AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

24 July, 2018

Wildlife Licensing Reforms
Office of Environment and Heritage

Dear Sir or Madam,

Re: Wildlife licensing changes: Public consultation

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed wildlife licencing changes. As the oldest museum in Australia, the Australian Museum has a long-standing involvement in wildlife licencing both as a licensee and as a recipient of specimens from licence-holders. The Australian Museum is an active stakeholder in biodiversity conservation and through our Australian Centre for Wildlife Genomics' accreditation as a Wildlife Forensics laboratory, is an authority on the wildlife trade. By world standards, Australia has a relatively high level of regulation of native fauna and the Museum is a keen supporter of this approach. Trade, husbandry and control of native wildlife presents risks in terms of poaching, disease, genetic disruption and establishment of wild populations outside of natural ranges. Although it is costly to implement, we believe that rigorous licensing is an essential element of our conservation strategy and have previously worked with Office of Environment and Heritage on research of species kept under license where illegal trade occurred in particular during periods of ad-hoc record keeping (see Hogg et al, 2018). We acknowledge that increasing interest in Australian wildlife has increased the number of people seeking to keep wildlife and it appears that this increase is one of the drivers for this discussion paper. However, we do not agree that expanding the industry should be considered inevitable, nor do we consider it desirable to simplify regulation through codes of practice. Ultimately, we think it is important for government to recognise that licensing is an important function of government and that adequate resourcing must be provided to reflect changes in demand. While we support a risk-management approach in the amount of attention the Department gives to processing licenses with different risk levels, we consider that licensing is a more effective way of curbing growth in the wildlife trade than self-regulation through a code-of-practice approach, which are rarely successful in any industry.

We have a series of specific comments below and also comments in relation to specific species (attachment 1).

Section 2.3

- **Should licensing be retained for all activities currently requiring a threatened species licence?**

We strongly support licensing for all activities involving management of listed threatened species. Grey-headed Flying-foxes (GHFFs) are a listed Vulnerable species and requests for local management must be carefully evaluated. We consider that licensing should be retained for management of flying-foxes in public places unless provisions for “camp managers” in the proposed code of practice are strengthened in two areas. Firstly “camp managers” should not be permitted to commence management until they have had a response from the Environment Agency Head, following notification. It is not sufficient merely to inform the Minister and wait 3 days before proceeding. A response should be mandatory prior to commencement of any activity. Secondly, a panel of “flying-fox experts” should be accredited by the Environment Agency and only the panel of accredited experts should be permitted to advise camp managers. We acknowledge that the current process of camp management is narrow-sighted with focus on any one particular camp site at a time. Dispersal actions often lead to shifting the problem to other sites (and councils), rather than looking for a more holistic approach. Therefore, the identified steps in the process of “studying a camp” to “assessing impacts of actions” have to be done in consultation with these accredited “flying-fox experts”. As they stand, the criteria for defining an expert leave too much room for insufficiently-skilled operators. The effect of these two weaknesses in the proposed arrangements make it possible for public land managers to have significant negative impacts on this threatened species. Unless these are rectified, we consider that licensing should remain, and recommend that further strict monitoring of each step in the management process must be in place to ensure compliance with animal ethics regulations. Further regular public reporting on dispersal sites should be enforced to ensure that there is a measure of ‘success’ of such actions for future planning.

In addition, shooting of flying-foxes in orchards requires continued licensing, but also ensuring improved regulation and monitoring. While the overall number of licenses issued appears to have decreased (e.g. 15 during 2016/17 season vs, 34 during 2006/7 season), the number of animals allowed to be harmed was actually 30% greater (3728 vs 1155). There has been an inherent issue with non-compliance in the past: high proportion of orchardists have been reported as shooting without a license or outside license provisions, and the methods are often in contravention of animal ethics, leaving injured animals to suffer for hours before death. The current practice of reporting the numbers of harmed GHFFs is inadequate and we acknowledge that the available resources for adequate monitoring of compliance with license are inadequate and need to be revised.

Section 4.2.2

• Do you support the retention of licensing for harming protected birds?

We consider that licensing provides a higher level of protection for protected species than a code of practice, and there is considerable potential for this change to increase the level of destruction of native species. We therefore support the retention of licensing.

• Can you suggest any improvements to the licence conditions for harming birds?

As it stands, there is considerable ambiguity in the activities that can be undertaken under a licence to harm protected birds. The nominated purposes all refer to damage mitigation associated with human activities, but the list of species harmed includes species that appear to have been killed for other reasons. For example, Table 7 indicates that 3572 Noisy Miners were harmed in 2017, but this species does not threaten human safety or property. Presumably, these licences have been issued for culling for conservation purposes associated with the Noisy Miner KTP, but this is not provided for in the current wording of the licence. There are many other situations (including macropod grazing pressure) where overabundant native species have adverse ecological impacts, rather than impacts on human safety and property, and there should be a license class that allows management of these impacts. We therefore recommend broadening the description of this class of licence to explicitly include ecological management activities, especially since it appears that some licences have already been issued for this purpose. It is our understanding that as presently described, the only explicit provision for ecological culls is through a scientific licence, which requires evaluation by an animal ethics committee. Such a process is both unnecessary and prohibitive for most land managers. We consider it a priority for licence conditions to be changed to ensure that these management options are available under the Act.

• Should codes of practice be developed for harming birds in specified circumstances as an alternative to licensing?

We do not support the replacement of licensing with codes of practice, because we think it will result in an increase in animal deaths, usually with little or no benefit. The suggested example of "removal of white ibis nests and eggs from public parks by councils" provides a good test case. If provided with a code of practice, Councils will be encouraged to routinely employ this tool without due consideration of non-destructive alternatives, or alternatives that require licensing. It is usually just a few ibis (the table-jumpers/sandwich-snatchers) that cause problems for people, and the most cost effective, humane and ecologically-sound method of dealing with that problem is to catch and kill the offending animal. Park managers do not tend to employ this option because they are concerned about public backlash or the difficulty of obtaining a licence.

Instead, to appease park-users, they remove nests and eggs either from misunderstanding of its efficacy or simply to be seen to be doing something which people incorrectly do not perceive to be as ecologically damaging as culling adults. Ibis sometimes present a problem by nesting close to human habitation, and nest and egg destructive may occasionally be effective in causing ibis to vacate these sites. However, ibis usually re-nest in the same location following destruction of their nests and eggs and sustained removal every three weeks is usually necessary to discourage re-nesting. It is our experience that land-managers normally give up before the ibis. Habitat modification in the form of trimming, or sometimes removing, nesting substrates is generally a more effective technique for discouraging nesting. The requirement to be licensed acts as an incentive for park managers to consider the specific problem they seek to address and the options for resolving it. We consider that providing the option of an unlicensed code-of-practice will encourage an ineffective one-size-fits-all approach that will lead to unnecessary ecological harm. While we have addressed only the white ibis example, the same logic applies to other wildlife issues.

Section 5.1

• Do you support the proposed staged approach to implementing a risk-based approach to regulating native animal keeping?

The Australian Museum is committed to the conservation of native animals in their natural habitats and considers that the wildlife trade presents risks to native populations from poaching, spread of disease, establishment of species outside of their range and genetic disruption. Australian species, in particular birds and reptiles are very popular in the illegal wildlife trade and can command significant prices overseas. By not regulating wildlife keeping in NSW it enables a leaky system whereby unregulated keeping can feed the illegal trade in these species. Our position is that both the number of wildlife keepers and the number of species traded and kept in captivity should be minimized, thus minimizing any legal loopholes enabling the illegal wildlife trade. We do not support continued growth of the wildlife trade and consequently we do not support policy designed to simplify the trade. We consider that licensing is the preferred option for controlling the trade do not support a risk-based approach based on codes of practice.

The Australian Centre for Wildlife Genomics (ACWG) can also provide the example of *Hoplocephalus bungaroides* (broad-headed snake). This species can be kept with the appropriate license. However, it was suspected that animals were being illegally obtained from the wild and passed off as licensed animals that had died, or as offspring of licensed animals. Research carried out by the ACWG, found that the privately kept animals which should have been a genetically closed population, overlapped with wild caught animals suggesting recent introduction of wild genes into the captive population. This has likely occurred through inconsistent record keeping and licensed regulation. The ACWG therefore advocates for a)

licensing to be continued with the appropriate resources to keep track of all keepers and b) the establishment of genetic biobanks of high risk (eg. high risk of illegal trade) species, whereby genetic material is bio banked as part of the licensing process, providing a robust method for validating claims of provenance and parentage and stamp out the illegal trade.

Whilst there may be some benefits to keeping some native species as pets (in terms of people having a connection to native wildlife), the risk posed by removing licensing and likely increasing the volume of animals and species kept as pets is likely to increase the threat to wild populations of native species. Deregulation is also likely to facilitate, via releases and escapes, the establishment of populations outside their native ranges with uncertain ecological consequences. This is already an issue with species of birds, frogs reptiles and mammals and will be exacerbated by the proposed licensing changes.

While popularity of species wax and wane, for species where there is a known demand in the wildlife trade, more advanced/restricted licenses should be required, with this list of species regularly reviewed.

• Do you support a risk-based approach to annual records for licensed keepers including simplified returns for Class 1 and advanced keepers, but retention of current animal record book requirements for keepers of venomous snakes?

We do not consider that the risk presented to animal keepers is the appropriate currency for evaluating a “risk-based approach” to licensing. The mandate of the Office of Environment and Heritage is to protect the flora and fauna of the state, and so any risk assessment should be evaluated in terms of conservation risk. Accordingly, we do not support the proposed risk-based approach because the degree to which a species is venomous is not a relevant criterion.

Section 5.2

Do you support the retention of licensing for pet shops that sell native animals and expanding the list of species they may sell?

We do not recommend expanding the list of native species pet shops may sell for reasons outlined in the general comments section above.

Section 5.4

Do you support the retention of licensing for taxidermists to enable effective monitoring of the sources of preserved native animals?

We do support the retention of licensing for taxidermists in order to effectively monitor the source of these animals and to reduce the likelihood that these specimens will become part of the illegal trade in wildlife products.

Can you suggest any changes or improvements to the license conditions and reporting requirements for licensed taxidermists?

We recommend that firstly, records of preserved specimens held by taxidermists should contain detailed information as to the source of the animal. If from road kill, then the exact location and date collected should be recorded. If sourced from a keeper or wildlife park, the record should show the individual animal's unique identification number. Secondly, any person found guilty of a wildlife related offence should not be granted a license or if they have an existing license, this license should be cancelled. Thirdly, that the holding of preserved specimens (other than carved Emu eggs or lawfully killed animals) is NOT exempted from the offence of possessing under the BC regulation for reasons stated in the general comments section above.

Section 6.2

• Do you have any suggestions to simplify the conditions for scientific licences?

The Australian Museum supports the need for scientific licences and their considered evaluation. However, the present system is unsatisfactory in that there is an unreasonable delay in processing that is not compatible with the time-frame of research projects (e.g. enlisting the research effort of students). We are unaware of the cause of this delay but suspect it is due to shortage of staff with the skills to evaluate licences. In rare cases, applications will need the input of specialists, but most licences should be able to be evaluated by trained staff in the licensing office without the need for specialist review. It appears that while the number of scientific licences has been growing, the resourcing provided to the Licensing section has declined. Licensing is a necessary function of government and the resources must be made available to ensure that licenses are assessed and issued in a timely manner.

Section 7.3

• Do you have any suggestions to improve fairness and equity in setting licence fees?

We do not think the proposed licence fees for scientific licences are equitable. Scientific research serves a public benefit and, in many cases provides the scientific knowledge required by the Environment Agency to fulfil its charter. Accordingly, there should be no fee for scientific licences, or at least a discretionary clause should be included to allow fees to be waived when it is deemed that the research will benefit the Agency. The current proposal is particularly inequitable given that no fee is proposed for damage mitigation licences which generally confer a private benefit.

Additional comments:

The Australian Museum's charter requires it to build and maintain collections of native fauna. An increasingly important source of specimens for the Museum's collections is road kill. The current legislation makes it technically illegal for members of the public to collect road kill and transport it

to the Museum. In the interests of clarity and protection for the community, we recommend the development of a code of practice which permits citizens to collect and hold dead animals for a limited period. Such a code should include a provision for timely notification of an authority (Environmental Agency or Australian Museum) of a potential specimen coming into their care. This review presents the opportunity to ensure that specimens and samples collected under scientific and other licenses in NSW be required to be offered to the Australian Museum upon completion of the project/end of the license. Just as current requirements are to ad records to The NSW Wildlife Atlas so should it be a requirement to lodge specimens and samples collected in NSW to the Australian Museum. At present, tissues and genetic samples in particular are collected for many non-Museum research projects in NSW and are not deposited at the Australian Museum or other relevant state institution and so are not available for future research on Australia's biodiversity.

A further issue for consideration is that NSW DPI animal ethics has criteria for when taking voucher specimens without prior permission (https://www.animalethics.org.au/policies-and-guidelines/wildlife-research/opportunistic-research). However, this is not consistent with current licensing. The Australian Museum would like to encourage the taking of voucher species to anchor distribution records, allow species ID to be confirmed, to buffer against ongoing taxonomic changes and to provide material for continuing taxonomic and genetic research.

Draft Code of Practice for Keeping Native Frogs

Disease is a particular concern for frogs, given the devastating impact on wild frog species and populations in Australia (and globally) of the amphibian chytrid fungus-infection. This and other diseases in captive frogs present a significant threat to our native frogs if they are kept outside or released.

- Given the risks that captive frogs pose to native frogs in terms of disease transfer, outdoor enclosures should not be allowed.
- Disposal of waste material/water from captive frogs should also be considered as it may be infected with diseases infecting frogs and freshwater fishes and reptiles.
- There does not appear to be a clear rationale as to why some species are listed as each category. For example, *Cyclorana novahollandiae* is listed as A1 but the very closely related *Cyclorana australis* is not. *Limnodynastes dumerilii dumerilii* is listed as Code but the other subspecies of the species are not. *Uperoleia fusca* is listed as Code but all related species, including abundant, widespread species in the genus are not listed. A rationale for each species being listed needs to be decided and applied uniformly.
- "Frog chytrid disease" should be referred to as chytridiomycosis
- "possibly chytrid infected" should be "possibly infected with the amphibian chytrid fungus". There are many species of chytrids, so need to be specific.

Draft Code of Practice for Keeping Native Reptiles

We have multiple concerns with this document, the proposed changes and associated species lists. In particular, regarding the proposed changes concerning Carpet Pythons. All of these concerns and recommendations are detailed, species-by-species in Attachment 1.

Species lists

The species lists associated with this review and any new regulations need to be accurate and up to date. This is currently not the case (please see annotations on the attached spreadsheet). While we acknowledge that keeping up with taxonomic changes is a burden, not doing so has adverse impacts. Not changing taxonomy in an applied way can assist and promote poaching. When one species is 'split' into several new species, keepers may collect the new species if they did not already have them and claim they had them under the old recognised species. It can also lead to confusion, in the current list somebody has applied to add a species to the keepers list, which is already on the approved species list but under old taxonomy.

Please contact me if there is any further information the Museum can supply or if there is any other way in which we could assist deliberations.

Yours faithfully,

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References

Hogg, C.J., S. Dennison, G.J. Frankham, M. Hinds, and R.N. Johnson. 2018. Stopping the spin cycle: genetics and bio-banking as a tool for addressing the laundering of illegally caught wildlife as ‘captive-bred’. *Conservation Genetics Resources* 10: 237-246.


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Attachment 1

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Code	Species Group	Current Class	Proposed Class	Comment	AM Proposed Code	AM Feedback Comments and Reasoning
Antaresia childreni	Children's python	2619	Python	R1, companion	Code			
Antaresia maculosa	Eastern small-blotched python	2818	Python	R1, companion	Code			
Chelodina longicollis	Eastern snake-necked turtle	2017	Turtle/tortoise	R1 companion	Code			
Emydura macquarii	Murray short-necked turtle	2034	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	Code			
Morelia bredli	Centralian carpet python	2623	Python	R1, companion	Code		R3	In a risk based approach to licensing, I believe the risk of these species has been greatly under-stated. Keeping carpet pythons has three main risk; released captive genetic risk to wild, risk of poor ethical conditions for animals and a large risk of illegal import and poaching. **Released Captives:** Carpet pythons are one of the most kept snakes, but they are also a very widespread wild species occuring in many instances in suburbs and bushy areas of cities very near humans. Many people have their captive carpet pythons escape, often due to inexperience keeping. Escaped carpet pythons unlike most other species being kept, are quite likely to escape in a proximity to wild animals they can breed with, spreading disease and potentially weakening wild genetic pools. This is excacerbated by the fact that many different 'subspecies' of Carpet Python are kept from all over Australia, and the prevelance of 'morphs' that are kept. **Ethical Considerations:** In more recent years a huge abundance of Carpet Python 'morphs' have become available. The origin of some of these is dubious and quite possibly from illegal importation. While some of these morphs do not have known health issues, others are known to often suffer terrible health issues including neurological problems. The ethical implications of allowing the prevelance of morphs in the hobby and the continued mass breeding of snakes with potentially very low life quality is an issue which has not been well assessed under the current license. **Poaching/Illegal Import:** As said above, over the past years the number of 'morphs' carpet pythons in Australia has sky-rocketed. In a large proportion of cases these morphs originated in the US or elsewhere overseas before 'appearing' in Australia with the keeper claiming a random mutation. The chance that many of these were illegally imported should not be understated and is likely to be a continueing problem. On the other side, Carpet Pythons are a fairly common wild species in proximity to humans. There are already many anectodal cases of people finding wild inviduals and keeping them. This is only likely to increase under relaxed conditions. Overall the risk of Carpet Pythons has been wildly understated. I beleive they pose the greatest risk of any current captive species. Keeping of these species should not in any way be made easier, and should in fact be more controlled. I recommend moving them to a scheme similar to that of Elapid keeping in which keepers must ensure cages are absolutely escape proof and potentially with mandatory vet checks to ensure quality of life.
Morelia spilota cheyni	Jungle carpet python	5094	Python	R1, companion	Code		R3	
Morelia spilota imbricata	Western carpet python	5098	Python	R1, companion	Code		R3	
Morelia spilota mcdowelli	Eastern carpet python	5095	Python	R1, companion	Code		R3	
Morelia spilota metcalfei	Murray/darling carpet python	5097	Python	R1, companion	Code		R3	
Morelia spilota variegata	Top end carpet python	5099	Python	R1, companion	Code		R3	
Nephrurus levis levis	Smooth knob-tail gecko	2962	Gecko	R1 companion	Code			
Pogona henrylawsoni	Black-soil bearded dragon	2775	Dragon	R1, companion	Code			
Pogona vitticeps	Central bearded dragon	2204	Dragon	R1, companion	Code			
Tiliqua scincoides	Common blue-tongue	2580	Skink	R1, companion	Code			
Underwoodisaurus milii	Thick-tailed gecko	2138	Gecko	R1, companion	Code			
Acritoscincus platynota	Red-throated cool-skink	2464	Skink	R1	R1			
Amphibolurus muricatus	Jacky lashtail	2194	Dragon	R1	R1			
Amphibolurus nobbi	Nobbi lashtail	2195	Dragon	R1	R1			
Anomalopus brevicollis	Short-necked worm-skink	2039	Skink	R1	R1			
Anomalopus verreauxii	Three-clawed worm-skink	2295	Skink	R1	R1			
Antaresia childreni x maculosa	Children's/eastern small-blotched python hybrid	T162	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Antaresia childreni x stimsoni	Children's/Stimson's python hybrid	T169	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Antaresia perthensis	Pygmy python	2622	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Aspidites melanocephalus	Black-headed python	2612	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion		Code	
Aspidites ramsayi	Woma	2613	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion	Threatened species (V)		
Boiga irregularis	Eastern brown tree snake	2630	Colubridae	R1	R1			
Boiga irregularis fusca	Northern brown tree snake	T172	Colubridae	R1	R1			
Brachyurophis australis	Eastern shovel-nosed snake	2711	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Cacophis krefftii	Dwarf crowned snake	2646	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Cacophis squamulosus	Golden crowned snake	2647	Elapidae	R1	R1			

Chelodina canni	New guinea snake-necked turtle	2018	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Chelodina ~~oblonga~~ collei	Oblong snake-necked turtle	2019	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Chelodina sp.	Long-necked turtle species unknown	T900	Turtle/tortoise	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Christinus marmoratus	Marbled southern gecko	2126	Gecko	R1	R1			
Cryptoblepharus virgatus	Cream-striped shining-skink	2331	Skink	R1	R1			
Ctenophorus nuchalis	Central netted ground-dragon	2196	Dragon	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Ctenophorus pictus	Painted ground dragon	2199	Dragon	R1	R1			
Ctenotus regius	Pale-rumped ctenotus	2374	Skink	R1	R1			
Ctenotus robustus	Robust ctenotus	2375	Skink	R1	R1			
Ctenotus taeniolatus	Copper-tailed ctenotus	2386	Skink	R1	R1			
Cyclodomorphus casuarinae	She-oak slender blue-tongue	2574	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Cyclodomorphus gerrardii	Pink-tongued skink	2575	Skink	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Cyclodomorphus michaeli	Mainland she-oak skink	2866	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Delma tincta	Excitable delma	2165	Legless lizard	R1	R1			
Demansia psammophis	Yellow faced whip snake	2655	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Dendrelaphis punctulatus	Green tree snake	2633	Colubridae	R1	R1			
Denisonia devisi	De vis's banded snake	2660	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Diplodactylus steindachneri	Box-patterned gecko	2071	Gecko	R1	R1			
Diplodactylus tessellatus	Tesselated gecko	2076	Gecko	R1	R1			
Diplodactylus vittatus	Eastern stone gecko	2077	Gecko	R1	R1			
Diporiphora australis	Eastern two-line dragon	223	Dragon	R1	R1			
Drysdalia coronoides	White lipped snake	2665	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Drysdalia rhodogaster	Mustard-bellied snake	2805	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Egernia cunninghami	Cunningham's spiny-tailed skink	2408	Skink	R1	R1			
~~Egernia~~ Bellatorias frerei	Major skink	2411	Skink	R1	R1			
Egernia hosmeri	Hosmer's spiny-tailed skink	2412	Skink	R1	R1			
~~Egernia~~ Liopholis inornata	Unadorned desert-skink	2413	Skink	R1	R1			
Egernia kingii	King's skink	2414	Skink	R1	R1			
Egernia major	Land mullet	2417	Skink	R1	R1			
~~Egernia~~ Liopholis modesta	Eastern ranges rock-skink	2419	Skink	R1	R1			
Egernia saxatilis	Black crevice-skink	2425	Skink	R1	R1			
Egernia stokesii	Gidgee spiny-tailed skink	2427	Skink	R1	R1			
Egernia striolata	Tree-crevice skink	2429	Skink	R1	R1			
~~Egernia~~ Liopholis whitii	White's rock skink	2430	Skink	R1	R1			
Elseya dentata	Northern snapping turtle	2028	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Elseya latisternum	Saw-shelled turtle	2029	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Elusor macrurus	Mary River turtle	2776	Turtle/tortoise	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Emydura macquarii dharra	Macleay River turtle	2953	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Emydura macquarii dharuk	Sydney basin turtle	2955	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Emydura macquarii emmotii	Copper Creek turtle	2949	Turtle/tortoise	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Emydura macquarii gunabarra	Hunter River turtle	2954	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Emydura macquarii krefftii	Krefft's River turtle	2033	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Emydura macquarii signata	Brisbane River short-necked turtle	2035	Turtle/tortoise	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Eremiascincus fasciolatus	Narrow-banded sand-swimmer	2437	Skink	R1	R1			
Eremiascincus richardsonii	Broad-banded sand-swimmer	2438	Skink	R1	R1			
Eulamprus murrayi	Blue-spectacleD forest skink	2552	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Eulamprus quoyii	Eastern water-skin	2557	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Eulamprus tenuis	Bar-sided forest-skink	2559	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Furina diadema	Red-naped snake	2669	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Furina ornata	Orange-naped snake	2807	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Gehyra australis	Top-end dtella	2085	Gecko	R1	R1			
Gehyra dubia	Dubious dtella	2082	Gecko	R1	R1			
Gehyra variegata	Varied dtella	2092	Gecko	R1	R1			
Hemiaspis signata	Marsh snake	2674	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Heteronotia binoei	Prickly gecko	2105	Gecko	R1	R1			
Heteronotia spelea	Cave prickly gecko	2106	Gecko	R1	R1			
Hypsilurus spinipes	Southern forest dragon	2245	Dragon	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Lampropholis delicata	Dark-flecked garden sunskink	2450	Skink	R1	R1			
Lampropholis guichenoti	Pale-flecked garden sunskink	2451	Skink	R1	R1			
Lerista bouganvilii	South-eastern slider	2475	Skink	R1	R1			
Lialis burtonis	Burton's snake-lizard	2170	Legless lizard	R1	R1			
Liasis fuscus	Water python	2620	Python	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Liasis olivaceus	Olive python	2621	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion			
~~Liasis~~ Antaresia stimsoni	Stimson's python	2819	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion	Threatened species (V)		
~~Lophognathus~~ Amphibolurus burnsi	Burn's dragon	2822	Dragon	R1	R1			
Lophognathus gilberti	Gilbert's lashtail	2246	Dragon	R1	R1			

~~*Lophognathus*~~ *Gowidon longirostris*	Long-snouted lashtail	2247	Dragon	R1	R1			
~~*Lophognathus*~~ *Gowidon temporalis*	Swamplands lashtail	2248	Dragon	R1	R1			
Lucasium damaeum	Beaded gecko	2109	Gecko	R1	R1			
Macrochelodina ~~*rugosa*~~ *oblonga*	Northern snake-necked turtle	2020	Turtle/tortoise	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Menetia greyii	Common dwarf skink	2519	Skink	R1	R1			
Morelia spilota chenei x spilota variegata	Jungle/top end python hybrid	T903	Python	R1	R1		R3	See above comments on Carpet Pythons.
Morelia spilota mcdowelli x Morelia bredli	Coastal/Centralian carpet python hybrid	T164	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion		R3	
Morelia spilota mcdowelli x splota chenei	Coastal/jungle python hybrid	T167	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion		R3	
Morelia spilota spilota	Diamond python	5096	Python	R1 companion	R1 companion		R3	
Morelia spilota spilota x Morelia bredli	Diamond/Centralian carpet python hybrid	T165	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion		R3	
Morelia spilota spilota x Morelia cheynei	Diamond/jungle python hybrid	T170	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion		R3	
Morelia spilota spilota x Morelia mcdowelli	Carpet/diamond python	T171	Python	R1 companion	R1 companion		R3	
Morelia spilota spilota x Morelia mcdowelli	Diamond/coastal carpet python hybrid	T166	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion		R3	
Morelia spilota spilota x Morelia metcalfei	Diamond/Murray/Darling carpet python hybrid	T185	Python	R1, companion	R1, companion		R3	
Morelia spilota unknown	Carpet/diamond python subspecies unknown	2625	Python	R1 companion	R1 companion		R3	
Morethia boulengeri	South-eastern morethia skink	2526	Skink	R1	R1			
Nephrurus amyae	Centralian rough knob-tail gecko	2777	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus asper	Rough knob-tail gecko	2110	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus laevissimus	Smooth knob-tail gecko	2111	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus levis	Three-lined knob-tail gecko	2112	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus levis occidentalis		2963	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus levis pilbarensis	Smooth knob-tail gecko	2964	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus sheai	Kimberley rough knob-tail gecko	2778	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus stellatus	Stellate knob-tail gecko	2113	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Nephrurus wheeleri	Banded knob-tail gecko	2115	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Oedura castelnaui	Northern velvet gecko	2116	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Oedura coggeri	Northern spotted velvet gecko	2117	Gecko	R1	R1			
Oedura filicipoda	Fringe-toed velvet gecko	2131	Gecko	R1	R1			
~~*Oedura*~~ *Amalosia lesueurii*	Lesueur's velvet gecko	2118	Gecko	R1	R1			
Oedura marmorata	Marbled velvet gecko	2119	Gecko	R1	R1			
Oedura monilis	Ocellated velvet gecko	2120	Gecko	R1	R1			
~~*Oedura*~~ *Nebulifera robusta*	Robust velvet gecko	2123	Gecko	R1	R1			
Oedura tryoni	Southern spotted velvet gecko	2124	Gecko	R1	R1			
Parasuta dwyeri	Variable black-naped snake	2726	Elapidae	R1	R1			
Phyllurus platurus	Broad-tailed gecko	2129	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Physignathus lesueurii	Eastern water dragon	2252	Dragon	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Physignathus lesueurii howitti	Gippsland water dragon	5076	Dragon	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Physignathus lesueurii lesueurii	Eastern water dragon	5075	Dragon	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Pogona barbata	Eastern bearded dragon	2177	Dragon	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Pogona barbata x Pogona vitticeps	Eastern/central bearded dragon hybrid	T163	Dragon	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Pogona minor	Western bearded dragon	2191	Dragon	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Pogona minima	Western bearded dragon	2192	Dragon	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Pogona mitchelli	North-west bearded dragon	2193	Dragon	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Pygopus lepidopodus	Southern scaly-foot	2174	Legless lizard	R1	R1			
Pygopus nigriceps	Western scaly-foot	2175	Legless lizard	R1	R1			
Pygopus schraderi	Eastern hooded scaly-foot	2911	Legless lizard	R1	R1			
Rankinia diemensis	Mountain heath dragon	2182	Dragon	R1	R1			
Saltuarius cornutus	Northern leaf-tail gecko	2128	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Saltuarius salebrosus	Rough-throated leaf-tail gecko	2130	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Saltuarius swaini	Southern leaf-tailed gecko	2687	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Stegonotus cucullatus	Slaty-grey snake	2638	Colubridae	R1	R1			
Strophurus ciliaris	Northern spiny-tailed gecko	2053	Gecko	R1	R1			
Strophurus intermedius	Southern-spiny tailed gecko	2059	Gecko	R1	R1			
Strophurus taenicauda	Golden spiny-tailed gecko	2075	Gecko	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Strophurus williamsi	Eastern spiny-tailed gecko	2078	Gecko	R1	R1			
Tiliqua nigrolutea	Blotched blue-tongue	2578	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Tiliqua rugosa	Shingleback lizard	2583	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Tiliqua scincoides x Tilique nigrolutea	Eastern/blotched blue-tongue hybrid	T168	Skink	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Varanus acanthurus	Ocellate ridge-tailed monitor	2263	Monitor	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Varanus gilleni	Pygmy mulga monitor	2268	Monitor	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Varanus gouldii	Sand monitor	2271	Monitor	R1, companion	R1, companion			
Varanus tristis	Black-tailed monitor	2282	Monitor	R1 companion	R1 companion			
Acrochordus arafurae	Arafure filesnake	2627	File & blind	R2	R2			
Carrettochelys insculpta	Pig-nosed turtle	2014	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
~~*Carlia*~~ *Liburnascincus coensis*	Coen rainbow-skink	2305	Skink	R2	R2			
Carphodactylus laevis	Chameleon gecko	2046	Gecko	R2	R2			

Chelodina steindachneri	Flat-shelled snake-necked turtle	2021	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Chlamydosaurus kingii	Frilled lizard	2221	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctenophorus caudicinctus	Ring-tailed bicycle-dragon	2178	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctenophorus cristatus	Crested bicycle-dragon	2180	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctenophorus decresii	Tawmy crevice-dragon	2181	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctenophorus fionni	Peninsula crevice-dragon	2184	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctemophorus isolepis	Military sand-dragon	2187	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctenophorus reticulatus	Western netted ground-dragon	2200	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctenophorus vadnappa	Red-barred crevice-dragon	2203	Dragon	R2	R2			
Ctenotus leonhardii	Leonhardi's ctenotus	2365	Skink	R2	R2			
Ctenotus pantherinus	Leopard ctenotus	2370	Skink	R2	R2			
Ctenotus pantherinus ocellifer	Leopard ctenotus	2993	Skink	R2	R2	Threatened species (E)		
Ctenotus saxatilis	Stony-soiled ctenotus	2377	Skink	R2	R2			
Cyrtodactylus louisiadensis	Ring-tailed gecko	2049	Gecko	R2	R2			
Delma impar	Striped legless lizard	2159	Legless lizard	R2	R2	Threatened species (V)		
Delma inornata	Patternless delma	2160	Legless lizard	R2	R2			
Demansia papuensis	Greater black whipsnake	2654	Elapidae	R2	R2		R3	This is medium-large, very fast, diurnal snake species. Its venom is potentially serious.
Dendrelaphis calligastra	Northern tree snake	2632	Colubridae	R2	R2			
Diplodactylus byrnei	Gibber gecko	2052	Gecko	R2	R2			
Diplodactylus conspicillatus	Fat-tailed diplodactylus	2054	Gecko	R2	R2			
Diplodactylus elderi	Jewelled gecko	2055	Gecko	R2	R2	Threatened species (V)		
Diplodactylus galeatus	Helmeted gecko	2057	Gecko	R2	R2			
Diplodactylus granariensis	Wheat-belt stone gecko	2058	Gecko	R2	R2			
Diplodactylus stenodactylus	Crowned gecko	2072	Gecko	R2	R2	Threatened species (V)		
Diporiphora bennettii	Robust two-line dragon	2224	Dragon	R2	R2			
Diporiphora bilineata	Northern two-line dragon	2225	Dragon	R2	R2			
Diporiphora magna	Yellow-sided two-line dragon	2229	Dragon	R2	R2			
Diporiphora winneckei	Canegrass two-line dragon	2235	Dragon	R2	R2			
Egernia depressa	Pygmy spiny-tailed skink	2409	Skink	R2	R2			
~~*Egernia*~~ *Liopholis margaretae margaretae*	Centralian Ranges rock-skink	5006	Skink	R2	R2			
~~*Egernia*~~ *Liopholis margaretae personata*	Flinder's Ranges rock-skink	5007	Skink	R2	R2			
Egernia mcpheei	Eastern crevice skink	2213	Skink	R2	R2			
~~*Egernia*~~ *Liopholis pulchra*	South-western rock-skink	2422	Skink	R2	R2			
Egernia rugosa	Yakka skink	2424	Skink	R2	R2			
~~*Egernia*~~ *Liopholis striata*	Nocturnal desert-skink	2428	Skink	R2	R2			
Elseya albagula	Southern snapping turtle	5136	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Elseya belli	Bell's turtle	2825	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Elseya irwini	Irwin's turtle	2827	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Elseya lavarackorum	Gulf snapping turtle	2828	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Emydura australis	North-west red-faced turtle	2830	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Emydura subglobusa	Painted short-necked turtle	2036	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Emydura tanybaraga	Northern yellow-faced turtle	2813	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Emydura victoriae	Northern red-faced turtle	2037	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Enhydris polylepis	Macleay's water snake	2634	Colubridae	R2	R2			
Eulamprus martini	Dark barsided skink	2720	Skink	R2	R2			
Eulamprus tryoni	Tryon's skink	2871	Skink	R2	R2			
Eulamprus tympanum	Cool-temperate water-skink	2561	Skink	R2	R2			
Gehyra montium	Centralian dtella	2083	Gecko	R2	R2			
Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae	Prickly forest skink	2584	Skink	R2	R2			
~~*Hypsilurus*~~ *Lophosaurus boydii*	Boyd's forest dragon	2243	Dragon	R2	R2			
Leiopython albertisii	White-lipped python	2617	Python	R2	R2			
Lepidodactylus lugubris	Mourning chained gecko	2107	Gecko	R2	R2			
Macrochelodina burrungandjii	Sandstone long-necked turtle	2906	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Macrochelodina expansa	Broad-shelled snake-necked turtle	2016	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
~~*Morelia amethistina*~~ *Simalia kinghorni*	Amethyst python	2618	Python	R2	R2			There's a proposal to add this species to the list, but what is on the list as "*Morelia amethistina* is *Simalia kinghorni* now.
Morelia carinata	Rough-scaled python	2624	Python	R2	R2			
Morelia viridis	Green python (Australian provenance)	2616	Python	R2	R2			
Oedura gemmata	Dotted velvet gecko	2132	Gecko	R2	R2			
Pogona microlepidota	Kimberley bearded dragon	2190	Dragon	R2	R2			
Pseudothecadactylus lindneri	Giant cave gecko	2135	Gecko	R2	R2			
~~*Ramphotyphlops*~~ *Anilios nigrescens*	Blackish blind snake	2599	File & blind	R2	R2			
Rheodytes leukops	Fitzroy river turtle	2045	Turtle/tortoise	R2	R2			
Rhynchoedura ornata	Beaked gecko	2137	Gecko	R2	R2			
Saltuarius wyberba	Granite leaf-tailed gecko	2851	Gecko	R2	R2			

Strophurus spinigerus	South-west spiny-tailed gecko	2069	Gecko	R2	R2			
Tiliqua multifasciata	Centralian blue-tongued lizard	2577	Skink	R2	R2	Threatened species (V)		
Tiliqua occipitalis	Western blue-tongued lizard	2579	Skink	R2	R2	Threatened species (V)		
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Northern blue-tongued lizard	5057	Skink	R2	R2			
Tropidonophis mairii	Keelback snake	2629	Colubridae	R2	R2			
Tympanocryptis cephalus	Blotch-tailed earless dragon	2253	Dragon	R2	R2			*Tympanocryptis cephalus* has been split into 5 species, 4 of which have restricted distribution. The most widespread and one almost certainly kept in captivity is now named *Tympanocryptis pseudopsephos* . Keeping "*Tympanocryptis cephalus* on the list encourages poaching of these species.
Tympanocryptis lineata	Lined earless dragon	2255	Dragon	R2	R2			
Tympanocryptis tetraporophora	Long-tailed earless dragon	2257	Dragon	R2	R2			
Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus	Border thick-tailed gecko	2139	Gecko	R2	R2	Threatened species (V)		
Varanus baritji	Black-spotted ridge-tailed monitor	2733	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus brevicauda	Short-tailed pygmy monitor	2264	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus caudolineatus	Line-tailed pygmy monitor	2265	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus giganteus	Perentie	2267	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus glauerti	Kimberley rock monitor	2269	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus indicus	Mangrove monitor	2272	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus kingorum	Pygmy rock monitor	2284	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus mertensi	Merten's water monitor	2273	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus mitchelli	Mitchell's water monitor	2274	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus panoptes	Yellow-spotted monitor	2285	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus primordius	Northern blunt-spined monitor	2276	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus rosenbergi	Rosenberg's goanna	2287	Monitor	R2	R2	Threatened species (V)		
Varanus scalaris	Spotted tree monitor	2281	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus spenceri	Spencer's monitor	2279	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus storri	Storr's monitor	2280	Monitor	R2	R2			
Varanus varius	Lace monitor	2283	Monitor	R2	R2			
Hoplocephalus bitorquatus	Pale-headed snake	2675	Elapidae	R3	R3	Threatened species (V)		
Hoplocephalus bitorquatus x stephensii	Pale headed/Stephen's banded snake hybrid	T161	Elapidae	R3	R3			
Hoplocephalus bungaroides	Broad-headed snake	2676	Elapidae	R3	R3	Threatened species (E)		
Hoplocephalus stephensii	Stephen's banded snake	2677	Elapidae	R3	R3	Threatened species (V)		
Parasuta spectabilis	Spectacled hooded snake	2813	Elapidae	R3	R3			
Parasuta spectabilis spectabilis		5112	Elapidae	R3	R3			
Pseudechis collettii	Collett's snake	2691	Elapidae	R3	R3			
Pseudechis porphyriacus	Red-bellied black snake	2693	Elapidae	R3	R3			
Suta flagellum	Little whip snake	2727	Elapidae	R3	R3	Threatened species (V)		
Vermicella annulata	Eastern bandy-bandy	2734	Elapidae	R3	R3			
Acanthophis antarcticus	Southern death adder	2640	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Acanthohis praelongus	Northern death adder	2804	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Acanthophis pyrrhus	Desert death adder	2641	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Acanthophis wellsei	Pilbara death adder	2833	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Austrelaps ramsayi	Highlands copperhead	2615	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Austrelaps superbus	Lowlands copperhead	2642	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Cryptophis nigrescens	Eastern small-eyed snake	2650	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Denisonia maculata	Ornamental snake	2662	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Notechis ater	Black tiger snake	2680	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Notechis scutatus	Mailand tiger snake	2681	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Pseudechis affinis	Dugite	2694	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Pseudechis australis	Mulga snake	2690	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Pseudechis butleri	Spotted mulga snake	2814	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Pseudechis guttatus	Spotted black snake	2692	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Pseudonaja ingrami	Ingram's brown snake	2696	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Pseudonaja modesta	Ringed brown snake	2697	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Pseudonaja nuchalis	Mulga	2698	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Suta suta	Curl snake	2722	Elapidae	R4	R4			
Oxyuranus microlepidotus	Fierce snake	2689	Elapidae	R5	R5			
Oxyuranus scutellatus	Taipan	2688	Elapidae	R5	R5			
Pseudonaja guttata	Speckled brown snake	2695	Elapidae	R5	R5			
Pseudonaja textilis	Eastern brown snake	2699	Elapidae	R5	R5			
Pseudechis weigeli		T1041	Elapidae	R5	R5			
Tropidechis carinatus	Rough-scaled snake	2723	Elapidae	R5	R5			
Proposed additions and changes to NSW Native Reptile Keepers' Species List								
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Species Code**	**Species Group**	**Current Class**	**Proposed Class**	**Comment**	**AM Proposed Code**	**AM Feedback Comments and Reasoning**

Amphibolurus centralis	Centralian Tree Dragon	-		New	R1		R1	Should be a relatively easy to keep species. Most likely already kept as *Lophognathus gilberti* or *Amphibolurus burnsi.*
Aprasia picturata	Black-headed Worm-lizard	2853		New	R1		Prohibited	This species is known from less than 5 records from two tiny locations in Western Australia. A handful of people are known to have even seen this species, and there is absolutely no legal way for it to be collected from WA. In addition to this *Aprasia* are very very hard species to keep with a high expert knowledge required.
Gehyra occidentalis	Kimberley Plateau Dtella	2097		New	R1		R1	
Lerista allochira	Cape Range Slider	2240		New	R1		Prohibited	Only one *Lerista* is currently on the NSW species list. This species (*L. allochira*) is much smaller and more difficult to keep. Aditionally it is restricted to WA and cannot be legally kept.
Morethia lineoocellata	West Coast Morethia Skink	2528		New	R1			
Strophurus jeanae	Southern Phasmid gecko	2010		New	R1		R1	
Strophurus wellingtonae	Western Shield Spiny-tailed Gecko	2015		New	R1		R1	
Saltuarius moritzi	Moritz Leaf-tailed Gecko	5182		New	R1		R1	Already kept as *Saltuarius swaini*
Emydura australis	North-west Red Faced Turtle	2830		R2	R1			
Emydura subglobosa	Painted Short-neck Turtle	2036		R2	R1			
Emydura tanybaraga	Northern Yellow Face Turtle	2831		R2	R1			
Emydura victoriae	Northern Red-faced Turtle	2037		R2	R1			
Calyptotis ruficauda	Red-tailed Calyptotis	2031		New	R2		R1	A fairly easy to keep and extremely common species in the wild.
Chelosania brunnea	Chameleon Dragon	2220		New	R2			
Ctenophorus clayi	Black-collared Dragon	2179		New	R2			
Ctenophorus fordi	Mallee Military Dragon	2185		New	R2			
Ctenophorus ornatus	Ornate Dragon	2198		New	R2			
Ctenophorus salinarum	Claypan Dragon	2207		New	R2			
Cyrtodactylus tuberculatus	Cooktown Ring-tailed Gecko	-		New	R2			
~~*Morelia*~~ *Simalia oenpelliensis*	Oenpelli Rock Python	2626		New	R2			
Simalia kinghorni	Scrub Python	-		New	R2			This species is already on the list just under the name of *Morelia amethistina.* True *Simalia amethistina* are not naturally found in Australia and should not be allowed to be kept. What is being kept is *Simalia kinghorni* . IF keepers are actually keeping *S. amethistina* the source of these should be investigated and steps taken to remove them from captivity (Prohibit breeding etc).
Tympanocryptis centralis	Centralian Earless Dragon	2904		New	R2			
Tympanocryptis intima	Smooth-snouted Earless Dragon	2254		New	R2			
Varanus glebopalma	Black-palmed Monitor	2270		New	R2			
Varanus hammersleyensis	Southern Pilbara Rock Monitor	-		New	R2			
Varanus pilbarensis	Pilbara Rock Monitor	2286		New	R2			
Varanus prasinus	Emerald Monitor	2275		New	R2		Prohibited	Only known in Australia from a couple of islands off Qld. Adding these to the approved keeping list is likely to strongly encourage poaching, and potentially illegal import from New Guinea.
Varanus semiremex	Rusty Monitor	2278		New	R2		Prohibited	The main threat to this species is poaching, and there are many instances where the species has anecdotally been poached from the wild in large numbers. Addition of this species to the keepers list encourages this behaviour.
Demansia vestigiata	Lesser Black Whipsnake	2652		New	R3			
Echiopsis curta	Bardick	2667		New	R3			
Simoselaps minimus	Dampierland Burrowing Snake	2811		New	R3		Prohibited	A highly range restricted snake, that is very difficult to keep with no legal collection from WA allowed.
Pseudonaja aspidorhynchus	Strap-snouted Brown Snake	5229		New	R4			
Acanthophis rugosus	Papuan Death Adder	-		New	R5			
Acanthophis hawkei	Plains Death Adder	-		New	R5			
Acanthophis lancasteri	Kimberley Death Adder	-		New	R5			
Oxyuranus temporalis	Western Desert Taipain	5180		New	R5			
Paraplocephalus atriceps	Lake Cronin Snake	2806		New	R5			