

## Nomination to change the conservation class of a species under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

Complete this form to nominate a species for assessment of its conservation class under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). Any subspecies, variety, race, hybrid, mutation or geographically separate population (hereafter 'species') can be nominated. The appropriate conservation class will be selected during an expert assessment process and, following approval processes, reflected in the next suitable update of the NC Act.

A species may be nominated to an appropriate conservation class from any other conservation class. The nomination assessment process may result in a species being recommended to the conservation class as nominated, or to a class better supported by scientific data and expert opinion. Assessments and nominations will be shared with the Commonwealth and other Australian jurisdictions within the species' distribution.

All plant and vertebrate species native to Queensland are protected under the NC Act and classified as Least Concern unless found eligible for a different conservation class. Invertebrate species are only protected under the NC Act if specifically named under a conservation class. A species can be nominated for listing or reassignment from any conservation class to:

A national threat category:

- Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E) or Vulnerable (V) if it meets at least one of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria for species at risk of extinction

A state threat class:

- Near Threatened (NT) if the species meets at least one of the criteria for species at risk of becoming threatened in the future based on concerns relating to population dynamics or threats
- Least Concern (LC) if evidence is provided that no criteria for a higher class have been met, and the species won't become eligible for a higher class in the foreseeable future should conservation actions cease due to reclassification.

The assessment of species against the national threat categories reflected in this form complies with the [Memorandum of Understanding](#) for the Common Assessment Method (CAM) between the Commonwealth and Australian states and territories. The objective of the CAM is for partner jurisdictions to adopt each other's national assessments as appropriate. Information about the CAM can be found at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/wildlife-permits/common-assessment>.

To nominate a species with an Australian distribution that is not restricted to Queensland, use the nomination form and guidelines at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/nominations/forms-and-guidelines> and email the completed form to the Australian Government at [EPBC.nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.nominations@environment.gov.au).

## Important notes for completing this form

- **To enable a species eligibility for listing to be assessed against the criteria, please complete the form as comprehensively as possible by providing a response in each box with an orange border.**
- Completing a nomination is a demanding task. Nominators are encouraged to seek advice from experts where appropriate to assist in completing the nomination form.
- The opinion of scientific experts may be cited as personal communication with their approval. Please provide the experts names, qualifications and contact details (including employment in a government agency if relevant) in the reference list at the end of the form.
- Include any available information and analysis or state when the required information is not available.
- Figures, tables and maps can be included at the end of the form or provided as separate electronic files or hardcopy documents (referenced as appendices or attachments in your nomination).
- Cross-reference relevant areas of the nomination form where needed.
- **Reference all information sources**, both in the text and in a reference list at the end of the form.
- Identify confidential material and the reason it is sensitive. With the exception of information you have identified as confidential, nominations under the CAM process may be made available by a state, territory or the Commonwealth Government to experts or the public for comment.
- If the species is listed nationally, the Australian Government will publish nomination information on its website. Your details as nominator will not be released and will be treated as confidential information.
- Guidance on interpreting this nomination form can be found in the “*Guidelines for Assessing the Conservation Status of Native Species*” developed by the Australian Government under the EPBC Act here <https://www.dceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/nominations/forms-and-guidelines>. Although not fully relevant under the NC Act, the guidelines provide assistance on several aspects of this form. Please email [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov) for further advice on completing the nomination.

## Further information on selected questions

### INTRODUCTION

Species native to Queensland may be nominated to any conservation class under the NC Act, including to transfer between classes. If the taxon at risk is a population or hybrid, or if you wish to know if it has been unsuccessfully nominated under the NC Act in the past, please contact the Queensland Department of Environment and Science for advice at [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au).

To search for a species' conservation class under the NC Act please refer to the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*: <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2006-0206>.

You can also search the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) list of threatened species in the Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) at [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl).

The full lists of threatened fauna and flora under the EPBC Act are available here: [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna)  
[www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=flora](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=flora).

You can find a list of nominated species that did not meet the assessment criteria for listing under the EPBC Act at <https://www.dceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/nominations/ineligible-species>.

**A nomination to transfer a species from a threatened conservation class to Least Concern or Near Threatened under the NC Act need not address sections marked with an asterisk (\*).**

## SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES OF NOMINATED SPECIES

- Provide the currently accepted scientific and common name(s) for the species (including Indigenous names, where known). Note any other scientific names that have been used recently such as superseded names.

## TAXONOMY

- Record the species' authority and the taxonomic group to which it belongs (Family name is sufficient for plants; both Order and Family name are required for fauna).
- Is the species known to hybridise with other species? Describe any cross-breeding with other species in the wild, indicating where and how frequently this occurs.

## DISTRIBUTION

- In accordance with the CAM, the Commonwealth is the default assessment 'lead' for species occurring across multiple Australian jurisdictions, and the nomination will be subject to the prioritisation and assessment process under the EPBC Act. Download the nomination form here <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/d72dfd1a-f0d8-4699-8d43-5d95bbb02428/files/nomination-form-species.pdf>, and email it to [epbc.nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:epbc.nominations@environment.gov.au). Further information on the EPBC Act nomination, prioritisation and assessment process is available at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/nominations>.  
Note: where the relevant jurisdictions agree, a State or Territory (rather than the Commonwealth) may take the lead on assessing a cross-jurisdictional species, in consultation with the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions.
- A nomination for a species endemic to Queensland or with its only Australian distribution in Queensland, for example a species only occurring in Queensland and Papua New Guinea, can be assessed under the NC Act. Please submit your completed nomination form to [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au).
- Describe the species' current geographic distribution within Queensland, and where applicable, outside Australia.
- Provide a map, if available, indicating latitude, longitude, map datum and location names
  - Indicate the percentage of the global population that occurs in Queensland, and what is its significance?
  - Is the Queensland population distinct, geographically isolated, or does part or all of the population migrate into/out of the Queensland jurisdiction?
  - Explain the relationship between the Queensland population and the global population.
  - Do global threats affect the Queensland population?
- Give locations of other existing or proposed populations such as populations that are captive, propagated, naturalised outside their range, recently re-introduced to the wild, and planned to be re-introduced. Note if these sites have been identified in recovery plans. Provide latitude, longitude, map datum and location name, where available, in an attached table.
- Give details of fauna species' home ranges/territories including any relevant daily and seasonal or irregular movement patterns, such as arrival/departure dates if migratory.
- Does the species occur within an EPBC Act listed ecological community? You will find a list of EPBC Act listed ecological communities here: [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publiclookupcommunities.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publiclookupcommunities.pl).

## BIOLOGY/ECOLOGY

- **Life cycle:** Provide detail on the age at sexual maturity, average life expectancy, natural mortality rates, and generation length
  - “*Generation length*” is defined as the average age of parents of the current cohort (i.e. newborn individuals in the population), and reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population. Generation length is greater than the age at first breeding and less than the age of the oldest breeding individual, except in species that breed only once. Where generation length varies under threat, use the more natural pre-disturbance generation length. It is often calculated as = (longevity + age at maturity)/2. Provide details of the method(s) used to calculate the generation length.
- **Reproduction:** Provide detail on the reproductive requirements of this species.
  - **Flora:** When does the species flower and set fruit? What conditions are needed for this? What are the pollinating and seed dispersal mechanisms? If the species reproduces vegetatively, describe when, how and what conditions are needed. Does the species require a disturbance regime (e.g. fire, cleared ground) to reproduce?
  - **Fauna:** provide an overview of the species' breeding system and breeding success, including: when it breeds; what conditions are needed for breeding; whether there are any breeding behaviours that may make it vulnerable to a threatening process.
- **Habitat**
  - Provide information on aspect, topography, substrate, climate, forest type, associated species, sympatric species and anything else that is relevant to the species' habitat.
  - Explain how habitats are used (e.g. breeding, feeding, roosting, dispersing, basking, etc.).
  - Does the species use refuge habitat (e.g. in times of fire, drought or flood)? Describe this habitat.
- **Feeding (fauna):**

- Summarise the feeding behaviours, diet, and the timing/seasonality associated with these. Include any behaviour that may make the species vulnerable to a threatening process.
- **Movement (fauna):** provide information on daily and seasonal movement patterns.

## IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN THREATS AND IMPACTS OF THE THREATS

- For each threat, describe:
  - a. whether it is actual or potential
  - b. how and where it impacts on this species
  - c. what its effect has been so far (is the threat known or suspected?, does it only affect certain populations?) Present supporting information/research).
  - d. its expected effect in the future (is the threat known or suspected?, does it only affect certain populations?, is there supporting research/information?) Present supporting information/research).
  - e. its relative importance or the magnitude of the impact on the species.
- Identify and explain any additional biological characteristics particular to the species that are threatening to its survival (e.g. low genetic diversity).
- If subject to natural catastrophic events, i.e. events with a low predictability that are likely to severely affect the species, identify the type of event, its likely impact, and its likelihood of occurrence (e.g. a drought/cyclone in the area every 100 years). If **climate change** is an important threat to the species, provide referenced information on how climate change might significantly increase the species' vulnerability to extinction. Please refer to the *Guidelines for Assessing the Conservation Status of Native Species*: <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/d72dfd1a-f0d8-4699-8d43-5d95bbb02428/files/tssc-guidelines-assessing-species-2021.pdf>.

## \*CONSERVATION ADVICE: THREAT ABATEMENT AND RECOVERY ACTIONS

- Describe how threats are or could be abated and/or species recovered.
- Identify who is undertaking these activities and how successful the activities have been to date.
- Describe any mitigation measures or approaches that have been developed specifically for the species at identified locations. Identify who is undertaking these activities and how successful the activities have been to date.
- For species nominated as Extinct in the Wild, provide location details for any naturalised or captive populations and the level of human intervention required to sustain the species.

## IMPACT OF TRANSFERRING A THREATENED SPECIES TO NEAR THREATENED OR LEAST CONCERN

- Only complete this section if you are nominating a species for transfer to Near Threatened or Least Concern from a class of nationally threatened wildlife (Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable).
- Provide details of the expected impact on the species if conservation actions ceased following its transfer out of a threatened wildlife class.

## CURRENT LISTING CLASS AND CATEGORY

- Note: The term 'class' under the NC Act is equivalent to the term 'category' under the EPBC Act.
- Select the species' current class under the NC Act where applicable. Search the species' NC Act class here: <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2006-0206>.
- Select the species' current category under the EPBC Act where applicable. Search the Australian Government SPRAT Database here: [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl).

## NOMINATED LISTING CLASS

- **After completing the section 'Eligibility against the criteria'** sufficient evidence should be available to determine your response to this section. Please select the NC Act class to which the species is being nominated.

## REASONS FOR A NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

Please describe why the species is being nominated to transfer to another conservation class in Queensland:

- *Genuine*. The change in class is the result of a genuine status change that has taken place since the previous assessment. For example, the change is due to an increase in the rate of decline, a decrease in population or range size or habitat, or declines in these for the first time (owing to increasing/new threats).
- *Knowledge*. The change in class is the result of new knowledge, e.g. owing to new or newly synthesised information about the status of the taxon (e.g. better estimates for population size, range size or rate of decline).
- *Taxonomy*. The change in class is due to a taxonomic change adopted during the period since the previous assessment. Such changes include:

- *newly split* (the taxon is newly elevated to species level)
- *newly described* (the taxon is newly described as a species)
- *newly lumped* (the taxon is recognised following lumping of two previously recognised taxa)
- *no longer valid/recognised* (either the taxon is no longer valid, e.g. because it is now considered to be a hybrid, variant form or subspecies of another species, or the previously recognised taxon differs from a currently recognised one as a result of a split or lump).
- *Mistake*. The previous class was applied in error.
- *Other*. The change in class is the result of other reasons not easily covered by the above, and/or requires further explanation. Examples include change in assessor's attitude to risk and uncertainty.

## INITIAL LISTING

- The reasons for the initial NC Act listing may be available in the original nomination for the species. This can be obtained by emailing the Department of Environment and Science's Species Technical Committee at [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au).
- The reasons for EPBC Act listing may also be available. Search for the species' EPBC Act listing and conservation advice for threatened species in the SPRAT Database [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl).
- If there is insufficient information to provide details of the reasons for the original listing, please state this.

## CHANGES IN SITUATION LEADING TO THE NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

- Describe the changes that have occurred or are likely to occur to the species' population, range or habitat that influence the nomination to change the species' conservation class.

## ELIGIBILITY AGAINST CRITERIA

- For a species to be eligible as Near Threatened or a class of threatened wildlife, it must be assessed as meeting **at least one** of the five 'criteria' on this nomination form. For example, for a species listed as Vulnerable to be transferred to the Endangered class, it must meet the threshold/s for at least one of the five criteria for Endangered.
- A species does not have to be found eligible for the same class under all criteria; however, all questions must be answered. If information is not available for a particular criterion, a statement to this effect is required.
- If you hold unpublished data that support assessment of a criterion, you must provide them with the nomination.
- Standards for assessing a species' conservation status in Australia align with the IUCN Red List Criteria and Categories. Please refer to the IUCN guidelines for explanations of how to address the criteria <http://s3.amazonaws.com/iucnredlist-newcms/staging/public/attachments/3151/redlistguidelines.pdf>.

## DECLARATION

In signing this nomination form, you agree to grant the Queensland Government (as represented by the Department of Environment and Science) a perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free licence to use, reproduce, publish, communicate and distribute information that you have provided in the nomination form that is not referenced to other sources with the exception of information specifically identified by you as confidential, in websites and publications and to promote those websites and publications in any medium.

As nominator, your details are automatically subject to the provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988* and will not be divulged to third parties. The Commonwealth, State and Territory governments have agreed to collaborate on national threatened species assessments using the CAM. As part of this collaboration, your nomination, including your details as nominator, may be provided to other government jurisdictions, who will also observe these privacy and confidentiality arrangements.

If you subsequently agree to be cited as the author of specific, cited information, you will be acknowledged in all publications and websites in which that information appears, in a manner consistent with the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (latest edition).

# Nomination form to change the conservation class of a species in Queensland

## Details of the nominated species

### SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (SUBSPECIES, VARIETY, ETC. TO BE SPECIFIED WHERE RELEVANT)

*Anilius insperatus*

### COMMON NAME(S)

Fassifern Blind Snake

### TAXONOMY

Provide any relevant detail on the species' taxonomy (e.g. authors of taxon or naming authority, year and reference; synonyms; Family and Order).

Venchi, A., Wilson, S.K. & Borsboom, A.C. (2015). A new blind snake (Serpentes: Typhlopidae) from an endangered habitat in south-eastern Queensland, Australia. *Zootaxa* 3990(2), 272-278; No synonyms; Family Typhlopidae, Order Squamata.

### \*CONVENTIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF TAXONOMY

Is the species' taxonomy conventionally accepted?

- Yes  
 No

If the species is not conventionally accepted, please provide the following information:

- a taxonomic description of the species in a form suitable for publication in conventional scientific literature
- OR
- evidence that a scientific institution has a specimen of the species, and a written statement signed by a person who is a taxonomist and has relevant expertise (has worked with, or is a published author on, the group of species nominated) that the species is considered to be a new species.

Click or tap here to enter text.

### \*DESCRIPTION

Provide a description of the species. Include where relevant its distinguishing features, size and social structure. How distinct is this species in its appearance from other species? How likely is it to be misidentified?

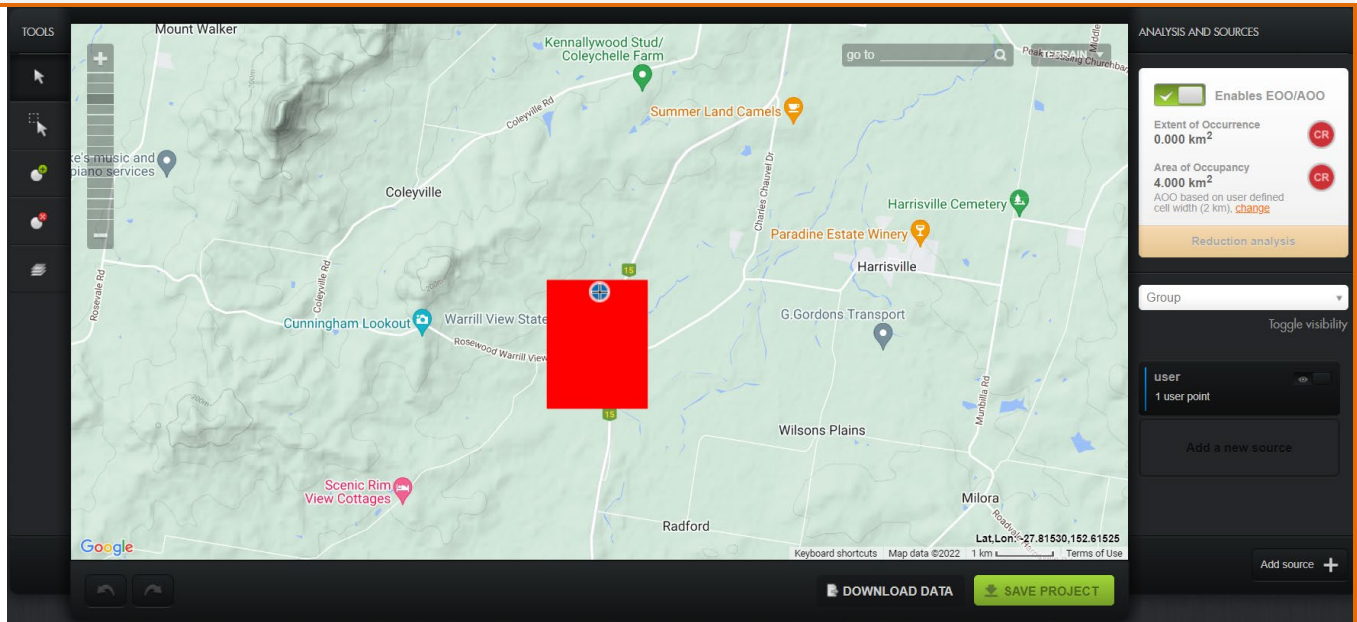
*Anilius insperatus* is a small, slender blind snake. The snout-vent length of the single specimen measured was 93.7 mm. The species is distinguished by the following combination of characters: 16 midbody scale rows, 442 paravertebral scales, snout slightly trilobed from above and bluntly angular in profile, nasal scale not completely divided, nasal cleft not visible from above and joining the second supralabial scale, small, inconspicuous eyes, located within the ocular scale at its junction with the preocular and the supraocular scales, light uniform colouration with no differentiation between dorsal and ventral surfaces (Venchi *et al.* 2015).

Only four Australian species of *Anilius* have 16 scales at midbody, but they are geographically distant from one another. No other species occurring in Queensland has 16 midbody scales and lacks pigmentation, but other members of the genus are likely to be sympatric with *A. insperatus*, namely *A. affinis*, *A. ligatus*, *A. nigrescens*, *A. proximus* and *A. wiedii*. All these species, except *A. affinis*, differ in having the nasal cleft visible from above. For more details see (Venchi *et al.* 2015).

## DISTRIBUTION

Provide a succinct overview of the species' known or estimated current and past distribution, including international/national distribution. Provide a map if available.

Is the species' habitat protected within the reserve system (e.g. national parks, Indigenous Protected Areas, or other conservation estates, private land covenants, etc.)? If so, which populations? Which reserves are actively managed for this species? To your knowledge, which reserves are being actively managed in way that provides incidental benefits for this species? Give details.



This species is known from a single individual, and the type locality is 2.9 km west-north-west of Warrill View, west of Brisbane, in the Fassifern Valley, in south-eastern Queensland. The holotype was found on a cleared hill-slope pasture under a small rock. The collecting site pre-clearing was Queensland regional ecosystem (RE) 12.8.24 (*Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* +/- *E. moluccana* open forest, on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially lower slopes of rhyolite and trachyte hills). This RE is listed as Endangered under the *Vegetation Management Act* (Queensland Government 2000, 2004). The area at and around the type locality was cleared for grazing in the 1920s, the oldest available aerial photography confirming clearing was pre-1944. The pre-clearance RE is still present as remnant on an adjacent hill crest. The dominant mapped soil at the site was a prairie soil described as a shallow dark hard-setting clay with slightly alkaline yellowish to reddish brown subsoil (Venchi *et al.* 2015). Further searching around the collection site has failed to find any further evidence of the species (A. Amey, QM and A. Borsboom, DES pers. comm.). The distribution of the species is unknown. The site of occurrence is Freehold. There is no certainty that the pre-clearance RE is preferred habitat. The pre-clearing extent of RE 12.8.24 was 13,000 ha with 4,000 ha of remnant mapped in 2019. Remnant of this RE (as defined by the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act*, Queensland Government 2000, 2004) is currently protected within three National Parks and one Conservation Park within a 50 km radius of the site. At present the species is not known to occur in any protected area. At least 266 specimens of six other *Aniliios* species have been recorded within a 100 km radius of the *A. insperatus* type locality (Shea *et al.* 2018), although Venchi *et al.* (2015) list five likely sympatric species (*A. affinis*, *A. ligatus*, *A. nigrescens*, *A. proximus* and *A. weidii*).

## BIOLOGY/ECOLOGY

Provide a summary of biological and ecological information.

Include information on:

- life cycle including age at sexual maturity, life expectancy and natural mortality rates
- specific biological characteristics
- the species' habitat requirements
- for fauna: feeding behaviour and food preference and daily/seasonal movement patterns
- for flora: pollination and seed dispersal patterns

The only individual (and subsequent specimen) of this species thus far found was located in 1992 in a cleared pasture, sheltering underneath a rock. Its preferred habitat is unconfirmed, however, it is suspected to be open dry eucalypt forest, a remnant of which is found less than 100 m from the collection site and dominated by species such as *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* and *E. moluccana* (Venchi *et al.* 2015, Shea *et al.* 2018). The type locality is possibly only marginally suitable for this species (Shea *et al.* 2018). There is no population information available for this species, as it is only known from the single specimen collected in 1992 (Venchi *et al.* 2015). Many attempts were made to locate additional specimens from 2014-2017 (seven attempts in 2014-2015 alone - Venchi *et al.* 2015), however, none was successful (Venchi *et al.* 2015, Shea *et al.*

2018). More recent attempts to locate the species (e.g., 2022) have also been unsuccessful (A. Amey, QM and A. Borsboom, DES pers. comm.). Like other blind snakes detection of the species is probably difficult owing to their nocturnal, fossorial and primarily subterranean habits (Cogger 2000, Greenville and Dickman 2005). In general blind snakes feed on termites and the larvae and pupae of ants (Webb and Shine 1993). Owls, feral cats, foxes and some snakes (Australian Museum Animal Factsheet 2020 accessed 5 July 2022 <https://australian.museum/learn/animals/reptiles/blind-snake/>), especially Bandy Bandy snakes (McDonald and Luck 2014), eat blind snakes. Blind snakes are on occasion observed on roadways at night. Observations include three individuals of *A. bituberculatus* and *A. centralis* in central Australia, detected in September and November over a period of 12 months driving along 11,858 km of sealed road (McDonald 2012). (Schlesinger et al. 2010) found that blind snakes living in desert conditions of Australia are not active on the ground surface during cooler months and that body condition was better in wet compared to dry years. These observations suggest blind snakes may be active on or near the surface when the conditions are favourable (warm and/or wet) and may traverse over some distance to secure their food.

## Threats

### IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN THREATS AND IMPACT OF THE THREATS

Identify any known threats to the species in the table below. Describe **past, current or future** threats, whether the threats are **actual or potential**, and the **type and level of impact** you believe each threat is having on the species.

Past threats	Impact of threat
Livestock farming by small-holding grazier	There has been degradation and clearing of the original dry forest over the site where this blind snake was located. Although speculative this species may have been native to the pre-clearance ecosystem (RE 12.8.24). This RE is classified as Endangered by the Queensland Government (Venchi <i>et al.</i> 2015). There has been a decline of at least 50% in the remaining area of this ecosystem in the last 100 years, and a higher level of decline near the known locality of this species (Shea <i>et al.</i> 2018). Although remnant vegetation remains at the crest of the hill at the collecting locality, the site was cleared at some point prior to 1944, most likely in the 1920s (Venchi <i>et al.</i> 2015). Remnant vegetation is restricted to a few trees, and ground cover that could be suitable for this species and its prey has rotted or been removed (Shea <i>et al.</i> 2018). It is unclear whether the species had a preference for the pre-clearance ecosystem and had been merely traversing through inhospitable habitat in search of its prey when found. Since its discovery and classification multiple searches for the species in the area around the original discovery site, including nearby wooded habitats, have returned no specimens (A. Amey and A. Borsboom, pers comm.). It can merely be assumed that the impacts of land management have possibly caused the species to become extinct in the last 30 years.
Current threats	Impact of threat
Livestock farming by small-holding grazier	Ongoing livestock farming and associated vegetation clearing, particularly near the known locality of occurrence, is likely to cause continuing decline in the condition and extent of suitable habitat for this species, leading to declines in shelter and prey availability (Shea <i>et al.</i> 2018).
Future threats – actual	Impact of threat
Livestock farming by small-holding grazier	Ongoing livestock farming and associated vegetation clearing in the future, particularly near the known locality of occurrence, is likely to cause continuing decline in the condition and extent of suitable habitat and prey availability for this species (Shea <i>et al.</i> 2018).
Invasive red imported fire ant ( <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> )	An expanding population of invasive red imported fire ants ( <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> ), have recently been recorded to the north and east of the site, approximately 2 km distant (DAF pers. comm.). Fire ants have been listed as a key threatening process to biodiversity by the Australian Government (Shea <i>et al.</i> 2018). Fire ants may outcompete native ants that are preferred prey for Fassifern Blind Snake or may directly interact with the species by stinging intruders to their nests. These interactions are speculative and require further study.
Future threats – potential	Impact of threat
Housing, commercial & industrial areas	The rural locality where the blind snake was found is less than 100 km from Brisbane and Ipswich, major population centres in south-east Queensland. The threat of urban expansion of Brisbane and Ipswich was cited as a possible threat to this species (Venchi <i>et al.</i> 2015). Urbanisation of the area surrounding the collection site would directly alter current habitat and lead to an increasing volume



	of vehicular traffic in the area, thus increasing the risk of fatalities for specimens traversing roads.
Installation of utility & service lines	Installation of service utility and transport networks associated with urbanisation will potentially fragment and degrade suitable dry eucalypt forest habitat.
Collecting	Interest of reptile collectors could lead to loss of individuals from an already sparse and depleted population.

### **\*CONSERVATION ADVICE: THREAT ABATEMENT AND RECOVERY ACTIONS**

Give an overview of recovery and threat abatement/mitigation actions that are underway, have been formally proposed or that you would like to recommend. Address all threats listed or state threats that lack conservation advice.

<b>Current threats</b>	<b>Abatement or recovery action underway</b>
All threats	Joint surveys by the Queensland Museum and Queensland Government continue to be undertaken in the general locality of the single specimen recorded. No conservation actions are in place. The species is recognized in Queensland's State legislation and was listed in its Nature Conservation Act as Vulnerable.
	<b>Abatement or recovery action proposed</b>
All threats	Further survey effort should be conducted to locate more individuals and clarify the species' ecological requirements. Until further data can be obtained, a precautionary approach is recommended which treats RE 12.8.24 as essential habitat for this snake and protects it from further clearance (Venchi <i>et al.</i> 2015).
	<b>Abatement or recovery action underway</b>
All threats	Joint surveys by the Queensland Museum and Queensland Government continue to be undertaken in the general locality of the single specimen recorded. No conservation actions are in place. The species is recognized in Queensland's State legislation and was listed in its Nature Conservation Act as Vulnerable.
	<b>Abatement or recovery action proposed</b>
All threats	Further survey effort should be conducted to locate more individuals and clarify the species' ecological requirements. Until further data can be obtained, a precautionary approach is recommended which treats RE 12.8.24 as essential habitat for this snake and protects it from further clearance (Venchi <i>et al.</i> 2015).
	<b>Abatement or recovery action underway</b>
All threats	Joint surveys by the Queensland Museum and Queensland Government continue to be undertaken in the general locality of the single specimen recorded. No conservation actions are in place. The species is recognized in Queensland's State legislation and was listed in its Nature Conservation Act as Vulnerable.
	<b>Abatement or recovery action proposed</b>
All threats	Further survey effort should be conducted to locate more individuals and clarify the species' ecological requirements. Until further data can be obtained, a precautionary approach is recommended which treats RE 12.8.24 as essential habitat for this snake and protects it from further clearance (Venchi <i>et al.</i> 2015).

### **IMPACT OF TRANSFERRING A THREATENED SPECIES TO NEAR THREATENED OR LEAST CONCERN**

**Omit this section and proceed to 'Listing class/category' if the nomination does not involve transferring a species from a threatened class to Least Concern or Near Threatened.**

If the threatened species (Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable) were moved to Least Concern or Near Threatened, what would be the impact if conservation actions for the species were reduced or ceased? Would the species decline at such a rate that it would be eligible for listing under a threatened class again in the foreseeable future? Provide evidence, expert advice and appropriate references to support your response.

<b>Conservation action</b>	<b>Impact on the species if abatement/recovery action is reduced or ceases</b>
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

## Listing class/category

### CURRENT LISTING CLASS/CATEGORY

[Please mark the boxes that apply by double clicking them with your mouse.]

In what class is the species currently listed under the **NC Act**?

- |  |  |  |                                     |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct               | <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct in the Wild | <input type="checkbox"/> Critically Endangered | <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable | <input type="checkbox"/> Near Threatened     | <input type="checkbox"/> Least Concern         | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed |

In what category is the species currently listed under the **EPBC Act**?

- |                                     |   |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct    | <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct in the Wild    | <input type="checkbox"/> Critically Endangered | <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Dependent |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not listed |

### NOMINATED LISTING CLASS

To what class under the **NC Act** is the species being nominated?

- |                                     |  |   |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct    | <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct in the Wild | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Critically Endangered | <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable | <input type="checkbox"/> Near Threatened     | <input type="checkbox"/> Least Concern                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed |

## Nominating a species to transfer to another class

### REASON FOR A NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

What is the reason for the nomination?

- |   |  |                                   |   |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genuine change of status   | <input type="checkbox"/> New knowledge   | <input type="checkbox"/> Mistake  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |
| Taxonomic change - <input type="checkbox"/> 'split' | <input type="checkbox"/> newly described | <input type="checkbox"/> 'lumped' | <input type="checkbox"/> no longer valid  |

### INITIAL LISTING

Describe the reasons for the species' initial listing under the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act and, if available, the criteria under which it was formerly considered eligible.

Unknown

### CHANGES IN SITUATION LEADING TO THE NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

Please complete (a), (b) OR (c) as appropriate to the nomination.

#### (a) Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened

Describe the change in circumstances that make the species eligible for listing in a class other than Extinct and Extinct in the Wild.

This species is suspected to survive - if at all - only or mostly in marginal habitat as it is known from an area that has been cleared in the past and continues to experience high levels of degradation and destruction, with remnant forest surviving only at the crest of a hill. Although the area where it was found was cleared more than 75 years ago and the sole recorded specimen was taken on grazing land, this specimen was taken less than 100 m from a forest remnant and the species' apparent extreme scarcity at the type locality (based on its non-detection in multiple targeted surveys), and the failure to detect it elsewhere, suggests that the remnant population may be very small, if the species is not already extinct. It is provisionally considered to occur only at the type locality and is listed as Critically Endangered on the basis of a continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat driven mainly by grazing, and secondarily by planned urban expansion and quarrying in the vicinity of this single location. Last seen in 1992 (Shea *et al.* 2018).

#### (b) Extinct in the Wild

A native species is eligible to be included in the Extinct in the Wild class if: (a) thorough searches have been conducted for the species; and (b) the species has not been seen in the wild over a period appropriate for its life cycle or form. The species may still survive in cultivation, captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the historic range.

Describe how circumstances have changed that now make the species eligible for listing as Extinct in the Wild. Provide details of the last valid record or observation of the species in the wild.

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

### (c) Extinct

A native species is eligible to be included in the Extinct class if there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in the known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual.

Describe how circumstances have changed that now make the species eligible for listing as Extinct. Provide details of the last valid record or observation for the species in the wild and captivity.

Click or tap here to enter text.

### Eligibility against the criteria

#### STANDARD OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AND ADEQUACY OF SURVEY

For this assessment it is considered that the survey of the species has been adequate and there is sufficient scientific evidence to support the listing outcome.

### CRITERION A

#### Population size reduction (reduction in total numbers) measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations based on any of A1 to A4

	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%	≥ 20%
A2, A3, A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%	≥ 20%

A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past and the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased.

A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

A3 Population reduction, projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) [(a) cannot be used for A3]

A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

based on any of (a) to (e)

- (a) direct observation [except A3]
- (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
- (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
- (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
- (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites

Please identify whether the species meets A1, A2, A3 or A4. Include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets the criterion (A1 – A4). If available include information on:

- whether the population trend is increasing, decreasing or static
- estimated generation length and method used to estimate the generation length

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate a population size reduction, this **must be stated**.

Insufficient information is available by which to make an assessment under this criterion.

## CRITERION B:

### Geographic distribution is precarious for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy

	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km <sup>2</sup>	< 5,000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 20,000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 40,000 km <sup>2</sup>
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km <sup>2</sup>	< 500 km <sup>2</sup>	< 2,000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 4,000 km <sup>2</sup>
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions for CR, EN or VU:				AND (b) for NT
(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10	Not applicable
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals				≥ 10% within the longer of 10 years or 3 generations
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals				Not applicable

Please refer to the '[Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria](#)' for assistance with interpreting the criterion particularly in relation to calculating 'extent of occurrence', 'area of occupancy' and understanding of the definition and use of 'severely fragmented', 'locations', 'continuing decline' and 'extreme fluctuations'.

Please identify whether the species meets B1 or B2. Except for Near Threatened species, include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets at least 2 of (a), (b) or (c). For Near Threatened species, include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets (b).

Please note that locations must be defined by a threat. A location is a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the species present.

**If available, include information on:**

- Whether there are smaller populations of the species within the total population and, if so, the degree of geographic separation between the smaller populations within the total population
- Any biological, geographic, human induced or other barriers enforcing separation

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate that the geographic distribution is precarious for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy, this **must be** stated.

Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) B1ab(iii)+B2ab(iii).

The species has only ever been found at one site. Links to preferred habitat such as the Regional Ecosystem 12.8.24 are only tentative. Owing to clearing, this vegetation has not occurred at the collection site for more than at least 75 years. It would be inappropriate to suggest that the EOO could be as large as the area of remnant RE 12.8.24. GeoCat produced estimates of 4 km<sup>2</sup> and 4 km<sup>2</sup> for EOO and AOO respectively. These estimates put the species into the CR category under Criteria B1 and B2. When assessed against the combined land-management-related threats of vegetation clearing, livestock farming and the potential future impact of red imported fire ants in the vicinity of the single point location record, the entire known Fassifern Blind Snake population could be destroyed or adversely affected to the extent that the population might not recover. Therefore, the species occurs at one location, which satisfies sub-criterion (a). Only a single specimen has been collected and further searches for the species over the past 30 years have failed to locate further individuals (Venchi *et al.* 2015, Shea *et al.* 2018, A. Amey and A. Borsboom pers. comm.). An absence of additional records of this species suggests that its range is restricted to the area surrounding the type locality. Ongoing land clearing and management practices in the vicinity of the single record have not benefitted the species and competition by invasive species are likely to have led to a further decline in the area, extent and quality of habitat. As such the species fully meets the sub-criteria for (b)(iii). It could also be inferred that the population has declined, which would further meet the sub-criterion of (b)(iv).

## CRITERION C

Small population size and decline				
	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
Estimated number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000	< 20,000
AND either (C1) or (C2) is true				AND (C1) is true
C1 An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in the future	25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2 An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND its geographic distribution is precarious for its survival based on at least 1 of (a) or (b):				
(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000	Not applicable
OR				
(a) (ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90 – 100%	95 – 100%	100%	Not applicable
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Not applicable

Please identify the estimated total number of mature individuals and either an answer to C1 or C2. Include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets the criteria. **Note:** If the estimated total number of mature individuals is unknown but presumed to be likely to be >10 000, you are not required to provide evidence in support of C1 or C2, just state that the number is likely to be >10 000.

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate small population size and decline this **must be stated**.

Insufficient information is available by which to make an assessment under this criterion.

## CRITERION D:

Very small population				
	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
D1. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	D1. < 1,000	D1. < 3,000
OR				
D2. [Only applies to the VU and NT categories] Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.	Not applicable	Not applicable	D2. Typically: AOO < 20 km <sup>2</sup> or number of locations ≤ 5	D2. Typically: AOO < 40 km <sup>2</sup> or number of locations ≤ 10

Please identify the estimated total number of mature individuals and evidence of how the figure was derived.

For Criterion D2, please provide information on the species' area of occupancy, number of locations and plausible threats.

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate eligibility, this **must be stated**.

Insufficient information is available by which to make an assessment under this criterion.

## CRITERION E:

Quantitative Analysis				
	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 10% within 100 years	≥ 5% within 100 years

Please identify the probability of extinction and evidence of how the analysis was undertaken.

**You must provide a response.** If there has been no quantitative analysis undertaken this **must be** stated.

Insufficient information is available by which to make an assessment under this criterion.

## SUMMARY OF CRITERIA UNDER WHICH THE SPECIES IS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING AS: CR, EN, V, NT, EW or EX

Please mark the criteria and sub-criteria that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion A	<input type="checkbox"/> A1 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e); <b>AND/OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A2 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e); <b>AND/OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A3 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e); <b>AND/OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A4 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion B <b>Critically Endangered</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B1 (specify at least two of the following) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c); <b>AND/OR</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B2 (specify at least two of the following, other than NT) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c)
<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion C	<input type="checkbox"/> estimated number of mature individuals <b>AND</b> <input type="checkbox"/> C1 <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> C2 <input type="checkbox"/> a (i) <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a (ii) <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> C2 <input type="checkbox"/> b)
<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion D	<input type="checkbox"/> D1 <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> D2
<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion E	
<input type="checkbox"/> EX	
<input type="checkbox"/> EW	
<input type="checkbox"/> LC	Species nominated to change from a higher conservation class to Least Concern. No above boxes apply.

## Other Considerations

### \*INDIGENOUS CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Is the species known to have cultural significance for Indigenous groups within Australia? If so, to which groups? Provide information on the nature of this significance if publicly available.

*Anilius insperatus* is known from occurrences on the lands of the Yuggera Nation People (whilst acknowledging that other peoples may have a connection to the Country). There is little published information on how the Yuggera Nation People relate to Country in this region and what that may mean for the cultural significance of *Anilius insperatus*.

### FURTHER STUDIES

Identify relevant studies or management documentation that might relate to the species (e.g. research projects, national park management plans, recovery plans, conservation plans, threat abatement plans, etc.).

No conservation actions are in place for *Anilius insperatus*. The species is recognized in Queensland state legislation and it is listed in the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as a Vulnerable. Listed as CR on Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017 (Chapple *et al.* 2017).

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/INFORMATION

Please include any additional comments or information on the species such as survey or monitoring information, and maps that would assist with the consideration of the nomination.

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

## IMAGES OF THE SPECIES

Please include or attach images of the species if available, and indicate if you are in a position to authorise their use.



From Venchi et al. (2015).

## Reviewers and references

### REVIEWER(S)

Has this nomination been peer-reviewed? Have relevant experts been consulted on this nomination? If so, please include their names, current professional positions and contact details.

Contact Adrian Borsboom  
Principal Ecologist  
Ecological Sciences, Queensland Herbarium, Queensland Department of Environment & Science

### REFERENCE LIST

Please list key references/documentation you have referred to in your nomination.

Chapple, D., Tingley, R., Mitchell, N.J., Macdonald, S.L., Keogh, J.S., Shea, G.M., Bowles, P. Cox, N.A. and Woinarski, J.Z. 2017. The action plan for Australian lizards and snakes 2017. CSIRO Publishing.

Cogger, H. G. (2000). 'Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia.' (Reed New Holland: Sydney.)

Greenville, A. C., and Dickman, C. R. (2005). The ecology of *Lerista labialis* (Scincidae) in the Simpson Desert: reproduction and diet. *Journal of Arid Environments* 60, 611–625.

McDonald, P.J. 2012. Snakes on roads: An arid Australian perspective. *Journal of Arid Environments* 79, 116-119.

McDonald, P.J. and Luck, G.W. 2014. Preliminary insights into the habitat preferences of the Centralian Bandy Bandy (*Vermicella vermiformis*) (Squamata: Elapidae) in Central Australia. *Asian Herpetological Research* 5(1), 49-53.

Queensland Government (1992). *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Queensland Government (2000). *Vegetation Management Act*.

Queensland Government (2004). *Vegetation Management and Other Legislation Amendment Act*.

Schlesinger, C.A., Christian, K.A., James, C.D. and Morton, S.R. 2010. Seven lizard species and a blind snake: activity, body condition and growth of desert herpetofauna in relation to rainfall. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 58, 273-283.

Shea, G., McDonald, P. and Fenner, A. 2018. *Anilius insperatus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T102839222A102839291. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T102839222A102839291.en>

Venchi, A., Wilson, S.K. and Borsboom, A.C. 2015. A new blind snake (Serpentes: Typhlopidae) from an endangered habitat in south-eastern Queensland, Australia. *Zootaxa* 3990(2), 272-278.

Webb, J.K. and Shine, R. 1993. Dietary habits of Australian blindsnakes (Typhlopidae). *Copeia* 1993(3), 762-770.



## Nominator's Details

Note: Your details are subject to the provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988* and will not be divulged to third parties, except for state and territory governments and scientific committees that have agreed to collaborate on national threatened species assessments using a CAM. If there are multiple nominators please include details below for all nominators.

### TITLE (e.g. Mr/Mrs/Dr/Professor/etc.)

Dr

### FULL NAME

Geoffrey Clifford SMITH

### ORGANISATION OR COMPANY NAME (IF APPLICABLE)

Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Science

### CONTACT DETAILS

### DECLARATION

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information in this nomination and its attachments is true and correct.

Signed:

Date: 6/07/2022

*\* If submitting by email, please attach an electronic signature*

## Lodging your nomination

Completed nominations may be lodged either:

1. by email in Microsoft Word format to: [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au)
2. by mail to: The Chair

Species Technical Committee  
Queensland Herbarium  
Mount Coot-tha Rd  
Toowong QLD 4066

**\* If submitting by mail, you must include an electronic copy on a memory stick.**

Suggested citation:

Smith, G.C. (2020). Nomination form to change the conservation class of *Anilios insperatus* under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Department of Environment and Science, Brisbane.