The discovery of *M. kinghorni* in the Conway ranges is an example of how the fauna in the region are influenced by elements of both the Wet tropics and the Central Queensland Coast Bioregions. For at least twelve species, the Conway Range area represents or is close to the limit of their geographical range. Species that are close to their northern limit and are more typically associated with the Central Queensland Coast Bioregion include *Litoria chloris*, *Saproscincus hannahae*, *Lampropholis adonis*, *Phyllurus osia* and *Eulamprus amplus*. Species which are known from the wet tropics or which are close to their southern limit include *Litoria infranectata*, *Megapodius reinwardt* (orange-footed scrubfowl), *Ducula bicolor* (pied imperial-pigeon), *Alcedo pusilla* (little kingfisher), *Tanysiptera sylvia* (buff-breasted paradise-kingfisher), *Aplonis metallica* (metallic starling) and *M. kinghorni*. The presence of *M. kinghorni* and other typically Torresian fauna is also further evidence of an ancient rainforested past extending down along the Queensland coast (Holmes, 1986, Shodde & Tidemann, 1997).

Acknowledgements

The following people are thanked for their assistance with fieldwork: Barry Nolan, Bill McDonald, Claire Davison, Dan Schaper, Emma Martin, Irene Champion, Jo Hardy, Rob Squires, and Steve Pearson. Thanks also to Barry Nolan for organising the field trip and personnel and for providing sightings information; to Andrew Amey for providing information about the Queensland Museum records; to the Queensland Museum for their assistance with specimen identification; and to Rhonda Melzer and Barry Nolan for their comments on drafts.

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