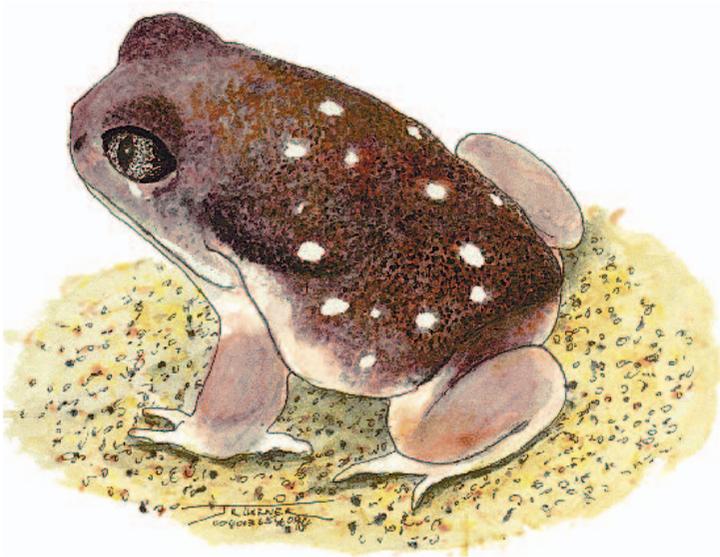
ABUNDANCE: Sparse

STATUS: Probably secure

MEANING: *Heleioporus* - "marsh hole-dweller", *albopunctatus* - "white-spotted"

BEHAVIOUR: Breeds from April to June. The male call is a slow "coo-coo" sound which it makes at the entrance of a long burrow. Prefers areas with least winter rain and highest evaporation.

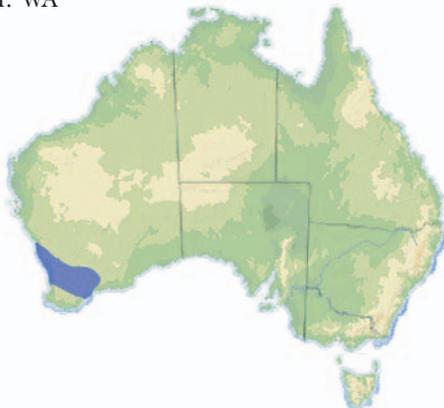
DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in the form of a foam nest in burrows. Eggs hatch in around 2 - 4 weeks.



DESCRIPTION: A very distinctive frog with large white to cream spots on a chocolate brown background, white below. A white stripe is visible on the tip of the snout and another below the front edge of each eye. The skin is uneven and warty above, smooth below. Males develop black thorns on their thumbs to secure a hold on a female while mating.

TADPOLES: : Colour above, varies heavily pigmented to iridescent gold with tiny darker spots, a yellow vertebral stripe; below, opaque with scattered silver and golden flecks; lateral lines are white.

LOCALITY: WA



## Whirring Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria revelata* Ingram, Corben and Hosmer, 1982

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Warm temperate to tropical montane or lowland grasslands.

DISTRIBUTION: North-east NSW to north-east Qld in three populations.

LENGTH: 24-35 mm

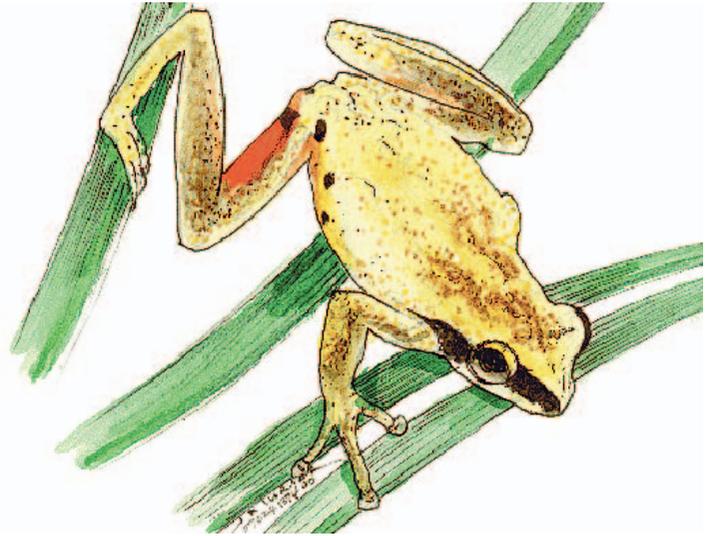
ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *revelata* - "revealed"

BEHAVIOUR: Males call from late summer and early autumn after rain in reeds and grasses at the edge of ponds and swamps. The call is a whirring sound.

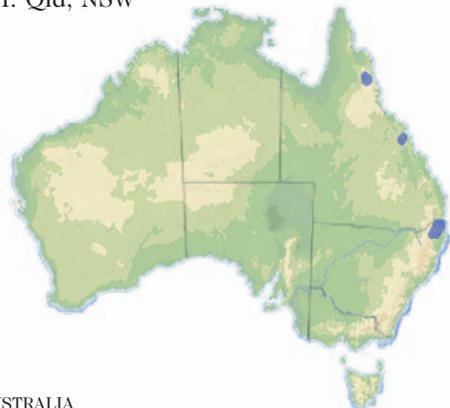
DEVELOPMENT: Very small eggs are attached singly along submerged grass stems; Tadpoles are surface dwellers and grow to a length of over 55mm.



DESCRIPTION: A small frog. Cream to dark brown above with a dark brown stripe down the back. Cream with brown flecks below. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum, to the base of the arm. The groin and hind edges of the thighs are orange with black spotting. A white stripe runs along the upper lip from the snout to back of the jaw where it becomes glandular. The skin is smooth with a small amount of tubercles above and granular below. The toes are half webbed and discs are large. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal. There are vomerine teeth behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

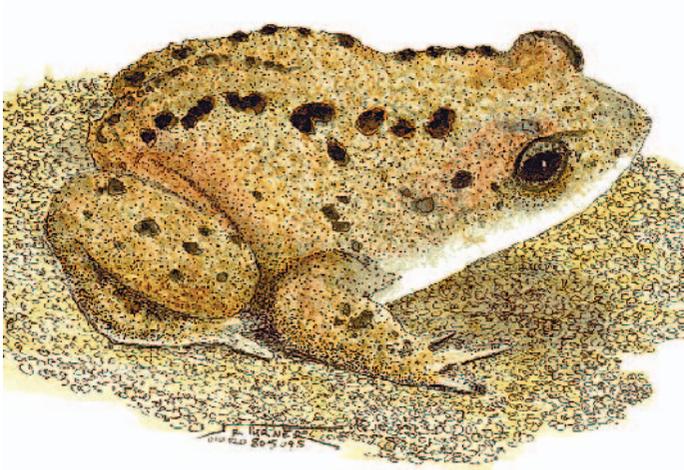
TADPOLES: Colour above, may vary from dark grey to black; below, varies can be whitish with a coppery sheen, anterior half dusky or mottled grey; Tail, varies from dark colour to dark and light patches, fins dusky grey.

LOCALITY: Qld, NSW

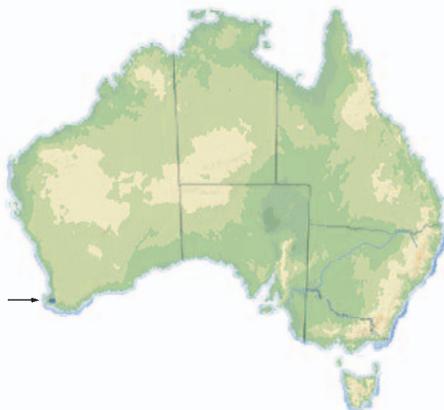


## White-bellied Frog

LATIN NAME: *Geocrinia alba* Wardell-Johnson and Roberts, 1989  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Insufficient data  
DISTRIBUTION: Witcheliffe-Karridale area, south-west WA.  
LENGTH: 25 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data  
STATUS: Endangered  
MEANING: *Geocrinia* - "earth-Crinia", *alba* - "white"  
BEHAVIOUR: Insufficient data  
DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Similar to *G. lutea*, *G. rosea* and *G. vitellina*. A squat, elongate body with shortish limbs. Ranges in colour from grey through brown to black. White below. Skin smooth or slightly tubercular above, smooth below. The fingers and toes are unwebbed. Vomerine teeth are present.  
LOCALITY: WA

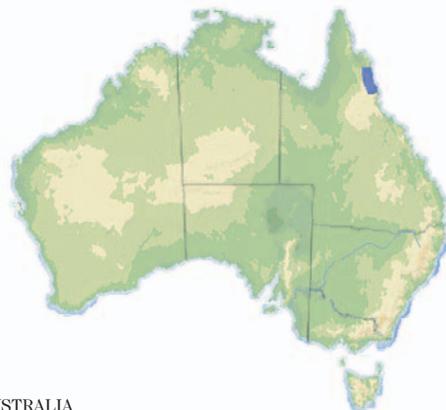


## White-browed Chirper

LATIN NAME: *Sphenophryne phuvialis* Zweifel, 1965  
SYNONYMS: White-browed Whistling Frog.  
FAMILY: Microhylidae  
HABITAT: Tropical rainforest.  
DISTRIBUTION: Coast and ranges of north-east Qld.  
LENGTH: 22-25 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Sparse  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Sphenophryne* - "wedge-shaped toad", *phuvialis* - "rainy"  
BEHAVIOUR: The male call is a short train of high-pitched notes that last 1-1.5 seconds.  
DEVELOPMENT: Ripe eggs in females are large and pale cream. This suggests that eggs are laid out of water and there is no free-swimming tadpole stage.



DESCRIPTION: Pale brown or golden brown above with darker mottling, brownish below speckled lighter and darker. A white stripe joins at the snout and runs over the eye and eardrum. Dark brown along side of face. Skin smooth or finely granular above, smooth below. Finger and toe discs obvious.  
LOCALITY: Qld



## White-lipped Tree Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria infrafrenata* (Gunther, 1867)

SYNONYMS: *Hyla infrafrenata*, *Calamita dolihopsis*, *Pelodyas militarius*, *Litoria guttata*, *Hyla infrataeniata*, *Hyla dolichopsis tenuigranulata*, *Hyla dolichopsis pollicaris*, *Hyla dolichopsis calcarifera*, *Hyla spengeli*, *Hyla trinilensis*, *Hyla spengleri*, White-lipped Green Tree Frog

FAMILY: Hylidae

HABITAT: Tropical rainforest to cultivated areas.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast and nearby areas of north-east Qld.

LENGTH: 63-110 mm

ABUNDANCE: Common

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *infrafrenata* - "under-bridled"

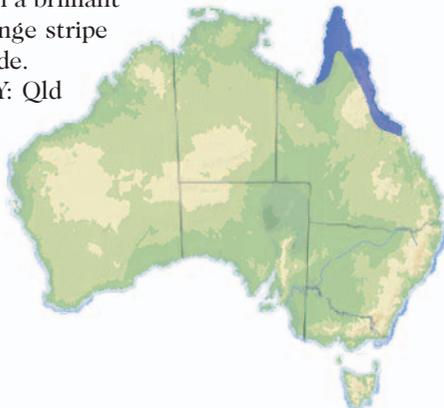
BEHAVIOUR: An arboreal species. Often inhabits garages, sheds and other human dwellings. Forages for food on wet, humid evenings. Males call from trees and descend to the ground to breed. Their call is two deep notes, repeated at short intervals, resembling the barking of a dog. If attacked the call may sound like a cat in distress. Breeding sites consist of marshed, flooded grasslands and deep ponds, natural or artificial. DEVELOPMENT: Early embryos have extensively branched external gills. Tadpoles develop in around 2 months.



DESCRIPTION: Ranges in colour from green to brown or pinkish-brown above, white below. Has a broad white line extending along the lower lip to beyond the arm. Another white stripe is visible along the hind legs including the fifth and most of the fourth toes. These stripes may become pink at times. Skin finely granular above, coarsely granular below, except for smooth throat. Vomerine teeth between the choanae. Large finger and toe discs. Toes almost fully webbed. Second finger longer than first. Pupils are horizontal.

TADPOLES: Colour above, become dark brown; below, silvery-yellow with a brilliant silvery-orange stripe on each side.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Wood Frog

LATIN NAME: *Rana daemeli* (Steindachner, 1868)

SYNONYMS: *Hylorana daemeli*, *Hyla nebulosa*, *Hyla nobilis*, Australian Wood Frog

FAMILY: Ranidae

HABITAT: Grass and other vegetation around tropical creeks and ponds.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape York Peninsular, Qld.

LENGTH: 43-80 mm

ABUNDANCE: Abundant

STATUS: Secure

MEANING: *Rana* - "Rana-family", *daemeli* -

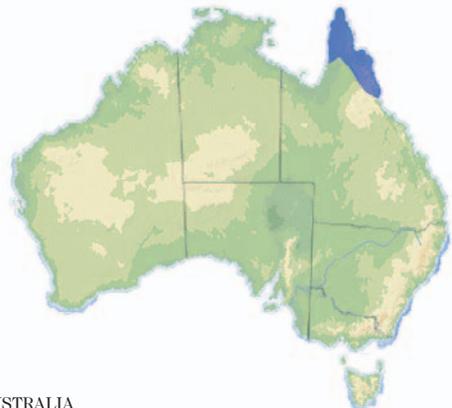
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits thick grasses at the edges of creeks and ponds. The male call is similar to the sound of a duck and lacks a musical quality.

DEVELOPMENT: Spawn is laid in a clump which floats on the surface of water.



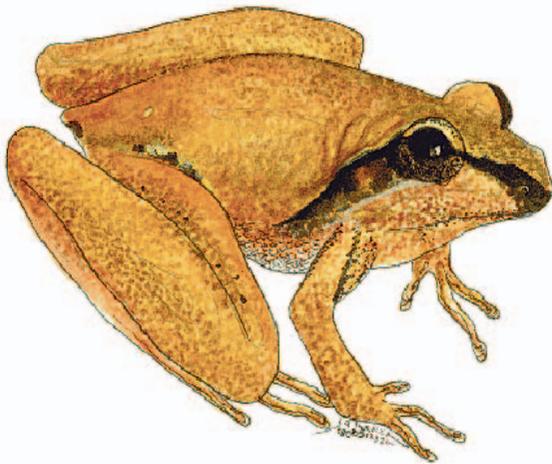
DESCRIPTION: Fawn to olive green above, whitish below speckled with brown. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to the forelimb. A pale stripe runs from below the eye to the base of the forelimb. A skin fold runs from the eye, which breaks up into a row of tubercles. Lower side pale with grey-brown flecks. Dark brown bands are present on the lower arms and limbs. Skin smooth or leathery above, smooth below. Toes are fully webbed; fingers not webbed.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Wotjulum Frog

LATIN NAME: *Litoria wotjulumensis* (Copland, 1957)  
SYNONYMS: *Hyla latopal mata wotjulumensis* (part.), *Hyla spaldingi*, *Hyla wotjulumensis*  
FAMILY: Hylidae  
HABITAT: Tropical open forest and rocky creeks.  
DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley region, WA to Arnhem Land, NT; north-west Qld.  
LENGTH: 33-75 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Litoria* - "shore", *wotjulumensis* - "Wotjulum (Mission)"  
BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits edges of northern creeks and rivers with rock-strewn floors. The frog leaps from boulder to boulder. Has a highly complex male call which sounds like an infinite variety of clicks, squawks and rattles. Breeds with the onset of the wet season.  
DEVELOPMENT: A floating raft of spawn may contain 30-200 eggs. This is laid in temporary pools in sandy or gravelly soil, or in pools on rocky outcrops. Tadpoles develop in around 53 days.

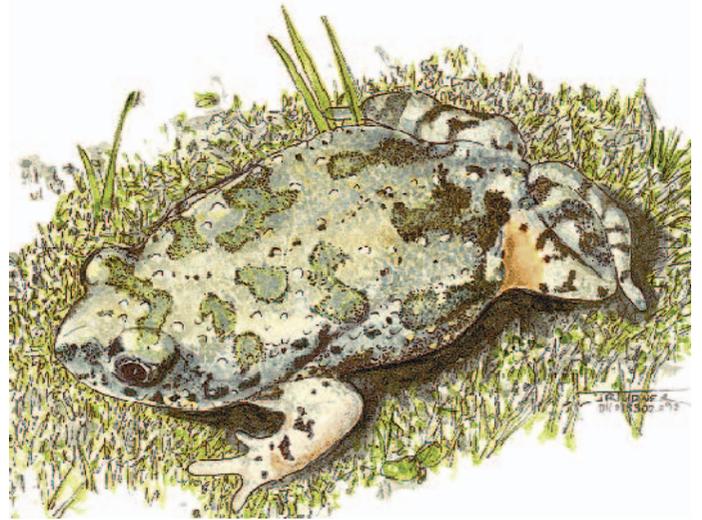


DESCRIPTION: Fawn or brown above, sometimes speckled with dark brown, creamy white below. A dark band runs from the snout, through the eye and eardrum to the flanks. A paler glandular stripe runs from under the eye to the base of the forelimb. Lower lip has faint bars. Skin smooth above and on throat, granular below. Vomerine teeth between the choanae. Small finger and toe discs. Fingers not webbed but toes have extensive webbing. First finger longer than second. Pupils are horizontal.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, mottled dark brown; below white.  
LOCALITY: WA, NT, Qld

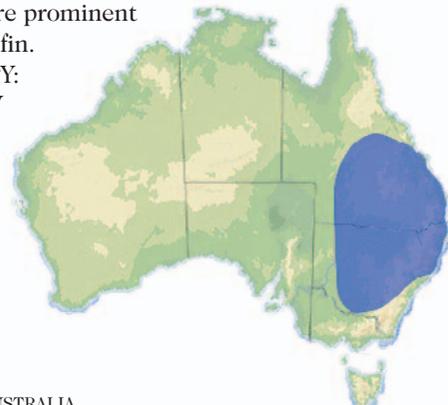


## Wrinkled, or Eastern Burrowing Toadlet

LATIN NAME: *Uperoleia rugosa* (Andersson, 1916)  
SYNONYMS: *Pseudophryne rugosa*, Rugose Toadlet  
FAMILY: Myobatrachidae  
HABITAT: Temperate to subtropical open forest.  
DISTRIBUTION: South-east Qld; northern NSW extending south, west of the Great Dividing Range.  
LENGTH: 18-30 mm  
ABUNDANCE: Common  
STATUS: Secure  
MEANING: *Uperoleia* - "smooth back", *rugosa* - "wrinkled"  
BEHAVIOUR: A burrowing frog that emerges after spring and summer rains to breed in flooded grassland or billabongs. Males call from the water's edge or within hollows in grass tussocks and leaf litter. The call is a "click".  
DEVELOPMENT: Eggs laid singly on submerged vegetation; Tadpoles are bottom dwelling and may grow to 30mm in length.



DESCRIPTION: A plump toadlet, brown with dark markings above, grey below. There is a dark triangular patch on the head and orange patches in the groin and behind the knees. The skin on the back is covered with tubercles, smooth or slightly granular below. The parotoid and inguinal glands are large. Toes are basally webbed with a narrow fringe. Moderate metatarsal tubercles. Vomerine and maxillary teeth are not present.  
TADPOLES: Colour above, dark brown to black with a pale gold stripe from snout to between nostrils, then continuing from middorsal region to tail; below, dark spots with coppery, golden mottling; Tail, light dorsal stripe with dark dorsolateral stripe on either side and scattered golden flecks. fins, dusky dark grey with scattered spots along outer edge being more prominent on dorsal fin.  
LOCALITY: Qld, NSW



## Yellow-bellied Mountain Frog

LATIN NAME: *Philoria kundagungan* (Ingram and Corben, 1975)

SYNONYMS: *Kyarranus kundagungan*. Red and Yellow Mountain Frog, Mountain Frog

FAMILY: Myobatrachidae

HABITAT: Montane forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Mistake Mts. to Teviot Falls, south-east Qld.

LENGTH: 24-30 mm

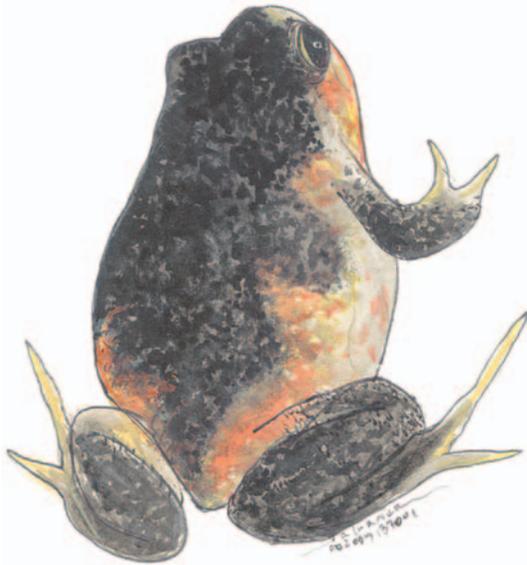
ABUNDANCE: Rare

STATUS: Endangered

MEANING: *Philoria* - "mountain-lover", *kundagungan* - "mountain-frog"

BEHAVIOUR: Lives in small creek beds in damp leaf litter and mud. Males call from burrows in late spring and throughout the summer. The call is a slow "orp".

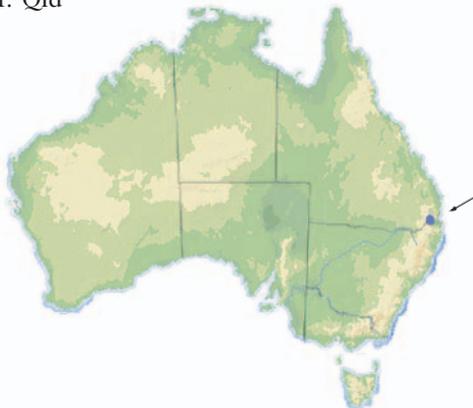
DEVELOPMENT: Breeding occurs in November and December. Large cream eggs are laid in a foam nest in damp ground. The tadpole stage passes within the eggs so they hatch as small frogs, or advanced tadpoles which are about 22mm in length, they do not feed, but quickly develop limbs.



DESCRIPTION: Rich red to black above, yellow below, except for a red patch on the throat, (occasionally the whole throat is red). Can have two black V-shaped markings on the back above each groin. The skin is smooth above and below. Concealed eardrum. The toes are unwebbed. Has a horizontal pupil. Vomerine teeth are present behind the choanae, and maxillary teeth.

TADPOLES: Colour above, lighty covered with small spots being more dense over brain, abdomen, gills and vertebral region; below, transparent; Tail, lighty spotted with finer spots on anterior half, dorsal fin scattered spots, ventral fin clear.

LOCALITY: Qld



## Zweifel's Frog

LATIN NAME: *Cophixalus zweifeli* Davies and McDonald, 1988

FAMILY: Microhylidae

HABITAT: Boulder fields

DISTRIBUTION: Cape Melville National Park, Qld

LENGTH: About 40 mm

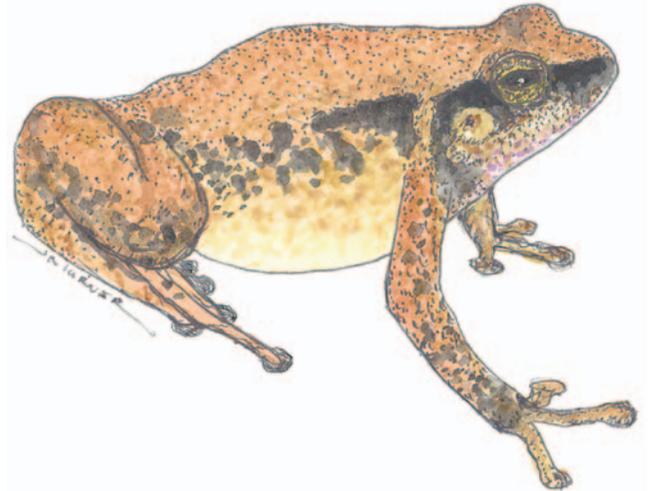
ABUNDANCE: Insufficient data

STATUS: Insufficient data

MEANING: *Cophixalus* - "significance unknown", *zweifeli* - "named after R. G. Zweifel, herpetologist"

BEHAVIOUR: Inhabits the base of rocks at night near a creek flowing through the rock formation.

DEVELOPMENT: Insufficient data



DESCRIPTION: Light brown above, with scattered with brown flecks. A black line runs from the snout, through the eye and above the eardrum. The throat is heavily flecked with purple-brown. Lightly flecked below and yellowish towards the rear. The armpit, groin and parts of the hind limbs are reddish-orange.

LOCALITY: Qld





# GLOSSARY

**adpress:** to press against the body; usually refers to the hindlimb being pressed forward against the body, but in some cases to the forelimb being pressed backwards.

**amplexus:** the pairing of adult frogs before and during the laying of eggs.

**apical:** at or near the tip of a given structure (antonym: basal).

**appendicular:** of appendages; usually refers to the limb structures of the skeleton.

**arboreal:** dwelling, at least part of the time in trees.

**arciferal:** of a frog pectoral girdle in which the epicoracoid of one side overlaps and can slightly slide across the epicoracoid of the other side.

**basal:** at or near the base of a particular structure; antonym: apical.

**choanae:** the internal openings of the nasal passages situated in the roof of the mouth = internal nares.

**clavicle:** a bone in the pectoral girdle in frogs.

**coecygeal strip:** in some frogs, a longitudinal strip over the centre of the rump; only over that part of the vertebral column lying posterior to the sacrum (coecygam).

**crenulate:** of any pattern with a finely scalloped edge or border.

**cutaneous fold:** skin fold.

**dentary pseudo-teeth:** tooth-like structures at the tip of the lower jaw of some frogs. Genus *Adelotus*.

**dentary:** the major bone making up the lower jaw.

**dermal brood pouch:** a sac formed by a fold of skin in which the eggs or young are protected during development; found in males of the Marsupial Frog, *Assa darlingtoni*.

**dermal fringe:** a free, narrow and thin edging of skin on the digits of many frogs.

**dermal fold:** skin fold.

**digit:** a finger or toe.

**discs:** the enlarged or expanded tips of the toes of frogs.

**distal:** situated away from the point of attachment of a structure.

**diurnal:** primarily active during the day.

**dorsolateral:** situated more or less midway between the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the body.

**dorsum:** back or upper surface.

**endemic:** restricted to a particular region.

**emarginate:** notched or scalloped.

**epicoracoid cartilages:** posterior element of the coracoids in the pectoral girdle (in frogs, free, overlapping).

**firmisternal:** the pectoral girdle of a frog, in which the epicoracoids are fused in the midline of the sternum.

**fronto-parietal foramen:** in the skull of certain frogs, a large opening separating the paired frontoparietal bones in the skull.

**infra-** (prefix): lower.

**inguinal:** lying in or near the groin, may refer to glands in certain frogs.

**intercalary cartilage:** an extra cartilaginous element lying between the terminal and penultimate phalanges in hylid frogs.

**interorbital:** pertaining to that region of the head between the orbits, ie the area between the eye bulges in frogs.

**labial:** of the lips

**larva** (pl **larvae**): An independent and self-sufficient stage in development of an animal before it has acquired the characteristics of its parents; the free-living stage (tadpole stage) in the development of a frog.

**lateral:** pertaining to sides.

**littoral:** pertaining to the shoreline.

**mandible:** the lower jaw.

**maxilla:** the upper jaw.

**median:** lying in the middle.

**mesic:** living in, or adapted to, moist temperate conditions.

**metacarpal:** any one of the small bones in the wrist area of the hand or foot.

**metamorphosis:** the change in body from the larval to adult stage, as in the change from tadpole to frog.

**metatarsal tubercle:** in frogs usually refers to one or more tubercles lying at the base of the underside of the hindfoot.

**metatarsal:** any one of the small bones in the 'heel' or of the hind foot.

**monotypic:** a genus having one known species.

**montane:** of or associated with, mountains or highlands.

**morphology:** the study of an animal's form or structure. (as distinct from function).

**naris:** an opening of the nasal passage. May be external naris(=nostril) or an internal naris situated on the roof of the mouth (pl. **nares**); see choanae.

**nuptial spines:** a group of dark spines, usually small in size, forming a roughened area or nuptial pad in male frogs during breeding season. Usually on first and second fingers but may occur on other parts of the body in some species.

**occipital region:** pertaining to the back of the head.

**omnivorous:** feeding on both animals and plants.

**ontogenetic:** pertaining to the development and growth of an individual throughout its lifetime.

**oviparous:** egg-laying.

**palmar:** referring to the underside of the front foot in frogs.

**palpebral:** pertaining to the eyelids, as in a palpebral venation (a fine network of lines in the lower eyelid of frogs of the genus *Nyctimystes*).

**paravertebral:** lying to one side of the vertebral or mid-dorsal line.

**parotoid gland:** a swollen glandular region on the head usually commencing behind the eye and sometimes extending to the neck.

**patronym:** a zoological name derived from the name of a person.

**pectoral girdle:** that part of the appendicular skeleton supporting the chest and shoulders.

**pentadactyle:** having five digits.

**phalanx** (pl. **phalanges**): one of the bones in a digit, in frogs the terminal phalange (those at the tips of the digits) maybe simple (ending in a rounded point) or T-shaped.

**plantar:** refers to underside of hind foot.

**posterior:** pertaining to the hind part of the body.

**prepollex:** a vestigial digit on the inside of the first finger in frogs, often used to enhance the grip of the male on the female during amplexus (q.v.) and so often better developed in males.

**prevomer:** a bone in the roof of a frog's mouth immediately behind the premaxillary bone.

**procoracoid cartilage:** one of the bones making up the pectoral girdle in frogs.

**proximal:** that part of the structure lying nearest to the body.

**reticulate:** forming a network.

**reticulum:** a network.

**rugose:** a wrinkled or uneven surface.

**sacral diapophyses:** the transverse processes of the sacral vertebrae, which, especially in frogs, may be expanded (dilated) at their outer edges where each articulates with the ilium.

**sacrum:** the posterior vertebrae or vertebral elements which articulate with other bony elements of the pelvis.

**savannah:** tropical or subtropical grassland with scattered trees and shrubs.

**saxicoline:** living among rocks.

**sclerophyll:** pertaining to vegetation with hard, drought-resistant leaves, as typified by most eucalyptus (gum) trees.

**sexual dimorphism:** marked differences in the shape/colour/size, etc. between male and female of the same species.

**shagreened:** a smooth surface which is finely granulated or papillated and reflects light to give a satin-like appearance.

**snout-vent length:** the distance between the tip of the snout and the anterior opening of the vent measured along the vertebral line or its equivalent.

**sphagnum:** An important habit of frogs are the peat or bog mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*, which form thick, dense and extensive water-saturated mats in many alpine places and cool highland areas of high rainfall.

**spicule:** a small, pointed process; referring to minute, horny or keratinised epidermal spines which appear on the bodies or limbs of many frogs during the breeding season.

**sternum:** a cartilaginous or bony plate lying on the ventral midline of the pectoral girdle.

**striatae:** bearing lines or streaks of color or texture which are different from the base colour or texture, but are not raised above the surface.

**subarticular tubercles:** small, rounded tubercles, lying below the joints between the bony phalanges of the digits of frogs.

**suctorial:** sucking; applied here to describe the mouthparts of tadpoles which are especially adapted for maintaining the tadpole's grip on the substrate even in the strongest of currents.

**supralittoral:** pertaining to the shoreline above the highwater mark.

**supratympanic fold:** a fold of skin from the temporal region of the side of the neck of a frog which borders the upper edge of the tympanic region, often enclosing the parotoid glands.

**supratympanic ridge:** a skinfold lying immediately above the tympanum in frogs and often extending back over the shoulder.

**sympatric:** populations of taxa which occur in the same geographical area.

**taxon:** any category in a system of classification, ie. any taxonomic group.

**terminal phalanx:** the distal phalanx in each digit.

**tibial gland:** a swollen gland on the upper surface of the lower (tibial) region of each hindlimb of some frogs.

**tubercle:** any small rounded protuberance on the skin.

**venter:** lower or ventral surface of the body.

**vomerine teeth:** small teeth or tooth-like structures lying in prevomer

**xeric:** of, or adapted to, arid conditions.

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