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| 1 | <i>Callithrix jacchus</i> | Common Marmoset |
| 2 | <i>Didelphis virginiana</i> | Virginia Opossum |
| 3 | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | Common Brushtail Possum |
| 4 | <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> | Grey-headed Flying-fox |
| 5 | <i>Petaurus breviceps</i> | Sugar Glider |
| 6 | <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> | Koala |
| 7 | <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> | Koala (juvenile) |
| 8 | <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> | Eurasian Red Squirrel |
| 9 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | Crab-eating Macaque |
| 10 | <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | Eastern Ring-tailed Possum |
| 11 | <i>Petauroides volans</i> | Southern Greater Glider |
| 12 | <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> | Brush-tailed Phascogale |
| 13 | <i>Cercartetus nanus</i> | Eastern Pygmy Possum |
| 14 | <i>Manis javanica</i> | Sunda Pangolin |
| 15 | <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> | Eurasian Red Squirrel |
| 16 | <i>Galago senegalensis</i> | Senegal Bushbaby |
| 17 | <i>Tarsipes rostratus</i> | Honey Possum |
| 18 | <i>Melomys cervinipes</i> | Fawn-footed Melomys |
| 19 | <i>Petaurus breviceps</i> | Sugar Glider |
| 20 | <i>Burramys parvus</i> | Mountain Pygmy-possum |
| 21 | <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> | Water Rat |
| 22 | <i>Antechinus mimetes</i> | Mainland Dusky Antechinus |
| 23 | <i>Antechinus flavipes</i> | Yellow-footed Antechinus |
| 24 | <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | Eastern Ring-tailed Possum |
| 25 | <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> | Lesser Long-eared Bat |
| 26 | <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> | Lesser Long-eared Bat |
| 27 | <i>Vespardelus regulus</i> | Southern Forest Bat |
| 28 | <i>Vespardelus regulus</i> | Southern Forest Bat |
| 29 | <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> | Platypus |
| 30 | <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> | Short-beaked Echidna |
| 31 | <i>Mustela erminea</i> | Ermine |
| 32 | <i>Mustela erminea</i> | Ermine |
| 33 | <i>Sylvilagus palustris</i> | Marsh Rabbit |
| 34 | <i>Sorex araneus</i> | Common Shrew |
| 35 | <i>Talpa europaea</i> | European Mole |
| 36 | <i>Tamias striatus</i> | Eastern Chipmunk |
| 37 | <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> | West European Hedgehog |
| 38 | <i>Sminthopsis macroura</i> | Stripe-faced Dunnart |
| 39 | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> | Striped Skunk |
| 40 | <i>Atilax paludinosus</i> | Marsh Mongoose |
| 41 | <i>Lutra lutra</i> | European Otter |
| 42 | <i>Canis familiaris</i> | Dingo (juvenile) |
| 43 | <i>Perameles nasuta</i> | Southern Long-nosed Bandicoot |
| 44 | <i>Perameles nasuta</i> | Southern Long-nosed Bandicoot |
| 45 | <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> | Tasmanian Devil |
| 46 | <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> | Eastern Quoll |
| 47 | <i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i> | Kowari |
| 48 | <i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> | Feather-tailed Gliders |



GLIDERS

Petauroides volans Southern Greater Gliders are one of five gliding possum species found in the New England region; the other four are *Petaurus australis* Yellow-bellied Glider, *Acrobates pygmaeus* Feather-tailed Glider, *Petaurus breviceps* Sugar Glider 5 (above) and *Petaurus norfolcensis* Squirrel Glider. All but the Yellow-bellied Glider can be seen here in the Museum – can you find them?

Gliding in mammals has evolved six times, and three of these evolutionary events can be seen among New England Gliders. Sugar and Squirrel Gliders are 'wrist-winged' Gliders, because the gliding membrane called 'patagium', is attached to the forearm at the wrist. Greater Gliders have an elbow attachment, while the tiny Feather-tailed Glider has 'elbow and knee' attachment points. The smaller gliders are sap and nectar feeders, while the Greater Glider is a leaf-eater. Gliding helps all of these possums move efficiently through the forest in search of food.

i DID YOU KNOW...?

The *Dasyurus viverrinus* Eastern Quoll 46 is a solitary predator, hunting at night for its prey of insects, small mammals, birds, and reptiles. They are widespread in Tasmania but have been considered extinct on the mainland since the 1960s. Efforts are being made to reintroduce them.