

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2016 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2016-211

made under the

**Public Place Names Act 1989, s 3 (Minister to determine names)**

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## **1 Name of instrument**

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2016 (No 2)*.

## **2 Commencement**

This instrument commences on the day after notification.

## **3 Determination of Place Names**

I determine the names listed in the schedule as the names of the corresponding public places indicated in the associated plan in the schedule.

Dorte Ekelund  
Delegate of the Minister  
24 August 2016

## SCHEDULE

See section 3 of the *Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2016 (No 2)*

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### Division of Throsby – Native Fauna

The location of the public places with the following names is indicated on the associated plan.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Kaigas Street</b>	Kaigas Traditional languages of the Torres Strait Islands.	On Mabuiag Island in the Torres Strait the word ‘Kaigas’ has the meaning of ‘Shovelnose shark’ in the English language.
<b>Kunapalari Street</b>	Kunapalari Frog <i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i> (Wheatbelt Frog)	Amphibian; frog  The Kunapalari Frog is a common species in the southwest and central zones of Western Australia. The frog is usually found on clay soils. It is a moderate-sized robust species with relatively short limbs and protruding eyes. The Kunapalari Frog breeds after autumn or winter rain. It mates in milky pools where the resulting tadpoles are usually hidden from view. The call is a distinctive long, low trill.
<b>Melomys Circuit</b>	Bramble Cay melomys <i>Melomys rubicola</i> (Mosaic-tailed rat)	Mammal, native rodent  A small, nocturnal native rodent unique to Bramble Cay, the most northern island of the Great Barrier Reef in the northern Torres Strait. The small population size and the naturally unstable nature of the Bramble Cay led to the species being listed as ‘critically endangered’ in 1996. Recent assessments have confirmed that the species has been extirpated from Bramble Cay. Nominations are being prepared to amend the conservation status of the Bramble Cay melomys from endangered to extinct in the wild under both Queensland and Commonwealth legislation.

<b>Nabarlek Street</b>	<p>Nabarlek</p> <p><i>Petrogale concinna</i></p>	<p>Marsupial</p> <p>The Nabarlek is a small rock wallaby with scattered populations of three subspecies identified in the far north-west Kimberley region of Western Australia and the Victoria River and Mary River districts and eastern Arnhem Land and Groote Eylandt in the Northern Territory. All subspecies are associated with extremely rocky rugged country. The predominantly nocturnal marsupial shelters in caves and crevices. To cope with high levels of the abrasive silica within its diet, the Nabarlek has developed the ability to replace front teeth worn down by grinding food. It is able to grow new molars at the back of the jaw causing the remaining molars to progressively shuffle forward into the space left by the lost teeth.</p>
<b>Perunga Rise</b>	<p>Perunga Grasshopper</p> <p><i>Perunga ochracea</i></p>	<p>Invertebrate</p> <p>The Perunga Grasshopper has been recorded from scattered locations in south-eastern Australia in natural temperate grassland, dominated by native species of perennial grasses and in native pasture. It is recognised as a threatened species in the ACT. Field observations suggest the grasshopper uses grass tussocks as shelter spaces. Adults are variable in colour, ranging from brown to grey and often with green. The colour can vary from year to year with a tendency toward grey-brown in dry years and greenish in wet years. The Perunga Grasshopper is a powerful jumper, covering distances of a metre or more. Both sexes of the species are short-winged and flightless.</p>

<b>Snapper Crescent</b>	Snapper <i>Chrysophrys auratus</i>	Fish  Snapper belong to the sea bream family, Sparidae. The fish is found in temperate waters in Australia. Juveniles occur in estuaries, while adults inhabit coastal and offshore waters. Snapper are coloured from pinkish silver to red. The young have bright blue spots on the body that fade as the fish matures and the red colour gets darker. Larger Snapper can have a bony hump on the front of the head and a fleshy bulge on the snout. Snapper feed on small fish, crustaceans, worms, molluscs, jellyfish, sea urchins and algae. The species is a popular recreational and table fish.
<b>Verreaux Crescent</b>	Verreaux's Tree Frog <i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Amphibian; frog  Verreaux's tree frog, also called the Whistling tree frog, is broadly distributed and common across eastern Australia. The species is listed in the ACT Wildlife Atlas covering the Mulligan's Flat and Gorooyarroo Nature Reserves. The frog is highly adaptable, living in a variety of habitats from mountain forests to coastal heath and open grasslands. The male can be heard calling in the winter when other frogs are quiet.



# DIVISION OF THROSBY

Diagrammatic Plan