Threatened Species of the Northern Territory

SHARK BAY MOUSE ALICE SPINGS MOUSE

Pseudomys fieldi

Conservation status

Australia: Vulnerable Northern Territory: Extinct

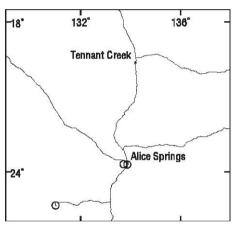
Description

The Shark Bay mouse is a moderately-sized rodent (body mass 30-50 g) with grizzled, shaggy hair (Watts and Aslin 1981). The tail is slightly longer than the head-body.

Distribution

The species once occurred from central Australia across central Western Australia to the coast. It is now confined to Bernier Island off Shark Bay and has recently been introduced to Doole Island (Exmouth Gulf) and Trimouille Island (Montebello Islands off the Pilbara). In central Australia, the Shark Bay mouse was recorded only from a single damaged specimen from Alice Springs in 1895, and from bones in owl pellets (probably several hundred years old) from Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park, West MacDonnell National Park (Simpson's Gap) and the Gibson Desert (Baynes and Johnson 1996).

Conservation reserves where reported: None (although it formerly occurred in areas that are now included within Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park and West MacDonnell National Park).



Known locations of the Shark Bay mouse. o = pre 1970

Ecology

Nothing has been recorded of the ecology of the Shark Bay mouse in central Australia. However, studies in coastal Western Australia have shown that the species uses runways and short shallow burrows; and has a broad diet including flowers, foliage, fungi and invertebrates. The litter size is 3-4 (Morris and Robinson 1995).

Conservation assessment

The Shark Bay mouse is presumed to have become extinct in the NT in the early twentieth century (Parker 1973).



Threatening processes

The reasons for the decline and extinction of the Shark Bay mouse in central Australia are not known, but the most likely cause is predation by foxes and feral cats, with further problems associated with vegetation change caused by exotic herbivores and by changed fire regimes.

Conservation objectives and management

There are no imminent plans to re- introduce this species to the NT.

Complied by

Chris Pavey [May 2006]

References

Baynes, A., and Johnson, K.A. (1996).

The contributions of the Horn Expedition and cave deposits to knowledge of the original mammal fauna of central Australia. In *Exploring Central Australia: Society, the Environment and the 1894 Horn Expedition.* (eds S.R. Morton and D.J. Mulvaney.) pp. 168-186. (Surrey Beatty and Sons, Sydney.)

Morris, K.D., and Robinson, A.C. (1995). Shark Bay mouse. In *The Mammals of Australia*. 2nd Edition (ed. R. Strahan.) pp. 596-597. (Reed Books, Sydney.)

Parker, S.A. (1973). An annotated checklist of the native land mammals of the Northern Territory. *Records of the South Australian Museum* 16, 1-57.

Watts, C.H.S., and Aslin, H.J. (1981). *The Rodents of Australia*. (Angus and Robertson, Sydney.)