heads" and had not been systematically collected and assessed.

The study area comprised Kakadu National Park (Stages I and II). Detailed descriptions of the vegetation, landform, habitats and climate are given in the Kakadu National Park Plan of Management (A.N.P.W.S. 1980, 1986) and in various scientific papers (e.g. Taylor and Dunlop 1985 a and b, Rice and Westoby 1985, Ridpath 1985, Fogarty 1985, Braithwaite and Wood 1985) and readers are referred to these. Figure 2 shows the broad landforms for the area. Descriptions of habitat will be given in this report where these are relevant to the particular species under investigation.

The consultancy agreement requested that the following species be surveyed: Little Red Flying-fox (Pteropus scapulatus), Black Flying-fox (P. alecto), Ghost Rat (Macroroma gigas), Golden-backed Tree-rat (Mesembrionyx macrurus), Antilopine Wallaroo (Macropus antilopinus), Black Wallaroo (M. bernardus), Spectacled Hare-wallaby (Largocheates conspicillatus), Northern Nailtail Wallaby (Onychogalea unguifera), Grass Owl (Tyto longimembris), Pitted-shelled Turtle (also commonly called Pig-nosed Turtle Carettochelys insculpta), and the Australian Spectacular Grasshopper (commonly called Leichhardt's Grasshopper, Petasida ephippigera).

While undertaking the consultancy it became apparent that species which are, or were, of economic importance (primarily as a food resource) for aboriginal people, or were closely associated with living areas or seasonal changes, were better known by the traditional owners than species which were not. For example not one aboriginal informant