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Editor: Elery Hamilton-Smith

Editorial Address: C/- CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research
P.O. Box 84, LYNEHAM, A.C.T. 2602, Australia.

EDITORIAL

The major "news" of the last year in Australian 'bat'circles is doubtelss the discovery of Histoplasmosis in an Australian bat cave. This came to notice when a group of speleologists who had visited Church Cave, Wee Jasper, N.S.W., became ill and reported to the Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney.

One result was the inevitable flurry of publicity together with panic proposals for the closure of Church Cave. A second, and more positive result has been a detailed examination of the occurrence of this fungus in Australian caves and cavers. Soils from a number of caves are currently being examined and large numbers of speleologists have been skin-tested and have given blood for serum tests. Not surprisingly, many of the speleologists examined gave positive reactions.

Although Histoplasmosis has been previously recorded in Australia, only a handful of cases have come to clinical notice, and previous skin-test surveys have revealed an extremely low incidence. It is now clear that at least some Australian caves do contain this fungus and caution must be exercised in future. We look forward to being able to note in our abstracts section reports of the present investigations.

For those on the side of the bats, there is always the consolation that Histoplasmosis might at least protect some caves from over-visiting with the resultant deleterious effects upon bat populations!

MISCELLANEA

John L. McKean is now C/- CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research, P.O. Box 39998, Winnellie, N.T. 5789.

F.R. (Dick) Allison is now at North Queensland Fauna Centre, Pallarenda, Townsville, Qld. 4810.

In ABRN 6, we published an address list of workers on Australian bats. Several people have asked if this can be updated, so can I please have a note from those who wish to be included, together with their current address and any details of their special interests?

Keeping bats in the laboratory: Can we have details of any experience in keeping Australian species in the laboratory? Cage design, feeding humidity, temperature, any other notes?

FLYING FOXES BREEDING AT GORDON, SYDNEY

It is unusual for flying foxes to breed as far south as Sydney. Therefore, a large breeding colony of the Grey-headed flying fox, Pteropus poliocephalus, located in a patch of scrub in the Sydney suburb of Gordon in December 1972, may come as a surprise. The colony consists of about 2,000 individuals and the camp occupies approximately two acres of scrub.

Flying foxes have been observed establishing breeding territories, mating and giving birth in the camp. Many appear to be arriving at the camp in an advanced state of pregnancy and some with attached young.

Residents of suburbs in the vicinity of Gordon have reported seeing up to 700 or so flying foxes flying over at dusk.

It is possible that another breeding colony exists in the Galston/Acadia district, as several female flying foxes with young attached have been killed on power lines in that area. I have a female P. poliocephalus taken from her mother who was killed in this fashion at Hornsby Heights on 13th November 1971.

Flying foxes were still present at Gordon in considerable numbers in May 1973, and at Galston they are keeping people awake by fighting for blossoms in street trees.

I would appreciate any information on other southern flying fox camp sites.

Martyn Robinson
17 Evans Road
Hornsby Heights, N.S.W. 2077

FLYING FOXES IN CANBERRA AND SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA

Grey-headed flying foxes, Pteropus poliocephalus, regularly pass through Canberra in January and February each year. No permanent camps have ever been observed but groups of 5 to 10 individuals often congregate in the vicinity of fruit trees. Occasionally a single flying fox will camp for several days near a fruit tree.

Apples which have ripened early, seem to be the favourite food of flying foxes around Canberra. Peach and plum trees are also visited by flying foxes, but are not as popular as apple trees.

In January 1966, a female P. poliocephalus with an attached young, was caught in a back-yard fruit tree in Canberra. Therefore it is probable that in 1966 there was a breeding colony south of Sydney as both Ratcliffe (1931, CSIR Bull. 53) and Nelson (1962, Aust.Nat. Hist. 14: 12-14) mention that female flying foxes carry their young from camps to feeding areas for a month or so after birth.

Three P. poliocephalus were seen at Mallacoota Victoria on April 23rd 1973, and it is interesting to note that in 1931 Ratcliffe predicted a southern extension of the winter range of this species. It looks as though in favourable years wintering camps of P. poliocephalus will be found south of Sydney.

Les Hall
Division of Wildlife Research
CSIRO
P.O. Box 84
Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE GAMMON RANGES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Assisted by a monetary grant from the Royal Society of South Australia, Alex McLeod and myself visited the Gammon Ranges area this summer. We intended to do some banding and other observations as a preliminary step to some more detailed work by Alex later this year.

We revisited the Weetootla Springs Mine adits and banded the occupants. Two Eptesicus pumilus were found in the first adit. Both were adults and the female showed signs of recent lactation.

In adit No.2, which is the one in which Alex found most of the bats last year (in the previous note published in Bat Research ws 11, No.2 adit is called No.1, etc.) only seven bats were found of which one was a juvenile.

In No.3 adit, in which four bats were found last year, 56 bats were trapped as they roosted in one large group. This cluster consisted of both male and female adults and juveniles, with the proportion of juveniles to adult females about 2:1. All the adult females showed signs of recent lactation.

We returned to the adits some days later to find the first two were totally without bats while 13 were found in the third one. Nine of these were bats we had banded in the same adit some days earlier.

It was interesting to note that most of the adult bats had what appeared to be an orange fungus growing on their ears and in some cases near their eyes. It would not scratch off readily with the finger nails. I have never seen anything like this before on South Australian bats. Perhaps someone else has some information or ideas on this.

On an outstation about two miles from Weetootla Springs, we observed several other species flying near the water troughs. While I was erecting the mist net, at least half an hour before it was dark, I spotted two which I am certain were Chalinolobus gouldii. Sulphur-crested Cockatoos flew around them as they hunted. A little later Alex pointed out a smaller species, either C. morio or E. pumilus, which we definitely observed emerging from a hollow branch very high in a gum tree. As the night progressed, so the bats became more numerous. At one time, a white-striped mastif bat, Tadarida australis flew very low over us directly towards our net but some how avoided it.

Nyctophilus geoffroyi was also mist-netted at Wildflower Creek, which is five miles further into the Ranges in very rugged country. Unfortunately, extreme temperatures and a severe stomach upset, possibly derived from drinking local water, forced us to cut our stay short, but the area showed good potential. Alex McLeod hopes to do more banding there later in the year.

Trevor Maddock
14 Arcoona Ave.,
Rostrevor, S.A. 5073

MYOTIS ADVERSUS ON THE GLENELG RIVER

McKean and Hall (Vict.Nat., 82: 164-168) drew attention to the occurrence of Myotis adversus on the Glenelg River in south-western Victoria. This species was found in several of the caves along the banks of the river, and it was suggested that a maternity site probably occurred in the area.

This sector of the Glenelg River is now being incorporated in the Glenelg National Park, which from a legal standpoint confers adequate protection upon the bats. However, it is likely to increase human use of the area, and experience at both Narrengullen N.S.W., and Buchan, Vic., indicates that M. adversus in Southern Australia is particular sensitive to human disturbance.

Maddock (CEGSA Annual Report 1972-73) suggests that the Amphitheatre Cave on the Glenelg River is probably a maternity site. White of the Victorian Speleological Association (Nargun 3-4) identified a definite maternity site in Cave G1 at approximately the same time.

M. adversus appears to be a relatively sparsely distributed species in Southern Australia. Its extreme sensitivity to interference suggests that these caves must be considered sites of importance, and visiting during summer should be minimized. Unfortunately, of course, that also happens to be peak season for people! This matter will be drawn to the notice of the National Park Service, but hopefully speleologists will note this warning and stay away from these caves in summer.

Elery Hamilton-Smith
P.O. Box 36
Carlton South, Vic. 3053

LINES OF CONDOLENCE TO RHINOLOPHUS MEGAPHYLLUS.

By Unita Mumby.

Mr. Hamilton-Smith states you're rather pugnacious,
And likely to try for a bite.
After such brief acquaintance, don't think me ungracious,
If I tend to agree that he's right.

But forgive you, I shall, for your nature most foul,
And upon my support you can bet.
So calm down little bat, don't snap at me like that,
For you need every friend you can get.

Though you go by the title of "Horseshoe Nosed Bat",
Such a name is uncalled for of course.
There is no comparison, in fact it's disparaging,
The shape of the hoof of the horse!

And though Nature clad you in soft, cloudy grey,
From your ears to your dainty wee toes,
Any charming effect, she successfully wrecked,
By the mess that she made of your nose.

Though your swift, swooping flight conquers cave's endless night,
With a matchless, infallible skill,
Still you feel you've been cheated, by fortune mistreated,
And that's why you feel you could kill.

Ah! What pain is repressed 'neath your furry young breast
As you soar through the caverns above,
For your delicate grace has been topped by a face
That only a mother could love.

(Reprinted from Oolite (Blue Mountains Speleo.Soc'y), Vol. 4 (2) : 27)

CONSERVATION

Human use of caves for sport, scientific enquiry or other purposes has often been shown to have a negative effect upon bat populations. In at least some countries, banding has similarly been demonstrated to reduce populations. Some evaluation of this situation has always been carried out here, and banding practice has been modified to try and reduce any negative effects. (see my earlier note in ABRN 8). However, there is some evidence that bat numbers have been reduced as a result of constant visitor pressure upon caves, particularly in central New South Wales. Les Hall of the CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research is currently looking at this question and would be glad of comments.

In view of this problem, readers will be interested in the following news release from the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

POLICY ON BAT BANDING AND BAT CONSERVATION

In view of the obvious needs for conservation of bats in North America, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has adopted a new policy with regard to this important matter. The three major points of the Bureau policy are as follows:

1. Because it has been demonstrated that bat banding and corresponding activities are a major cause of disturbance to bat colonies, a moratorium has been placed on the issuing of bat bands either to new bat banders or for new banding projects. The current supplies of bat bands will be issued to investigators for use in the completion of ongoing, pertinent projects that do no involve species of bats with greatly reduced populations.

2. A detailed evaluation will be made of the files of the bat-banding program. The purposes of this review are to determine the value and relevance of the biological data that have been accumulated in the files, and to study the feasibility of automated techniques for storage and retrieval of data if the program is to continue.

3. Appropriate steps will be taken to explore the possibility of developing an international treaty for the protection of North American bats. Every effort will be made to establish a conservation program based on what is best for bat populations, with detailed knowledge of bat biology utilized as the basis for decisions. Necessary actions will be implemented as soon as possible with regard to this part of the program.

CURRENT LITERATURE

As mentioned above, Histoplasmosis has reared its sporidiums in Australia. There has been a deluge of press comment and notes in speleological newsletters, far too voluminous to keep track of, or to usefully summarise here. Accordingly, we have included only three of the more informative summary notes from speleological journals (0145, 0175, and 0187).

Those interested in further information are recommended to look at Constantine's chapter on "Bats in relation to the health, welfare and economy of man in "Wimsatt's Biology of Bats, Vol.II. The most recent summary of medical research is probably contained

Ajello, L., Chick, E.W. and Furcolow, M.L. (eds.) Histoplasmosis - Proceedings of the Second National Conference (Springfield, Ill.; C.C. Thomas, 1971).

0126 ANON. 1972 Bat-banding. p.46 in CSIRO Aust. Divn. Wildl. Res. Report 1970-72.

A brief summary of banding activities during the period under review.

0127 ALLRED, D.M. 1969 Mites of the genus Laelaps of New Guinea (Acari : Mesostigmata : Laelapidae). J. Med. Ent., 6 : 337-385.

0128 ALLRED, D.M. 1970 Dermanyssid mites of New Guinea. J. Med. Ent., 7 : 242-246.

0129 BARTHOLOMEW, G.A., DAWSON, W.R. & LASIEWSKI, R.C. 1970. Thermoregulation and heterothermy in some of the smaller flying foxes (Megachiroptera) of New Guinea. Z. vergl. Physiol., 70 : 196-209

0130 BREEDEN, Stan & Kay 1972 Camp at Claudie River. Hemisphere, 16 (5) : 2-8.

Includes a photograph of Dobsonia moluccensis.

0131 BULMER, R. 1968 The strategies of hunting in New Guinea. Oceania, 38 : 302-318.

0132 BULMER, R. 1972 Hunting. pp. 543-6 in Encyclopaedia of Papua and New Guinea, vol. 1.

0133 BURBIDGE, A.A. 1971 The fauna and flora of the Monte Bello Islands. Dept. Fish.Fauna W. Aust. Report no.9, pp.1-19.

0134 CARPENTER, Roger E. 1970 Sodium chloride excretion in Australian bats (abstract only) Proceedings of symposium on bat research in the Southwest, Tucson, Ariz., pp.2-3.

0135 CARPENTER, Roger E. 1971 Flight physiology in flying foxes : a progress report (abstract only) Proc. second southwestern symposium on bat research, Albuquerque. New Mex., p.8.

0136 DIXON, J.M. 1970 Catalogue of mammal types (Class Mammalia) in the National Museum of Victoria. Mem. Nat. Mus. Vict., 31 : 105-114.

37 DOHERTY, R.L., STANDFAST, H.A., DOMROW, R., WETTER, E.J., WHITEHEAD, R.H. & CARLEY, J.G. 1971 Studies of the epidemiology of arthropod-borne virus infections at Mitchell River Mission, Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland. IV. Arbovirus infections of mosquitoes and mammals. 1967-1969. Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg., 65 : 504-513.

0138 DOMROW, R. 1972 Acari Spinturnicidae from Australia and New Guinea. Acarologia, 13 : 552-584

A comphrehensive review of the family within this area, providing keys to genera and species, and dealing with the following species: Spinturnix wilsoni Prasad, S. novaehollandiae Hirst, S.paracuminata Baker & Delfinado, S.eptesici n.sp., S.psi (Kolenati), S. loricata n. sp., Eyndhovenia eurvalis (Canestrini), Meristaspis calcarata (Hirst) M. lateralis (Kolenati) M. macroglossi (Hirst), M. mindanaoensis Delfinado & Baker, M. jordani (Radford), Ancystropus taprobanius (Turk), A. zeleborii Kolenati, A. kanheri Hiregaudar & Bal, Paraperiglischrus rhinolophinus (Koch) P. hipposideros Baker & Delfinado. Two genera and ten specific names are newly synonymised.

0139 DUNNET, G.M. & MARDON, D.K. 1973 Coorilla longictena a new genus and species of bat-flea from New South Wales (Siphonaptera : Ischnopsyllidae). J. Aust.Ent. Soc. 12 : 3-10.

Described from a series of 8 specimens from Tadarida sp. in New South Wales.

0140 EWERS, W.H. 1971 The incidence of Haemoproteid paraistes in New Guinea bats. Southeast Asian J. Trop. Med. Publ. Hlth., 2 : 88-89.

0141 EWERS, W.H. 1971 Experimental infection of Plasmodium berghei in the fruit bat, Dobsonia moluccensis, after splenectomy. Southeast Asian J. Trop. Med. Publ. Hlth. 2 : 89.

0142 EWERS, W.H. 1971 Eperythrozoon mariboi sp. nov. (Protophyta : order Rickettsiales), a parasite of red blood cells of the flying fox Pteropus macrotis epularius in New Guinea. Parasitology, 63 : 261-269.

0143 EWERS, W.H. 1973 A host-parasite list of the protozoan and helminth parasites of New Guinea mammals. Int. J. Parasitol., 3 : 89-110.

+ FELTEN, H. & KOCK D. 1972 Weitere Flughunde der gattung Pteropus von den Neuen Hebriden, sowie den Banks und Torres Inseln, pazifischer Ozean (Mammalia : Chiroptera) Senck. Biol.,53 : 179-188.

Deals with P. tonganus geddiei (=P.t. heffernani), P.anetianus banksiana, P.a. motalavae n. subsp., P.a. pastoris n.subsp., P. fundatus n. sp.

0145 GRIMES, Janesn 1972 Histoplasmosis. Down Under (Univ.of Qld. Speleo. Soc.) 11 : 103-104.

0146 GRINNELL, Alan D. 1973 Rebound excitation (off-responses) following non-neural suppression in the cochleas of echolocating bats. J. comp. Physiol., 82 : 179-194.

Reports experimental studies carried out on New Guinea bats during the Alpha Helix expedition (see ABRN 9).

0147 GRINNELL, Alan D. & HAGIWARA, S. 1972 Adaptions of the auditory nervous system of echolocation - Studies of New Guinea bats. Z. vergl. Physiologie 76 : 41-81.

Studies on Hipposideros diadema, calcaratus, cupidus, galeritus, Ascelliscus tricuspidatus, Pipistrellus papuanus and Emballonura nigrescens.

0148 GRINNELL, Alan D. & HAGIWARA, S. 1972 Studies of auditory neurophysiology in non-echolocating bats and adaptions for echolocation in one genus, Rousettus. Z. vergl. Physiologie, 76 : 82-96.

Studies on Dobsonia minor, Rousettus amplexicaudatus stresemanii, Nyctimene albiventer, Paranyctimene raptor, Macroglossus loagochilus, and Syconycteris crassa.

0149 HALL, L.S. & RICHARDS, G.C. 1972 Notes on Tadarida australis (Chiroptera : Molossidae) Aust. Mammalogy, 1 : 46-47.

Reports a colour variant of T. australis with a band of white fur across the ventral part of the upper thorax; numbers of this bat killed by the propellors of wind-driven generators; and a collection of the species from Erldunda, Northern Territory.

0150 HAMILTON-SMITH Elery 1972 Bats of the Bungonia Caves pp. 154-159 in Ellis, Ross et al (eds.) Bungonia Caves (Sydney : Sydney Speleological Society)

Discusses the patterns of occurrence of Miniopterus schreibersii and Rhinolophys megaphyllus in these caves and lists recorded species of parasites.

0151 HAMILTON-SMITH, E. 1972 Eptesicus pumilus (Chiroptera : Vespertilionidae) from the Nullarbor Region of South Australia. Aust. Mammalogy, 1 : 48.

Records a specimen of E. pumilus from Maralinga on the Northern fringe of the Nullarbor Plain.

0152 HILL, J.E. 1971 Bats from the Solomon Islands. J. Nat. Hist., 5 : 573-581.

Reports on collections of bats from the Solomon Islands, of which Miniopterus tristis and Emballonura dianae are recorded for the first time. The species of Miniopterus in Australasia are briefly reviewed, and the name M. medius is shown to be not a synonym of M. schreibersii and accordingly restored to use; M. macrocneme is considered a sub-species of M. medius.

0153 HILL, J.E. 1971 The status of Vespertilio brachypterus Temminck 1840 (Chiroptera : Vespertilionidae) Zool. Meded. Mus. Leiden, 45 (12) : 139-146.

Vespertilio brachypterus is shown to belong to the genus Philetor and accordingly, becomes the valid specific name for the one species of that genus, with P.b. rohui from New Guinea, P.b. verecundus from Malaysia and the nominate subspecies from Indonesia.

0154 HOPE, J.H. 1973 Mammals of the Bass Strait Islands. Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., 85 : 163-195.

Lists, inter alia, Nyctophilus geoffroyi from King, Flinders and West Sister Islands and Eptesicus pumilus from Flinders Island.

0155 KEAST, A., ERK, F.C. & GLASS, B. (eds.) 1972 Evolution, Mammals and Southern Continents (State University Press of New York, 543 pp.)

A symposium reviewing the present knowledge of evolution of mammals in the Southern Hemisphere in relationship to the most recent evidence on continental drift. Many references to bats : Hershkovitz suggests that all bats may have had a Gondwanan origin, Keast argues that this is not necessarily so (includes revised versions of ABRN 0038-0039).

0156 KULZER, E. 1972 Macroderma gigas (photo only) Laichinger Hohlenfreund, 13, front cover.

0157 LAMPERT, R.J. 1971 Burrill Lake and Currarong, Coastal sites in Southern New South Wales. Terra Australis, 1 : 1-86.

0158 LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL (VICTORIA) 1972 Report on the South Western Study Area (District 1), 254 pp., 10 maps

Reports Nyctophilus timoriensis, N. geoffroyi, Miniopterus schreibersii, Eptesicus pumilus, Chalinolobus gouldii, Myotis adversus.

0159 LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL (VICTORIA) 1972 Report on the North-eastern study area (District 1), 256 pp., 12 maps.

Reports Nyctophilus geoffroyi.

0160 LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL (VICTORIA) 1972 Report on the South Gippsland study area (district 1), 123 pp., 8 maps.

Reports Nyctophilus geoffroyi, N. timoriensis, Miniopterus schreibersii, Eptesicus pumilus, Chalinolobus gouldii, C. morio, Pipistrellus tasmaniensis, Myotis adversus.

0161 LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL (VICTORIA) 1973 Report on the North-eastern study area (District 2), 238 pp., 12 maps.

Reports Pteropus poliocephalus, Chalinolobus gouldii.

0162 LING, J.K. 1970 Pelage and moulting in wild animals with special reference to aquatic forms. Quart.Rev.Biol., 45 : 16-54.

0163 McEVOY, J.S. & KILPATRICK, T.H. 1971 Mammals and birds of Booringa Shire, Queensland. Qd. J. Agr. Anim. Sci. 28 : 167-78.

0164 McKEAN, John L. 1972 1972 Notes on some collections of bats (Order Chiroptera) from Papua-New Guinea and Bougainville Island. CSIRO Aust.Div. Wildl.Res. Tech. Paper, 26 : 1-35.

Reports a series of collections comprising 766 bats, determined as Rousettus amplexicaudatus hedigeri, R. stresemanni, Pteropus macrotis epularius, P. mahaganus P. neohibernicus papuanus, P. rayneri grandis, Dobsonia inermis nesea, D. minor, D. moluccensis magna, D. remota, Syconycteris crassa papuana, Macroglossus lagochilus nanus, Melonycteris woodfordi, Nyctimene aello, N. albiventer bougainville, N. a. papuanus, N. cyclotis, Paranyctimene raptor, Emballonura furax, E. nigrescens papuana, Rhinolophus euryotis timidus, R. megaphyllus fallax, Hipposideros ater aruensis, H. calcaratus, H.cupidus, H. diadema pullatus, H. galeritus ceryinus, H. semoni, Aselliscus tricuspidatus, Tadarida beccarii astrolabiensis, Pipistrellus angulatus ponceleti, P. a. collinus, P.papuanus, Myotis adversus moluccarum, Nycticeius sanborni, Miniopterus australis australis, M. medius, M.schreibersii, M.tristis, Kerivoula muscina.

0165 McKEAN, John L. 1972 A Nyctimene (Chiroptera : Pteropodidae) specimen supposedly from Wee Jasper, New South Wales. Aust. Mammalogy, 1 :47.

A specimen in the Australian museum, reported as being N. albiventer, has been re-examined and shown to be N. major. It is suggested that this is a mis-labelling of locality.

0166 McNAB, B.K. 1971 The structure of tropical bat faunas. Ecology, 52 : 352-358.

0167 MADDOCK, T. 1973 Bat Research Activities. Ann. Rept. Cave Exploration Group S. Aust., 1972-73, p.8.

Reports banding of Miniopterus schreibersii, Myotis adversus, Eptesicus pumilus, Nyctophilus geoffroyi and Chalinolobus gouldii. A probable maternity site of M. adversus is reported.

0168 MENZIES, J.I. 1971 The lobe-lipped bat Chalinolobus nigrogriseus Gould) in New Guinea. Rec. Papua N.G. Mus., 1 (2) : 6-8.

0169 MOESKER, M. 1973 Chocolate wattle bat colony in Bunya Mountains. Down Under (Univ. of Qld. Speleological Society), 12 (2) : 72.

Reports colony in an abandoned schoolhouse.

0170 NADCHATRAM, M. & MITCHELL, C.J. 1965 New bat chiggers from Thailand and the Solomon Islands with notes on the subgenus Sasatrombicula Vercammen-Grandjean (Acarina : Trombiculidae). J. Med. Ent., 2 : 70-74.

0171 NADCHATRAM, M. & WILSON, N. 1965 Four new species of bat chiggers from New Guinea (Acarina : Trombiculidae). J. Med. Ent., 2 : 217-224.

0172 NADCHATRAM, M. 1970 A review of intranasal chiggers with descriptions of twelve species from East New Guinea (Acarina : Trombiculidae). J. Med. Ent., 7 : 1-29.

0173 PARKER, F. 1972 Notes on some caves of Shortland Islands, Solomon Islands. J. Syd. Speleo.Soc. 16 : 271-276.

Records, inter alia, Emballonura dianae Hill and Rousettus amplexicaudatus (Geoffroy) from Kiahai River; E. raffrayana Dobson from a nearby un-named cave; Hipposideros diadema (Geoffroy) and H. galeritus Cantor from Nina'ang Creek Cave; and Pteropus admiralitatum colonus Andersen and P. woodfordi Thomas from sites in the open.

0174 PARKER, Shane A. 1973. An annotated checklist of the native land mammals of the Northern Territory. Recs. S. Aust. Mus. 16 (11) : 1-57.

Includes Pteropus scapulatus, P. alecto, Macroglossus lagochilus, Taphozous georgianus, T. flaviventris, Macroderma gigas, Hipposideros ater, H. diadema, H. stenotis, Rhinonicteris aurantius, Tadarida australis, T. loriae, T. planiceps, T. jobensis, Myotis adversus, Chalinolobus gouldii, C. morio, C. nigrogriseus, Eptesicus sp., Nycticeius balstoni, Miniopterus schreibersii, Nyctophilus geoffroyi N. bifax, N. arnhemensis.

0175 PAVEY, A. Histoplasmosis - a review. Spar (Univ. of N.S.W. Speleological Society), 21 : 4-9.

A brief review, consisting largely of selected extracts from literature.

0176 PHILLIPS, Carleton E. & GENOWAYS, Hugh H. 1971 Enamel agenesis in species of Pteropus (abstract only). Proc. Second Southwestern Symposium on Bat Research (Albuquerque, New Mexico, 26-27 Nov.1971), p. 4.

A permanent premolar and molar teeth in at least the species P. poliocephalus, P. neohibernicus, P. tonganus, P. alecto and P. conspicillatus are abnormal in the absence of enamel.

0177 PIZZEY, Graham 1972 Dying Foxes. "Herald" (Melb.), 16 Sept. 1972, p.25.

Draws attention to the diminishing populations of flying foxes.

0178 RADOVSKY, F.J. 1966 Revision of the Macronyssid and Laelapid mites of bats : outline of classification with descriptions of new genera and new type species. J. Med. Ent., 3 : 93-99.

0179 RADOVSKY, F.J. 1969 Adaptive radiation in the parasitic Mesostigmata. Acarologia, 11 : 450-483.

0180 RICHARDS, Aola M. 1971 An ecological study of the cavernicolous fauna of the Nullarbor Plain, Southern Australia. J. Zool., Lond., 164 : 1-60.

The occurrence of Chalinolobus morio and Nyctophilus geoffroyi is noted, and the role of guano as an environment and food source for cavernicolous invertebrates is dealt with at length.

0181 SEGALL, W. 1971 Auditory region in bats including Icaronycteris index. Fieldiana (Zool) 58 : 103-108.

0182 TREZISE, J. 1970 Bone deposits in Chillagoe-Mungana Caves. N. Qld. Nat., 37 (152) : 2-4.

Includes Tadarida australis, Macroderma gigas, Nyctophilus bifax, Miniopterus australis, Rhinolophus philippineensis, Saccolaimus sp.

0183 TURNBULL, W.D. & LUNDELIUS, E.L. jr. 1970 The Hamilton Fauna : A late pliocene mammalian fauna from the Grange Burn, Victoria, Australia. Fieldiana Geol., 19 : 1-163.

0184 VAN DEUSEN, H.M. 1972 Bats. pp. 60-63 in Encyclopaedia of Papua and New Guinea. vol. 1.

0185 VAN DEUSEN, H.M. 1972 Mammals. pp.688-695 in Encyclopaedia of Papua and New Guinea, vol. 2

0186 VAN TETS, G.F., VESTJENS, W.J.M. and SLATER, E. 1969 Orange runway lighting as a method for reducing bird strike damage to aircraft. CSIRO Aust. Wildl. Res. 14 ; 129-151.

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