



Consultation Document on Listing Eligibility

Perameles bougainville notina (South-eastern Striped Bandicoot)

You are invited to provide your views and supporting reasons related to the eligibility of *Perameles bougainville notina* (South-eastern Striped Bandicoot) for inclusion on the EPBC Act threatened species list in the **Extinct** category.

Evidence provided by experts, stakeholders and the general public are welcome. Responses can be provided by any interested person.

Anyone may nominate a native species, ecological community or threatening process for listing under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or for a transfer of an item already on the list to a new listing category. The Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) undertakes the assessment of species to determine eligibility for inclusion in the list of threatened species and provides its recommendation to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment.

Responses are to be provided in writing either by email to:
species.consultation@environment.gov.au

or by mail to:

The Director
Marine and Freshwater Species Conservation Section
Biodiversity Conservation Division
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
PO Box 787
Canberra ACT 2601

Responses are required to be submitted by 11 September 2020.

Contents of this information package	Page
General background information about listing threatened species	2
Information about this consultation process	3
Draft information about the common name and its eligibility for listing	4
References cited	9
Collective list of questions – your views	9

General background information about listing threatened species

The Australian Government helps protect species at risk of extinction by listing them as threatened under Part 13 of the EPBC Act. Once listed under the EPBC Act, the species becomes a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and must be protected from significant impacts through the assessment and approval provisions of the EPBC Act. More information about threatened species is available on the department's website at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/index.html>.

Public nominations to list threatened species under the EPBC Act are received annually by the department. In order to determine if a species is eligible for listing as threatened under the EPBC Act, the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) undertakes a rigorous scientific assessment of its status to determine if the species is eligible for listing against a set of criteria. These criteria are available on the Department's website at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/d72dfd1a-f0d8-4699-8d43-5d95bbb02428/files/tssc-guidelines-assessing-species-2018.pdf>.

As part of the assessment process, the Committee consults with the public and stakeholders to obtain specific details about the species, as well as advice on what conservation actions might be appropriate. Information provided through the consultation process is considered by the Committee in its assessment. The Committee provides its advice on the assessment (together with comments received) to the Minister regarding the eligibility of the species for listing under a particular category and what conservation actions might be appropriate. The Minister decides to add, or not to add, the species to the list of threatened species under the EPBC Act. More detailed information about the listing process is at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations.html>.

To promote the recovery of listed threatened species and ecological communities, conservation advices and where required, recovery plans are made or adopted in accordance with Part 13 of the EPBC Act. Conservation advices provide guidance at the time of listing on known threats and priority recovery actions that can be undertaken at a local and regional level. Recovery plans describe key threats and identify specific recovery actions that can be undertaken to enable recovery activities to occur within a planned and logical national framework. Information about recovery plans is available on the department's website at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery.html>.

Privacy notice

The Department will collect, use, store and disclose the personal information you provide in a manner consistent with the Department's obligations under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and the Department's Privacy Policy.

Any personal information that you provide within, or in addition to, your comments in the threatened species assessment process may be used by the Department for the purposes of its functions relating to threatened species assessments, including contacting you if we have any questions about your comments in the future.

Further, the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments have agreed to share threatened species assessment documentation (including comments) to ensure that all States and Territories have access to the same documentation when making a decision on the status of a potentially threatened species. This is also known as the '[common assessment method](#)'. As a result, any personal information that you have provided in connection with your comments may be shared between Commonwealth, State or Territory government entities to assist with their assessment processes.

The Department's Privacy Policy contains details about how respondents may access and make corrections to personal information that the Department holds about the respondent, how respondents may make a complaint about a breach of an Australian Privacy Principle, and how the Department will deal with that complaint. A copy of the Department's Privacy Policy is available at: <http://environment.gov.au/privacy-policy>.

Information about this consultation process

Responses to this consultation can be provided electronically or in hard copy to the contact addresses provided on Page 1. All responses received will be provided in full to the Committee and then to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment.

In providing comments, please provide references to published data where possible. Should the Committee use the information you provide in formulating its advice, the information will be attributed to you and referenced as a 'personal communication' unless you provide references or otherwise attribute this information (please specify if your organisation requires that this information is attributed to your organisation instead of yourself). The final advice by the Committee will be published on the department's website following the listing decision by the Minister.

Information provided through consultation may be subject to freedom of information legislation and court processes. It is also important to note that under the EPBC Act, the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee are confidential until the Minister has made a final decision on the nomination, unless otherwise determined by the Minister.

Perameles bougainville notina

South-eastern Striped Bandicoot

Taxonomy

Conventionally accepted as *Perameles bougainville notina* Thomas, 1922.

Four subspecies of *Perameles bougainville* have been described (*P. b. notina* (South-eastern Striped Bandicoot), *P. b. myosuroides* (Marl), *P. b. fasciata* (Liverpool Plains Striped Bandicoot), and *P. b. bougainville* (Shark Bay Bandicoot)) (Woinarski et al. 2014a). Only the Shark Bay Bandicoot, also known as the Western Barred Bandicoot, is known to be extant. Few preserved specimens of the three extinct subspecies are available for examination and subsequently there has been difficulty in describing the taxonomy of this group (Woinarski et al. 2014a; Travouillon & Phillips 2018).

Travouillon & Phillips (2018) believe that the subspecies are sufficiently distinct to warrant elevation to full species status but deferred from doing so until further genetic examination is conducted to confirm the suspected divergence. In an update to the *Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012* that included newly-described taxa, Woinarski et al. (2014a) revised all four, raising them to full species status. However, as Travouillon & Phillips (2018) did not formally change the taxonomic status, the Australian Faunal Directory still recognises the subspecies level.

Species/Sub-species Information

Description

From the available descriptions and specimens, the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot resembled the other subspecies of *Perameles bougainville*. From above, the fur was grizzled and brown-grey in colour, becoming a darker brown-black colour on the hindquarters. On the rump, three broad, golden-brown bars radiated downwards over the sides of the body from the back, interrupted at the midline. From below, the fur was mostly grey with patches of cream. The tail and forelimbs were grey. The feet were also grey and elongated, with the three inner toes large, whilst the outer toes were reduced. The toe-pads were pronounced and hairless. The muzzle was slender and long. Dark whiskers were present at the front of the snout, above the eye, and on the cheek below the eye. The ears were proportionally quite long (average 38 mm) and absent of any markings. Description drawn from Thomas (1922) and Travouillon & Phillips (2018).

Few body measurements are available for the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot, with only skull, ear, hind-foot, and tail length recorded. These measurements correspond to those of the other subspecies of *Perameles bougainville* (Travouillon & Phillips 2018), giving the likelihood that it was similarly small and lightly built. From measurement of a preserved specimen, the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot had a head and body length of 280 mm, tail 90 mm, and hind-foot 56 mm (Thomas 1922). No weight was recorded but Travouillon & Phillips (2018) identify the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot as having been slightly larger than the Shark Bay Bandicoot, which has an average weight of 244 g (Friend 2008).

Distribution

The South-eastern Striped Bandicoot is known from specimens collected from the 1800s, predominantly from the south-east of South Australia (SA), and was noted as common on all parts of the Murray River of Victoria and New South Wales (NSW) (Krefft 1866; Thomas 1922; Woinarski et al. 2014a). Gould (1863) described the habitat of a banded *Perameles* he encountered in SA (identified as the Liverpool Plains Striped Bandicoot, but likely the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot, given the location) as the stony ranges, in the open plains of SA.

Extinction date

The extinction date is unknown (Woinarski et al. 2014a), but the species was last observed and collected in 1857.

Relevant Biology/Ecology

Little is known about the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot. There has been confusion over the taxonomy (see Taxonomy section above) and historical descriptions are similarly unclear, with the common names for the group often used interchangeably by firsthand sources compiled by Abbott (2008a) and Gould (1863).

Despite these issues, the ecology of the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot can be surmised from other known bandicoot species, which (notwithstanding their wide range of habitats) are considered an ecologically uniform group (Stodart 1977). Therefore, behaviours are likely to have been shared with the better known Shark Bay Bandicoot.

Bandicoots are mainly nocturnal and solitary, with males occupying a larger home range than females. The home range for the Shark Bay Bandicoot is 2.5–14.2 ha for males and 1.4–6.2 ha for females. Bandicoots shelter during the day in concealed nests, constructed from grasses and other vegetation, made in small hollows under shrubs (Richards 2004). Foraging at night, bandicoots feed predominantly on insects and their larvae, but they are opportunistic feeders, and will also consume fruit, berries, seeds, and fungi. Prey is either dug out of the soil or gleaned from the surface (Lerner & Wilmoth 2014).

As with all marsupials, bandicoot young are born at an early stage of development, usually after a gestation period of just 12 days, which is one of the shortest periods of any mammal. The average litter size for the Shark Bay Bandicoot is two but litters are recorded ranging from one to four (Richards 2012). Juveniles remain in the pouch for about 50 days before being weaned by the mother. By the time they are seven weeks old, young are covered with short hair and the eyes are open (Lerner & Wilmoth 2014). The Shark Bay Bandicoot has been recorded to live for over four years (Friend 2008).

Likely Causes of Decline and Extinction

Likely causes of decline and extinction are surmised from threats known to have occurred in the 19th century and a presumption that its ecology was similar to that of the Shark Bay Bandicoot.

Table 1: Probable causes of decline towards extinction for the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot in approximate order of impact, based on available evidence.

Threat factor	Threat status and severity*	Evidence base
Introduced predators		
Predation by feral cats (<i>Felis catus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Status: Historical– Confidence: Suspected– Consequence: Severe– Extent: Across the entire range	<p>Feral cats are thought likely to have been present throughout the historical distribution range of the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot prior to the mid-1800s (Abbott 2008b).</p> <p>Predation by feral cats has been implicated in the extinction and ongoing decline of many terrestrial, non-volant, mammal species (Dickman 1993; Smith & Quin 1996; Woinarski et al. 2014c; Hardman et al. 2016; Davies et al. 2017; Radford et al. 2018; Woolley et al. 2019), with vertebrate prey up to four kg taken (DoE 2015). Woinarski et al. (2014c) considered predation by feral cats to be the most critical factor in the decline and</p>

		<p>extirpation of Australia's mammal fauna. McKenzie et al. (2007) observed that bandicoots are particularly prone to predation, as they dwell on the ground's surface and don't utilise shelter like arboreal, rock-dwelling or burrowing mammals.</p> <p>The likely impact from predation can be deduced from conservation efforts for the Shark Bay Bandicoot. This species is identified as being extremely susceptible to predation and needs to be completely (or almost completely) separated from the feral cat and the European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) to avoid extinction (Legge et al. 2018). The feral cat was identified as influential in the extinction of the Shark Bay Bandicoot on mainland Australia in the 1930s (Richards 2004), and following an attempt to reintroduce the species to the mainland (1995-1996), predation was identified as the primary cause of the population's extirpation (Short 2016). The Shark Bay Bandicoot is now restricted to feral cat and red fox free islands and mainland fenced enclosures (Legge et al. 2018).</p> <p>Fire and stock grazing can amplify the impacts of predation on small mammals by reducing ground cover, particularly following high-intensity burns (Smith & Quinn 1996; Leahy et al. 2015). The number of predators attracted to the burnt area (Hradsky et al. 2017), individual predator activity (Leahy et al. 2015), and hunting success (McGregor et al. 2015) have all been observed to increase where habitat has been modified through frequent burning. Therefore, predation would have increased as European settlement spread throughout the accepted distribution range.</p>
Predation by European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Status: Historical – Confidence: Suspected – Consequence: Severe – Extent: Across the entire range 	<p>The European red fox was released in Melbourne in the 1860s (Coman 1973) and arrived in SA shortly after 1870.</p> <p>Predation by the red fox has been implicated in the extinction and decline of many terrestrial, non-volant mammal species in Australia (Richards 2004; DEWHA 2008; Woinarski et al. 2014c; Radford et al. 2018) and was identified by Smith & Quin (1996) as having a significant impact on small isolated populations of threatened species, being able to eliminate them even at low densities.</p> <p>As identified above, the likely impact from predation by foxes can be deduced from conservation efforts for the Shark Bay Bandicoot.</p>

		As identified above, fire can amplify the impacts of predation on small and medium-sized mammals (Leahy et al. 2015; McGregor et al. 2015; Hradsky et al. 2017).
Habitat loss and fragmentation		
Habitat degradation and resource depletion by livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Status: Historical – Confidence: Suspected – Consequence: Severe – Extent: Across the entire range 	<p>Stock grazing began in the 19th century, predominantly in the semi-arid and temperate south-east region of Australia (Johnson 2006), with overstocking hastened the demise of native species (Tunbridge 1993; Robinson et al. 2000; Johnson 2006).</p> <p>In SA, temperate forests were mostly cleared during the 19th and early 20th centuries (Szabo et al. 2011 cited in Bradshaw 2012); in Victoria about 66 per cent of native vegetation has been cleared, mostly prior to the 1890s (Bradshaw 2012); and in NSW, most of the arid and semi-arid inland areas were occupied by stock by 1878 (Condon 1978 cited in Dickman 1993; Lunney 2001).</p> <p>Grazing by stock removes shrub cover (Dennis 2001; McDowell et al. 2015) that may have limited the ability of the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot to construct nests and forage for invertebrate food and may have degraded or destroyed potential refuges during times of drought (Richards 2004; Tunbridge 1993; Morton et al. 1995).</p> <p>Trampling by stock compacts and powders topsoil, renders soil too loose for digging (Dickman 1993). The South-eastern Striped Bandicoot, like other bandicoot species, likely excavated much of its food, which would have been more difficult following the arrival of stock.</p>
Habitat degradation and resource depletion by introduced European rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Status: Historical – Confidence: Suspected – Consequence: Severe – Extent: Across the entire range 	<p>The European rabbit was released into Victoria in 1859, and by the 1880s they were recorded throughout the known historical distribution range of the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot (Fenner 2010).</p> <p>Rabbits compete with native fauna for food and degrade the habitat by intensively grazing on native vegetation and ringbarking trees (Richards 2004). In large numbers, rabbits turn areas of productive, well-vegetated country into a virtual desert, greatly impacting sympatric mammals (Johnson 2006). A reduction in shrub cover may have limited the ability of the bandicoot to construct nests for protection from predators and extremes of temperature, and limited foraging sites for their invertebrate diet (Richards 2004).</p>

		Rabbits, with high standing biomass and high rate of increase, provide abundant prey for predators as native species decline. Therefore, rabbit presence supports elevated predator populations and predation pressures on native mammalian species. Also, native species are easier to catch, being without the behavioural or morphological defences to avoid detection or capture (Richards 2004; Pedler et al. 2016; Radford et al. 2018).
Fire		
Change in fire regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Status: Historical – Confidence: Suspected – Consequence: Unknown – Extent: Across the entire range 	The degree to which a change in fire regime impacted the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot is unknown. Johnson (2006) believed that a change in fire regime made little direct contribution to mammal extinctions, with declines related to increased predator activity after fire and not the fire itself (Leahy et al. 2015; McGregor et al. 2015; Hradsky et al. 2017).

Status: “historical/ current/ future” – identify the temporal nature of the threat

Confidence: “suspected/ inferred/ known” – identify the extent to which we have confidence about that threat

Consequence: “severe/ moderate/ low/ unknown” – identify the severity of that threat

Trend: “decreasing/ static / increasing / unknown” – identify the extent to which it will continue to operate on the species

Extent: “across the entire range/across part of its range / unknown.” – identify its spatial context

Assessment of available information in relation to the EPBC Act Criteria and Regulations

The South-eastern Striped Bandicoot is known from specimens collected predominantly from the south-east of SA, but has also been recorded near the Murray River of Victoria and NSW (Thomas 1922; Woinarski et al. 2014a).

The South-eastern Striped Bandicoot has not been recorded in any biological survey conducted in SA, Victoria or the Western Division of NSW (bordering SA, Victoria and Queensland), from European settlement in Australia until the modern-day (Dickman et al. 1993; DEWNR 2009; Harris 2016). This is likely the result of the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot being synonymised with the Shark Bay Bandicoot up until it was recognised as a subspecies in 1922, which is post the last recorded collection of the South-eastern Striped Bandicoot.

Bandicoots and bilbies have been identified as having suffered the greatest decline and extinction of all the native mammals (Ride & Wilson 1982, cited in Richards 2004), with nearly half (eight out of 18 species) thought to be extinct (DAWE 2020). In SA, three quarters (six out of eight) of bandicoot and bilby species known to have inhabited the state are listed Extinct (Robinson et al. 2000). Of the four subspecies of *P. bougainville* that have been described, only the Shark Bay Bandicoot is known to be extant, and is now restricted to predator-free, off-shore islands and mainland fenced enclosures (Woinarski et al. 2014b; Legge et al. 2018).

The South-eastern Striped Bandicoot is not listed under legislation in all three states that comprise the known distribution range: SA (*South Australia National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*), Victoria (*Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria 2013*), and NSW (*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*). The South-eastern Striped Bandicoot is listed Extinct in the Action Plan for Australian Mammals (Woinarski et al. 2014b) but has yet to be evaluated under the IUCN Red List.

The data presented above appear to demonstrate that the species is **eligible for listing as Extinct**. However, the purpose of this consultation document is to elicit additional information to

better understand the species' status. This conclusion should therefore be considered to be tentative at this stage, as it may be changed as a result of responses to this consultation process.

Collective list of questions – your views

Information to aid listing assessment

1. Do you have further information on past or potential searches or research activities for the species?
2. Can you provide information on specimen records, including collection location and date?
3. Can you provide additional information on the range or location of populations, or a historic range (national extent)?
4. Do you have any additional information in regard to the ecology or biology of the species?
5. Do you further information on the historic threats that faced the species?
6. Are you aware of other knowledge (e.g. indigenous ecological knowledge) that may help better understand the species?
7. Are you aware of any cultural importance or use that the species had?

Any other information

8. Do you have comments on any other matters relevant to the assessment of this species?

References cited in the advice

- Abbott I (2008a) Historical perspectives of the ecology of some conspicuous vertebrate species in south-west Western Australia. *Conservation Science Western Australia* 6, 1-214.
- Abbott I (2008b). The spread of the cat, *Felis catus*, in Australia: re-examination of the current conceptual model with additional information. *Conservation Science Western Australia* 7(1), 1–17.
- Burbidge AA, Johnson KA, Fuller PJ & Southgate RI (1988). Aboriginal knowledge of the mammals of the Central Deserts of Australia. *Australian Wildlife Research* 15, 9–39.
- Bradshaw CJA (2012). Little left to lose: deforestation and forest degradation in Australia since European colonization. *Journal of Plant Ecology* 5(1), 109–120.
- Coman BJ (1973). The diet of red foxes, *Vulpes vulpes*, in Victoria. *The Australian Journal of Zoology* 21, 391–401.
- Davies HF, McCarthy MA, Firth RSC, Woinarski JCZ, Gillespie GR, Andersen AN, Geyle HM, Nicholson E, & Murphy BP (2017). Top-down control of species distributions: feral cats driving the regional extinction of a threatened rodent in northern Australia. *Diversity and Distributions* 23, 272-283.

- Dennis AJ (2001). Recovery plan for the northern bettong, *Bettongia tropica* 2000–2004. Report to Environment Australia, Canberra. Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Brisbane.
- Dickman CR (1993). *The biology and management of native rodents of the arid zone in NSW*. Species management report 12. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hurstville.
- Dickman CR, Pressey RL, Lim L & Parnaby HE (1993). Mammals of particular conservation concern in the Western Division of New South Wales. *Biological Conservation* 65, 219–248.
- Fenner F (2010). Deliberate introduction of the European rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, into Australia. *Revue scientifique et technique (International Office of Epizootics)* 29(1), 103–111.
- Friend JA (2008). Western Barred Bandicoot. In S Van Dyck & R Strahan (eds.) *The Mammals of Australia*. Reed New Holland. Sydney. pp 182–184.
- Gould J (1863). *Perameles fasciata*. In *The Mammals of Australia*. John Gould. London. vol. I pp 14. Viewed: 04 October 2019 Available at: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-55392920/view?partId=nla.obj-55412807#page/n71/mode/1up>
- Hardman B, Moro D, & Calver M (2016). Direct evidence implicates feral cat predation as the primary cause of failure of a mammal reintroduction programme. *Ecological Management & Restoration* 17(2), 152–158.
- Harris J (2016). Changes in Victoria's mammal fauna since European settlement. *The Victorian Naturalist* 133(3), 107–119.
- Hradsky BA, Mildwaters C, Ritchie EG, Christie F, & Di Stefano J (2017). Responses of invasive predators and native prey to prescribed forest fire. *Journal of Mammalogy* 98(3), 835–847.
- Johnson C (2006). *Australia's Mammal Extinctions: A 50 000 year history*. Cambridge University Press, Melbourne.
- Kreff, G. (1866). On the vertebrate animals of the Lower Murray and Darling, their habits, economy, and geographical distribution. *Transactions of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales 1862-1865*, 1–60.
- Leahy L, Legge SM, Tuft K, McGregor HW, Barmuta LA, Jones ME, & Johnson CN (2015). Amplified predation after fire suppresses rodent populations in Australia's tropical savannas. *Wildlife Research* 42, 705–716.
- Legge S, Woinarski JCZ, Burbidge AA, Palmer R, Ringma J, Radford JQ, Mitchell N, Bode M, Wintle B, Baseler M, Bentley J, Copley P, Dexter N, Dickman CR, Gillespie GR, Hill B, Johnson CN, Latch P, Letnic M, Manning A, McCreless EE, Menkhorst P, Morris K, Moseby K, Page Pannell D, & Tuft K (2018). Havens for threatened Australian mammals: the contributions of fenced areas and offshore islands to the protection of mammal species susceptible to introduced predators. *Wildlife Research* 45, 627–644.

- Lunney D (2001). Causes of the Extinction of native mammals of the western division of New South Wales: An ecological interpretation of the nineteenth century historical record. *Rangel. J.* 23(1), 44-70.
- McDowell MC, Haouchar D, Aplin KP, Bunce M, Baynes A & Prideaux GJ (2015). Morphological and molecular evidence supports specific recognition of the recently extinct *Bettongia anhydra* (Marsupialia: Macropodidae). *Journal of Mammalogy* 96(2), 287-296
- McGregor H, Legge S, Jones ME, & Johnson CN (2015) Feral cats are better killers in open habitats, revealed by animal-borne video. *PLoS ONE* 10, e0133915.
- McKenzie NL, Burbidge AA, Baynes A, Brereton RN, Dickman CR, Gordon G, Gibson LA, Menkhorst PW, Robinson AC, Williams MR & Woinarski JCA (2007). Analysis of factors implicated in the recent decline of Australia's mammal fauna. *Journal of Biogeography* 34, 597-611.
- Morton SR, Stafford Smith DM, Friedel MH, Griffin GF & Pickup G (1995). The Stewardship of arid Australia: ecology and land management. *Journal of Environmental Management* 43, 195–217.
- Pedler RD, Brandle R, Read JL, Southgate R, Bird P, & Moseby KE (2016). Rabbit biocontrol and landscape-scale recovery of threatened desert mammals. *Conservation Biology* 30(4), 774-482.
- Radford JQ, Woinarski JCZ, Legge S, Baseler M, Bentley J, Burbidge AA, Bode M, Copley P, Dexter N, Dickman CR, Gillespie G, Hill B, Johnson CN, Kanowski J, Latch P, Letnic M, Manning A, Menkhorst P, Mitchell N, Morris K, Moseby K, Page M, & Ringma J (2018). Degrees of population-level susceptibility of Australian terrestrial non-volant mammal species to predation by the introduced red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and feral cat (*Felis cats*). *Wildlife Research* 45, 645-657.
- Richards JD (2004). The first reintroduction of the western barred bandicoot (*Perameles bougainville*) to mainland Australia. University of Sydney, Biological Sciences.
- Robinson AC, Kemper CM, Medlin GC & Watts CHS (2000). The rodents of South Australia. *Wildlife Research* 27, 379–404.
- Short J (2016). Predation by feral cats key to the failure of a long-term reintroduction of the western barred bandicoot (*Perameles bougainville*). *Wildlife Research* 43, 38-53.
- Smith AP & Quin DG (1996). Patterns and causes of extinction and decline in Australian conilurine rodents. *Biological Conservation* 77, 243-267.
- Stodart E (1977). Breeding and behaviour of Australian Bandicoots in B Stonehouse & D Gilmore (eds), *The Biology of Marsupials*. Studies in Biology, Economy and Society, Palgrave, London. pp. 179-180.

- Thomas, O. (1922). XIII. - On bandicoots allied to *Perameles bougainvillei* in AE Shipley & R. Francis (eds), *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History; including Zoology, Botany, and Geology*. London. pp. 143-145.
- Travouillon KJ, Phillips MJ (2018). Total evidence analysis of the phylogenetic relationships of bandicoots and bilbies (Marsupialia: Peramelemorphia): reassessment of two species and description of a new species. *Zootaxa* 4378(2), 224-256.
- Tunbridge D (1993). *The story of the Flinders Ranges Mammals*. Kangaroo Press Pty Ltd.
- Woinarski JCZ, Burbidge AA & Harrison PL (2014a). South-eastern Striped Bandicoot in *The action plan for Australian Mammals 2012*, Conservation Summaries for newly-described taxa. Viewed: 4 September 2019 Available at: <http://members.iinet.net.au/~amburbidge@westnet.com.au/>
- Woinarski JCZ, Burbidge AA & Harrison PL (2014b). Western Barred Bandicoot in *The action plan for Australian Mammals 2012*, CSIRO publishing, Collingwood. pp 185–189.
- Woinarski JCZ, Burbidge AA & Harrison PL (2014c). Threats in *The action plan for Australian Mammals 2012*, CSIRO publishing, Collingwood. pp 867–879.
- Woolley LA, Geyle HM, Murphy BP, Legge SM, Palmer R, Dickman CR, Augusteyne J, Comer S, Doherty TS, Eager C, Edwards G, Harley D, Leiper I, McDonald PJ, McGregor H, Moseby K, Myers C, Read J, Stokeld D, & Woinarski JCZ (2019). Introduced cats (*Felis catus*) eating a continental fauna: inventory and traits of Australian mammal species killed. *Mammal Review* In press.

Other sources cited in the advice

- DAWE (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment). Species profile and threat database. Viewed: 05 March 2020 Available at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>
- DoE (Commonwealth Department of the Environment) (2015). Threat Abatement Plan for predation by Feral Cats. Commonwealth of Australia. Viewed: 5 September 2019 Available at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/threat-abatement-plan-feral-cats>
- DEWNR (Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources) (2009). Census of South Australian vertebrates. Viewed: 14 October 2019 Available at: <https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/Content/Publications/Census-of-SA-Vertebrates-2009.pdf>
- DEWHA (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts) (2008). Threat Abatement Plan for predation by the European Red Fox. Commonwealth of Australia. Viewed: 5 September 2019 Available at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/1846b741-4f68-4bda-a663-94418438d4e6/files/tap-fox-report.pdf>

Lerner KL & Wilmoth B (2014). Bandicoots in the *Gale Encyclopedia of Science* 5(1), 477-478.

Viewed: 02 September 2019 Available at:

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3727800260/AONE?u=flinders&sid=AONE&xid=9f1ecada>.

Richards JD (2012). Western Barred Bandicoot *Perameles bougainville*, Burrowing Bettong *Bettongia lesueur* and Banded Hare-wallaby *Lagostrophus fasciatus* National Recovery Plan. Viewed: 29 August 2019 Available at:

<https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/d6531fe5-166f-4202-a36e-3ad37a3ac5cf/files/shark-bay-marsupials.pdf>