



**A Taxonomic and Biogeographic Review of the
Invertebrates of the Central Eastern
Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA)
World Heritage Area, and Adjacent Regions**

Geoff Williams

*Technical Reports of the Australian Museum
Number 16*

TECHNICAL REPORTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

Director: M. Archer

Editor: S.F. McEvey

Editorial Committee:

S.T. Ahyong (INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY)

V.J. Attenbrow (ANTHROPOLOGY)

D.J. Bickel (INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY)

G.D. Edgecombe (PALAEOLOGY)

A.E. Greer (VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY)

Chair: J.M. Leis (VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY)

S.F. McEvey (INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY)

F.L. Sutherland (GEOLOGY)

G.D.F. Wilson (INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY)

The Australian Museum's mission is to increase understanding of, and influence public debate on, the natural environment, human societies and human interaction with the environment. The Museum has maintained the highest standards of scholarship in these fields for more than 100 years, and is one of Australia's foremost publishers of original research in anthropology, geology and zoology.

The *Records of the Australian Museum* (ISSN 0067-1975) publishes the results of research that has used Australian Museum collections and studies that relate in other ways to the Museum's mission. There is an emphasis on research in the Australasian, southwest Pacific or Indian Ocean regions. The *Records* is released annually as three issues of one volume, volume 53 was published in 2001. Monographs are published about once a year as *Records of the Australian Museum, Supplements*. Supplement 27 (ISBN 0-7347-2305-9) was published in November 2001. Catalogues, lists and databases have been published since 1988 as numbered *Technical Reports of the Australian Museum* (ISSN 1031-8062). *Technical Report* number 15 was published in June 1999. *Australian Museum Memoirs* (ISSN 0067-1967) ceased in 1983.

These three publications—*Records*, *Supplements* and *Technical Reports*—are distributed to libraries at more than 600 academic institutions throughout the world. Librarians are invited to propose exchange agreements with the Australian Museum Research Library. Back issues are available for purchase direct from the *Australian Museum Shop*.

Authors are invited to submit manuscripts presenting results of their original research. Manuscripts meeting subject and stylistic requirements outlined in the *Instructions to Authors* (see URL below) are assessed by external referees.

© Copyright Australian Museum, 2002

No part of this publication may be reproduced without permission of the Editor.

Printed 1 May 2002

Price: *Technical Report* 16 AU\$50.00

Printed by RodenPrint Pty Ltd, Sydney

ISSN 1031-8062
ISBN 0-7347-2307-5

www.amonline.net.au/publications/

A Taxonomic and Biogeographic Review of the Invertebrates of the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) World Heritage Area, and Adjacent Regions

GEOFF WILLIAMS

New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service,
GIO Building, Moonee Street, Coffs Harbour NSW 2450, Australia

Present address: Research Associate, Department of Entomology,
Australian Museum, 6 College Street, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia

ABSTRACT. The Gondwanan World Heritage rainforests of Australia's subtropics support an invertebrate biota that reflects diverse evolutionary histories. A high proportion of the fauna is identifiably autochthonous in origin. Four major generalizations, as to the invertebrate "values" of the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) World Heritage Area, can be derived from the taxonomic and biogeographic information acquired during this project:

(a) The CERRA region, loosely defined as that area extending from the Barrington Tops, northern New South Wales, to southeast Queensland, is a significant zoogeographic refugium in terms of the evolution of Australian invertebrate taxa. Examples occur extensively within the taxa listed in Appendix 1 and are discussed in the Overview. Particular examples are the terrestrial snail family Charopidae, the freshwater snail family Hydrobiidae, the beetle taxa Adeliini, Cyphaleini, Coprini, Denticollinae, Rutelinae, Melolonthinae, Lucanidae, flightless beetles in the family Carabidae, the fly family Drosophilidae and dolichopodid subfamily Sciapodinae, parastacid crayfish, aradid bugs, the Onychophoran family Peripatopsidae and mygalomorph spiders.

(b) The CERRA region includes a high proportion of taxa with "Gondwanan" or "Old Southern Endemic" affiliations. This group includes taxa with relatives on other Gondwanan landmasses such as South America, Africa and the Indian subcontinent, and those restricted to Australasia. Some taxa are restricted to Australia but with close relatives in either New Caledonia or New Zealand, but not both. Within known ranges, individual taxa can be widespread or relictual. Examples of "southern" fauna exist across all taxonomic levels—from species to that of subphylum. Notable higher taxonomic rank examples are the megascolecid earthworms, mygalomorph and amphetid spiders, harvestmen in the family Acropsopilionidae, the mite family Pheroliodidae, and the terrestrial snail families Athoracophoridae, Charopidae, Cystopeltidae and Rhytididae. The insects are well represented, and include the beetle family Phloeostichidae and tribes Pamborini, Migadopini, Adeliini, Epistomentini and Stigmoderini, flies in the family Pelecorhynchidae, the subfamily Arachnocampinae and the tribe Pangoniini, the moth families Hepialidae and Micropterigidae, the "birdwing" butterfly genus *Ornithoptera*, the hemipteran bug families Idiostolidae and Peloridiidae, the neuropteran lacewing subfamilies Kempyninae and Stenosmylinae, ambositrine and hyptiogastrine wasps, and the plecopteran families Austroperlidae, Eustheniidae and Gripopterygidae.

(c) There is a substantial level of endemism within the fauna. This is very high at the species and genus level, and many of these are currently known only from single localities or from geographically restricted ranges within the CERRA region. Instances of generic and species endemism are particularly high in the snail families Hydrobiidae and Charopidae, the earthworm family Megascolecidae, the crayfish family Parastacidae, the subphylum Onychophora, and the spider suborder Mygalomorphae. Examples within the insects are the fly families Dolichopodidae, Platystomatidae, Exeretonevridae, Pelecorhynchidae and Tipulidae, the beetle tribes Onthophagini and Scarabaeini, the beetle family Carabidae and subfamily Melolonthinae, australembiid webspinners, cicadelloid and mezirine Hemiptera, oecophorine moths, and the lacewing family Hemerobiidae and the subfamily Kempyninae. The beetle family Rhinorhipidae, and the mite family Platyameridae, are restricted to the CERRA region.

(d) Significant invertebrate heritage values are not restricted to taxa inhabiting rainforest vegetation. The intervening matrix of sclerophyll forests, and more rarely woodlands, shrub, heath and swamp complexes, and associated freshwater ecosystems, sustain distinctive non-rainforest invertebrate heritage values. Important higher taxa inhabiting these ecosystems are ruteline “christmas beetles” in the tribe Anoplognathini, the family Elateridae, the speciose puprestid genus *Castiarina*, the tenebrionid tribe Heleini, the fly genera *Pelecorhynchus* and *Trichophthalma*, and athoracophorid, helicarionid and glacidorbid snails. Limestone outcrops are important focal points of terrestrial snail endemism and diversity. Cave systems are important for the conservation of associated, often endemic or localized, arachnid and insect faunas.

WILLIAMS, GEOFF, 2002. A taxonomic and biogeographic review of the invertebrates of the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) World Heritage Area, and adjacent regions. *Technical Reports of the Australian Museum* 16: 1–208.

Contents

	text	list*
Foreword	8	
Introduction	9	
Overview of the taxa	11	
PLATYHELMINTHES “flatworms”	11	72
Temnocephalidae: Craspedellinae	11	72
Tricladida	11	72
NEMERTEA “ribbon worms”	11	72
NEMATODA	11	72
Tylenchidae	11	72
ANNELIDA “worms, leeches”	11	72
Hirudinea	11	72
Oligochaeta	11	72
Megascolecidae: Acanthodrilinae	12	72
Megascolecidae: Megascolecinae	12	72
Phreodrilidae	12	74
CHELICERATA	12	74
ARACHNIDA “spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, mites, ticks, pseudoscorpions, whip spiders”	12	74
Araneomorphae “true” spiders	12	76
Amaurobioidea	12	76
Amphinectidae	12	76
Anapidae	12	76
Araneidae	12	76
Archaeidae	12	76
Cyatholipidae	12	76
Desidae	12	76
Gradungulidae	12	76
Hersiliidae	13	76
Heteropodidae	13	76
Lamponidae	13	76
Nicodamidae	13	80
Orsolobidae	13	80
Pisauridae	13	80
Salticidae	13	80
Textricellidae	13	80
Theridiosomatidae	13	80
Uloboridae	13	80
Zodariidae	13	80
Mygalomorphae “trap door” and “funnel-web” spiders	13	80
Barychelidae	14	80
Dipluridae	14	80
Hexathelidae	14	80

* not all families are shown here

Contents

	text	list*
Idiopidae	14	80
Migidae	14	80
Nemesiidae	14	82
SCHIZOMIDA	14	82
OPILIONES “harvestmen”	15	82
Acropsopilionidae	15	82
Assamiidae	15	82
Neopilionidae	15	82
Triaenonychidae	15	82
PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA “pseudoscorpions”	15	82
Chthoniidae	15	82
Tridenchthoniidae	15	82
SCORPIONIDEA “scorpions”	15	82
ACARINA “mites”	15	74
Algophagidae	15	74
Ameridae	15	74
Ameroseiidae	15	74
Andermaeidae	15	74
Arrenuridae	15	74
Ascidae	15	74
Brachychthoniidae	15	74
Carabodidae	15	74
Eriorhynchidae	15	74
Eutegaeidae	15	74
Galumnidae	16	74
Hammeriellidae	16	74
Macrochelidae	16	74
Malaconothridae	16	74
Mesoplophoridae	16	74
Nothridae	16	74
Oppiidae	16	74
Otocephidae	16	76
Pedrocortesellidae	16	76
Pheroliodidae	16	76
Phytoseiidae	16	76
Platyameridae	16	76
Scheloribatidae	16	76
Steganacaridae	16	76
CRUSTACEA	16	82
PERACARIDA “amphipods, isopods”	16	82
DECAPODA “crayfish”	16	82
Parastacidae	17	82
UNIRAMIA	17	84
ONYCHOPHORA “peripatus, velvet worms”	17	84
Peripatopsidae	17	84
CHILOPODA “centipedes”	17	84
Henicopidae	17	84
DIPLOPODA “millipedes”	17	84
Dalodesmidae	17	84
Paradoxosomatidae	17	84
Sphaerotheriida	18	84
ARCHAEOGNATHA “bristletails”	18	84
Meinertellidae	18	84
COLLEMBOLA “springtails”	18	84
Entomobryidae	18	84
Neanuridae	18	84
Paronellidae	18	84
DIPLURA	18	84
Heterojapygidae	18	84
INSECTA	18	84
BLATTODEA “cockroaches”	18	84
Blaberidae	18	84
Blattellidae	18	84
Blattidae	18	86
Polyphagidae	19	86
COLEOPTERA “beetles”	19	86
Anthribidae	19	86
Apionidae	19	86
Archeocrypticidae	19	86
Attelabidae	19	86
Belidae	19	86

Contents

	text	list*
Boganiidae	20	
Boridae	20	88
Bothrideridae	20	88
Brentidae	20	88
Buprestidae	20	88
Callirhipidae	21	92
Cantharidae	21	92
Carabidae	21	92
Cerambycidae	22	98
Chrysomelidae	22	102
Clambidae	22	104
Coccinellidae	22	104
Curculionidae	23	104
Dascillidae	23	106
Dermestidae	23	106
Elateroidea	23	108
Elateridae: Agrypninae	23	108
Elateridae: Cardiophorinae	23	108
Elateridae: Denticollinae	23	108
Elateridae: Elaterinae	23	110
Elateridae: Lissominae	24	110
Elateridae: Negastrinae	24	110
Elateridae: Pityobiinae	24	110
Elmidae	24	110
Eurhynchidae	24	110
Geotrupidae	24	110
Hobartiidae	24	
Hybosoridae	24	110
Hydradephaga	24	
Lamingtoniidae	24	112
Lampyridae	24	112
Lucanidae	24	112
Lycidae	25	112
Lymexylidae	25	112
Megalopodidae	25	112
Monotomidae	25	
Nemonychidae	25	114
Nitidulidae	25	114
Oedemeridae	25	114
Phloeostichidae	25	114
Psephenidae	25	114
Pyrochroidae: Pilipalpinae	26	114
Pythidae	26	114
Rhinorhipidae	26	114
Rhynchitidae	26	114
Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae	26	114
Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae	26	116
Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae	26	116
Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae	26	116
Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae	27	120
Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae	27	122
Scarabaeidae: Valginae	28	122
Silphidae	28	124
Tenebrionidae	28	124
The "MacPherson Refugium"	28	
Tenebrionidae: Adeliini	28	124
Tenebrionidae: Cyphaleini	29	126
Tenebrionidae: Heleini	30	126
Thanerocleridae	30	128
Trogidae	30	128
Ulodidae	30	128
Zopheridae	30	128
DERMAPTERA "earwigs"	30	128
Anisolabididae	30	128
Apachyidae	30	128
Labiduridae	30	128
Spongiphoridae	30	128
DIPTERA "flies"	30	128
Acroceridae	30	128
Asilidae	31	128
Athericidae	31	130

* not all families are shown here

Contents

	text	list*
Axiniidae	31	130
Bibionidae	31	130
Blephariceridae	31	130
Bombyliidae	31	130
Calliphoridae: Ameniinae	31	130
Ceratopogonidae	31	130
Chaoboridae	32	130
Chloropidae	32	132
Culicidae	32	132
Dolichopodidae	32	132
Dolichopodidae: Medeterinae	32	132
Dolichopodidae: Neurigoninae	32	132
Dolichopodidae: Sciapodinae	32	132
Dolichopodidae: Sympycninae	32	134
Drosophilidae	33	136
Empididae	33	138
Ephydriidae	33	138
Exeretonevridae	33	138
Heleomyzidae	33	140
Hippoboscidae	33	140
Keroplastidae	33	140
Lauxaniidae	34	140
Lygistorrhinidae	34	140
Micropezidae	34	140
Muscidae	34	142
Mycetophilidae	34	142
Mydidae	34	142
Nemestrinidae	34	142
Neminidae	34	142
Neurochaetidae	35	142
Nycteribiidae	35	142
Odiniidae	35	142
Pelecorhynchidae	35	142
Perissomatidae	35	
Platypezidae	35	144
Platystomatidae	35	144
Psychodidae	35	144
Rhagionidae	35	144
Scatopsidae	35	146
Sepsidae	36	146
Streblidae	36	146
Tabanidae	36	146
Tachinidae	36	148
Tachinidae: Dexiinae	36	148
Tanyderidae	36	148
Tephritidae	36	148
Thaumaleidae	36	150
Therevidae	36	150
Tipulidae	36	150
EMBLIOPTERA “web-spinners, embiids”	37	
Australiidae	37	
EPHEMEROPTERA “mayflies”	37	152
Baetidae	37	
Caenidae	37	152
Oniscigastridae	37	
Teloganodidae	37	152
HEMIPTERA “true bugs, leaf hoppers, cicadas, mealybugs”	37	152
Aradidae: Carventinae	37	152
Aradidae: Chinamyersiinae	37	152
Aradidae: Mezirinae	37	152
Cicadellidae	37	154
Cicadidae	38	156
Gelastocoridae	38	158
Idiostolidae	38	158
Membracidae	38	158
Miridae	38	158
Myerslopiidae	38	158
Ochteridae	38	158
Peloridiidae	38	158
Pseudococcidae	38	158
Psyllidae	39	158

Contents

	text	list*
Thaumastocoridae	39	160
Tingidae	39	160
HYMENOPTERA “wasps, bees, ants, sawflies”	39	162
Agaonidae	39	162
Apoidea	39	172
Apoidea: Apidae	39	172
Apoidea: Anthophoridae	39	172
Apoidea: Colletidae	39	172
Apoidea: Halictidae	39	174
Braconidae	40	162
Chrysididae	40	
Diapriidae	40	162
Eucharitidae	40	162
Eulophidae	40	162
Formicidae	40	164
Formicidae: Dolichoderinae	40	164
Formicidae: Formicinae	40	164
Formicidae: Myrmeciinae	40	166
Formicidae: Myrmicinae	40	166
Formicidae: Ponerinae	41	166
Gasteruptiidae	41	168
Ichneumonidae	41	168
Megalyridae	41	168
Monomachidae	41	
Pergidae	41	168
Proctotrupidae	41	168
Pteromalidae	41	168
Scelionidae	41	170
Sphecidae	42	170
Tiphidae: Thynninae	42	170
Torymidae	42	
ISOPTERA “termites”	42	174
Kalotermitidae	42	174
Termitidae	42	174
Termopsidae	42	174
LEPIDOPTERA “moths and butterflies”	42	176
Anomestidae	43	176
Anthelidae	43	176
Arctiidae	43	176
Batrachedridae	43	176
Copromorphidae	43	176
Cossidae	43	176
Geometridae	43	176
Gracillariidae	43	176
Hepialidae	43	176
Hesperiidae	43	176
Lycaenidae	43	180
Micropterigidae	44	
Noctuidae	44	182
Notodontidae	44	182
Nymphalidae	44	182
Oecophoridae	44	184
Palaeosetidae	45	186
Palaephatidae	45	186
Papilionidae	45	186
Pieridae	45	186
Pyridae	45	188
Saturniidae	45	188
Sphingidae	45	188
Thaumetopoeidae	45	188
Thyrididae	45	188
Tineidae	45	188
Uraniidae	45	188
MANTODEA “praying mantids”	45	190
MECOPTERA “scorpion flies”	46	190
Bittacidae	46	190
Choristidae	46	190
Nannochoristidae	46	190
MEGALOPTERA “alderflies”	46	190
Corydalidae	46	190
Sialidae	46	

Contents

	text	list*
NEUROPTERA “lacewings, ant-lions”	46	190
Chrysopidae	46	190
Hemerobiidae	46	190
Ithonidae	46	190
Neurorthidae	46	190
Nymphidae	46	192
Osmylidae	46	192
Psychopsidae	46	192
ODONATA “dragonflies, damselflies”	47	192
Aeshnidae	47	192
Isostictidae	47	192
Megapodagrionidae	47	192
Petaluridae	47	192
Synlestidae	47	192
Synthemistidae	47	192
ORTHOPTERA “grasshoppers, katydids, crickets”	47	192
Acrididae	47	192
Anostostomatidae	47	192
Gryllacrididae	47	192
Pyrgomorphidae	47	192
Rhaphidophoridae	47	192
Tettigoniidae	48	192
PHASMATODEA “praying mantids”	48	192
PHTHIRAPTERA “lice”	49	194
Boopidae	49	194
PLECOPTERA “stoneflies”	48	194
Austroperlidae	48	194
Eustheniidae	48	194
Gripopterygidae	48	194
Notonemouridae	48	194
PSOCOPTERA “psocids, book lice”	48	194
Caeciliidae	48	194
Pseudocaeciliidae	49	196
Psocidae	49	196
SIPHONAPTERA “fleas”	49	198
THYSANOPTERA “thrips”	49	198
TRICHOPTERA “caddis flies”	49	198
Calamoceratidae	49	198
Helicopsychidae	50	198
Hydrobiosidae	50	198
Leptoceridae	50	200
MOLLUSCA “land and freshwater snails, slugs”	50	200
Terrestrial fauna	50	
The Macleay Valley “refugium”	50	
Achatinellidae	51	200
Athoracophoridae	51	200
Camaenidae	51	200
Caryodidae	51	200
Charopidae	51	200
Cystopeltidae	52	202
Diplommatinidae	52	
Helicarionidae	52	202
Helicinidae	52	
Hydrocenidae	52	
Punctidae	52	202
Pupinidae	52	
Rathouisiidae	52	
Rhytididae	52	202
Succineidae	52	202
Freshwater fauna	52	
Glacidorbidae	52	200
Hydrobiidae	53	202
Hyriidae	53	202
Acknowledgments	53	
References	54	
Appendix 1 CERRA invertebrate taxa	72	
Appendix 2 CERRA land tenure	204	
Appendix 3 CERRA site locations	206	

* not all families are shown here

Foreword

Rainforests are now regarded as being amongst Australia's environmental crown jewels. Many stands of rainforest are recognized as being of world significance and are included with World Heritage sites.

This appreciation of rainforests is surprisingly recent. For nearly two hundred years they were regarded as sources of high value timber, or as indicators of potentially fertile agricultural land. In a particularly perverse expression of the cultural cringe they were considered by many biologists as being unAustralian, their biota being relatively recent invaders of the continent.

It was not until the acceptance of plate tectonics and a new synthesis of geological history and biogeography in the 1970s that it was acknowledged that sclerophyll and arid zone vegetation types were of comparatively recent origin and that Australian rainforests were evolved from the oldest vascular plant cover of the continent. This new understanding was important in the battles in the 1980s over the future of rainforests, and was one of the major factors in persuading governments to conserve the remaining rainforests, and the World Heritage Committee to accept nominations for listing so many Australian rainforest sites on the World Heritage List.

Within the overall context of Australian rainforests, the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia World Heritage Area is particularly significant, encompassing variation from littoral rainforest on the Pacific shore to *Nothofagus* dominated cool temperate rainforest on high tops, and from lush evergreen subtropical rainforest to semi deciduous dry forest.

The reappraisal of the significance of Australian rainforest was largely driven by botanical data. The fauna provided important confirmation of the case, but only on a selective basis. This was largely because of the difficulty, particularly for invertebrates, of obtaining a synthesis of relevant biogeographic data. Geoff Williams has performed the massive task of bringing together available data, and in so doing has further demonstrated the distinctiveness and conservation significance of the CERRA sites. Invertebrates are essential components for the functioning of rainforest ecosystems, and future management will require that we do not impair those functions.

Unfortunately the functional ecology of subtropical and temperate rainforests has been little studied. Following the incorporation of many sites into conservation reserves there is perhaps a feeling that the task is complete—certainly there has been relatively little research on their ecology in the last decade (in contrast to the Wet Tropics where the investment in research has been much greater). This report demonstrates the riches of subtropical rainforests; the tasks ahead are to complete the documentation of the diversity, to understand how the diversity supports ecosystem function and how these functions can be sustained.

Paul Adam
Associate Professor
University of New South Wales.

Introduction

This project was undertaken as a component of a larger review, by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service for Environment Australia, Canberra, of the heritage values of the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) World Heritage Area (Hunter, 1999). The Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves were placed on the World Heritage list in 1986 (Adam, 1987), and large extensions, including reserves in southeastern Queensland, were listed in 1994 (DASET, 1992).

The CERRA region comprises a series of national parks and other crown reserves extending from the Barrington Tops, northern New South Wales, to the MacPherson and Main Range group forests of southeastern Queensland (see Appendices 2 and 3, DASET, 1992; Adam, 1987). These encompass the most extensive areas of subtropical rainforest in the world, and include large areas of warm and cool temperate rainforest. A number of adjacent rainforested areas (e.g., Bunya Mountains, Mt Tamborine [southern Queensland], Mount Royal Range, Bruxner Park near Coffs Harbour, "Big Scrub" remnants [northern New South Wales]) were identified as containing significant invertebrate taxa, that contributed to the characterization of the subtropical rainforest fauna, and records from these localities were included in the study. In addition to rainforest, the CERRA reserves include substantial areas of non-rainforest plant communities, particularly eucalypt-dominated wet sclerophyll (tall open) forest and dry sclerophyll (low open) forest. Consequently, the review of invertebrate taxa was not limited to rainforest endemics.

Invertebrates constitute building-block and keystone organisms within all plant communities. They underpin foodchains and fundamental processes such as nutrient recycling, and are the major agents facilitating pollination of subtropical vascular rainforest plants (Williams & Adam, 1994, 1995, 1997; Williams *et al.*, 2001). In terms of numbers of species and abundance of individuals, invertebrates are the dominant elements of "biodiversity". Approximately 225,000 invertebrate species are estimated to occur in Australia and a large proportion of these are endemic (DEST, 1994). Relatively few groups have been well studied, and the majority of taxa are poorly known. We have scarcely begun to investigate the life histories and ecological interactions of individual rainforest invertebrate taxa.

This paper is a synthesis of several independent sources of data. The bulk of data derives from a search of information in the taxonomic literature up until early 2001. This is supplemented by information provided by specialist taxonomists in response to requests for data, extensive data collected during the Australian Museum's on-going "New South Wales Rainforest Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey", data extracted from the invertebrate collections of the Australian Museum, and records from my own fieldwork over the last three decades.

The natural and evolutionary history of subtropical rainforest communities in the CERRA region has been previously discussed by Adam (1987, 1992). These works provide an insightful overview and analysis of Australian subtropical rainforest communities. An overview of the significance and conservation of invertebrates in New South Wales rainforests has been provided by Nadolny (1984), and invertebrates of the CERRA region have been briefly discussed in Adam (1987) and DASET (1992).

The taxa discussed in the Overview constitute a cross section of the invertebrate fauna recorded from the CERRA region and adjacent localities. The discussion is based primarily on information in the references cited under each taxonomic group (usually families or subfamilies).

A list of approximately 4,300 species derived from the literature search, and supplemented by responses from individual invertebrate taxonomists, personal fieldwork and material in the collection of the Australian Museum, is given in Appendix 1. This number represents only a small proportion of taxa likely to occur in the region, and many large groups (e.g., Diptera: Phoridae) were excluded because of poor taxonomic knowledge. Appendix 1 is not an exhaustive "all taxa inventory", but does establish a foundation for such an exercise. Although Appendix 1 is not a definitive list of taxa likely to occur in the region, or in specific reserves, nevertheless, it serves to indicate the origins and diversity of taxa, and levels of endemism. It has not been possible (owing to constraints of time, inaccessibility of some literature, absence of data, no taxonomists currently working on a particular taxonomic group ["orphan taxa"]) to identify the biogeographic affiliations (e.g., distribution, related world taxa, level of endemism) of all groups listed in Appendix 1. Consequently, the overview provided here is a conservative one, in so much that it understates the heritage values of the invertebrates of the CERRA region.

Owing to the limited timeframe and resources available to complete this project it has not been possible to exhaustively cross check for synonymies and current taxonomic status within all groups. In addition, the coverage given to individual taxonomic groups reflects not only the time available, but also the availability and accessibility of literature, the relevance of the data within individual references, and the nature and extent of responses from individual specialist workers to requests for data. These strongly influenced synthesis of the information.

Citations for many taxa in the literature and databases, and specimens in collections, lacked an indication of the plant communities within which they were collected. This was equally the situation for old and recent collections. Where indications of the associated plant communities were given, these were frequently broadly or poorly defined. No attempt was made to synthesize what often appeared to be synonymous vegetation types. Individual vegetation records are given in Appendix 1 as they appeared in each reference. Citations are only indicative of the plant communities in which individual taxa may occur. In addition, little attempt was made to update localities to reflect recent change in the status of lands (i.e. from state forest to national park).

Due to the CERRA focus of this project, invertebrate data from a number of significant New South Wales north coast rainforests were omitted. These rainforests include most of the floodplain rainforest remnants, a number of mountainous sites in proximity to the coast (e.g., Glenugie Peak southeast of Grafton, Way Way State Forest near Nambucca Heads, North Brother Mountain-Laurieton), extensive areas in the Lower Hastings, Camden Haven and Manning River Catchments (notably the montane forests in the Dingo Tops area, Comboyne Plateau, and Lansdowne-Comboyne Escarpment), and the lower north coast (particularly rainforests in the Myall River-Bulahdelah region). With the exception of the World Heritage listed Iluka Nature Reserve near Yamba, data from littoral rainforests (including remnants on headlands and Holocene sands) (see Floyd, 1990) were also excluded.

Much rudimentary inventory work remains to be done to assess the invertebrate faunas of individual reserves, but data acquired during this project for Iluka Nature Reserve and other small rainforest reserves (see Appendix 1), indicates that individual and relatively small sized rainforest remnants can possess high heritage and scientific reference values. The significance of records from Iluka Nature

Table 1. Abbreviations, stylistic conventions and explanations.

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Afrotrop.	Afrotropical Region
AM	Australian Museum; ex Australian Museum Collection
Aust.	Australia, -n
A'asia	Australasia, -n
C	central; central coastal zone of...
CERRA	Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia World Heritage Area
Ck	Creek
c.	<i>circa</i>
dist.	distribution; distributed...
E	east; eastern; east of...
excl.	excluding
FP	Flora Preserve
FR	Flora Reserve
incl.	including
I. (<i>pl.</i> Is)	Island, <i>plural</i> Islands
Indon.	Indonesia
litt.	littoral
loc.	locality
mi	mile, miles
Mt	Mount (e.g., Mt Glorious)
Mtns	Mountains (e.g., Bunya Mtns)
Mt.	Mountain (e.g., Bald Mt.)
m.y.a.	million years ago
N	north; northern; north of...
N&SQld	northern and southern Queensland, etc.
N-SQld	northern to southern Queensland, etc.
NC	New Caledonia
NG	New Guinea (West Papua plus PNG)
NR	Nature Reserve
nr	near
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
<i>N.</i>	<i>Nothofagus</i>
Pen.	Peninsula
pers. comm.	personal communication
pers. obs.	personal observation
PNG	Papua New Guinea
Qld	Queensland
R.	River
Rd	Road
Res.	Reserve
r'forest	rainforest
S	south; southern; south of...
SA	South Australia (cf. SAust., southern Australia)
SE	southeast; southeastern; southeast of...
SAust.	southern Australia (cf. SA, South Australia)
scl.	sclerophyll; sclerophyllous
sp. (<i>pl.</i> spp.)	species
ssp.	subspecies
subtrop.	subtropical
syn.	synonym; synonymous
Tas	Tasmania
t.loc.	type locality, see also *
unpubl.	unpublished data
unspec.	unspecified
Vic	Victoria
vcn.	in the vicinity of...
W	west; western; west of...
widesp.	widespread
WA	Western Australia
WR	Wildlife Refuge
†	undescribed
§	... and extralimital
*	locality where holotype, syntypes or lectotypes were collected

Reserve suggests that littoral rainforests, more broadly, may possess high biodiversity values.

There are significant inventory data gaps in our knowledge of higher taxa (families etc.) within the CERRA region as a whole. This is reflected in the absence of certain groups cited in Appendix 1. Many of these taxa have limited dispersal capabilities and, as a consequence, serve as useful tools for better identifying and understanding geological refugia and speciation events. Other taxa have specialized and obligate host dependencies, or can function as indicators of environmental impacts, and as such can serve to highlight inadequacies in management strategies. Examples of rainforest-inhabiting taxa with inadequate knowledge bases are hydrobiid freshwater snails, land snails, terrestrial leeches, land planarians and Platyhelminthes generally, millipedes, and the cricket (*weta*) families Anostomatidae and Rhabdophoridae. Even the composition and distributions of such conspicuous invertebrate groups as bees (Apoidea) are poorly known in montane rainforests. Historically, considerable collecting effort has been targeted towards butterflies and jewel beetles (Buprestidae) but little published data, specific to individual CERRA reserves, is available.

Various authors have used a variety of terms to describe and define biogeographic zones (e.g., Sloane, 1905c; McMichael & Hiscock, 1958; Burbidge, 1960; Matthews, 1972; Smith & Kershaw, 1979; Allsopp, 1995). Frequently these overlapped in range or were synonymous, and often had doubtful validity when applied across major taxonomic boundaries (i.e. utility is restricted to individual taxa). A number pre-date advances in molecular biology and the establishment of plate tectonic theory. The concepts underlying the terms "Eyrean", "Bassian" and "Torresian" are obsolete. Use of the terms may cloud perceptions of the development and origins of the Australian fauna, and may be of little use in delineating faunal zones to the level of definition demanded by most modern taxonomists and biogeographers. However, rather than attempt to bring the various definitions into a standardized system, with risk of distorting or misinterpreting the original authors concepts, these have been retained.

The very concept of zoogeographic divisions, however, is open to question (e.g., because degree of overlap may defy recognition of distinct regions, we lack the benefit of hindsight to accurately relate extinction, radiation and speciation histories, and the high number of undescribed and poorly studied invertebrate taxa may place us in a position premature for understanding taxonomic affiliations and zoogeographic boundaries). Concepts such as Matthews' and Stanisc's "refugium" areas (see discussion under Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae, and terrestrial Mollusca) may have greater validity for characterizing zones important in the evolution of the Australian invertebrate fauna, though such zones could prove to be taxa-specific.

As a caveat, it should be highlighted that biogeographic patterns, and the inferences and analyses that can be drawn from them, are only as good as (a) the level of underlying taxonomy, and (b) the adequacy of field sampling at individual sites and landmasses. Anomalous disjunct distributions, for example, may prove with time to be artefacts of insufficient sampling and deficient taxonomic rigour, or the result of accidental introduction.

A large body of data is presented in this work—presentation is simplified and reduced in size by application of certain stylistic conventions and abbreviations, details of which are given in Table 1.

Overview of the taxa

In the following discussion standard suffixes are used to define hierarchical taxonomic categories: “oidea” (superfamily), “idae” (family), “inae” (subfamily), “ini” (tribe) and “ina” (subtribe). Families are treated alphabetically under respective phyla.

PLATYHELMINTHES “flatworms”

Temnocephalidae: Craspedellinae. These are ectosymbionts found in the branchial chambers of Australian crayfish (Parastacidae). The distribution of the temnocephalan subfamily Craspedellinae suggests an origin in Australia-New Guinea following the separation of the Australian and South American landmasses from Antarctica approximately 45 million years ago (Sewell & Cannon, 1998).

The biogeographic pattern of Craspedellinae matches that of the crayfish genus *Cherax* implying co-evolution and radiation with the host (Sewell & Cannon, 1998). Sewell & Cannon (1998) suggest that Craspedellinae may have “host-switched” from *Cherax* to *Euastacus*, which is a speciose genus in the CERRA region (Morgan, 1997). They note, however, that host-switching does not appear to have occurred in the relict and isolated Queensland *Euastacus* populations (although they do not discount the possibility of later extinction).

Tricladida. There is considerable generic diversity within the “land planarian” fauna of southern Queensland. The Geoplanidae include *Artioposthia*, *Australoplana*, *Caenoplana*, *Australopacifica*, *Parakontika* and *Fletchamia*. The Rhychodemidae are represented by *Rhynchodemus*, *Dolichoplana* and possibly *Platydemus*. *Parakontika* and *Fletchamia* reach the northern limit of their range in southern Queensland (Winsor, 1997).

NEMERTEA “ribbon worms”

Australia is the only continent that possesses endemic terrestrial Nemertea (Main, 1987). All Australian and New Zealand species are placed in the family Plectonemertidae (Moore & Gibson, 1988).

Nemerteans are primitively and predominantly marine, but a few species are terrestrial. Terrestrial nemerteans are recorded from the Indo-Pacific region, Australia, New Zealand, and islands within the Atlantic (e.g., Azores, Canary Islands, Bermuda) (J. Moore, 1985). Given that the group has a strong marine affiliation, the ability of some terrestrial species to live on mountain tops is of interest (J. Moore, 1985).

In Australia, this small phylum includes four terrestrial species placed in *Argonemertes* (Gibson, 1995). Three are considered rare (Winsor, 1985). Australian *Argonemertes* taxa may represent an off-shoot from the New Zealand genus *Antiponemertes* (Moore & Gibson, 1981). *Argonemertes* is primarily distributed from southeastern Queensland to Tasmania, with one species (*A. dendyi*) in Western Australia. *Argonemertes hillii* is restricted to southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales, and *A. stocki* occurs in New England National Park. *Argonemertes australiensis* is more widespread, occurring from southeast Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania (J. Moore, 1975; G. Williams, 1993).

Land nemertine distributions tend to be localized within available habitats (J. Moore, 1975). Most nemerteans are carnivorous, with the majority feeding on live prey. Some species are scavengers (McDermott & Roe, 1985).

NEMATODA

Tylenchidae. Many characteristics of the Tylenchidae are considered to be primitive or ancestral in origin (Reay, 1991). The subfamily Tylodorinae includes the endemic *Arboritynchus* which is known only from subtropical rainforests of the CERRA region (Reay, 1991). Endoparasitic *Rugopharynx* species have a wide host range and have been recorded from the macropods *Petrogale penicillata* and *Thylogale thetis* in the region (Beveridge & Chilton, 1999).

ANNELIDA “worms, leeches”

Hirudinea

Terrestrial leeches are semi-sedentary with limited ability to disperse over large distances (Richardson, 1974b).

The family Haemadipsidae occurs in the Oriental, Australian, Oceanic and Malagasian zoogeographic regions (Richardson, 1974a). Many genera and species, previously placed in the Haemadipsidae (e.g., *Philaemon*, *Chthonobdella*) are now in the family Domanibdellidae. It is highly probable that the terrestrial leech fauna (i.e. Domanibdellidae) of eastern Australia dates to the Pliocene (10–1 m.y.a.) (Richardson, 1974b).

Jaabdella (*J. whitmani*) is an endemic genus known only from southeast Queensland and northeast New South Wales. Additional endemic genera occurring in the CERRA region are *Quaesitobdella*, *Microbdella* and *Castrabdella* (Richardson, 1974a, 1974b). *Microbdella* comprises two described species (Richardson, 1974a).

Oligochaeta

The Australian endemic earthworms (Oligochaeta) are considered by Jamieson (1981) likely to be derived from successive Gondwanan invasions which were then followed by prolific speciation. These speciation events took place largely in the family Megascolecidae. In contrast, an almost negligible endemic fauna has apparently been derived from post-Miocene (<10 m.y.a.) invasion from the Oriental region (Jamieson, 1981).

The “MacPherson-Macleay Overlap”, which broadly encompasses the CERRA region, is characterized by a diverse earthworm fauna. Complex faunistic patterns of superimposed colonization episodes are associated with the development of rainforest on Tertiary (70–1 m.y.a.) lava flows from the Main Range and Tweed Shield Volcano. Genera such as *Digaster* and *Plutellus* exhibit their greatest diversity in the overlap zone (Werren & Kershaw, 1991).

Dyne (in Werren & Kershaw, 1991) indicates that approximately 120 oligochaete species and 17 genera are presently known from Australian rainforests but that this is likely to represent a small fraction of the actual diversity. Many species appear to be highly localized (e.g., *Cryptodrilus bunyaensis*, known only from Bunya Mountains; *Prophetitima hugalli*, known only from Boatharbour Nature Reserve, *Digaster lingi* known only from Binna Burra [Jamieson, 1995]).

A number of endemic megascolecoid species from the MacPherson Ranges are weakly to very brightly bioluminescent (e.g., *Spenceriella curtisi*, *S. cormieri*, *Fletcherodrilus unicus*) (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979). This bioluminescence originates from a biochemical reaction in exuded fluid.

Megascolecidae: Acanthodrilinae. Two megascolecoid subfamilies, the Megascolecinae and Acanthodrilinae, occur in Australian rainforests. The Acanthodrilinae dominate the earthworm fauna of southern Africa and southern America, New Zealand, New Caledonia and the sub-Antarctic Islands (Werren & Kershaw, 1991). However, in Australia, the generic diversity of the subfamily is low—especially in comparison to the New Zealand fauna where the subfamily occupies rainforest niches filled in Australia by the Megascolecinae (Werren & Kershaw, 1991).

Megascolecidae: Megascolecinae. The majority of the Australian rainforest genera belongs to the Megascolecinae. The Megascolecinae represent a Gondwanan element (Heatwole, 1987), and appear to have evolved in the Australian, Indian and Antarctic sector. They subsequently spread to Southeast Asia, China, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands (Werren & Kershaw, 1991).

Three tribes occur in the CERRA region; Dichogastrini, Megascolecini and Perionychini. *Didymogaster* and *Digaster* largely represent the nucleus of Dichogastrini genera in the CERRA region. A number of *Digaster* species have restricted distributions (Jamieson, 1963, 1972, 1975; Blakemore, 1997), whilst the genus as a whole is confined to the montane coastal province of New South Wales and Queensland (Jamieson, 1975). The origin and evolution of *Digaster* and *Didymogaster* suggests a presence “well back into the Tertiary or earlier” (Jamieson, 1981).

The Perionychini are absent from Africa and South America but occur in New Zealand, New Caledonia, India, Asia and North America (Jamieson, 1981). Perionychines occurring in the CERRA region include *Plutellus*, which is distributed from southern Queensland to Sydney New South Wales, and Lord Howe Island, and occurs in *Nothofagus* forest; and the endemic *Hiatidrilus* (consisting of two species, *H. bunya*, and *H. semicinctus*), which occurs in southern Queensland and northeast New South Wales. *Hiatidrilus* (= *Diporochoaeta*) *bunya* is restricted to the Bunya Mountains-Clarence River and *H. semicinctus* is known only from Grafton (Jamieson, 1976, 1981, 1994; Blakemore, 1997). *Zacharius* (*Z. zacharyi*) is an endemic, monotypic genus known only from Maclean (Woodburn Island) (Blakemore, 1997).

The endemic perionychine *Heteroporodrilus* is distributed from Victoria to Queensland. *Heteroporodrilus* is considered to be a derived (apomorphic) sibling group of *Plutellus* that has achieved particular diversity in rainforest and riverine environments in southeast Queensland (Blakemore, 1994). The distribution of *Heteroporodrilus* partially corresponds with various river systems. A number of species have very restricted ranges: *H. doubei* is known only from 10km northwest of Lismore, *H. jamiesoni* is known only from Mt Glorious (Blakemore, 1994).

Phreodrilidae. Australia is the centre of phreodrilid diversity with the number of species (>26 species) being high when compared with other landmasses (Pinder & Brinkhurst, 1997). New Zealand, in comparison, has seven species. *Astacopsidrilus jamiesoni* is known only from Lamington National Park.

Phreodrilid worms are “Gondwanan”, occurring in Africa, Sri Lanka, South America, New Zealand and Australia, and some southern Oceanic islands (e.g., South Georgia, Falklands, Kerguelen, Macquarie and Campbell Islands) (Pinder & Brinkhurst, 1997). Because a number of the islands are geologically relatively recent, the occurrence of Phreodrilidae there suggests post-Gondwanan dispersal (Pinder & Brinkhurst, 1997).

CHELICERATA ARACHNIDA

“spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, mites, ticks, pseudoscorpions, whip spiders”

Araneomorphae “true” spiders

Amaurobioidea. Included in this superfamily is the endemic genus *Malala*. Two species have been described: *M. lubinae* which is restricted to the rainforests of Lamington National Park, and *M. gallonae* which is restricted to North Queensland (Davies, 1993).

Amphinectidae. The subfamily Metaltellinae occurs in Australia and South America. Endemic Australian genera, recorded from the CERRA region, are *Quemusia*, *Magua* and *Cunnawarra* (Davies, 1998). *Magua* is a monotypic genus, but *Quemusia* includes many species restricted to the region.

Anapidae. The distribution of the Anapidae includes New Zealand, South Africa and the Old World tropics. Eastern Australia includes a number of endemic anapid genera. *Risdonius* comprises two known species and is distributed from New South Wales to Tasmania. *Risdonius barrington* is known only from Barrington Tops, whilst the second species, *R. lind*, is known only from Lind National Park in Victoria (Platnick & Forster, 1989). *Queenslanapis* is a monotypic genus, known only from Lamington National Park, and closely resembles the New Zealand genus *Zealanapis* “and may be more closely related to that genus than other Australian anapids” (Platnick & Forster, 1989). *Maxanapis* (e.g., *M. dorrigo*, *M. burra*, *M. crassifemoralis*) is confined to Queensland and New South Wales, with the CERRA region being a centre of diversity for the genus. *Octanapis* is restricted to the region from Queensland to eastern Victoria, and consists of two species (*O. cann* and *O. octocula*). *Chasmocephalon* occurs in Western Australia and the region from Victoria to Queensland, and is particularly diverse in eastern Australia (e.g., *C. iluka*) (Platnick & Forster, 1989).

Araneidae. The western Pacific region has a rich orb-weaver fauna and the greatest diversity occurs in Australia (e.g., *Argiope*) and New Guinea. However, the number of species declines towards the Asian mainland (Levi, 1983).

Archaeidae. Archaeid spiders are known from eastern Australia, Madagascar, South Africa, and Baltic amber (Forster & Platnick, 1984). Australian members of this small family are included in the endemic *Austrarchaea* (Walton, 1985b). *Austrarchaea nodosa* is confined to the MacPherson Ranges (Forster & Platnick, 1984). A second species, *A. daviesae*, is recorded from the Atherton Tablelands, North Queensland (Walton, 1985b).

Cyatholipidae. The Cyatholipidae comprise two monotypic genera (*Tekellatus* and *Teemenaarus*), one of which, *Tekellatus lamingtonensis*, is restricted to southeast Queensland (Walton, 1985b).

Desidae. *Colcarteria* includes three species restricted to northern New South Wales. *Colcarteria*, and the New Caledonian *Canala*, possess related characters (i.e. male palpi and female genitalic characters) (Gray, 1992).

Gradungulidae. Gradungulidae are a relictual group restricted to Australia and New Zealand (Forster *et al.*, 1987). *Progradungula* comprises two species restricted to southeastern mainland Australia (Milledge, 1997b); *Progradungula carraiensis* is known only from the Carrai Bat Cave (Forster *et al.*, 1987; Gray, 1982), *P. otwayensis*

occurs in *Nothofagus* forest in the Otway Ranges, southwestern Victoria (Milledge, 1997b). The related genus *Gradungula*, is known only from New Zealand (M. Gray, pers. comm.). *Tarlina* is restricted to mid-eastern and northeastern Australia, with several species (*T. noorundi*, *T. milledgei*, *T. woodwardi* and *T. smithersi*) confined to southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Forster *et al.*, 1987).

Hersiliidae. Hersiliidae are distributed in tropical and subtropical areas of the world. They are “almost certainly part of the younger northern faunal element in Australia”, and did not arrive before the Miocene (Baehr & Baehr, 1987). The Australian hersiliid fauna is rich and diverse. However, the relationships of the non-Australian fauna are poorly known. Southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales is a major centre of evolution of the endemic genus *Tamopsis*. Baehr & Baehr (1987) suggest that the history of *Tamopsis* colonization follows a scenario of occupation of favourable ecological refugia during moist climatic periods, with subsequent geographic isolation during drier periods, followed by episodes of speciation and radiation within the refugia.

Heteropodidae. The endemic heteropodid genus *Isopeda* is restricted to eastern and southern Australia and occurs from central eastern Queensland to Victoria and southern South Australia, and southern Western Australia. Within this range *Isopeda* is generally confined to areas receiving >500 mm annual rainfall (Hirst, 1992). The distribution of individual species can be localized. *Isopeda queenslandicus* is restricted to the region from Kroombit Tops (southern Queensland) to northeast New South Wales (e.g., Tooloom, Nimbin). *Isopeda binnaburra* is known only from the type locality of Lamington National Park (Hirst, 1992). *Typostola* is restricted to Australia and New Guinea. *Typostola heterochroma* has been described from the vicinity of Dorrigo (Hirst, 1999).

Lamponidae. Lamponidae are restricted to the Australasian region, and are recorded from Australia (including Tasmania), New Guinea, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and the Kermadec Islands (Platnick, 2000). With the exception of the Kermadec Islands, the subfamily Lamponinae (*Lampona*, *Lamponicta*, *Lamponella*, *Lamponoides*) parallels this distribution. The Centrothelinae (*Centrothele*, *Centrina*, *Centsymphia*, *Queenvic*, *Graycassis*, *Longepi*, *Asadipus*) are known from Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia. The Pseudolampinae (*Pseudolampona*, *Paralampona*) are endemic to Australia (Platnick, 2000). Most lamponid genera occurring in the CERRA region are Australian endemics.

Nicodamidae. Nicodamids are restricted to Australia (including Tasmania), New Zealand, and New Guinea (Harvey, 1995). *Ambicodamus* is endemic, with *A. darlingtoni* known only from Barrington Tops. The genus *Dimidamus* has a disjunct distribution with four species known from the montane rainforests of Papuan New Guinea and West Papua, and two species occurring in the rainforests of eastern Australia. *Dimidamus dimidiatus* is essentially confined to the CERRA region, and the second species (*D. simoni*) is known from a single locality in Victoria (Harvey, 1995). *Oncodamus* comprises two species, and is restricted to eastern Australia: *Oncodamus bidens* occurs in southern New South Wales, and *O. diciptiens* ranges from northern New South Wales to North Queensland.

Orsolobidae. This family occurs in Australia (including Tasmania), New Zealand, the Campbell Islands, Chile,

Argentina, and the Falkland Islands (Forster & Platnick, 1985). *Tasmanoops* is endemic to Australia and includes five species (*T. dorrigo*, *T. mysticus*, *T. parinus*, *T. parvus*, *T. pinus*) that occur in rainforests of the CERRA region (Forster & Platnick, 1985).

Pisauridae. Included in the Pisauridae is the endemic, monotypic genus *Megadolomedes* (*M. australianus*) which bears a superficial resemblance to the Neotropical *Trechalea* (Davies & Raven, 1980).

Salticidae. *Ocrisoma* is restricted to Australia and adjacent regions (Zabka, 1990). *Paraplatoides* is restricted to New Caledonia and Australia, where it is widespread (Zabka, 1992). *Sondra* is an endemic genus restricted to northern Queensland, south to northern New South Wales (Wanless, 1988). *Sondra nepenthicola* and *S. raveni* are known only from southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales (Wanless, 1988). *Sandalodes* is found in southern Papua New Guinea and throughout Australia (Zabka, 2000). Species occur principally in open forest.

Textricellidae. This family consists of two genera occurring in the region between the MacPherson Range and Tasmania (Walton, 1985b). *Textricella lamingtonensis* is restricted to the MacPherson Range.

Theridiosomatidae. One genus and two species comprise this small family, which is restricted to the region between the MacPherson Range and Sydney. *Theridiosoma brauni* is known from the MacPherson Range (Walton, 1985b).

Uloboridae. The monotypic genus *Miagrammopes* (= *Ranguma*) is known only from the MacPherson Range (Walton, 1985b).

Zodariidae. The majority of Australian zodariids may have evolved on the continent from ancestral stock following the breakup of Gondwana. However, two genera (*Asceua* and *Mallinella*), which are restricted to northern Australia, are assumed to have reached Australia from the Orient during recent ice ages (Baehr & Jocqué, 1994). Other than these two Oriental elements the Australian fauna is distinct at the generic and species level (Baehr & Jocqué, 1994). *Storena* is an endemic, autochthonous, genus distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of the continent and existing distribution patterns are likely the result of Pleistocene vegetation expansion-contraction cycles (Baehr & Jocqué, 1994). Southeast Queensland and northeastern New South Wales are major centres of diversity within the genus (Baehr & Jocqué, 1994).

Mygalomorphae “trap door” and “funnel-web” spiders. These consist of circumtemperate or tropical families or subfamilies with a large and diverse endemic Australian fauna (Walton, 1985b). They are most abundant and diverse in the Southern Hemisphere (Main, 1981). With the exception of Asian liphistiomorphs, mygalomorph spiders are the most ancient and primitive group, and their evolution has been independent to that of the Araneomorphae (Main, 1981). The oldest mygalomorph fossils date to the Triassic (225–180 m.y.a.) and fossils known from Dominican amber appear quite similar to extant species from that area (Raven, 1994).

The CERRA region is a major focus of generic diversity within Australia, with only southwest Western Australia possessing more genera. Genera occurring in the region include *Cataxia* (vine forest), *Misgolas* (rainforest, vine forest, *Nothofagus* forest, sclerophyll forest), *Missulena* and *Armadalia* (in sclerophyll forest and woodland), *Arbanitis*,

Evoplos (rainforest and sclerophyll forest), *Seqocrypta* (rainforest) and *Trittame* (vine thicket) (Main, 1981; Raven, 1994).

The region is a “mixing area” for migration routes of genera, marks the southern limit of northern genera (*Evoplos*, *Cataxia*, *Armadalia*), contains widespread genera (e.g., *Missulena*, *Arbanitis*), and is at the centre of the range of *Misgolas* (= *Dyarcyops*) (Main, 1981).

Three evolutionary phases can be recognized in the Australian mygalomorph fauna: (1) ancient elements, (Mesozoic 225–60 m.y.a.) and early Tertiary (e.g., *Missulena*, *Misgolas*); (2) autochthonous groups of ancient origin (e.g., *Arbanitis*); (3) late Tertiary and Pleistocene (10⁶–10⁴ years ago) northern immigrants (all absent from New Zealand) (e.g., *Cataxia*, *Armadalia*) (Main, 1981). Representatives of all groups occur in the CERRA region.

Barychelidae. Barychelidae occur in littoral zones, open sclerophyll forests, vine thickets and rainforests, but nevertheless are cryptic species not easily discerned within the environment (Raven, 1994). Barychelids are most diverse in the Pacific but this might be partly due to lack of revision of the Neotropical fauna. Ten genera are known from the “Austro-Papuan” region. In comparison, 11 genera are recognized from the African-Middle Eastern-west Indian subcontinental region, nine genera occur in South America, and the Southeast Asian-Australasian region (including the Austro-Papuan) comprises 21 genera (Raven, 1994).

Barychelidae occur throughout much of Australia, but are absent from Tasmania, Victoria and southern coastal New South Wales. Two endemic genera occur in the CERRA region. *Trittame* is distributed from northern to southern Queensland with one species, *T. ingrani*, known only from semi-evergreen vine thicket. This is the most southerly occurring species. *Seqocrypta* is a predominantly rainforest genus restricted to southeast Queensland and northeast New South Wales, occurring as far south as Kempsey. At least three *Seqocrypta* species (*S. mckeowni*, *S. jakara*, *S. hamlynharrisi*) occur in the CERRA region (Raven, 1994).

Dipluridae. Diplurids are confined to wetter areas (M. Gray, pers. comm.). *Australothele* (e.g., *A. bicuspidata*, *A. nothofagi*) is known from southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, and the monotypic *Carrai* (*C. afoveolata*) is recorded only from the Mt Boss-Mt Banda Banda area (Raven, 1984c).

Nemesiidae. This mygalomorph family is diverse in the forests of northeast New South Wales and southeast Queensland. Many species (e.g., *Ixamatus fischeri*, *Namea dicalcaria*) exhibit localized distribution patterns (Walton, 1985b). The predominantly rainforest *Namea* is confined to the moist coastal areas from North Queensland to the Gibraltar Range (northern New South Wales) but reaches its greatest diversity in the “MacPherson-Macleay Overlap” where 10 out of 14 described species occur (Raven, 1984b).

Hexathelidae. Hexathelidae are Gondwanan relics with related genera in Australia, New Zealand and South America (Walton, 1985b).

Hexathelidae (previously a subfamily of Dipluridae) include a number of *Bymainiella* species (e.g., *B. boycei*, *B. lugubris*) with localized distributions or ranges restricted to the CERRA region (Raven, 1978). *Bymainiella* is an endemic genus occurring from southeastern Queensland to southwest Victoria and Tasmania, and is considered to be a sister group of the South American *Scotinoecus* (Raven, 1978). The genus occurs in rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, and adjacent lowland forests.

The endemic “funnel web” genus *Atrax* (subfamily Atracinae) is restricted to central coastal New South Wales, south to eastern Victoria. The closely related endemic *Hadronyche* ranges from southeastern Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania (Gray, 1987). A number of undescribed *Hadronyche* species occur in the CERRA region (see Gray, 1987; M. Gray, pers. comm.). *Hadronyche* comprises six species groups, and three of these (“Lamington”, “*infensa*” and “*cerbera*” species groups) are found in the CERRA region (Gray, 1987; M. Gray, pers. comm.). The “*infensa*” species group (e.g., *Hadronyche* sp. 15, *H. infensa*, *H. valida*) occurs in rainforest and sclerophyll forest, and the “Lamington” species group is a relictual fauna restricted to rainforest (Gray, 1987; M. Gray, pers. comm.). Its four species have localized distributions in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales; *Hadronyche* sp. 16—Conondale Range (SE Queensland), *Hadronyche* sp. 17—Lamington Plateau, *Hadronyche* sp. 19—Emu Vale area, *Hadronyche* sp. 18—Comboyne Plateau (Gray, 1987). *Hadronyche formidabilis* (“*cerbera*” group) is primarily restricted to southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Gray, 1987).

Atracine spiders need moist conditions and are restricted to southeast Australia (Gray, 1987). Their absence from temperate closed forests and tall open forests (wet sclerophyll forest) of southwestern Victoria and western Tasmania is probably related to palaeoclimatic and ecological factors (Gray, 1987). Northern, mainland, limits to distribution coincide with the inland divergence of the Great Dividing Range, where drier environmental conditions predominate (Gray, 1987).

Idiopidae. Idiopidae reach their greatest diversity south of the tropics. The majority of Australian genera, except for *Arbanitis*, are endemic (Walton, 1985b; M. Gray, pers. comm.). Three species (*Arbanitis variabilis*, *Homogona pulleinei*, *Misgolas pulchellus*) are confined mainly to the moist forests of the MacPherson Range. The taxonomic status of *Arbanitis* and *Misgolas*, however, is in a state of flux (M. Gray, pers. comm.). *Misgolas* is widespread in eastern Australia. Its current diversity possibly reflects contraction of species ranges to refugial areas, and later expansion and radiation in response to availability of suitable habitat and conditions (Main, 1981). Many undescribed and localized *Misgolas* species are known from the CERRA region (M. Gray, pers. comm., Gray & Cassis, 1994).

Migidae. Migidae are known from Madagascar, South America, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Australia, including Tasmania (Main, 1981). It is a very ancient family and its occurrence in Australia may date from the Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary (c. <80 m.y.a.) (Main, 1981).

Migas is known from New Caledonia, New Zealand, Chile, Norfolk Island, and a single species each from southern Queensland (*M. variapalpus*) and Tasmania. *Migas variapalpus* is known only from complex subtropical rainforest on the Lamington Plateau (Raven, 1984a).

Migas provides biogeographical evidence indicating that New Caledonia remained as part of Australia to a period post-dating the separation of New Zealand and Norfolk Island (Raven, 1995).

SCHIZOMIDA

This small group of ancient arachnids (Savory, 1977) is largely restricted to the world’s tropical and subtropical regions. Two families, the Hubbardiidae (formerly

Schizomidae) and Protoschizomidae, are recognized. Protoschizomids are restricted to the United States of America and Mexico. *Apozomus woodwardi* (Hubbardiidae) occurs in closed forest of southern Queensland and Tasmania (Harvey, 1992).

SCORPIONIDEA “scorpions”

The Australian scorpion fauna indicates a history of indirect connection with South America followed by a period of isolation and encroachment on Southeast Asia (Koch, 1981). Bothriuridae genera are restricted to Australia and South America but other families are related to Indo-Asian taxa or are autochthonous, having evolved since the approach of the Australian landmass towards Asia (Koch, 1981). Scorpion distribution is more a product of rainfall, temperature and biotic influences (e.g., competitive exclusion) than vegetation type (Koch, 1981).

PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA “pseudoscorpions”

Chthoniidae. This is a cosmopolitan family (Walton, 1985b), however, one species (*Pseudotyranochthonius queenslandicus*) is known only from Joalah National Park in southeast Queensland.

Tridenchthoniidae. Most species occur in Southeast Asia and Africa (Walton, 1985b). Two genera and three species have been described from Australia (one is restricted to Lord Howe Island). The monotypic *Heterolophus* is known only from Mt Tamborine where it occurs in rainforest. *Anaulacodithella*, *Morikawia* (= *Tyrannochthonius*) and *Pseudotyranochthonius* are also known from the Mt Tamborine and Lamington areas (Harvey, 1994).

OPILIONES “harvestmen”

Acropsopilionidae. This family is known from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America (Forster, 1955), and contains only nine described species in five genera (Cantrell, 1980): *Acropsopilio* (Chile, Australia), *Cadella* (South Africa), *Zeopsopilio* (New Zealand), *Austropsopilio* and *Tasmanopilio* (Australia) (Cantrell, 1980).

Austropsopilio is an “early Australian fauna” (Forster, 1955) restricted to the CERRA region—*Austropsopilio altus* is known only from New England National Park, and the related *Acropsopilio australicus* is known only from Emu Vale in southern Queensland (Cantrell, 1980).

Assamiidae. Assamiidae known from the CERRA region include the Australian endemic genus *Octobunus* (Forster, 1955).

Neopilionidae. Ballarrinae are restricted to South Africa (one genus), southern Australia (three genera), and southern South America (one genus). The endemic monotypic genera *Plesioballarra* (*P. crinis*) and *Ballara* (*B. cantrelli*) are restricted to southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales (Hunt & Cokendolpher, 1991; G. Hunt, pers. comm.).

Triaenonychidae. *Equitius* is an endemic genus restricted to the region between southeastern Queensland and southern coastal New South Wales. It is the dominant harvestman genus found in moist forest types and woodland within this range and is amongst the commonest arachnids found under logs on the forest floor (Hunt, 1985). *Equitius* has undergone considerable speciation in the CERRA region with five of the seven described species confined there (Hunt, 1985).

ACARINA “mites”

Mites are a ubiquitous invertebrate group with many endemic taxa in Australia. In addition to possessing a diverse terrestrial, phoretic and parasitic fauna, Australian rainforests also possess a largely unrecognized and distinctive arboreal fauna associated with forest canopies (R. Kitching, pers. comm.).

Algophagidae. Algophagid mites occur in the Palearctic, Nearctic, Oriental and Australian regions, and subantarctic islands, and include *Lamingtonacarus*, which is endemic to southeast Queensland and is associated with water-filled tree holes (Fashing *et al.*, 2000).

Ameridae. The Ameridae include only two known species (both in the genus *Hymenobelba*) from Australia. *Hymenobelba domahidyi* occurs in the Nightcap Ranges, and the New England and Lamington National Parks. An undescribed species is known from Lansdowne State Forest, near Taree, northern New South Wales (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Ameroseiidae. This family is poorly known. *Epicriopsis walteri* is known only from southern Queensland and northern New South Wales and is the only *Epicriopsis* species recorded from Australia (Halliday, 1997).

Anderemaecidae. The single known Australian species, *Anderemaecus australiensis*, is associated with *Nothofagus* forest in the Barrington Tops area (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Arrenuridae. *Arrenurus kitchingi*, recorded only from Lamington National Park, is the first member of the genus known to occupy water-filled tree hole habitats. The only water mites previously recorded from this habitat were members of *Thyopsis* (Hydryphantidae) which occur in Ohio, USA (Smith & Harvey, 1989). However, *Lamingtonocarus* (Algophagidae) has recently been described from this microhabitat (Fashing *et al.*, 2000). *Arrenurus* occurs in a wide range of habitats that include temporary pools, deep lakes and seepage areas. Larvae of some species, along with their hosts, are adapted to marginal aquatic habitats (Smith & Harvey, 1989).

Ascidae. The Australian ascid fauna is poorly known (Halliday *et al.*, 1998). *Hoploseius australianus* has been described from southeast Queensland (Walter, 1998). This Gondwanan ascid mite genus is otherwise unknown from Australia but possesses morphological characteristics shared with species from India and Central Africa. *Proctolaelaps nesbitti* is restricted to southern Queensland (Halliday *et al.*, 1998). *Lasioseius* is known from Australian rainforests but is apparently absent from New Zealand (Walter & Lindquist, 1997). *Asca* species are common in eastern Australian forests (Walter *et al.*, 1993).

Brachychthoniidae. An undescribed species of *Liochthonius* is known from Lamington National Park (Colloff & Halliday, 1998). *Liochthonius* is recorded from Queensland, South Australia and Argentina.

Carabodidae. *Austrocarabodes* occurs in southeast Australia. A number of species are currently known only from Mt Glorious (e.g., *A. gressitti*, *A. agressor*) (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Eriorhynchidae. Eriorhynchidae are restricted to southeast Australia and Tasmania. The family includes five species in *Eriorhynchus* (Qin & Halliday, 1997).

Eutegaeidae. In the CERRA region the eutegaeids include *Atalotegaeus*, *Neoeutegaeus* and *Neseutegaeus*. *Neseutegaeus monteithi* and *N. phyllophorus* are known only from cool

temperate rainforests in northern New South Wales (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Galumnidae. Two genera and seven species, *Allogalumna* (three spp.) and *Galumna* (four spp.), occur within the CERRA region. All of these are known only from the MacPherson-Border Ranges area (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Hammeriellidae. Hammeriellidae include the endemic *Labiogena*, which is confined to eastern Australia. *Labiogena walteri* and *Novaezealandiella kellyi* are rainforest species confined to the CERRA region (Hunt, 1996c).

Macrochelidae. Macrochelids are associated with decomposing organic matter (e.g., carrion, leaf litter, compost, dung) and prey on small arthropods, their eggs and larvae. *Macrocheles spatei* is phoretic on the endemic scarabaeine dung beetle *Aulacopris maximus* and *M. tessellatus* is phoretic on the endemic dung beetle *Cephalodesmius armiger* (Halliday, 2000). Two species, *M. angustus* and *M. fungicolus*, are known only from Lamington National Park (Halliday, 2000).

Malaconothridae. A single undescribed *Zeanothrus* is known from rainforest in southeast Queensland (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Mesoplophoridae. An undescribed *Apoplophora* species is known from Lamington National Park, southeast Queensland, and Whian Whian State Forest, northeast New South Wales (Colloff & Halliday, 1998). The genus is otherwise known in Australia by *A. pantotrema*, which is widely distributed from India to Australia and Papua New Guinea (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Nothridae. The nothrid *Novonothrus* is recorded from southeast Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Oppiidae. The family Oppiidae is very speciose in northeast New South Wales; Tooloom Scrub near Urbenville is the type locality for many species (Balogh, 1982; G. Hunt, pers. comm.). Numerous *Lanceoppia* species have been described from Mt Glorious (see Colloff & Halliday, 1998). The genus *Brachioppiella* is confined to southeast Australia and includes *B. biseriata*, also from Mt Glorious.

Otocepheidae. The gibbicepheine *Pseudotocepheus* is distributed in northeast New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia (Colloff & Halliday, 1998), and the CERRA region is a major centre of speciation for the genus.

Pedrocortesellidae. *Hexachaetoniella* is confined to eastern Australia, New Zealand and Norfolk Island (Hunt, 1996b). *Hexachaetoniella bunya* is known only from Bunya Mountains National Park (Hunt, 1996b; Colloff & Halliday, 1998). *Pedrocortesella* is a speciose genus, widely distributed in Australia, with several taxa restricted to individual CERRA reserves (e.g., *P. bithongabela*, found in *Nothofagus* rainforest in Lamington NP). *Pedrocortesella* has an essentially Gondwanan distribution, with extensions to Japan and the eastern Palaearctic (Hunt, 1996a).

Pherolioididae. This is principally a Gondwanan family with a known distribution comprising South America, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, and outlier taxa in Florida and the Mediterranean (Hunt, 1996d).

The Australian fauna consists of 11 species, nine of which are in *Pheroliodes*. *Pheroliodes* also occurs in South America, Galapagos Islands and Florida (one sp.) (Hunt, 1996d). A number of species exhibit localized distributions.

Pheroliodes barringtonensis, for example, is restricted to the Barrington Tops and adjacent Chichester State Forest in the southern CERRA region, and is also recorded from Lamington National Park in southeast Queensland. An additional genus *Octoliodes*, known from the region, is restricted to Australia and New Zealand (Hunt, 1996d).

Phytoseiidae. Australia has a rich phytoseiid fauna (Beard, 2001). The phytoseiine *Phytoseius* is cosmopolitan but endemic species occur in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales; for example *P. oreillyi* which is known only from Lamington National Park in subtropical rainforest (Walter & Beard, 1997).

Platyameridae. Platyameridae are confined to the CERRA region (Colloff & Halliday, 1998). *Platyamerus peculiaris* is the only member of the family and is known from subtropical rainforest in the Nightcap Range and Lamington National Park (Balogh & Balogh, 1983; G. Hunt, pers. comm.).

Schelorbitidae. *Megaschelorbitates* consists of three known Australian species and is recorded from South Australia (2 spp.) and Lamington National Park (1 sp.) in southeast Queensland (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

Steganacaridae. The eastern mainland and Tasmania includes numerous species of *Austrophthiracarus* (Atropacarinae). Several species with localized distributions are known from the CERRA region (e.g., *A. michaeli* and *A. nicoleti*—Joalah NP, *A. multisetosus* and *A. wallworki*—New England NP). *Notophthiracarus* also includes species with localized distributions (e.g., *N. ramsai*—Joalah NP) (Colloff & Halliday, 1998).

CRUSTACEA

PERACARIDA

“amphipods, isopods”

This subclass includes the orders Amphipoda and Isopoda. Freshwater Peracarida differ little from their ancestral marine relatives and a number of taxa have Gondwanan distributions (Adlem & Timms, 2000). Individual species favour higher elevations but high altitudes alone are not determinants of suitable habitat, and limiting factors on peracarid distribution include temperature, permanency of suitable water bodies, water flow rate, pH, and vagility (Adlem & Timms, 2000). The Barrington Tops Plateau is a high altitude refugium for freshwater amphipods which include relics in *Neoniphargus* (Neoniphargidae) and *Austrocrangonyx* (Paramelitidae) (Adlem & Timms, 2000). Adlem & Timms (2000) found that the distribution of *Austrocrangonyx* at Barrington Tops “was related to waters with lower pH values... which, at higher altitudes, are primarily influenced by the presence of humic, peat-based swamps situated on the poorly drained plateau surface”. The isopod genus *Crenoicus* (*C. harrisoni*, *Crenoicus* sp.) is also recorded from Barrington Tops, but *Crenoicus* has a wider habitat distribution than the more isolated amphipod genera (Adlem & Timms, 2000).

DECAPODA “crayfish”

The Australian freshwater crayfish fauna comprises more than 100 species, currently placed in nine genera (Merrick, 1991, 1995), and is second only to that of North America in species and generic diversity (Merrick, 1995; Crandall *et al.*, 1999). Of particular conservation and evolutionary interest in the CERRA region are endemic species of spiny crayfish in

the family Parastacidae and potential impacts on them by localized harvesting, land management practices and aquaculture (Kohen & Merrick, 1998; Merrick, 1991, 1995, 1997). Impacts are difficult to monitor (Merrick, 1995).

Parastacidae. Nine of the 14 known parastacid genera are endemic to Australia. The remaining genera occur in New Zealand (one), southern Chile and Brazil (three), and Madagascar (one) (Crandall *et al.*, 1999). The endemic crayfish genus *Euastacus* is similar in many respects to the Madagascan *Astacoides* and has undergone marked diversification in New South Wales and Queensland. Twenty-four *Euastacus* species are recorded from New South Wales. Distributions closely correspond to river drainages (Lawler & Crandall, 1998). The CERRA region encompasses numerous endemic species with exceptionally localized (sometimes sympatric) distributions, and is a major focus of speciation within the genus (Morgan, 1997; Lawler & Crandall, 1998, J. Merrick, pers. comm.).

Euastacus species inhabit flowing, highly oxygenated and cooler streams, particularly in montane eastern regions of the Great Dividing Range. Warm eutrophic lowland or plateau streams are unsuitable habitat (Morgan, 1997). Individuals are capable of limited overland movement but steep ridges and intervening unsuitable habitat restrict dispersal to such an extent that populations may be regarded as semi-isolated although specific populations may be distinctive at the end of their ranges (Morgan, 1997). The effectiveness of biophysical barriers to movement, however, is difficult to evaluate (Morgan, 1997).

UNIRAMIA

ONYCHOPHORA

“peripatus, velvet worms”

The most archaic onychophoran taxa occur in southeastern Australia and Tasmania, and these regions preserve a close relationship with taxa in New Zealand, South America and South Africa (A. Reid, 1996). However, of the 30 onychophoran genera known from Australia only *Ooperipatellus* is shared with New Zealand. The remaining 29 are endemic. The Australian species are Gondwanan relics with the subphylum being more widespread prior to the break up of Pangaea. There has been a marked radiation of species in eastern Australia.

Within Australia, Onychophora are confined to the wetter coastal zone extending from northern Queensland to Tasmania with relictual populations in South Australia and southwestern Western Australia. Confinement to mesic refugia, especially during Quaternary (10^6 – $<10^4$ y.a.) climatic fluctuations, may have led to isolation of populations, and may explain the presence of isolated relict and endemic mountain faunas along the Great Dividing Range (A. Reid, 1996).

Onychophora are vulnerable to desiccation and consequently are restricted to moist and humid microhabitats such as rotting logs and leaf litter (A. Reid, 1996). This sensitivity to desiccation and confinement to moist habitats, in conjunction with apparent small and spatially localized populations, suggests that they are potentially threatened by a range of land use and environmental impacts (e.g., fire, “underscubbing”, drought conditions).

Peripatopsidae. Eight genera and 10 species of Peripatopsidae are known from the CERRA region and its vicinity; this represents more than 25% of the Australian generic diversity within the subphylum. Factors which may contribute to the

diversity of fauna in the CERRA region are; suitable moist habitats, variety of vegetation types, diversity of microclimate and diverse topography and altitudinal range.

Peripatopsidae known from the southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales border area are particularly diverse and are placed within four genera (*Dactylothele*, *Hylonomoipos*, *Nodocapitus* and *Sphenoparme*) (A. Reid, 1996). The fauna in the Manning Valley, on the mid-north coast of New South Wales, is also diverse with three genera recorded (*Centorumis*, *Regimitra* and *Wambalana*). This later area marks the boundary of many plants and animals with “Torresian” affinities and a faunal overlap with temperate-related groups in hinterland montane forests (G. Williams, 1993).

A number of taxa recorded from the CERRA region occur in *Nothofagus* rainforest (e.g., *Centorumis trigona*, *Wambalana makrothele*).

CHILOPODA

“centipedes”

Genera known from the CERRA region include *Ethmostigmus*, *Rhysida*, *Cormocephalus*, *Paralamyctes*, *Anopsobius* and *Australobius* (Chamberlin, 1920; G. Edgecombe, pers. comm.).

Henicopidae. The majority of native centipedes in the order Lithobiomorpha belong to this family, and most of the species await description (Edgecombe, 2001). The henicopid genus *Paralamyctes* has a Gondwanan distribution, occurring in eastern Australia, southern Africa, Madagascar, southern India, New Zealand and South America (Edgecombe, 2001). Four subgenera are recognized; *Paralamyctes* (from southern Africa, Madagascar, southern India, Queensland, northern New South Wales and New Zealand), *Haasiella* (New Zealand, Tasmania), *Nothofagobius* (northern New South Wales, Tasmania, Chile, Argentina) and *Thingathinga* (New South Wales, New Zealand) (Edgecombe, 2001). Of the six *Paralamyctes* species currently described from Australia five (*P. (P.) monteithi*, *P. (P.) neverneverensis*, *P. (N.) cassisi*, *P. (T.) grayi*, *P. (T.) hornerae*) occur in the CERRA or adjacent areas, with the sixth species (*P. (N.) mesibovi*) restricted to Tasmania (Edgecombe, 2001).

DIPLOPODA

“millipedes”

The Australian millipede fauna is rich but largely unknown (Black, 1997). Nine of the 15 orders, and 20 of the approximately 100 families of the world fauna occur here. The greatest number of families occurs in eastern and southeastern Australia, but only the Peterjohnsiidae, which occur in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania are endemic (Black, 1997).

Dalodesmidae. This family comprises the endemic, monotypic *Orthorhachis* (*O. pallida*) which is known only from Bunya Mountains in dry rainforest (Jeekel, 1985).

Paradoxosomatidae. Australiosomatinae are the dominant paradoxosomatid group in the Australian region (Jeekel, 1968) and their entry into this region may date from the Mesozoic. Lower sea levels during the Pleistocene apparently did not lead to an exchange of New Guinean and Australian faunas. Isolation of the New Guinean and Australian faunas may date from the end of the Mesozoic or the beginning of the Tertiary (Jeekel, 1968).

The Australiosomatinae contain three tribes; the Antichiropodini (Australia, inclusive of Tasmania, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia), Australiosomatini

(naturally confined to eastern mainland Australia, one species [*Akamptogonus novarae*] introduced to New Zealand and Western Australia), and the Aschistodesmini (Halmahera to Solomon Islands) (Jeekel, 1968). The Australiosomatini include the endemic *Phyllocladosoma*, which consists of four species (e.g., *P. dorrigense*, *P. annulatipes*) endemic to southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Jeekel, 1987).

There is no close relationship between the Australian and South American Paradoxosomatidae (Jeekel, 1968). Most Neotropical paradoxosomatid genera are referable to the Catharosomatini.

Sphaerotheriida

The order Sphaerotheriida comprises the “giant pill-millipedes”, and exhibits a disjunctive range comprising South Africa, Madagascar, the entire Oriental region, eastern Australia and New Zealand (Jeekel, 1974).

The family Sphaerotheriidae occurs in South Africa, Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, Australia and New Zealand. Sphaeropoeidae are distributed throughout the Oriental region from Assam to Java, Sulawesi (Celebes) and Halmahera, and the Philippines. The two families are separated by the valley of the Ganges River and the eastern part of the Indo-Australasian archipelago. The Cyliosomatini are restricted to Australia and New Zealand. There is a close relationship between the sphaerotheriids of Australia and New Zealand (Jeekel, 1974). The present Sphaeropoeidae distribution existed in the Upper Jurassic (c. <160–135 m.y.a.), and the separation of the Sphaerotheriidae and Sphaeropoeidae probably occurred in the late Palaeozoic (<600–225 m.y.a.) or early Mesozoic (Jeekel, 1974).

The sphaerotheriid genus *Epicyliosoma* (e.g., *E. excavatum*) is endemic to Queensland and New South Wales (Jeekel, 1986).

ARCHAEOGNATHA “bristletails”

Archaeognatha, or “bristletails”, are commonly nocturnal, silverfish-like, invertebrates. Although Archaeognatha superficially resemble silverfish (Thysanura) there is no close relationship, with the two groups evolving “independently at least since the Carboniferous [350–270 m.y.a.] period” (G. Smith, 1998).

Meinertellidae. All known Australian species belong to this family. Meinertellidae are the most primitive living family and, although found in all zoogeographic regions, they are essentially “southern” (G. Smith, 1998).

The Australian species are poorly known. *Nesomachilis*, which occurs in the CERRA region, is restricted to the “Australian-Indonesia” region with species also recorded from New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Lord Howe Island (Sturm, 1980; Watson & Smith, 1991; G. Smith, 1998).

COLLEMBOLA “springtails”

Entomobryidae. *Lepidosira australica tambourinensis* is known only from the type locality (Mt Tamborine, Queensland). *Lepidosira* is recorded from Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, and Rwanda (in W. Houston, 1994).

Neanuridae. The Neanurinae include the endemic *Australonura*, two species (*A. quarta*, *A. scoparia*) being known only from their type locality in the northern extreme of the CERRA region (W. Houston, 1994).

Uchidanurinae are an ancient subfamily (Greenslade, 1991) and are of great conservation importance, being restricted to undisturbed old growth forests and heaths, and are associated with old rotting logs and other timber. Logging, burning and other disturbance seems to eliminate them (P. Greenslade, pers. comm.). Undescribed taxa in this family are known from Lamington, New England, and Barrington Tops National Parks, and the vicinity of Dorrigo (P. Greenslade, pers. comm.).

Paronellidae. This family includes *Paronellides mjobergi* which was described from Lamington National Park. *Paronellides* is a Gondwanan taxon known from South America, New Zealand and Australia (W. Houston, 1994).

DIPLURA

Heterojapygidae. Four species of Heterojapyginae have been described from Australia (W. Houston, 1994). *Heterojapyx tambourinensis* has been described from Mt Tamborine. *Heterojapyx* occurs in Australia, New Zealand, Madagascar and the Indian subcontinent (Pamir, Tibet) (W. Houston, 1994) and has an apparent Gondwanan distribution.

INSECTA

BLATTODEA “cockroaches”

The known extant blattodean fauna is now small but during the Palaeozoic era this was one of the most diverse of the insect orders (Roth, 1991a; Roach & Rentz, 1998a). Many of the Australian species are endemic; particularly the majority of the Blattidae, Epilamprinae and Panesthinae (Blaberidae), and Blattellidae (Roth, 1991a).

Blaberidae. Blaberidae are poorly represented in Australia. However, five of the nine subfamilies are recorded (Roach & Rentz, 1998a). Commonly encountered rainforest blaberids comprise *Panesthia* (Panesthiinae) and *Laxta* (Epilamprinae). Panesthiinae are mainly Oriental and Palearctic with an extension into Australia (Roth, 1991a), and include Australia’s largest species (in the genera *Macropanestia* and *Geoscapheus*). *Panesthia* is restricted to the Oriental-Australian region, and includes the largest species (*P. tryoni*) encountered in the rainforests of northern New South Wales. Epilamprinae are widely distributed in South America and Asia (Roth, 1991a) and are represented in Australia by six genera, the two largest being *Calolampra* and *Laxta*. *Neolaxta* (*N. monteithi*) is an endemic epilamprine genus found in eastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales (M. Mackerras, 1968c).

Blattellidae. Blattellids occur world wide and are the largest cockroach family (Roth, 1991a). Roth (1991b, 1992) records the endemic *Robshelfordia*, *Eowilsonia*, *Hensaussurea* and *Choristima* from the CERRA region.

Blattidae. The Methanini (of Polyzosteriinae) include *Celatoblatta*, *Methana*, and the endemic genus *Scabina*. *Celatoblatta* currently consists of 10 species confined to the Australian and New Zealand regions (Roach & Rentz, 1998a), with a number of species (e.g., *C. quadriloba*) known only from the CERRA region. *Methana* is restricted to the “Austro-Malayan” subregion. In Australia, the Methanini occur in eastern and southeastern Australia (including Tasmania), and southwestern Western Australia (M. Mackerras, 1968b).

The polyzosteriine *Platyzoisteria* comprises a number of subgenera (*Platyzoisteria*, *Melanozoisteria*, *Leptozoisteria*) occurring in Australia. The endemic subgenus *Platyzoisteria*

is common in southern Australia, including Tasmania, and at least three species (*P. (P.) melanaria*, *P. (P.) scabrella*, *P. (P.) stradbrokeensis*) occur in the CERRA region. The endemic *Leptozosteria* occurs in the interior and northern mainland (M. Mackerras, 1967). *Melanozosteria* (e.g., *P. (M.) nitidella*, *P. (M.) castanea*, *P. (M.) cingulata*, *P. (M.) feriarum*, *P. (M.) perpolita*) is widespread in Australia, but some species have an extralimital distribution and occur in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, New Caledonia and New Zealand (M. Mackerras, 1968a).

Tryonicus parvus (Tryonicinae) occurs on the Lamington Plateau, but also extends to the Illawarra region of southern coastal New South Wales (M. Mackerras, 1968b; G. Monteith, pers. comm.). The genus is otherwise restricted to New Caledonia and the high mountains of North Queensland (Roth, 1991a; Monteith, 1993).

Polyphagidae. This widespread family (e.g., endemic *Austropolyphaga*) is an “ancient group” (M. Mackerras, 1968d) and is well represented in Asia, North Africa and Central America. However, Polyphagidae are poorly represented in Australia. Polyphagid cockroaches are the most primitive of the Blaberoidea (Roth, 1991a) and seem “to have diverged early from the main Blattoid stem” (M. Mackerras, 1968d).

COLEOPTERA “beetles”

The higher classification of beetles adopted here generally follows Lawrence & Britton (1994), but is modified to reflect recent changes in Cleridae, Colydiidae, Megalopodidae, Thanerocleridae and Zopheridae (see Kolibac, 1998; Lawrence, 1994a; C. Reid, 1995; Slipinski & Lawrence, 1997).

Approximately 40% of insects, and approximately 30% of all animals are beetles (Lawrence & Britton, 1991). The number of species exceeds that of fungi and vascular plants, and is greater than six times that of vertebrate animals (Lawrence & Britton, 1991).

There are more than 500 subfamilies and families of beetles in the world, of which approximately two thirds occur in Australia (Lawrence & Britton, 1994). The level of endemism in the Australian beetle fauna is high (e.g., >90% Scarabaeidae genera are endemic [Howden, 1981]) and many of the larger Australian families have radiated extensively during the Tertiary in association with “*Eucalyptus*” (Myrtaceae) and *Acacia* (Mimosoideae)-dominated communities (Lawrence & Britton, 1994). The geologically oldest families are represented by the relictual families Cupedidae and Ommatidae (Howden, 1981; Lawrence, 1999) of the primitive suborder Archostemata (which were common in the Mesozoic). Southern Queensland marks the northern-most distribution of the cupedid *Distocupes varians* (Lawrence & Britton, 1994). The ommatid *Omma stanleyi* occurs in southeast Queensland (Lawrence, 1999).

Three families, Lamingtoniidae, Rhinorhipidae and Acanthocnemidae, are Australian endemics. The Rhinorhipidae are restricted to the CERRA region. Numerous Coleoptera taxa recorded from the CERRA region have Gondwanan affinities. Several of these have representatives in New Zealand, and sometimes New Caledonia (e.g., Nascionina: Buprestidae). Examples of groups with representatives in New Zealand and South America are Migadopini (Carabidae), *Ceratognathus* (Lucaninae) and Lampriminae (Lucanidae), Cavognathidae, Adeliini (Tenebrionidae) and Belidae. The closest relatives of some taxa occur in South America but without representatives in New Zealand (e.g., *Syndesus*: Lucanidae), whilst others have representatives in southern Africa and Madagascar (e.g., Byrrhidae) (Lawrence & Britton, 1991, 1994).

Many beetle groups had their origin during the Jurassic (180–135 m.y.a.) (e.g., Carabidae, Chrysomelidae, Curculionidae, Elateridae, Scarabaeidae, Staphylinidae) (Crowson, 1981; Lawrence & Britton, 1994) and these are well represented and diverse (with many endemics) within the CERRA region.

Anthribidae. The Anthribidae, or “fungus weevils”, are widely distributed, including South America. The “Indo-Australo-Malayan” fauna is diverse, but the Australian and New Zealand faunas do not appear, at least superficially, to be similar (Zimmerman, 1994a).

The Australian fauna is dominated by geologically recent invaders from Indonesia, but remains poorly known (Zimmerman, 1994a). Many new species and endemic genera have been collected from the region between southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales. The CERRA region is dominated by the subfamily Anthribinae.

Apionidae. Apionids occur in the “Indo-Pacific”, “Indo-Malayan” and “Austro-Malayan” regions (Zimmerman, 1994b). Few species are known from New Zealand. New Guinea is the probable source of the Australian fauna (Zimmerman, 1994b). Two endemic genera, *Lissapion* and *Notapion*, occur in the CERRA region. Both are confined to Queensland and New South Wales.

Archeocrypticidae. Archeocrypticidae occur in the southern United States of America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia (including Tasmania) and New Zealand. The family comprises *Enneboeus* (southern USA-South America, eastern and southern Australia), *Pseudenneboeus* (Brazil), *Sivacrypticus* (throughout Africa and Asia; one sp. in southern Australia) and *Archeocrypticus* (South America, New Zealand, Tasmania). The remaining six genera (*Australenneboeus*, *Enneboeopsis*, *Falsoplattidema*, *Gondwanenneboeus*, *Nothenneboeus*, *Wattianus*) are restricted to Australia (Lawrence, 1994b).

Genera known to occur in the CERRA region are *Enneboeus* (recorded from Dorrigo National Park, the Allyn River, and Mt Royal Range) and the endemic and monotypic *Wattianus* (Beaury State Forest, Kyogle) (Lawrence, 1994b).

Attelabidae. The attelabid weevils exhibit an almost world wide distribution but are absent from New Zealand and Polynesia. Only *Euops* (e.g., *E. coxalis*, *E. tuberculata*) has invaded Australia (Zimmerman, 1994a).

Belidae. Belidae are now confined to Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and South America. None are known from New Caledonia and Africa. They are most diverse in Australia but are poorly represented in tropical Queensland rainforests. “The family is a relict family of Orthoceri, most closely allied to the Oxycorynidae and Aglycyderidae, groups of ancient weevils that... were abundant and widely distributed in Cretaceous [135–70 m.y.a.] and Tertiary times...” (Zimmerman, 1994a).

The Oxycorynidae are now represented by a few relict taxa in South America and South Africa. Aglycyderids are now known only from the Canary Islands (and adjacent coast of Africa), Polynesia, New Caledonia and New Zealand (Zimmerman, 1994a). The Pachyurinae include many endemic genera that occur within the CERRA region, and two species, *Apagobelus brevirostris* and *Brachybelus undulatus*, that are associated with Araucariaceae. Belinae in the region are dominated by the genus *Rhinotia*. *Rhinotia* is most diverse in Australia but outlier taxa also occur in the Solomon Islands, New Guinea and Lord Howe Island (Zimmerman, 1994a).

Boganiidae. The family is restricted to South Africa, and

eastern and southwestern Australia (Lawrence & Britton, 1994). *Boganium* species occur in dry and wet forests of eastern Australia. *Athertonium* is recorded from lowland rainforests in northern New South Wales (G. Williams, 1995).

Boridae. This family includes the monotypic subfamily Synercticinae which is restricted to Australia and Papua New Guinea (Lawrence & Pollock, 1994). *Synerctinus heteromerus* is widely distributed in the CERRA region.

Bothrideridae. *Xylariophilus* consists of three species; a single species from India and one each from north and southern Queensland (*X. bicoloripennis*). This disjunct distribution suggests a relictual Gondwanan affinity (Pal & Lawrence, 1986). *Xylariophilus bicoloripennis* is known only from the type locality of Lamington National Park.

Brentidae. Brentids are mainly tropical in distribution and do not generally represent part of the ancient Australian weevil fauna. Australia possesses eight of the world's 15 recognized tribes, and these are placed in two subfamilies; the Brentinae and Cyladinae (Zimmerman, 1994b). *Catagopus* and *Mesetia* are endemic, and *Euschizus* is confined to Queensland, New South Wales and Norfolk Island (Zimmerman, 1994b).

Buprestidae. *Chalcotaenia* (Chalcophorinae) is confined to Australia and New Guinea. The endemic rainforest species *Chalcotaenia lamberti* is restricted to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, and is poorly known from reserves. Most recent *C. lamberti* records are derived from threatened littoral rainforest remnants (G. Williams unpubl. data). The monotypic *Araucariana* (*A. queenslandica*) (Chalcophorinae: Epistomentini) is known only from southern Queensland. The Epistomentini are a relictual tribe comprising *Cyrioxus* (New Caledonia), *Cyria*, *Diadoxus* and *Araucariana* (Australia) and *Epistomentis* (Chile, Argentina) (Levey, 1978a). The Australian genera are associated with *Araucaria*: Araucariaceae (*Araucariana*), *Callitris*: Cupressaceae (*Diadoxus*), and *Banksia*: Proteaceae (*Cyria*), which probably originated in the Southern Hemisphere (Levey, 1978a).

An additional geographical relic, known from the CERRA region, is *Prospheres* (Polycestinae). The genus *Prospheres* is small and is represented by single species each from Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, New Guinea and Australia (*P. aurantiopicta*). *Prospheres aurantiopicta*, and *P. alternecosta* from New Guinea, breed in the timber of *Araucaria*, which is thought to have entered New Guinea from Australia sometime between the Oligocene (40–25 m.y.a.) and Pliocene (Raven & Axelrod, 1972). The distribution, host associations and distinctiveness of *Prospheres* suggest that it originated in the middle Cretaceous or earlier (Levey, 1978b). The closely related *Euleptodema* (also associated with Araucariaceae) occurs in New Caledonia (2 spp.), Malaysia (1 sp.) and the western Pacific (2 spp.) and, with *Prospheres*, constitutes the tribe Prospherini (= Prospheresini Cobos, 1980) (Bily, 2000). *Euleptodema* and *Prospheres* represent an apparently "independent Australian lineage of the Polycestinae" (Bily, 2000). An additional member of the subfamily Polycestinae occurring in the CERRA region is the genus *Astraeus* (tribe Astraeusini [Cobos, 1980]), which is restricted to Australia (absent from Tasmania) and New Caledonia (Barker, 1975). Adults of this genus are commonly associated with Casuarinaceae.

The Agrilinae include *Synechocera* whose larvae are associated with *Gahnia* (Cyperaceae) and *Xanthorrhoea* (Xanthorrhoeaceae). *Synechocera* is probably endemic, but

there is one old and doubtful record from Amboina. The general morphology of *Synechocera* suggests an ancient relationship with a number of African coraebine genera but has no close relatives in Notogaea (= Australian, Polynesian and Hawaiian regions) or Neogaea (= Western Hemisphere or New World), and therefore might represent an independently derived regional fauna (Bellamy, 1987). The association of some species with the endemic Xanthorrhoeaceae supports Bellamy's postulated independent regional derivation of *Synechocera*. *Agrilus* is a large cosmopolitan genus widely distributed on non-polar landmasses but absent from New Zealand (Curletti, 2001). The majority of species known from Australia are endemic (e.g., *Agrilus carterellus*, *A. deauratus*, *A. walesicus*) (Curletti, 2001).

Nascioides (Buprestinae) is confined to the east coast of Australia (G. Williams, 1987) with a single described species occurring in New Zealand and an undescribed species known from New Caledonia (C.L. Bellamy, pers. comm.) suggesting a Gondwanan or "Old Southern endemic" affinity (G. Williams, 1987). The CERRA and Wet Tropics regions are major centres of diversity for *Nascioides*. The larvae of four species, *Nascioides quadrinotata* (Tasmania), *N. enysi* (New Zealand), *N. tillyardi* (northern New South Wales) and *N. nulgarra* (northern New South Wales, southeast Queensland), feed in the timber of *Nothofagus* species (G. Williams, 1987; G. Williams unpubl. data). The Australian genera *Nascioides* and *Nascio*, and the Chilean genus *Pterobothris*, constitute the Gondwanan subtribe Nascionina (Holynski, 1988). A similar Gondwanan relationship occurs between the Australian genus *Curis*, and the Chilean genus *Ctenoderus*, which collectively comprise the subtribe Curidina (Holynski, 1988).

The enigmatic *Maoraxia* is recorded from the Iluka Nature Reserve world heritage site. The genus is the sole member of the subtribe Maoraxiina (Holynski, 1988). *Maoraxia* is known from two Australian species, restricted to rainforests of Queensland and northern New South Wales, Lord Howe Island (1 sp.), the Philippines (1 sp.), New Caledonia (2 spp.), New Zealand (1 sp.), Tonga (1 sp.) and Fiji (1 sp.) (Bellamy, 1991; Bellamy & Williams, 1985; C.L. Bellamy, pers. comm.). The known distribution of the genus supports the postulated late Cretaceous interconnection of eastern Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand (Bellamy, 1991; Griffiths, 1971, 1974).

The numerically dominant Australian buprestine tribe Stigmoderini (i.e. *Castiarina*, *Hypostigmodera*, *Themognatha*, *Stigmodera*, *Calodema*, *Metaxymorpha*) (sometimes placed in the subfamily Stigmoderinae) has its closest relatives in the South American *Conognatha*, (Howden, 1981; Gardner, 1989), and to a lesser extent *Hiperantha* and *Dactylozodes* (Gardner, 1989). The Stigmoderini represent a Gondwanan group that has undergone considerable speciation in Australia following the break up of the Australian and South American plates but post-dating the separation of New Zealand (which possesses an extremely depauperate and derived buprestid fauna).

The Australian Stigmoderini are very speciose and are largely restricted to the mainland, and Tasmania, with a few extralimital records from New Guinea. The tribe, and in particular adults of *Castiarina*, *Stigmodera* and *Themognatha*, has a strong food plant association with mass-flowering Myrtaceae (which have also undergone marked levels of speciation in Australia) suggesting co-evolution between the two taxa.

Stigmodera s.st. occurs on both sides of the continent, *Themognatha* is confined to the mainland and Tasmania, *Castiarina* is confined to mainland Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea, and *Calodema* and *Metaxymorpha* are

confined to northeast Australia and New Guinea (Barker, 1979; Gardner, 1989). *Hypostigmodera* consists of a single species restricted to northern New South Wales. *Castiarina* is the largest genus of Australian buprestids, and a number of species are endemic to the CERRA region (see Barker, 1986, 1988, 1993). Two species of *Metaxymorpha* (*M. grayi*, *M. imitator*) appear to be confined to moist forests of southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales, with both species extending to the southern boundary of the CERRA region (G. Williams, 1993; G. Williams unpubl. data, Sainval & Lander, 1994).

Callirhipidae. *Callirhipis* and *Ennometes* occur in rainforest, and wet and dry sclerophyll forests of northern New South Wales and Queensland (Lawrence & Britton, 1991, 1994; G. Williams unpubl. data). Crowson (1981), citing the overlooked pioneer work of Andrew Murray (1870) on the distribution of Coleoptera, considers the family to be a predominantly “warm-climate” group. Other Coleoptera taxa within Crowson’s “warm-climate” group, occurring in the CERRA region, include the Passalidae, Dynastinae, Sagrinae, Brentidae and Paussinae.

Cantharidae. The Dymorphocerinae (e.g., *Heteromastix*) are mainly a Southern Hemisphere group (Calder, 1998). The Silinae (e.g., *Sphaerarthrum*) largely occur in the Palearctic region but extend to the Oriental and Australian regions. Chauliognathinae occur in the Americas, Australia and New Guinea (Calder, 1998).

Carabidae. The CERRA region represents a major transition or overlap zone for Carabidae with either Australian “southern” or “Papuan-Oriental” affinities. There is no distinct boundary between the two (Darlington, 1961a).

The “southern” cool temperate carabid fauna includes isolated *Eurylychnus* (Broscinae) taxa on the Mt Royal Range, Dorrigo Plateau and montane wet forest areas of the eastern Manning and Upper Hastings River Valley (Darlington, 1961a; G. Williams, 1993; B.P. Moore, pers. comm.). These represent the northern limit of *Eurylychnus* in Australia. *Eurylychnus* has its closest relatives in New Zealand (B.P. Moore, pers. comm.). *Promecoderus* occurs in the Bunya Mountains, and this represents the northern limit of Australian wet forest Broscinae (G. Monteith, pers. comm.). The Migadopini (Elaphritinae) are restricted to the Southern Hemisphere with localized genera in Tasmania, southern Australia, New Zealand, Falkland Islands and the tip of South America (Darlington, 1961a; Howden, 1981). *Decognus* is restricted to the CERRA region and adjacent areas (i.e. Carrai and Comboyne Plateaux, G. Monteith, pers. comm., Dingo Tops State Forest, Lansdowne Escarpment, G. Williams unpubl. data). An undescribed migadopine is known from North Queensland (B.P. Moore, pers. comm.) but this is unrelated to *Decognus* (G. Monteith, pers. comm.).

The “primitive” pantropical Ozaenini (Paussinae) are represented by the genus *Mytropomus*, which is confined to eastern Australia and occurs in montane rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests of coastal New South Wales and Queensland (Darlington, 1961a; Lawrence & Britton, 1991, 1994; Monteith, 1993).

The trechine tribe Pereleptini is distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions of the world. In Australia the Pereleptini are represented solely by the genus *Pereleptus*, which is associated with riparian zones (Baehr, 1987). One species, *P. constricticeps*, occurs at Lamington National Park. The majority of Australian *Pereleptus* species belong to the subgenus *Pyrrhotachys* which has no relatives in Southeast Asia or New Guinea (Baehr, 1987). Isolated endemic Trechinae occur between the Barrington Tops and

the MacPherson Range. The Psydrinae include the genus *Trephisa*, which is restricted to montane rainforest of the MacPherson Ranges (B. Moore, 1963), and *Mecyclothorax*, which is zoogeographically important because of its exceptional development on some oceanic islands (e.g., Tahiti), and the apparent derivation of these island faunas from Australian *Mecyclothorax* stock (B. Moore, 1984).

The Pterostichini (e.g., genera *Leiradira*, *Cratoferonia*, *Castelnaudia*, *Trichosternus*, *Notonomus*, *Notolestus*, *Zeodera*, *Nurus*) are the dominant Pterostichinae tribe in Australia and New Zealand. In New Guinea they are replaced by the Anchomenini (B. Moore, 1965). The pterostichine *Megadromus* is predominantly New Zealand in distribution but two primitive and relict species (*M. eborensis*, *M. australicus*) occur in Australia, where they are confined to rainforest. *Megadromus eborensis* was described from New England National Park approximately 30 years ago and *M. australicus* is known only from the “brushes” of Barrington Tops but has not been reported for some 80 years (B.P. Moore, pers. comm.). *Notolestus sulcipennis* is an isolated species (and monotypic genus) with New Zealand linkages, and *Zeodera atra* and *Liopasa crepera* both represent monotypic genera of obscure relationships (B.P. Moore, pers. comm.). *Zeodera* may have some affinity with the New Zealand genus *Aulacopodus* (B. Moore, 1965). *Zeodera* and *Liopasa* are known only from southeast Queensland and northeastern New South Wales (Walton, 1987).

Approximately half of the Australian carabid fauna are ground-dwellers, one third are arboreal and the remainder (e.g., Perileptini: Trechinae) are associated with water bodies such as streams, ponds and swamps (Darlington, 1961a). Many species are flightless and these include conspicuous and distinctive species of subtropical rainforest floors (e.g., *Pamborus*, *Cratoferonia*, *Notonomus*, *Trichosternus*). Within the Border Ranges “complex” (sensu Monteith, 1993) there is considerable variation in the distribution of individual carabid species between different rainforest massifs and this may reflect the inability of some species to cross intervening lowland non-rainforest landscapes (Monteith, 1993).

Mytropomus, *Pamborus*, *Notonomus*, *Trichosternus*, *Castelnaudia* and *Leiradira* dominate the flightless Australian rainforest carabid fauna (Darlington, 1961a). These genera are widely distributed but reach their northern limit in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area of northeastern Queensland. *Leiradira* is principally rainforest-restricted, and its distribution may not extend south of Dorrigo (Darlington, 1961a). *Notonomus* is an abundant and diverse genus in the CERRA region and a number of new species await formal description (B. P. Moore, pers. comm.). With the exception of a single species from Western Australia, and possibly New Caledonia (Darlington, 1961b), the genus *Trichosternus* is restricted to eastern Australia and extends from North Queensland to the central region of coastal New South Wales. *Pamborus* is confined to eastern Australia, and most of the six species recorded from southern Queensland and New South Wales are restricted to rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. *Pamborus* is one of two known genera in the tribe Pamborini; the other (monotypic) genus, *Maoripamborus*, occurs in New Zealand. *Trichosternus*, *Mytropomus*, *Pamborus* and *Notonomus* have evolved endemic species in temperate rainforests on the Dorrigo Plateau, and the Mt Royal Range on the southwest rim of the Barrington Tops. *Trichosternus*, *Pamborus* and *Notonomus* have invaded cool temperate *Nothofagus* rainforest on the high plateaux in New South Wales (Darlington, 1961a).

Of the 12 known species of the flightless genus *Nurus*,

all of which are large-sized, five are restricted to the CERRA region and adjacent outlying rainforest remnants. *Nurus atlas* is known only from Lumley Park (Alstonville) and Victoria Park Nature Reserve, both in far northern New South Wales. *Nurus brevis* is apparently restricted to Rotary Park, Lismore (but has not been encountered during extensive rainforest restoration works undertaken there in recent years [R. Joseph, pers. comm.]), “Yabbra Scrub” Yabbra State Forest, Cambridge Plateau and Mallanganee (B.P. Moore, pers. comm., Australian Museum records, Greenslade, 1994). *Nurus latipennis* is distributed from the New England National Park-Dorrigo area to the Gibraltar Range, Nothofagus Mountain and Big Scrub Flora Reserve. *Nurus imperialis* appears to be restricted to Mt Tamborine (B.P. Moore, pers. comm., Australian Museum records). An apparently undescribed species is known from the Upper Tallebudgera Valley below Springbrook, Tomewin Range, Numinbah, Lamington and Albert River (Queensland Museum records, G. Monteith, pers. comm.).

Arboreal taxa include the genus *Philipis* (Bembidiinae), with the most southern species (*P. subtropica*) recorded from Springbrook and Lamington National Park (Baehr, 1995). *Philipis* is restricted to the eastern mainland, from the MacPherson Ranges to North Queensland (where the greatest diversity is found), and occurs in rainforest on tree trunks. Almost all species occur in montane rainforests and many species are highly localized and are known only from single mountain tops. *Philipis* may represent part of the “Old Gondwanan element” of Australia, with its closest affinities possibly being with the South American genus *Xyotosomus* (Baehr, 1995). The present high species diversity exhibited by *Philipis* may be relatively recent, possibly due to Pliocene-Pleistocene uplift events, erosion and isolation of the Great Dividing Range, climatic fluctuation, and fluctuation in the extent and availability of rainforest (Baehr, 1995).

Agile taxa within the Cicindelinae (sometimes cited as a distinct family Cicindelidae) include the autochthonous, but essentially “Torresian”, genus *Distipsidera* which is distributed along the eastern coasts of northern New South Wales and Queensland (McCairns *et al.*, 1997). *Distipsidera* can be considered part of the “Younger Northern Element” of I.M. Mackerras (1970) (McCairns *et al.*, 1997). Four species (i.e. *D. hackeri*, *D. papuana*, *D. grutii*, *D. parva*) appear to have invaded New Guinea in the recent past.

Cerambycidae. The Australian cerambycid fauna is dominated by the subfamily Cerambycinae (Gressitt, 1959) and includes a high proportion of endemic genera (McKeown, 1947). A number of genera (e.g., *Phacodes*, *Platymopsis*) are known only from Australia and New Caledonia or New Guinea. Although many genera are shared between Australia and New Guinea, the zoogeographic affinities of the New Guinea fauna, unlike that of Australia, are predominantly Oriental (Gressitt, 1959).

The Cerambycinae include four species of *Psilomorpha* (*P. apicalis*, *P. divisus*, *P. marginalis*, *P. pulchra*) recorded from the CERRA region. *Psilomorpha* is restricted to Australia and is predominantly subtropical and tropical in distribution. Representatives of the genus appear to be quite rare (Scambler, 1989).

The range of one of the largest Australian beetles, *Batocera boisduvali*, extends from North Queensland to the CERRA region (B. Moore, 1980–1996). This is a “Torresian” species. The Prioninae genus *Eboraphyllus* is restricted to the New England National Park area and is associated with cool temperate rainforest (McKeown, 1945, 1947; G. Williams pers. obs.).

Chrysomelidae. The endemic genus *Cheiloxena* (Spilopyrinae) is confined to mainland Australia between southeast Queensland and eastern Victoria. All species are relatively rare (C. Reid, 1992). *Cheiloxena tuberosa*, *C. frenchi* and *C. westwoodi* occur in the CERRA region. Additional spilopyrine genera found in the CERRA region are *Richmondia* (endemic), and *Spilopyra* and *Macrolema* (both shared with New Guinea). Spilopyrinae exhibit a Gondwanan distribution pattern and occur in Chile and Argentina, New Caledonia, Australia and New Guinea, and may previously have occurred in New Zealand (C. Reid, 2000). The Sagrinae (e.g., *Mecynoderia*) are recorded from Madagascar, Africa, Asia and South America, reach their greatest diversity in Australia (Lawrence & Britton, 1994), and similarly exhibit an extant distribution that may be explained by the separation of Gondwanan landmasses (C. Reid, 2000). The Hispinae include *Eurispa*, which is confined to Australia and New Zealand. *Eurispa vittata* is restricted to southeast Australia and occurs on *Gahnia* (Cyperaceae) (C. Reid, pers. comm.).

The Cryptocephalinae include the endemic *Semelvillea* which shares many taxonomic features with the New Zealand genus *Arnemus* (C. Reid, 1991). *Novacastria* is monotypic (*N. nothofagi*) and endemic to the CERRA region and feeds on *Nothofagus* (Selman & Lowman, 1983). The endemic cryptocephaline *Platycolaspis* is known from five species, all of which are restricted to southeast Australia, from Tasmania north along the Great Dividing Range to Lamington National Park, and west to Mt Gambier in South Australia (C. Reid, 1994). Regional Galerucinae include *Oides* (which are specialists on rainforest vines such as *Cissus antarctica* and *Cayratia clematidea*, Vitaceae), *Hoplostines laportea* (associated with “stinging trees” *Dendrocnide*: Urticaceae), *Aproidea balyi* (on *Eustrephus latifolius*: Smilacaceae), *Poneridia australis* (associated with “figs” *Ficus*: Moraceae), and an undescribed endemic *Ellopidia* species from Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops (C. Reid, pers. comm.).

The Chrysomelinae include a significant number of genera that are either Australian endemics (e.g., *Johannica*, *Eulina*, *Cyclomela*, *Ateratocerus*, *Grammicomela*, *Clidonotus*), or are shared with New Guinea (i.e., *Calomela*, *Stethomela*, *Platymela*, *Augomela*, *Lamprolina*). Among the remaining chrysomeline genera *Phyllocharis* also occurs in Southeast Asia, and *Chalcolampra* is recorded from Southeast Asia and New Zealand. *Eulina haematosticta*, *Phyllocharis leoparda*, *Platymela unilineata*, and possibly *Stethomela parryi*, are apparently restricted to the Border Ranges area (C. Reid, pers. comm.).

Clambidae. Clambids require humid microclimates best provided by moist forest types such as rainforest. The Australian Clambidae can be grouped into three biogeographical elements (Endrody-Younga, 1990); an endemic group (e.g., *Sphaerotherax*, *Clambus* in part), Gondwanan relics with affiliated taxa on other landmasses (*Clambus* in part), and taxa derived from post-Gondwanan immigrations, also with affiliated taxa on other landmasses (*Clambus* in part).

The MacPherson Range represents an “interzone” for autochthonous lineages extending from cool temperate zones to the south, and groups with tropical affiliations (Endrody-Younga, 1990). Taxa occurring in the CERRA region include *Sphaerotherax* (this genus is confined to mainland Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand) and *Clambus sphaericus* which is a “southern” wingless species.

Coccinellidae. In Australia the subfamily Coccinellinae comprises 32 species, and part of this fauna is shared with New Guinea, New Caledonia and the Solomon Islands

(Pope, 1988). Of the genera recorded from the CERRA region *Cleobora* and *Archegleis* are Australian endemics, *Australoneda* is shared with New Guinea, *Illeis*, *Coelophora*, *Phrynocaria* and *Micraspis* are variously distributed within the Indian, Asian, New Guinean and Pacific regions, and *Coccinella* and *Harmonia* are cosmopolitan (Pope, 1988).

Curculionidae. The great majority of terrestrial and freshwater plant taxa are eaten by Curculionidae (Anderson, 1993). The Curculionidae (“weevils”) represent the largest family of organisms, comprising more than 50,000 described species world wide, and were originally associated with non-angiosperm plants (Anderson, 1995). Anderson (1995) postulates that the great diversity within the family is derived from the contributing factors of (1) use of the highly developed rostrum, by females, in oviposition site preparation and, (2) “a timely association with living structures of the plant lineage considered directly ancestral to angiosperms”. Curculionids were able to exploit nutritionally rich living plant structures and “track these resources as the radiation of angiosperms took place throughout the Tertiary” (Anderson, 1995).

Australia’s largest weevil, *Eurhamphus fasciculatus* (Molytinae), occurs within the CERRA region. Although this species breeds in “Hoop pine”, *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Araucariaceae), its range is significantly less than that of its host tree (Monteith, 1993).

The Amycterini are flightless ground dwellers. They are restricted to Australia and are of Gondwanan origin. There is no closely related group in South America. Amycterini do, however, have a close but ancient relationship with the African Somatodini (Zimmerman, 1993). The endemic *Mythites* is confined to Queensland and New South Wales; *M. arboricola* is described from Mt Tamborine (Zimmerman, 1993). *Baris* (Baridinae) and *Mecopus* (Zygopinae) are examples of modern Indo-Malayan (Torresian) elements in the Australian curculionid fauna (Lawrence & Britton, 1994).

Weevils in the genus *Elleschodes* (Curculioninae) are obligate pollinators of the primitive angiosperm family Eupomatiaceae (*Eupomatia laurina*, *E. bennettii*) (A. Hamilton, 1897, Williams & Adam, 1994). The Eupomatiaceae are restricted to rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, and retain flower structures that are thought to characterize the hypothetical condition of early flowering plants (Thien, 1980; Williams & Adam, 1994).

Dascillidae. *Notodascillus* occurs in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Lawrence & Britton, 1991, 1994).

Dermestidae. Eastern Australia is a centre of origin for the Dermestidae and the Australian region in general is characterized by a large number of endemic genera (e.g., *Neoanthrenus*) (Mroczkowski, 1968; Roach, 2000). The Australian fauna possesses affinities with the Neotropics, and both regions are centres of diversity for the genus *Trogoderma* (Mroczkowski, 1968).

Elateroidea. Australia possesses approximately 12% (129 genera) and approximately 5% (1105 spp.) of the world’s elateroid superfamily diversity (Calder, 1998).

Elateridae: Agrypninae. Agrypninae are one of the major groups of Australian Elateridae. *Agrypnus* has a world wide distribution but has not been recorded from South America. Centres of species diversity are Madagascar (111 spp.) and Australia (116 spp.) (Calder, 1996). Numerous species of *Conoderus* are recorded from the CERRA region. *Conoderus* is found in most regions of the world but the greatest number occur in Australia, South and Central

America. *Paracalais*, which includes quite large-sized species, occurs in Australia, Norfolk Island and New Guinea. *Aphileus* is endemic and occurs widely on mainland Australia, and *Pseudotetralobus* is restricted to New Guinea and Australia (Calder, 1998).

Elateridae: Cardiophorinae. The Cardiophorinae include two genera (*Cardiotarsus*, *Paracardiophorus*) from the CERRA region that are widely distributed. *Cardiotarsus* occurs throughout the Oriental, Afrotropical and Australian regions but in Australia is apparently confined to southern and northern Queensland, and southern New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (Calder, 1996). *Paracardiophorus* occurs in the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian regions and is widespread within Australia. *Cardiotarsus* inhabits rainforest, dry sclerophyll forest and heathland, and *Paracardiophorus* has been recorded from a variety of vegetation communities including rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forests, and *Melaleuca* forest (Calder, 1996).

Elateridae: Denticollinae. The denticolline *Hapatesus* is restricted to eastern Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Britain (Neboiss, 1957) and occurs in rainforest, woodland and wet sclerophyll forest. All other species of Denticollinae are apparently endemic (Calder, 1998). Species of the genus *Toorongus* are confined to southeast Australia, with the genus reaching its northern-most distribution in southern Queensland (Neboiss, 1957). *Corystelater* is confined to the MacPherson Ranges subregion. The adults of some *Drymelater* species are associated with *Nothofagus* rainforest (Calder, 1996). *Elatichrosis* species occur in rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest and woodland. Species of *Liteolater*, *Toorongus*, *Microdesmes* and *Glypheus* have been recorded from rainforest, and wet and dry sclerophyll forest. The small rainforest genus *Rousia* contains two known species and is restricted to the region from northern New South Wales to North Queensland (Calder, 1996). Adult *Rousia* superficially resemble lycid beetles.

The Denticollinae have a predominantly southeastern coastal distribution and the geographical ranges of species conform with the pattern of Matthews (1972) for onthophagine dung beetles (Scarabaeinae: Onthophagini). There are two centres of denticolline distribution in Australia focused on the MacPherson to New England Range (CERRA region), and the Blue Mountains (west of Sydney) to Victorian highlands (Calder, 1986). Calder (1986) suggests that southeast Australia is a possible refuge area for Denticollinae (as Crepidomeninae); this incorporates part or all of the CERRA region depending on how Calder defines the refugium boundaries. Present distribution patterns are believed largely to be the result of climatic and sea-level changes associated with the last glacial period (Calder, 1986).

Elateridae: Elaterinae. Fifteen of the 21 Australian Elaterinae genera are endemic (Calder, 1998). Of the endemic genera the recorded ranges of *Anilicus*, *Ascesis*, *Augenotus*, *Glyphochilus*, *Lingana*, *Ophidius*, *Paranilicus* and *Yalganus* span or include the CERRA region (Calder, 1996). *Anilicus* occurs in central and eastern Australia from North Queensland to Victoria, southern South Australia and southwestern Western Australia, but is absent from Tasmania (Gullan, 1977; Calder, 1996). *Ascesis* is restricted to eastern Australia and adults have been recorded from rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest (Calder, 1996). *Glyphochilus* is probably associated with wet and dry sclerophyll forest types and rainforest, and *Augenotus*, *Lingana*, *Ophidius*, *Paranilicus* and *Yalganus* are recorded from a number of rainforest types, and wet sclerophyll forest (Calder, 1996).

The non-endemic genera occurring in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland include *Megapenthes* (Palearctic, Oriental, Afrotropical, Nearctic, northern Neotropical and Australian regions) and *Melanoxanthus* (eastern Palearctic, Oriental, Afrotropical and Australian regions), which occurs in rainforest, and dry and wet sclerophyll forest. *Anchastus* is widespread, but in Australia is confined between eastern Victoria and the northern tablelands of New South Wales. *Anchastus* occurs in *Eucalyptus* forest (Calder, 1996).

Elateridae: Lissominae. Lissominae are a small subfamily related to the Throscidae (Calder, 1996). *Austrelator* is endemic to Australia and comprises five species. The genus is distributed from North Queensland to northeast New South Wales, and Lord Howe Island. *Osslimus* consists of one described (*O. freyi*) and one undescribed species, and is endemic and confined to the CERRA region and adjacent localities (e.g., Lansdowne SF, Dooragan NP [G. Williams unpubl. data]).

Elateridae: Negastriinae. This small subfamily includes the endemic genus *Rivulicola*. *Rivulicola* is distributed in a wide mainland arc from southern Victoria, through New South Wales and Queensland to the northwestern regions of Western Australia (Calder, 1996).

Elateridae: Pityobiinae. All Pityobiinae genera are restricted to southeast Australia, Tasmania and coastal Queensland (Calder, 1998). The monotypic *Xuthelater* (*X. moppiensis*) has been described from *Nothofagus*-dominated cool temperate rainforest, and is known only from the Barrington Tops (Calder, 1996) and Mt Boss SF (G. Williams unpubl. data) subregion. *Wynarka* is monotypic (*W. sylvestre*) and is recorded from *Nothofagus* and *Eucalyptus* forests. *Parasaphes* species have been collected in *Nothofagus* and subtropical rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest (Calder, 1996).

Elmidae. *Austrolimnius* is the dominant elmid genus in Australia. Restricted to freshwater, it is also found in South and Central America (Hinton, 1965). Hinton (1965) lists five species described from the Allyn River in the extreme south of the CERRA region.

Eurhynchidae. Unlike the Brentidae, the eurhynchids are part of the ancient Australian weevil fauna (Zimmerman, 1994b). Most are rare insects. The Australian species are largely confined to eastern and southeastern Australia, however, three species of *Ctenaphides* occur in southwest Western Australia. Of the Australian genera only *Aporina* is extralimital in distribution, occurring also in Papua New Guinea (Zimmerman, 1994b).

Geotrupidae. The Geotrupidae are sometimes cited as a subfamily (Geotrupinae) of the Scarabaeidae. Although many Geotrupidae generally exhibit "Eyrean" and temperate "Bassian" distribution patterns a number of *Australobolbus* and *Gilletinus* are associated with wet forests of the east coast and ranges (Howden, 1992). *Australobolbus* is endemic to Australia and New Guinea. Five species of *Gilletinus* occur in Australia, one of which ranges into New Guinea. *Gilletinus williamsi* occurs in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest and is restricted to the CERRA region and adjacent localities.

Hobartiidae. Undescribed species are known from southeast Australia, and Argentina and Chile (Lawrence & Britton, 1994). *Hydnobioides pubescens* occurs in northern New South Wales (J.F. Lawrence, pers. comm.).

Hybosoridae. This family is sometimes cited as a subfamily (Hybosorinae) of the Scarabaeidae. *Liparochrus* occurs in Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia (Paulian, 1980; Allsopp, 1984). Species occurring in southeast Queensland and eastern New South Wales are principally rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest inhabitants. On the basis of its southwest Pacific Basin distribution the genus can be considered autochthonous in origin.

Hydradephaga. In Australia the Hydradephaga comprise the aquatic Dystiscidae, Noteridae, Haliphidae and Hygrobiidae. The dystiscids are the most diverse. There is a pronounced disjunction in hydradephagan distribution in the Queensland-New South Wales border area.

The Hygrobiidae are a small family, consisting of one species in north Africa, one species in western China, two species in southeastern Australia (including the CERRA region) and one species in northern Australia (Lawrence & Britton, 1994); all belonging to *Hygrobia* (Britton, 1981). No hygrobiids are known from southern Africa, or North and South America. Their current distribution suggests that they are relics of a much wider fauna (Britton, 1981).

The greatest diversity of dytiscid taxa occurs in the southeast "Bassian" region of Australia (Watts, 1978; Lawrence & Britton, 1991). Fifty-five percent of genera and approximately 80% of species found there are not found anywhere else in Australia. Overall, the southern region possesses a high level of dytiscid endemism but with low levels elsewhere in Australia (Watts, 1978). This high incidence of endemism suggests a more ancient origin for Dytiscidae, with the other major Australian aquatic families (e.g., Gyrinidae, Hydrophilidae, Hydraenidae) being more recently derived from the north (Watts, 1985). Species of the dytiscid subfamily Hydroporinae, such as *Chostonectes gigas* and *Sternopriscus hansardi*, occur in the CERRA region. Although relatively few members of the tribe Hydroporini occur in the Southern Hemisphere, Australia is an exception and possesses 59 endemic species placed in eight genera endemic to the Australian faunal region (Balke, 1995). The Hydroporini provide an example of intrusion by southern faunas into the "Indo-Papuan" region—in contrast to much of the New Guinean fauna being derived from Oriental stock, all New Guinea Hydroporini (Hydroporinae) are Australian, or Australian in origin (Balke, 1995).

Lamingtoniidae. This family occurs from southern Queensland to Tasmania and is represented by a single described species *Lamingtonium binnaburrense* (Sen Gupta & Crowson, 1969; Lawrence & Britton, 1991, 1994; Lawrence *et al.*, 1999; C. Reid, pers. comm.) which feeds on polypore fungi (Lawrence & Britton, 1994).

Lampyridae. Lampyridae, or "fireflies", are well represented in the tropics but poorly so in Australia, and there are no endemic genera. The largest Australian genus is *Atyphella* (e.g., *A. atra*, *A. scintillans*), which is restricted to Australia and New Guinea (Calder, 1998).

Lucanidae. This family includes newer (Cenozoic 70 m.y.a. to present) taxa (e.g., *Dorculus*, *Prosopocoilus*) with strong Oriental affinities concentrated in the "Torresian" subregion (Howden, 1981), with older autochthonous and Gondwanan related elements (e.g., *Rhyssonotus*, *Lissapterus*, *Lissotes*) focused in the south and southeast of the continent. *Ceratognathus* is shared with New Zealand and the Neotropics, and in Australia is mainly confined to the eastern mainland and Tasmania (W. Houston, 1992). The genus has undergone considerable speciation in New Zealand, derived

at least in part from Australian ancestors (B. Holloway, 1963). The endemic *Rhyssonotus* possesses numerous species with localized populations and occurs from North Queensland (G. Monteith, pers. comm.) to Victoria. *Rhyssonotus* is most closely related to *Sphaenognathus* from North Queensland and South America, and *Chiasognathus* from South America (C. Reid unpubl. data). *Rhyssonotus* includes winged and flightless species and most inhabit montane wet forests. A number of species (e.g., *Rhyssonotus laticeps*, *R. politus*) have relatively restricted or localized distributions. Only *Rhyssonotus nebulosus* is common. Individual species may occur in the same geographic locality but occupy different vegetation types. For example, *R. politus* and *R. grandis* are found in the Barrington Tops, where *R. politus* occurs in cool temperate rainforest and *R. grandis* occupies adjoining dry sclerophyll forest. At lower elevations in the Dingo Tops (Tapin Tops NP) region *R. politus* is absent and *R. grandis* occurs in subtropical and warm temperate rainforest (G. Williams unpubl. data).

Also present in the CERRA region is the genus *Cacostomus*, which includes the recently synonymised *Eucarteria* (C. Reid, 1999a). Two species, *C. floralis* and *C. subvittatus*, are restricted to the CERRA region (B. Moore, 1994; G. Williams unpubl. data). *Cacostomus* is distributed from North Queensland to northern New South Wales and is most closely related to the South American genus *Casignetus*. Both genera are placed within the Gondwanan tribe Casignetini (C. Reid, 1999a). Although the adults of *Cacostomus* were considered to be associated with flowers, they can be encountered in large numbers on foliage (G. Williams unpubl. data, G. Monteith, pers. comm.). Near the Plateau Beech Reserve (now within Werrikimbe National Park), in the early 1980's, many hundreds of adult *C. subvittatus* adults were observed resting on young coppice foliage following logging operations in warm temperate rainforest (G. Williams pers. obs.).

The endemic flightless *Lissapterus* has no known close relatives on any other continent. The genus ranges from Victoria to the rainforests of tropical Queensland. Four species are restricted to the CERRA region: *L. tetrops* from Barrington Tops, *L. notestinei* from New England National Park, *L. pelorides* from the eastern Border Ranges and *L. obesus* from Acacia Plateau (B.P. Moore, pers. comm.). *Lamprima* is confined to Australia, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island and New Guinea (W. Houston, 1992), and is closely related to the Chilean *Streptocerus* (Howden, 1981) and the New Zealand *Dendrobax* (B. Holloway, 1963). *Homolamprima* is restricted to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales (W. Houston, 1992).

Lycidae. Generic diversity in Lycidae is low. Three largely endemic genera, *Porrostoma*, *Synchonnus* and *Xylobanus* (species of which have been described from the CERRA region), are shared with New Guinea (Calder, 1998).

Lymexylidae. *Australymexylon australe* (Melittomminae) is distributed from northern New South Wales to Victoria, although no records specific to CERRA sites are recorded. *Australymexylon* is an endemic genus, comprising two species, ranging from North Queensland to Victoria (Wheeler, 1986). The Lymexylidae are possibly Lower Jurassic (c. 180 to >160 m.y.a.) in origin, suggesting that the development of some higher taxa may have occurred before the breakup of Gondwana (Crowson, 1981).

Megalopodidae. Megalopodids occur in the Old World tropics, Holarctic, pantropical and Australasian regions. Three subfamilies, Megalopodinae, Palophaginae and

Zeugophorinae, are recognized (C. Reid, 1995). The Palophaginae have a Gondwanan distribution (C. Reid, 1995). The Australian palophagine fauna consists only of *Palophagus* (2 spp.), restricted to the CERRA region, and *Cucujopsis* (1 sp.) from the Wet Tropics (C. Reid, pers. comm.). *Palophagus* is associated with *Araucaria* (Araucariaceae) (Kuschel & May, 1990, 1996a, 1996b). *Palophagus bunyae* has been reared from *Araucaria bidwillii* and *A. cunninghamii* is a probable host for *P. australiensis* (Kuschel & May, 1990). Palophaginae have been reared from *Araucaria araucana* in Chile and Argentina (Kuschel & May, 1996b). Members of the genus *Zeugophora* (Zeugophorinae) are specialized leaf miners (C. Reid, pers. comm.) occurring in regional rainforests. The Australian species exhibit little relationship to the species recorded from New Guinea (C. Reid, 1989a).

Monotomidae. *Mimemodes* is known from Queensland and northern New South Wales (Lawrence & Britton, 1994).

Nemonychidae. The Nemonychidae occur in Eurasia, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and New Guinea. They are known from Late Jurassic fossils (Anderson, 1995), and are considered to be the most primitive of the superfamily Curculionoidea. Zimmerman (1994a) aptly terms them relics of "bygone" ages.

Australia is one of three major centres of nemonychid diversity; the other two being North and South America. Their absence from Africa is considered to be of major biogeographical significance (Zimmerman, 1994a).

Two tribes, Mecomacerini and Rhinorhynchini, occur in the CERRA region. Rhinorhynchini are recorded also from New Zealand, South America and North America. Mecomacerini also occur in South America, New Caledonia and New Guinea. The mecomacerine *Bunyaesus* and the rhinorhynchine *Basiliorhinus* are endemic to southeast Queensland. Many Australian species are associated with the plant genera *Agathis* and *Araucaria* (Araucariaceae) (Zimmerman, 1994a).

Nitidulidae. *Idaethina* (e.g., *I. pilistriata*) is endemic to eastern Australia, and ranges from southeast South Australia to the Atherton Tableland, northeastern Queensland (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1990). The endemic Cychramptodini contain three genera (*Cylindroramus*, *Miskoramus* and *Cychramptodes*). *Cylindroramus* is restricted to the Australian east coast, in closed and open forest types. *Cylindroramus accretus* is known only from New England National Park in *Nothofagus* forest (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992a). The endemic *Thalycrodes* (e.g., *T. australe*, *T. pulchrum*) occurs in most parts of the continent (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992b).

Oedemeridae. The Australian oedemerid fauna is placed within two subfamilies, Nacerdinae and Oedemerinae, of which Oedemerinae are the most diverse. Both occur in the CERRA region. *Agasma* (Nacerdinae) has its closest relatives in the Holarctic genus *Ditylus* (Lawrence & Britton 1994).

Phloeostichidae. *Rhopalobrachium* is a Gondwanan genus occurring in Chile and eastern Australia. The only Australian representative is *R. crowsoni*, known only from southeast Queensland (Lamington National Park) and northern New South Wales (Richmond River) (Lawrence, 1995; E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.).

Psephenidae. This aquatic family includes *Sclerocyphon* which is most closely related to the Chilean genus *Tychepephus* (Lawrence & Britton, 1994). *Sclerocyphon*

exhibits distinctive polymorphic larval types characterized by discrete geographic ranges (Davis, 1986). Larval type “B”, for example, is restricted to Queensland, along the coastal strip from Lamington National Park, north to Townsville. Larval type “D” is recorded only from Lamington National Park, and larval type “E” is known only from the New England Tableland, at Barrington Tops and near Tamworth (Davis, 1986). *Sclerocyphon maculatus* reaches its northernmost known distribution at Dorrigo (Davis, 1986).

Pyrochroidae: Pilipalpinae. The current distribution of the Pyrochroidae includes amphitropical (the temperate zones of the northern and southern hemispheres) and disjunct southern faunas (Pollock, 1995). Ancestral Pilipalpinae were widespread on Gondwana, and the persistence of relict genera in Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand and South America suggests the subfamily is Gondwanan in origin (Pollock, 1995).

Several endemic genera are encountered in the CERRA region; *Morpholycus* (restricted to eastern Australia), *Binnburrum* (east coast of Australia, including Tasmania, east of the Great Dividing Range), *Paromarteon* (Queensland–Victoria, but absent from Tasmania), and the relatively primitive *Temnopalpus* (east coast from Queensland–Tasmania, and southwest Western Australia).

Pythidae. Pythids are significant relict taxa in the CERRA region and are probably an ancient Pangaeian group because the confirmed members have an amphitropical distribution (E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.). The only southern genus in the family is the endemic *Anaplopus* which has two species, one in the MacPherson “refugium” and one in the Atherton “refugium” (Pollock & Lawrence, 1995; E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.).

Rhinorhipidae. This problematic and endemic elateroid family is represented by a single species, *Rhinorhipus tamborinensis*, which is known from three high elevation localities (Mt Tamborine, Lamington National Park, Mt Glorious) in rainforest of southeast Queensland (Lawrence, 1988; Lawrence & Britton, 1994; Calder, 1998).

Rhynchitidae. The rhynchitid subfamily Auletinae is cosmopolitan but the fauna is most diverse in Australia. Auletinae, however, are absent from New Zealand (Zimmerman, 1994a). A number of species have been described from Mt Tamborine.

Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae. The Aphodiinae include a number of tribal groups whose ranges encompass the CERRA region. The Odontolochini (i.e. *Odontolochus*) are primarily a pantropical tribe. The Eupariini (i.e. *Airapus*, *Ataenius*, *Saprosites*) occur world wide but the greatest number of genera and species are known from the Western Hemisphere and Australia (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996). Many eupariine species occur in, or are confined to, the nests

of ants and termites, and their range is coexistent with that of the host (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996). The Proctophanini (e.g., *Proctophanes*) are mainly “Australian-African” in distribution (Stebnicka & Howden, 1995). *Podotenus* (Aphodiini) is concentrated in eastern Australia with the CERRA region and North Queensland being centres of speciation (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994). In New South Wales many species are restricted to rainforest at intermediate altitudes. The Aegialini are represented in Australia by *Saprus*, which is restricted to northeastern New South Wales south to Tasmania (Stebnicka & Howden, 1995).

Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae. Most Australian taxa (e.g., *Aphanesthes*, *Chlorobapta*, *Diaphonia*, *Eupoecila*, *Lenosoma*, *Polystigma*) are placed in the Schizorhinini which are endemic to the Australasian region. *Glycyphana* (Cetoniini) is a predominantly Oriental genus (W. Houston, 1992).

Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae. Approximately 11% of the world’s dynastine species occur in Australia, but this is probably an underestimate owing to inadequate collecting (Carne, 1957a). Of the (in, 1957) 169 species, 158 or 93% were known only from the Australian mainland.

Genera recorded from the CERRA region can be assigned to three faunal units (Table 2). According to Carne (1957a) the “Eyrean” can be equated with the Pre-Jurassic (>180 m.y.a.) fauna of East Gondwana, and the Post-Jurassic developed in Gondwana after the Jurassic fragmentation but whilst Patagonia was still connected. The “Torresian” is considered to have radiated through the north during the Pliocene, rarely extending south of Queensland and not reaching Tasmania. The Post-Jurassic element is the dominant dynastine fauna in Australia and this is reflected in those genera known from the CERRA region. A number of genera possess extralimital distributions (W. Houston, 1992). *Cheiroplatys* shares species with Mexico and the United States of America, and such a distribution suggests the persistence of the genus since the Miocene (Carne, 1957a). *Cryptodus* is restricted to Australia and New Caledonia and is extremely specialized (morphologically adapted for an inquiline habit). Its greatest affinity is with the Madagascan and South African *Rhizoplatys*. *Metanastes* occurs in Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia, and *Neodasygnathus* is recorded from Vanuatu.

Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae. The Australian Melolonthinae species are remarkably isolated taxonomically, and of the genera recognized (>75, in Britton, 1957), more than 90% are endemic. The evolution of nearly all tribes, and most genera, must have occurred after the separation of the Australian landmass from other continents (Britton, 1957). *Maechidius* (Maechidiini) appears to have originated in Australia and has numerous species in Papua New Guinea and a single species described from the Moluccas (Britton, 1957). However, the diverse genus *Heteronyx* (>300 species) (Heteronycini) is

Table 2. Faunal placement of Dynastinae genera recorded from the CERRA region (after Carne, 1957a). “Bassian” fauna characteristic of NSW, Vic, Tas. and SQld; “Eyrean” concentrated mostly in the southwestern and central regions of the continent; “Torresian” found mostly in Qld, NT and NW Aust. Endemic genera indicated by asterisk (W. Houston, 1992).

Pre-Jurassic or “Eyrean”	Post-Jurassic or “Bassian”	“Malayan” or “Torresian”
<i>Metanastes</i>	<i>Cheiroplatys</i>	<i>Haploscapanes</i> *
<i>Semanotropus</i> *	<i>Dasygnathus</i> *	<i>Xylotrupes</i>
<i>Cryptodus</i>	<i>Neodasygnathus</i>	
	<i>Anomalomorpha</i> *	
	<i>Corynophyllus</i> *	

represented in Australia and South America suggesting its development prior to their separation. *Heteronyx* also occurs in New Caledonia, Indonesia and New Guinea (Britton, 2000). Both *Maechidius* and *Heteronyx* include numerous species occurring in diverse forest communities in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales.

Liparetrus (Liparetrini) is endemic to Australia but most species are xerophilic occurring inland in woodland, mallee, grassland and semidesert (Britton, 1980). However, at least three species (*L. convexus*, *L. erythropygus*, *L. ferrugineus*) are known from within the CERRA region. The Scitalini comprise 15 endemic genera out of a total of 16 (Britton, 1987), and the greatest proportion of Scitalini occurs in regions of high to moderate rainfall in eastern Australia. The scitaline genus *Telura* is an “Antarctic” taxon and is very similar to *Sericoides* from southern Chile (Britton, 1987). *Telura* is recorded from Tasmania, southeastern South Australia and Victoria, and montane forests of New South Wales north to the Border Ranges National Park (where it occurs in mixed subtropical rainforest with relict *Nothofagus moorei* trees).

The Gondwanan Xylonychini possess six genera in Australia (W. Houston, 1992), four in New Zealand and two in South America (Britton, 1957). This distribution suggests an origin for the tribe between the Jurassic and Miocene (Britton, 1957). Two endemic genera, *Nitorellus* and *Xylonychus* (= *Xylonychus*), occur in the CERRA region. *Xylonychus* consists of six species restricted to northern New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. The monotypic *Nitorellus* (*N. splendidus*) occurs only in northern New South Wales.

In Australia, the Melolonthini have spread from northern immigrants into northern Queensland since the Pliocene. Although the distribution of the tribe is largely tropical the genera *Antitrogus* and *Rhopaea* have a predominantly southern Australian distribution (Britton, 1978).

The Diphucephalini include numerous species (many undescribed) of *Diphucephala* with localized distributions in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest within the CERRA region. The related *Watkinsia* (Britton, 1995) consists of five species all restricted to the area between northern New South Wales and Eungella National Park in central eastern Queensland.

Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae. The subfamily Rutelinae consists of six tribes, four of which (Anoplognathini, Adoretini, Anomalini and Rutelini) occur in Australia. The Spodochlamyini and Gentiatini are restricted to Central and South America. The Anoplognathini are restricted to Australia and Central and South America. In Australia the Rutelinae occur mainly on the east coast with the subfamily being most diverse in New South Wales and Queensland (Carne, 1958). The majority of taxa are endemic. Anoplognathine genera (e.g., *Anoplognathus*, *Schizognathus*, *Parashizognathus*) radiated extensively during the later part of the Tertiary (Lawrence & Britton, 1994). The endemic *Paraschizognathus* has undergone considerable diversification, within sclerophyllous vegetation types, particularly on the New South Wales north coast (Carne, 1958, 1974). Although the genus *Anoplognathus* (“christmas beetles”) includes many species that are confined to open eucalypt forest and woodland, a number of anoplognathine taxa occur only in subtropical rainforest and adjacent wet sclerophyll forest (e.g., *Anoplognathus prasinus*, *A. concolor*, *Schizognathus compressicornis*, *S. macleayi*).

Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae. The Scarabaeinae, or “true dung beetles”, comprise three tribes; Onthophagini, Scarabaeini and Coprini. The Onthophagini are the most recent of the Australian fauna and include a single genus,

Onthophagus, the origin of which probably dates from the Mesozoic (Howden, 1981). The Onthophagini constitute about 50% of the Australian scarabaeine fauna and the number of known species exceeds 200. This represents approximately 12% of the world’s estimated fauna of more than 1500 species. In comparison to the diversity of *Onthophagus* species described from Australia, approximately 40 species are described from the United States of America and approximately 90 species are described from Europe. No species are known from Chile or New Zealand (Howden, 1981).

The Australian *Onthophagus* fauna has major relationships with more recent Oriental elements (Howden, 1981). However, the genus may have originated in Africa, which has some 800 species, but extensive autochthonous development in Australia suggests a long history of occupation here (Matthews, 1972). Matthews (1972) postulates that, based upon species groups (if natural), each species group may represent a separate invasion—suggesting 34 original invasions. Except for five species that are also recorded from New Guinea, all Australian species are endemic. The high levels of endemism and probable archaic history (although less than that of the Scarabaeini and Coprini) “gives this fauna a strongly insular aspect, unlike that of any other region of comparable size but reminiscent of that of some continental islands” (Matthews, 1972).

In Australia *Onthophagus* is most diverse along the east coast and tablelands of the mainland with almost no records from arid areas (i.e. the fauna is predominantly “Bassian” and “Torresian” in distribution) (Matthews, 1972). Matthews (1972) divided the fauna into 11 distributional patterns; areas included in the CERRA region are his “southeastern coastal and montane”, “eastern coastal”, “rainforest pattern”, “Queensland savannah-woodland” and “northern savannah-woodland” patterns—there is overlap in distribution of each type. These divisions “represent very broad distribution zones which could be subdivided further along ecological lines” (Matthews, 1972). Patterns most relevant to the CERRA region, although they generally extend north and south of the CERRA region, are the “southeastern coastal and montane”, “eastern coastal” and “rainforest” patterns. These encapsulate the montane mixed sclerophyll forest types, and rainforest subformations occurring in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales.

In Australia the Scarabaeini are represented by a single subtribe, the Canthonina (Matthews, 1974), which is Gondwanan in origin. Approximately 45% of the Australian species (in eight genera) are flightless. The known distribution of the world Canthonina, as approximate numbers of genera, is the Western Hemisphere (38 genera), Ethiopian region (14 genera), Madagascan region (5 genera), Palaearctic and Oriental regions (4 genera), New Guinea (4 genera), New Caledonia (2 genera), New Zealand (2 genera), and Australia (16 genera).

Australian Scarabaeini exhibit an unusual degree of radiation in comparison with the world fauna (Howden, 1981). The Australian fauna makes up approximately 20% of the world’s generic diversity and approximately 14% of the species diversity, and only South America has greater generic diversity (Matthews, 1974; Howden, 1981). Although the Canthonina have a Gondwanan distribution, the cold-temperate areas are nearly devoid of species. In southern Argentina only two species occur as far south as Santa Cruz Territory, and the subtribe is absent from Chile, Tasmania, South Australia and most of Victoria (Matthews, 1974). However, New Zealand possesses two endemic genera and the CERRA region is rich in endemic taxa (e.g., *Diorygopyx*). Of those genera recorded from the CERRA

region *Amphistomus* and *Lepanus* have extralimital occurrences in New Guinea and Indonesia. All other Australian genera are endemics. Due to its high level of endemism the Australian Canthonina “must have been derived from ancestors that invaded a long time ago, perhaps together with early marsupials” (Matthews, 1974). However, at present there is insufficient evidence to determine whether the canthonines arrived in Australia from South America via east Asia, or via Antarctica.

The Scarabaeini: Canthonina, in Australia, are restricted to areas with greater rainfall and higher average temperatures than the Onthophagini. Central Australia is largely devoid of the group but the CERRA region is a centre of diversity for the genera *Diorygopyx* and *Cephalodesmius*. *Lepanus* and *Amphistomus* are also diverse in the region but the level of diversity is markedly less than that of the Wet Tropics (G. Monteith, pers. comm.). Seven of the eight described species of *Diorygopyx* occur in the CERRA region (Matthews, 1974). The range of *Diorygopyx asciculifer* and *Amphistomus speculifer* extends to the isolated Liverpool Ranges, west of Barrington Tops (G. Williams unpubl. data). Two relict endemic genera, *Aptenocanthon* and *Aulacopris*, occur in the region. Both genera are confined to eastern New South Wales and far northern Australia (Matthews, 1974; Storey, 1984, 1986; Storey & Monteith, 2000; Williams & Williams, 1982, 1983), and on the basis of this highly disjunct distribution their zoogeographic patterns indicate extinction rather than speciation events.

The Canthonina include *Cephalodesmius*, whose adults synthesize fallen leaves and flower segments into “dung-like” material from which they fashion brood balls, and within which their young feed and develop (Monteith & Storey, 1981). *Aulacopris maximus* also synthesizes leaf material (and the remains of invertebrates) to fashion brood balls (Williams, 1993; G. Williams pers. obs.), however, the genus may be a specialist on bat guano (G. Monteith pers. obs., Matthews, 1974) with utilization of alternative resources being an opportunistic adaptation.

Neither a Gondwanan nor Oriental-Papuan biogeographic pattern explains the derivation and evolution of the Australian Coprini. The Australian Coprini are in general distinct from other coprine faunas and this suggests a long period of isolation (Matthews, 1976). They seem more closely related to African-Holarctic and African-Lemuria genera which points to a “direct connection with Africa at a remote time” (Matthews, 1976). The relationships of the three Australian genera (*Demarziella*, *Coptodactyla*, *Thyregis*) infer that only two invading ancestral species would have been necessary for the evolution of the current taxa.

Demarziella appears to be an isolated representative of small dichotomine dung beetles which include *Pedaria* and *Paraphytus* from the Old World, and *Pedaridium* and *Trichillum* from the New World (Matthews, 1976) and may represent an “Older Northern Element” (Mesozoic) but of uncertain derivation (Howden, 1981). The centre of distribution for *Demarziella* approximates the MacPherson Range on the Queensland-New South Wales border. The relictual endemic *Thyregis* is related to the Holarctic and Ethiopian genus *Copris* and has a “southern” or “Bassian” distribution with one species in southwest Western Australia, and three species in southeast Australia. *Thyregis relictus* and *T. monteithi*, are known only from the CERRA region.

Scarabaeidae: Valginae. All Australian species belong to *Microvalgus* which also occurs in the Oriental and Ethiopian regions (W. Houston, 1992).

Silphidae. The world fauna of this predominantly Holarctic group comprises approximately 175 species and 15 genera (Peck, 2001), but is poorly represented in Australia. Silphidae are not known from New Zealand, Fiji or New Caledonia, and the New Zealand *Zeanecrophilus* (previously considered a silphid) is now placed in the Agyrtidae (Peck, 2001). The Australian fauna appears to be largely restricted to areas less than 300 km from the coast (Peck, 2001) and consists of two genera, *Ptomaphila* and *Diamesus*, both of which occur in the CERRA region. *Ptomaphila* is a Gondwanan genus restricted to Australia and New Guinea, and is most closely related to the Neotropical *Oxelytrum*. *Diamesus* consists of two species, and may have entered Australia from the north in geologically recent times. *Diamesus osculans* is distributed from Sri Lanka, southern India, through Vietnam and Indonesia, New Guinea, the Philippines, and to eastern and western Australia. The second species (*D. bimaculatus*) occurs in Taiwan (Peck, 2001).

Tenebrionidae

The “MacPherson Refugium”. Matthews (South Australian Museum; pers. comm.) identifies the “MacPherson Refugium” (approximating the “MacPherson-Macleay Overlap”) as one of ten significant focal biogeographic centres for tenebrionid genera in Australia (Fig. 1). These refugia are believed to have been in existence since the Jurassic and have acted as core areas progressively acquiring biotic diversity, partly unique to each, in the face of climatic, vegetation and oceanic fluctuations. Collectively, these 10 refugia account for the whole of the generic diversity (and probably most of the species diversity) within the family and can be divided into two biogeographic provinces (Fig. 1) (E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.).

The MacPherson Refugium contains five genera (i.e. *Nototrintus*, *Dorrignonum*, *Asphalus*, *Sloanea*, *Styrus*) endemic to the region, and the Barrington Tops and Dorrigo areas appear to be particularly significant (E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.). *Nototrintus* (Adeliini), is probably restricted to rainforest, and includes five described species, and ranges from Barrington Tops in northern New South Wales to Kroombit Tops in southern Queensland. *Asphalus ebeninus* (Tenebrionini) occurs in moist forest from northern New South Wales to southeast Queensland. The only other species in the genus, *Asphalus striatus*, is known only from Gympie, southern Queensland. *Dorrignonum* (Adeliini) is a further probable rainforest genus of three species (one undescribed) extending from southern Queensland to northern New South Wales. *Sloanea* (Tenebrionini) is a monotypic genus (*S. costata*) restricted to *Nothofagus* forest in Barrington Tops. *Styrus* (Cyphaleini) is a probable dry sclerophyll forest inhabiting genus, containing three valid species (*S. batesi*, *S. elongatus*, *S. latior*), which occurs on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Although *Styrus* is not a rainforest species it serves to indicate that the refugia should be thought of as isolated areas (even islands at one time) each with varying habitats (E.G. Matthews, pers. comm., see also Matthews, 1992, 1998; Matthews & Doyen, 1989).

Tenebrionidae: Adeliini. The Australian Adeliini are primarily concentrated from southern Queensland to Tasmania, and in the Wet Tropics. These two areas are centres of diversity and endemism (Matthews, 1998). Twenty four genera are endemic to Australia, although only *Diemenoma* is endemic to Tasmania. The number of Australian genera represents more than 50% of the world’s generic diversity within the tribe (Matthews, 1998).

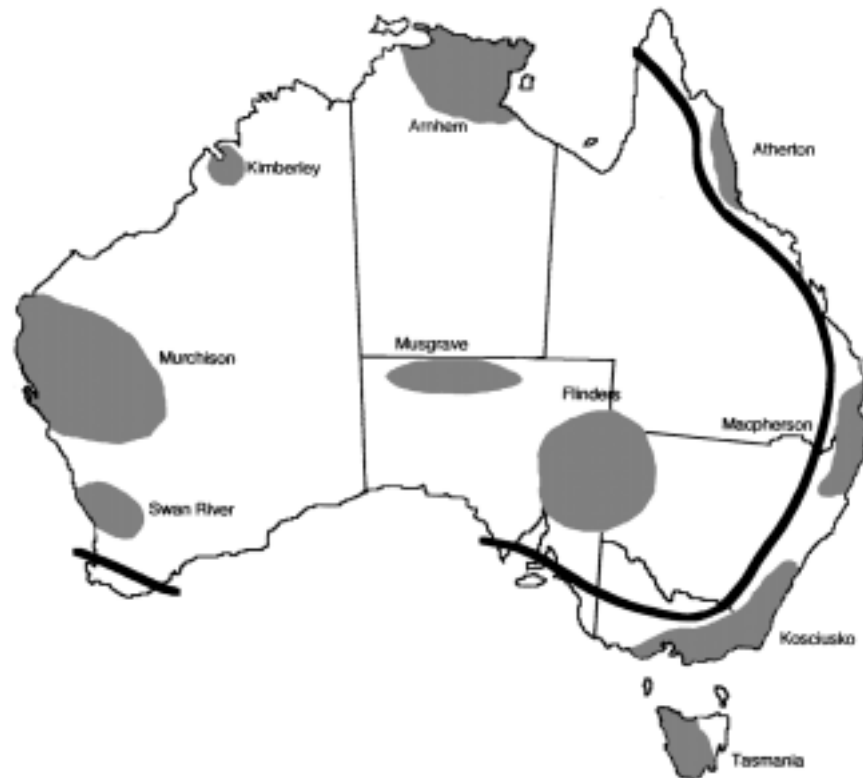


Figure 1. Tenebrionidae: areas of endemism at generic level (historic refugia) (after E.G. Matthews, South Australian Museum). Names indicate individual refugia, heavy line separates the two biogeographic regions into which the 10 refugia can be grouped according to their shared (“non-endemic”) genera (E.G. Matthews unpubl. data).

The Adeliini have a classic Gondwanan distribution with species known from Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Chile. *Licinoma* occurs in Australia and Chile. The adeliine rainforest fauna of North Queensland has affinities with the New Caledonian fauna and the southeastern Australian adeliines have a number of close affinities with the Chilean fauna.

Adeliini have persisted since Gondwanan times without diversifying past tribal limits, and are closely associated with, and diverse within, forest communities (especially rainforests) that have largely retained their ancient Gondwanan character. In comparison to rainforests few genera occur in open forests (Matthews, 1998). The Adeliini are related to the Laenini (which may have evolved from a common ancestor with the Adeliini), which occur in Madagascar, southern Africa, and the Indian subcontinent at least (these areas broke away from Gondwana 90 m.y.a.), and together their distribution forms a complete Gondwanan pattern (Matthews, 1998). Laenini probably dispersed subsequently to Southeast Asia and the southern Palaearctic (Matthews, 1998).

At least nine genera occur within the CERRA region (*Adelium*, *Blepegenes*, *Cardiothorax*, *Coripera*, *Dorrignonum*, *Leptogastrus*, *Nolicima*, *Nototrintus* and *Seirotiana*). *Nolicima* occurs in rainforest (including *Nothofagus* rainforest), and dry and wet sclerophyll forest, and is mainly distributed from southeast Queensland to Victoria, but with disjunct occurrences in North Queensland and southwest Western Australia. *Coripera* may be a rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest genus occurring from southern Queensland to Tasmania, with an isolated occurrence in North Queensland. *Coripera* is unique amongst native Adeliini in that it shares, with *Arcothymus* and *Pseudocilibe* from New Caledonia, and *Periatrum* and *Edalus* from New Zealand, the combined

characters of the base of the pronotum closely applied to the elytra with a distinct pseudepipleuron (Matthews, 1998). *Seirotiana* mainly inhabits sclerophyll forest and is distributed in an arc from North Queensland through eastern New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. *Leptogastrus* occupies a diversity of vegetation types (including rainforest) and is distributed along the east coast, excluding Tasmania, and southwest Western Australia. *Cardiothorax* inhabits rainforest and dry and wet sclerophyll forest and is widely distributed in eastern Australia from Victoria to North Queensland. *Adelium*, with the apparent exception of arid regions, occurs widely in Australia. *Blepegenes* inhabits montane rainforest and is centred on the area from eastern Victoria to southeast Queensland, with two species recorded from Eungella in central eastern Queensland and one species from the Wet Tropics (Matthews, 1998). As discussed previously, *Nototrintus* and *Dorrignonum* are restricted to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.

Tenebrionidae: Cyphaleini. The Cyphaleini are a Gondwanan or “Old Southern” faunal element and are confined to the Australian region where they probably originated (Matthews, 1992). They possibly evolved from a primitive *Paraphanes*-like ancestor. The tribe is mainly distributed in southern and eastern Australia, with southeast and northern Queensland possessing the highest diversity of genera. Seven genera are known from each region (Matthews, 1992). About half of the genera follow the “eastern distributional pattern”—this is an autochthonous forest fauna which is best developed in the rainforests of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland (i.e. *Atoreuma*, *Bolbophanes*, *Byallius*, *Chlorophanes*, most *Cyphaleus*, *Hemicyclus*, *Paraphanes*, *Prophanes*, *Styrus*) (Matthews, 1992). Matthews (1992) postulates that the

present cyphalaeine distribution represents a retreat of the fauna to the southeast owing to increasing aridity and insufficient time to re-invade northern regions through dispersal and adaptation. In addition, these northern regions are now occupied by competitive “Modern Elements” of northern origin.

Of the genera occurring in the CERRA region (and excluding *Styrus* which is discussed above) *Paraphanes* occurs in rainforest and is known from three areas; Cairns–Mossman, Eungella–Mackay, mountains south of Brisbane. *Platyphanes* inhabits rainforest and sclerophyll forest and is distributed from western Victoria to the Daintree area of North Queensland, but the concentration of species is in the general CERRA region and localities adjacent to it. *Olisthaena* principally inhabits sclerophyll forest and ranges in a wide arc from Tasmania through southeast South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and North Queensland but has an apparent truncated distribution in southern Queensland. *Chlorophanes* occurs in sclerophyll forest from eastern Victoria north into southern Queensland. *Atoreuma* includes several widespread species in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. *Mithippia* has two centres of distribution based on southwest Western Australia and southeast Australia north to the MacPherson Ranges. It occupies montane habitats and probably eucalypt forest (Matthews, 1992). The endemic *Mitrothorax* includes two species: *M. convexicollis* from southern Queensland–New South Wales, and *M. breweri* from southwest Western Australia (Matthews, 1992).

Tenebrionidae: Heleini. Whereas rainforest was the probable ancestral habitat of the Cyphaleini, the Heleini are characteristic of open forests and semi-arid zones. No rainforest genera are known (Matthews, 1993).

Like the Cyphaleini, the Heleini are absent from South America (but a possible sister group occurs there—E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.). Only *Mimopeus* occurs in New Zealand. Their extensive radiation in Australia suggests an origin shortly after the Early Tertiary separation of Australia (Matthews, 1993). Genera occurring in this region are *Pterohelaeus* (widespread in Australia), *Ospidus* (extreme northeast New South Wales and eastern Queensland, northern Northern Territory) and *Emcephalus* (= *Encara*) (Seram, New Guinea, New Britain, Northern Territory, and disjunct occurrences in eastern mainland Australia) (Matthews, 1993).

Thanerocleridae. The Thanerocleridae were originally placed as a subfamily (i.e. Thaneroclerinae) of the Cleridae. Endemic species of *Isoclerus* (e.g., *I. gerstmeieri*) are restricted to the east coast of New South Wales and Queensland. *Isoclerus* is included in the subtribe *Isoclerina* which is considered to have arisen in Africa, or the eastern part of North America, Greenland or Europe (Kolibac, 1998).

Trogidae. Trogids are closely related to the Scarabaeidae and all native species are placed in *Omorgus* (Scholtz, 1986). *Omorgus* is widely distributed in Australia and also occurs in the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions (W. Houston, 1992). The Australasian fauna is most closely related to that of the New World, and can probably be linked to western Gondwanan ancestral groups (Scholtz, 1986). The New Guinea fauna is Australian in origin, rather than being of Oriental derivation (Scholtz, 1986).

Ulodidae. The Ulodidae (e.g., *Notocerastes*) are restricted to the Southern Hemisphere (Lawrence, 1994a; Lawrence & Britton, 1994), and include taxa from Australia, New Caledonia and Chile (Lawrence, 1994a).

Zopheridae. Some authors have considered the Zopheridae a subfamily of Tenebrionidae. Zopherinae are known from the Holarctic, South America, South Africa and Australia (Lawrence, 1982). The Zopherinae include the large *Zopherosis georgei* which occurs in higher elevation rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest of the CERRA region. Adults feed on fungal bodies (Lawrence & Britton, 1994) and vegetable material (G. Williams, 1993). Colydiinae (Slipinski & Lawrence, 1997) include seven genera distributed throughout the warmer zones of the Old World, with one genus also occurring in the Neotropical region. *Munaria* comprises two species restricted to the “East Indies” and Australia. *Munaria tmetus* is restricted to southern Queensland and northeast New South Wales, and Lord Howe Island (type locality) (Lawrence, 1980). *Cicablabus* is an endemic genus, which includes *C. micros* from Queensland and New South Wales rainforests (Slipinski & Lawrence, 1997).

DERMAPTERA “earwigs”

Approximately 60 species are known from Australia and most of these are endemic. The more primitive superfamily Pygidicranoidea is widely distributed in Australia, but most of the dermapteran species are found in the wetter regions of Australia (Rentz & Kevan, 1991).

Anisolabididae. The Anisolabididae are cosmopolitan and include the large *Titanolabis colosseae* which is found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in the CERRA region (Monteith, 1993). *Titanolabis colosseae* is also recorded from New Caledonia and Vanuatu (Cassis, 1998).

Apachyidae. The Apachyidae are a highly specialized family comprising two genera and 15 species restricted to the Eastern Hemisphere. *Apachyus* (3 spp.) ranges from northern Queensland to northern New South Wales (Cassis, 1998). *Apachyus* occurs on eastern coastal plains and tablelands in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest (Rentz & Kevan, 1991), and open forest (Cassis, 1998).

Labiduridae. This is a cosmopolitan family naturally represented in Australia by two species. Two additional species have been introduced (Cassis, 1998). *Gonolabidura meteor* is described from Dorrigo, and is the only representative of the subfamily Allostethinae in Australia. *Gonolabidura* occurs in the Australian and Oriental regions (Cassis, 1998).

Spongiphoridae. This family is poorly represented in Australia (Rentz & Kevan, 1991). Four subfamilies are recorded. The Spongiphorinae include *Spongovostox hackeri* described from Mt Tamborine. *Spongovostox* is distributed in Oriental, Afrotropical and Neotropical regions (Cassis, 1998). Labiinae include *Paraspania*, which is distributed in the Southeast Asian–Australasian region, with at least two species occurring in the CERRA region (Sakai, 1993).

DIPTERA “flies”

The Australian Diptera represent approximately 5% of the estimated world fly fauna, and nearly every nematoceran and orthorrhaphan family includes examples of taxa with “Antarctic” distributions (Colless & McAlpine, 1991). In comparison, the Cyclorrhapha section of Diptera have few “Antarctic” examples.

Acroceridae. This family is poorly known, and although well represented in South America, the Australian fauna is relatively impoverished (Paramonov, 1957b). In the

Australasian region *Ogcodes* (= *Oncodes*) occurs in mainland Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and West Papua (Schlinger & Jefferies, 1989).

Asilidae. About 80% of the Australian genera are endemic (Colless & McAlpine, 1991) and there is a large number of undescribed species (Daniels, 1989d). The Dasypogoninae include a number of genera which are dominant in southeastern Australia, and although this subfamily is common and widely distributed in Australia elsewhere in Australasia it is depauperate (Daniels, 1989d). *Brachyhopala* (Dasypogonini) is distributed in Australia and New Guinea (Clements, 2000) and is well represented within the CERRA region.

Colepia (Asilini) occurs in Australia and New Guinea (Daniels, 1987). *Colepia comatacauda* and *C. horrida* are restricted to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Regional Asilini also include the endemic *Dolophus*, and the regionally diverse *Zosteria*, which occurs in Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand. A number of *Zosteria* species are restricted to the CERRA region: *Z. caesariata* (confined to Barrington Tops), *Z. hispida* (Barrington Tops and New England areas), and *Z. nigrifemorata* (known only from Mt Tamborine) (Daniels, 1987). *Laphria* (Lapriini) occurs throughout the CERRA region, and within Oceania and Australasia, extends from Malaysia to New Guinea and Lord Howe Island but is apparently absent from New Caledonia and New Zealand (see Daniels, 1989d).

With the exception of *Chrysopogon papuensis*, from Papua New Guinea, all members of the tribe Chrysopogonini are restricted to Australia. Queensland and Western Australia are particularly rich in species. Three species are known only from the CERRA region: *Chrysopogon bellus* (restricted to southeast Queensland), *C. catachrysus* (southeast Queensland to northern New South Wales), and *C. megalis* (Dorrigo-Deer Vale areas of New South Wales) (Clements, 1985).

Athericidae. Although widely distributed this small family includes a number of genera restricted to the Southern Hemisphere. *Dasyomma* exhibits a “Gondwanan” distribution with species occurring in Australia, Chile and Argentina (Nagatomi & Evenhuis, 1989).

Axiniidae. The Axiniidae, or “axe-flies”, are restricted to Australia and New Guinea and are closely related to the Tachinidae (Colless, 1994). The family was recently discovered and is unique in that males possess a distinctive “axe-head”-like, or fission, third antennal segment (Colless, 1994). Four species in *Axinia* are known from the CERRA region. The distribution of many Australian taxa coincides with zones distinguished by Burbidge (1960) (e.g., “MacPherson-Macleay Overlap”). Colless (1994) postulates that axiniid history begins in the mid-Tertiary with the arrival of an ancestral muscoid fly, derived from Laurasia, and with increased aridity the subgenera *Dixicera* and *Axinia* differentiated respectively in the west and the east of the continent.

Bibionidae. Bibionidae are well represented in Australia but are almost absent from the Oriental region. The Australian fauna is placed within two subfamilies, Pleciinae and Bibioninae (e.g., *Dilophus*). The world pleciine fauna is particularly abundant in tropical regions and species of Bibioninae are more numerous in temperate areas. Several species of *Dilophus* (*D. atripennis*, *D. partitus*, *D. parvus*), with very localized and disjunct distributions, occur in the CERRA region. However, the genus is widely distributed, elsewhere occurring in the Afrotropical, Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Palaeartic regions, as well as New Guinea and New Zealand (Bugledich, 1999).

Blephariceridae. The Australian fauna is confined to eastern Australia and is represented by the subfamilies Edwardsininae and Blepharicerinae (Zwick, 1998). Edwardsininae are a relictual Gondwanan group largely restricted to southern temperate zones but with an outlying northern species of *Edwardsina* found in cool streams on the Barrington Tops (Zwick, 1981, 1998). The closest relatives of *Edwardsina* occur in South America (Zwick, 1989). The Blepharicerinae (e.g., *Parapistomyia*) are represented in Australia solely by the Apistomyiini, which are absent from Tasmania, and reach their greatest diversity in subtropical and tropical areas of the east coast. The Neotropical-Afrotropical tribe Paltostomatini is the sister group of the Apistomyiini (Zwick, 1989). With the exception of *Apistomyia* all apistomyiine taxa are restricted to Australasia and Southeast Asia (Zwick, 1998).

Bombyliidae. The subfamily Bombyliinae is a “northern” element but all Australian genera (e.g., *Sisyromyia*) are endemic (Colless & McAlpine, 1991). The endemic *Aleucosia* (Lomatiinae) is found in the southern half of Australia. A number of species are recorded from the CERRA region (*A. costalis*, *A. directa*) but the majority of the fauna occurs in the southwest of the continent. Two species reach Tasmania (Yeates, 1991a). *Comptosia* (Lomatiinae) is confined to Australia and South America (Yeates, 1991b). The Anthracinae include endemic (e.g., *Thraxan*) and more widespread genera (e.g., *Anthrax*). *Anthrax* occurs in the Nearctic, Neotropics, Palaeartic, Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian regions (Hull, 1973) and is distributed widely throughout Indonesia and New Guinea, reaching Vanuatu and Tasmania. However, it is apparently absent from New Caledonia and New Zealand (Evenhuis, 1989). *Ligyra* is considered a “northern” genus and has been placed recently in the Exoprosopinae (Colless & McAlpine, 1991) and, alternatively, the Anthracinae: Exoprosopini (Evenhuis, 1989). *Ligyra* is also widespread and has a similar Australasian and Oceanic range to that of *Anthrax*, but is not recorded from Tasmania (Evenhuis, 1989).

Calliphoridae: Ameniinae. The Ameniinae comprise seven genera, of which six occur in Australia. It is probable that the ancestral Ameniinae migrated to Australia from islands to the north (Colless, 1998). Australian ameniines “may very well have originated in a vicariance event that yielded *Catapicephala* in the Moluccas and *Paramenia* in New Guinea” (Colless, 1998).

Paramenia is confined to Australia and New Guinea. This genus closely resembles *Catapicephala*, which does not occur in Australia, from the Oriental region. *Paramenia angustifrons* is distributed from North Queensland to northern New South Wales, and *P. semiauriceps* is similarly distributed but reaches Victoria.

Silbomyella occurs in Australia (2 spp.), and from the Moluccas to New Britain. *Silbomyella crosskeyi* is recorded from Lamington National Park and the vicinity of Mt Warning. *Amenia* is endemic to Australia, including Tasmania and the Torres Strait Islands, and is widespread in the southern half of the continent south of southern Queensland and west to Western Australia. *Amenia albomaculata* is recorded from New England National Park (Colless, 1998).

It is unknown if *Silbomyella* and *Paramenia* are autochthonous genera which moved north, or whether they arrived in Australia from the north (Colless, 1998).

Ceratopogonidae. The distribution of the Australian *Forcipomyia* fauna conforms in part to species with “Bassian” or “southern” affinities (e.g., *Forcipomyia gandangara*), species with mainly tropical distributions

(e.g., *F. marksae*), in addition to a “Younger Northern Element” (Debenham, 1987a). *Forcipomyia* (*Thyridomyia*) *litoraurea* is recorded from Lamington National Park but occurs widely in Australia. It is also recorded from Africa, Estonia and probably Japan and the Caroline Islands, and its occurrence in Australia is likely an accidental introduction via shipping (Debenham, 1987a).

Brachypogon has a world wide distribution. Two subgenera, *Brachypogon* [*B. (B.) bryanae*] and *Isohelea* [*B. (I.) hadrosaurus*], occur in the CERRA region. The subgenus *Brachypogon* is known mainly from Africa, but also occurs in the Americas, Europe, New Guinea and the Pacific. *Isohelea* occurs mainly in the Palaeartic region (Debenham, 1991).

Chaoboridae. Although there are a number of endemic, monotypic genera, the Australian fauna appears to consist of relict species, and outliers of species groups that are mainly distributed in Asia and Africa (Colless, 1986).

Chloropidae. Many species are associated with rainforest but the biology of the family is poorly known (Ismay, 1993). *Tricimba* (Oscinellinae) has a world wide distribution. However, approximately half of the described species occur in Australia and the Papuan region. Most of the Australian species occur on the east coast from North Queensland to Tasmania. A particularly distinctive attribute is the isolation of the “Australian” fauna, from the Oriental fauna, at the species level (Ismay, 1993). Within the Australian fauna there is a single example of a trans-Tasman species-pair distribution: *T. biseta* (mainland Australia) and *T. tasmanensis* (Tasmania) (Ismay, 1993).

The Australian *Tricimba* fauna has been assigned to species group assemblages (see Ismay, 1993):

- *Tricimba pallidesta* (CERRA example *T. pallidesta*), *Tricimba tibialis* (CERRA example *T. flavoscutellata*), and *Tricimba scutellata* (CERRA example *T. uniseta*) species groups are distributed in Australia and New Guinea;
- *Tricimba lineella* species group (CERRA example *T. facialis*) occurs in all regions, but does not appear to have a centre of endemism;
- *Tricimba selochopina* (CERRA examples *T. carinifacies*, *T. major*), *Tricimba similata* (CERRA examples *T. exvittata*, *T. nitens*, *T. tuberoscula*), *Tricimba convexa* (CERRA examples *T. convexa*, *T. tenuis*) and *Tricimba longigena* species groups (CERRA example *T. excavata*) are restricted to Australia;
- *Tricimba biseta* species group (CERRA example *T. biseta*) occurs in Australia and New Zealand.

Culicidae. The Australian culicid fauna is predominantly derived from “northern” elements. No genera are endemic and there are affiliations between the Australian and Papua New Guinean fauna (Bugledich, 1999).

Dolichopodidae. World wide the Dolichopodidae may comprise some 10,000 species, of which approximately 5,000 species have already been described. Approximately 960 species in 70 genera are known from the Australasian-Pacific region (Bickel, 1996).

Dolichopodidae: Medeterinae. In Australia, the Medeterinae comprise a diverse but poorly known fauna, including many taxa restricted to rainforests in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales. *Medetera* is a cosmopolitan group of more than 300 described species and ranges from the western Indian Ocean to Hawaii and southern New South Wales. The genus probably had its origin in Early Tertiary Northern Hemisphere moist forests. Although not known

from New Zealand, the Australian region is an important secondary centre of diversity for *Medetera* (Bickel, 1987). The Australian fauna is distinctive but appears to be derived from the Oriental region. Within Australia, *Medetera* reaches its greatest diversity in the coastal and montane rainforests of New South Wales and Queensland (Bickel, 1987).

Dolichopodidae: Neurigoninae. The genus *Antyx* (Bickel, 1999b) is possibly assignable to this subfamily, although its status remains uncertain. *Antyx* is known from New Caledonia, and from northeastern New South Wales to North Queensland, where it is confined to submontane rainforest. The existing distribution of the genus “suggests a vicariant Gondwanan distribution, with confinement to mostly upland tropical and subtropical rainforests” (Bickel, 1999b).

Dolichopodidae: Sciapodinae. These generally prefer moist habitats such as rainforests and streams. Approximately 35% of the Australian species of Sciapodinae are known only from “type” localities. The Australian fauna comprises a Gondwanan element, a northern Palaeotropical element, and taxa of uncertain affinity (Bickel, 1994). Many taxa are distributed across the Australasian and Oriental zoogeographic regions. Sciapodinae evolution occurred mainly on the continents of Gondwana, probably under moist and humid conditions, with their origin set at least in the Lower Cretaceous. Compared to Sciapodinae, species of Dolichopodinae are most diverse in Laurasia.

The coastal zone and adjacent ranges from southeastern Queensland to south of Sydney, generally forms a single zoogeographic unit with a large common fauna (Bickel, 1994). The barrier to less mobile taxa, formed by the Hunter River Gap, evidently is not so significant to sciapodines as three quarters of the Sydney species also occur on the New South Wales mid north coast (Bickel, 1994). Fifty nine species, of which 12 are endemic to the region, are recorded between Bundaberg in southern Queensland, and the Richmond Ranges in northern New South Wales. Sixty three species (nine endemics) are recorded from the Hastings-Manning region (Bickel, 1994).

The southern distributional limit of Sciapodinae with “Torresian” affinities appears to parallel the limits to distribution of subtropical rainforest in New South Wales. Cool temperate rainforests are almost devoid of Sciapodinae (Bickel, 1994). *Parentia* is a Gondwanan-“Bassian” genus with ties to New Zealand and New Caledonia. *Parentia* is absent in Australian cool temperate rainforest but is common in New Zealand *Nothofagus* forest; this may be due to ecophysiological differences (discussed in Bickel, 1996). The Australian and New Zealand *Parentia* fauna is closely related which may reflect interchange before separation of the two landmasses in the Late Cretaceous 80 million years ago (Bickel, 1994).

Heteropsilopus is a Gondwanan-“Bassian” genus found in southern Australia, southern India, and montane areas of Sri Lanka. Its vicariant distribution suggests a Lower Cretaceous origin for the subfamily. *Austrosclapus* is almost confined in its entirety to Australia (two species are found on a number of Pacific Islands and New Zealand [Bickel, 1994]), and represents an “eastern forest taxa” of probable Gondwanan origin. *Plagiozopelma* represents an Asian-Tertiary (Old Northern) element (Bickel, 1994). *Amblypsilopus* includes some Asian-Tertiary elements (Bickel, 1994) and, with *Krakatauia*, is of Oriental-Papuan origin (Bickel, 1996).

Dolichopodidae: Sympycninae. Sympycninae are a diverse and cosmopolitan subfamily but the Australian fauna is little known (D. Bickel, pers. comm.). In general, the subfamily has a particularly diverse Neotropical fauna (Bickel, 1992). *Sympycnus* has an amphitropical distribution but achieves

its greatest diversity in temperate South America, New Zealand and Australia and can be considered Gondwanan. *Chrysotimus* has a similar, essentially Gondwanan, distribution. *Yumbera* is endemic to eastern Australia and is confined to coastal rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest from North Queensland to Tasmania. Three of the five described *Yumbera* species occur in the CERRA region (Bickel, 1992). *Sympycnus biplagus* exhibits a classic “Gondwanan” distribution, being recorded from Barrington and Gloucester Tops in the southern section of the CERRA region, and Tasmania (D. Bickel, pers. comm.).

Drosophilidae. Australia possesses approximately 10% of the world’s fauna and 31 of the world’s 59 drosophilid genera occur in Australia (Bock, 1982), however, a number of species occurring in Australia have extralimital distributions (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989). The Australian fauna is little related to other Gondwanan drosophilid faunas (Bock, 1982).

Of the taxonomically well-known insects in Australian rainforests, Drosophilidae are amongst the most diverse. They are most abundant in humid and warm wet forests of northern and eastern Australia (McEvey, 1994) but many species are also present in adjacent *Eucalyptus* and other less humid forests (van Klinken, 1997). The rainforest communities situated between Cooktown and Ingham in North Queensland, and the MacPherson Range region of southeast Queensland and northeast New South Wales, contain the most diverse Australian drosophilid faunas (149 spp. and 108 known spp. respectively) (McEvey, 1994). The MacPherson Range fauna primarily has affinities with more southern regions. The number of species shared between the MacPherson Range region and North Queensland is less than 40%, suggesting that there is a significant autochthonous endemic element in southeast Queensland and northeast New South Wales (McEvey, 1994).

Scaptodrosophila is believed to have originated in Southeast Asia. High diversity (six of nine spp.) within the Australian *coracina* species group occurs in southeast Queensland, and this zone appears to be the centre of diversity for the group (van Klinken, 1997). *Scaptodrosophila* diversity falls rapidly south of the MacPherson region.

Empididae. Empidids include a large “Antarctic” element (e.g., *Ceratomerus*: Ceratomerinae) (Colless & McAlpine, 1991) and are most numerous in montane zones. In the Australasian region the family is well represented in New Zealand and a number of genera are known from New South Wales and Tasmania (K. Smith, 1989), however, the Australian and New Zealand faunas are poorly known (Sinclair, 2000). There is a rich fauna in southeastern Australia, especially within highland CERRA sites, but this remains poorly studied (D. Bickel, pers. comm.).

The Clinocerinae include the genus *Clinocera*. Australian *Clinocera* appear to be related to east Asian species, since New Zealand and Chilean taxa are assigned to a different species group (B. Sinclair, pers. comm.). Sinclair (2000) postulates that the “Australian species possibly originated from dispersal of ancestral populations southwards from New Guinea”. Seven species of *Clinocera* have been described from Australia (Sinclair, 2000). All occur in eastern Australia, with the greatest diversity occurring in the southeast (B. Sinclair, pers. comm.). The New South Wales species are widespread and are primarily found in small, cool, rocky streams and seepages.

Ceratomerinae are distinctly Gondwanan and Australian species of *Ceratomerus* are related to species in New Zealand and southern Chile (B. Sinclair, pers. comm.). In Australia, *Ceratomerus* has its highest diversity in the southeast (Tasmania has four endemic species) and is

confined to cascading rocky streams and rivers, flowing through a variety of rainforest habitats (e.g., temperate, subtropical and riverine rainforest). Nearly all the species known from northern New South Wales and southern Queensland are widespread. However, there is one endemic species currently known only from the subtropical rainforest zone of the Williams River at Barrington Tops National Park (B. Sinclair, pers. comm.).

The Empidinae: Hilarini are well represented in Australia and include many undescribed species. Hilarini include an endemic genus, to be described by Bickel in a forthcoming paper, associated with rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest (Bickel, in press). The genus exhibits a “Bassian” distribution pattern and, though confined largely to temperate Australia, includes a single species from submontane habitats of northern Queensland (Bickel, in press). The genus is not close to other temperate Gondwanan taxa and may be an Australian relic (Bickel, in press).

Ephydriidae. The CERRA fauna includes *Hydrellia*, *Paralimna* and *Notiphila*, which have a world wide distribution (Bock, 1988, 1990). The Australian *Hydrellia* fauna is primarily related to that of Southeast Asia and New Guinea but has some affinities with the New Zealand fauna (Bock, 1990).

Exeretonevridae. The Exeretonevridae are a monogeneric family restricted to Australia, and occur in highland areas from northern New South Wales to Tasmania (Daniels, 1989c). Four species (*Exeretonevra angustifrons*, *E. maculipennis*, *E. tertia*, *E. zentae*) comprise the family and all occur in New South Wales (Nagatomi, 1977; Daniels, 1989c; see also I. Mackerras, 1925; Paramonov, 1952).

Heleomyzidae. The Heleomyzidae are mainly a temperate group. *Tapeigaster* is restricted in its distribution to temperate Australia (McAlpine & Kent, 1982). At least nine species occur in the CERRA region. McAlpine & Kent (1982) suggest that the evolution of the genus occurred in isolation on the Australian continent during much of the Tertiary, or that *Tapeigaster* may be a relict group surviving from the extinction of its nearest relatives. *Pentachaeta* is an endemic genus, essentially restricted to the east coast, where species occur in “wetter forests” (McAlpine, 1985).

Hippoboscidae. Hippoboscid flies are ectoparasites predominantly found in tropical and subtropical regions (Maa, 1989a). The CERRA fauna includes *Icosta* which, in the Australo-Oriental region, is distributed from Indonesia to Western Samoa, Fiji and Australia, and *Ortholfesia*, which is restricted to eastern Australia (Maa, 1989a).

Keroplattidae. This family has been previously placed with the Mycetophilidae or “fungus gnats” (e.g., Colless, 1970). The keroplattid subfamily Arachnocampinae comprises a single genus: *Arachnocampa* (Matile, 1989a, 1990; see also Harrison, 1966), which has a Gondwanan distribution. Commonly known as “glow worms”, larvae of *Arachnocampa* inhabit cool moist stream-bank and rock overhangs, disused mines, narrow ravines, road cuttings, and caves.

Four *Arachnocampa* species have been described; *A. luminosa* (New Zealand), *A. tasmaniensis* (Tasmania), *A. richardsiae* (Blue Mountains, New South Wales-Victoria), and *A. flava* (southeast Queensland). “Glow worms” have also been observed on the Atherton Tablelands of northern Queensland (M. Robinson, pers. comm.), and in rainforest at Kroombit Tops, central Queensland (G. Williams pers. obs.).

Although *Arachnocampa* is commonly observed in many CERRA sites, few collections have been made and identified. Probably both *Arachnocampa richardsiae* and *A. flava* are broadly sympatric in the CERRA region (D.

Bickel, pers. comm.). Individual populations are vulnerable to visitor impacts.

The Keroplatinae include the endemic monotypic *Tamborinea* (*T. commoni*) which is restricted to the CERRA region (Matile, 1981; Bugledich, 1999). *Euroceroplatus cantrelli* is known only from southeast Queensland and near Kuranda, North Queensland (Bugledich, 1999).

Lauxaniidae. Lauxaniidae are cosmopolitan and are very diverse in tropical regions (Kim, 1994).

Poecilohetaerus is confined to Australia and New Zealand, with an unconfirmed record from Lombok, Indonesia. The Australian distribution pattern is essentially "Bassian" with the genus being confined to southwest Western Australia, southeast South Australia, northern coastal Queensland and southeast Australia, including Tasmania. The majority of known species are restricted to southern rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest (Schneider, 1991). *Poecilohetaerus aquilus*, *P. schineri*, *P. albolineatus*, *P. xanthopus* and *P. pinnatus* (described from Dorrigo National Park) have been recorded from the CERRA region (Schneider, 1991).

Homoneura occurs in all faunal regions except for New Zealand and the Neotropical region (Kim, 1994). The Australasian and Oceanian regions possess the greatest number of recorded species for any region. The genus is diverse in the CERRA region and a number of species (e.g., *Homoneura centrimella*, *H. tamborinensis*, *H. canungra*) are confined to it (Kim, 1994). The high level of species endemism (91%) in the Australian Homoneuran fauna suggests either that it developed autochthonously from ancestral stock, or very early immigration from the Oriental region, possibly just after the Miocene (Kim, 1994).

In Australia *Noeetomima* is restricted to eastern coastal regions. Elsewhere *Noeetomima* is recorded from Nepal, Thailand, Manchuria and eastern Siberia. *Noeetomima parva* is widespread in Australia (northern Queensland–Australian Capital Territory) but has only been collected at four localities over this range. In the CERRA region it has been collected from the Boyd River, northern New South Wales. *Trypetisoma* has been recorded from North and South America, Southeast Asia, Seychelles, Oceania, Papua New Guinea and Lord Howe Island. In Australia *Trypetisoma* reaches its greatest diversity on the east coast.

Lygistorrhinidae. The lygistorrhinids (= Lygistorrhininae of some authors) are a small family of "fungus gnats" but occur widely in the warmer zones of the Nearctic, Neotropical, Palaearctic, Oriental, Afrotropical, Oceanic and Australasian regions (F. Thompson, 1989). They are a putative sister group to the Mycetophilidae (Bugledich, 1999). *Lygistorrhina* is known from Afrotropical, Palaearctic and Oriental regions, New Caledonia and Australia. *Lygistorrhina insignis* is the only recorded Australian species, and the only additional recorded species from the Australasian region is *L. carayoni* from New Caledonia (F. Thompson, 1989).

Micropezidae. Micropezidae are principally cosmopolitan but are absent from New Zealand and Macquarie Island (McAlpine, 1998). However, there are more temperate than tropical species in Australia. Groups of temperate origin usually live in *Eucalyptus*-dominated forest, those with tropical origins are normally inhabitants of rainforest. Mainland species of *Cothornobata*, and *Metapochetus* (subgenus *Metapochetus*), are apparently confined to rainforest. Adults of many micropezids are apparently Batesian mimics of ants (e.g., of *Leptomyrme*), and possibly Hymenoptera (McAlpine, 1998).

Metapochetus includes a number of subgenera recorded from the CERRA region (*Crus*, *Seva*, *Metapochetus* s.st.); *Seva* (*M. bivittatus*, *M. regius*) is restricted to southeastern and southwestern Australia and Tasmania, *Crus* (*M. compressus*, *M. freyi*) is restricted to southern Australia, but appears to be absent from Tasmania, and *Metapochetus* (*M. aequalis*) is known from tropical and subtropical eastern Australia and extends to New Guinea and the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago (McAlpine, 1998).

Muscidae. Muscid flies occur in all zoogeographic regions (Pont, 1989). This "conspicuous" family includes the genus *Atherigona* (Phaoniinae). The fauna recorded from the CERRA region includes species with restricted ranges (e.g., *A. collessi*—known only from Australia), those with regionally circumscribed distributions (e.g., *A. oryzae*—Australasian and western Pacific regions), and widely distributed species (e.g., *A. atripalpis*—ranging from the Indian subcontinent, Indonesia to Australia) (Pont, 1986). *Atherigona apicemaculata* is a little known species but has been recorded widely in the Indo-Australasian region (i.e. China, Sarawak, Flores, Papua New Guinea, Australia). The distribution of *Atherigona hennigi* and *A. ferrari* is more limited with both species being recorded from Indonesia, Sarawak, Queensland and New South Wales (Pont, 1986).

The Muscinae include *Neomyia* (= *Orthellia*) and *Hydrotaea*. *Neomyia* occurs in the Indo-Australian regions, but is absent from New Zealand (Pont, 1973, 1989). Species recorded from the CERRA region also have extralimital distributions (e.g., *N. lauta* occurs from Iran to Australia). *Hydrotaea rostrata* (= *Australophya rostrata*) has an extralimital distribution comprising Australia, New Zealand, Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island (Pont, 1973, 1989).

Mycetophilidae. The Australian Mycetophilidae include "old Transantarctic... pantropical and Indomalayan elements" (Matile, 1989b). The genera *Mycomya* and *Epicypa* are widely distributed, including the Afrotropical, Australasian, Nearctic, Neotropical and Oriental regions. *Mycomya* also occurs in New Zealand and New Caledonia (Bugledich, 1999).

Mydidae. The family is widespread in Australia, including Tasmania. All Australian genera (e.g., *Diochlistus*) are endemic. "The world fauna seems to be an old one... and has suffered much extinction due to climatic changes" (Colless & McAlpine, 1991).

Nemestrinidae. Bernardi (1989) recognizes six nemestrinine genera from the Australasian area, a number of which (e.g., *Trichophthalma*, *Nycterimymia*) occur within the CERRA region. *Exeretonevra* (I. Mackerras, 1925; Paramonov, 1952) has been subsequently placed in the Exeretonevridae by Nagatomi (1977). Eastern New South Wales appears to be a geologically recent evolutionary centre for the endemic *Trichophthalma* (which is the dominant genus in eastern Australia, particularly in montane areas) with more than half of the known Australian species recorded from this area (see I. Mackerras, 1925; Paramonov, 1952; Bernardi, 1989). The closest relative of *Trichophthalma* appears to be the Chilean *Eurygastromyia* (I. Mackerras 1925). *Nycterimymia* (subfamily Atriadopinae) is represented in Australia by a single species *N. speiseri* (Bernardi, 1989).

Neminidae. Neminids are known from Australia, Madagascar, South Africa and New Guinea (Freidberg, 1994). *Nemo* is restricted to eastern Australia. The closely related neminine *Ningulus* occurs in South Africa (McAlpine, 1983). The poorly known *Nemo kentae* was described from the vicinity of the Mt Banda Banda CERRA site.

Neurochaetidae. The Neurochaetidae are known from southern Africa, Madagascar, and the Oriental and Australasian regions (McAlpine, 1993b).

Conspicuous on “flowers” of *Alocasia brisbanensis* (Araceae) is the “Upside-down fly” *Neurochaeta inversa* (McAlpine, 1978). This species can be commonly encountered in subtropical rainforests (e.g., Wilson River Primitive Reserve, Terania Creek-Nightcap NP) wherever flowering host plants occur.

Araceae (*Alocasia*), Pandanaceae (*Pandanus*), Zingiberaceae (*Zingiber*) and Musaceae (*Musa*) are known plant hosts for the Australo-Oriental neurochaetid fauna. Apparent Afrotropical plant hosts are Pandanaceae (*Pandanus*) and Strelitziaceae (*Strelitzia*, *Ravenala*), with a preference by the world neurochaetid fauna largely for the order Zingiberales (Musaceae, Strelitziaceae, Zingiberaceae) (McAlpine, 1993b). McAlpine (1993b) suggests that Zingiberales may represent the ancestral host association for Neurochaetidae with subsequent movement to alternative monocot hosts.

Nycteribiidae and Streblidae. These two families are obligate parasites of bats and are often collectively referred to as “bat flies”. The evolutionary history of both families can be assumed to be intimately tied to that of their geologically recent hosts.

Streblidae (e.g., *Brachytarsina amboinensis*) are found throughout the tropics and subtropics. Their distribution, however, largely corresponds with the winter isotherm of 10°C. This is the temperature at which bats begin to hibernate (Maa, 1989c). Streblids normally have fully developed wings and are largely ectoparasitic. Female Ascodipterinae (two species are known from Queensland) are facultatively endoparasitic, and upon finding a suitable host, shed wings and legs and burrow into the body of the host (Maa, 1989c).

Species of Nycteribiidae are ectoparasitic, wingless, dorsoventrally compressed and spider-like in appearance. Their distribution is principally Palaeotropical (Maa, 1989b). Adult emergence may be delayed until “triggered by warmth or physical contact” of a potential host (Colless & McAlpine, 1991). The Australasian-Oceanian fauna is relatively rich, with Australia and New Guinea being centres of diversity (Maa, 1989b). At least three species, *Basilina troughtoni*, *Nycteribia parilis* and *N. allotopa*, are known from the CERRA region. *Basilina troughtoni* is widespread in Australia (but apparently absent from Tasmania), and *Nycteribia parilis* and *N. allotopa* have extralimital distributions in the Oriental region, Indonesian Archipelago and New Guinea.

Odiniidae. This family occurs in all major zoogeographic regions but is very rare (D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.). Cogan (1989) does not list any species as yet described from Australia. Undescribed material from the CERRA region includes *Traginops* sp., known only from littoral rainforest at Iluka Nature Reserve, and a possible additional species collected from the vicinity of the Lamington Plateau (D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.). Additional undescribed species have been collected from Iron Range and Jimmys Scrub (Queensland), and near Coonabarabran, New South Wales (D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.).

Pelecorhynchidae. This family is known only from Australia and Chile and is considered to be a “primitive” or “Antarctic” element (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942). Only one Australian genus, *Pelecorhynchus*, is recognized (Colless & McAlpine, 1991). Originally treated as a subfamily of the Tabanidae, these exclusively flower feeders, are principally restricted to high montane zones along the eastern massif between southern Queensland and Tasmania.

The centre of pelecorynchid distribution and diversity is in mountainous areas of eastern New South Wales; where 27 of the 32 described species occur (Daniels, 1989a). *Pelecorhynchus* usually inhabit “open” vegetation types but adults can be found in association with rainforest vegetation where suitable flowering foodplants (e.g., *Leptospermum*: Myrtaceae) occur. Adults are also recorded from *Eucryphia moorei* (Eucryphiaceae) blossoms (Daniels, 1989a).

Perissommatidae. The “Antarctic” genus *Perissomma* has five known species, and occurs in rainforests and sclerophyll forests of southeast Australia, and occurs also in South America (Colless & McAlpine, 1991).

Platyezidae. Platyezids are a small family consisting of approximately 250 species, and although well represented in the Australasian and Oriental regions the family is apparently absent from New Caledonia (Chandler, 1994). The Australian fauna is placed in the subfamilies Microsaniinae, Callomyiinae and Platyezinae, of which Platyezinae are the most diverse within the CERRA region.

Platystomatidae. The Iluka CERRA site is an important type locality for numerous recently described Platystomatidae, particularly in the endemic *Duomyia* (see McAlpine, 1973). *Duomyia* contains the largest number of Australian species and is confined to Australia and Lord Howe Island. The endemic *Loxoneuroides* occurs in tropical and subtropical rainforests of the east coast. *Scotinosoma* is possibly confined to the same areas (McAlpine, 1973). *Lenophila* (e.g., *L. achilles*) is known from eastern Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia (McAlpine & Kim, 1977; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.). The poorly known *Lamprogaster maculipennis* has recently been collected in the vicinity of Ebor and Cathedral Rocks National Park, northern New South Wales. The species is known from three modern specimens and the original two syntypes at Oxford University collected before the middle of the, 19th century (McAlpine, 1973; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.). *Rhytidortalis* is predominantly coastal Australian (six spp.) in distribution, but with one species recorded from Asia (McAlpine, 1999).

Psychodidae. Psychodidae, or “moth flies”, include an “antarctic” faunal element (e.g., *Trichomyia*) related to the Neotropical and, less so, to the Afrotropical fauna (Duckhouse & Lewis, 1989). Genera such as *Paratelmatoscopus* (Psychodinae: Maruinini) and *Peripsychoda* (= *Telmatoscopus*) (Psychodinae: Paramormiini) entered Australia from the Oriental region (Duckhouse & Lewis, 1989). *Trichomyia* includes several species (*T. brachypennis*, *T. reducta*, *T. triaina*) with apparently very localized distributions on the north coast of New South Wales (Bugledich, 1999).

Rhagionidae. The family is widely distributed. *Atherimorpha* (*A. corpulenta*) is found throughout Australia, and also occurs in South America and South Africa (Colless & McAlpine, 1991). The genus *Chrysopilus* (e.g., *C. faceticus*) is very widespread and within Australia belongs to the “later northern element” (Colless & McAlpine, 1991).

Scatopsidae. Only two (Psectrosciarinae, Scatopsinae) of the four known subfamilies occur in Australia and both are present in New South Wales and Queensland (Cook, 1989). *Colobostema cyclum* (Scatopsinae: Scatopsini) is known only from Lamington National Park, however, the genus occurs widely on mainland Australia and is also distributed in Papua New Guinea, and the Oriental, Palaeartic, Nearctic and Afrotropical regions (Bugledich, 1999).

Sepsidae. The Australian species are grouped into three lineages; species derived from ancestors that reached Australia well before the Pleistocene, immigrants originating in or near New Guinea that entered Australia possibly during the Pleistocene, and an Oriental group that reached Australia during or after the Pleistocene (Colless, 1980). *Parapalaeosepsis* is endemic to Australasia. All four Australian species are restricted to rainforest. *Parapalaeosepsis compressa* extends to the north coast of New South Wales (Colless, 1980).

Tabanidae. All subfamilies (i.e. Chrysopinae, Pangoniinae, Tabaninae) known from the Australasian area occur in the CERRA region (Daniels, 1989b). The more primitive genera (e.g., in the tribe Pangoniini) largely have a “southern” distribution and are related to taxa in New Zealand, South America and South Africa (Colless & McAlpine, 1991). A major feature of the Australian tabanid fauna is that “it contains the largest assemblage of generalized Pangoniini, Scionini, Bouvieromyiini and Diachlorini in the world” (I. Mackerras, 1956a); approximately 90% of our fauna. Generic examples of Pangoniini occurring in the CERRA region are *Ectenopsis*, *Caenoprosopon* and *Austroplex* (I. Mackerras, 1956b). The Australian Tabanini (e.g., *Tabanus davidsoni*) generally belong to the Oriental, or Indo-Malayan, element of the tabanid fauna, however a number of species exhibit a “limited Bassian” distribution (I. Mackerras, 1971). The Papuan Tabanini are more diverse than the Australian, and are Oriental in origin (I. Mackerras, 1971).

Tachinidae. The Australian tachinid fauna, although still poorly known, is highly endemic (approximately 41% of genera are endemic [Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989]). All subfamilies (Dexiinae, Goniinae, Phasiinae, Tachininae) occurring in the Australasian and Oriental regions are present in the CERRA region. *Cylindromyia* (Phasiinae: Clyindromyiini) is widespread in Australia, but most species are recorded from the eastern states. In Australia, *Macrochloria* (Tachininae: Ernestiini) is recorded from New South Wales and Tasmania, and *Winthemia* (Goniinae: Winthemini) is widely distributed in the Australasian region, including Tasmania and New Caledonia, but is apparently absent from New Zealand (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989).

Tachinidae: Dexiinae. The Dexiini form a significant tachinid tribe within the Australian fauna (Barraclough, 1992). Although largely confined to the Australian mainland and Tasmania, the Australasian fauna is diverse. However, dexiines are absent from New Zealand, and depauperate in New Guinea, Melanesia and Polynesia.

There is an extension of the Australian dexiine fauna into Melanesia, but almost no relatives in the adjacent Oriental region. “This disjunction may reflect distinctive tachinid-host interactions in Australasia”, but the resolution of this puzzle requires further host records (Barraclough, 1992).

Dexiini occurring in the CERRA region include the endemic *Trichostylum*, *Heterometopia*, and *Rutilotrixa* (distributed from eastern New South Wales-Tasmania, and southern Western Australia), *Geraldia* (which has a superficial resemblance to the little-known Afrotropical genus *Piligena*), *Amphitropesa* (mainly occurs in southeast Queensland, eastern New South Wales) and *Senostoma*. *Senostoma* is generally restricted to Australia, but with two species in New Caledonia. The genus is notably absent from the Northern Territory and Cape York Peninsula (Barraclough, 1992). *Senostoma basale* is endemic to the CERRA region, *S. hirticauda* is known only from Barrington Tops, and *S. simulcercus* is known only from Mt Tamborine.

The Rutiliini (e.g., *Rutilia*, *Amphibolia*) are confined to the Indo-Oriental and Australasian regions, but are absent from New Zealand. Rutiliini form a dominant and especially abundant group in the Australian tachinid fauna (Crosskey, 1973).

Tanyderidae. Most tanyderid genera are regional endemics occurring in the southwest Nearctic region, southern South America, southern Africa, Australia and New Zealand (Oosterbroek, 1989). Only two genera, *Protanyderus* (Holarctic and Oriental regions) and *Radinoderus* (Australia and western Pacific), have more extensive distributions. *Radinoderus dorrigensis* is known only from northern New South Wales (Bugledich, 1999).

Tephritidae. The subfamily Trypetinae includes a number of genera of biogeographic interest that occur within the CERRA region (Permkam & Hancock, 1995); *Austrorioxo* (endemic, monotypic genus), *Clusiosoma* (monotypic genus confined to Australia, Solomon Islands and Moluccas), *Dioroxa* (monotypic genus occurring from northern Queensland to central New South Wales and New Caledonia), and *Lumirioxo* (monotypic genus restricted to southeastern Queensland to northeastern New South Wales; larvae develop beneath bark of *Araucaria* [Araucariaceae] trees). *Micronevrina* has no close allies and is restricted to eastern Australia.

The tribe Tephritini includes the endemic *Leipana* and *Paraspathulina*. *Leipana* is restricted to southeastern Australia (Hardy & Drew, 1996).

Ceratitinae include the “Indo-Australian” genus *Ceratitella* which comprises two species in New Guinea, one species recorded from Pakistan, Thailand, and Indonesia, one species from China and the Ryukyu Islands, and four species whose ranges include the CERRA region (Permkam & Hancock, 1994). *Ceratitella recondita* is endemic to the region.

Thaumaleidae. This is a small family mainly occurring in the Holarctic region (Peterson & Theischinger, 1989). The only Australian genera are *Austrothaumalea* and *Niphta*, both of which include single species (*A. bickeli*, *N. bickeli*) with localized distributions apparently confined to the CERRA area (Bugledich, 1999).

Therevidae. Therevidae are cosmopolitan in distribution. The Australian fauna is composed of three endemic genus groups (Winterton *et al.*, 1999a). The CERRA fauna includes *Laxotela*, which is an endemic genus restricted to southern Australia (Winterton & Irwin, 1999), and *Nanexila*, an endemic genus confined to northern, western and eastern Australia, but unknown from Tasmania (Winterton *et al.*, 1999b). Most *Nanexila* have a southern distribution but are known from few specimens (Winterton *et al.*, 1999b).

Tipulidae. These are associated with moist microhabitats such as moss beds and liverworts, deep saturated detritus, streams, margins of rills, algal mats, and tree fern gullies. There are numerous endemic *Molophilus* (Limoniinae) species in the CERRA region (e.g., *M. eurygramma*, *M. sinclairi*, *M. smithersi*) (Theischinger, 1992, 1996, in press). The genus is widespread but the greatest concentration of species is in the Southern Hemisphere (Theischinger, 1992). Larvae occur in or beneath wet mosses, liverworts, leaf mould; generally near streams. *Dolichozepe* (Tipulinae) is distributed widely being known from North America, Europe, Africa, south and eastern Asia, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand but includes many species restricted to the CERRA region (e.g., *Dolichozepe oresitropha*, *D. segnis*) (Theischinger, 1993a). *Gynoplistia* has a Gondwanan distribution, occurring in northern, eastern

and southwestern Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Argentina and Chile. The Barrington Tops area has a diverse *Gynoplística* fauna and includes *G. histrionica* which is known by a single female specimen collected in, 1925 (Theischinger, 1993b). Additional genera occurring in the CERRA region are *Clytocosmus* (endemic Queensland to Victoria), *Leolimnophila* (endemic southeast Australia) and *Paralimnophila* (Neotropics and Australia).

EMBIOPTERA “web-spinners, embiids”

Australembiidae. Australembiidae are endemic to the eastern Australian mainland and Tasmania (Ross, 1991). Members of *Metoligotoma* live mostly in leaf litter. The genus ranges from coastal central Queensland to Tasmania. Most species occur east of the Great Dividing Range (Ross, 1991).

EPHEMEROPTERA “mayflies”

Ephemeroptera are especially abundant in the highlands of southeastern Australia. The faunas of Australia, New Zealand and South America are very similar (Peters & Campbell, 1991), and this is particularly evident in the families Ameletopsidae, Coloburiscidae, Oniscigastridae and Siphonuridae. Their occurrence in Australia is the result of Gondwanan dispersal (Peters & Campbell, 1991).

Baetidae. Most of these may be of northern origin. *Pseudocloeon* occurs in the mountain streams of coastal Queensland and New South Wales (Peters & Campbell, 1991).

Caenidae. The endemic genus *Irpacaenis* (e.g., *I. deani*) comprises three species and occurs along the east coast from northern Queensland to eastern Victoria (Suter, 1999).

Oniscigastridae. *Tasmanophlebia* occurs on mainland Australia from Barrington Tops to South Australia (Peters & Campbell, 1991).

Teloganodidae. The possibly only Australian species, *Austremerella* (= *Ephemerellina*) *picta*, was described from stony streams in southern Queensland (Peters & Campbell, 1991). Immature life forms, possibly assignable to this species, have also been collected from the Barrington Tops, and the Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay and Manning River basins (Chessman & Boulton, 1999).

Austremerella is placed in the subfamily Austremerellinae which has an enigmatic distribution occurring in Australia, Vietnam, and south and southeastern China. Austremerellinae are possibly Gondwanan in origin (McCafferty & Wang, 1997) and in Australia are restricted to southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Chessman & Boulton, 1999).

HEMIPTERA

“true bugs, leaf hoppers, cicadas, mealybugs”

Relictual Gondwanan taxa are defined by a combination of “primitive” morphological features and host relationships, disjunct distributions (especially in montane rainforests), and by being related to taxa in other Gondwanan land masses, especially South America (Carver *et al.*, 1991).

Taxa originating in Australia (autochthonous elements) consist of those derived from the original Gondwanan stock which diversified in response to climate change and evolution of vegetation (e.g., many Eurymelidae, Cicadellidae, Cicadidae, Coreidae-Amorhini, Psylloidea and Coccoidea) (Carver *et al.*, 1991). There is a high level of endemism in the Cicadelloidea (e.g., Cicadellidae, Eurymelidae) with more endemic groups being recorded

from Australia than in any other area (Evans, 1966). Evans (1966) suggests that this is related to the long isolation of Australia during the Tertiary period. The dominant cicadelloid family Eurymelidae is confined to Australia (Evans, 1966).

Aradidae: Carventinae. Aradidae feed upon fungi in moist decaying wood and reach their greatest diversity in subtropical (sensu Adam, 1987, 1992) and tropical rainforests (Monteith, 1997). The Carventinae include the endemic flightless rainforest genus *Glyptoaptera*, which has no close relatives amongst the Australian taxa and may be most closely related to *Signocoris* from southern India (Kormilev, 1965; Monteith, 1967). Species are restricted to the eastern seaboard of the mainland and two are confined to the CERRA region (*Glyptoaptera montana dorrigensis*, *G. woodwardi*).

Aradidae: Chinamyersiinae. Chinamyersiinae are a relict group of possible “southern” origin, but the presence of the chinamyersiine *Gnostocoris* in Vanuatu and New Caledonia makes the evolutionary interpretation of the subfamily uncertain (Monteith, 1969). The wingless *Kumaressa* includes two species (*K. carraiensis*, *K. scutellata*) endemic to the CERRA region, and a third species from North Queensland (G. Monteith, pers. comm.), and otherwise is related to the wingless New Zealand *Tretocoris*.

Aradidae: Mezirinae. The Australian Mezirinae exhibit no readily discernible affinities with the South American or South African fauna (Monteith, 1997). There are, however, some relationships with the New Zealand and New Caledonia faunas suggesting radiation of the group post-dating separation from Africa and South America.

In Australia, most mezirines are confined to the high rainfall belt along the east coast. Seventy-five percent of the species of Mezirinae are restricted to warm rainforest and their distribution and evolution is strongly linked to the history of rainforest in Australia (Monteith, 1997). The oldest taxa that occur in open forest appear to be species of *Neuroctenus* and *Brachyrhynchus*.

The mezirine fauna within the CERRA region separates into a “Southern Queensland Zone” and a “Northern New South Wales Zone”. The latter comprises the Ebor-Dorrigo and Carrai Plateau-Barrington Tops areas with 14 species (Monteith, 1997). The Southern Queensland zone includes the Mt Tamborine, Main Range, MacPherson Range and Mt Warning complex and the Bunya Ranges, Kroombit Tops and Dawes Range to the north. Twenty-five species are known from this zone (Monteith, 1997). The Border Ranges has a high diversity of species, many of which are endemics. However, within the Border Ranges “complex” (sensu Monteith, 1993), there is considerable variation in the distribution of Mezirinae species between different rainforest massifs and, as with flightless carabid beetles, this lack of congruence between any two sites may reflect low dispersal capabilities of species across intervening lowland landscapes (Monteith, 1993).

The eroded remnants of the Mt Warning shield volcano are an evolutionary centre for Aradidae and eight wingless species of Mezirinae are found on its remnants (Monteith, 1997). Mezirine taxa within the CERRA region include the cosmopolitan *Neuroctenus*, *Ctenoneurus* which has centres of diversity in the Afro-Malagasy and Indo-Pacific regions, *Brachyrhynchus* which occurs in Africa, Madagascar and the Indo-Pacific region, and the endemic *Drakiessa*, *Mesophloeobia* and *Neophloeobia* (Monteith, 1997).

The apparently rare *Drakiessa cantrelli*, which is restricted in range to mountainous rainforests associated with the Mt Warning shield volcano, forms a closely related species-pair with *D. glaeubula* from northern Queensland

(Monteith, 1997). *Drakiessa minor* inhabits dry rainforest and open eucalypt forest between Eungella, in central coastal Queensland, and Brisbane. It is sympatric with *D. tertia* and *D. consobrina* in the southern part of its range but is not known from more moist rainforest types inhabited by these two species (Monteith, 1997). *Neophloeobia montrouzieri* is the most southerly distributed member of the genus, and in concert with *Mesophloeobia australica*, is the southern-most apterous mezirine found in Australia (Monteith, 1997).

Cicadellidae. In Australia, there are six endemic taxa of subfamily or tribal status (Austroagalloinae, Reuplemmelini, Stenocotini, Tartessinae, Thymbrini, and Trocnadini), and of these the Stenocotini (e.g., *Smicrocotis*), Tartessinae (e.g., *Pingellus*, *Tartessus*) and Thymbrini (e.g., *Macroceps*, *Stenalsella*) occur in the CERRA region (Evans, 1966). The Ulopini (e.g., *Woodella*) are pre-Tertiary (>70 m.y.a.) relics.

Of the 16 recognized Ledrinae: Thymbrini genera, 11 are restricted to Australia (Stevens, 1994). *Putoniessa* includes *P. minima* (known only from the MacPherson Range), *P. watsoni* (known only from Dorrigo National Park), and *P. rieki* (restricted to the CERRA region and adjacent areas) (Stevens, 1994). The genus is confined to Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and the Chatham Islands. Within Australia *Putoniessa* exhibits a disjunct "Bassian" distribution, with a number of species extending north into the southeastern sector of the "Torresian" zone (Stevens, 1994).

Idiocerinae are cosmopolitan in distribution but of the 28 genera only six have been recorded outside the Australian region (Webb, 1983). Although most Australian genera are recorded from the northeast (which overlaps with the Oriental region) greater than 33% of known idiocerine generic diversity occurs in the CERRA region (see Webb, 1983). Four monotypic genera occur in the CERRA region: *Nydingama* (*N. arowa*) which is restricted to the MacPherson Range, *Bharoopra* (*B. clavosignata*) which is confined to rainforest between southeast Queensland and southern New South Wales, *Bundabrilla* (*B. clovella*) which is known only from Lamington National Park, and *Tinderella* (*T. maondica*) which is known only from Mt Tamborine (Webb, 1983).

Cicadidae. The Cicadidae are highly endemic with approximately 98% of species and 72% of genera restricted to Australia (Carver *et al.*, 1991; Moulds, 1990). Three small endemic genera, *Chlorocysta* (3 spp.), *Glaucopsaltria* (1 sp.), and *Cystosoma* (2 spp.), commonly referred to as "bladder and bottle cicadas", occur in wet forest types of the CERRA region (Moulds, 1990; De Boer, 1997). These three genera are restricted to the east coast from northern Queensland to the central coast of New South Wales. The distribution of *Chlorocysta vitripennis* is primarily confined to southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales (Moulds, 1990). *Notopsalta* is a small genus restricted to eastern Australia and New Zealand (Moulds, 1990). An undescribed species occurs in the Gibraltar Range (Moss & Popple, 2000).

The closely related Tettigarctidae are not known from the CERRA region but suitable habitat may exist in the Barrington Tops. Numerous smaller sized "cicadas" have recently been placed in the family Tibicinidae (De Boer, 1997), however, these should be retained in the Cicadidae (M. Moulds, pers. comm.).

Gelastocoridae. With the exception of the Palearctic, the Gelastocoridae or "toad bugs", are found in all the world's major zoogeographic regions; the majority of species occur in Australia, Melanesia and the Neotropics. All Australian species belong to the cosmopolitan genus *Nerthra*

(Nerthrinae), which has centres of endemism in the Neotropical region, New Guinea and Australia (Cassis & Silveira, in press). A number of *Nerthra* species, including *N. annulipes* and *N. sinuosa*, have been described from CERRA sites in northern New South Wales (Cassis & Gross, 1995; Cassis & Silveira, in press). The *alaticollis* species group (e.g., *N. alaticollis*, *N. hylaea*) is confined to temperate and subtropical Australia with the majority of known species found in southeastern Australia (Cassis & Silveira, in press).

Idiostolidae. Idiostolidae are confined to Australia and southern South America. All species are apparently associated with *Nothofagus* (Nothofagaceae) forests. The genus *Triseucus* occurs in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Carver *et al.*, 1991).

Membracidae. In general the Australian membracid genera are more closely related to one another than to other world faunas (Day, 1999). Although no membracid bugs are endemic at the subfamily or tribal level, there are numerous endemic genera (e.g., *Ceraon*, *Eutryonia*, *Lubra*, *Neocanthuchus*—Day, 1999).

Centrotinae are possibly Gondwanan in origin, and the Australian and South African faunas exhibit close relationships (Day, 1999). The Australian mainland rainforest genera comprise taxa (e.g., *Lubra*) possibly widespread in ancient rainforests and elements (e.g., *Sertorius*) that are possibly more adapted to open habitats, and which are only occasionally encountered in rainforest. Day (1999) suggests that the colonization of rainforest by this second group may have been geologically more recent.

Miridae. This is the most diverse family of heteropteran Hemiptera. Two monotypic genera *Porophoroptera* and *Corizidolon*, have been described from CERRA sites and are largely known only from the CERRA region (Cassis & Gross, 1995). The Australian *Leucophoroptera* (Phylinae) group fauna (e.g., *Blesingia*, *Porophoroptera*, *Sejanus*) has a Gondwanan association but is intermediate between that of southern Africa and South America. The group is strongly centred on the Australian region, islands to the north, in India and South Africa (Carvalho & Gross, 1982). Three Phylinae species (*Shizopteromiris queenslandicus*, *Blesingia latezonata*, *B. tamborinea*) described from the CERRA region are known only from their respective type localities (Cassis & Gross, 1995).

Myerslopiidae. The Myerslopiini have a disjunct "austral" distribution and occur in Australia, New Zealand and Chile (Hamilton, 1999). The Sagmatiini are distributed in Madagascar and Australia which may represent relict populations of a previously widespread fauna (Hamilton, 1999).

Ochteridae. This is a small family distributed from tropical to temperate regions of the world (Baehr, 1990). Two genera occur in the Australian region, and Oriental ochterids appear to be closely related to the Australian fauna (Baehr, 1990).

Peloriidiidae. Peloriidiids or "moss bugs" occur in eastern Australia (including Tasmania), Lord Howe Island, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Chile and Patagonia. *Hackeriella veitchi*, recorded from the MacPherson Range and New England National Park, occurs in subtropical and cool temperate rainforests and is associated with mosses, mostly on main trunks of "Antarctic Beech" *Nothofagus moorei* (Nothofagaceae), and adjacent ground litter (Cassis & Gross, 1995; G. Monteith, pers. comm.).

Pseudococcidae. The majority of species are endemic to Australia and are possibly of Gondwanan origin. By

comparison, the New Guinea mealybug fauna is poorly represented and is apparently represented mainly by Southeast Asian elements (D. Williams, 1985). The endemic *Conulicoccus* is constituted by three species, one of which (*C. eucalypti*), is known only from New England National Park, where it occurs under the bark of *Eucalyptus pauciflora* (Myrtaceae) (D. Williams, 1985).

Psyllidae. *Acizzia pendulae* is associated with the mistletoe *Amyema pendulum* (Loranthaceae). Although the psyllid *Acizzia* has a widespread world distribution (G. Taylor, 1999) the plant family Loranthaceae is highly host specific, with high levels of endemism, and is considered Gondwanan in origin (G. Taylor, 1999).

Thaumastocoridae. The Thaumastocoridae have an anomalous distribution and occur in Australia and India, and also in the Neotropics and Florida (Cassis & Gross, 1995). Two species, *Onymocoris barberi* and *Thaumastocoris hackeri*, are restricted to the CERRA region.

Tingidae. *Tanybyrsa* consists of two species, both of which are restricted to southeast Queensland and New South Wales (Cassis & Gross, 1995).

HYMENOPTERA “wasps, bees, ants, sawflies”

Only the Austroniidae, Peradeniidae, Stenotritidae, and approximately 8% of subfamilies, are endemic to Australia and this is likely due to the ability of most taxa to fly and disperse (Naumann, 1991a). Levels of species and generic endemism, however, are high. The tropical rainforests share many groups with wider Oriental and Melanesian affinities. Some very primitive families, which otherwise have a relict, world wide, distribution, are well represented in Australia (i.e. Aulacidae, Megalyridae, Stephanidae, Trigonalyidae and Xyphdriinae: Xiphydriidae).

The parasitic Aulacidae (family occurs in the CERRA region) possess relatively few extant species but formed a major part of the Hymenoptera during the Mesozoic era (Goulet & Huber, 1993). In addition, many relatively archaic Australian higher taxa have their closest affinities with the South American fauna (e.g., Ambositrinae: Diapriidae, Hyptiogastrinae: Gasteruptionidae, Labeninae: Ichneumonidae, Monomachidae, Orussidae, Philomastiginae: Pergidae, Epipompilinae: Pompilidae, Proctotrupidae, Thynninae: Tiphidae) (Naumann, 1982, 1991a); these Gondwanan groups are usually more common in wet temperate areas (Naumann, 1991a). The Aphidiidae, which are parasites of aphids, are associated with *Nothofagus* in Australia and Chile and are probably very archaic.

Agonidae. These minute wasps are pollinators of figs (Williams & Adam, 1994) and are generally confined to warmer zones. Genera recorded from the CERRA region include *Meselatus* (which is known from Australia and Lord Howe Island), *Watshamiella* (Africa, southern Asia and Australia) and *Pleistodontes* (Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Guinea and Solomons) (Boucek, 1988).

Apoidea. The Australian bee fauna (Apoidea) includes more than 1500 known species. World wide bees reach their greatest abundance and diversity of species in warm temperate regions and arid zones such as the Mediterranean, California and Australia (Cardale, 1993). In contrast, the cool temperate regions of Australia have few bee species. For example only 18 genera are recorded from Tasmania (Cardale, 1993). Australia is unique in possessing a bee fauna dominated by the primitive Colletidae. Approximately

half of the species and the greatest diversity of genera occur in this one family (Cardale, 1993).

Apoidea: Apidae. These are long-tongued social bees. Of the four subfamilies, only the Meliponinae occur naturally in Australia. Most meliponines occur north of Australia (Cardale, 1993). The “honey bee” *Apis mellifera* has been introduced into Australia for commercial honey production. The presence of this species as hive bees, and feral occupants of numerous forested areas, is a competitive threat to indigenous flower-dependent insect fauna (see Pyke & Balzer, 1985; G. Williams, 1995; Williams & Adam, 1997).

Apoidea: Anthophoridae. *Xylocopa* contains large and conspicuous bees and occurs world wide in tropical and subtropical, and occasionally temperate, regions. The genus is very diverse in Old and New World temperate and tropical regions (Steen & Schwarz, 2000). Two subgenera, *Lestis* and *Koptortosoma*, occur in Australia (Leys, 2000). *Lestis* is endemic to the Australo-Papuan region but *Koptortosoma* is more widely distributed from southern Africa to the Middle East, and India to Australia. The ranges of four species, *X. (L.) aeratus*, *X. (L.) bombylans*, *X. (K.) aruana* and *X. (K.) lieftincki*, span the CERRA region. *Xylocopa aeratus* and *X. bombylans* were known from Victoria and South Australia, however, there have been no records of *X. bombylans* from Victoria or South Australia since the 19th century, and *X. aeratus* has not been recorded from either state since 1938. Both species are now thought to be extinct in those states (Leys, 2000).

Apoidea: Colletidae. These are short-tongued bees divided into five subfamilies. Three of these occur in Australia. Euryglossinae are endemic and include minute species approximately 2 mm in length (Exley, 1968c). The endemic *Heterohesma* is known by only two species: *H. clypeata* described from Jamberoo New South Wales, and *H. weiri* described from New England National Park (Cardale, 1993). Colletinae are cosmopolitan in distribution but only the pan-austral tribe Paracollini occurs here (Cardale, 1993). The distribution of *Leioproctus* includes Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Guinea and the island of Misool near West Papua. However, the *Leioproctus* subgenus *Cladocerapis* is an endemic taxon with a “Bassian” distribution (Maynard, 1992). Maynard (1992) lists two species, *Leioproctus (Cladocerapis) incanescens* and *L. (C.) speculiferus*, from the CERRA region. The subgenus *Nodocolletes* (e.g., *Leioproctus megachalceus*) also occurs in New Caledonia, and the distribution of the subgenus *Leioproctus* (e.g., *L. bicristatus*, *L. melanoproctus*, *L. recusus*) includes New Guinea, New Zealand and Misool (Cardale, 1993).

Hylaeinae are also cosmopolitan in distribution but only in Australia does it comprise a major and diverse faunal element (T. Houston, 1975; Cardale, 1993). Six Australian genera (out of a total of 9) are endemic; and most of the 16 subgenera of the diverse genus *Hylaeus* are endemic (T. Houston, 1975). Of the *Hylaeus* subgenera recorded from Australia, *Euprosopoides* apparently occurs also in the Caroline Islands, *Hylaeorhiza* occurs in New Guinea, and *Prosopisteron* is recorded from New Guinea, New Zealand and the Chatham and Tuamotu Islands (T. Houston, 1981).

Apoidea: Halictidae. Halictidae are amongst the most widespread families of bees. In Australia, their greatest diversity occurs in the southern two thirds of the continent (Walker, 1995a). Two of the three subfamilies, Halictinae and Nomiinae, occur in Australia. The former has a cosmopolitan distribution, and Nomiinae are widely distributed but absent from South America and Tasmania (Cardale, 1993).

Bees in the halictine genus *Homalictus* occur in Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka and eastwards to Samoa and the Marianas Islands, but their centre of diversity is in Australia (Walker, 1986). *Lasioglossum* is diverse and occurs on all continents, except Antarctica (Walker, 1995a). A number of subgenera occurring in Australia are endemic (e.g., *Australictus*, *Callalictus*). The subgenus *Austrevylaeus* is confined to Australia and New Zealand, *Chilalictus* is mainly restricted to Australia, except for a single species recorded from New Caledonia, and the subgenus *Parasphcodes* extends to New Guinea (Walker, 1995a). All five subgenera occur in the CERRA region (K. Walker, pers. comm.).

Braconidae. Braconidae are the second largest family of Hymenoptera, and diverse in tropical and temperate regions (Goulet & Huber, 1993). Braconidae: Cardiochilinae are represented only by *Cardichiles*. However, Australasia and the Neotropics possess a large number of new species which are important for the re-interpretation of generic limits within the subfamily (Dangerfield & Austin, 1995). The subfamily Braconinae includes *Chaoilta* which ranges from India to Australia, and some Oceanic islands (Quicke, 1991). The Microgastrinae (e.g., *Microgaster*, *Diolcogaster*) have a world wide distribution and are the largest braconid subfamily (Goulet & Huber, 1993; Saeed *et al.*, 1999). The distribution of *Microgaster* is centred upon the Holarctic region and is absent or rare in other regions (Austin & Dangerfield, 1992). Only three species are recorded from Australasia: one species (*M. nixonii*) is known only from Tooloom Scrub in the northern CERRA region, and Mt Field National Park, Tasmania. *Diolcogaster* has an almost world wide occurrence, including Tasmania, New Guinea, New Zealand and New Caledonia (Saeed *et al.*, 1999), suggesting radiation predating the separation and breakup of Gondwana. Although there is a rich *Diolcogaster* fauna recorded from the CERRA region all species range more widely within Australia; and two species have interesting extra-Australian distributions (*D. sons* New Caledonia and Sulawesi; *D. perniciosus* New Zealand) (Saeed *et al.*, 1999).

Chrysididae. Chrysididae occur in all regions except Antarctica, and “may have evolved, or at least diversified, after the breakup of Gondwanaland” (Kimsey & Bohart, 1990). However, the Australian fauna is poor, and has the smallest fauna of all the continents. Few Australian taxa are endemics and the fauna is principally related to the Oriental fauna (Kimsey & Bohart, 1990). At least two genera, *Stilbum* and *Primeuchroeus* (Chrysidinae), occur in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. *Stilbum* is widespread through Africa, and the southern Palearctic, Oriental and Australian regions. *Primeuchroeus* occurs in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Australian regions, but may have evolved in Australia. The Australian *Primeuchroeus* fauna includes the least specialized taxa and has undergone considerable speciation in Australia (Kimsey & Bohart, 1990).

Diapriidae. Diapriidae are a relatively speciose proctotrupoid family (Goulet & Huber, 1993). The parasitic Ambositrinae have a disjunct “southern” (Gondwanan) distribution and occur primarily in Australia, New Zealand and South America (Naumann, 1982). Their hosts are mainly Diptera larvae and pupae. More than half of the described species exhibit some degree of wing reduction. *Perissodryas* is often associated with *Nothofagus* forest, and also occurs in New Caledonia and New Guinea (Naumann, 1982). In the subfamily Diapriinae the flightless *Austropria* from Australia, and *Coecopria* from Brazil, appear more closely related to each other than to other Diapriinae

(Naumann, 1982). The endemic diapriine *Rostropria* is restricted to eastern Australia, and includes two species known only from southeast Queensland (Early & Naumann, 1990)

Eucharitidae. Eucharitid wasps are particularly diverse in the world’s tropical and subtropical regions. The family includes the Oraseminae which are recorded from Africa, southern Eurasia, South America and Australia. The CERRA fauna includes the endemic *Orasemorpha*, and *Orasema* which occurs more widely (Americas, Africa, Madagascar, southern Asia, New Guinea) in addition to Australia. The Eucaritinae include the endemic *Substilbula*, and genera with Australasian (*Austeucharis*) or Austro-Asian (*Losbanus*, *Parapsilogastrus*, *Chalcura*) distributions (Boucek, 1988).

Eulophidae. Most eulophid genera are widely distributed. The Eulophinae, however, include the endemic *Renaniana*, which is recorded from Queensland and New South Wales. *Pediocharis*, *Obesulus* and *Derostenoides* (Entedoninae) are endemic genera restricted to Queensland and New South Wales. The Entedoninae genera *Parahorismenus*, *Zaomomyiella* and *Parzaomomyia* have restricted Indo-Australian distributions (Boucek, 1988).

Formicidae. Australian ants include many old endemic genera, especially in southern areas. The Australian ant fauna is particularly rich in genera, and species richness is often high within genera (Naumann, 1991a). The highest incidence of generic ant diversity in Australia occurs in southern Queensland-northeastern New South Wales, and the Wet Tropics region north and south of Cairns. These two regions each possess more than 66 genera (Shattuck, 1999).

Formicidae: Dolichoderinae. The distinctive dolichoderine *Leptomyrme* (which is the apparent model for a number of mimicry complexes involving Diptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera and juvenile Phasmatodea) is restricted to eastern Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia, however, fossil evidence (Dominican amber) indicates the genus was more widespread (Shattuck, 1999). Additional Australasian endemic genera occurring in the CERRA region include *Doleromyrma* (restricted to Australia), and *Turneria* (Australia and Western Pacific). *Turneria* reaches its southern limit in northern New South Wales (Shattuck, 1999).

Formicidae: Formicinae. *Prolasius* is mainly Australian but single species occur in New Guinea and New Zealand (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a). *Polyrhachis* is found in the southern Palearctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions, and is widespread in Australia but is absent from New Zealand (Walton, 1985a). *Notoncus* is restricted to Australia and New Guinea and *Notostigma*, *Melophorus*, *Myrmecorhynchus*, *Pseudonotoncus*, *Stigmacros* and *Teratomyrmex* are endemic genera (Shattuck, 1999; R. Taylor, 1992). *Teratomyrmex* is monotypic with the single species, *T. greavesi*, restricted to the rainforests of southeast Queensland and northeastern New South Wales (R. Taylor, 1992).

Formicidae: Myrmecinae. Although a number of species of the primitive *Myrmecia* (“bulldog ants”) occur within the CERRA region, this taxon is principally an open forest one. *Myrmecia* comprises 89 described species and subspecies (Shattuck, 1999) and exhibits a “Gondwanan” or “southern” distribution pattern. The genus is restricted naturally to Australia and New Caledonia (1 rare endemic sp.), however, one species has been introduced to New Zealand (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a).

Formicidae: Myrmicinae. Myrmicinae in the CERRA region include *Metapone* (found also in the Malagasy and

Oriental regions, and New Guinea), *Orectognathus* (which is shared with New Guinea, New Caledonia and the North I. of New Zealand), *Monomorium* (= *Chelaner*; see Bolton, 1987) (widespread, including New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Kermadec Is, Rapa in Polynesia), *Pristomyrmex* (which also occurs in the Ethiopian, Malagasy and Oriental regions, and east Melanesia) and *Lordomyrma* (ranges from Japan to New Guinea, Fiji, New Caledonia and Australia). *Adlerzia*, *Mesostruma* and *Epopostruma* are endemic (W. Brown, 1961; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; R. Taylor, 1973).

Formicidae: Ponerinae. This subfamily includes numerous widespread genera but several with more restricted ranges are present in the CERRA region: *Onychomyrmex* is an endemic occurring in rainforest from northern Queensland to northern New South Wales (Shattuck, 1999), and *Heteroponera* occurs in Central and South America, New Zealand and Australia, and exhibits a “Gondwanan” distribution pattern.

Gasteruptionidae. The Gasteruptionidae comprise the cosmopolitan Gasteruptioninae, and the Hyptiogastrinae, which have a Gondwanan distribution and occur in Australia, New Zealand, and southern South America (Jennings & Austin, 1997). The hyptiogastrine *Aulacofoenus* is restricted to Australia and South America, and includes *A. whiani* which is known only from the CERRA region. *Crassifoenus* and *Hyptiogaster* are Australian endemics, whilst *Eufoenus* occurs mainly in Australia, but is also found in New Guinea and the southwest Pacific (Jennings & Austin, 1997).

Ichneumonidae. This is the largest of the hymenopteran families, and although the Ichneumonidae have a world wide distribution, there are more species in moist temperate areas (Goulet & Huber, 1993). The Australian ichneumonid fauna is particularly rich in Australia’s moist southeast region and relatively few species occur in arid zones (Naumann, 1991a). The Australian fauna is small in comparison to that of the Afrotropical, Nearctic, Neotropical and Palaearctic regions (Naumann, 1991a). Six species of *Gotra* (Phygadeuontinae) have been recorded from the CERRA region. The distribution of *Gotra* includes New Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan, the Solomon Islands and Australia (G. Holloway, 1986). In Australia *Gotra* is confined to the wetter eastern and southwestern regions and primarily occurs in sclerophyll forest. G. Holloway (1986) considers that the genus had its origins in New Guinea and radiated from there to the Indo-Malayan area (Taiwan, Korea, Japan and the Philippines) and Australia, east to New Caledonia. *Certonotus* (Labeniinae) occurs in Australia and South America (Naumann, 1991a).

Xanthopimpla (Pimplinae) is one of the largest ichneumonid genera, and is a conspicuous element within the Indo-Australian insect fauna (Townes & Chiu, 1970). Most species occur in the Old World tropics, and most of these are found in the Indo-Australian area. However, only about five species reach southern Australia, two reach New Caledonia, and the genus is absent from New Zealand (Townes & Chiu, 1970). Townes & Chiu (1970) recognize a number of species groups; the “rhopaloceros” group (*X. rhopaloceros*, *X. summervillei*) is distributed in the Philippines, Australia and New Guinea area, the “terminalis” group (*X. terminalis*) is restricted to New Guinea and eastern Australia, the “splendens” group (*X. arealis*) occurs in Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia (1 endemic species), and the “citrina” group (*X. flavolineata*) is widely distributed in the Indo-Australian and Ethiopian regions.

Megalyridae. The Megalyridae have a pantropical distribution

and are associated with “ancient tropical forests” (S. Shaw, 1990). Most species are rare (Goulet & Huber, 1993). The family occurs in Madagascar and South America, and the Australasian, Oriental and Melanesian regions, but only the subfamily Megalyrinae is recorded from Australia (Naumann, 1991a). The Australian megalyrid fauna has adapted to drier environmental conditions and occurs in eucalypt woodlands and is associated with *Acacia* (S. Shaw, 1990). A number of *Megalyra* species occur in the CERRA region. *Megalyra* is primarily Australian in distribution but also occurs in Ceram, Philippines, New Guinea and New Caledonia.

Monomachidae. Monomachids occur in eastern and southern Australia, New Guinea, and the Neotropics (Naumann, 1991a). This is a small family, world wide comprising two genera and approximately 20 rare species (Goulet & Huber, 1993). Adults prefer cool and moist forest habitats. Monomachids are probably Gondwanan in origin and possess a number of character states suggesting they are very ancient (Naumann, 1985). Species parasitise Stratiomyidae flies of the subfamily Chiromyzinae. The Chiromyzinae have a similar “austral-disjunct” distribution to the Monomachidae, and are also most likely to be Gondwanan.

Pergidae. Pergid sawflies are particularly diverse in Australia and South America. There are a few species recorded from the Nearctic and Oriental regions, and from New Guinea (Naumann, 1991a). The Pteryperginae (*Pteryperga galla*) are endemic to Australia.

Proctotrupidae. The Proctotrupidae have representatives in Australia and South America (Naumann, 1982; Goulet & Huber, 1993) and, in addition to the Diapriidae, are a relatively speciose proctotrupoid family. The remainder of families within the archaic superfamily Proctotrupeoidea are small and relictual (Goulet & Huber, 1993). As with much of the microhymenopteran fauna, the CERRA proctotrupid fauna is poorly documented.

Pteromalidae. The Ormocerinae occur in Africa, southern Asia and the Americas but are well developed only in the Australian region where approximately 28 genera occur. Austrosystasinae are restricted to southeast Queensland (Boucek, 1988). Coelocybinae have a “southern” distribution occurring in Australia (c. 13 genera), New Zealand (two genera), South America (1 genus, associated with *Nothofagus*) and New Guinea (1 genus, shared with Australia). Austroterobiinae are restricted to Africa, Southeast Asia and Australia. The subfamily Pireninae has a world wide distribution but endemic genera (e.g., *Epiterobia*, *Premiscogaster*, *Amuscidea*) occur in the CERRA region (Boucek, 1988).

There is a high proportion of endemic genera within the Australian pteromalid fauna (e.g., *Coelocyboides*, *Edgaria*, *Mesamotura*, *Marxiana*, *Nefoenus*, *Hetreulophus*). *Glorimontana*, *Nosodipara*, *Longinucha*, *Hillertia* and *Yrka* are restricted to southeast Queensland and northeastern New South Wales (Boucek, 1988). *Enoggera* is confined to southwest Western Australia and coastal southeast Australia, including Tasmania. Five species are known, with *Enoggera tanythrix* recorded only from Tooloom Plateau and the Border Ranges National Park (Naumann, 1991b). A number of genera (e.g., *Eupelmophotismus*, *Halticopterella*, *Neapterolelaps*, *Epanogmus*, *Pseudanogmus*) are known only from the Australasian region. *Parepistenia* has an essentially Gondwanan distribution but also occurs in Southeast Asia (Boucek, 1988).

Scelionidae. Parasitic wasps of the family Scelionidae are very diverse in the range of hosts that they attack, however,

they exhibit a “high degree of host partitioning (i.e. little overlap in host groups used by different taxa within the family)” (Galloway & Austin, 1984). The main hosts are Orthoptera and heteropteran Hemiptera. The Teleasinae apparently restrict their host utilization to carabid ground beetles (which are diverse in the CERRA region) (Galloway & Austin, 1984).

Galloway & Austin (1984) recognized 48 Australian genera within the subfamily Scelioninae. The CERRA region is the centre of diversity for the endemic scelionine *Neoscelio* which is restricted to the east coast of Queensland and southwest Western Australia (Galloway & Austin, 1984; Galloway *et al.*, 1992). *Neoscelio* occurs in a wide range of plant communities comprising rainforest, dry sclerophyll forest and open scrubland (Galloway *et al.*, 1992). *Genatropis* includes two Australian species (*G. curta* from Victoria, and *G. pretiosa* from southeast Queensland to Tasmania) and is otherwise recorded from Vanuatu, New Zealand and New Caledonia. *Lispetela* is recorded from the east coast of Queensland, New Guinea, the Pacific and Southeast Asia. *Lispetela tamborina* is known only from Mt Tamborine in southeast Queensland. *Crama* consists of two species; *C. reticulata* from southeast Queensland to southern New South Wales, and *C. albicoxa* from North Queensland (Galloway & Austin, 1984). *Duarina* is restricted to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Galloway, 1978a).

Sphecidae. This is a widespread family commonly referred to as mud-dauber wasps. *Bembix* has an almost world wide distribution, and is best developed in the Southern Hemisphere (Evans & Matthews, 1973). However, the genus is absent from South America, where it is largely replaced by other genera. In Australia *Bembix* exhibits a pronounced development of structure and behaviour (Evans & Matthews, 1973). *Clitemnestra* also occurs in Chile (Walton, 1985a).

Tiphiidae: Thynninae. The subfamily Thynninae contains numerous species but is largely restricted to Australia and South America (Naumann, 1991a). Many thynnine wasps (e.g., *Neozeleboria*, *Chilothygnus*) are pollinators of Australian terrestrial orchids (G. Brown, 1996, 1998) and some subtropical rainforest trees (G. Williams, 1995). Most species of *Neozeleboria* occur in eastern and southeastern Australia. Four species are known from Western Australia and only one species is known from New Guinea (G. Brown, 1998). *Chilothygnus* is an endemic genus restricted to southeastern New South Wales, southeastern Queensland and Victoria (G. Brown, 1996).

The tiphiid fauna of the CERRA region is a potentially rich one. Campbell & Brown (1994) record 19 genera and approximately 50 species of Tiphiidae at two sites near Wollomombi, east of Armidale northern New South Wales. Numerous new Thynninae from the CERRA region await description (G.R. Brown, pers. comm.).

Torymidae. Torymidae include parasitic and gall-forming species. Most subfamilies are recorded from Australia. Several endemic genera occur within the CERRA region; *Malostigmus*, *Torymoidellus* (restricted to southeast Queensland) and *Austorymus* (Boucek, 1988).

ISOPTERA “termites”

In marked contrast to the diverse termite faunas of other tropical rainforests, termites are depauperate in Australian rainforests (Adam, 1987, 1992; Watson & Gay, 1991). The Australian fauna includes the endemic tropical family Mastotermitidae—which includes relict primitive genera. Similarly relict taxa occur in the Termopsidae.

Kalotermitidae. Only one of the eight Australian genera is endemic (Watson *et al.*, 1998). *Neotermes* occurs in coastal rainforests from Victoria to the Torres Strait. *Ceratokalotermitis spoliator* ranges from southern to northern Queensland, in eucalypt-associated forests of the coast and adjacent montane areas (Watson & Gay, 1991). *Glyptotermes brevicornis* occurs naturally in Queensland and New South Wales, and has been probably introduced to New Zealand, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island (Watson *et al.*, 1998).

Termitidae. In contrast to the low level of generic endemicity in the Kalotermitidae, 20 of the 25 Australian termitid genera are endemic (Watson *et al.*, 1998). Genera known from the CERRA region include *Microceratermes* and *Nasutitermes*, both of which exhibit generally similar Indo-Papuan, Oriental, Afrotropical, Madagascan and Neotropical distributions. In addition, *Nasutitermes* occurs in the Nearctic and Pacific, and *Microceratermes* occurs in the Palaearctic (Watson *et al.*, 1998).

Termopsidae. This family includes two Gondwanan genera: *Stolotermes* with three mainland and one Tasmanian species (elsewhere *Stolotermes* occurs in New Zealand and South Africa), and *Porotermes* has one species (*P. adamsoni*) in southeastern Australia, one in Chile and one in South Africa (Watson & Gay, 1991). *Porotermes adamsoni* is the only representative of the Porotermitinae. Stolotermitinae occur in mountainous country from Victoria to southern Queensland, and the Atherton Tableland (Watson & Gay, 1991).

LEPIDOPTERA “moths and butterflies”

Approximately 10,500 species of moths and butterflies have been recorded from Australia and a similar number are estimated to await discovery (Common, 1990). Of this number butterflies constitute only about 2% of the Lepidoptera fauna. Moths possess a high number of endemic taxa especially in more primitive families (Common, 1990). Approximately 60% of the Australian moth fauna belong to the microlepidoptera, whereas only 35–40% of the Northern Hemisphere species belong to the microlepidoptera (Common, 1990). There is little fossil evidence to indicate the origin and evolution of the Australian Lepidoptera. However, the fossil history of foodplants, relationship of lepidopteran behaviour to climate patterns within areas they occupy, and the present day distribution of extant taxa and their foodplants allow some deduction of information (Common, 1990; see also Grehan, 1991). Species distribution is strongly dictated by the presence of larval foodplants or hosts (as in Lycaenidae, and *Ornithoptera richmondia*) (Common & Waterhouse, 1981).

All major families of Lepidoptera occur in Australia. However, the abundance of a number of taxa is significantly different from other zoogeographic regions (Nielsen & Common, 1991). The Castniidae, Cossidae, Heliozelidae, Hepialidae, Incurvariidae and Palaephatidae are diverse but the evolutionary histories of individual taxa are uncertain (Nielsen & Common, 1991). Anomositidae, Carthaeidae, Cyclotornidae and Lophocoronidae are endemic to Australia, and Anthelidae and Hypertrophidae are known only from Australia and Papua New Guinea. Families with the largest number of endemic taxa include Carposinidae, Castniidae, Cossidae, Incurvariidae, Nepticulidae and Oecophoridae (Common, 1990).

Much of the butterfly fauna (Hesperiidae, Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae) exhibits strong affinities with the Oriental-Papuan region, but Satyrinae, and particularly Trapezitinae, possess high levels of endemicity. “Torresian” and “Bassian” butterfly faunas

broadly overlap in southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales with no clearly defined line of distinction. Altitude and local distribution of vegetation strongly influence presence of species and patterns of distribution. *Oreixenica kershawi ella* (Nymphalidae), *Acrodipsas arcana*, *Pseudalmenus chlorinda barringtonensis*, *Candalides heathi heathi*, and *Neolucia hobartensis monticola* (Lycaenidae) are restricted to the CERRA region or adjacent areas (Common & Waterhouse, 1981).

Anomestidae. This small family comprises the single endemic species *Anomoses hylecoetes* from the rainforests of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland (Nielsen & Common, 1991).

Anthelidae. Anthelid moths are restricted to Australia and New Guinea, however, the Australian fauna is by far the largest of the two with 64 described species in eight genera (Common, 1990). The Anthelinae (e.g., *Anthela excellens*) contain the majority of the Australian fauna (approximately 60 spp., two genera) (Common, 1990).

Arctiidae. Arctiids, or “tiger moths”, occur in all zoogeographic regions and comprise a world fauna of approximately 6000 species (Common, 1990). Three (Arctiinae, Lithosiinae, Ctenuchinae) of the four recognized subfamilies occur in Australia (Common, 1990). The CERRA fauna includes the widespread genus *Spilosoma* (Arctiinae), *Calamidia* from Australia and New Guinea, the Australian endemic genus *Termessa* (Lithosiinae), and *Amata* (Ctenuchinae), which is widely distributed in the Australian and Oriental regions (Common, 1990).

Batrachedridae. The family occurs in most zoogeographic regions. *Batrachedra arenosella* larvae have been recorded as possible predators of scale insects infesting *Macadamia* trees (Common, 1990).

Copromorphidae. *Osidryas*, *Copromorpha* and *Phycomorpha* occur in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Copromorphidae are a small, mainly Asian-Australian family, that also occurs in Madagascar, India, New Zealand, and Central, South and North America (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991). Most Australian species are rare in collections.

Cossidae. Cossidae (e.g., *Xyleutes cinereus*) are particularly diverse in the Australian, Ethiopian and Oriental regions, and of the four subfamilies that constitute the family, Cossinae and Zeuzerinae occur in Australia (Common, 1990).

Geometridae. This is one of the largest lepidopteran families and is distributed throughout the world (Common, 1990) with numerous genera occurring within the CERRA region. The Ennominae include a number of colourful rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest inhabiting species. Geometrinae include the Oriental genus *Pingasa* and the endemic southern Australian genus *Chlorocoma* (Common, 1990).

Gracillariidae. Larvae of the gracillariine *Cyphosticha bryonoma* are known to feed on leaves of *Nothofagus moorei* (Common, 1990).

Hepialidae. The primitive Hepialidae are a diverse family in Australia with a rich fauna also represented in South America, New Zealand and New Caledonia (Common, 1990) suggesting a Gondwanan origin. The majority of the fauna is endemic. Species occur in sclerophyll vegetation and several species are restricted to rainforest. The regional fauna includes *Aenetus*, *Oxybanus*, *Oncopera* (endemic), *Zelotypia* (endemic) and *Abantiades* (endemic). There are

15 described species of *Aenetus* in Australia, however, the genus also occurs in New Zealand (1 sp.), New Caledonia (1 sp.) and the New Guinea region (at least five spp.) (Common, 1990). *Aenetus* is replaced by *Endoclitia* west of “Wallace’s Line” (Common, 1990). *Oxycanus* is the largest Australian hepialid genus, with approximately 40 described species, and is also known from New Guinea. The CERRA fauna includes the striking rainforest species *O. byrsus* from Dorriggo and New England National Park (Common, 1990). The “bent-wing ghost moth” *Zelotypia stacyi* is Australia’s largest hepialid and ranges from near Cunninghams Gap, in southeast Queensland, to southern New South Wales (Common, 1990). *Oncopera* has a disjunctive distribution, occurring in northern Queensland, and from the MacPherson Range to Tasmania (Common, 1990).

Hesperiidae. Hesperiiids (skippers) occur in all zoogeographic regions but are notably absent from New Zealand. This family represents approximately one third of the Australian butterfly fauna, and comprises 122 species (77 endemics) in 37 genera (15 endemics) (Braby, 2000). All four subfamilies recorded from Australia occur in the CERRA region. Trapezitinae are restricted to the Australian region. They contain the greatest proportion of Australian hesperiid species and, with the Pyrginae, are probably the oldest group of butterflies in Australia. Elsewhere the Trapezitinae are represented by a few species in New Guinea and the Aru Islands. The Australian temperate zone fauna is particularly rich. Endemic trapezitine genera occurring in the CERRA region are *Anisynta*, *Hesperilla*, *Mesodinia*, *Motasingha*, *Pasma*, *Signeta* and *Trapezites*. *Trapezites genevieveae* is restricted to “old growth” rainforest from Barrington Tops to southern Queensland and is the only member of the genus restricted to rainforest (Atkins, 1997; pers. comm.). Its larvae feed upon *Lomandra spicata* (Lomandraceae) (A. Atkins & D. Sands, pers. comm.).

The second largest subfamily, Hesperinae, is mainly tropical and many species have a wide distribution in the Oriental region, New Guinea and islands of the southwest Pacific (Common & Waterhouse, 1981). Hesperinae are diverse in Southeast Asia and New Guinea, and the Australian fauna may be derived from these regions (Braby, 2000). Unlike the Trapezitinae, the Australian temperate zone hesperiine fauna is relatively poor.

The Pyrginae, are most diverse in the tropics, and in Australia include the rainforest *Euschemon rafflesia* which is almost certainly an ancient Gondwanan relic (A. Atkins, pers. comm.). *Euschemon rafflesia* is of further interest because the method of wing coupling in the male resembles that in the majority of moths (Common & Waterhouse, 1981).

The Coeliadinae occur mainly in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Australian regions but none of the genera found in Australia are endemic (Braby, 2000). Most Australian species are restricted to tropical and subtropical areas and largely are associated with rainforest (Braby, 2000).

Lycaenidae. Lycaenid butterflies have a world wide distribution but reach their greatest diversity in tropical regions. This is the largest butterfly family in Australia and comprises 142 species in 45 genera, of which six genera and 65 species are endemic (Braby, 2000). Four subfamilies, Liphyrinae, Riodininae, Theclinae and Polyommatainae, occur in Australia but only the latter two are found in the CERRA region. Theclinae are cosmopolitan, and the Australian species occupy a great diversity of vegetation communities including rainforest, open eucalypt forest, *Melaleuca*-dominated swampland, woodland and mangroves (Braby, 2000). Polyommatainae are also widely distributed; the Australian

fauna is encountered in open forest, woodland, open disturbed or grassy areas, and to a lesser extent, in rainforest.

Many Australian lycaenid genera are widely distributed in the Oriental-Papuan region, however, the CERRA region includes the Australian endemic genera *Acrodipsas*, *Lucia*, *Neolucia*, *Paralucia* and *Pseudalmenus*.

Larvae of most lycaenid butterflies are associated with ants (Common & Waterhouse, 1981) and a number of species and subspecies (e.g., *Pseudalmenus chlorinda barringtonensis*, *Acrodipsas arcana*) occupy very small ranges or have highly localized populations within wider limits of distribution.

Braby (2000) has recently reviewed the Australian fauna. This is not without contention (see Hancock, 2001) and consequently I have retained (in Appendix 1) many of the earlier subspecies designations, and associated geographic ranges, of Common & Waterhouse (1981).

Micropterigidae. Micropterigidae represent the most primitive moth family and are widely distributed in most continents. The world fauna can be divided into two groups: the "Sabatinctina" group centred on the Pacific Basin (with outliers in South Africa and North America), and the "Micropterix" group confined to Eurasia (Grehan, 1991). The largest number of species occur in the Southern Hemisphere and are likely to have constituted part of the original Gondwanan fauna (Common, 1990). The Australasian distribution of the family is restricted to relictual rainforest in eastern Australia (including Tasmania), New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Noctuidae. This is the largest family of moths and world wide contains more than 25000 known species placed in more than 4000 genera (Common, 1990). The Australian fauna contains approximately 1500 described species in approximately 380 genera, and the major proportion of the fauna is closely related to Papuan and Oriental taxa (Common, 1990). The Catocalinae include the endemic *Crioa* and *Niguza*, both of which occur in the CERRA region. Acontiinae include the monotypic genus *Parerastris* (*P. castaneata*), and Amphipyriinae include the monotypic rainforest genus *Pansemna* (*P. beryllodes*) which is restricted to southern Queensland and central eastern New South Wales, and *Pachythrix* which is comprised of only four species all restricted to rainforest. The Agaristinae include *Zalissa* (*Z. catocalina*), which occurs in or near rainforest as far south as northern New South Wales, the brightly coloured day-flying *Agarista agricola*, and *Hecatesia* (*H. fenestrata*) or "whistling moths" (Common, 1990). Two additional agaristine genera occurring in the CERRA region are the endemic *Platagarista* (*P. tetrapleura*), restricted to southern Queensland-southern New South Wales, and *Argyrolepidia* (*A. subaspersa*), which also occurs in New Guinea and the Moluccas (Common, 1990).

Notodontidae. Approximately half of the Australian genera are endemic, with the remaining genera shared with New Guinea or Southeast Asia (Common, 1990). *Casarea muscosa* has two isolated populations located in North Queensland on the Atherton Tableland, and a second located on the New South Wales-Queensland border. *Cerura* is a widely distributed Old World genus with two species extending to Australia (Common, 1990). *Cerura australis* ranges from central coastal Queensland to southern New South Wales. Two species of *Lymantria* are known from Australia: *L. luneata* ranges throughout coastal Queensland, and *L. nephrographa* occurs in rainforest from southern Queensland to southern New South Wales. *Chionaema* is

widely distributed in the Oriental region and New Guinea. *Chionaema meyricki* is a rainforest species confined to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Common, 1990).

Nymphalidae. Twelve of the 17 nymphalid butterfly subfamilies occur in Australia. Seven of these occur in the CERRA region. Satyrinae are the most diverse subfamily, and all Australian species are placed in the Hypocystini. This subfamily has a cosmopolitan distribution, with 26 species and six genera (50% of fauna) being endemic to Australia (Braby, 2000). The non-endemic genera have an Oriental-New Guinea affinity, however, the Australian temperate fauna is particularly rich and may represent a Gondwanan element (Braby, 2000). The endemic satyrine genera *Argynnina*, *Geitoneura*, *Heteronympha*, *Oreixenica* and *Tisiphone* occur in the CERRA region, and it is in this region that *Argynnina* reaches its northern-most distribution (Braby, 2000). A number of subspecies within the *Tisiphone abeona* "complex" occur in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales: *Tisiphone abeona morrissi* is locally extinct in southeast Queensland (i.e. at Mt Tamborine [Braby, 2000]) and now ranges from Tweed Heads to Crescent Head in northern coastal New South Wales; *T. a. regalis* is distributed in mountainous areas from near Stanthorpe to the Barrington Tops, and *T. a. aurelia* is distributed from south of Port Macquarie to near Newcastle.

The CERRA region includes a single wide-ranging charaxine, *Polyura sempronius sempronius*. Charaxinae are predominantly a tropical subfamily, well represented in Afrotropical and Oriental regions. The Argynninae comprise *Argyreus*, which occurs in the Oriental and Australian regions, but in the latter is limited to the CERRA and adjacent areas, and *Cupha*, which ranges from India to northeastern New South Wales (Braby, 2000). The CERRA Limenitinae include a single genus, *Phaedryma*, which is distributed from India, through Indonesia and eastern Australia, to the western Pacific. It reaches its limit to distribution in New South Wales.

Nymphalinae have a wide distribution and are richly represented in Australia. However, none of the species are endemic, and all genera also occur in New Guinea and the Oriental region (Braby, 2000). The nymphaline genus *Doleschallia* ranges from India to New Caledonia and Fiji, and reaches its southern limit in the CERRA Iluka Nature Reserve. Acraeinae are represented solely by the wide-ranging *Acraea andromacha andromacha*, however, the subfamily also occurs in the Oriental, Neotropical and Afrotropical regions (where they are particularly diverse). Danainae are a mainly tropical group with only three genera and 14 species in Australia; these "appear... to have been derived from the Papuan and Timorese subregions" (Braby, 2000).

Oecophoridae. Oecophorinae are the largest Australian subfamily with approximately 2,300 named species in over 200 genera (Common, 1990). Genera in the subfamily Oecophorinae are almost entirely endemic with little relationship between the Australian species, and the New Zealand and South American fauna. This suggests that the main radiation of taxa in Australia occurred following the break up of Gondwana (Common, 1990). The two largest genera, *Philobota* and *Eulechria*, have their greatest concentration of species centred in the "MacPherson-Macleay Overlap" of southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales (Common, 1990). The monotypic *Diplogrypa* and *Ascetoloba*, and numerous species of Oecophorinae are endemic to the CERRA region (Common, 1997). *Echinocosma*, *Disscobba*, *Haplodyta* and

Atheropla are endemic genera restricted to southeastern Australia, with southeastern Queensland forming their northern limit of distribution (Common, 1997).

Stenomatinae are very diverse in the New World, particularly in the Neotropics. Some Old World genera occur in Madagascar, Sri Lanka, India, the Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Zealand and Australia. The greatest number of Old World species occurs in Australia (37 spp., in three genera), followed by Madagascar (21 spp., in four genera). Stenomatine larvae are particularly associated with Myrtaceae with many species of *Agriophora* occurring in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest (Common, 1990).

Palaeosetidae. This family contains the endemic *Palaeoses*, of which *P. scholastica* occurs in southern Queensland (Nielsen & Common, 1991).

Palaephatidae. Palaephatids are known only from Australia, and central Chile and adjacent areas of Argentina (Nielsen, 1987). The Australian fauna comprises the endemic *Azaleodes* which occurs in rainforest from northern Queensland to southern New South Wales (Nielsen, 1987).

Papilionidae. The Australian fauna is placed within the subfamily Papilioninae, and comprises three tribes (Graphiini, Papilionini, Troidini). Of the Australian genera, only *Protographium* is endemic. A single species of “birdwing” butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia* (Troidini) occurs in the northern sector of the CERRA region and is restricted in its range to localized sites between southern Queensland and far northeast New South Wales dependent on the presence of its primary larval foodplant *Pararistolochia praevenosa* (Aristolochiaceae), and a secondary foodplant *P. laheyana*. The species has undergone a contraction of past known distribution, within its overall range, since European settlement but is currently well represented in conservation reserves (D.P.A. Sands, pers. comm.). Localised populations are threatened by the introduced “Dutchman’s Pipe” *Aristolochia elegans* which is toxic to larvae (Sands *et al.*, 1997). Populations in high montane sites (e.g., >800 m) may suffer periodic extinction due to climatic stress and successful re-colonization of these sites is thought to be dependent on immigration from lowland populations (Sands *et al.*, 1997). A number of regional lowland nature reserves (e.g., Broken Head, Hayters Hill, Victoria Park) possess populations (B. Moffatt, pers. comm.). *Ornithoptera richmondia* is the subject of a community-based conservation program to increase availability of foodplants and reduce the availability of *A. elegans* to larvae.

Ornithoptera richmondia, and the related *O. priamus* complex from North Queensland and the Papuan region, represent the most primitive lineage of the genus, and *O. richmondia* life stages possess a number of unique and primitive morphological characters (e.g., monomorphic green pupa, shape of male genitalia) that set it apart from other species (Parsons, 1996). Rather than being derived from *Troides*-like ancestors in Southeast Asia *Ornithoptera* is considered to have evolved independently from other Troidini butterflies as the Australian continental plate drifted northwards (Parsons, 1996). Consequently, the genus can be considered to represent an ancient Gondwanan or “southern” taxon. The superficially similar *Troides* (with which various evolutionary studies have lumped *Ornithoptera*) evolved separately on the Indian plate with the two genera eventually weakly overlapping in distribution in New Guinea as the separate landmasses later approached each other (Parsons, 1996).

Pieridae. The Pieridae have a world wide distribution with two subfamilies (Coliadinae, Pierinae) occurring in Australia, however, many species are wide-ranging, and no taxa are restricted to the CERRA region. Nine genera (no endemics) and 34 native species are recorded from Australia and this represents approximately 9% of the Australian butterfly fauna (Braby, 2000). Coliadinae are particularly rich in tropical regions but only *Catopsilia* and *Eurema* are represented in the Australian fauna. The only endemic coliadine is *Eurema herla* which is near its southern-most limit to distribution in the CERRA region. The Pierinae include *Elodina* which is restricted to Australia and New Guinea.

Pyralidae. Australian Phycinae genera have strong affiliations with Oriental and African regions (Horak, 1997). *Faveria* is distributed widely throughout the Australian, Oriental and African regions. *Ptyobathra* is distributed in Australia, Sri Lanka, Sumatra and Japan. *Ptyobathra hades* is restricted to the CERRA region.

Saturniidae. The Saturniidae reach their greatest diversity in subtropical and tropical areas (Common, 1990).

Sphingidae. Sphingidae, or “hawkmoths”, include taxa (e.g., *Theretra*) which are important pollinators of plants (e.g., of *Crinum pedunculatum* [Liliaceae], G. Williams unpubl. data). Australia possesses approximately 59 species in 25 genera (Common, 1990). Most Australian genera also occur in New Guinea and Southeast Asia. The largest species from southeastern Australia, *Coequosa triangularis* (Macroglossinae), occurs in the CERRA region (Moss & Popple, 2000). *Coequosa* is an endemic Australian genus (Common, 1990), but no genera are endemic to the CERRA region (M.S. Moulds, pers. comm.).

Thaumetopoeidae. The family occurs widely in the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian regions (Common, 1990), however, the Australian genera are considered by Kiriakoff (1956) to be a distinctive endemic group.

Tineidae. At least six subfamilies occur within the CERRA region (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993). The CERRA fauna comprises endemic genera (*Vanna*, *Thomintarra*, *Timaea*), genera that are primarily Australian, but with limited Pacific-Oceanic extensions (*Parochmastis*), genera with essentially Gondwanan distributions (*Amphixystis*), genera with broad but disjunct distributions (*Oenoe*, *Phaeoses*), and genera loosely confined to the Indo-Australasian regions (*Ectropoceros*, *Gerontha*).

Thyrididae. This is the only family in the Thyridoidea, and is represented in Australia by approximately 50 species in 13 genera (e.g., *Addaea*). Thyrididae have a predominantly subtropical and tropical distribution (Common, 1990).

Uraniidae. The Microniinae possess six Australian species (in four genera) which are mainly rainforest-inhabiting taxa occurring in northern New South Wales (e.g., *Aploschema discata*, *Acropteris nanula*), Queensland and the Northern Territory (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991).

MANTODEA “praying mantids”

Twenty-one of the 37 Australian genera are endemic (Balderson, 1991), but there are no endemic families or subfamilies (Balderson *et al.*, 1998a). The group is most diverse in the tropics. This is the case also in Australia, where there is a strong “Indo-Malaysian” element, and with numerous species and genera shared with New Guinea

(Balderson *et al.*, 1998a). Mantidae have a world wide distribution. The iridopterygine *Calofulcinia* is restricted to eastern mainland Australia and New Guinea. Similarly, the mantid tribe Archimantini (e.g., *Archimantis latistyla*) is restricted to Australia (14 spp.) and New Guinea (1 sp.) (Milledge, 1997a). They inhabit shrubs or tall grasses. The Paraoxyphilinae (Amorphoscelidae) comprise small species (e.g., *Paraoxyphilus*) that occur on the ground and on the trunks of rainforest trees.

MECOPTERA “scorpion flies”

The Australian mecopteran fauna is largely endemic, and there is no connection between the Australian, and Southeast Asian or Indonesian fauna (Byers, 1991).

Bittacidae. All the Australian species are endemic (Wells, 1996b). *Austrobittacus* and *Edriobittacus* occur southwards from central coastal Queensland (Byers, 1991). *Harpobittacus* is restricted to eastern, southeastern and southwestern Australia, including Tasmania, and occupies low open sclerophyllous vegetation communities. *Harpobittacus* occurs in relatively undisturbed habitats and their presence is a good indicator of the preservation of original habitat (Lambkin, 1994). The endemic genus *Tythobittacus* occurs in northern New South Wales and is similar in some aspects of wing venation to the Chilean *Anabittacus* (Smithers, 1973).

Choristidae. This is an endemic Australian family (Riek, 1973a; Byers, 1991). *Taeniochorista* occurs from southeast Queensland to near Sydney. *Chorista* and *Neochorista* range from Victoria to eastern New South Wales (Byers, 1991).

Nannochoristidae. This is a small ancient family known from southeast Australia (including Tasmania), the south island of New Zealand, southern Chile and the southeast of Argentina (Byers, 1991; Wells, 1996b). The endemic *Nannochorista* is known from the Dorrigo Plateau. Extant nannochoristid distribution patterns suggest a Gondwanan origin and later speciation following the breakup of that land mass (Winterbourn, 1980).

MEGALOPTERA “alderflies”

Alderflies are widely distributed in temperate regions. The world fauna is placed in two families, Corydalidae and Sialidae (Theischinger, 2000). The 26 known Australian species (22 Corydalidae, 4 Sialidae) are endemic and constitute approximately 10% of the world fauna (Theischinger, 1991b). Fauna known from the CERRA region includes *Archichauliodes* and *Protochauliodes*.

Corydalidae. *Archichauliodes*, which also occurs in New Zealand and Chile (Winterbourn, 1980), includes species found in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales. *Protochauliodes*, which also occurs in Chile and western North America, is known from southern Queensland and eastern New South Wales (Theischinger in W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1991b; Winterbourn, 1980).

Sialidae. The Australian Sialidae have a largely “southern” affinity (Theischinger, 1991b) and the Australian fauna equals approximately 5–10% of the world fauna (Theischinger in W. Houston, 1988). Sialids are absent from New Zealand (Winterbourn, 1980). The endemic *Stenosialis* is distributed along the coastal ranges of eastern Australia from Cape York to southern Victoria (Theischinger, 2000).

NEUROPTERA “lacewings, ant-lions”

The Australian Neuroptera have a very high level of endemism and include many of the world’s more archaic groups (New, 1991; Wells, 1996b). Greater than 90% of the Australian species are endemic (New, 1991). Nymphidae, Ithonidae, Myrmeleontidae-Stilbopteryginae, and some osmylid taxa are completely (or almost) confined to the Australian region.

Chrysopidae. The primitive Nothochrysininae include the endemic *Triplochrysa* and *Dictyochrysa* (New, 1991). *Triplochrysa pallida* has been described from the Bunya Mountains to the immediate north of the CERRA region (Wells, 1996b). *Dictyochrysa peterseni* has been recorded from the Mount Royal Range (Smithers, 1993), in the extreme southwest of the CERRA region. The Chrysopinae include two endemic genera, *Calochrysa* and *Nothancyla* (New, 1991).

Hemerobiidae. Hemerobiidae are widespread but endemism in the Australian fauna is high. The Australian hemerobiids are strongly related to the New Guinea fauna. Although this family is the most frequently encountered (New, 1988a) most Australian species are apparently uncommon (Wells, 1996b), rare or localized (New, 1988a). A number of species (e.g., *Carobius trifurcatus*, *Notherobius nebulosus*) are known only from CERRA sites (New, 1988a).

Ithonidae. Ithonidae are virtually restricted to Australia (Riek, 1974). Elsewhere the family is represented by *Oliarces* from North America (Riek, 1974; Wells, 1996b). The endemic *Megalithone* occurs in montane areas of southern Queensland and New South Wales (New, 1991).

Neurorthidae. This is a small family, and only *Austro-neurorthus* is known from Australia. Closely related taxa occur in Europe and Japan (Wells, 1996b).

Nymphidae. Nymphidae are predominantly restricted to Australia, with the majority of species occurring in eastern Australia (Wells, 1996b). Extralimital distribution of the family occurs in Lord Howe Island (New, 1991), and Papua New Guinea and adjacent islands (Oswald, 1997).

Osmyliidae. This family is diverse in Australia. The two largest subfamilies, Kempyninae and Stenosmylinae, are of Gondwanan origin. Kempyninae, which occur in the CERRA region, are known from Australia, New Zealand and temperate South America (New, 1983; Wells, 1996b). The Kempyninae include some of the most conspicuous osmylid “lacewings” and with the exception of *Kempynus incisus*, all species are endemic (New, 1983). Few kempynines are common with most species being known from single or few localities (e.g., *Kempynus acutus* known only from New England National Park [New, 1986]). The diverse Stenosmylinae (e.g., *Oedosmylus* spp.) also occur in South America (New, 1991). *Oedosmylus* is an endemic genus restricted to the eastern Bassian province. Two species (*O. brevis*, *O. nebulosus*) are confined to the CERRA region (New, 1989).

Psychopsidae. The Psychopsidae occur in Australia, South Africa and the Oriental region (New, 1991). The family is best represented in Australia (being most diverse in eastern Queensland and New South Wales) and South Africa. *Psychopsis gracilis* has been described from a threatened floodplain rainforest remnant at Booyong in far northern New South Wales. The spectacular *Psychopsis illidgei* (= *Megapsychops illidgei*) was described from Mt Tamborine (New, 1988b; Wells, 1996b).

ODONATA “dragonflies, damselflies”

A high proportion of stream-dwelling Odonata principally occur in the eastern and southwest regions of Australia. Watson & O’Farrell (1991) suggest that these taxa can be interpreted as southern, possibly Gondwanan, relics. Approximately 40% of the fauna possesses “southern” (including Gondwanan) origins and these include the Brachytroninae, Chlorolestidae, Gomphidae (except Ictinogomphinae), Gomphomacromiinae, Neopetaliinae, Synthemiidae (= Corduliidae-Synthemiidae) and the genera *Aeshna* and *Pentathemis*. Most of these are centred on the montane and coastal fringe of eastern Australia (Watson & Theischinger, 1984).

There is a high level of endemicity in the Australian dragonfly fauna (Watson & O’Farrell, 1991), except in the families Coenagrionidae and Libellulidae which are relatively recent arrivals from the north (W. Houston, 1988). The cordulephyine Corduliidae, Hemiphlebiidae, Lestoideidae, and chorismagrioinine Synlestidae are endemic. Most or all of the brachytronine Aeshnidae, gomphomacromiine Corduliidae, Isostictidae, Megapodagrionidae, Neopetaliidae, and Petaluridae are also considered to be endemic (Watson & O’Farrell, 1991).

The southern margin (i.e. Barrington Tops) of the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales is a disjunction of distribution for Odonata, as well as for Megaloptera and Plecoptera, and this has resulted in isolation of taxa and taxonomic divergence in the fauna (Watson & Theischinger, 1984).

Aeshnidae. The Aeshnidae include *Antipodophlebia asthenes* (recorded from Joalah National Park) whose larvae are apparently terrestrial (Watson & Theischinger, 1980). This “constitutes the first record of a terrestrial anisopteran larva from Australia, and possibly the first such instance known” (Watson & Theischinger, 1980). The crepuscular genus *Telephlebia* is confined to the mainland of eastern Australia, including Fraser Island (Theischinger, 1985; G. Theischinger, pers. comm.).

Isostictidae. The Isostictidae (e.g., *Neosticta*) are a small family, comprising five genera, restricted to Australia, New Caledonia and New Guinea, and adjacent islands (W. Houston, 1988).

Megapodagrionidae. The distribution of this moderately sized family encompasses Central and South America, Australasia, Africa, and Madagascar (W. Houston, 1988). All known Australian species are placed in a single subfamily, the Argiolestinae. *Austroargiolestes* and *Griseargiolestes* are recorded from the CERRA region.

Petaluridae. Petalurids were common in the Early Jurassic (c. 190 m.y.a.) (Theischinger, 1999a). The only Australian genus is the endemic *Petalura* (Watson & O’Farrell, 1991).

Synlestidae. Recorded from the CERRA region is the synlestid *Episynlestes albicauda*. Only three species occur in this genus which is endemic to the coastal region between northern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Theischinger & Watson, 1985).

Synthemiidae. Regional Synthemiidae include the endemic *Tonyosynthemis* (Theischinger, 1998d), and *Eusynthemis*, which is recorded from Australia and the Solomon Islands. *Eusynthemis* includes species with restricted distributions; *E. ursula* (associated with *Nothofagus* forest) which is known only from Chichester State Forest on the southwestern margin of the Barrington Tops, and *E. ursula* which is known only from the Barrington Tops (Theischinger, 1999b; Theischinger & Hawking, 2000).

ORTHOPTERA

“grasshoppers, katydids, crickets, wetas”

There is a high level of generic endemicity in the Australian fauna (Rentz, 1991). For example, 44% of the Grylloidea, 100% of the Tettigoniinae and approximately 90% of the Acridoidea genera are endemic.

Acrididae. The Oxyliinae include approximately 20 species in the genus *Praxibulus*, occurring in moist grassy habitats of eastern New South Wales, Victoria and southeast Queensland (Key, 1989). Three species are recorded from the CERRA region; two species (*P. queenslandicus*, *P. triangularis*) are known only from the region.

Anostomatidae. Anostomatids (= Stenopelmatidae, Johns, 1997) are frequently referred to as “king crickets” or wetas. Immature phases, and many species as adults, are flightless. The Australian fauna includes approximately 60 species in nine genera, but more than two thirds of the species, and two genera, are undescribed (Monteith & Field, in press). All species occur in east coast forests, except for a single species from Western Australia (Rentz, 1991; Johns, 1997). Much of the fauna is confined to rainforests, and the majority of species are restricted to the “Torresian” faunal province; in particular the narrow coastal section extending from Cape York to the Queensland-New South Wales border (Monteith & Field, in press). The Australian fauna has affinities with that of New Zealand, southern Africa and India (Monteith & Field, in press). Enigmatically, anostomatids are absent from Victoria and Tasmania; yet there appears to be appropriate habitat, numerous other Gondwanan invertebrate groups have proliferated there, and the family is well represented in New Zealand (Monteith & Field, in press).

The Wet Tropics are the major centre of diversity for the family in Australia (28 spp., 7 genera). However, there is a secondary centre of diversity focused on southeastern Queensland, including the mountainous Queensland-New South Wales border region (20 spp., 4 genera) (Monteith & Field, in press). Three of the five described *Anostostoma* species occur in southeast Queensland but south of the border the anostomatid fauna declines sharply. Southeast Queensland is also a secondary centre of diversity for the new genus “A” (Monteith & Field, in press). *Hemiandrus* occurs in Australia and New Zealand but in Australia there is a pronounced faunal disjunction with most species restricted to the Wet Tropics between Cooktown and Ingham, and a single geographically isolated undescribed species, occurring on the Lamington and Springbrook Plateaux (Monteith & Field, in press).

Gryllacrididae. More than 20 genera in the Gryllacrididae have been described from Australia. This number represents a disproportionate high level of diversity in the Australian gryllacridid fauna (Rentz & John, 1990; Rentz, 1991). *Wirritina* is endemic and is distributed from northern New South Wales to eastern Victoria (Rentz & John, 1990). It comprises two described and one undescribed flightless species.

Pyrgomorphidae. Only the subfamily Pyrgomorphinae occurs in Australia (Rentz, 1991). *Monistria discrepans* has been recorded from the Gibraltar Range (Moss & Popple, 2000) and is included in the endemic tribe Monistriini.

Rhaphidophoridae. Members of this family are commonly referred to as “cave” or “camel” crickets. Although no species are included in Appendix 1 a number of taxa occur within the CERRA region. All Australian species are confined to wet forests, rock outcrops and caves (Rentz,

1991). All species are flightless and generally terrestrial, rather than arboreal. Only Macropathinae are known to occur in Australia. The Macropathinae have a "circum-Antarctic" distribution (Rentz, 1991).

The flightless nature of species, their restriction to particular microhabitats, and their limited dispersal capabilities, makes individual taxa and populations vulnerable to edge effects, removal of understorey habitat niches, modification of habitat light and moisture regimes (e.g., through "tourism" development of cave systems and rock overhangs), and predation by feral rodents.

Tettigoniidae. Australian tettigoniids are unrelated to the South African fauna but exhibit strong relationships with South America, and *Neduba* from North America (Rentz, 1985). In temperate Australia the subfamily Tettigoniinae is most closely associated with heathlands and some subtropical taxa are associated with grasses. Disjunct examples of these habitats occur within CERRA sites at higher altitudes. Tettigoniids recorded from forested areas in the CERRA region belong to the subfamily Zaprochilinae. Zaprochilinae are entirely confined to Australia (Rentz & Clyne, 1983; Rentz, 1993). Adults are associated with flowers. Two genera are present: the monotypic *Anthophiloptera* (*A. dryas*), which is confined largely to the CERRA region, and two species of *Zaprochilus* (*Z. australis*, *Z. mongabarra*). *Zaprochilus mongabarra* is known only from few specimens collected at three disjunct localities in North Queensland (Windsor Tableland), southeast Queensland (Mt Glorious) and far northern New South Wales (type locality, Minyon Falls near Nightcap National Park) (Rentz, 1993). Rentz (1993) attributed the rarity of *Z. mongabarra* in the vicinity of the type locality to successive forestry burning practices which eliminates necessary understorey habitat.

PHASMATODEA "praying mantids"

The Phasmatodea are most abundant in the tropics. Two families, Phasmatidae and Phylliidae, occur in Australia but there are no endemic taxa above that of subfamily rank. Eight of the 10 phasmatid and two of the eight phylliid subfamilies (Phylliinae, Necrosiinae) are represented in Australia (Balderson *et al.*, 1998b).

Phasmatidae include the largest sized insects to be encountered in the rainforests and associated wet sclerophyll forests of the CERRA region (e.g., *Extatosoma tiaratum*, *Podacanthus* spp. - Tropidoderinae). *Extatosoma* is restricted to Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Guinea, and the phylliid *Parasipylloidea* occurs in eastern Australia, Southeast Asia, Indonesia and New Guinea and is diverse in the northern CERRA region.

Flightless Phasmatodea species, and wingless juveniles, confront particular problems of dispersal, and are vulnerable to impacts such as fire.

PLECOPTERA "stoneflies"

The majority of species inhabit cooler regions, particularly the southeast. The Australian plecopteran fauna is included solely in the Austroperlidae, Eustheniidae, Gripopterygidae and Notonemouridae (Theischinger, 1991a; Winterbourn, 1980). These are restricted to the Southern Hemisphere. The Austroperlidae, Eustheniidae and Gripopterygidae are Gondwanan and occur in Australia, New Zealand and South America. Notonemouridae are restricted to Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa and Madagascar and are a derived subgroup of an exclusively northern evolutionary line (Theischinger, 1991a). All species, and all but one of

the 26 Australian genera are endemic; *Notonemoura* is shared with New Zealand (G. Theischinger, pers. comm.).

Austroperlidae. Austroperlidae are a small family known only from Australia, New Zealand and South America. All five Australian genera are endemic (Michaelis & Yule, in W. Houston, 1988). One *Austroheptura* species (*A. picta*) ranges from southeast Queensland to northeast New South Wales.

Eustheniidae. Two subfamilies are recognized: the Eustheniinae which are confined to Chile and southeast Australia, and the Stenoperlinae which occur in Chile, New Zealand and eastern Australia (Theischinger, 1991a). The sister family, Diamphipnoidae, is known only from South America (Michaelis & Yule in W. Houston, 1988). All genera are endemic. Australian species previously placed in *Stenoperla* (which occurs in New Zealand) have been transferred to the endemic *Cosmioperla* (McLellan, 1996). *Cosmioperla* is distributed widely within the CERRA region (Theischinger, 1983).

Gripopterygidae. This is the dominant stonefly family in Australia. All known Australian genera are endemic. Gripopterygids are also known from New Zealand and South America (Michaelis & Yule, in W. Houston, 1988). The New Zealand fauna shows a closer relationship with the South American fauna than that of Australia (Winterbourn, 1980). *Neboissoperla* has one species occurring in montane zones of northeast New South Wales (Theischinger, 1991a). The monotypic *Dundundra* (*D. wanungra*) is recorded from the Lamington Plateau. *Dinotoperla* is particularly diverse in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales. *Illiosoperla* and *Trinotoperla* include a number of species (i.e. *I. mayi*, *I. frazieri*, *T. yeoi*) confined to the region (Theischinger, 1982b).

Notonemouridae. In contrast to the gripopterygid fauna the Australian and New Zealand notonemourid genera are more similar to each other, than to South American taxa (Winterbourn, 1980). Notonemouridae are confined to the Southern Hemisphere and are the only Australian plecopteran group to be derived from an exclusively northern evolutionary line, the Arctoperlaria. All Australian genera are endemic except for *Notonemoura* which also inhabits New Zealand (Michaelis & Yule, in W. Houston, 1988; Winterbourn, 1980). In Australia, *Notonemoura* ranges from southeast Queensland to Victoria. *Austrocercella* ranges from southeast Queensland to Tasmania, and *Kimminsoperla* has one species extending north into southeast Queensland (Theischinger, 1991a).

PSOCOPTERA "psocids, book lice"

Numerous new or poorly known psocopteran species have been recorded by Smithers (e.g., 1994a, 1996, 1997) from the Mount Royal Range in the extreme southwest sector of the CERRA region. Much of the Australian fauna is endemic at the species level, but generalizations and conclusions based on the presently known distribution of Psocoptera at any level (family, genus or species) must be made with great caution because of the poor state of knowledge of the group. There are many species to be described and the actual distribution of a large proportion of the described species is very poorly known (C.N. Smithers, pers. comm.).

Caeciliidae. Genera recorded from the CERRA region include *Caecilius*, *Paracaecilius*, *Ectopsocus* and *Aphyopsocus*. *Caecilius* is a large cosmopolitan genus, *Paracaecilius* occurs in Africa, Indonesia and Madagascar, and *Aphyopsocus* is a monotypic genus restricted to Australia (C.N. Smithers, pers. comm.). *Caecilius griseus*

is known only from the Mt Royal Range in the extreme southwest of the region (Smithers, in Wells, 1996a). *Ectopsocus* is a cosmopolitan genus with numerous species recorded from the CERRA region.

Pseudocaeciliidae. *Austropsocus* occurs in Australia, Melanesia and New Zealand (C.N. Smithers, pers. comm.). *Pseudoscottiella* is a large widespread genus, but as currently known, a number of species found within the CERRA region have limited distributions. *Pseudoscottiella medialis* is known only from the type locality, Lamington National Park (Smithers, in Wells, 1996a). *Pseudoscottiella alettae* and *Heterocaecilius rotundus* are known only from the Mount Royal Range area (Smithers, 1996). *Heterocaecilius rotundus*, and *H. nigricans* from Madagascar, share a number of features (such as loss of ocelli) and appear to have “undergone remarkable parallel evolution...” (Smithers, 1996).

Psocidae. Included in this family are *Kaindipsocus emarginatus* and *K. marksae*. Both species are restricted to rainforest. In Australia *Kaindipsocus* is known only from the CERRA region, and the genus is otherwise known only from one species occurring in New Guinea (C.N. Smithers, pers. comm., Smithers, 1997).

PHTHIRAPTERA “lice”

Phthiraptera are closely associated with their host and the distribution of individual species is strongly influenced by host movements (Parma & Barker, in Wells, 1996a). Species may be host specific such that endangering and extinction of host populations can lead to extinction of lice species (see Smales, 1994). The majority of the Australian fauna are endemic species occurring on endemic hosts (Calaby & Murray, 1991).

Boopiidae. The family is principally confined to Australian and Papuan marsupial hosts, and most lice in the suborder Amblycera (i.e. Boopiidae, Laemobothriidae, Menoponidae, Ricinidae), found on mammals, are boopiids (Calaby & Murray, 1991). *Macropophila breviarcuata* is described from specimens collected from the macropod *Thylogale stigmatica* at Mt Lindesay, southeastern Queensland (Keler, 1971; Palma & Barker, in Wells, 1996a). *Heterodoxus* and *Paraheterodoxus* are also recorded from southern Queensland-northern New South Wales on macropod hosts (Keler, 1971). South American marsupials are parasitised by Trimenoponidae but this family is not closely related to Boopiidae (Calaby & Murray, 1991).

SIPHONAPTERA “fleas”

The Australian Siphonaptera are highly endemic, with 86% of the known 67 species falling into this category. This parallels the level of endemicity exhibited by their mammalian hosts (Dunnet & Mardon, 1991). The Australian fauna is distinct, but with affinities to that of Papua New Guinea. The dominant family is the Pygiopsyllidae with 41 species and subspecies. Stephanocircidae are known only from Australia and South America, and the subfamily Stephanocircine is completely endemic. The Macropsyllidae (with two monotypic genera) are confined to Australia. Hystrichopsyllidae, Ischnopsyllidae (“bat-fleas”) and Pulcidae are totally or largely endemic (Dunnet & Mardon, 1991).

THYSANOPTERA “thrips”

Thrips include a largely unrecognized number of species that are pollinators of Australian subtropical rainforest plants (G. Williams, 1995; Williams & Adam, 1994; Williams *et al.*, 2001).

The Aeolothripidae include *Franklinothrips* which is essentially a tropical genus with six species known from the Neotropics, two from Africa, one from Taiwan, and two from Queensland. The two Australian species, *F. variegatus* and *F. basseti*, are confined to southeast Queensland (Mound & Marullo, 1999). The monotypic aeolothripid *Erythridothrips* is confined to southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales (Mound & Marullo, 1993) and occurs in subtropical and littoral rainforest (G. Williams, 1995). *Asprothrips* (Dendrothripinae) comprises three species and is known only from India, Japan and southeast Australia (Mound, 1999).

The Phlaeothripidae include an undescribed species, recorded breeding on the undersurface of *Ficus coronata* (Moraceae) leaves, from subtropical rainforest at Nulla Nulla Creek, New England National Park. Because of the extraordinarily long last abdominal segment, which is more than half as long as the rest of the body, it is related to the members of the tribe Leeuweniini. Only one species of this tribe is known from Australia, *Hoodiella convergens* from North Queensland, the other 20 undescribed species in the tribe being from SE Asia (L.A. Mound, pers. comm.). The new species will probably be described in the genus *Neohoodiella*, currently known only from a single species from New Caledonia (L.A. Mound, pers. comm.). These two species differ from all other members of Leeuweniini in having remarkably long setae on the body, but the new species from Nulla Nulla Creek has an extraordinary, black V-shaped tubercle on the anterior margin of the head that is unique amongst Thysanoptera (L.A. Mound, pers. comm.).

TRICHOPTERA “caddis flies”

The Australian Trichoptera are closely related to families and genera occurring in New Zealand and South America, but the northern Australian fauna has strong Oriental-Papuan influences (Neboiss, 1991). In Australia, the change from “Torresian” to “Bassian” faunas is noticeable in the Townsville-Rockhampton area, rather than further south (Neboiss, 1981). This demonstrates the difficulty of assigning faunal provinces across major taxonomic groups.

At the species level endemicity is high. The Plectrotarsidae and Antipodoeciidae are endemic, and Calocidae, Chathamidae, Conoesucidae and Oeconesidae also occur in New Zealand. Helicophidae, Kokiriidae and Philortheithridae reflect transantarctic distributions between Australia and South America. Atriplectididae comprise two monotypic genera, one from the Seychelles Islands and one from Australia. The endemic Plectrotarsidae (three genera, five species) are restricted to the southeast and southwest of Australia. Tasimiidae exhibit an Australian and Neotropical distribution with Australian species confined to the eastern mainland and Tasmania. Conoesucidae are restricted in distribution to the eastern Australian mainland.

Antipodoeciidae are monogeneric and the single known species is restricted to eastern Australia (Neboiss, 1991). The type species, *Antipodoecia turneri*, was described from Ebor adjacent to the New England National Park and Dorrig National Park CERRA sites (W. Houston, 1988). The Hydropsychidae include *Diplectrona spinata* which is restricted to southeast Queensland (Neboiss, 1986).

Calamoceratidae. This family is widespread and the greatest number of species occur in islands between Asia and Australia. In Australia, Calamoceratidae are represented solely by *Anisocentropus* which is restricted to “Bassian” and “Torresian” provinces (Neboiss, 1980).

Helicopsychidae. Helicopsychidae are most diverse in the Oriental (India and China) and Neotropical (Antillean, Mexican and Brazilian subregions) regions, with the majority of species having restricted distributions (Johanson, 1995). *Helcopsyche* is the only genus known from the Australian subregion, and also occurs in New Zealand and New Caledonia. In Australia most species are found associated with the wetter, higher relief of the Great Dividing Range (Johanson, 1995). Helicopsychids are apparently absent from the southwest of the continent even though suitable habitat occurs there. Johanson (1995) suggests that this absence from the southwest of Western Australia may be due to extinctions resulting from past climatic events such as the drying of rivers approximately 18,000 years ago.

Hydrobiosidae. Hydrobiosidae occur mainly in the Australian and Neotropical regions (W. Houston, 1988). The ancestral Australian stock is thought to have entered from the north with a later evolutionary radiation based on an ancestral nucleus in the southern highlands (Neboiss, 1962).

The Australian fauna is predominantly confined to the east and southeast of the continent, including Tasmania, and the number of species rapidly decreases to the north and west (Neboiss, 1962). Most Australian hydrobiosid genera are endemic (Neboiss, 1962). Only *Apsilochorema* extends beyond the continent.

Leptoceridae. This family includes *Triaenodes*, which is one of the most diverse Australian leptocerid genera. The Australian fauna comprises approximately one third of all described species (Neboiss & Wells, 1998). Elsewhere the genus is distributed in the Afrotropical, Holarctic, and Neotropical regions, and New Guinea, but in Australia *Triaenodes* is confined to the coastal zone of the mainland and Tasmania (within the 500 mm isohyet). *Triaenodes* is not known from New Zealand or New Caledonia (Neboiss & Wells, 1998). Neboiss & Wells (1998) consider that *Triaenodes* is possibly a relatively recent element of the Australian fauna owing to the similarities of some species with species occurring in New Guinea and the western Pacific.

MOLLUSCA

“land and freshwater snails, slugs”

Terrestrial fauna. The fossil record for land snails begins in the Upper Carboniferous of Europe and North America. Most Australian non-marine mollusc families also occur in other continents. There is, however, a high level of endemism at the genus and species level (Ponder *et al.*, 1998).

Twenty-two families of land snails (collectively possessing >1100 species—based on Queensland and Australian Museum collections, J. Stanisic, pers. comm.) occur along the east coast of Australia and species occurring in rainforest and associated with limestone outcrops generally have much more restricted ranges than species living in eucalypt woodland. Major families occurring in eastern Australia are Charopidae, Camaenidae, Rhytididae and Helicarionidae. The Hydrocenidae, Helicinidae, Cyclophoridae, Pupinidae and Diplommatinidae are largely confined to the rainforests of eastern Australia (Stanisic, 1994).

The association between land snails and rainforest is an ancient one and factors such as high nutrient soils and moisture, that favour rainforest, also favour land snails (Stanisic, 1994). However, faunal diversity can differ significantly from site to site, and can vary with changes in latitude (Stanisic, 1994). Limestone outcrops, such as those

in the Macleay Valley, northern New South Wales, support diverse sympatric island-like land snail faunas in a surrounding landscape matrix of often species-poor habitats (Stanisic, 1994, 1997). Limestone outcrops act as fire “shadows” and moisture reservoirs and represent important “secondary” habitats and refugia (Stanisic, 1997).

Species diversity is high in east coast rainforests due to their role as refugia over a long geological period (Beesley *et al.*, 1998), and the occurrence there of over 90% of the eastern Australian land snail taxa indicates the importance of these refugia to the fauna (Stanisic, 1994). Stable moisture regimes and volcanically-derived acidic soils have provided an ideal environment for the evolution of slugs (i.e. Athoracophoridae, Cystopeltidae, Rathouisiidae).

Sites with large numbers of Charopidae, or with endemic taxa, are significant because they indicate long-term moisture stability (Stanisic, 1994). The Border Ranges area of southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales, in particular, possesses complex, species-rich communities (J. Stanisic, cited in Beesley *et al.*, 1998). Araucarian vine forests in southern Queensland also represent important habitats for land snails, possessing diverse and sympatric land snail communities (Stanisic, 1994).

Land snails are prone and sensitive to desiccation, and may serve as indicators of climatic refugia. As such they are an important group in the biodiversity and conservation debate and may have a predictive role in the identification of potential reserve areas (Stanisic, 1994).

Smith & Kershaw (1979) divided Australia into six faunal regions (compare with freshwater snail “fluvifauna” provinces of McMichael & Hiscock [1958]). The CERRA region is enclosed completely within Smith & Kershaw’s “Oxleyan” fauna region. This extends across southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales. Dominant terrestrial genera occurring in the “Oxleyan” fauna region are *Meriodolum* (Camaenidae), *Hedleyella* and *Pedinogyra* (Caryodidae) (Ponder *et al.*, 1998).

Smith & Kershaw’s (1979) six Australian faunal regions are not distinct. There are transitional “interzones” between each region. For example, the “Solandrian” overlaps with the northeast corner of the “Oxleyan” and the “Peronian” overlaps with the southeast corner of the “Oxleyan”.

The Macleay Valley “refugium”. The area bounded approximately by the Nambucca and Hastings Rivers, and the eastern escarpment of the Great Dividing Range, is particularly rich in land snails. One hundred and eight species have been recorded in this area with much of the diversity being centred upon limestone outcrops in the Macleay Valley. The average rainforest site in New South Wales yields 10–20 species but the Macleay Valley (supporting rainforest in conjunction with limestone outcrops) possesses a much greater diversity due to the presence of limestone endemics. There are few areas in the world where diversity at any one site exceeds 30 species (Stanisic, 1994).

The number of species recorded from the Macleay Valley compares favourably with the Wet Tropics biogeographic region, yet the Wet Tropics is a much larger area (Stanisic, 1997). Sites which include rainforest possess the largest number of species (e.g., Yessabah 39 spp., Natural Arch 34 spp., Mt Sebastapol 32 spp.) and within the area 26 species occurred only within rainforest (Stanisic, 1997). Camaenidae possess nine species endemic to the region. Charopidae possess the greatest diversity with 53 species, 44 of which are undescribed and 32 are endemics. The charopid endemism is centred upon limestone outcrops and rainforest (e.g., Carrai Plateau, Fenwicks Flora Reserve) (Stanisic, 1997).

Achatinellidae. This family is restricted to islands of the Pacific Ocean, and some adjacent continents (B. Smith, 1992). The family is known from the Upper Carboniferous of North America indicating a post-Palaeozoic shift in the distribution of the family (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). *Elasmias wakefieldiae* and *Tornatellinops jacksonensis* are recorded from the CERRA region.

Athoracophoridae. The Athoracophoridae represent a Gondwanan element in the Australian pulmonate fauna (Heatwole, 1987). A single monotypic genus, *Triboniophorus* (*T. graeffei*), is considered to occur in Australia (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). Related genera occur in New Caledonia, Vanuatu, New Britain, the Admiralty Islands and New Zealand but the biogeographic history of the family is unresolved. *Triboniophorus graeffei* occurs in rainforest, and wet and dry sclerophyll forest (Beesley *et al.*, 1998).

Camaenidae. Camaenidae are known from Southeast Asia, mainland Australia, Central America, and the northern tip of South America. Camaenids are one of the dominant Australian land snail groups but they are absent from Tasmania. The “American” taxa are closely related to Helicidae and Helminthoglypteridae. The Australian Camaenidae are of northern origin and they are the sister group of the Asian Bradybaenidae (Scott, 1996).

Caryodidae. These are endemic to eastern Australia, being distributed largely along the Great Dividing Range south from North Queensland, and Tasmania (B. Smith, 1992). They appear closely related to the family Acavidae from Madagascar, the Seychelles and Sri Lanka (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). A number of species are restricted to rainforest and “all are threatened by forestry practices” (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). Australia’s largest land snail *Hedleyella falconeri*, and the monotypic *Brazieresta* (*B. larreyi*), have been described from the region. *Brazieresta larreyi* is known only from moist forests of northern New South Wales; *H. falconeri* is restricted to moist forests from southern Queensland to northern New South Wales.

Charopidae. Charopids are a Gondwanan element of the Australian fauna, and their distribution is centred on Australia, New Zealand, and islands of the southern Pacific Ocean (Stanisic, 1990; B. Smith, 1992). Along with the Rhytididae, Charopidae are one of only two Gondwanan families shared by Australia and Africa (Bruggen, 1980). The evolutionary development of Gondwanan land snail families in Africa has been relatively poor, and although the charopid faunas are comparable in diversity, the African rhytidid fauna is “only sparsely represented...” (Bruggen, 1980).

Shell shape of the Australian and New Zealand faunas is more diverse than for taxa occurring in the Pacific Islands, which may suggest that the former have undergone a more complex evolutionary history (Stanisic, 1990). In Australia the family has a predominantly east coast distribution with charopid evolution being closely linked to climatic changes which influenced the nature and extent of mesic communities since the Cretaceous (Stanisic, 1990). Post-Cretaceous (<70 m.y.a.) transitions into drier vegetation types have been made by relatively few species (Stanisic, 1990).

Charopidae are a very species rich Australian family (J. Stanisic, cited in Beesley *et al.*, 1998). In northern and mid-coastal Queensland Charopidae are largely confined to mountain tops but in subtropical latitudes lowland and submontane rainforests have diverse faunas (Stanisic, 1990). The minute size of Charopidae may impose dispersal difficulties and drive speciation in isolated populations.

B. Smith (1992) lists 24 species known from northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland. Stanisic (1990) records 15 genera from the CERRA region (see Table 3). Twelve of these are Australian endemics, nine of which are restricted to southern Queensland-central eastern New South Wales.

Dominant genera are *Coenocharopa* and *Gyrocochlea*. *Ngairia* includes a number of species recorded from the CERRA region, one of which (*N. corticicola*) is restricted to the region. The monotypic *Nautiliropa* is restricted to southeastern Queensland and far northern New South Wales.

Table 3. Charopid genera recorded from CERRA region (from Stanisic 1990).

genus		distribution	habitat	comments
<i>Ngairia</i>	endemic	SEQld–Illawarra region of CNSW	temperate, subtropical and dry rainforest	3 spp., <i>N. corticicola</i> known only from CERRA region
<i>Mussonula</i>	endemic	SQld–NNSW	rainforest and vine thicket	2 spp.
<i>Hedleyoconcha</i>	extralimital	NQld–NNSW, Lord Howe I.	rainforest	relict distribution
<i>Setomedeia</i>	endemic	NQld–NNSW	rainforest	disjunct pop. dist. over range
<i>Gyrocochlea</i>	endemic	SQld–NNSW	rainforest, and drier vine forest	<i>G. vinitincta</i> restricted to CERRA region
<i>Nautiliropa</i>	endemic-monotypic	SEQld–NNSW	rainforest	<i>N. omicron</i> restricted to CERRA region
<i>Letomola</i>	endemic-monotypic	NNSW	r’forest, limestone outcrops	<i>L. contortus</i> known only from Yessabah limestone outcrop in Macleay Valley
<i>Rhophodon</i>	endemic	SQld–Vic.	r’forest, limestone refugia	<i>R. consobrinus</i> , <i>R. kempseyensis</i> known only from general CERRA region
<i>Discocharopa</i>	extralimital	SQld–NNSW, Indon., New Hebrides, Fiji, Kermadecs, Samoa, Society Is	rainforest, vine thicket	<i>D. aperta</i> is the only <i>Discocharopa</i> recorded from Australia
<i>Cralopa</i>	endemic	SEQld–NNSW	rainforest, open forest	genus (3 spp.) has E-W distribution
<i>Elsothera</i>	endemic	SEQld–CNSW	rainforest, open forest	<i>E. nautilodea</i> possibly endangered
<i>Coenocharopa</i>	endemic	SQld–NNSW	rainforest, thickets	<i>C. yessabahensis</i> known only from Yessabah Caves near Kempsey
<i>Egilomen</i>	endemic	SQld–NNSW	rainforest	2 spp. in genus
<i>Sinployea</i>	extralimital	CQld–NNSW, Micronesia	rainforest	only 1 sp. (<i>S. intensa</i>) known from Melanesia, Polynesia, Australia
<i>Rotacharopa</i>	endemic	CQld–SQld	rainforest	3 spp. in genus

Monotypic *Letomola* consists of *L. contortus*, a highly localized species known only from a limestone outcrop west of Kempsey. *Hedleyoconcha* is a relict genus containing one species restricted to the summit of Mt Bellenden-Ker in North Queensland, a second species restricted to Lord Howe Island and a widespread species (*H. delta*) found in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. "This is the first time a land snail group has been identified as having such an unusual and biogeographically complex pattern" (Stanisic, 1990).

The endemic *Rhophodon* includes *R. consobrinus* (which is restricted to the CERRA region) and *R. kempseyensis* (known only from limestone outcrops west of Kempsey). The endemic *Cralopa* comprises three species that are conchologically similar suggesting that there has been quite recent fragmentation of ancestral populations (Stanisic, 1990; J. Stanisic, pers. comm.). *Cralopa stroudensis* ranges from southeast Queensland to northern New South Wales. The two other species in the genus are restricted to Mt Kaputar (*C. kaputarensis*), in northwestern New South Wales, and the southern to northern tablelands of New South Wales (*C. carlessi*) (Stanisic, 1990). *Elsothera* is one of the few east coast charopid genera that occurs in drier sclerophyll forests. *Elsothera nautilodea* was originally described from specimens collected in the Clarence-Grafton area but despite intensive collecting over a six year period in New South Wales no additional material has been obtained (Stanisic, 1990).

Cystopeltidae. This small Gondwanan family (Heatwole, 1987) of shell-less snails is endemic to eastern Australia, with species confined to the region between southern Queensland and Tasmania (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). The relationship of the Cystopeltidae to other families is uncertain (Beesley *et al.*, 1998).

Diplommatinidae. All Australian species are placed in the subfamily Diplommatininae, which occurs in Southeast Asia, Australia, Micronesia and Melanesia (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). The second subfamily, Cochlostomatinae, is known from eastern Europe. Stanisic (undated) records the endemic species *Velepaina strangei* from the Border Ranges area.

Helicarionidae. The range of the family is centred upon Southeast Asia, Australia and the central and western Pacific (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). In Australia the Helicarionidae are restricted largely to montane forests of eastern Australia, including Tasmania (B. Smith, 1992). *Coneuplecta*, *Fastosarion*, *Helicarion*, *Melocystis*, *Nitor*, *Peloparion* and *Parmavitrina* have been recorded from the CERRA region. Most occur in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest, however, *Parmavitrina* is recorded from "open" forest.

Helicinidae. The distribution of the Helicinidae encompasses northern and eastern Australia, New Guinea, Southeast Asia, Polynesia, Micronesia (in part), central America and South America. Earliest records for the family are from the Upper Cretaceous of Europe, and possibly the Carboniferous of North America (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). Australian species are all placed in *Pleuropoma*, which ranges across northern Australia to New South Wales.

Hydrocenidae. Hydrocenidae are widespread occurring in the Old World, Polynesia and Hawaii, and is known from Pleistocene fossils (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). The family is terrestrial, and the Australian fauna reaches its greatest diversity on the limestones of the Chillagoe Formation of northern Queensland (J. Stanisic, pers. comm.). A single species, *Georissa laseroni*, occurs in the Macleay Valley

and this represents the southern limit for the family (J. Stanisic, pers. comm.).

Punctidae. This family is widely distributed, occurring in the Northern Hemisphere, Africa, parts of the Pacific, New Zealand and subantarctic islands. Diversity is high in the New Zealand fauna. Greatest diversity of the Australian fauna apparently occurs in the southeast of the continent (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). Nothing is known of the life history of the Australian fauna.

Pupinidae. Pupinids are distributed in Southeast Asia, islands of the western Pacific, New Zealand and eastern Australia (B. Smith, 1992), and are restricted to closed forests. They occur in the coastal zone from North Queensland to northern New South Wales and individual species have localized distributions (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). Two species, *Pupina wilcoxi* and *P. pineticola*, have been described from the CERRA region.

Rathouisiidae. Two rathouisiid genera are recognized, one of which (*Atopos*) occurs in Australia, and is also recorded from India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). The biogeography of the family is presently unresolved. Of the two *Atopos* species known from eastern Australia *A. australis* is distributed in rainforest from North Queensland to northeastern New South Wales

Rhytididae. This carnivorous Gondwanan family is distributed in Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Caledonia, islands of the western Pacific, Indonesia, the Seychelles and South Africa (Bruggen, 1980; B. Smith, 1992). In Australia, rhytidids are diverse and are confined to the eastern and southeastern regions (except for one species in southwest Western Australia) with the greatest radiation of species occurring in the southeast faunal region. Rhytididae reach their greatest diversity in the CERRA region (J. Stanisic, pers. comm.).

Succineidae. Succineids have an almost world wide distribution, but the distribution of the Australian fauna is sporadic and poorly known (Beesley *et al.*, 1998).

Freshwater fauna. McMichael & Hiscock (1958) divided the continent into "fluvifaunula" provinces to define the zoogeographic affiliations of the Australian freshwater snail fauna (Ponder *et al.*, 1998). The CERRA region overlaps two fluvifaunula zones:

- 1 "Lessonian"—this extends along the southern half of the eastern coastal drainage system (i.e. rivers that flow mainly eastward) from northern New South Wales to western Victoria and northern Tasmania. This fluvifaunula is characterized by species of *Hyridella*;
- 2 "Krefftian"—which extends along the east coast of southern Queensland. The Krefftian fluvifaunula is similar to the Lessonian but *Alathyria* and *Cucumerunio* are characteristic (Ponder *et al.*, 1998).

Within the freshwater snail fauna there are very few geographical instances of sympatry. An exception to this is the Dorrigo–Rockhampton region where a great diversity of taxa occupy wet rainforests and vine thickets (Ponder *et al.*, 1998).

Glacidorbidae. Northern New South Wales represents the northern-most known distribution for the family on the Australian mainland (Ponder & Avern, 2000). The majority of glacidorbid taxa occur in Tasmania, and of the four Australian genera, *Tasmodorbis*, *Benthodorbis*, *Striadorbis*, *Glacidorbis*, only the latter is found in the CERRA region

(Ponder & Avern, 2000). *Glacidorbis hedleyi* ranges from Victoria to the Barrington and Gloucester Tops, Werrikimbe National Park and Dorrigo in the CERRA region, and *G. isolatus* is restricted to Barrington Tops and the Northern Tablelands area (Ponder & Avern, 2000). A number of subgenera are recognized within *Glacidorbis*: *Glacidorbis* s.st. is confined to southeast and southwest Australia and Tasmania, whilst the subgenus *Gondwanorbis* is restricted to Chile (Ponder, 1986).

Hydrobiidae. Hydrobiids probably arose in the Jurassic (Ponder, 1988), and are a diverse family comprising numerous, often cryptic, species. Although the Australian fauna is species-rich it comprises few genera. Most species are confined to southeastern Australia, including Tasmania. High hydrobiid diversity is a result of low dispersal potential, and this has resulted in isolated and endemic populations that are vulnerable to adverse land use impacts and threatening processes generally (W. Ponder, pers. comm.; Ponder, 1991; Ponder & de Keyzer, 1998). Ninety-three Australian species are listed as vulnerable or endangered (Baillie & Groombridge, 1996; Ponder, 1994; Ponder & de Keyzer, 1998).

A number of species with very limited ranges occur in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales (Miller *et al.*, 1999). These include new species in *Fluvidona* and *Austropyrgus*. *Fluvidona* and *Austropyrgus* are known from southern Queensland to Tasmania, southern Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Zealand and New Caledonia (Ponder & Keyzer, 1998). *Posticobia* occurs in southeast Queensland, northern New South Wales, and Norfolk Island (Ponder, 1991).

The occupation of restricted ranges does not lend the family to habitat-based conservation strategies. Hydrobiidae may provide insight into “identification of areas where other freshwater invertebrates with poor dispersal powers have speciated” (Ponder, 1994).

Hyriidae. Freshwater bivalves, or mussels, in the family Hyriidae are widespread in mainland Australia, and also occur in northern Tasmania, New Guinea, New Zealand, and western and southern South America (B. Smith, 1998). They include *Alathyria* and *Velesunio* which are confined to Australia and New Guinea (McMichael & Hiscock, 1958). *Hyridella* occurs in coastal southeast Australia, northern Tasmania, New Zealand, and southwest New Guinea (B. Smith, 1998).

McMichael & Hiscock (1958) suggest that, in general, the Australasian freshwater mussel fauna arose from a single ancestral stock, and consequently has differentiated into a number of higher taxa within the region. This fauna is generally distinct from that of the neighbouring Indo-Malayan region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. I would like to express thanks to the following for their literature, data and miscellaneous contributions to the project; Mr Arthur Williams (Harrington), Mr Greg Newland (Murwillumbah), Dr Penny Berents, Dr Daniel Bickel, Dr Greg Edgcombe, Dr Mike Gray, late Dr Glenn Hunt, Dr David McAlpine, Dr Shane McEvey, Mr Ian Loch, Dr Max Moulds, Dr Winston Ponder, Dr Chris Reid, Mr Martin Robinson, Mr Derek Smith, Dr Courtenay Smithers (Australian Museum, Sydney), Dr Graham Brown (Dept. Industry and Fisheries, Darwin), Mr Bob Moffatt (NSW NPWS, Alstonville), Mr John Hunter (NSW NPWS, Coffs Harbour), Mr Terry Evans (NSW NPWS, Gloucester), Dr Charles Bellamy (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles), Dr Roger Kitching (Griffith University, Brisbane), Rosemary Joseph (Lismore), Dr Don Sands (CSIRO, Indooroopilly), Mr Andrew Atkins (University of Newcastle), Mr Gunther Theischinger (Grays Point), Dr Ev. Britton, Dr Don Colless, Dr Max Day, Dr Penelope Greenslade, Dr John Lawrence, Dr Barry Moore, Dr Laurence Mound, Mr Tom Weir (CSIRO, Canberra), Dr Shelley Barker (South Australian Museum, Adelaide), Dr John Merrick (Macquarie University, Sydney), Dr Ken Walker, Dr Allan Yen (Museum of Victoria, Abbotsford), Dr Geoff Monteith, Dr John Stanisc (Queensland Museum, Brisbane), Dr Bradley Sinclair (Kyushu University, Japan), late Mr M. Thompson (Wauchope), Dr Anne Dollin (Australian Native Bee Research Centre, North Richmond) and Mr Magnus Peterson (Perth). The project also benefited from the earlier identification of Coleoptera by Dr Ev. Britton and the late Dr Phil. Carne (CSIRO., Canberra). Dr Eric Matthews (South Australian Museum, Adelaide) is thanked for allowing use of unpublished material from his studies of Australian Tenebrionidae.

Melissa Whitfield (Australian Museum) kindly helped out with reference searches and Sonia Diepeveen (NSW NPWS, Coffs Harbour) patiently deciphered my handwriting and typed many of the records given in Appendix 1. Dr Daniel Bickel, Dr John Stanisc, Dr Eric Matthews, Dr Geoff Monteith, Dr Mike Gray, Dr Penelope Greenslade, Dr Chris Reid, Mr Derek Smith, Dr David McAlpine, Mr Gunther Theischinger, Dr Courtenay Smithers and Prof. Paul Adam (University of New South Wales, Kensington) are thanked for their comments on sections of the draft manuscript. This project would not have been possible without the support and assistance of John Hunter and Janet Cavanaugh (NSW NPWS, Grafton), and my partner Thusnelda.

This project is indebted to the legacy of relatively unsung research by Australian invertebrate taxonomists, systematists and field biologists.

As part of a larger review of the world heritage values of the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia, funding for compilation of data during, 1998–99 was provided by the Commonwealth Government through the Natural Heritage Trust. Fieldwork, and updating and modification of the original manuscript, has been undertaken with private funds.

References

- Abdullah, M., 1966. The taxonomic position of the Australian *Anaplopus tuberculatus*, with a proposed new subfamily (Anaplopinæ) of the Tenebrionidae, including remarks on the family status of the Merycidae (Coleoptera). *Entomological News* 77: 143–147.
- Adam, P., 1987. *New South Wales Rainforests: The Nomination for the World Heritage List*. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney.
- Adam, P., 1992. *Australian Rainforests*. Oxford Monographs on Biogeography Number 6. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Adlem, L.T., & B.V. Timms, 2000. Biogeography of the freshwater Peracarida (Crustacea) from Barrington Tops, NSW. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 122: 131–141.
- Alexander, C.P., 1928. The Australasian species of the genus *Nemopalpus* (Psychodidae: Diptera). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 53: 291–294.
- Allsopp, P.G., 1984. Checklist of the Hybosorinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *The Coleopterists Bulletin* 38: 105–117.
- Allsopp, P.G., 1989. *Schizognathus apricagger* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae) from southeast Queensland and new locality records for other *Schizognathus* spp. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 28: 187–190.
- Allsopp, P.G., 1995. Biogeography of Australian Dynastinae, Rutelinae, Scarabaeinae, Melolonthini, Scitalini and Geotrupidae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea). *Journal of Biogeography* 22: 31–48.
- Amhad, I., & S. Kamaluddin, 1989. A revision of the Australian genus *Diemenia* Spinola (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae: Pentatominae). *Records of the South Australian Museum* 23: 21–31.
- Anderson, R.S., 1993. Weevils and plants: phylogenetic versus ecological mediation of evolution of host plant associations in Curculioninae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada* 165: 197–232.
- Anderson, R.S., 1995. An evolutionary perspective on diversity in Curculionoidea. *Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Washington* 14: 103–114.
- Armstrong, J.W.T., 1942. On Australian Dermestidae. Part II.: the genus *Trogoderma*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 67: 321–330.
- Armstrong, J.W.T., 1949. On Australian Dermestidae. Part V.: notes and the description of four new species. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 74: 107–111.
- Armstrong, J.W.T., 1953. On Australian Helodidae (Coleoptera). I. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 1–2: 19–32.
- Atkins, A., 1975. The life history of *Anisyntaxa tillyardi* Waterhouse and Lyell (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae: Trapezitinae). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 2: 72–75.
- Atkins, A., 1976. New records for butterflies in southern, central and northern Queensland. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 3: 1–4.
- Atkins, A., 1987. The life history of *Trapezites iacchoides* Waterhouse and *Trapezites phigalioides* Waterhouse (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae: Trapezitinae). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 13: 53–58.
- Atkins, A., 1997. Two new species of *Trapezites* Hubner (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae: Trapezitinae) from eastern Australia. *The Australian Entomologist* 24: 7–26.
- Atkins, A., R. Mayo & M. Moore, 1991. The life history of *Signeta tymbophora* (Meyrick and Lower) (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae: Trapezitinae). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 18: 87–90.
- Atkins, A., & C.N. Smithers, 1995. A genetical aberration of *Trapezites praxedes* (Hesperidae: Trapezitinae). *The Australian Entomologist* 22: 47–50.
- Austin, A.D., G.A.P. Gibson & M.S. Harvey, 1998. Synopsis of Australian *Calymmochilus* Masi (Hymenoptera: Eupelmidae), description of a new Western Australian species associated with a pseudoscorpion, and a review of pseudoscorpion parasites. *Journal of Natural History* 32: 329–350.
- Austin, A.D., & P.C. Dangerfield, 1992. Synopsis of Australasian Microgastrinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), with a key to genera and descriptions of new taxa. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 1–76.
- Bacchus, M.E., 1974. A revision of the Australian species of the genus *Glycyphana* Burmeister (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 13: 111–128.
- Baehr, B., & M. Baehr, 1987. The Australian Hersiliidae (Arachnida: Araneae): taxonomy, phylogeny, zoogeography. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 351–437.
- Baehr, B., & M. Baehr, 1992. New species and new records of the genus *Tamopsis* Baehr and Baehr (Arachnida, Araneae, Hersiliidae). *Records of the Western Australian Museum* 16: 61–77.
- Baehr, B., & R. Jocqué, 1994. Phylogeny and zoogeography of the Australian genus *Storena*. *Spixiana* 17: 1–12.
- Baehr, M., 1987. The Australian species of the carabid genus *Perileptus* (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Trechinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 1–16.
- Baehr, M., 1990. Revision of the genus *Ochterus* Latreille in the Australian region (Heteroptera: Ochteridae). *Entomologica scandinavica* 20: 449–477.
- Baehr, M., 1995. Revision of *Philipis* (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Bembidiinae), a genus of arboreal Tachyine beetles from the rainforests of eastern Australia: taxonomy, phylogeny and biogeography. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 38: 315–381.
- Baillie, J., & B. Groombridge, eds., 1996. *IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, U.K.
- Balderson, J., 1991. Mantodea “praying mantids”. Chap. 21 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 348–356. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Balderson, J., D.C.F. Rentz & A.M.E. Roach, 1998a. Mantodea. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Archaeognatha, Zygentoma, Blattodea, Isoptera, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Embioptera, Zoraptera, vol. 23, ed. W.W.K. Houston and A. Wells, pp. 251–277. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Balderson, J., D.C.F. Rentz & A.M.E. Roach, 1998b. Phasmatodea. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Archaeognatha, Zygentoma, Blattodea, Isoptera, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Embioptera, Zoraptera, vol. 23, ed. W.W.K. Houston and A. Wells, pp. 347–376. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Balke, M., 1995. The Hydroporini (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae: Hydroporinae) of New Guinea: systematics, distribution and origin of the fauna. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 9: 1009–1019.
- Balogh, J., 1982. New oppioid mites from Australia. *Acta zoologica Academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28: 3–14.
- Balogh, J., & P. Balogh, 1983. Data to the oribatid fauna of Australia (Acari) II. *Acta zoologica Academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 29: 283–301.
- Barker, S., 1975. Revision of the genus *Astraeus* LaPorte and Gory (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 99: 105–142.
- Barker, S., 1979. New species and a catalogue of *Stigmodera* (Castiarina) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 103: 1–23.
- Barker, S., 1980. New species and new synonyms of *Stigmodera* (Castiarina) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 104: 1–7.
- Barker, S., 1983. New synonyms and new species of *Stigmodera* (Castiarina) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 107: 139–169.
- Barker, S., 1986. *Stigmodera* (Castiarina) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae): taxonomy, new species and a checklist. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 110: 1–36.
- Barker, S., 1987. Eighteen new species of *Stigmodera* (Castiarina) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 111: 133–146.
- Barker, S., 1988. Contributions to the taxonomy of *Stigmodera* (Castiarina) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 112: 133–142.
- Barker, S., 1990. Two replacement names in *Castiarina* (Buprestidae: Coleoptera). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 114: 105.
- Barker, S., 1993. Seventeen new species of Australian Buprestidae (Insecta: Coleoptera) and a host plant of *Castiarina uptoni* (Barker). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 117: 15–26.
- Barraclough, D.A., 1992. The systematics of the Australian Dexiini (Diptera: Tachinidae: Dexiinae) with revisions of the endemic

- genera. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 1127–1371.
- Beard, J.J., 2001. A review of Australian *Neoseiulus* Hughes and *Typhlodromips* de Leon (Acari: Phytoseiidae: Amblyseiniinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 15: 73–158.
- Beesley, P.L., G.J.B. Ross & A. Wells, eds., 1998. Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis. *Fauna of Australia*, vol. 5. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Bellamy, C.L., 1987. A revision of the genus *Synechocera* Deyrolle (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Agrilinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 17–34.
- Bellamy, C.L., 1988. The classification and phylogeny of the Australian Coroebini, Bedel, with a revision of the genera *Paracephala*, *Meliboeithon* and *Dinocephalia* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Agrilinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 2: 413–453.
- Bellamy, C.L., 1991. Further review of the genus *Maoraxia* Obenberger (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 5: 457–468.
- Bellamy, C.L., 1994. *Balthasarella melandryoides* Obenberger: a relict buprestid becomes less enigmatic (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *The Coleopterists Bulletin* 48: 300.
- Bellamy, C.L., & G.A. Williams, 1985. A revision of the genus *Maoraxia* with a new synonym in *Acmaeodera* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *International Journal of Entomology* 27: 147–161.
- Bernardi, N., 1989. Family Nemestrinidae. Chap. 42 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 378–381. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Beveridge, I., & N.B. Chilton, 1999. Revision of the *Rugopharynx australis* (Moennig, 1926) complex (Nematoda: Strongyloidea) from macropodid marsupials. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 805–843.
- Bickel, D.J., 1983. Two new Australian *Teuchophorus* Loew (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 22: 39–45.
- Bickel, D.J., 1987. A revision of the Oriental and Australasian *Medetera* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 39(4): 195–259.
- Bickel, D.J., 1992. The Australian Sympycninae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae): introduction and description of a new genus, *Yumbera*. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 1005–1017.
- Bickel, D.J., 1994. The Australian Sciapodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae), with a review of the Oriental and Australian faunas, and a World conspectus of the subfamily. *Records of the Australian Museum, Supplement* 21.
- Bickel, D.J., 1996. Restricted and widespread taxa in the Pacific: biogeographic processes in the fly family Dolichopodidae (Diptera). In *The Origin and Evolution of Pacific Island Biotas, New Guinea to Eastern Polynesia: Patterns and Processes*, ed. A. Keast and E. Miller, pp. 331–346. Amsterdam: Academic Publishing.
- Bickel, D.J., 1999a. Australian Sympycninae II: *Syntormon* Loew and *Nothorhaphium*, gen. nov., with a treatment of the Western Pacific fauna, and notes on the subfamily Rhaphiinae and *Dactylonotus* Parent (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 179–206.
- Bickel, D.J., 1999b. Australian *Antyx* Meuffels and Grootaert and the New Caledonia Connection (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 38: 168–175.
- Bickel, D.J., in press. *Bandella*, a new hilarine fly genus from Australia (Diptera: Empididae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 54: in press (2002).
- Bily, S., 2000. *Euleptodema sainvali* sp. n. from New Caledonia (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Polycestinae) and larval morphology of the genus. *Folia Heyrovskyana* 8: 35–46.
- Black, D.G., 1997. Diversity and biogeography of Australian millipedes (Diplopoda). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 557–561.
- Blackburn, T., 1904. Revision of the Australian Aphodiidae, and descriptions of three new species allied to them. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* 17: 145–181.
- Blakemore, R.J., 1994. A review of *Heteroporodrilus* from southeast Queensland (Annelida: Oligochaeta). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 37: 19–39.
- Blakemore, R.J., 1997. Two new genera and some new species of Australian earthworms (Acanthodrilidae, Megascolecidae: Oligochaeta). *Journal of Natural History* 31: 1788–1848.
- Bock, I.R., 1982. Drosophilidae of Australia. V. Remaining genera and synopsis (Insecta: Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 89.
- Bock, I.R., 1987. The Australian species of *Ephydrella* and *Setacera* (Diptera: Ephydriidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 155–166.
- Bock, I.R., 1988. The Australian species of *Paralimna* and *Notiphila* (Diptera: Ephydriidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 2: 885–902.
- Bock, I.R., 1990. The Australian species of *Hydrellia* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera: Ephydriidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 965–993.
- Bock, I.R., & P.A. Parsons, 1979. Australian endemic *Drosophila* VI. Species collected by sweeping rain forests of Queensland and northern New South Wales. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 27: 291–301.
- Bolton, B., 1987. A review of the *Solenopsis* genus-group and revision of the Afrotropical *Monomorium* Mayr. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) (Entomology)* 54: 263–452.
- Boucek, Z., 1988. Australasian Chalcidoidea (Hymenoptera): a biosystematic revision of genera of fourteen families, with a reclassification of species. C.A.B. International, Wallingford.
- Braby, M., 2000. Butterflies of Australia. Their identification, biology and distribution. Volumes 1 and 2. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood.
- Brailovsky, H., & G.B. Monteith, 1996. A new species of *Pomponatus* Distant from Australia (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Acanthocorini). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 39: 205–210.
- Britton, E.B., 1957. A revision of the Australian chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). Volume 1. British Museum (Natural History), London.
- Britton, E.B., 1970. A review of *Homolotropus* Macleay (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 9: 42–48.
- Britton, E.B., 1978. A revision of the Australian chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). Volume 2. Tribe Melolonthini. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 60.
- Britton, E.B., 1980. A revision of the Australian chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). Volume 3. Tribe Liparetrini. Genus *Liparetrus*. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 76.
- Britton, E.B., 1981. The Australian Hygrobiidae (Coleoptera). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 20: 83–86.
- Britton, E.B., 1986. A revision of the Australian chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae) Volume 4. Tribe Liparetrini: genus *Colpochila*. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 118.
- Britton, E.B., 1987. A revision of the Australian chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). Volume 5*. Tribes Scitalini and Comophorinini. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 685–799.
- Britton, E.B., 1990. A synopsis of the Australian genera Liparetrini (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 4: 159–195.
- Britton, E.B., 1995. A synopsis of the genera Diphucephalini (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae) including *Watkinsia*, gen. et spp. nov. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 9: 115–128.
- Britton, E.B., 2000. A review of *Heteronyx* Guérin-Méneville (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 465–589.
- Britton, E.B., & P.J. Stanbury, 1981. Type specimens in the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney. VIII. Insects: Beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 105: 241–295.
- Brown, G.R., 1983. *Pentazeleboria*, a new genus of Australian Thynnini (Hymenoptera: Tiphidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 22: 61–64.
- Brown, G.R., 1996. *Chilothynnus*, a new genus of Australian Thynninae (Hymenoptera: Tiphidae) associated with orchids. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 13: 61–72.
- Brown, G.R., 1998. Revision of the *Neozeleboria cryptoides* species group of thynnine wasps (Hymenoptera: Tiphidae): Pollinators of native orchids. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 37: 193–205.

- Brown, G.R., 2001. Status of the *Ariphron* generic group (Hymenoptera: Tiphidae): a critical review. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 40: 23–40.
- Brown, W.L., 1961. A revision of the Dacetine ant genus *Orectognathus*. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 13: 84–104.
- Bruggen, A.C. van, 1980. Gondwanaland connections in the terrestrial molluscs of Africa and Australia. *Journal of the Malacological Society of Australia* 4: 215–222.
- Bugledich, E.-M.A., 1999. Diptera: Nematocera. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 30.1, ed. A. Wells and W.W.K. Houston, pp. 627. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Burbidge, N.T., 1960. The phytogeography of the Australian region. *Australian Journal of Botany* 8: 75–212.
- Byers, G.W., 1991. Mecoptera “scorpion-flies”. Chap. 37 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 696–704. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Calaby, J.H., & M.D. Murray, 1991. Phthiraptera. Chap. 29 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 421–428. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Calder, A., 1986. Classification, relationships and distribution of the Crepidomeninae (Coleoptera: Elateridae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 122.
- Calder, A., 1996. Click beetles: genera of Australian Elateridae. Monographs on *Invertebrate Taxonomy*. Vol. 2. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood.
- Calder, A., 1998. Elateroidea. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 29.6, ed. A. Wells, pp. 248. Canberra: Australian Biological Resources Study.
- Campbell, A.J., & G.R. Brown, 1994. Distribution of parasitoids of scarab larvae in relation to remnant vegetation: a preliminary analysis. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 36: 27–32.
- Cantrell, B.K., 1980. Additional harvestmen (Arachnida: Opiliones). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 19: 241–253.
- Cantrell, B.K., 1989. The Australasian species of *Winthemia* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera: Tachinidae) with notes on Oceanian and Oriental species. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 28: 93–104.
- Cantrell, B.K., & R.W. Crosskey, 1989. Family Tachinidae. Chap. 113 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 733–784. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Cardale, J., 1993. Hymenoptera: Apoidea. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 10, eds. W.W.K. Houston and G.V. Maynard, pp. 406. Melbourne: CSIRO Australia.
- Carne, P.B., 1956. A revision of *Saulostomus* Waterhouse and description of a new ruteline genus (Scarabaeidae, Coleoptera). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 81: 62–70.
- Carne, P.B., 1957a. Systematic revision of the Australian Dynastinae. Melbourne: CSIRO.
- Carne, P.B., 1957b. A revision of the ruteline genus *Anoplognathus* Leach (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 5: 88–143.
- Carne, P.B., 1958. A review of the Australian Rutelinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 6: 162–240.
- Carne, P.B., 1961. Supplementary note to a revision of the Australian Rutelinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 86: 126–127.
- Carne, P.B., 1965. A revision of the genus *Elaphastomus* Macleay (Coleoptera: Geotrupidae). *Journal of the Entomological Society of Queensland* 4: 3–13.
- Carne, P.B., 1974. A review of the *olivaceus* species group of the genus *Paraschizognathus* Ohaus, and description of three new species (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 13: 261–266.
- Carne, P.B., 1981. Three new species of *Anoplognathus* Leach, and new distribution records for poorly known species (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 20: 289–294.
- Carter, H.J., 1905. Descriptions of new species of Australian Coleoptera. Part I. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 30: 177–189.
- Carter, H.J., 1906. Notes on the genus *Cardiothorax*, with descriptions of new species of Australian Coleoptera. Part II. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* Part 2, 236–260.
- Carter, H.J., 1911. Revision of *Pterohelaeus* (continued) and of *Saragus*; with descriptions of new species of Australian Tenebrionidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 36: 179–223.
- Carter, H.J., 1912a. Descriptions of some new species of Coleoptera. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 37: 480–491.
- Carter, H.J., 1912b. Notes on the genus *Stigmodera*, with descriptions of eleven new species, and of other Buprestidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 37: 497–511.
- Carter, H.J., 1913. Revision of the Australian species of the subfamilies Cyphaleinae and Cnodaloninae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 38: 61–105.
- Carter, H.J., 1914. Revision of the subfamily Tenebrioninae, family Tenebrionidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 39: 44–86.
- Carter, H.J., 1915a. Descriptions of six new species of Buprestidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 40: 76–82.
- Carter, H.J., 1915b. The Australian Strongyliinae and other Tenebrionidae, with descriptions of new genera and species (family Tenebrionidae). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 40: 521–539.
- Carter, H.J., 1916. Descriptions of a new genus and three new species of Australian Tenebrionidae from Barrington Tops, New South Wales. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 41: 209–214.
- Carter, H.J., 1920. Notes on some Australian Tenebrionidae, with descriptions of new species—also a new genus and species of Buprestidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 45: 222–249.
- Carter, H.J., 1921. Australian Coleoptera: notes and new species. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 46: 301–323.
- Carter, H.J., 1922. Australian Coleoptera: notes and new species. No. ii. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 47: 65–82.
- Carter, H.J., 1923. A revision of the Australian species of the genus *Melobasis* (Fam. Buprestidae, Order Coleoptera), with notes on allied genera. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 11: 63–105.
- Carter, H.J., 1924. Australian Coleoptera—notes and new species. No. iii. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 49: 19–45.
- Carter, H.J., 1925. Revision of the Australian species of *Chrysobothris* (family Buprestidae), together with notes and descriptions of new species of Coleoptera. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 50: 225–244.
- Carter, H.J., 1926a. A checklist of the Australian Tenebrionidae. *The Australian Zoologist* 4: 117–163.
- Carter, H.J., 1926b. Revision of the Australian species of *Anilara* (Fam. Buprestidae) and *Helmis* (Fam. Dryopidae), with notes, and descriptions of other Australian Coleoptera. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 51: 50–71.
- Carter, H.J., 1928. Revision of the Australian species of the genera *Curis*, *Neocuris* and *Trachys*, together with notes and descriptions of new species of other Coleoptera. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 53: 270–290.
- Carter, H.J., 1929a. Australian Coleoptera: notes and new species VI. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 54: 65–79.
- Carter, H.J., 1929b. A checklist of the Australian Buprestidae. *Australian Zoologist* 5: 265–304.
- Carter, H.J., 1930. Check list of the Australian Cistelidae. Order Coleoptera. *Australian Zoologist* 6: 269–276.
- Carter, H.J., 1931. Notes on the genus *Stigmodera* (Family Buprestidae). Together with descriptions of new species of and a retabulation of the subgenus *Castiarina*. *Australian Zoologist* 6: 337–367.
- Carter, H.J., 1933. Gulliver in the Bush. Sydney: Angus and Robertson.
- Carvalho, J.C.M., 1978. The distribution in Australia of the grass bugs of the tribe Stenodemini (Heteroptera: Miridae: Mirinae). *Records of the South Australian Museum* 18: 75–82.

- Carvalho, J.C.M., & G.F. Gross, 1982. Australian ant-mimetic Miridae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera). I. The *Leucophoroptera* group of the subfamily Phylinae. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 86.
- Carver, M., 1992. Alloxystinae (Hymenoptera: Cynipoidea: Charipidae) in Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 769–785.
- Carver, M., G.F. Gross & T.E. Woodward, 1991. Hemiptera “bugs, leaf-hoppers, cicadas”. Chap. 30 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 429–509. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Cassis, G., 1998. Dermaptera. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Archaeognatha, Zygentoma, Blattodea, Isoptera, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Embioptera, Zoraptera, vol. 23, ed. W.W.K. Houston and A. Wells, pp. 279–345. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Cassis, G., & G.F. Gross, 1995. Hemiptera: Heteroptera (Coleorrhyncha to Cimicomorpha). In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 27.3a, ed. W.W.K. Houston and G.V. Maynard, pp. 596. Melbourne: CSIRO.
- Cassis, G., & R. Silveira, in press. A revision and phylogenetic analysis of the *Nerthra alaticollis* species-group (Heteroptera: Gelastocoridae: Nerthrinae). *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*.
- Chamberlin, R.V., 1920. The Myriopoda of the Australian region. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 94: 3–269.
- Chandler, P.J., 1994. The Oriental and Australasian species of Platypezidae (Diptera). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 351–434.
- Chessman, B.C., & A.J. Boulton, 1999. Occurrence of the mayfly family Teloganodidae in northern New South Wales. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 38: 96–98.
- Clements, A.N., 1985. A taxonomic revision of the tribe Chrysopogonini (Diptera: Asilidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 109.
- Clements, A.N., 2000. A revision of *Brachyrhopala* Macquart, an Australian region genus (Diptera: Asilidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 77–114.
- Cobos, A., 1980. Ensayo sobre los generos de la subfamilia Polycestinae. *Eos* 54: 15–94.
- Cockerell, T.D.A., 1921. Australian bees in the Queensland Museum. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 7: 81–98.
- Cogan, B.H., 1989. Family Odiniidae. Chap. 70 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, p. 537. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Colless, D.H., 1970. The Mycetophilidae (Diptera) of Australia Part 1. Introduction, key to subfamilies, and new review of Ditomyiinae. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 9: 83–99.
- Colless, D.H., 1980. Biogeography of Australian Sepsidae (Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 28: 65–78.
- Colless, D.H., 1986. The Australian Chaoboridae (Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 124.
- Colless, D.H., 1994. A new family of muscoid Diptera from Australasia, with sixteen new species in four new genera (Diptera: Axiniidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 471–534.
- Colless, D.H., 1998. Morphometrics in the genus *Amenia* and revisionary notes on the Australian Ameniinae (Diptera: Calliphoridae), with the description of eight new species. *Records of the Australian Museum* 50(1): 85–123.
- Colless, D.H., & D.K. McAlpine, 1991. Diptera “flies”. Chap. 39 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 717–786. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Colloff, M.J., & R.B. Halliday, 1998. Oribatid mites: a catalogue of Australian genera and species. *Monographs on Invertebrate Taxonomy*. Vol. 6. CSIRO Publishing.
- Common, I.F.B., 1990. Moths of Australia. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.
- Common, I.F.B., 1997. Oecophorine genera of Australia. II. The *Chezala*, *Philobota* and *Eulechria* groups (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae). *Monographs on Australian Lepidoptera*. Volume 5. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Common, I.F.B., & D.F. Waterhouse, 1981. Butterflies of Australia. London: Angus and Robertson.
- Cook, E.F., 1971. The Australian Scatopsidae (Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 8.
- Cook, E.F., 1989. Family Scatopsidae. Chap. 17 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 182–185. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Crandall, K.A., J.W. Fetzner, M. Kinnersley & C.M. Austin, 1999. Phylogenetic relationships among the Australian and New Zealand genera of freshwater crayfishes (Decapoda: Parastacidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 47: 199–214.
- Cranston, P.S., 1997. Revision of Australian *Rheotanytarsus* Thienemann and Bause (Diptera: Chironomidae) with emphasis on immature stages. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 705–734.
- Cranston, P.S., & J. Martin, 1989. Family Chironomidae. Chap. 26 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 252–274. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Crosskey, R.W., 1973. A revisionary classification of the Rutiliini (Diptera: Tachinidae), with keys to the described species. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History), Entomology. Supplement* 19: 1–167.
- Crowson, R.A., 1981. The biology of the Coleoptera. London: Academic Press.
- Curletti, G., 2001. The genus *Agrilus* in Australia (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). In *Jewel Beetles*, 9, ed. S. Endo. Tokyo: Kityo-kai Society.
- Dangerfield, P.C., & A.D. Austin, 1995. Revision of the Australasian species of Cardiochilinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 9: 387–445.
- Daniels, G., 1976. A new locality for *Signeta tymbophora* (Meyrick and Lower) (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 3: 29.
- Daniels, G., 1978. A catalogue of the type specimens of Diptera in the Australian Museum. *Records of the Australian Museum* 31: 411–471.
- Daniels, G., 1987. A revision of *Neoaratus* Ricardo, with the description of six allied new genera from the Australian region (Diptera: Asilidae: Asilini). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 437–592.
- Daniels, G., 1989a. Family Pelecorhynchidae. Chap. 27 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 275–276. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Daniels, G., 1989b. Family Tabanidae. Chap. 28 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 277–294. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Daniels, G., 1989c. Family Exeretonevridae. Chap. 34 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, p. 321. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Daniels, G., 1989d. Family Asilidae. Chap. 37 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 326–349. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Darlington, P.J., 1961a. Australian carabid beetles V. Transition of wet forest faunas from New Guinea–Tasmania. *Psyche* 68: 1–24.
- Darlington, P.J., 1961b. Australian carabid beetles VII. *Trichosternus*, especially the tropical species. *Psyche* 68: 113–130.
- Davies, V.T., 1993. A new spider genus (Araneae: Amaurobioidea) from rainforests of Queensland, Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 33: 483–489.
- Davies, V.T., 1998. A revision of the Australian metaltellines (Araneae: Amaurobioidea: Amphinectidae: Metaltellinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 211–243.
- Davies, V.T., & R.J. Raven, 1980. *Megadolomedes* nov. gen. (Araneae: Pisauridae) with a description of the male of the type species, *Dolomedes australianus* Koch. 1865. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 20: 135–141.
- Davis, J.A., 1986. Revision of the Australian Psephenidae (Coleoptera): systematics, phylogeny and historical biogeography. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 119.
- Day, M.F., 1999. The genera of Australian Membracidae (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 629–747.
- Day, M.F., & M.J. Fletcher, 1994. An annotated catalogue of the Australian Cicadelloidea (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 1117–1288.

- De Baar, M., 1976. Notes on Hesperidae and Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera) from south-east Queensland. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 2: 123–124.
- De Baar, M., 1977. Butterflies from an area between the Bunya Mountains and Archookoorra State Forest, Queensland. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 3: 115–119.
- De Boer, A.J., 1997. Phylogeny and biogeography of Australian genera of Chlorocystini (Insecta: Homoptera: Tibicinidae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 91–123.
- Debenham, M.L., 1972. Australian and New Guinea "Picture Wing" species of the genus *Monohelea* Kieffer (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 12.
- Debenham, M.L., 1987a. The biting midge genus *Forcipomyia* (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) in the Australian region (exclusive of New Zealand). 1. Introduction, key to subgenera, and the *Thyridomyia* and *Trichohoelea* groups of subgenera. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 35–119.
- Debenham, M.L., 1987b. The biting midge genus *Forcipomyia* (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) in the Australian region (exclusive of New Zealand). IV*. The subgenera allied to *Forcipomyia* s.s., and *Lepidohelea*, and the interrelationships and biogeography of the subgenera of *Forcipomyia*. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 631–684.
- Debenham, M.L., 1989. Family Ceratopogonidae. Chap. 25 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 226–251. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Debenham, M.L., 1991. Australian and New Guinea species of the biting midge genus *Brachypogon* (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 5: 765–806.
- Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment and Territories (DASET), 1992. Nomination of the Central Eastern Rainforests of Australia for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Canberra: Government of Australia.
- Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories (DEST), 1994. Australia's Biodiversity: an overview of selected significant components. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.
- Deuquet, C.M., 1938. Description of three new species of *Stigmodera* (Buprestidae). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 63: 305–307.
- Deuquet, C.M., 1956. Notes on Australian Buprestidae, with descriptions of three new species and two subspecies of the genus *Stigmodera*, subgenus *Castiarina*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 81: 153–156.
- Deuquet, C.M., 1963. Notes on the genus *Stigmodera* (Buprestidae) and description of new species. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 88: 336–339.
- Dollin, A.E., L.J. Dollin & S.F. Sakagami, 1997. Australian stingless bees of the genus *Trigona* (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 861–896.
- Domrow, R., 1978. New records and species of chiggers from Australasia (Acari: Trombiculidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 17: 75–90.
- Donaldson, J.F., 1983. Revision of the Australian Asiracinae (Homoptera: Fulgoroidea: Delphacidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 22: 277–285.
- Donaldson, J.F., 1991. Revision of the Australian Tropidocephalini (Hemiptera: Delphacidae: Delphacinae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 30: 325–332.
- Duckhouse, D.A., 1990. The Australasian genera of pericomoid Psychodidae (Diptera) and the status of related Enderlein genera in the tropics. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 721–746.
- Duckhouse, D.A., & D.J. Lewis, 1989. Family Psychodidae. Chap. 15 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 166–179. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Dunnet, G.M., & D.K. Mardon, 1973. *Coorilla longictena*, a new genus and species of bat-flea from New South Wales (Siphonaptera: Ischnopsyllidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 12: 3–10.
- Dunnet, G.M., & D.K. Mardon, 1991. Siphonaptera "fleas". Chap. 38 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 705–716. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Early, J.W., & I.D. Naumann, 1990. *Roctropria*, a new genus of opisthognathus Diapriine wasp from Australia, and notes on the genus *Neurogalesus* (Hymenoptera: Proctotrupeoidea: Diapriidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 523–550.
- Eastwood, R., 1997. An interesting local form and new larval hostplant of *Hypochrysops byzos* (Boisduval) (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae). *The Australian Entomologist* 24: 37–38.
- Edgecombe, G.D., 2001. Revision of *Paralamyctes* (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha: Henicopidae), with six new species from eastern Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 53(2): 201–241.
- Elliot, H.J., & F.J.D. McDonald, 1971. A revision of *Strongylurus Hope* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) including a description of the male genitalia. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 11.
- Endrody-Younga, S., 1990. A revision of the Australian Clambidae (Coleoptera: Eucinetidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 4: 247–280.
- Evans, H.E., & R.W. Matthews, 1973. Systematics and nesting behavior of Australian *Bembix* sand wasps (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae). *Memoirs of the American Entomological Institute* 20. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Evans, J.W., 1966. The leafhoppers and froghoppers of Australia and New Zealand (Homoptera: Cicadelloidea and Cercopoidea). *Memoirs of the Australian Museum* 12.
- Evenhuis, N.L., 1989. Family Bombyliidae. Chap. 40 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 359–374. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Evenhuis, N.L., & S.M. Gon, III, 1989. Family Culicidae. Chap. 22 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 191–218. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Evenhuis, N.L., & T. Okada, 1989. Family Drosophilidae. Chap. 98 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 609–638. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Exley, E.M., 1968a. Revision of the genus *Brachyhesma* Michener (Apoidea: Colletidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 16: 167–201.
- Exley, E.M., 1968b. Revision of the genus *Euryglossella* Cockerell (Apoidea: Colletidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 16: 219–226.
- Exley, E.M., 1968c. Revision of the genus *Euryglossina* Cockerell (Apoidea: Colletidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 16: 915–1020.
- Exley, E.M., 1972. Revision of the genus *Pachyprosopis* Perkins (Apoidea: Colletidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 10.
- Exley, E.M., 1975. Revision of the genus *Hyphesma* Michener (Apoidea: Colletidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 23: 277–291.
- Exley, E.M., 1983. The genus *Heterohesma* Michener (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Colletidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 22: 219–221.
- Fashing, N.J., B.M. O'Connor and R.L. Kitching, 2000. *Lamingtonocarus*, a new genus of Alogophagidae (Acari: Astigmata) from water-filled tree holes in Queensland, Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 591–606.
- Ferguson, E.W., 1926a. Revision of Australian Syrphidae (Diptera). Part i. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 51: 136–183.
- Ferguson, E.W., 1926b. Revision of Australian Syrphidae (Diptera). Part II, with a supplement to Part I. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 51: 517–544.
- Fletcher, M.J., & L. Semeraro, 2001. The genus *Scaphoideus* Uhler in Australia (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Deltocephalinae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 40: 1–8.
- Floyd, A.G., 1990. Australian rainforests in New South Wales. Volumes 1 and 2. Surrey Beatty and Sons, Chipping Norton.
- Forster, R.R., 1955. Further Australian harvestmen (Arachnida: Opiliones). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 3: 354–411.
- Forster, R.R., & N.I. Platnick, 1984. A review of the archaeid spiders and their relatives, with notes on the limits of the superfamily Palpimanoidea (Arachnida, Araneae). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 178: 1–106.

- Forster, R.R., & N.I. Platnick, 1985. A review of the austral spider family Orsolobidae (Arachnida, Araneae), with notes on the superfamily Dysderoidea. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 181: 1–229.
- Forster, R.R., N.I. Platnick & M.R. Gray, 1987. A review of the spider superfamilies Hypochiloidea and Austrochiloidea (Araneae, Araneomorphae). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 185: 1–116.
- Freidberg, A., 1994. *Nemula*, a new genus of Neminidae (Diptera) from Madagascar. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 96: 471–482.
- Freitag, R., 1979. Reclassification, phylogeny and zoogeography of Australian species of *Cicindela* (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 66.
- Fricke, F.T., 1964. A note on *Uracanthus cryptophagus* Oll. (Col., Cerambycidae). *Journal of the Entomological Society of Australia (N.S.W.)* 1: 20.
- Fricke, F.T., 1965. Notes on Australian Carabidae. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Australia (N.S.W.)* 2: 59–60.
- Friend, J.A., 1982. New terrestrial amphipods (Amphipoda: Talitridae) from Australian forests. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 30: 461–491.
- Galloway, I.D., 1978a. A revision of the Australian genus *Duarina* Dodd (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae: Scelioninae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 17: 229–233.
- Galloway, I.D., 1978b. A revision of the Australian species of *Macroteleia* Westwood (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae: Scelioninae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 17: 297–310.
- Galloway, I.D., & A.D. Austin, 1984. Revision of the Scelioninae (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae) in Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 99.
- Galloway, I.D., A.D. Austin & L. Masner, 1992. Revision of the genus *Neoscelio* Dodd, primitive scelionids (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae) from Australia. with a discussion of the ovipositor system of the tribe Gryonini. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 523–545.
- Gardner, J.A., 1989. Revision of the genera of the tribe Stigmoderini (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) with a discussion of phylogenetic relationships. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 291–361.
- Gaskin, D.E., 1975. A revision of the Australian species of *Pareromene* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Crambinae: Diptychophorini). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 23: 123–147.
- Gerstmeier, R., 1990. Revision of the genus *Olesterus* Spinola, 1841, with description of new species from Australia (Coleoptera: Cleridae). *Mitteilungen der Munchner entomologischen gesellschaft* 80: 21–38.
- Gibson, R., 1995. Nemertean genera and species of the World: an annotated checklist of original names and description citations, synonyms, current taxonomic status, habitats and recorded zoogeographic distribution. *Journal of Natural History* 29: 271–562.
- Glover, B., 1973. The Tanytarsini (Diptera: Chironomidae) of Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 23.
- Goulet, H., & J.T. Huber, 1993. Hymenoptera of the World: An identification guide to families. Ottawa: Agriculture Canada.
- Gray, M.R., 1982. The male of *Progradungula carraiensis* Forster and Gray (Araneae, Gradungulidae) with observations on the web and prey capture. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 107: 51–58.
- Gray, M.R., 1987. Distribution of the funnel web spiders. In *Toxic Plants and Animals: A Guide for Australia*, ed. J. Covacevich, P. Davie and J. Pearn, pp. 313–321. Brisbane: Queensland Museum.
- Gray, M.R., 1992. New desid spiders (Araneae: Desidae) from New Caledonia and eastern Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 44(3): 253–262.
- Gray, M.R., 1994. A review of the filistatid spiders (Araneae: Filistatidae) of Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 46(1): 39–61.
- Gray, M.R., & G.A. Cassis, 1994. Results of ground-dwelling invertebrate fauna surveys of north-east NSW forests. North East Forests Biodiversity Study Report No. 3c. Sydney: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- Greenslade, P.J., 1991. Collembola “springtails”. Chap. 11 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 252–264. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Greenslade, P.J., 1994. Heritage listing of invertebrate sites in southeastern Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 36: 67–76.
- Grehan, J.R., 1991. A panbiogeographic perspective for pre-Cretaceous angiosperm–Lepidoptera coevolution. *Australian Systematic Botany* 4: 91–110.
- Gressitt, J.L., 1959. Longicorn beetles from New Guinea, I (Cerambycidae). *Pacific Insects* 1: 59–171.
- Griffiths, J.R., 1971. Reconstruction of the south-west Pacific margin of Gondwanaland. *Nature* 234: 203–207.
- Griffiths, J.R., 1974. Revised continental fit of Australia and Antarctica. *Nature* 249: 336–338.
- Gross, G.F., 1972. A revision of the species of Australian and New Guinea shield bugs formerly placed in the genera *Poecilometis* Dallas and *Eumecopus* Dallas (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae), with descriptions of new species and selection of lectotypes. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 15.
- Gullan, P.J., 1977. A revision of the genus *Anilicus* Candeze, with notes on related genera (Coleoptera: Elateridae). *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* 38: 209–230.
- Gurney, A.B., 1947. Notes on some remarkable Australasian walkingsticks, including a synopsis of the genus *Extatosoma* (Orthoptera: Phasmatidae). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 40(3): 373–396.
- Hacker, H., 1921. Catalogue of Australian bees. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 7: 99–163.
- Hadlington, P. 1965. Variations in diapause and parthenogenesis associated with geographic populations of *Podacanthus wilkinsoni* Macl. (Phas., Phasmatidae). *Journal of the Entomological Society of Australia (N.S.W.)* 2: 45–49.
- Halliday, R.B., 1997. Revision of the Australian Ameroseiidae (Acarina: Mesostigmata). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 10: 179–201.
- Halliday, R.B., 2000. The Australian species of *Macrocheles* (Acarina: Macrochelidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 273–326.
- Halliday, R.B., D.E. Walter & E.E. Lindquist, 1998. Revision of Australian Ascidae (Acarina: Mesostigmata). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 1–54.
- Hamilton, A.G., 1897. On the fertilisation of *Eupomatia laurina*, Br. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 22: 48–56.
- Hamilton, K.G.A., 1999. The ground-dwelling leafhoppers Myerslopiidae, new family, and Sagmatiini, new tribe (Homoptera: Membracoidea). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 207–235.
- Hancock, D.L., 2001. Book review. Butterflies of Australia. Their identification, biology and distribution. By M.F. Braby. *The Australian Entomologist* 28: 25–26.
- Hardy, D.E., & R.A.I. Drew, 1996. Revision of the Australian Tephritini (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 10: 213–405.
- Hardy, G.H., 1925. Australian Mydidae (Diptera). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 50: 139–144.
- Hardy, G.H., 1926. A reclassification of Australian robberflies of the *Cerdistus-Neoitamus* complex (Diptera, Asilidae). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 51: 643–657.
- Hardy, G.H., 1931. On the genus *Damaromyia* Kertész (Stratiomyiidae). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 8: 120–128.
- Hardy, G.H., 1932a. Notes on Australian Stratiomyiidae. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 44: 41–49.
- Hardy, G.H., 1932b. Some Australian species of *Calliphora* (subgenus *Neopollenia* and *Proekon*). *Bulletin of Entomological Research* 23: 549–558.
- Hardy, G.H., 1933. Miscellaneous notes on Australian Diptera. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 43: 408–420.
- Hardy, G.H., 1934. Notes on Australian Muscoidea (Calypttrata). *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 45: 30–37.
- Harrison, R.A., 1966. Australian glow-worms of the genus *Arachnocampa* Edwards (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). *Pacific Insects* 8: 877–883.
- Harvey, M.S., 1992. The Schizomida (Chelicerata) of Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 77–129.
- Harvey, M.S., 1994. Rediscovered pseudoscorpion type material described by Beier from southeastern Queensland (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpionida). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 37: 155–156.

- Harvey, M.S., 1995. The systematics of the spider family Nicodamidae (Araneae: Amaurobioidea). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 9: 279–386.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1985. New larval host records for two Australian jewel beetles (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *The Coleopterists Bulletin* 39: 258.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1986. Notes on two new species of Australian fungus beetles (Coleoptera: Erotylidae). *The Coleopterists Bulletin* 40: 27–28.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1988. A review of larval host records for twelve Australian Buprestidae (Coleoptera). *Giornale Italiano di Entomologia* 4: 81–88.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1989. New host records for adults of some fungus-feeding beetles (Coleoptera) from New South Wales and Queensland, Australia. *The Victorian Naturalist* 106: 93–95.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1990a. Notes on the biology and distribution of *Johannica gemmellata* (Westwood) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from the rainforests of south-eastern Queensland. *Victorian Entomologist* 20: 139–140.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1990b. Studien zu biologie und verhalten des australischen rüsselkafers *Enteles vigorsi* Gyllenhal (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Entomologische zeitschrift* 100: 264–267.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1990c. Eine ubersicht zu biologie und wirtspflanzen des australischen prachtkafers *Melobasis* Laporte and Gory (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Entomologische zeitschrift* 100: 340–342.
- Hawkeswood, T.J., 1991. Review of the biology and host plants of the Australian weevil *Euthyrinus meditabundus* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *The Entomologist* 110: 58–65.
- Heatwole, H., 1987. Major components and distributions of the terrestrial fauna. In *Fauna of Australia*, General Articles, vol. 1A, ed. G.R. Dyne and D.W. Walton, pp. 101–135. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Hinton, H.E., 1965. A revision of the Australian species of *Austrolimnius* (Coleoptera: Elmidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 13: 97–172.
- Hirst, D.B., 1991. Revision of Australian species of the genus *Holconia* Thorell (Heteropodidae: Araneae). *Records of the South Australian Museum* 24: 91–109.
- Hirst, D.B., 1992. Revision of the genus *Isopeda* Kock (Heteropodidae: Araneae) in Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 337–387.
- Hirst, D.B., 1999. Revision of *Typostola* (Araneae: Heteropodidae) in Australasia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 43: 639–648.
- Holloway, B.A., 1963. Wing development and evolution of New Zealand Lucanidae (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand (Zoology)* 3: 99–116.
- Holloway, G.A., 1986. The classification and relationships of the Australian species of *Gotra* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae). unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Macquarie University, Sydney.
- Holt, J., 2000. Notes on ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) from Gibraltar Range National Park, NSW. *Queensland Naturalist* 38: 61–63.
- Holynski, R., 1988. Remarks on the general classification of Buprestidae Leach as applied to Maoraxiina Hol. *Folia Entomologica Hungarica* 49: 49–54.
- Horak, M., 1997. The Phycitine genera *Faveria* Walker, *Morosaphycita* gen. nov., *Epicrocis* Zeller, *Ptyobathra* Turner and *Vinicia* Ragonot in Australia (Pylalidae: Phycitinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 333–421.
- Houston, W.W.K., ed., 1988. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 6. Ephemeroptera, Megaloptera, Odonata, Plecoptera, Trichoptera. Melbourne: CSIRO.
- Houston, W.W.K., ed., 1992. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 9. Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Houston, W.W.K., ed., 1994. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 22. Protura, Collembola, Diplura. Melbourne: CSIRO.
- Houston, T.F., 1975. A revision of the Australian hylaeine bees (Hymenoptera: Colletidae). I. Introductory material and the genera *Heterapoides* Sandhouse, *Gephyrohylaeus* Michener, *Hyleoides* Smith, *Pharohylaeus* Michener, *Hemirhiza* Michener, *Amphylaeus* Michener and *Meroglossa* Smith. *Australian Journal of Zoology. Supplementary Series* 36.
- Houston, T.F., 1981. A revision of the Australian hylaeine bees (Hymenoptera: Colletidae). II*. Genus *Hylaeus* Fabricius, subgenera *Analastoroides* Rayment, *Edriohylaeus* Michener, *Euprosopellus* Michener, *Eprosopsis* Perkins, *Euprosopoides* Michener, *Gnathoprosopis* Perkins, *Gnathoprosopoides* Michener, *Hylaeorhiza* Michener, *Hylaeteron* Michener, *Lacchohylaeus*, subgen. nov., *Macrohylaeus* Michener, *Meghylaeus* Cockerell, *Planihylaeus* subgen. nov., *Sphaerhylaeus* Cockerell and *Xenohylaeus* Michener. *Australian Journal of Zoology. Supplementary Series* 80.
- Howden, H.F., 1981. Zoogeography of some Australian Coleoptera as exemplified by the Scarabaeoidea. Chap. 35 in *Ecological Biogeography of Australia*, ed. A. Keast, The Hague: Dr W. Junk.
- Howden, H.F., 1992. A revision of the Australian beetle genera *Eucanthus* Westwood, *Bolbobaineus* Howden and Cooper, *Australobolbus* Howden and Cooper and *Gilletinus* Boucomont (Scarabaeidae: Geotrupinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 605–717.
- Hull, F.M., 1973. Bee flies of the world: the genera of the family Bombyliidae. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
- Hunt, G.S., 1985. Taxonomy and distribution of *Equitius* in Eastern Australia (Opiliones: Laniatores: Triaenonychidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 36(3): 107–125.
- Hunt, G.S., 1996a. A review of the genus *Pedrocortesella* Hamer in Australia (Acarina: Cryptostigmata: Pedrocortesellidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 48(3): 223–286.
- Hunt, G.S., 1996b. A review of the genus *Hexachaetoniella* Paschoal in Australia (Acarina: Cyrtostigmata: Pedrocortesellidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 48(3): 287–302.
- Hunt, G.S., 1996c. Description of predominantly arboreal Plateremaeoid mites from eastern Australia (Acarina: Cryptostigmata: Plateremaeoidea). *Records of the Australian Museum* 48(3): 303–324.
- Hunt, G.S., 1996d. A review of the family Pheroliodidae Paschoal in Australia (Acarina: Cryptostigmata: Plateremaeoidea). *Records of the Australian Museum* 48(3): 325–358.
- Hunt, G.S., & J.C. Cokendolpher, 1991. Ballarrinae, a new subfamily of phalangoid harvestmen from the Southern Hemisphere (Arachnida, Opiliones, Neopilionidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 43(2): 131–169.
- Hunt, G.S., & J.L. Hickman, 1993. A revision of the genus *Lomanella* Pocock and its implications for family level classification in the Trakunioidea (Arachnida: Opiliones: Triaenonychidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 45(1): 81–119.
- Hunter, J., 1999. World heritage values and attributes, and associated natural values, of the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) World Heritage Area: updated values and allocation of identified values to individual reserves. Draft report by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service for the World Heritage Branch, Environment Australia, Canberra.
- Irwin, M.E., & L. Lyneborg, 1989. Family Therevidae. Chap. 39 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 353–358. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Ismay, J.W., 1993. Revision of *Tricimba* Lioy and *Aprometopsis* Becker (Diptera: Chloropidae) from Australia and the Papuan Region. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 7: 297–499.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1963. A revision of the earthworm genus *Digaster* (Megascolecidae, Oligochaeta). *Records of the Australian Museum* 26: 83–111.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1971. A review of the megascolecoid earthworm genera (Oligochaeta) of Australia. Pt. III—the subfamily Megascolecinae. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 16: 69–102.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1972. A new species of *Digaster* (Megascolecidae: Oligochaeta) from Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 16: 261–264.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1975. The genus *Digaster* (Megascolecidae: Oligochaeta) in Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 17: 267–292.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1976. The genus *Diporochoeta* (Oligochaeta: Megascolecidae) in Queensland. *Zoologische Verhandlungen* 149: 1–57.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1981. Historical biogeography of Australian Oligochaeta. In *Ecological Biogeography of Australia*, ed. A. Keast, The Hague: Dr W. Junk.

- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1994. Some earthworms from the wet tropics and from the Bunya mountains, Queensland (Megascolecidae: Oligochaeta). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 37: 157–180.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., 1995. New species and a new genus of earthworms in the collections of the Queensland Museum (Megascolecidae: Oligochaeta). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 38: 575–596.
- Jamieson, B.G.M., & J.E. Wampler, 1979. Bioluminescent Australian earthworms II*. Taxonomy and preliminary report of bioluminescence in the genera *Spenceriella*, *Fletcherodrilus* and *Pontodrilus* (Megascolecidae: Oligochaeta). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 27: 637–669.
- Jeekel, C.A.W., 1968. On the classification and geographical distribution of the family Paradoxosomatidae (Diplopoda, Polydesmida). Rotterdam: Bonder-offset.
- Jeekel, C.A.W., 1974. The taxonomy and geography of the Sphaerotheriida (Diplopoda). *Symposium of the Zoological Society London*. 32: 41–52.
- Jeekel, C.A.W., 1985. Millipedes from Australia, 9: A new polydesmoid millipede from Queensland (Diplopoda, Polydesmida: Dalodesmesidae). *Entomologische Berichten, Deel* 45: 50–55.
- Jeekel, C.A.W., 1986. Millipedes from Australia, 10: Three interesting new species and a new genus (Diplopoda: Sphaerotheriida, Spirobolida, Polydesmida). *Beaufortia* 36: 35–50.
- Jeekel, C.A.W., 1987. Millipedes from Australia, 11: Australiosomatini from Queensland (Diplopoda, Polydesmida, Paradoxosomatidae). *Beaufortia* 37: 11–41.
- Jenkins, N.L., & A.A. Hoffmann, 2001. Distribution of *Drosophila serrata* Malloch (Diptera: Drosophilidae) in Australia with particular reference to the southern border. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 40: 41–48.
- Jennings, J.T., & A.D. Austin, 1997. Revision of *Aulacofoenus* Kieffer (Hymenoptera: Gasteruptionidae), Hyptiogastrinid wasps with a restricted Gondwanic distribution. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 943–976.
- Jocqué, R., & B. Baehr, 1992. A revision of the Australian spider genus *Storena* (Araneae: Zodariidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 953–1004.
- Johanson, K.A., 1995. Eight new species and a revised key to the Australian *Helicopsyche* (Trichoptera: Helicopsychidae). *Entomologica Scandinavica* 26: 241–272.
- Johns, P.M., 1997. The Gondwanaland weta family Anostostomatidae (formerly in Stenopelmatidae, Hemicidae or Mimmermidae): nomenclatural problems, world checklist, new genera and species. *Journal of Orthoptera Research* 6: 125–138.
- Johnson, N.F., 1991. Revision of Australasian *Trissolcus* species (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 5: 211–239.
- Keler, S. von, 1971. A revision of the Australasian Boopiidae (Insecta: Phthiraptera), with notes on the Trimenoponidae. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 6.
- Key, K.H.L., 1989. Revision of the genus *Praxibulus* (Orthoptera: Acrididae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 1–121.
- Key, K.H.L., 1991. Phasmatodea “stick insects”. Chap. 25 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 394–404. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Kim, S.P., 1994. Australian lauxaniid flies: revision of the Australian species of *Homoneura* van der Wulp, *Trypetisoma* Malloch, and allied genera (Diptera: Lauxaniidae). *Monographs on Invertebrate Taxonomy*. Volume 1. CSIRO, Collingwood.
- Kimsey, L.S., & R.M. Bohart, 1990. *The Chrysidid Wasps of the World*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kirejtshuk, A.G., & J.F. Lawrence, 1990. Revision of the Australian genus *Idaethina* Reitter (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 29: 1–9.
- Kirejtshuk, A.G., & J.F. Lawrence, 1992a. Cychramptodini, a new tribe of Nitidulidae (Coleoptera) from Australia. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 31: 29–46.
- Kirejtshuk, A.G., & J.F. Lawrence, 1992b. Review of the *Thalycrodes* complex of genera (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae) endemic to the Australian region. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 31: 119–142.
- Kiriakoff, S.G., 1956. Recherches sur les organes tympaniques des lépidoptères en rapport avec la classification. XIII. Groupe d'*Epicoma* Hübner. *Biologisch Jaarboek* 23: 218–227.
- Kitching, R.L., & P.G. Allsopp, 1987. *Prionocyphon niger* sp. n. (Coleoptera: Scirtidae) from water-filled tree holes in Australia. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 26: 73–79.
- Kitching, R.L., & C. Callaghan, 1982. The fauna of water-filled tree holes in box forest in south-east Queensland. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 8: 61–70.
- Klinken, R.D. van, 1997. Taxonomy and distribution of the *coracina* group of *Scaptodrosophila* Duda (Diptera: Drosophilidae) in Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 423–442.
- Koch, L.E., 1981. The scorpions of Australia: aspects of their ecology and zoogeography. In *Ecological Biogeography of Australia*, ed. A. Keast, The Hague: Dr W. Junk.
- Koch, L.E., 1983. Revision of the Australian centipedes of the genus *Cormocephalus* Newport (Chilopoda: Scolopendridae: Scolopendrinae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 31: 799–833.
- Kohen, J.L., & J.R. Merrick, 1998. Limited usage of freshwater crayfishes (genus *Euastacus*) by Aborigines in eastern New South Wales: records and comments. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 119: 101–105.
- Kolibac, J., 1998. New Australian Thanerocleridae with notes on the biogeography of the subtribe Isoclerina Kolibac (Coleoptera: Cleroidea). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 951–975.
- Kormilev, N.A., 1965. Notes on Australian Aradidae (Hemiptera: Aradidae) with descriptions of new genera and species. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 77: 11–35.
- Kurahashi, H., 1989. Family Calliphoridae. Chap. 109 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 702–718. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Kuschel, G., & B.M. May, 1990. Palophaginae, a new subfamily for leaf beetles, feeding as adult and larva on Araucarian pollen in Australia (Coleoptera: Megalopodidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 697–719.
- Kuschel, G., & B.M. May, 1996a. Palophaginae, their systematic position and biology. In *Chrysomelidae Biology*, vol. 3, General Studies, ed. P.H.A. Jolivet and M.L. Cox, pp. 173–185. Amsterdam: SPB Academic Publishing.
- Kuschel, G., & B.M. May, 1996b. Discovery of Palophaginae (Coleoptera: Megalopodidae) on *Araucaria araucana* in Chile and Argentina. *New Zealand Entomologist* 19: 1–13.
- Lake, D.C., 1990. Observations on the eastern mouse spider *Missulena bradleyi* Rainbow (Mygalomorphae: Actinopodidae): natural history and envenomation. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 17: 93–96.
- Lambkin, K.J., 1978. The Australian Achilina genera *Aneipo* Kirkaldy and *Bunduica* Jacobi (Homoptera: Fulgoroidea: Achilidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 17: 25–40.
- Lambkin, K.J., 1986. A revision of the Australian Mantispidae (Insecta: Neuroptera) with a contribution to the classification of the subfamily. II. Calomantispinae and Mantispinae. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 117.
- Lambkin, K.J., 1994. Revision of the Australian scorpion-fly genus *Harpobittacus* (Mecoptera: Bittacidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 18: 767–808.
- Lawler, S.H., & K.A. Crandall, 1998. The relationship of the Australian freshwater crayfish genera *Euastacus* and *Astacopsis*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 119: 1–8.
- Lawrence, J.F., 1980. A new genus of Indo-Australian Gemplyodini with notes on the constitution of the Colydiidae (Coleoptera). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 9: 293–310.
- Lawrence, J.F., 1982. Coleoptera. In *Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms*, ed. S.P. Parker, pp. 482–553. McGraw-Hill.
- Lawrence, J.F., 1988. Rhinorhipidae, a new beetle family from Australia, with comments on the phylogeny of the Elateriformia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 2: 1–53.
- Lawrence, J.F., 1994a. The larva of *Sirrhys variegatus*, sp. nov., with notes on the Perimylopidae, Ulodidae (stat. nov.), Zopheridae and Chalcoyridae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 329–349.
- Lawrence, J.F., 1994b. Review of the Australian Archeocrypticidae (Coleoptera), with descriptions of a new genus and four new species. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 449–470.
- Lawrence, J.F., 1995. Two new species of *Rhopalobranchium* Boheman (Coleoptera: Phloeostichidae: Hymaeninae) from Australia and

- Chile. In *Biology, Phylogeny and Classification of Coleoptera: Papers Celebrating the 80th Birthday of Roy A. Crowson*, ed. J. Pakaluk and S. A. Shlipinski, pp. 433–447. Warsaw: Muzeum I Instytut Zoologii PAN.
- Lawrence, J.F., 1999. The Australian Ommatidae (Coleoptera: Archostemata): new species, larva and discussion of relationships. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 369–390.
- Lawrence, J.F., & E.B. Britton, 1991. Coleoptera “beetles”. Chap. 35 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 543–683. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Lawrence, J.F., & E.B. Britton, 1994. *Australian Beetles*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.
- Lawrence, J.F., & D.A. Pollock, 1994. Relationships of the Australian genus *Synerctinus* Newman (Coleoptera: Boridae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 33: 35–42.
- Lawrence, J.F., A. Hastings, M.J. Dallwitz, T.A. Paine & E.J. Zurcher, 1999. *Beetles of the World*. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Lea, A.M., 1895a. Descriptions of new species of Australian Coleoptera. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 9: 589–634.
- Lea, A.M., 1895b. Descriptions of new species of Australian Coleoptera. Part II. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 10: 224–319.
- Lea, A.M., 1896. Descriptions of new species of Australian Coleoptera. Part III. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 21: 284–319.
- Lea, A.M., 1914. Notes on Australian cetoniids: with a list of species and descriptions of some new ones. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 38: 132–218.
- Lea, A.M., 1921. On Coleoptera, mostly from Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 7: 182–240.
- Lea, A.M., 1925. Descriptions of new species of Australian Coleoptera. Part XVIII. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 50: 414–431.
- Lea, A.M., 1926. On some Australian Curculionidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 51: 327–362.
- Lea, A.M., 1927. Descriptions of some new species of Australian Coleoptera. Part XIX. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 52: 354–377.
- Lea, A.M., 1928. New species of Australian Eriirhinides (Curculionidae). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 53: 375–396.
- Levey, B., 1978a. A new tribe, Epistomentini, of Buprestidae (Coleoptera) with a redefinition of the tribe Chrysochroini. *Systematic Entomology* 3: 153–158.
- Levey, B., 1978b. A taxonomic revision of the genus *Prosppheres* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 26: 713–726.
- Levi, H.W., 1983. The orb-weaver genera *Argiope*, *Gea* and *Neogea* from the western Pacific region (Araneae: Araneidae, Argiopinae). *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 150: 247–338.
- Leys, R., 2000. A revision of the Australian carpenter bees, genus *Xylocopa* Latreille, subgenera *Koptortosoma* Gribodo and *Lestis* Lepeletier and Serville (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 115–136.
- Lis, J.A., 1999. A revision of Australian species of the genus *Macroscytus* Fieber (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Cydnidae). *Entomologica Scandinavica* 29: 459–479.
- Maa, T.C., 1989a. Family Hippoboscidae. Chap. 114 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 785–789. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Maa, T.C., 1989b. Family Nycteribiidae. Chap. 115 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 790–794. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Maa, T.C., 1989c. Family Streblidae. Chap. 116 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 795–796. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Mackerras, I.M., 1925. The Nemestrinidae (Diptera) of the Australian region. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 50: 489–561.
- Mackerras, I.M., 1956a. The Tabanidae (Diptera) of Australia. I. General review. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 4: 377–407.
- Mackerras, I.M., 1956b. The Tabanidae (Diptera) of Australia. II. Subfamily Pangoniinae, tribe Pangoniini. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 4: 408–443.
- Mackerras, I.M., 1971. The Tabanidae (Diptera) of Australia V. Subfamily Tabanidae, tribe Tabanini. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 4.
- Mackerras, I.M., & M.E. Fuller, 1942. The genus *Pelecorhynchus* (Diptera: Tabanidae). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 67: 9–76.
- Mackerras, I.M., & M.J. Mackerras, 1953. A new species of *Pelecorhynchus* (Diptera: Tabanoidea) from the Dorrigo Plateau, New South Wales. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 78: 38–40.
- Mackerras, M.J., 1965. Australian Blattidae (Blattodea). I. General remarks and revision of the genus *Polyzosteria* Burmeister. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 15: 593–618.
- Mackerras, M.J., 1966. Australian Blattidae (Blattodea). VI*. Revision of the genus *Cosmozosteria* Stal. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 15: 843–882.
- Mackerras, M.J., 1967. Australian Blattidae (Blattodea). VII*. The *Platyzosteria* group; general remarks and revision of the subgenera *Platyzosteria* Brunner and *Leptozosteria* Tepper. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 15: 1207–1298.
- Mackerras, M.J., 1968a. Australian Blattidae (Blattodea). VIII*. The *Platyzosteria* group; subgenus *Melanozosteria* Stal. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 16: 237–331.
- Mackerras, M.J., 1968b. Australian Blattidae (Blattodea). IX. Revision of Polyzosteriinae tribe Methanini, Tryonicinae and Blattinae. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 16: 511–575.
- Mackerras, M.J., 1968c. *Neolaxta monteithi*, gen. et. sp. n. from eastern Australia (Blattodea: Blaberidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 7: 143–146.
- Mackerras, M.J., 1968d. Polyphagidae (Blattodea) from eastern Australia. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 7: 147–154.
- Mackerras, I.M., 1970. Composition and distribution of the fauna. Chapt. 9. In *The Insects of Australia—A Textbook for Students and Research Workers*, pp. 187–203. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.
- Macleay, W., 1885. Two new Australian Lucanidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 10: 199–202.
- Macleay, W., 1886. Miscellaneous Entomologica. No. 1. The genus *Diphucephala*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 1: 381–402.
- Main, B.Y., 1981. Eco-evolutionary radiation of mygalomorph spiders in Australia. In *Ecological Biogeography of Australia*, ed. A. Keast, The Hague: Dr W. Junk.
- Main, B.Y., 1983. Systematics of the trapdoor spider genus *Homogona* Rainbow (Mygalomorphae: Ctenizidae: Homogoninae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 22: 81–92.
- Main, B.Y., 1987. Evolution and radiation of the terrestrial fauna. In *Fauna of Australia*, General Articles, vol. 1A, ed. G.R. Dyne and D.W. Walton, pp. 136–155. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Malloch, J.R., 1925. Notes on Australian Diptera. No. v. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 50: 35–97.
- Malloch, J.R., 1926. Notes on Australian Diptera. No. viii. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 51: 31–49.
- Malloch, J.R., 1927a. Notes on Australian Diptera. No. x. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 52: 1–16.
- Malloch, J.R., 1927b. Notes on Australian Diptera. No. xiii. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 52: 399–446.
- Malloch, J.R., 1928. Notes on Australian Diptera. No. xvi. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 53: 343–366.
- Marshall, S.A., 1989. Family Sphaeroceridae. Chap. 96 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 601–607. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Matile, L., 1981. A new Australian genus of Keroplatidae with pectinate antennae (Diptera: Mycetophiloidea). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 20: 207–212.

- Matile, L., 1989a. Family Keroplatidae. Chap. 8 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 128–133. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Matile, L., 1989b. Family Mycetophilidae. Chap. 10 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 135–145. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Matile, L., 1990. Recherches sur la systématique et l'évolution des Keroplatidae (Diptera, Mycetophiloidea). *Memoirs du Museum national d'histoire Naturelle de Paris. Serie A (Zoologie)* 148: 1–682.
- Matthews, E.G., 1972. A revision of the scarabaeinae dung beetles of Australia. I. Tribe Onthophagini. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 9.
- Matthews, E.G., 1974. A revision of the scarabaeinae dung beetles of Australia. II. Tribe Scarabaeini. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 24.
- Matthews, E.G., 1976. A revision of the scarabaeinae dung beetles of Australia. III. Tribe Coprini. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 38.
- Matthews, E.G., 1992. Classification, relationships and distribution of the genera of Cyphaleini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 6: 437–522.
- Matthews, E.G., 1993. Classification, relationships and distribution of the genera of Heleini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 7: 1025–1095.
- Matthews, E.G., 1998. Classification, phylogeny and biogeography of the genera of Adeliini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 685–824.
- Matthews, E.G., & J.T. Doyen, 1989. A reassessment of the Australian species of *Menophilus* Mulsant (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) with descriptions of two new genera and a larva and pupa. *Records of the South Australian Museum* 23: 39–50.
- Matthews, E.G., & Z. Stebnicka, 1986. A review of *Demarziella* Balthasar, with a transfer from Aphodiinae to Scarabaeinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 34: 449–461.
- Maynard, G.V., 1992. Revision of *Leioproctus* (*Cladocerapis*) Cockerell (Hymenoptera: Colletidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 31: 1–11.
- Mayo, R., A. Atkins & B. White, 1989. New records for butterflies (Lepidoptera) in eastern New South Wales. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 16: 109–110.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1966. Description and biology of an Australian species of Cypselosomatidae (Diptera), with a discussion of family relationships. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 14: 673–685.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1972. A note on the christmas beetle *Trioplognathus griseopilosus* (Coleoptera, Rutelinae). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 1: 14.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1973. The Australian Platystomatidae (Diptera, Shizophora) with a revision of five genera. *Memoirs of the Australian Museum* 15.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1978. Description and biology of a new genus of flies related to *Anthoclusia* and representing a new family (Diptera, Schizophora, Neurochaetidae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 23: 273–295.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1983. A new subfamily of Aulacigastridae (Diptera: Schizophora), with a discussion of aulacigastrid classification. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 31: 55–78.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1985. The Australian genera of Heleomyzidae (Diptera: Schizophora) and a reclassification of the family into tribes. *Records of the Australian Museum* 36(5): 203–251.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1993a. A new genus of Australian Cypselosomatid flies (Diptera: Nerioidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology* 25: 2–4.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1993b. Review of the Upside-down flies (Diptera: Neurochaetidae) of Madagascar and Africa, and evolution of neurochaetid host plant associations. *Records of the Australian Museum* 45(2): 221–239.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1998. A review of the Australian stilt flies (Diptera: Micropezidae) with a phylogenetic analysis of the family. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 55–134.
- McAlpine, D.K., 1999. Australian signal flies of the genus *Rhytidortalis* (Diptera: Platystomatidae). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 121: 147–174.
- McAlpine, D.K., & D.S. Kent, 1982. Systematics of *Tapeigaster* (Diptera: Heleomyzidae) with notes on biology and larval morphology. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 106: 33–58.
- McAlpine, D.K., & S.P. Kim, 1977. The genus *Lenophila* (Diptera: Platystomatidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 30: 309–336.
- McCafferty, W.P., & T.Q. Wang, 1997. Phylogenetic systematics of the family Teloganodidae (Ephemeroptera: Pannota). *Annals of the Cape Province Museum (Natural History)* 19: 387–437.
- McCairns, R.F., R. Freitag, H.A. Rose & F.J.D. McDonald, 1997. Taxonomic revision of the Australian Cicindelidae (Coleoptera), excluding species of *Cicindela*. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 599–687.
- McDermott, J.J., & P. Roe, 1985. Food, feeding behaviour and feeding ecology of Nemerteans. *American Zoologist* 25: 113–125.
- McEvey, S.F., 1994. Results of Drosophilidae (Diptera) invertebrate fauna surveys of north-east NSW forests. North East Forests Biodiversity Study Report No. 3d. Sydney: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- McKay, R.J., 1979. The wolf spiders of Australia (Araneae: Lycosidae): 13. The genus *Trochosa*. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 19: 277–298.
- McKeown, K.C., 1945. Notes on Australian Cerambycidae VII. *Records of the Australian Museum* 21: 286–292.
- McKeown, K.C., 1947. Catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Australia. *Memoirs of the Australian Museum* 21: 286–292.
- McLellan, I.D., 1996. A revision of *Stenoperla* (Plecoptera: Eustheniidae) and removal of Australian species to *Cosmioperla* new genus. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 23: 165–182.
- McMichael, D.F., & I.D. Hiscock, 1958. A monograph of the freshwater mussels (Mollusca: Pelecypoda) of the Australian region. *Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 9: 372–508.
- Merrick, J.R., 1991. The biology, conservation and management of Australian freshwater crayfishes: a bibliography. Sydney: Graduate School of the Environment, Macquarie University.
- Merrick, J.R., 1995. Diversity, distribution and conservation of freshwater crayfishes in the eastern highlands of New South Wales. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 115: 247–258.
- Merrick, J.R., 1997. Conservation and field management of the freshwater crayfish, *Euastacus spinifer* (Decapoda: Parastacidae), in the Sydney region, Australia. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 118: 217–225.
- Milledge, G.A., 1997a. Revision of the tribe Archimantini (Mantodea: Mantidae: Mantinae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 1–63.
- Milledge, G.A., 1997b. A new species of *Progradungula* Forster and Gray (Araneae: Gradungulidae) from Victoria. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 65–68.
- Miller, A.C., W.F. Ponder & S.A. Clark, 1999. Freshwater snails of the genera *Fluvidona* and *Austropyrgus* (Gastropoda, Hydrobiidae) from northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 461–493.
- Miller, C.G., & E.D. Edwards, 1978. A new species of *Pseudodipsas* C. & R. Felder (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) from northern New South Wales. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 5: 45–50.
- Miller, C.G., & I.G. Morhaus, 1975. Butterfly records of interest from the Northern Rivers district of New South Wales. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 2: 85–86.
- Monteith, G.B., 1967. A revision and redescription of the genus *Glyptoaptera* Kormilev (Hemiptera: Aradidae). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society, London* (B) 36: 50–60.
- Monteith, G.B., 1969. The relationship of *Kumarella* Monteith and *Tretocoris* Usinger and Matsuda with a new species of *Kumarella* (Hemiptera: Aradidae: Chinamyersiinae). *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 81: 75–82.
- Monteith, G.B., 1986. Insects from Kroombit Tops, Queensland, with some results of a site survey of Coleoptera. *The Queensland Naturalist* 27: 27–34.

- Monteith, G.B., 1993. The rainforest insect fauna of the Queensland component of the Border Ranges complex—a brief review. Unpublished report for CERRA Executive. Grafton: NSW NPWS.
- Monteith, G.B., 1997. Revision of the Australian flatbugs of the subfamily Mezirinae (Insecta: Hemiptera: Aradidae). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 41: 1–169.
- Monteith, G.B., & L.H. Field, in press. Australian king crickets: distribution, habitats and biology (Orthoptera: Anostomatidae). In *The Biology of Wetas, King Crickets and Their Allies*, ed. L.H. Field. Wallingford: Cabi Publishing.
- Monteith, G.B., & R.I. Storey, 1981. The biology of *Cephalodesmius*, a genus of dung beetles which synthesises “dung” from plant material (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 20: 253–277.
- Moore, B.P., 1963. Studies on Australian Carabidae (Coleoptera) 3—the Psydrinae. *Transcripts of the Royal Entomological Society of London* 115: 277–290.
- Moore, B.P., 1965. Studies on Australian Carabidae (Coleoptera) 4—the Pterostichinae. *Transcripts of the Royal Entomological Society of London* 117: 1–32.
- Moore, B.P., 1966. The genus *Perileptus* in Australia (Coleoptera, Trechinae). *Bulletin of the National Science Museum, Tokyo* 9: 317–320.
- Moore, B.P., 1972. A revision of the Australian Trechinae (Coleoptera: Carabidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 18.
- Moore, B.P., 1980–1996. A guide to the beetles of south-eastern Australia. Fascicles 1–12 of the *Australian Entomological Magazine*. Greenwich (Sydney): Australian Entomological Press.
- Moore, B.P., 1984. Taxonomic notes on some Australasian *Mecyclothorax* Sharp (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Psydrinae) and descriptions of new species. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 23: 161–166.
- Moore, B.P., 1994. A new species of *Eucarteria* Lea (Coleoptera: Lucanidae) and notes on the affinities of the genus. *The Australian Entomologist* 21: 1–6.
- Moore, J., 1975. Land nemertines of Australia. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 56: 23–43.
- Moore, J., 1985. The distribution and evolution of terrestrial nemertines. *American Zoologist* 25: 15–21.
- Moore, J., & R. Gibson, 1981. The *Geonemertes* problem (Nemertea). *Journal of the Zoological Society, London* 194: 175–201.
- Moore, J., & R. Gibson, 1988. Further studies on the evolution of land and freshwater nemertean: generic relationships among paramonostiliferous taxa. *Journal of the Zoological Society, London* 216: 1–20.
- Morgan, G.J., 1997. Freshwater crayfish of the genus *Euastacus* Clark (Decapoda: Parastacidae) from New South Wales, with a key to all species of the genus. *Records of the Australian Museum, Supplement* 23.
- Moss, J.T. St. Leger, & M.S. Moulds, 2000. A new species of *Psaltoda* Stal, with notes on comparative morphology and song structure (Hemiptera: Cicadidae). *The Australian Entomologist* 27: 47–60.
- Moss, J.T. St. Leger, & L.W. Popple, 2000. Cicada, butterfly and moth records from the Gibraltar Range, New South Wales (Hemiptera: Cicadidae: Lepidoptera). *Queensland Naturalist* 38: 53–60.
- Moulds, M.S., 1978. A new species of *Henicopsaltria* Stal (Homoptera: Cicadidae) from north Queensland. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 17: 225–228.
- Moulds, M.S., 1990. *Australian Cicadas*. Sydney: New South Wales University Press.
- Moulds, M.S., 1998. New larval food plants for Australian hawk moths (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae). *The Australian Entomologist* 25: 13–22.
- Mound, L.A., 1972. Further studies on Australian Aeolothripidae (Thysanoptera). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 11: 37–54.
- Mound, L.A., 1999. Saltatorial leaf-feeding Thysanoptera (Thripidae: Dendrothripinae) from Australia and New Caledonia, with newly recorded pests of ferns, figs and mulberries. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 38: 257–273.
- Mound, L.A., & R. Marullo, 1993. The *Erythrothrips* complex of tropical Aeolothripidae (Thysanoptera) with new taxa from Australia and South Africa. *Entomologica Scandinavica* 24: 285–291.
- Mound, L.A., & R. Marullo, 1999. Biology and identification of Aeolothripidae (Thysanoptera) from Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 929–950.
- Mroczkowski, M., 1968. Distribution of the Dermestidae (Coleoptera) of the World with a catalogue of all known species. *Annales zoologici (Warszawa)* 26: 15–191.
- Muller, C.J., 1992. New *Gahnia* Forst. and Forst. F. food plant records for *Hesperilla ornata ornata* (Leach) and *Tisiphona abeona regalis* Waterhouse (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae and Nymphalidae) in New South Wales. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 19: 102.
- Muller, C.J., & D. Hall, 1998. New distribution and host plant records for butterflies (Lepidoptera) in New South Wales. *The Australian Entomologist* 24: 65–66.
- Muona, J., 1993. Review of the phylogeny, classification and biology of the family Eucnemidae (Coleoptera). *Entomologica Scandinavica, Supplement* 44: 1–133.
- Murray, A., 1870. On the geographical relations of the chief Coleopterous fauna. *Journal of the Linnean Society* 11: 1–89.
- Nadolny, C., 1984. Nature and conservation of the invertebrate fauna in New South Wales rainforests—a preliminary report. unpublished report for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- Nagatomi, A., 1977. Classification of the lower Brachycera (Diptera). *Journal of Natural History* 11: 321–335.
- Nagatomi, A., & N.L. Evenhuis, 1989. Family Athericeridae. Chap. 29 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, p. 295. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Naumann, I.D., 1982. Systematics of the Australian Ambositrininae (Hymenoptera: Diapriidae), with a synopsis on non-Australian genera of the subfamily. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 85.
- Naumann, I.D., 1985. The Australian species of Monomachidae (Hymenoptera: Proctotrupeoidea), with a revised diagnosis of the family. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 24: 261–274.
- Naumann, I.D., 1991a. Hymenoptera “wasps, bees, ants, sawflies”. Chap. 42 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 916–1000. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Naumann, I.D., 1991b. Revision of the Australian genus *Enoggera* Girault (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae: Asaphinae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 30: 1–17.
- Neboiss, A., 1957. The genera *Hapatesus* Candeze and *Toorongus* gen. nov. (Coleoptera: Elateridae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 5: 496–520.
- Neboiss, A., 1962. The Australian Hydrobiosinae (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae). *Pacific Insects* 4: 521–582.
- Neboiss, A., 1974. Two new species of the genus *Stenopsychodes* Ulmer (Stenopsychidae: Trichoptera). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 1: 81–86.
- Neboiss, A., 1980. Australian species of the genus *Anisocentropus* McLachlan (Calamoceratidae: Trichoptera). *Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 31: 193–213.
- Neboiss, A., 1981. Distribution of Trichopteran families in Australia with comments on the composition of fauna in the south-west. Proceedings of the 3rd International Symposium on Trichoptera. In *Series Entomologica*, vol. 20, ed. G.P. Moretti. The Hague: Dr W. Junk.
- Neboiss, A., 1983. Checklist and bibliography of the Australian Caddis-flies (Trichoptera). *Australian Society for Limnology, Special publication* 5: 1–132.
- Neboiss, A., 1986. Taxonomic changes in caddis-fly species from the south-west Pacific-Australian region with descriptions of new species. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 47: 213–223.
- Neboiss, A., 1987. Identity of species of Trichoptera described by K. Korboot 1964–65 (Insecta). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 48: 131–140.
- Neboiss, A., 1991. Trichoptera “caddis flies”. Chap. 40 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 787–816. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.

- Neboiss, A., & A. Wells, 1998. Review of Australian species of *Trienodes* McLachlan (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 57: 89–132.
- New, T.R., 1983. A revision of the Australian Osmylidae: Kempyninae (Insecta: Neuroptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 31: 393–420.
- New, T.R., 1986. A new species of *Kempynus* Nava (Neuroptera: Osmylidae) from Australia. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 25: 327–328.
- New, T.R., 1988a. A revision of the Australian Hemerobiidae. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 2: 339–411.
- New, T.R., 1988b. The Psychopsidae (Insecta: Neuroptera) of Australia and the Oriental region. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 2: 841–883.
- New, T.R., 1989. The genus *Oedosmylus* Kruger (Insecta: Neuroptera: Osmylidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 135–148.
- New, T.R., 1991. Neuroptera “lacewings”. Chap. 34 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 525–542. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- New, T.R., & C.N. Smithers, 1994. Two new species of Myrmeleon L. and new records of Myrmeleontini (Insecta, Neuroptera: Myrmeleontidae) from Australia. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 114: 189–194.
- Newton, A.F., 1989. Review of *Dactylosternum* Wollaston species of Australia and New Zealand (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 16: 49–58.
- Nielsen, E.S., 1987. The recently discovered primitive moth (non-Ditrysian) family Palaephatidae (Lepidoptera) in Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 201–229.
- Nielsen, E.S., & I.F.B. Common, 1991. Lepidoptera. Chap. 41 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 817–915. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Nielsen, E.S., & N.P. Kristensen, 1989. Primitive ghost moths: morphology and taxonomy of the Australian genus *Fraus* Walker (Lepidoptera: Hepialidae s. lat.). *Monographs on Australian Lepidoptera*. Volume 1, pp. 206. Melbourne: CSIRO Australia.
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2000. Mitchell’s rainforest snail *Thersites mitchellae* draft recovery plan.
- Obenberger, J., 1930. *Coleopterorum Catalogus. Buprestidae II*. Berlin: W. Junk.
- Obenberger, J., 1935. *Coleopterorum Catalogus. Buprestidae IV*. Berlin: W. Junk.
- Obenberger, J., 1959. Sur les espèces du genre *Agrilus* Curtis de l’Australie et Océanie (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). *Acta entomologica musei nationale Pragae* 33: 223–240.
- O’Brien, C.W., & S.A. Askevold, 1992. Systematics and evolution of weevils of the genus *Bagous* Germar (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). 1. Species of Australia. *Transactions of the American Entomological Society* 118: 331–452.
- Oosterbroek, P., 1989. Family Tanyderidae. Chap. 1 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 51–52. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Opell, B.D., 1984. Phylogenetic review of the genus *Miagrammopes* (sensu lato) (Araneae, Uloboridae). *Journal of Arachnology* 12: 229–240.
- Oswald, J.D., 1997. Review of the *sejunctus* species group of the split-footed lacewing genus *Osmylops* Banks (Neuroptera: Nymphalidae), with remarks on the functional morphology of the terminalic coupling. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 13: 351–358.
- Pal, T.K., & J.F. Lawrence, 1986. A new genus and subfamily of mycophagous Bothrididae (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea) from the Indo-Australian region, with notes on related families. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 25: 185–210.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1950. A review of the Australian Mydidae (Diptera). *Bulletin* 255. Melbourne: CSIRO.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1952. A review of the Australian Nemestrinidae (Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 1: 242–290.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1954. Notes on Australian Diptera (XIII–XV). XIV. Notes on some hippoboscids (especially *Ortholfersia*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (12) 7: 283–292.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1955. Notes on Australian Diptera (XVI–XIX). XIX. A review of Australian *Criorrhina* species (Syrphidae). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (12) 8: 135–144.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1956. A review of the Australian species of *Cylindromyia* Meigen and *Saralba* Walker (Tachinidae: Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 4: 358–375.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1957a. Notes on Diptera (XXIII). Notes on some Australian Ameniini (Tachinidae, Diptera). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (12) 10: 52–62.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1957b. A review of Australian Acroceridae (Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 5: 521–546.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1958a. A review of Australian species of *Laphria* (Asilidae, Diptera) with descriptions of three new species from Lord Howe Island. *Pacific Science* 12: 92–105.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1958b. A review of Australian Pyrgotidae (Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 6: 89–138.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1961. A review of Australian Leptidae (Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 10: 113–169.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1967a. A review of the Australian species of the genus *Ligyra* Newman (*Hyperalonia olim*) (Bombyliidae: Diptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 15: 123–144.
- Paramonov, S.J., 1967b. A review of the tribe Rutiliini (Diptera: Tachinidae). I. Genera other than *Rutilia* Robineau-Desvoidy and *Formosia* Guerin-Meneville. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 16: 349–404.
- Parsons, M.J., 1996. A phylogenetic reappraisal of the birdwing genus *Ornithoptera* (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae: Troidini) and a new theory of its evolution in relation to Gondwanan vicariance biogeography. *Journal of Natural History* 30: 1707–1736.
- Paulian, R., 1980. Revision taxonomique des *Liparochnus* Erichson, genre Australo-Mélanésien de Coleopteres Hybosoridae, Scarabaeoidea. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France (n.s.)* 16: 389–433.
- Peck, S., 2001. Review of carrion beetles of Australia and New Guinea (Coleoptera: Silphidae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 40: 93–101.
- Permkam, S., & D.L. Hancock, 1994. Australian Ceratitinae (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 1325–1341.
- Permkam, S., & D.L. Hancock, 1995. Australian Trypetinae (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 9: 1047–1209.
- Pescott, R.T.M., 1948. Barrington Tops: paradise for naturalists. *Wild Life* 10: 247–250.
- Peters, J.V., 1971. *A Catalogue of the Type Specimens of the Hesperoidea and Papilionoidea (Lepidoptera) in the Australian Museum*. Geonwich (Sydney): Australian Entomological Press.
- Peters, W.L., & I.C. Campbell, 1991. Ephemeroptera “mayflies”. Chap. 16 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 279–293. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Peterson, B.V., & G. Theischinger, 1989. Family Thaumaleidae. Chap. 23 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 219–220. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Pinder, A.M., & R.O. Brinkhurst, 1997. Review of the Phreodrilidae (Annelida: Oligochaeta: Tubificida) of Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 443–523.
- Pitkin, B.R., 1973. A revision of the Australian Haplothripini, with descriptions of three new species (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 12: 315–339.
- Pitkin, B.R., 1989. Family Neriidae. Chap. 55 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, p. 468. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Platnick, N.I., 2000. A relimitation and revision of the Australasian ground spider family Lamponidae (Araneae: Gnaphosoidea). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 245: 1–330.
- Platnick, N.I., & R.R. Forster, 1989. A revision of the temperate South American and Australasian spiders of the family Anapidae (Araneae, Araneoidea). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 190: 1–139.
- Pollock, D.A., 1995. Classification, reconstructed phylogeny and general history of genera of Pilipalpinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Pyrochroidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 9: 563–708.
- Pollock, D.A., & J.F. Lawrence, 1995. Review of *Anaplopus* Blackburn (Coleoptera: Pythidae), with comments on constituents and systematics of Pythidae. In *Biology, Phylogeny and Classification of Coleoptera: Papers Celebrating the 80th Birthday of Roy A. Crowson*, ed. J. Pakaluk and S.A. Slipinski, pp. 449–472. Warsaw: Muzeum I Instytut Zoologii PAN.

- Ponder, W.F., 1986. Glacidorbidae (Glacidorbacea: Basommatophora), a new family and superfamily of operculate freshwater gastropods. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 87: 53–83.
- Ponder, W.F., 1988. Bioluminescence in *Hinea braziliiana* (Lamarck) (Gastropoda: Planaxidae). *Journal of Molluscan Studies* 54: 361.
- Ponder, W.F., 1991. Australian Hydrobiidae—an overview based on current research. *Proceedings of the Xth International Malacological Congress Tubingen 1989* part 2.
- Ponder, W.F., 1994. Australian freshwater Mollusca: conservation priorities and indicator species. *Records of the Queensland Museum* 36: 191–196.
- Ponder, W.F., F.E. Wells & A. Solem, 1998. Distribution and affinities of non-marine molluscs. In *Fauna of Australia*, Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis, vol. 5, ed. P.L. Beesley, G.J.B. Ross and A. Wells, pp. 80–88. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Ponder, W.F., & G.J. Avern, 2000. The Glacidorbidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Heterobranchia) of Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 52(3): 307–353.
- Ponder, W.F., & R.G. de Keyser, 1998. Superfamily Rissooidea. In *Fauna of Australia*, Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis, vol. 5, ed. P.L. Beesley, G.J.B. Ross and A. Wells, pp. 745–766. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Pont, A.C., 1973. Studies on Australian Muscidae (Diptera) IV. a revision of the subfamilies Muscinae and Stomoxyinae. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 21.
- Pont, A.C., 1986. Studies on the Australian Muscidae (Diptera) VII. The genus *Atherigona* Rondani. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 120.
- Pont, A.C., 1989. Family Muscidae. Chap. 107 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 675–699. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Pope, R.D., 1988. A revision of the Australian Coccinellidae (Coleoptera). Pt. 1. subfamily Coccinellinae. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 2: 633–735.
- Proctor, H.C., 1999. *Gallilichus jonesi* sp. n. (Acari: Ascouracaridae): A new species of feather mite from the quills of the Australian brush-turkey (Aves: Megapodidae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 38: 77–84.
- Pyke, G.H., & L. Balzer, 1985. The effects of the introduced honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) on Australian native bees. A report prepared for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Occasional Papers of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (Sydney).
- Qin, T.K., & P.J. Gullan, 1990. The Australian mealybugs (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae) of *Xanthorrhoea* (Xanthorrhoeaceae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 759–769.
- Qin, T.K., & R.B. Halliday, 1997. Eriorhynchidae, a new family of Prostigmata (Acarina), with a cladistic analysis of epnodoid species of Australia and New Zealand. *Systematic Entomology* 22: 151–171.
- Quicke, D.L.J., 1991. A revision of the Australian species of *Iphiaulax* Foerster and *Chaoilta* Cameron (Insecta: Hymenoptera: Braconidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 43(1): 63–84.
- Raven, P.H., & D.I. Axelrod, 1972. Plate tectonics and Australasian paleobiogeography. *Science (Washington D.C.)* 176: 1379–1386.
- Raven, R.J., 1978. Systematics of the spider subfamily Hexathelinae (Dipluridae: Mygalomorphae: Arachnida). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 65.
- Raven, R.J., 1981. A review of the Australian genera of the mygalomorph spider subfamily Diplurinae (Dipluridae: Chelicerata). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 29: 321–363.
- Raven, R.J., 1982. On the mygalomorph spider genus *Xamiatus* Raven (Diplurinae: Dipluridae) with the description of a new species. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 20: 473–478.
- Raven, R.J., 1984a. Systematics and biogeography of the mygalomorph spider family Migidae (Araneae) in Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 32: 379–390.
- Raven, R.J., 1984b. A new diplurid genus from eastern Australia and a related *Aname* species (Diplurinae: Dipluridae: Araneae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 96: 1–151.
- Raven, R.J., 1984c. Systematics of the Australian curtain-web spiders (Ischnothelinae: Dipluridae: Chelicerata). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 93.
- Raven, R.J., 1994. Mygalomorph spiders of the Barychelidae in Australia and the Western Pacific. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 35: 291–706.
- Raven, R.J., 1995. Border Ranges preliminary proposals, 1995. Unpublished project report to CERRA Executive. Grafton: NSW NPWS.
- Reay, F., 1991. A new genus and two new species of plant nematode (Tylenchidae) from Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 5: 855–867.
- Reid, A.L., 1996. Review of the Peripatopsidae (Onychophora) in Australia, with comments on peripatopsid relationships. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 10: 663–936.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1989a. The Australian species of the tribe Zeugophorini (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Megalopodinae). *General and Applied Entomology* 21: 39–47.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1989b. A new species of *Calomela* Hope (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from New South Wales, with habitat and distribution notes on other species in the genus. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 16: 69–73.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1991. A new genus of Cryptocephalinae from Australia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *Entomologica Scandinavica* 22: 139–157.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1992. Revision of the genus *Cheiloxena* Baly (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Eumolpinae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 53: 101–114.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1994. Revision of the genus *Platycolaspis* Jacoby (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 54: 207–220.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1995. A cladistic analysis of subfamilial relationships in the Chrysomelidae *sensu lato* (Chrysomelidae). In *Biology, Phylogeny and Classification of Coleoptera: Papers Celebrating the 80th Birthday of Roy A. Crowson*, ed. J. Pakaluk and S.A. Slipinski. Warsaw: Muzeum I Instytut Zoologii PAN.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1997. New records of the genus *Stenus* Latreille (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) in Australia. *The Australian Entomologist* 24: 119–126.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1999a. A new generic synonym in the Australian Lucanidae (Coleoptera). *The Coleopterists Bulletin* 53: 175–177.
- Reid, C.A.M., 1999b. Revision of leaf beetles of the genus *Cadmus* Erichson, subgenus *Lachnabothra* Saunders (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 1–66.
- Reid, C.A.M., 2000. Spilopyrinae Chapuis: a new subfamily in the Chrysomelidae and its systematic placement (Coleoptera). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 837–862.
- Rentz, D.C.F., 1985. *A Monograph of the Tettigoniidae of Australia. Vol. 1. The Tettigoniinae*. CSIRO, Australia and E.J. Brill, Leiden.
- Rentz, D.C.F., 1991. Orthoptera “grasshoppers, katydids, crickets”. Chap. 24 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 369–393. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Rentz, D.C.F., 1993. *A Monograph of the Tettigoniidae of Australia. Vol. 2. The Austrosaginae, Zaprochilinae and Phasmodinae*. CSIRO, Australia.
- Rentz, D.C.F., & J. Balderson, 1979. *Catalogue of Australian Tettigoniidae*. Division of Entomology Technical paper Number 15. CSIRO, Australia.
- Rentz, D.C.F., & D. Clyne, 1983. A new genus and species of pollen- and nectar-feeding katydids from eastern Australia (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Zaprochilinae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 22: 155–160.
- Rentz, D.C.F., & B. John, 1990. Studies in Australian Gryllacrididae. Taxonomy, biology, ecology and cytology. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 1053–1210.
- Rentz, D.C.F., & D.K.McE. Kevan, 1991. Dermaptera “earwigs”. Chap. 23 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 360–368. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Richards, O.W., 1973. The Sphaeroceridae (=Borboridae or Cypselidae; Diptera Cyclorrhapha) of the Australian region. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 22.
- Richardson, L.R., 1967. An annotated list of Australian leeches. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 92: 227–245.
- Richardson, L.R., 1974a. *Amicibdella* and *Microbdella* gen. nov. of Eastern Australia (Hirudinoidea: Haemadipsidae). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 17: 125–149.

- Richardson, L.R., 1974b. A contribution to the general zoology of the land-licees (Hirudinea: Haemadipsoidae superfam. nov.). *Acta zoologica Academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 21: 119–152.
- Riek, E.F., 1954a. The Australian Megaloptera of alderflies. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 2: 131–140.
- Riek, E.F., 1954b. The Australian Mecoptera or scorpion-flies. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 2: 143–168.
- Riek, E.F., 1955a. Australian wasps of the family Proctotrupidae (Hymenoptera: Proctotrupeoidea). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 3: 106–117.
- Riek, E.F., 1955b. Australian cleptid (Hymenoptera: Chrysidoidea) egg parasites of Cresmododea (Phasmodae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 3: 118–130.
- Riek, E.F., 1969. The Australian freshwater crayfish (Crustacea: Decapoda: Parastacidae), with descriptions of new species. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 17: 855–918.
- Riek, E.F., 1973a. A revision of Australian scorpion flies of the family Choristidae (Mecoptera). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 12: 103–112.
- Riek, E.F., 1973b. The genera of Australian Austroperlidae (Insecta: Plecoptera). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 12: 289–295.
- Riek, E.F., 1974. The Australian moth-lacewings (Neuroptera: Ithonidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 13: 37–54.
- Roach, A.M.E., 2000. Review of the Australian species of the dermestid genus *Anthrenocerus* Arrow (Coleoptera: Dermestidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 175–224.
- Roach, A.M.E., & D.C.F. Rentz, 1998a. Blattodea. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Archaeognatha, Zygentoma, Blattodea, Isoptera, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Embioptera, Zoraptera, vol. 23, ed. W.W.K. Houston and A. Wells, pp. 21–162. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Roach, A.M.E., & D.C.F. Rentz, 1998b. Isoptera. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Archaeognatha, Zygentoma, Blattodea, Isoptera, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Embioptera, Zoraptera, vol. 23, ed. W.W.K. Houston and A. Wells, pp. 163–250. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Roberts, F.H.S., 1928a. A revision of the Australian Bombyliidae (Diptera). Part i. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 53: 90–144.
- Roberts, F.H.S., 1928b. A revision of the Australian Bombyliidae (Diptera). Part ii. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 53: 411–455.
- Robinson, G.S., & E.S. Nielsen, 1993. *Tineid Genera of Australia (Lepidoptera)*. Monographs on Australian Lepidoptera. Volume 2. CSIRO Australia, and British Museum (Natural History), London.
- Ross, E.S., 1991. Embioptera “web-spinners”, “embiids”. Chap. 26 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 405–409. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Roth, L.M., 1991a. Blattodea “cockroaches”. Chap. 19 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 320–329. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Roth, L.M., 1991b. The cockroach genera *Beybienkoa*, gen. nov., *Escala* Shelford, *Eowilsonia*, gen. nov., *Hensaussurea* Princis, *Parasigmoidella* Hanitsch and *Robshelfordia* Princis, (Dictyoptera: Blattaria: Blattellidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 5: 553–716.
- Roth, L.M., 1992. The Australian cockroach genus *Choristima* Tepper (Blattaria, Blattellidae: Ectobiinae). *Entomologica Scandinavica* 23: 121–151.
- Saeed, A., A.D. Austin & P.C. Dangerfield, 1999. Systematics and host relationships of Australasian *Diolcogaster* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Microgastrinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 117–178.
- Sainval, T.N. de, & T. Lander, 1994. Iconographie des espèces décrites des genres *Calodema* et *Metaxymorpha* (suite) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Bulletin de la Société Sciences Nat.* 81: 23–24.
- Sakai, S., 1993. Dermapterum Catalogus XXV: Iconographia IX. A basic survey of integrated taxonomy of the Dermaptera of the World. Tokyo: Ikegami.
- Salter, K.E.W., 1953. Studies on Australian Thynnidae I. A checklist of the Australian and Indo-Malayan Thynnidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 78: 276–315.
- Sands, D.P.A., 1979. A new genus, *Acrodipsas*, for a group of Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera) previously referred to *Pseudodipsas* C. & R. Felder, with descriptions of two new species from northern Queensland. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 18: 251–265.
- Sands, D.P.A., S.E. Scott & R. Moffatt, 1997. The threatened richmond birdwing butterfly (*Ornithoptera richmondia* [Gray]: a community conservation project. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 449–453).
- Sankowsky, G., 1975. Some new food plants for various Queensland butterflies. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 2: 55–56.
- Savory, T., 1977. *Arachnida*. London: Academic Press.
- Scambler, D.J., 1989. A revision of the genus *Psilomorpha* Saunders (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 163–173.
- Scambler, D.J., 1993. *Ischnauchen*, a new genus for *Aphiorhynchus costatus* McKeown (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 32: 193–195.
- Schedl, K.E., 1972. Bark and timber beetles from Australia (Coleoptera: Scolytidae and Platypodidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 11: 143–149.
- Schlinger, E.I., & M.G. Jefferies, 1989. Family Acroceridae. Chap. 41 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 375–377. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Schneider, M.A., 1991. Revision of the Australasian genus *Poecilohetaerus* Hendel (Diptera: Lauxaniidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 30: 143–168.
- Scholtz, C.H., 1986. Revision of the genus *Trox* Fabricius (Coleoptera: Trogidae) of the Australian Region. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 24.
- Scott, B., 1996. Phylogenetic relationships of the Camaenidae (Pulmonata: Stylommatophora: Helicoidea). *Journal of Molluscan Studies* 62: 65–73.
- Selman, B.J., & M.D. Lowman, 1983. The biology and herbivory rates of *Novacastria nothofagi* Selman (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), a new genus and species on *Nothofagus moorei* in Australian temperate rainforests. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 31: 179–191.
- Sen Gupta, T., & R.A. Crowson, 1969. On a new family of Clavicornia (Coleoptera) and a new genus of Languriidae. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society, London* 38: 125–131.
- Sewell, K.B., & L.R.G. Cannon, 1998. New Temnocephalans from the branchial chamber of Australian *Euastacus* and *Cherax* crayfish host. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 119: 21–36.
- Shattuck, S.O., 1999. *Australian Ants: Their Biology and Identification*. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Shaw, E., 1925. New genera and species (mostly Australian) of Blattidae, with notes, and some remarks on Tepper’s types. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 50: 171–213.
- Shaw, S.R., 1990. A taxonomic revision of the long-tailed wasps of the genus *Megalyra* Westwood (Hymenoptera: Megalyridae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 4: 1005–1052.
- Sinclair, B.J., 2000. Revision of the genus *Clinocera* Meigen from Australia and New Zealand (Diptera: Empididae: Clinocerinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 347–361.
- Slipinski, S.A., & J.F. Lawrence, 1997. Genera of Colydiinae (Coleoptera: Zopheridae) of the Australo-Pacific region. *Annales zoologici (Warszawa)* 47: 341–440.
- Sloane, T.G., 1896. On the Australian Clivinidae (fam. Carabidae). Revision of the Australian species of the genus *Clivina* with the description of a new genus, *Clivinarchus*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 21: 143–257.
- Sloane, T.G., 1902. A revision of the genus *Notonomus* (family Carabidae: subfamily Feronini). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 27: 252–325.
- Sloane, T.G., 1903. Studies in Australian Entomology. XII. New Carabidae (Panageini, Bembidiini, Pogonini, Platysmatini, Platynini, Lebiini, with revisional lists of genera and species, some notes on synonymy, &c.). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 28: 566–642.

- Sloane, T.G., 1905a. Revisional notes on Australian Carabidae. Part 1. Tribes Carabini, Pamborini, Pseudozaenini, Clivini; and the genus *Nebriosoma*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 29: 699–733.
- Sloane, T.G., 1905b. Revisional notes on Australian Carabidae. Part 2. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 30: 103–135.
- Sloane, T.G., 1905c. Australian Carabidae. Check-list. Part 1. Subfamily Carabinae. *Supplement to the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 1–18.
- Sloane, T.G., 1910. Studies in Australian Entomology. No. 16. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of New South Wales* 35: 377–406.
- Sloane, T.G., 1911. Carabidae from Dorrigo, N.S.W. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 35: 823–848.
- Sloane, T.G., 1913. Revisional notes on Australian Carabidae. Part 4. The genus *Notonomus*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 38: 404–449.
- Sloane, T.G., 1915. Studies in Australian Entomology. No. 17. New genera and species of Carabidae (Pamborini, Migadopini, Broscini, Cuneipectini, Nomiini, Pterostichini, Platynini, Oodini, Harpalini, and Lebiini). *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 40: 437–473.
- Sloane, T.G., 1916. Carabidae of the Upper Williams River. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 41: 196–208.
- Sloane, T.G., 1921. Revisional notes on Australian Carabidae. Part 6. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 46: 191–208.
- Sloane, T.G., 1923. Studies in Australian entomology. No. 18. New genera and species of Carabidae. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 48: 17–39.
- Smales, L.R., 1994. Parasite extinctions—why care? *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 36: 203–206.
- Smith, B.J., 1992. Non-marine Mollusca. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 8, ed. W.W.K. Houston, pp. 399. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Smith, B.J., 1998. Unionoidea. In *Fauna of Australia*, Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis, vol. 5, ed. P.L. Beesley, G.J.B. Ross and A. Wells, pp. 296–298. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Smith, B.J., & R.C. Kershaw, 1979. *Field Guide to the Non-marine Molluscs of South Eastern Australia*. Canberra: Australian National University Press.
- Smith, G., 1998. Archaeognatha. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Archaeognatha, Zygentoma, Blattodea, Isoptera, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Embioptera, Zoraptera, vol. 23, ed. W.W.K. Houston and A. Wells, pp. 1–5. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Smith, I.M., & M.S. Harvey, 1989. Descriptions of adults of *Arrenurus* (?*Micruracarus*) *kitchingi* sp. nov. (Acarina: Arrenuridae) from water-filled tree holes in Australia. *Canadian Entomologist* 121: 283–289.
- Smith, K.G.V., 1989. Family Empididae. Chap. 43 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 382–392. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Smithers, C.N., 1973. New species and records of Australian Bittacidae (Mecoptera). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 12: 296–300.
- Smithers, C.N., 1974. New records of Choristidae (Mecoptera). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 2: 1.
- Smithers, C.N., 1975. Additions to Australian Myopsocidae (Psocoptera). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 2: 51–54.
- Smithers, C.N., 1981. A preliminary note on the Papilionoidea (Lepidoptera) of Tuglo Wildlife Refuge, New South Wales. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 7: 91–96.
- Smithers, C.N., 1985. Migration records in Australia: five Lycaenidae and Nymphalinae (Lepidoptera). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 11: 91–97.
- Smithers, C.N., 1988a. New distribution records for Australian Chrysopidae (Neuroptera). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 15: 35–38.
- Smithers, C.N., 1988b. New records of Australian Nymphidae. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 15: 141–143.
- Smithers, C.N.; 1990. New records of Australian Osmylidae. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 17: 53–56.
- Smithers, C.N., 1991. New records of Australian Hemerobiidae (Neuroptera). *Australian Entomological Magazine* 18: 139–141.
- Smithers, C.N., 1993. A note on the Megaloptera, Neuroptera and Mecoptera of Tuglo Wildlife Refuge, New South Wales. *The Australian Entomologist* 20: 67–71.
- Smithers, C.N., 1994a. A note on the Peripsocidae (Psocoptera) of Tuglo Wildlife Refuge, Hunter Valley, New South Wales. *The Australian Entomologist* 21: 7–10.
- Smithers, C.N., 1994b. A note on the Hesperidae (Lepidoptera) (skippers) of Tuglo Wildlife Refuge, New South Wales. *The Australian Entomologist* 21: 103–109.
- Smithers, C.N., 1996. New species and new records of Pseudo-caeciliidae, Philotarsidae and Elipsocidae (Insecta: Psocoptera) from the Mount Royal area, Hunter Valley, New South Wales. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 116: 233–243.
- Smithers, C.N., 1997. Lepidopsocidae, Trogiidae, Myopsocidae and Psocidae (Insecta: Psocoptera) from the Mount Royal area, New South Wales. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 118: 111–121.
- Smithers, C.N., & J.V. Peters, 1990. New locality records for some butterflies in New South Wales. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 17: 89–90.
- Spencer, K.A., 1989. Family Agromyzidae. Chap. 71 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 538–547. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Stanisic, J., 1990. Systematics and biogeography of eastern Australian Charopidae (Mollusca, Pulmonata) from subtropical rainforests. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 30: 1–241.
- Stanisic, J., 1994. The distribution and patterns of species diversity of land snails in Eastern Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 36: 207–214.
- Stanisic, J., 1997. An area of exceptional land snail diversity: The Macleay Valley, north-eastern New South Wales. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 441–448.
- Stanisic, J., undated. Report on the Land Molluscs of the Border Ranges Region. Unpublished project report to CERRA Executive. Grafton: NSW NPWS.
- Stebnicka, Z.T., & H.F. Howden, 1994. A revision of the Australian genus *Podotenus* A. Schmidt (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Aphodiini). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 17–62.
- Stebnicka, Z.T., & H.F. Howden, 1995. Revision of the Australian genera in the tribes Aphodiini, Aegialini and Proctophanini (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 9: 709–766.
- Stebnicka, Z.T., & H.F. Howden, 1996. Australian genera and species in the tribes Odontolochini, Psammodiini, Rhyparini, Stereomerini and part of the Eupariini (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Aphodiinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 10: 97–170.
- Steel, T., 1897. Australian land planarians: descriptions of new species and notes on collecting and preserving. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 22: 104–119.
- Steen, Z., & M.P. Schwarz, 2000. Nesting and life cycle of the Australian green carpenter bees *Xylocopa* (*Lestis*) *aeratus* Smith and *Xylocopa* (*Lestis*) *bombylans* (Fabricius) (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Xylocopinae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 39: 291–300.
- Stevens, M.M., 1994. Taxonomy, cladistics and biogeography of the Australian genus *Putoniessa* Kirkaldy (Hemiptera: Cicadelloidea: Cicadellidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 8: 1037–1115.
- Storey, R.I., 1977. Six new species of *Onthophagus* Latreille (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from Australia. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 16: 313–320.
- Storey, R.I., 1984. A new species of *Aptenocanthus* Matthews from North Queensland (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeini). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 21: 387–390.
- Storey, R.I., 1986. A new flightless species of *Aulacopris* White from North Queensland (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 22: 197–203.

- Storey, R.I., & G.B. Monteith, 2000. Five new species of *Aptenocanthon* Matthews (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae) from tropical Australia, with notes on distribution. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 46: 349–358.
- Storey, R.I., & T.A. Weir, 1988. New localities and biological notes for the genus *Onthophagus* Latreille (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) in Australia. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 15: 17–24.
- Storey, R.I., & T.A. Weir, 1990. New species of *Onthophagus* Latreille (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 3: 783–815.
- Strommer, N.G., 1988. Genera *Nabis* Latreille and *Stenonabis* Reuter (Hemiptera: Nabidae) in Australia. *Records of the South Australian Museum* 22: 79–93.
- Sturm, H., 1980. Redescription of *Nesomachilis* (Archeognatha: Meinertellidae) with descriptions of new species from the Australian region. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 7: 533–550.
- Suter, P.J., 1999. *Irpacaenis*, a new genus of Caenidae (Ephemeroptera) from Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 38: 159–167.
- Taylor, G.S., 1999. New species of *Acizzia* Heslop-Harrison (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) from Australian mistletoe (Loranthaceae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 38: 66–71.
- Taylor, R.W., 1973. Ants of the Australian genus *Mesostruma* Brown (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 12: 24–38.
- Taylor, R.W., 1980. Australian and Melanesian ants of the genus *Eurhopalothrix* Brown and Kempf—notes and new species (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 19: 229–239.
- Taylor, R.W., 1992. Nomenclature and distribution of some Australian and New Guinea ants of the subfamily Formicinae (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 31: 57–69.
- Theischinger, G., 1977. The male of *Antipodophlebia asthenes* (Tillyard, 1916) (Anisoptera: Aeshnidae). *Odonatologica* 6: 205–9.
- Theischinger, G., 1982a. A revision of the Australian genera *Austroaeshna* Selys and *Notoaeshna* Tillyard (Odonata: Aeshnidae: Brachytroninae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 87.
- Theischinger, G., 1982b. New and little known Dinotoperline stoneflies from Australia (Insecta: Plecoptera: Gripopterygidae). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 20: 489–525.
- Theischinger, G., 1983. The genus *Stenoperla* McLachlan in Australia (Insecta: Plecoptera: Eusteniidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 31: 541–556.
- Theischinger, G., 1985. A revision of the Australian genus *Telephlebia* Selys (Odonata: Aeshnidae: Brachytroninae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 33: 245–261.
- Theischinger, G., 1991a. Plecoptera “stoneflies”. Chap. 18 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 311–319. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Theischinger, G., 1991b. Megaloptera “alderflies”. Chap. 32 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 516–520. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Theischinger, G., 1992. The Limoniinae (Diptera: Tipulidae) of Australia. I. Introduction, Methods, Identification. II. The genus *Molophilus* Curtis. *Stapfia* 27: 1–150.
- Theischinger, G., 1993a. The Australian species *Dolichopeza* Curtis (Diptera: Tipulidae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 25: 83–911.
- Theischinger, G., 1993b. The Limoniinae (Diptera: Tipulidae) of Australia. III. The genus *Gynoplistia* Macquart. *Stapfia* 29: 1–106.
- Theischinger, G., 1996. The Limoniinae (Diptera: Tipulidae) of Australia. VI. New and insufficiently known species of *Toxorhina* Loew, *Limonia* Meigen, *Atarba* Osten Sacken, *Amphineurus* Skuse, *Gonomyia* Meigen and *Molophilus* Curtis. VII. The genera *Austrolimnophila* gen. nov., *Tipulimnoea* gen. nov. and *Paralimnophila* Alexander (Limnophilini). VIII. Preliminary key to the genus-group taxa. *Stapfia* 44: 1–144.
- Theischinger, G., 1998a. A new species of *Eusynthemis* Forster from Australia (Odonata: Synthemistidae). *Stapfia* 30: 143–146.
- Theischinger, G., 1998b. The *Eusynthemis guttata* (Selys) group of species from Australia (Odonata, Synthemistidae) (Odonata: Synthemistidae)—Part 2. *Stapfia* 30: 147–153.
- Theischinger, G., 1998c. A new species of *Griseargiolestes* Theischinger from Australia (Odonata: Zygoptera: Megapodagrionidae). *Stapfia* 55: 623–627.
- Theischinger, G., 1998d. *Tonyosynthemis*, a new dragonfly genus from Australia (Insecta: Odonata: Synthemistidae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 30: 139–142.
- Theischinger, G., 1999a. A new species of *Petalura* Leach from south-eastern Queensland (Odonata: Petaluridae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 31: 159–166.
- Theischinger, G., 1999b. New and little-known species of Synthemistidae (Insecta: Odonata). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 31: 373–379.
- Theischinger, G., 1999c. The Limoniinae (Diptera: Tipulidae) of Australia. IX. New taxa of *Gynoplistia* Macquart, *Gonomyia* Meigen and *Molophilus* Curtis. *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 31: 493–502.
- Theischinger, G., 2000. Australian alderfly larvae and adults (Insecta: Megaloptera). A preliminary guide to the identification of larvae and survey of adults of Australian alderflies. Cooperative Research Centre for Freshwater Ecology, Thurgooona. Identification guide No. 29.
- Theischinger, G., in press. The Limoniinae (Diptera: Tipulidae) of Australia. X. New species of *Toxorhina* Loew, *Limonia* Meigen, *Austrolimnophila* Alexander, *Gynoplistia* Macquart and *Molophilus* Curtis. *Linzer biologische Beiträge*.
- Theischinger, G., & J.H. Hawking, 2000. The larva of *Eusynthemis ursula* Theischinger (Odonata: Synthemistidae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 32: 247–251.
- Theischinger, G., & A.F. O’Farrell, 1986. The genus *Austroargiolestes* Kennedy (Zygoptera: Megapodagrionidae). *Odonatologica* 15: 387–428.
- Theischinger, G., & J.A.L. Watson, 1985. The genus *Episynlestes* Kennedy (Odonata: Synlestidae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 24: 143–148.
- Thien, L.B., 1980. Patterns of pollination in primitive angiosperms. *Biotropica* 12: 1–13.
- Thompson, F.C., 1989. Family Lygistorrhinidae. Chap. 9 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, p. 134. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Thompson, F.C., & J.R. Vockeroth, 1989. Family Syrphidae. Chap. 51 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 437–458. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Thompson, R.T., 1996. The species of *Phaenomerus* Schonherr (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Zygopinae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 10: 937–993.
- Tonnoir, A.L., 1929. Australian Mycetophilidae. Synopsis of genera. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 56: 584–614.
- Townes, H., & S.-C. Chiu, 1970. The Indo-Australian species of *Xanthopimpla* (Ichneumonidae). *Memoirs of the American Entomological Institute* 14: 1–372.
- Turner, J.R., & T.J. Hawkeswood, 1996. Taxonomy, biology, geographic distribution and conservation of the rare Australian jewel beetle, *Stigmodera (Castarina) armata* Thomson (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Giornale Italiano Di Entomologia* 8: 191–206.
- Walker, K.L., 1986. Revision of the Australian species of the genus *Homalictus* Cockerell (Hymenoptera: Halictidae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 47: 105–200.
- Walker, K., 1995a. Revision of the Australian native bee subgenus *Lasioglossum (Chilalictus)* (Hymenoptera: Halictidae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 55: 1–423.
- Walker, K., 1995b. Revision of the Australian native bee subgenus *Lasioglossum (Chilalictus)* (Hymenoptera: Halictidae) (continued). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 55: 215–423.
- Walker, K., 1997. Supplement to a revision of the Australian members of the bee genus *Homalictus* (Cockerell) (Hymenoptera: Halictidae). *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 69–82.

- Walter, D.E., 1998. *Hoploseius australianus* sp. nov. (Acari: Mesostigmata: Ascidae), a unique element in the Australian acarofauna. *The Australian Entomologist* 25: 69–74.
- Walter, D.E., 1999. Review of the Australian *Asperoseius* Chant, *Euseius* Wainstein, *Okiseius* Ehara and *Phytoscutus* Mum (Acari: Mesostigmata: Phytoseiidae) with a key to the genera of Australian Amblyseini and descriptions of two new species. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 38: 85–95.
- Walter, D.E., R.B. Halliday & E.E. Lindquist, 1993. A review of the genus *Asca* (Acarina: Ascidae) in Australia, with descriptions of three new leaf-inhabiting species. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 7: 1327–1347.
- Walter, D.E., & J.J. Beard, 1997. A review of the Australian Phytoseiinae (Acari: Mesostigmata: Phytoseiidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 823–860.
- Walter, D.E., & E.E. Lindquist, 1997. Australian species of *Lasioseius* (Acari: Mesostigmata: Ascidae): the *porulosus* group and other species from rainforest canopies. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 11: 525–547.
- Walton, D.W., ed., 1985a. Hymenoptera: Formicoidea, Vespoidea and Sphecoidea. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 2. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Walton, D.W., ed., 1985b. Arachnida: Mygalomorphae, Araneomorphae in part, Pseudoscorpionida, Amblypygi and Palpigradi. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 3. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Walton, D.W., ed., 1987. Zoological Catalogue of Australia. Vol. 4. Coleoptera: Archostemata, Myxophaga and Adepaga. Australian Government Publishing Service: Canberra.
- Wang, Q., 1993. A revision of *Atesta* Pascoe (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Phoracanthini) from Australia, with descriptions of eighteen new species. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 7: 961–1024.
- Wanless, F.R., 1988. A revision of the spider group Astieae (Araneae: Salticidae) in the Australian region. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 15: 81–172.
- Watson, J.A.L., L.R. Miller & H.M. Abbey, 1998. Isoptera. In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Archaeognatha, Zygentoma, Blattodea, Isoptera, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Embioptera, Zoraptera, vol. 23, ed. W.W.K. Houston and A. Wells, pp. 163–250. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Watson, J.A.L., & A.F. O'Farrell, 1991. Odonata "dragonflies". Chap. 17 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 294–310. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Watson, J.A.L., & F.J. Gay, 1991. Isoptera "termites". Chap. 20 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 330–347. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Watson, J.A.L., & G. Theischinger, 1980. The larva of *Antipodophlebia asthenes* (Tillyard): a terrestrial dragonfly? (Anisoptera: Aeshnidae). *Odonatologica* 9: 253–258.
- Watson, J.A.L., & G. Theischinger, 1984. Regions of taxonomic disjunction in Australian Odonata and other freshwater insects. *Odonatologica* 13: 147–157.
- Watson, J.A.L., & G.B. Smith, 1991. Archaeognatha "bristletails". Chap. 14 in *The Insects of Australia*, ed. I.D. Naumann, pp. 272–278. Canberra: CSIRO Division of Entomology.
- Watson, J.A.L., & M.S. Moulds, 1979. New species of Australian Lestidae (Odonata). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 18: 143–155.
- Watt, J.C., 1974. A revised classification of Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera). *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 1: 381–452.
- Watts, C.H.S., 1978. A revision of the Australian Dytiscidae (Coleoptera). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 57: 1–66.
- Watts, C.H.S., 1985. A faunal assessment of Australian Hydradephaga. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 137: 22–28.
- Watts, C.H.S., 1989. Revision of the Australasian *Sternolophus* Solier (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). *Records of the South Australian Museum* 23: 89–95.
- Watts, C.H.S., 1995. Revision of the Australasian genera *Agraphydrus* Rogimbart, *Chasmogenus* Sharp and *Helochares* Mulsant (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). *Records of the South Australian Museum* 28: 113–130.
- Watts, C.H.S., 1997. Four new species of *Antiporus* Sharp (Coleoptera, Dytiscidae) from Australia, with notes on *A. femoralis* (Boh.) and *A. interrogationis* (Clark). *Records of the South Australian Museum* 30: 35–42.
- Watts, C.H.S., 1998. Revision of Australian *Enochrus* Thomson (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). *Records of the South Australian Museum* 30: 137–156.
- Webb, M.D., 1983. Revision of the Australian Idiocerinae (Hemiptera: Homoptera: Cicadellidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplementary Series* 92.
- Wells, A., 1979. A review of the Australian genera *Xuthotrichia* Mosely and *Hellyethria* Neboiss (Trichoptera: Hydroptilidae), with descriptions of new species. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 27: 311–329.
- Wells, A., ed., 1996a. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Psocoptera, Phthiraptera, Thysanoptera, vol. 26. Melbourne: CSIRO.
- Wells, A., ed., 1996b. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Neuroptera, Strepsiptera, Mecoptera, Siphonaptera, vol. 28. Melbourne: CSIRO.
- Werren, G., & P. Kershaw, eds., 1991. The rainforest legacy: Australian rainforests study, vol. 2—flora and fauna of the rainforests. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Wheeler, Q.D., 1986. Revision of the genera of Lymexylidae (Coleoptera: Cucujiformia). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 183: 113–210.
- Williams, D.J., 1985. *Australian Mealybugs*. London: British Museum (Natural History).
- Williams, G.A., 1981. Records of the carrion beetle *Diamesus osculans* Vigor (Silphidae: Coleoptera) from New South Wales. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 8: 47–48.
- Williams, G.A., 1987. A revision of the genus *Nascioides* Kerremans (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 1: 121–145.
- Williams, G.A., 1993. Hidden rainforests: subtropical rainforests and their invertebrate biodiversity. Sydney: New South Wales University Press and The Australian Museum.
- Williams, G.A., 1995. *Pollination Ecology of Lowland Subtropical Rainforests in New South Wales*. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University New South Wales, Sydney.
- Williams, G.A., & P. Adam, 1994. A review of rainforest pollination and plant-pollinator interactions, with particular reference to Australian subtropical rainforests. *The Australian Zoologist* 29: 177–212.
- Williams, G.A., & P. Adam, 1995. Records of aculeate wasps from flowering subtropical rainforest trees. *Australian Entomologist* 22: 51–58.
- Williams, G.A., & P. Adam, 1997. The composition of the bee (Apoidea: Hymenoptera) fauna visiting flowering trees in New South Wales lowland subtropical rainforest remnants. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 118: 69–95.
- Williams, G.A., P. Adam & L.A. Mound, 2001. Thrips (Thysanoptera) pollination in Australian subtropical rainforests, with particular reference to pollination of *Wilkiea huegeliana* (Monimiaceae). *Journal of Natural History* 35: 1–21.
- Williams, G.A., & T. Williams, 1982. A survey of the Aphodiinae, Hybosorinae and Scarabaeinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from small wet forests of coastal New South Wales, Part 1: Nowra to Newcastle. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 9: 42–48.
- Williams, G.A., & T. Williams, 1983. A survey of the Aphodiinae, Hybosorinae and Scarabaeinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from small wet forests of coastal New South Wales, Part 2: Barrington Tops to the Comboyne Plateau. *The Victorian Naturalist* 100: 25–30.
- Wilson, F.E., 1923. New Australian Coleoptera, with notes on some previously described species. Part 2. *Royal Society of Victoria* 35 117–133.
- Wilson, W.J., 1984. New distribution records for some Queensland and New South Wales butterflies. *Australian Entomological Magazine* 11: 59.

- Winsor, L., 1985. The land nemertine *Argonemertes australiensis* (Dendy) in south eastern Australia. *The Victorian Naturalist* 102: 28–36.
- Winsor, L., 1997. The biodiversity of terrestrial flatworms (Tricladida: Terricola) in Queensland: a preliminary report. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 575–579.
- Winterbourn, M.J., 1980. The freshwater insects of Australasia and their affinities. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 31: 235–249.
- Winterton, S.L., 1995. A new genus and species of Apochrysinæ (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae) from Australia, with a checklist of Australian Chrysopidae. *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 34: 139–145.
- Winterton, S.L., M.E. Irwin & D.K. Yeates, 1999a. Phylogenetic revision of the *Taenogera* Krober genus-group (Diptera: Therevidae), with descriptions of two new genera. *Australian Journal of Entomology* 38: 274–290.
- Winterton, S.L., M.E. Irwin & D.K. Yeates, 1999b. Systematics on *Nanexila* Winterton and Irwin, gen. nov. (Diptera: Therevidae) from Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 13: 237–308.
- Winterton, S.L., & M.E. Irwin, 1999. *Laxotela*—a new genus of Therevidae (Diptera) from Australia. *Entomologica scandinavica* 30: 299–310.
- Wishart, G., 1992. New species of the trapdoor spider genus *Misgolas* Karsch (Mygalomorphae: Idiopidae) with a review of the tube-building species. *Records of the Australian Museum* 44(3): 263–278.
- Wood, L.M., 1926. On some land planarians from Barrington Tops, N.S.W. with descriptions of new species. *Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales* 51: 608–613.
- Woodley, N.E., 1989. Family Stratiomyidae. Chap. 33 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 301–320. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Woodward, T.E., & A.C. Postle, 1986. The Australian species of *Orius* Wolff (Heteroptera: Anthocoridae). *Journal of the Australian Entomological Society* 25: 245–254.
- Wunderlich, J., 1976. Spinnen aus Australien. 1. Uloboridae, Theridiosomatidae und Symphytognathidae (Arachnida: Araneida). *Senckenbergiana Biologica* 57: 113–124.
- Yeates, D.K., 1991a. Revision of the Australian beefly genus *Aleucosia* Edwards (Diptera: Bombyliidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 5: 133–209.
- Yeates, D.K., 1991b. Revision of the Australian beefly genus *Comptosia* (Diptera: Bombyliidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 5: 1023–1178.
- Yeates, D.K., 1996. Revision of the Australian bee fly genus *Neosardus* Roberts (Diptera: Bombyliidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 10: 47–75.
- Yeates, D.K., & C.L. Lambkin, 1998. Cryptic species diversity and character congruence: review of the tribe Anthracini (Diptera: Bombyliidae) in Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 977–1078.
- Zabka, M., 1990. Salticidae (Araneae) of Oriental, Australian and Pacific regions, IV. Genus *Ocrisiona* Simon, 1901. *Records of the Australian Museum* 42(1): 27–43.
- Zabka, M., 1992. Salticidae (Arachnida: Araneae) from Oriental, Australian and Pacific regions. VII. *Paralatooides* and *Grayenulla*—new genera from Australia and New Caledonia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 44(2): 165–183.
- Zabka, M., 2000. Salticidae (Arachnida: Araneae) of the Oriental, Australian and Pacific regions, XIII: the genus *Sandalodes* Keyserling. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 14: 695–704.
- Zimmerman, E.C., 1993. Australian weevils. Volume III. Nanophyidae, Rhynchophoridae, Eirrhinidae, Curculionidae: Amycterinae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Zimmerman, E.C., 1994a. Australian weevils. Volume I. Orthoceri, Anthribidae to Attelabidae. The primitive weevils. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Zimmerman, E.C., 1994b. Australian weevils. Volume II. Brentidae, Eurhynchidae, Apionidae. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Zwick, P., 1981. Australian *Edwardsina* (Diptera: Blephariceridae), new and rediscovered species. *Aquatic Insects* 3: 75–78.
- Zwick, P., 1989. Family Blephariceridae. Chap. 4 in *Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions*, ed. N.L. Evenhuis, pp. 119–121. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press and E.J. Brill.
- Zwick, P., 1998. Australian net-winged midges of the tribe Apistomyiini (Diptera: Blephariceridae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 37: 289–311.

Manuscript received 8 September 2000, revised 17 June 2001 and accepted 28 June 2001.

Associate Editor: D.J. Bickel.

Appendix 1. Invertebrate taxa recorded from the CERRA region and adjacent sites. Stylistic conventions and abbreviations are given in Table 1 (p. 10); asterisks (*) indicate localities where holotype, syntypes or lectotypes were collected (there may be more than one syntype locality); § indicates that distribution extends to extralimital localities. The right side of an entry in the table has Queensland (commencing "QLD") and/or New South Wales (commencing "NSW") localities, followed by notes (COMMENTS) and terminating with references to sources enclosed between parentheses. A hyphen on the left margin of the central gutter punctuates data that continues on the right facing page. Information on "vegetation association" is offered here as an indication for certain species only; additional information (COMMENTS) pertains to taxonomy, biogeography, and possible threats; superscript letters used in the left of an entry key to comments in the corresponding right part of the list. Those taxa with distributions restricted to Australia are described as "endemic". Information derived from the author's own observations or collection records are abbreviated GW.

Phylum PLATYHELMINTHES

Geoplanidae		<i>Artioposthia harrisoni</i>	NNSW	
Geoplanidae		<i>Artioposthia regina</i>		
Geoplanidae		<i>Australoplana</i> sp.	NSW	
Geoplanidae		<i>Geoplana atrata</i>		
Geoplanidae		<i>Geoplana barringtonensis</i>	NNSW	
Geoplanidae		<i>Geoplana caerulea</i>	EAust.,§	
Geoplanidae		<i>Geoplana citrina</i>	NNSW	<i>Fagus (Nothofagus) scrub.</i>
Geoplanidae		<i>Geoplana elegans</i>		
Geoplanidae		<i>Geoplana quinquelineata</i>	SQld-Vic	
Geoplanidae		<i>Geoplana sanguinea</i>		
Rhynchodemidae		<i>Platydemus assimilis</i>	NNSW	
Temnocephalidae	Craspedellinae	<i>Gelasinella powellorum</i>	NNSW	

Phylum NEMERTEA

Plectonemertidae		<i>Argonemertes australiensis</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Plectonemertidae		<i>Argonemertes hillii</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Plectonemertidae		<i>Argonemertes stocki</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest.

Phylum NEMATODA

Mermithidae		<i>Mermis</i> sp.		
Strongyloidea		<i>Rugopharynx petrogale</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Strongyloidea		<i>Rugopharynx tau</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Tylenchidae	Tylodorinae	<i>Arboritynchus simpsoni</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.

Phylum NEMATOMORPHA

Gordiidae		<i>Gordius</i> sp.		
-----------	--	--------------------	--	--

Phylum ANNELIDA

Class HIRUDINEA

Domanibdellidae	Chthonobdellinae	<i>Chthonobdella limbata</i>		r'forest.
Domanibdellidae	Domanibdellinae	<i>Jaabdella whitmani</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Domanibdellidae	Domanibdellinae	<i>Quaesitobdella bilineata</i>	N-CNSW	
Domanibdellidae	Philaemoninae	<i>Castrabdella nymboidea</i>	NNSW	
Domanibdellidae	Philaemoninae	<i>Microbdella gloriosi</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Domanibdellidae	Philaemoninae	<i>Philaemon pungens</i>		

Class OLIGOCHAETA

Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Cryptodrilus bunyaensis</i>	SEQld	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster anomala</i>	SEQld	r'forest, scl. forest.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster binnaburra</i>	SEQld	r'forest with <i>Casuarina</i> sp. or spp.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster biracemea</i>	NNSW	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster bradburyi</i>		
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster bradburyi bunyaensis</i>	SEQld	mixed r'forest.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster gwongorellae</i>	SEQld	r'forest. QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington -
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster lamingtonensis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster lingi</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster longmani</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster nothofagi</i>	SEQld	cool temperate r'forest.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Digaster</i> sp.		
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Fletcherodrilus fasciatus</i>	SEQld	r'forest. QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington -
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Fletcherodrilus unicus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, -
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Heteroporodrilus clarkei</i>		
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Heteroporodrilus doubei</i>	NNSW	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Heteroporodrilus jamiesoni</i>	SEQld	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Heteroporodrilus lamingtonensis</i>	SEQld	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Heteroporodrilus minyoni</i>	NNSW	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Heteroporodrilus montiserratae</i>	SEQld	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Heteroporodrilus tryoni</i>	SEQld	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Prophetitima hugalli</i>	NNSW	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecinae	<i>Prophetitima stephanieae</i>	SEQld	
Megascolecidae	Megascolecini	<i>Spenceriella cormieri</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecini	<i>Spenceriella curtisi</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecini	<i>Spenceriella minor</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Megascolecidae	Megascolecini	<i>Spenceriella noctiluca</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Megascolecidae	Perionychini	<i>Hiatidrilus bunya</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Megascolecidae	Perionychini	<i>Hiatidrilus semicinctus</i>	NNSW	

NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops.* (Wood, 1926; AM)
 NSW: nr Carrai Bat Cave, Carrai SF. (AM)
 NSW: Border Ranges. (Winsor, 1997)

NSW: Upper Manning R.* (Steel, 1897)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Wood, 1926)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (Wood, 1926)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Wood, 1926)

QLD: Nerang R.* (Steel, 1897)
 QLD: Nerang R. (Steel, 1897)
 NSW: New England NP. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* (AM)
 NSW: Mammy Johnsons R.*, nr Gloucester. COMMENTS: symbiont on *Euastacus spinifer* crayfish; monotypic endemic gen. (Sewell & Cannon, 1998)

QLD: Lamington, Lamington Plateau. COMMENTS: rare, threatened species; endemic genus. (J. Moore, 1975; Winsor, 1985; Moore & Gibson, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington Plateau. NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (J. Moore, 1975; Winsor, 1985; Moore & Gibson, 1988)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (J. Moore, 1975; Moore & Gibson, 1988)

NSW: Koreelah Ck. (AM)
 NSW: Bonalbo. COMMENTS: from stomach of *Petrogale penicillata*. (Beveridge & Chilton, 1999)
 QLD: Emu Vale, Mt Glorious, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: from stomach of *Thylogale thetis*. (Beveridge & Chilton, 1999)
 NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res.*, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic, monotypic genus (NNSW). (Reay, 1991)

NSW: Hastings R. (AM)

NSW: Upper Richmond R., Dorrigo, Bruxner Park. (Richardson, 1967; Nadolny, 1984)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Doon Doon Ck., Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (Richardson, 1974b; AM)
 NSW: Gibraltar Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Richardson, 1974b)
 NSW: Nymboida.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Richardson, 1974b)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Richardson, 1974a)
 NSW: Upper Richmond R. (Richardson, 1967)

QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; resembles *C. mediocris* from NSW; northern range extension for gen. (Jamieson, 1995)
 QLD: 6 mi from Mt Nebo on Mt Glorious Rd, Mt Glorious, E part of Mt Coot-tha. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1975)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1975)
 NSW: 10km N Lismore.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1997)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1975)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1975)

NP, Gwongorella NP.* (Springbrook). COMMENTS: species known only from MacPherson Ranges; endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1972, 1975)
 QLD: Glen Lamington.* NSW: Mt Warning, Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1963; AM)
 QLD: Binna Burra.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Richmond Range SF, Toonumbar SF, Kyogle SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1963, 1975; AM)
 QLD: Springbrook.* COMMENTS: endemic genus; found under Antarctic beech (*Nothofagus*). (Jamieson, 1975)
 NSW: Yabbarra SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM)

NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Richmond R. district. COMMENTS: species bioluminescent (very weakly luminescent); endemic genus, widesp. from Richmond R. NSW to NQld. (Jamieson, 1971; Jamieson & Wampler, 1979; AM)
 F105 Numinbah Valley, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Mebbin SF, Richmond Range SF, Richmond R. COMMENTS: species moderately luminescent; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Jamieson, 1971; Jamieson & Wampler, 1979; AM)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1994)
 NSW: 10 km NW of Lismore.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1994)

QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1994)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1994)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1994)
 QLD: Mistake Burra*, N of Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1995)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Mee, Brookfield. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1994)

NSW: Boatharbour NR.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Jamieson, 1995)
 QLD: Brookfield.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Blakemore, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species bioluminescent (very bright); endemic genus. (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species bioluminescent (moderately–weakly bright); endemic gen. (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species bioluminescent (moderately bright); endemic genus. (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species bioluminescent (moderately bright); endemic genus. (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Bunya Mtns NP. NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (Jamieson, 1976, 1981; Blakemore, 1997)
 NSW: Grafton, Clarence R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (Jamieson, 1994)

Megascolecidae		<i>Amyntas corticis</i>		
Megascolecidae		<i>Anisochaeta aperta</i>	SEQld	
Megascolecidae		<i>Anisochaeta toonumbari</i>		
Megascolecidae		<i>Anisochaeta</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Mt Warning, Yabbra SF, -
Megascolecidae		<i>Megascolex monticola</i>		
Megascolecidae		<i>Megascolex tenax</i>		
Megascolecidae		<i>Megascolides</i> sp.		
Megascolecidae		<i>Pheretimoides</i> sp.		
Megascolecidae		<i>Prophetitima</i> sp.		
Megascolecidae		<i>Zacharius zacharyi</i>	NNSW	
Phreodrilidae	Phreodriloidinae	<i>Astacopsidrilus jamiesoni</i>	SEQld	
Phylum CHELICERATA				
Class ARACHNIDA				
Order Acarina				
Adhaesozetidae		<i>Adhaesozetes polyphyllos</i>	Qld–NSW, Vic, Tas	
Algophagidae	Algophaginae	<i>Lamingtonocarus posidonis</i>	SEQld	brush box forest.
Ameridae		<i>Hymenobelba domahidyi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Ameronothridae		<i>Capillibates</i> sp.	SEQld	r' forest.
Ameroseiidae		<i>Epicriopsis walteri</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Ameroseiidae		<i>Neocypholaeps rotundus</i>	SEQld	r' forest.
Andermaeidae		<i>Andermaeus australiensis</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r' forest.
Archeonothridae		<i>Loftacarus</i> sp.		
Arrenuridae		<i>Arrenurus kitchingi</i>	SEQld	
Ascidae		<i>Asca garmani</i>	NQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Ascidae		<i>Asca macromela</i>	NQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Ascidae		<i>Cheiroseius</i> sp.		
Ascidae		<i>Hoploseius australianus</i>	SEQld	?r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns. -
Ascidae		<i>Lasioseius boomsmi</i>	SEQld–NSW, SA	dry woodland, r' forest.
Ascidae		<i>Lasioseius quandong</i>	NQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Ascidae		<i>Proctolaelaps nesbitti</i>	SQld	r' forest.
Ascouracaridae		<i>Gallilichus jonesi</i>	SEQld	
Astegistidae		<i>Sulcoribula</i> sp.	Qld	
Austrachipteriidae		<i>Austrachipteria bidactylus</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Austrachipteriidae		<i>Austrachipteria breviseta</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Austrachipteriidae		<i>Austrachipteria marieae</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Austrachipteriidae		<i>Leebates</i> sp.	SEQld	
Brachychthoniidae		<i>Liochthonius</i> sp.	Qld	subtrop. r' forest.
Carabodidae	Carabodinae	<i>Austrocarabodes agressor</i>	SEQld	wet scl. r' forest.
Carabodidae	Carabodinae	<i>Austrocarabodes gressitti</i>	SEQld	wet scl. r' forest.
Carabodidae	Carabodinae	<i>Austrocarabodes polytrichus</i>	SEQld–NSW	wet scl. r' forest.
Ceratozetidae		<i>Lophozetes truncatus</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r' forest.
Ceratozetidae		<i>Sagittazetes agressor</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Ceratozetidae		<i>Sagittazetes</i> sp.	SEQld	
Compactozetidae		<i>Compactozetes</i> sp.	SEQld	
Crassoribatulidae	Crassoribatulinae	<i>Crassoribatula</i> sp.	Qld	subtrop. r' forest.
Eriorhynchidae		<i>Eriorhynchus walteri</i>	SEQld	r' forest.
Eriorhynchidae		<i>Eriorhynchus womersleyi</i>	N–SNSW	dry scl. forest.
Eutegaeidae		<i>Atalotegaeus mensarosi</i>	Qld–NSW	cool temperate r' forest.
Eutegaeidae		<i>Eutegaeus soror</i>	NSW	
Eutegaeidae		<i>Neoeutegaeus phylophorus</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r' forest.
Eutegaeidae		<i>Neseutegaeus monteithi</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r' forest.
Galumnidae		<i>Allogalumna dilatata</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Galumnidae		<i>Allogalumna plowmanae</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Galumnidae		<i>Allogalumna</i> sp.	SEQld–SA	
Galumnidae		<i>Galumna parviporosa</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Galumnidae		<i>Galumna strinovichi</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Galumnidae		<i>Galumna szentivanyorum</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Galumnidae		<i>Galumna</i> sp.	SEQld–NSW, SA	subtrop. r' forest, chenopod shrubland, -
Hammeriellidae		<i>Labio gena convexa</i>	SQld	r' forest.
Hammeriellidae		<i>Labio gena queenslandica</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Hammeriellidae		<i>Labio gena walteri</i>	SEQld–SNSW	cool temperate r' forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Hammeriellidae		<i>Novaezealandiella kellyi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	subtrop. r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP.
Macrochelidae		<i>Macrocheles agilis</i>	NT, NQld–Vic, Tas, WA	QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Mt -
Macrochelidae		<i>Macrocheles angustus</i>	SEQld	
Macrochelidae		<i>Macrocheles fungicolus</i>	SEQld	
Macrochelidae		<i>Macrocheles mykytowyczi</i>	NNSW–Vic, Tas, SA, WA	
Macrochelidae		<i>Macrocheles novaezealandiae</i>	SEQld–NNSW, §	r' forest.
Macrochelidae		<i>Macrocheles spatei</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Macrochelidae		<i>Macrocheles tesellatus</i>	NQld–Vic, WA	
Malaconothridae		<i>Zeanothrus</i> sp.	SEQld	r' forest.
Mesoplophoridae		<i>Apoplophora</i> sp.	SEQld–NNSW	
Microzetidae		<i>Cuspitigula</i> sp.	SEQld	
Mochlozetidae		Mochlozetidae sp.	SEQld	
Nothridae		<i>Novonothrus</i> sp.	SEQld	
Oppiidae	Arcoppiinae	<i>Arcoppia incerta</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r' forest.
Oppiidae	Arcoppiinae	<i>Arcoppia longisetosa</i>	NNSW–SA	dry scl. forest.
Oppiidae	Arcoppiinae	<i>Arcoppia waterhousei</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Oppiidae	Brachioppiinae	<i>Brachioppiella biseriata</i>	SEQld	wet scl. r' forest.
Oppiidae	Brachioppiinae	<i>Ctenoppia variopectinata</i>	SEQld	wet scl. r' forest.

- NSW: Boyd R., E of Dalmorton. (AM)
 QLD: Brookfield.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. on remnant r'forest soils; genus occurs in Aust. and NZ. (Blakemore, 1997)
 NSW: Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NZ. (AM)
 Washpool SF, Gibraltar Range NP, Old Grafton-Glen Innes Rd, New England NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NZ. (AM)
-
- NSW: Mt Warning NP, Gibraltar Range NP, New England NP, Barrington Tops. (AM)
 NSW: Richmond Range SF. (AM)
 NSW: Richmond Range SF. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
 NSW: Mt Warning. (AM)
 NSW: Woodburn I. (Maclean).* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic, monotypic genus. (Blakemore, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Pinder & Brinkhurst, 1997)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Allyn R. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species found in water-filled tree holes; endemic genus (SEQld). (Fashing *et al.*, 2000)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap Range, New England NP.* (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: only *Epicriopsis* sp. known from Aust.; genus known only from Europe and Aust. (Halliday, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus associated with flowers and animals that visit them. (Halliday, 1997)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: only 2 *Loftacarus* spp. known from Aust. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; in water-filled tree holes. (Smith & Harvey, 1989)
-
- NSW: Iluka NR. (Walter *et al.*, 1993)
 NSW: Terania Ck, Iluka NR. (Walter *et al.*, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Kitching & Callaghan, 1982)
 COMMENTS: sp. known only from Mt Glorious, Conondale Ranges and Bunya Mtns in SWQld; related taxa in India and C Africa. (Walter, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Cunninghams Gap. (Walter & Lindquist, 1997)
 NSW: Nightcap Range. (Walter & Lindquist, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Halliday *et al.*, 1998)
-
- QLD: Maleny*, Mt Coot-tha. COMMENTS: species associated with quill feathers of Brush Turkey *Alectura lathami* (Megapodidae). (Proctor, 1999)
 QLD: nr Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP; endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: nr Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Qld, SA and Argentina. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Glorious. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Glorious. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Maiaia NP F214. COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic family (SE Aust.). (Qin & Halliday, 1997)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic family (SE Aust.). (Qin & Halliday, 1997)
 NSW: Nightcap Range, New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: New England NP*, Barrington Tops. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- NSW: Yabbra SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 scl. forest. QLD: Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Bulburin SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Hunt, 1996c)
 QLD: Bulburin SF.* NSW: Mt Allyn, nr Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996c)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Allyn R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: endemic gen. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996c)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo NP and Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996c)
-
- Tamborine. NSW: Mebbin SF, Dorrigo, Apsley Falls, Allyn R.* COMMENTS: on *Ptomaphila lacrymosa*. (Halliday, 2000)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known from t.loc. only. (Halliday, 2000)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known from t.loc. only. (Halliday, 2000)
 NSW: Wiangarie SF, Dorrigo NP. (Halliday, 2000)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NZ. (Halliday, 2000)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: phoretic on endemic dung beetle *Aulacopris maximus*. (Halliday, 2000; GW)
 NSW: Wiangarie SF, Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: phoretic on endemic dung beetle *Cephalodesmus armiger*. (Halliday, 2000)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington. NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. from India to Aust., NG. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP; genus recorded from SEQld, Tas, NZ. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from Point Lookout in New England NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Urbenville.* (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)

Oppiidae	Lanceoppiinae	<i>Basiloppia hexatricha</i>	SEQId-NSW	wet scl. r'forest.
Oppiidae	Lanceoppiinae	<i>Lanceoppia lancearia</i>	SEQId	wet scl. r'forest.
Oppiidae	Lanceoppiinae	<i>Lanceoppia microlancearia</i>	SEQId	wet scl. r'forest.
Oppiidae	Lanceoppiinae	<i>Lanceoppia microtricha</i>	SEQId	wet scl. r'forest.
Oppiidae	Lanceoppiinae	<i>Lanceoppia microtrichoides</i>	SEQId	wet scl. r'forest.
Oppiidae	Lanceoppiinae	<i>Setoppia compressa</i>	SEQId	wet scl. r'forest.
Oribotritiidae		<i>Indotritia</i> sp.	SEQId	
Oripodidae		<i>Oripoda</i> sp.	SEQId	subtrop. r'forest.
Oripodidae		<i>Pirnodus domrowi</i>	SEQId	wet scl. r'forest.
Oripodidae		<i>Pirnodus</i> sp.	SEQId	r'forest.
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Lophotocepheus simplex</i>	Qld	
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Papillocepheus deficiens</i>	SEQId-NSW	
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Pseudotocepheus asymmetricus</i>	NNSW	temperate r'forest.
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Pseudotocepheus bacilliger</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Pseudotocepheus coarctatus</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Pseudotocepheus monteithi</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Pseudotocepheus szentivanyorum</i>	SEQId	wet scl. forest.
Otocepheidae	Gibbicepheinae	<i>Pseudotocepheus vicarius</i>	SEQId	wet scl. forest.
Parakalummataidae		<i>Neoribates setiger</i>	SEQId-SA	wet scl. forest.
Pedrocortesellidae		<i>Hexachaetoniella bunya</i>	SEQId	QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Bunya NP.* -
Pedrocortesellidae		<i>Hexachaetoniella dispersa</i>	Qld-NSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, r'forest, wet and -
Pedrocortesellidae		<i>Pedrocortesella bithongabela</i>	SEQId	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest. QLD: Lamington -
Pedrocortesellidae		<i>Pedrocortesella conundrum</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Pedrocortesellidae		<i>Pedrocortesella leei</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> -
Pedrocortesellidae		<i>Pedrocortesella propinqua</i>	SQld-CNSW,SA	subtrop. r'forest, cool temperate r'forest, -
Pedrocortesellidae		<i>Pedrocortesella temperata</i>	NE-CNSW	cool temperate r'forest. NSW: Mt -
Peloppiidae		<i>Pseudoceratoppia mariannae</i>	NSW	
Pheroliodidae		<i>Octoliodes robustus</i>	NNSW-Tas	cool temperate r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Pheroliodidae		<i>Pheroliodes barringtonensis</i>	SQld-NNSW	QLD: Lamington SF. NSW: Gloucester -
Pheroliodidae		<i>Pheroliodes sicarius</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest.
Phytoseiidae	Ambyseiinae	<i>Euseius neovictoriensis</i>	SEQId-NNSW	vine thickets.
Phytoseiidae	Ambyseiinae	<i>Knopkirie petri</i>	NQld-SQld	r'forest.
Phytoseiidae	Ambyseiinae	<i>Phytoscutus acaridophagus</i>	SEQId-Vic,§	
Phytoseiidae	Phytoseiinae	<i>Phytoseius bunya</i>	SEQId	r'forest.
Phytoseiidae	Phytoseiinae	<i>Phytoseius fotheringhamiae</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas,SWWA,§	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Bunya -
Phytoseiidae	Phytoseiinae	<i>Phytoseius leaki</i>	SQld-NNSW,Vic,§	subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Phytoseiidae	Phytoseiinae	<i>Phytoseius oreillyi</i>	SEQId	subtrop. r'forest.
Phytoseiidae	Phytoseiinae	<i>Phytoseius rubiginosae</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest.
Phytoseiidae	Phytoseiinae	<i>Phytoseius woolwichensis</i>	SQld-Vic	r'forest.
Platyameridae		<i>Platyamerus peculiaris</i>	SEQId-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Schelorbatiidae		<i>Megaschelorbates</i> sp.	SEQId	
Sellnickiidae		<i>Sellnickia caudata</i>	Qld-NSW,§	subtrop. r'forest.
Steganacaridae	Atropacarinae	<i>Austrophthiracarus michaeli</i>	SEQId	
Steganacaridae	Atropacarinae	<i>Austrophthiracarus multisetosus</i>	NNSW	
Steganacaridae	Atropacarinae	<i>Austrophthiracarus nicoleti</i>	SEQId	
Steganacaridae	Atropacarinae	<i>Austrophthiracarus radiatus</i>	SEQId-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Steganacaridae	Atropacarinae	<i>Austrophthiracarus wallworki</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Steganacaridae	Atropacarinae	<i>Notophthiracarus perezinigo</i>	SEQId	
Steganacaridae	Atropacarinae	<i>Notophthiracarus ramsai</i>	SEQId	
Steganacaridae		<i>Steganacarus jacoti</i>	SEQId	
Suctobelbidae		<i>Suctobelbella nondivisa</i>	SEQId-SA,Tas,§	
Tegeocranellidae		<i>Tegeocranellus concavus</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Tegeocranellidae		<i>Tegeocranellus convexus</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Tegoribatidae		<i>Neophysobates</i> sp.	SEQId	
Tegoribatidae		<i>Paraphysobates</i> sp.	SEQId	
Trombiculidae		<i>Ascochoengastia rattus</i>		
Trombiculidae		<i>Guntheria kallipygos</i>		
Trombiculidae		<i>Guntheria pannosa</i>		r'forest.
Trombiculidae		<i>Guntheria parameles</i>	Qld-NNSW	
Trombiculidae		<i>Guntheria wongabelensis</i>		
Trombiculidae		<i>Neotrombicula antechinus</i>		
Trombiculidae		<i>Trombicula mackayensis</i>		
Trombiculidae		<i>Trombicula quadriensis</i>		
Order Araneae				
Suborder Araneomorphae				
Amaurobioidea ^a		<i>Malala lubinae</i>	SEQId	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.* -
Amphinectidae	Metaltellinae	<i>Cunnawarra cassisi</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Amphinectidae	Metaltellinae	<i>Cunnawarra grayi</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Amphinectidae	Metaltellinae	<i>Magua wiangaree</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Amphinectidae	Metaltellinae	<i>Quemusia austrina</i>	SEQId	r'forest.
Amphinectidae	Metaltellinae	<i>Quemusia cordillera</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Amphinectidae	Metaltellinae	<i>Quemusia raveni</i>	SEQId	r'forest.

- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious.* (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP; only 2 spp. in genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Nightcap Range.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Glorious; ?endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious.* (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to EAust., NZ and Norfolk I. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996b)
 dry scl. forest. QLD: Bulburin SF, Lamington NP. NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., NZ and Norfolk I. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996b)
 NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus essentially Gondwanan. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996a)
 NSW: Allyn R. Park, nr crossing of Allyn R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Taree NSW; genus essentially Gondwanan. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996a)
moorei. NSW: Barrington Tops, Mt Allyn*nr Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops area; genus essentially Gondwanan. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996a)
 dry scl. forest. NSW: Barrington Tops*, Allyn R., Mt Allyn. COMMENTS: genus essentially Gondwanan. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996a)
 Banda Banda, Barrington Tops*, nr Salisbury, Mt Allyn. COMMENTS: genus essentially Gondwanan. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996a)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, Barrington Tops. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Dorrigo, New England NP, Allyn R. (Hunt, 1996a)
 R.*, Barrington Tops NP, Allyn R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and Lord Howe I. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998; Hunt, 1996d)
 QLD: Bulburin SF.* NSW: Beaurys SF. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., and Beaurys SF in NENSW. (Hunt, 1996d)
 COMMENTS: endemic species. (Walter, 1999)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld). (Beard, 2001)
 QLD: Maiala NP, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NZ. (Walter, 1999)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Walter & Beard, 1997)
 Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Nightcap NP, Upper Burringbar, Washpool NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: also occurs in NZ. (Walter & Beard, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Border Ranges NP, Upper Burringbar, W of Casino. COMMENTS: also occurs in NZ. (Walter & Beard, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Walter & Beard, 1997)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Broken Head, Upper Burringbar, Iluka. (Walter & Beard, 1997)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Glorious. NSW: Barrington Tops. (Walter & Beard, 1997)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap Range.* COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus; monogeneric family confined to SEQld-NENSW. (Balogh & Balogh, 1983; Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP; ?endemic genus. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: also occurs in NZ. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* NSW: Barrington Tops. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. in Aust. also in NZ. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NZ. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Wiangarie SF.* (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Colloff & Halliday, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: on mountain brushtail possum *Trichosurus caninus*. (Domrow, 1978)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: on mountain brushtail possum *Trichosurus caninus*. (Domrow, 1978)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: on bush rat *Rattus fuscipes*. (Domrow, 1978)
 NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: on long-nosed bandicoot *Parameles nasuta*. (Domrow, 1978)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: on bush rat *Rattus fuscipes*. (Domrow, 1978)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: on mosaic-tailed rat *Melomys cervinipes*. (Domrow, 1978)
 NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: on long-nosed bandicoot *Parameles nasuta*. (Domrow, 1978)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: on mountain brushtail possum *Trichosurus caninus*. (Domrow, 1978)
-
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus; restricted to EAust. (NQld-SEQld); *superfamily. (family status uncertain). (Davies, 1993)
 NSW: Marengo SF*, Dorrigo NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Davies, 1998)
 NSW: Styx R. SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Davies, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., restricted to CERRA region; endemic, monotypic genus. (Davies, 1998)
 QLD: Springbrook.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Davies, 1998)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Davies, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Davies, 1998)

Anapidae		<i>Chasmocephalon iluka</i>	NQld–NSW	r'forest, dry r'forest.
Anapidae		<i>Maxanapis burra</i>	CQld–NNSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Anapidae		<i>Maxanapis crassifemoralis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Anapidae		<i>Maxanapis dorrigo</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Anapidae		<i>Maxanapis tenerfeld</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Anapidae		<i>Octanapis octocula</i>	SEQld	QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP.* -
Anapidae		<i>Pseudanapis burra</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Anapidae		<i>Pseudanapis octocula</i>	SEQld	
Anapidae		<i>Queenslanapis lamington</i>	SEQld	
Anapidae		<i>Risdonius barrington</i>	NNSW	scl. forest, "beech" forest.
Araneidae	Argiopinae	<i>Argiope keyserlingi</i>	Qld–NSW,§	
Araneidae	Argiopinae	<i>Argiope protensa</i>	NQld–Vic,SA,WA	
Archeidae		<i>Austrarchaea nodosa</i>	SEQld	
Cyatholipidae		<i>Tekellatus lamingtonensis</i>	SEQld	
Desidae		<i>Colcarteria carrai</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Desidae		<i>Colcarteria kempseyi</i>	NNSW	
Desidae		<i>Colcarteria yessabah</i>	NNSW	
Filistatidae		<i>Wandella orana</i>	N–CNSW	
Gradungulidae		<i>Progradungula carraiensis</i>	NNSW	
Gradungulidae		<i>Tarlina milledgei</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Gradungulidae		<i>Tarlina noorundi</i>	NNSW	
Gradungulidae		<i>Tarlina smithersi</i>	NNSW	NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of -
Gradungulidae		<i>Tarlina woodwardi</i>	SEQld	
Hersiliidae		<i>Tamopsis brisbanensis</i>	NQld–CNSW	
Hersiliidae		<i>Tamopsis fickerti</i>	Qld–Vic	
Hersiliidae		<i>Tamopsis tweedensis</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Heteropodidae		<i>Holconia immanis</i>	NQld–Vic	QLD: Cunninghams Gap. -
Heteropodidae		<i>Holconia insignis</i>	Qld–CNSW	
Heteropodidae		<i>Isopeda binnaburra</i>	SEQld	
Heteropodidae		<i>Isopeda queenslandensis</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Heteropodidae		<i>Typostola heterochroma</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Asadipus kunderang</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,SA,WA	dry scl. forest, vine scrub, semi-
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centrina dorrigo</i>	N–CNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centrina enfield</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centrina kota</i>	NSW	scl. forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centrina whian</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centrothele gordon</i>	SEQld–CNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centrothele mutica</i>	SQld–CNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centrothele nardi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Centsymphia glorious</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis barrington</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest, r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis boss</i>	NNSW	
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis bruxner</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis bulga</i>	NNSW	
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis chichester</i>	SQld–CNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis dorrigo</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis enfield</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis marengo</i>	NNSW	
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis scrub</i>	NNSW	
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Graycassis styx</i>	NNSW	
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Longepi canungra</i>	SEQld	scrub.
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Queenvic goanna</i>	CQld–CNSW	
Lamponidae	Centrothelinae	<i>Queenvic piccadilly</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona allyn</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona braemar</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas,SESA	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona bunya</i>	SQld	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona chinghee</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Chinghee 12 km S of -
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona cudgen</i>	SEQld–Vic	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona fife</i>	NNSW–Vic	r'forest.
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona lamington</i>	SEQld	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona murina</i>	Qld–Vic,§	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona pusilla</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lampona superbus</i>	SEQld	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lamponella beaury</i>	NNSW	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lamponicta cobon</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Lamponidae	Lamponinae	<i>Lamponoides cootha</i>	SEQld–NSW	
Lamponidae	Pseudolamponinae	<i>Paralampona kiola</i>	NNSW	
Lamponidae	Pseudolamponinae	<i>Pseudolampona taroom</i>	SEQld–NNSW	

- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Joalah NP. NSW: Moore Park NR, Richmond Range SF, Border Ranges NP, Tooloom Scrub, Terania Ck, Beaury SF, Cherry Tree North SF, Iluka NR*, Barrington Tops NP, Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. in EAust. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP*, Mt Tamborine, Mt Mee. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Beaury SF, Mt Glennie, Terania Ck, Bruxner Park, Allyn R., Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Mee Forest Reserve, Mt Glorious. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Clunie, Mt Glennie, Bruxner Park, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
- NSW: Dorrigo NP*, New England NP, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
- QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale, "The Head" via Killarney. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Glennie, Gibraltar Range NP. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Sunnybank, Brisbane; endemic genus. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
- QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP* (Walton, 1985b)
- QLD: Lamington NP* (Walton, 1985b)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; monotypic genus; endemic to CERRA region. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
- NSW: Barrington Tops SF*. Mt Allyn. COMMENTS: endemic genus; most northern dist. for genus. (Platnick & Forster, 1989)
-
- NSW: Wiangaree. COMMENTS: genus widesp., incl. NC. (Levi, 1983)
- NSW: Wiangaree. COMMENTS: genus widesp., incl. NC. (Levi, 1983)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus; 2 spp. in genus, *A. nodosa* confined to MacPherson Ranges, and *A. daviesae* recorded from Atherton Tableland NQld. (Forster & Platnick, 1984; Walton, 1985b)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: family consists of 2 monotypic genera. (*Teemenaarus*, *Tekellatus*). (Walton, 1985b)
- NSW: Carrai Bat Cave*, Carrai SF. COMMENTS: species known only from Carrai SF; endemic genus, restricted to NNSW. (Gray, 1992)
- NSW: Maria R. SF nr Kempsey.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus, restricted to NNSW. (Gray, 1992)
- NSW: Yessabah Bat Cave YE-1*, nr Kempsey. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus, restricted to NNSW. (Gray, 1992)
-
- NSW: Kunderang Station Ck, W of Kempsey. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Gray, 1994)
- NSW: Carrai Bat Caves, W of Kempsey*, Carrai Caves*, Carrai SF. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., cave habitat; endemic genus (NNSW, SWVic). (Forster *et al.*, 1987; Gray, 1982; Milledge, 1997b; Walton, 1985b)
- NSW: Kerewong SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from Comboyne Plateau region of NSW; endemic genus (EAust.). (Forster *et al.*, 1987)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Carrai SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Forster *et al.*, 1987)
- Singleton.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. on Mt Royal Range; endemic genus (EAust.). (Forster *et al.*, 1987)
- QLD: Mt Glorious, Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP, Lamington Plateau*, Mt Hobwee. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Forster *et al.*, 1987)
-
- NSW: Brooklana, E Dorrigo. COMMENTS: widesp. endemic genus, QLD–NNSW major evolutionary centre of genus. (Baehr & Baehr, 1987)
- NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: widesp. endemic genus, QLD–NNSW major evolutionary centre of genus. (Baehr & Baehr, 1992)
- NSW: Stotts I. NR.* COMMENTS: widesp. endemic genus, QLD–NNSW major evolutionary centre of genus. (Baehr & Baehr, 1987)
- NSW: Stotts I. NR, Mullumbimby, Tooloom, Brooklana. COMMENTS: genus occurs throughout Aust., excl. Tas. (Hirst, 1991)
- NSW: Brooklana. COMMENTS: genus occurs throughout Aust., excl. Tas. (Hirst, 1991)
- QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Hirst, 1992)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Nimbin Rocks nr Nimbin, Tooloom. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Hirst, 1992)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Moonpar SF nr Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Hirst, 1999)
-
- evergreen vine thicket. NSW: Spirabo SF, East Kunderang Trail*, Bulga SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (mainly WA). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Mt Boss SF, Enfield SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range, Mt Boss SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Whian Whian SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: vcn. Mallanganee, Mt Boss SF, Carrai Bat Cave, Enfield SF. (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond Range SF, Victoria Park NR. (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Mt Glorious, Lamington NP, Cooran Plateau, Numinbah Arch, Upper Tallebudgera Valley. NSW: Mt Nardi* Nightcap NP. (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Mt Glorious NP*, Lamington NP. NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Enfield SF, Stewarts Brook SF*, Barrington Tops, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: species mainly restricted to Barrington Tops region; endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Ramornie SF, Mt Boss SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Ramornie SF; endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Beaury SF, Spirabo SF, Washpool NP, Ewingar SF, Mt Hyland NR, Bruxner Park*, Dorrigo NP, Carrai SF, Bulga SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
-
- NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res., Bulga SF*, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Joalah NP. NSW: Whian Whian SF, Victoria Park, Ballangarra SF, Bulga SF, Gloucester-Nowendoc Rd, Chichester SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, Richmond Range, Ewingar SF, Nothofagus Mt., Spirabo SF, Gibraltar Range, Washpool NP, Marengo SF, Dorrigo NP*, Bruxner Park, Carrai SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Enfield SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Mt Hyland NR; endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Marengo SF*. Mt Hyland NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Big Scrub FR.* COMMENTS: known only from t.loc. endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Cunnawarra Trail, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
-
- QLD: Canungra.* COMMENTS: known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (E&SAust., excl. Tas). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Richmond Range SF*, Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SEAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Enfield SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SEAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Mt Allyn*, Barrington Tops. (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Braemar SF*, Enfield SF. (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Bunya Mtns NP. (Platnick, 2000)
- Rathdowney*, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious, Mt Superbus, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Bruxner Park. (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Nimbin Rocks, Styx R. SF, Chichester SF. (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Styx R. SF, Enfield SF.* (Platnick, 2000)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Canungra, Cunninghams Gapa NP, Lamington NP, Mt Mee, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Brooklana. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ, Norfolk I. and Kermadec Is. (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Tubrabucca. (Platnick, 2000)
- QLD: Mt Superbus*, Lamington NP. (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Richmond Range SF, Beaury SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust. and SWWA). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: ?endemic, monotypic genus (EAust.). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Mt Hyland NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEAust., Tas, SWWA). (Platnick, 2000)
- NSW: Doubleduke SF, Kangaroo R. SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SAust., excl. Tas). (Platnick, 2000)

Lycosidae	Lycosinae	<i>Trochosa tristicula tristicula</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Emu Vale, at Bald -
Nicodamidae		<i>Ambicodamus darlingtoni</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species -
Nicodamidae		<i>Dimidamus dimidiatus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Nicodamidae		<i>Oncodamus dicipiens</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP, "The Head" via Killarney,-
Orsolobidae		<i>Tasmanoops dorrigo</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Orsolobidae		<i>Tasmanoops mysticus</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Orsolobidae		<i>Tasmanoops parinus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Orsolobidae		<i>Tasmanoops parvus</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Orsolobidae		<i>Tasmanoops pinus</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Pisauridae		<i>Megadolomedes australianus</i>	NQld–SNSW	
Salticidae		<i>Ocrisiona melancholica</i>	SEQld–NSW,SA	r'forest.
Salticidae		<i>Paraplatoides christopheri</i>	SEQld	dry scl. forest.
Salticidae		<i>Sandalodes scopifer</i>	Qld–NSW,SWWA,§	
Salticidae		<i>Sandalodes superbus</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,Tas,WA,§	
Salticidae		<i>Sondra nepenthicola</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Salticidae		<i>Sondra raveni</i>	SEQld	
Stiphidiidae		gen.†, sp. 1†	NNSW	NSW: Acacia Plateau, Koreelah SF, Richmond -
Stiphidiidae		gen.†, sp. 2†	NNSW	
Stiphidiidae		gen.†, sp. 3†	SEQld	r'forest.
Stiphidiidae		gen.†, sp. 4†	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, open forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Mt -
Textricellidae		<i>Textricella lamingtonensis</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Theridiosomatidae		<i>Theridiosoma brauni</i>	SEQld	
Uloboridae		<i>Miagrammopes lehtineni</i>	Qld–NSW	
Zodariidae		<i>Storena cyanea</i>	Qld–NNSW,SA,Vic,ACT.	
Suborder Mygalomorphae				
Actinopodidae		<i>Missulena bradleyi</i>		partly cleared subtrop. r'forest.
Barychelidae		<i>Seqocrypta hamlynharrisi</i>	SEQld	r'forest, open forest ecotones. QLD: Mt Cougal, -
Barychelidae		<i>Seqocrypta jakara</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Barychelidae		<i>Seqocrypta mckeowni</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Rotary Park (Lismore), Gibraltar -
Barychelidae		<i>Trittame ingrani</i>	SEQld	semi-evergreen vine thicket.
Dipluridae		<i>Australothele bicuspidata</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Dipluridae		<i>Australothele jamiesoni</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Dipluridae		<i>Australothele maculata</i>	SEQld	subtrop. r'forest, uncommon in adjacent <i>Nothofagus</i> -
Dipluridae		<i>Australothele montana</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Dipluridae		<i>Australothele nambucca</i>	NNSW	?r'forest.
Dipluridae		<i>Australothele nothofagi</i>	SEQld	r'forest, assoc. with <i>N.</i> forest. QLD: Lamington NP*, -
Dipluridae		<i>Carraï afoveolata</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Carraï SF*, Mt Boss-Banda Banda -
Hexathelidae	Atracinae	<i>Hadronyche formidabilis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	open forest, tall open forest, r'forest.
Hexathelidae	Atracinae	<i>Hadronyche infensa</i>	SEQld	dense forest.
Hexathelidae	Atracinae	<i>Hadronyche valida</i>	SEQld	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Hexathelidae	Atracinae	<i>Hadronyche</i> sp. 15	NNSW	subalpine forest, tall open forest, r'forest.
Hexathelidae	Atracinae	<i>Hadronyche</i> sp. 17	SEQld	r'forest.
Hexathelidae	Atracinae	<i>Hadronyche</i> sp. 18	NNSW	r'forest.
Hexathelidae	Atracinae	<i>Hadronyche</i> sp. 19	SEQld	r'forest.
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella boycei</i>	SEQld	subtrop. (?dry) r'forest.
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella cannoni</i>	SEQld	dry scl. forest, dense <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> forest.
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella lugubris</i>	NNSW	alpine, open forest and snow gum forests, r'forest, -
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella monteithi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap.*
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella montisbossi</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: nr Carraï Bat Cave, Mt Banda Banda -
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella polesoni</i>	SEQld–NNSW	montane r'forest, r'forest.
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella terraereginae</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington Plateau*, Lamington NP, -
Hexathelidae		<i>Bymainiella tubrabucca</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest. NSW: Tubrabucca*, 19 km N of -
Hexathelidae		<i>Paraembolides cannoni</i>	SEQld	open forest.
Hexathelidae		<i>Paraembolides montisbossi</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Hexathelidae		<i>Paraembolides tubrabucca</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest.
Idiopidae		<i>Arbanitis variabilis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Idiopidae		<i>Homogona pulleinei</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Idiopidae		<i>Misgolas mascordi</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Idiopidae		<i>Misgolas pulchellus</i>	SEQld	r'forest, wet and dry scl. forest.
Migidae		<i>Migas variapalpus</i>	SEQld	subtrop. r'forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Namea brisbanensis</i>		r'forest, vine thickets, open eucalypt forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Namea bunya</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Namea dicalcaria</i>	NNSW	r'forest, mountain top r'forests. NSW: Mt Nardi*, -
Nemesiidae		<i>Namea excavans</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Namea flavomaculata</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP, -
Nemesiidae		<i>Namea salanitri</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Mee*, Bald Mt. NSW: Mt Clunie. -
Nemesiidae		<i>Namirea planipes</i>	SEQld	r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Xamiatus kia</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Bellingen, Macksville, Bowraville. -
Nemesiidae		<i>Xamiatus rubrifrons</i>	SEQld	r'forest, moist montane r'forest area.

- Mt., Numinbah Arch, Lamington NP, Levers Plateau, Springbrook. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Nardi, Mt Warning, Nightcap Range. (McKay, 1979)
known only from t.loc.; endemic genus, diverse in SAust., incl. Tas. (Harvey, 1995)
QLD: Lamington NP, MacPherson Range, Mt Glorious, Mt Superbus, Mt Tamborine, Springbrook. NSW: Border Ranges, Brooklana, East Dorrigo, Gibraltar Range NP, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., PNG and West Papua. (Harvey, 1995)
Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale. NSW: Beaury SF, Toonumbar SF, Victoria Park, Gibraltar Range NP, Richmond Range SF, Nightcap NP, Washpool SF, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Styx R., Wilson R. Primitive Res., Werrikimbe NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic gen. (Harvey, 1995)
- NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Forster & Platnick, 1985)
NSW: Terania Ck.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Forster & Platnick, 1985)
NSW: Bruxner Park, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Forster & Platnick, 1985)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Forster & Platnick, 1985)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Forster & Platnick, 1985)
- QLD: Mt Nebo, Kenilworth SF. NSW: Richmond Range. (Davies & Raven, 1980)
NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and adjacent areas. (Lord Howe I.). (Zabka, 1990)
QLD: Mt Coot-tha. COMMENTS: female unknown; genus restricted to Aust. (widesp.) and NC. (Zabka, 1992)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, vcn. Mt Lindesay. NSW: Kyogle. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG; genus dist. S PNG and Aust. (Zabka, 2000)
NSW: Kyogle, Brooklana. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG; genus dist. S PNG and Aust. (Zabka, 2000)
QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Terania Ck, Red Scrub FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (Wanless, 1988)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (Wanless, 1988)
- Range SF, Cherry Tree North SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (M. Gray & H. Smith unpubl. data)
NSW: New England NP. (Mt Killiekrankie)*, Bellinger R. SF, Willi Willi. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (M. Gray & H. Smith unpubl. data)
QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (M. Gray & H. Smith unpubl. data)
Tamborine, Springbrook. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Wiangarie SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (M. Gray & H. Smith unpubl. data)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species restricted to MacPherson Range. (Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species restricted to MacPherson Range. (Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: monotypic genus restricted to MacPherson Range. (Opell, 1984; Walton, 1985b; Wunderlich, 1976)
QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Richmond Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Baehr & Jocqué, 1994; Jocqué & Baehr, 1992)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Lake, 1990)
Mudgeeraba, Nerang, Upper Tallebudgera Ck*, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to SEQld-NENSW. (Raven, 1994)
QLD: Mt Mee, Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Mt Barney, Acacia Ridge*, Brisbane, Mt Coot-tha, Mt Glorious. NSW: Toonumbar SF, Gibraltar Range, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to SEQld-NENSW. (Raven, 1994)
Range, Dorrigo NP*, Bellinger R. Valley (North Arm). COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to SEQld-NENSW. (Raven, 1994)
QLD: Marlaybrook, nr Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: sp. known only from t.loc.; endemic gen.; restricted to NQld-SEQld; *Trittame ingrani* is the most southern known sp. (Raven, 1994)
- NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from Antarctic Beech forest in New England NP. (Raven, 1984c; Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Superbus. NSW: Toonumbar SF, Gibraltar Range. (Raven, 1984c)
forest. QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from MacPherson Ranges, in r'forest. (Raven, 1984c; Walton, 1985b)
NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Raven, 1984c; Walton, 1985b)
NSW: East Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species restricted to Dorrigo, Coffs Harbour area NNSW. (Raven, 1984c)
Springbrook, Levers Plateau. COMMENTS: species known from t.loc. and adjacent areas; restricted to MacPherson Ranges. (Raven, 1984c; Walton, 1985b)
region. COMMENTS: species known only from Carrai SF, Mt Boss-Mt Banda Banda region; monotypic genus. (Raven, 1984c; Walton, 1985b)
- NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Gray, 1987; Walton, 1985a)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Border Ranges. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Gray, 1987)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Border Ranges, Mt Warning. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Gray, 1987; Walton, 1985a)
NSW: New England Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Gray, 1987)
QLD: Lamington Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Gray, 1987)
NSW: Comboyne Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Gray, 1987)
QLD: Emu Vale area. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Gray, 1987)
- QLD: Bunya NP. COMMENTS: species known only from the Bunya Mtns; endemic genus. (Raven, 1978)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Raven, 1978)
open forest edge. NSW: New England Plateau*, New England NP. COMMENTS: species known only from New England NP district; endemic genus. (Raven, 1978; Walton, 1985b)
NSW: Macleay R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Raven, 1978; Walton, 1985b)
Beech Res.*, Mt Boss SF, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: sp. known only from Upper Hastings and Barrington Tops regions; endemic gen.; (Raven, 1978)
QLD: Lamington NP, Lamington Plateau, Springbrook, "The Head" Killarney. NSW: Nightcap Range, Richmond Range, Wiangaree, New England NP*, Mt Boss SF, Willi Willi. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Raven, 1978; Walton, 1985b)
Springbrook, Mt Superbus. NSW: Nightcap Range, Rotary Park (Lismore), Richmond Range, Toonumbar SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Raven, 1978; Walton, 1985b)
Barrington, Williams R., Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops; endemic genus. (Raven, 1978)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP. (Walton, 1985b)
NSW: Mt Banda Banda Beech Res.* COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Boss SF area. (Walton, 1985b)
NSW: Tubrabucca.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops region. (Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species dist. mainly in MacPherson Range; syn. *Tambouriniana variabilis*. (Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Cunninghams Gap, Levers Plateau, Mt Hobwee, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Nightcap Range, Lismore.* COMMENTS: species restricted to SEQld-NENSW border area. (MacPherson Range); endemic genus (NQld-NENSW). (Main, 1983; Walton, 1985b)
NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Taree; disjunct populations. (Wishart, 1992)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species restricted to MacPherson Range. (Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington Plateau; 2 spp. in genus known from Aust.; (Raven, 1984a)
- QLD: Mt Coot-tha. (Raven, 1984b)
QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: species known only from Bunya Mtns, D'Aguilar Range. (Walton, 1985b)
Rotary Park (Lismore), Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: sp. restricted to Tweed Ranges between Nightcap NP and Lismore. (Raven, 1984b; Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Mt Mee, Mt Glorious, D'Aguilar Range. (Walton, 1985b)
Springbrook. NSW: Rotary Park (Lismore), Gibraltar Range, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: sp. known from MacPherson Ranges to NENSW. (Raven, 1984b)
COMMENTS: species known only from r'forests of D'Aguilar and MacPherson Ranges, S to Richmond Range NNSW. (Raven, 1984b; Walton, 1985b)
QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Coot-tha, Mt Tamborine. NSW: nr Mt Lindesay. COMMENTS: restricted to SEQld. (Raven, 1984c)
COMMENTS: species also collected from Nambucca Heads; most southern species in genus; endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (Raven, 1982)
QLD: Mt Mee. COMMENTS: species restricted to Conondale and D'Aguilar Ranges. (Raven, 1981; Walton, 1985b)

Nemesiidae		<i>Ixamatus broomi</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Ixamatus caldera</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Ixamatus fischeri</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Mt Banda Banda Beech Res.* -
Nemesiidae		<i>Ixamatus musgravei</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Nemesiidae		<i>Ixamatus webbae</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Order Opiliones				
Acropsopilionidae		<i>Acropsopilio australicus</i>	SEQld	
Acropsopilionidae		<i>Austropsopilio altus</i>	NNSW	
Acropsopilionidae		<i>Austropsopilio novaehollandiae</i>	SEQld	
Acropsopilionidae		<i>Bogania distincta</i>	SQld	
Acropsopilionidae		<i>Bogania neogranulata</i>	SEQld	
Assamiidae		<i>Octobunus singularis</i>	SQld	
Neopilionidae	Ballarrinae	<i>Ballara cantrelli</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Neopilionidae	Ballarrinae	<i>Plesioballarra crinis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale*, -
Triaenonychidae		<i>Cluniella distincta</i>		r'forest.
Triaenonychidae		<i>Cluniella minuta</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Triaenonychidae		<i>Cluniella ornata</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Triaenonychidae	Triaenonychinae	<i>Equitius altus</i>	NNSW	subtrop.-temperate r'forest.
Triaenonychidae	Triaenonychinae	<i>Equitius montanus</i>	NNSW	temperate r'forest and wet scl. forest, subtrop. -
Triaenonychidae	Triaenonychinae	<i>Equitius richardsae</i>	SEQld–NSW	
Triaenonychidae	Triaenonychinae	<i>Equitius spinatus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Carrai Plateau, Werrikimbe NP, -
Triaenonychidae	Triaenonychinae	<i>Equitius tambourineus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Triaenonychidae		<i>Monoxyomma rotundum</i>	SEQld	
Triaenonychidae		<i>Triaenobunus groomi</i>	SEQld	
Triaenonychidae		<i>Triaenobunus minutes</i>	SEQld	
Triaenonychidae		<i>Triaenobunus pescotti</i>		
Order Pseudoscorpionida				
Chthoniidae		<i>Pseudotyranochthonius queenslandicus</i>	SEQld	
Tridenchthoniidae		<i>Anaulacodithella australica</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest.
Tridenchthoniidae		<i>Heterolophus australicus</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Tridenchthoniidae		<i>Morikawia queenslandica</i>		r'forest.
Order Schizomida				
Hubbardiidae		<i>Apozomus woodwardi</i>	SQld	closed forest.
Phylum CRUSTACEA				
Class MALACOSTRACA				
Order Amphipoda				
Eusiridae		<i>Pseudomoera</i> sp.†	NNSW	
Neoniphargidae		<i>Neoniphargus</i> sp.†	NNSW	
Paramelitidae		<i>Austrocrangonyx barringtonensis</i>	NNSW	
Paramelitidae		<i>Austrocrangonyx hynesi</i>	NNSW	
Talitridae		<i>Agilesta hylaea</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Talitridae		<i>Arcitalitris sylvaticus</i>	NSW	
Order Isopoda				
Phreatoicidae		<i>Crenoicus harrisoni</i>	NNSW	
Phreatoicidae		<i>Crenoicus</i> sp.†	NNSW	
Order Decapoda				
Parastacidae		<i>Cherax destructor</i>		
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus clarkae</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus dangadi</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet and dry scl. forest. NSW: Ingaba -
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus gumar</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet and dry scl. forest.
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus neohirsutus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, scl. forest. NSW: Dorrigo NP, 20 km -
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus polysetosus</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest, dry scl. forest, sub-
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus reductus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Upper Allyn R.*, Copeland Tops SF. -
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus simplex</i>	NNSW	NSW: Upper Little Styx R., Dorrigo-Ebor Rd, -
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus spinichelatus</i>	NNSW	temperate r'forest, wet and dry scl. forest. -
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus spinifer</i>	N–SNSW	NSW: Upper Hastings, Cockerawombeeba FR,-
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus sulcatus</i>	SEQld–?NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington Plateau.-
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus suttoni</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Parastacidae		<i>Euastacus valentulus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
ungrouped families				
Armadillidae		<i>Cubaroides pilosus</i>		
Atyidae		<i>Atya striolata</i>		
Atyidae		<i>Paratya australiensis</i>		
Chydoridae		<i>Biapertura rigidicaudis</i>		
Entocytheridae		<i>Herpetocythere gnoma</i>		
Entocytheridae		<i>Notocythere antichthon</i>		
Phreatoicidae		<i>Crenoicus</i> sp.		
Phreatoicidae		<i>Crenoicus</i> sp.		

QLD: MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Walton, 1985b)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Walton, 1985b)
 COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Boss SF, Mt Banda Banda region; endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Walton, 1985b)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Walton, 1985b)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Walton, 1985b)

QLD: Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus otherwise known only from Chile. (Cantrell, 1980)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus, restricted to CERRA region. (Cantrell, 1980)
 QLD: Mt Hobwee, Lamington Plateau.* COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to CERRA region. (Forster, 1955)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* (Cantrell, 1980)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cantrell, 1980)

QLD: Lamington NP, Natural Arch-Numinbah. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)
 QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale.* NSW: Lorne SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Hunt & Cokendolpher, 1991)
 Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Border Ranges area. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to CERRA region. (Hunt & Cokendolpher, 1991)

QLD: Mt Hobwee*, Lamington Plateau, Binna Burra. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)
 QLD: Mt Clunie.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)
 NSW: Carrai Bat Cave W of Kempsey, Barrington Tops*, Tubrabucca, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: species confined to subtrop.–temperate r'forest between Barrington Tops and Kempsey; endemic genus, confined to SEQld–NNSW; syn. *Jenolanicus altus*. (Forster, 1955; Hunt, 1985)
 r'forest. NSW: New England NP*, 26 km W Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species known only from New England NP and vcn. Dorrigo; endemic genus, confined to SEQld–NNSW. (Hunt, 1985)
 QLD: Mt Lindesay, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Gibraltar Range NP, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP.* (Hunt, 1985)
 Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: species occurs N of Hunter R. to S of Hastings R.; endemic genus, confined to SEQld–NNSW. (Hunt, 1985)
 QLD: MacPherson Range, Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Coopers Ck via Huonbrook. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SEQld–NNSW; syn. *Jenolanicus tambourineus*. (Forster, 1955; Hunt, 1985)

QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington Plateau.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)
 QLD: Binna Burra.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)
 NSW: Tubrabucca.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Forster, 1955)

QLD: Mt Tamborine, Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Harvey, 1994; Walton, 1985b)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Glorious, Mt Clunie, Joalah NP. (Harvey, 1994; Walton, 1985b)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; monotypic genus. (Harvey, 1994; Walton, 1985b)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Joalah NP.* (Harvey, 1994)

QLD: vcn. Canungra. COMMENTS: genus known from Aust., NG and Sabah. (Harvey, 1992)

NSW: Barrington Tops Plateau. (Adlem & Timms, 2000)
 NSW: Barrington Tops Plateau. COMMENTS: rare, relict species. (Adlem & Timms, 2000)
 NSW: Barrington Tops Plateau. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Barrington Tops, Nundle-Walcha region. (Adlem & Timms, 2000)
 NSW: Barrington Tops Plateau. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Barrington Tops, Nundle-Walcha region. (Adlem & Timms, 2000)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Joalah NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Whian Whian SF, Mallangane, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: endemic Australian genus, only 2 spp. recorded, 2nd (*A. hyperocha*), occurs in SVic. (Friend, 1982)
 NSW: Barrington Tops Plateau. (Adlem & Timms, 2000)

NSW: Barrington Tops Plateau. (Adlem & Timms, 2000)
 NSW: Barrington Tops Plateau. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops. (Adlem & Timms, 2000)

QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus recorded from Aust., NG and Aru I. (Riek, 1969; AM)
 NSW: vcn. Cockerawombeeba* Ck, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Boss SF; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)
 SF*. Dorrigo Plateau. COMMENTS: species occurs from vcn. of Coffs Harbour to W of Port Macquarie; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997)
 NSW: Richmond Range SF.* COMMENTS: species restricted to Richmond Range; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)
 W of Dorrigo*, 32 km W of Dorrigo, Ebor-Dorrigo Rd, vcn. Lowanna, SW of Nana Glen, New England NP, vcn. Mt Killiekrankie. COMMENTS: species range restricted to Coffs Harbour–Dorrigo–New England NP–Mt Killiekrankie area; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)
 alpine grassland. NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997)
 COMMENTS: species range restricted to Comboyne–Barrington Tops–Bulahdelah region; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997)
 New England NP, Guy Fawkes R. COMMENTS: sp. range restricted to Dorrigo–Armidale–Guyra–Hastings regions; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)
 NSW: Upper Hastings*, Mt Seaview, Apsley Gorge NP, NW of Elands, Werrikimbe region. COMMENTS: species range restricted to Macleay, Hastings, Manning R. systems; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997)
 Wilson R., Mt Boss Res., Mt Seaview, Upper Allyn R., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species range restricted to Upper Hastings–SNSW; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: relict population may exist on Mt Warning; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)
 NSW: vcn. Mt Warning, Mebbin SF, Doon Doon Ck., nr Lismore, Unungar SF. COMMENTS: species range restricted to SEQld–Ballina and Woodenbong region NENSW; endemic genus. (Morgan, 1997; AM)

NSW: New England NP. (AM)
 NSW: Myall R. via Gloucester. (AM)
 NSW: Mann R., Gwydir Highway. (AM)
 NSW: Ebor. (AM)
 NSW: 32 km W Dorrigo. (AM)
 NSW: 32 km W Dorrigo. (AM)
 NSW: New England NP. (AM)
 NSW: Guy Fawkes R. NP. (AM)

Phylum UNIRAMIA**Subphylum ONYCHOPHORA**

Peripatopsidae		<i>Aethrikos setosa</i>	NNSW	
Peripatopsidae		<i>Centorumis trigona</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Peripatopsidae		<i>Dactylothele habros</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Joalah NP, Lamington NP, -
Peripatopsidae		<i>Hylonomoipos akares</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP*, Joalah, Mt -
Peripatopsidae		<i>Hylonomoipos brookensi</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Peripatopsidae		<i>Nodocapitus barryi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	remnant r'forest, scl. forest.
Peripatopsidae		<i>Nodocapitus inornatus</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Peripatopsidae		<i>Regimitra quadricaula</i>	NNSW	r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest, open forest.
Peripatopsidae		<i>Sphenoparme hobwensis</i>	SEQld	?r'forest.
Peripatopsidae		<i>Wambalana makrothele</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest. NSW: Telegherry SF*, -

Subphylum MYRIAPODA**Class CHILOPODA**

Henicopidae	Henicopinae	<i>Paralamyctes cassisi</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, r'forest.
Henicopidae	Henicopinae	<i>Paralamyctes grayi</i>	N–SNSW	r'forest.
Henicopidae	Henicopinae	<i>Paralamyctes hornerae</i>	NNSW	NSW: Styx R. SF.* COMMENTS: species -
Henicopidae	Henicopinae	<i>Paralamyctes monteithi</i>	NQld–SEQld	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Springbrook. -
Henicopidae	Henicopinae	<i>Paralamyctes neverneverensis</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Nana Creek SF ENE of -
Otostigmidae		<i>Ethmostigmus rubripes</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,WA	
Otostigmidae		<i>Rhysida suvana</i>	NQld,SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Border fence,
Scolopendridae		<i>Cormocephalus brachycerus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Scolopendridae		<i>Cormocephalus brevispinatus</i>	NQld–CNSW	
Scolopendridae		<i>Cormocephalus monteithi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Scolopendridae		<i>Cormocephalus spinosior</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Scolopendridae		<i>Cormocephalus strigosus</i>	CQld–E Vic,SA,WA	
Scolopendridae		<i>Cormocephalus westwoodi</i>	see comments	warm temperate r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.

Class DIPLOPODA

Dalodesmidae		<i>Orthorhachis pallida</i>	SEQld	dry r'forest.
Paradoxosomatidae	Australiosomatini	<i>Phyllocladosoma andersoni</i>	NNSW	
Paradoxosomatidae	Australiosomatini	<i>Phyllocladosoma annulatipes</i>	SEQld	
Paradoxosomatidae	Australiosomatini	<i>Phyllocladosoma broelemanni</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Paradoxosomatidae	Australiosomatini	<i>Phyllocladosoma dorrigenae</i>	NNSW	
Sphaerotheriidae		<i>Epicyliosoma excavatum</i>		
Sphaerotheriidae		<i>Epicyliosoma froggatti</i>		
Sphaerotheriidae		<i>Epicyliosoma penicilligerum</i>		
Sphaerotheriidae		<i>Epicyliosoma queenslandicum</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Spirobolellidae		<i>Attemsobolus dorsovitatus</i>		

Subphylum HEXAPODA**Class ARCHAEOGNATHA**

Meinertellidae		<i>Nesomachilis tamborina</i>	SEQld	
----------------	--	-------------------------------	-------	--

Class COLLEMBOLA

Entomobryidae		<i>Lepidosira australica australica</i>	Qld–Vic,SA,WA	
Entomobryidae		<i>Lepidosira australica tamburinensis</i>	SEQld	
Neanuridae	Neanurinae	<i>Australonura quarta</i>	SEQld	
Neanuridae	Neanurinae	<i>Australonura sanquisugarum</i>	Qld–NSW	
Neanuridae	Neanurinae	<i>Australonura scoparia</i>	SEQld	
Neanuridae	Uchidanurinae	undescribed spp.		temperate and subtrop. r'forest, -
Paronellidae		<i>Paronellides mjobergi</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	

Class DIPLURA

Heterojapygidae	Heterojapyginae	<i>Heterojapyx tambourinensis</i>	Qld–NSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine.* -
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------------------------	---------	-----------------------

Class PTERYGOTA**Order Blattodea**

Blaberidae	Diplopterinae	<i>Calolampra fenestrata</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Blaberidae	Diplopterinae	<i>Calolampra pernotabilis</i>	SQld	
Blaberidae	Epilamprinae	<i>Laxta friedmani</i>	NSW–Qld	
Blaberidae	Epilamprinae	<i>Laxta minima</i>	Qld	
Blaberidae	Epilamprinae	<i>Laxta punctosa</i>	Qld	subtrop. r'forest.
Blaberidae	Epilamprinae	<i>Neolaxta monteithi</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Blaberidae	Panesthiinae	<i>Panesthia tryoni</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington -
Blattellidae	Ectobiinae	<i>Choristima annectens</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Blattellidae	Ectobiinae	<i>Choristima tenebrica</i>	N–SNSW	
Blattellidae		<i>Eowilsonia canaeae</i>	NSW–Vic	
Blattellidae		<i>Hensaussurea halmaturina</i>	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	
Blattellidae		<i>Hensaussurea newtonorum</i>	NNSW–ACT	<i>Nothofagus moorei</i> r'forest.
Blattellidae		<i>Robshelfordia circumducta</i>	SQld–Vic,SA	

- NSW: Styx R.*, New England NP. COMMENTS: monotypic endemic genus, restricted to region vcn. of New England NP. (A. Reid, 1996)
- NSW: Gloucester Tops*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: monotypic endemic genus, restricted to Barrington Tops. (A. Reid, 1996)
- Mt Tamborine, vcn. Springbrook, Binna Burra, Mt Bithongabel. NSW: Nothofagus Mt.*, 12 km N Woodenbong. COMMENTS: monotypic, endemic genus (SEQld–NENSW). (A. Reid, 1996)
- Tamborine, Mt Chinghee, Mt Bithongabel. NSW: Nothofagus Mt. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NENSW), 2 spp. in genus. (A. Reid, 1996)
- QLD: Upper Brookfield*, Maiala NP, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NENSW), 2 spp. in genus. (A. Reid, 1996)
-
- QLD: Mt Superbus, Mt Chinghee, Lamington NP, Binna Burra. NSW: Mt Warning, Beaury SF, Nightcap Range, Terania Ck, Nothofagus Mt., Richmond Range SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (CQld–NNSW). (A. Reid, 1996)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (CQld–NNSW). (A. Reid, 1996)
- NSW: Tuggolo SF*, Barrington Tops, 37 km W of Gloucester, Chichester SF, Telegerry SF, Mt Allyn, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to Barrington Tops–Upper Allyn and Chichester SF area. (A. Reid, 1996)
- QLD: Lamington NP*(Mt Hobwee). COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (A. Reid, 1996)
- Barrington Tops, Allyn R. COMMENTS: species restricted to Telegerry–Barrington Tops region; endemic monotypic genus (NNSW). (A. Reid, 1996)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP*, Washpool NP, Boorook SF, Mt Hyland NR, Marengo SF, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust., southern Africa, Madagascar, S India, NZ and Chile. (Edgecombe, 2001)
- NSW: Barrington Tops SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: specimens from Barrington Tops may be a distinct species. (Edgecombe, 2001); genus occurs in EAust., southern Africa, Madagascar, S India, NZ and South America. (Edgecombe, 2001)
- known only from t.loc.; genus occurs in EAust., southern Africa, Madagascar, S India, NZ and South America. (Edgecombe, 2001)
- COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust., southern Africa, Madagascar, S India, NZ and South America. (Edgecombe, 2001)
- Lowanna*, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo area; genus occurs in EAust., southern Africa, Madagascar, S India, NZ and South America. (Edgecombe, 2001)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, India, China, Burma to NG, Aust. and islands of SW Pacific. (Chamberlin, 1920; G. Edgecombe, pers. comm.)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Glen Lamington. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Asia, Africa and Americas. (Chamberlin, 1920; G. Edgecombe, pers. comm.)
- Levers flat via Rathdowney*, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Nightcap NP, Whian Whian SF, Rotary Park (Lismore), Mallanganee, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: southern-most loc. Dorrigo NNSW; genus widesp. (Koch, 1983)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Chamberlin, 1920)
- QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Victoria Park NR, Dorrigo, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Koch, 1983)
- QLD: Levers flat, Border Gate. NSW: Richmond Gap via Grevillea. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Koch, 1983)
- NSW: Dorrigo, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: species restricted to SAust.; genus widesp. (Koch, 1983)
- QLD: Springbrook, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Nightcap NP, Grevillea, Mallanganee, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo, League Scrub FR, NE sect. Nulla-Five Day SF, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: widesp. in Aust. Qld–Tas; also South Africa, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, NG, Loyalty I., NZ; genus widesp. (Koch, 1983; GW)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns NP^a. COMMENTS: ?t.loc.; endemic, monotypic genus. (Jeekel, 1985)
- COMMENTS: endemic genus; genus restricted to CERRA region. (Jeekel, 1987)
- QLD: Glen Lamington, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus; genus restricted to CERRA region. (Jeekel, 1987)
- QLD: Maiala NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus; genus restricted to CERRA region. (Jeekel, 1987)
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus; genus restricted to CERRA region. (Jeekel, 1987)
-
- NSW: Upper Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jeekel, 1986)
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jeekel, 1986)
- NSW: North Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jeekel, 1986)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Upper Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Jeekel, 1986)
- NSW: Upper Richmond R. (Jeekel, 1986)
-
- QLD: Joalah NP.* (Sturm, 1980)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus also known from NZ, NC, Rwanda and Sri Lanka. (W. Houston, 1994)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: ssp. known only from t.loc.; genus also known from NZ, NC, Rwanda and Sri Lanka. (W. Houston, 1994)
- QLD: 17 km E of Killarney.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (W. Houston, 1994)
- QLD: 17 km E of Killarney.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (W. Houston, 1994)
- QLD: 17 km E of Killarney.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (W. Houston, 1994)
- “old growth forests”. QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo, Dorrigo Run, New England NP, Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: ancient subfamily; species threatened by land use practices. (Greenslade, 1991; P. Greenslade, pers. comm.)
- QLD: Lamington Plateau.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in South America, NZ and Aust. (W. Houston, 1994)
-
- COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., NZ, Madagascar, Pamir and Tibet; 4 spp. have been described from Aust. (W. Houston, 1994)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: only published localities Mt Tamborine, Qld and Cabramatta, NSW; genus restricted to Neotropical region (Antillean subregion–Saint Helena). (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: only published localities Mt Tamborine and Gayndah Qld; genus restricted to Neotropical region (Antillean subregion–Saint Helena). (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A’asian region. (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to A’asian region. (E. Shaw, 1925)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A’asian region. (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom*, Unungar SF via Kyogle. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EQld–NENSW). (M. Mackerras, 1968c)
- Plateau, MacPherson Range. NSW: Nightcap NP, Gibraltar Range, Washpool SF, Brooklana, East Dorrigo, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Oriental Region (Austro-Malayan and Indo-Malayan subregions); very large species. (Monteith, 1986; Roach & Rentz, 1998a; AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Tooloom, Whian Whian SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (mainland and Tas). (Roth, 1992)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (mainland and Tas). (Roth, 1992)
-
- NSW: Werrikimbe NP, Styx R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW, Vic). (Roth, 1991b)
- NSW: Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (all states) but mainly in southern half of continent. (Roth, 1991b)
- NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (all states) but mainly in southern half of continent. (Roth, 1991b)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo, Ebor, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (mainland). (Roth, 1991b)

Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Celatoblatta marksae</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Celatoblatta perpolita</i>	SQld	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Celatoblatta quadriloba</i>	SQld	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Celatoblatta shelfordi</i>	Qld	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Celatoblatta tryoni</i>	SQld	QLD: Lamington Plateau, Lamington NP.
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Cosmozosteria subzonata</i>	Qld–NNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine ^a .
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Methana convexa</i>	Qld–NSW	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Methana marginallis</i>	Qld	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Methana parva</i>	NQld–NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Tamborine, -
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria castanea</i>	NNSW–Vic	NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca.
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria cingulata</i>	SQld–NNSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Dorrigo.
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria feriarum</i>	CQld–NNSW	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria melanaria</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria nitidella</i>	Qld	QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious.
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria perpolita</i>	NQld–SQld	QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Lamington NP.
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria scabrella</i>	SQld–Vic,SA	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Platyzosteria stradbrokeensis</i>	SQld–CNSW	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Polyzosteria invisiva</i>	NNSW	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Polyzosteria limbata</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Scabina antipoda</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Blattidae	Polyzosteriinae	<i>Tennelytra tryoni</i>	Qld	
Blattidae	Tryonicinae	<i>Tryonicus parvus</i>	SQld–SNSW	r' forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Polyphagidae		<i>Austropolyphaga perkinsi</i>	SEQld	
Order Coleoptera				
Anthicidae		<i>Anthicus pallipes</i>		
Anthicidae		<i>Anthicus pulchror</i>		
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Commista</i> sp. 1†	NQld–E Vic	dry scl. forest, ?r' forest.
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Commista</i> sp. 2†	NNSW	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Erichsonocis</i> sp. 2†	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Erichsonocis</i> sp. 4†	NQld–NNSW	r' forest. NSW: Tooloom Plateau.
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Erichsonocis</i> sp. 5†	NQld–NNSW	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Erichsonocis</i> sp. 10†	SEQld–NNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: New England -
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Eupanteos ornatus</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Eupanteos</i> sp. 1†	NQld–NNSW	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	gen.C. sp. 1†	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r' forest.
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	gen.D. sp. 1†	SEQld	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	gen.F. sp. 1†	SEQld	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	gen.F. sp. 3†	SEQld	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	gen.I. sp. 1†	SEQld	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	gen.J. sp. 1†	SEQld–Vic	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	gen. nr <i>Epargemus</i> , sp. 1†	SEQld–SNSW	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Taburnus neglectus</i> ^a	NQld–Vic	QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: 72 km W of -
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Telata</i> sp. 1†	SEQld–SNSW	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Teratanthribus monstrosus</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Teratanthribus</i> sp. 1†	SEQld–NNSW	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Teratanthribus</i> sp. 2†	SEQld	
Anthribidae	Anthribinae	<i>Teratanthribus</i> sp. 3†	NNSW	
Apionidae	Apioninae	<i>Apion aemulum</i>	NT,Qld–Vic,SA	
Apionidae	Apioninae	<i>Apion amabile</i>	NSW	
Apionidae	Apioninae	<i>Lissapion varistriatum</i>	Qld–NSW	
Apionidae	Apioninae	<i>Notapion varirostre</i>	Qld	
Archeocrypticidae		<i>Enneboeus ovalis</i>	NNSW–Tas	
Archeocrypticidae		<i>Enneboeus tarsalis</i>	NNSW–ACT	
Archeocrypticidae		<i>Wattianus queenslandicus</i>	SQld–SNSW	
Attelabidae	Attelabinae	<i>Euops coxalis</i>	NSW	
Attelabidae	Attelabinae	<i>Euops strigiventris</i>	Qld–NSW	
Attelabidae	Attelabinae	<i>Euops suturalis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Attelabidae	Attelabinae	<i>Euops tuberculata</i>	Qld	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Araïobelus maculipennis</i>	SEQld	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Isacantha rhinotioides</i>	Qld–NSW,SA	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia acanthoptera</i>	SQld–NSW	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia bidentata</i>	widespread	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia bimaculata</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia filiformis</i>	NSW–Vic,SA	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia lineata</i>	Qld–NSW	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia haemoptera</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia parva</i>	Qld–NSW	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia phoenicoptera</i>	NSW–Vic,SA	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia pica</i>		
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia plagiata</i>	Qld–NSW	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia ruficornis</i>		r' forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia semipunctata</i>	NQld–NSW	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia subparallela</i>	NSW	

- QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: only published localities Mt Glorious, Deception Bay, Binna Burra, Lamington NP and Dorrigo; genus limited to A'asian region; flightless. (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus limited to A'asian region; flightless. (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Rathdowney. COMMENTS: only published localities Rathdowney, Mt Tamborine and Binna Burra; genus limited to A'asian region; flightless. (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus limited to A'asian region; flightless. (E. Shaw, 1925)
- COMMENTS: only published localities Brisbane, Binna Burra and Lamington NP; flightless; genus limited to A'asian region. (Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- COMMENTS: flightless; ⁴t.loc. of syn. *C. brisbanensis*; genus dist. appears mainly tropical and subtrop. (E. Shaw, 1925; M. Mackerras, 1966)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Oriental region (Austro-Malayan subregion). (M. Mackerras, 1968b)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Oriental region (Austro-Malayan subregion). (M. Mackerras, 1968b)
- Springbrook. NSW: Coraki. COMMENTS: only published localities Green I., Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Springbrook and Coraki; genus restricted to Oriental region (Austro-Malayan subregion). (E. Shaw, 1925; M. Mackerras, 1968b; Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
- COMMENTS: in subgenus *Melanozosteria*. (subgenus dist. Malaysia, Philippines, Indon., NG, Aust., NC, NZ). (M. Mackerras, 1968a)
- COMMENTS: in subgenus *Melanozosteria*. (subgenus dist. Malaysia, Philippines, Indon., NG, Aust., NC, NZ). (M. Mackerras, 1968a)
- NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: in subgenus *Melanozosteria*. (subgenus dist. Malaysia, Philippines, Indon., NG, Aust., NC, NZ). (M. Mackerras, 1968a)
- NSW: Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: in endemic subgenus *Platyzosteria*. (M. Mackerras, 1967)
- COMMENTS: in subgenus *Melanozosteria*. (subgenus dist. Malaysia, Philippines, Indon., NG, Aust., NC, NZ). (M. Mackerras, 1968a)
- COMMENTS: in subgenus *Melanozosteria*. (subgenus dist. Malaysia, Philippines, Indon., NG, Aust., NC, NZ). (M. Mackerras, 1968a)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Glorious. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: in endemic subgenus *Platyzosteria*. (M. Mackerras, 1967)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo, Ebor. COMMENTS: in endemic subgenus *Platyzosteria*. (M. Mackerras, 1967)
- NSW: Wardell. COMMENTS: genus dist. in Aust. NNSW-Vic, SA, WA. (M. Mackerras, 1965)
- NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus dist. in Aust. NNSW-Vic, SA, WA. (M. Mackerras, 1965)
- QLD: Levers Plateau, Lamington NP, Springbrook, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Huonbrook. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (M. Mackerras, 1968b)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* (M. Mackerras, 1968a; E. Shaw, 1925)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Lamington Plateau. NSW: Dorrigo, Ebor. COMMENTS: species flightless, recorded from rotting logs in *Nothofagus* forest; genus restricted to A'asian region, incl. NC. (M. Mackerras, 1968b; Monteith, 1993; Roach & Rentz, 1998a; Roth, 1991a; E. Shaw, 1925)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (M. Mackerras, 1968d)
- NSW: Tweed R.*, Clarence R. (Lea, 1895a)
- NSW: Tweed R.* (Lea, 1895a)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: only 4 specimens known; endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: only 1 specimen known, species restricted to Dorrigo; endemic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- COMMENTS: species known only from Cobark Forest Park, Barrington Tops; endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- COMMENTS: sp. recorded only from vcn. of Mareeba NQld, Toooloom Plateau NNSW, & 3 km N Lansdowne NNSW; endemic gen. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Toooloom Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NP. COMMENTS: species known only from 2 specimens collected at Mt Tamborine and New England NP; endemic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: ⁴t.loc. of syn. *Allochromicis pcticornis*; endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Mt Nothofagus. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops; status of genus unknown. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Levers Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known only from Levers Plateau. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Joalah NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Joalah NP, Tamborine Mtns. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Glorious. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Glorious. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Nothofagus, Border Ranges NP, Barrington Tops. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: status of genus unknown. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- Wauchope. COMMENTS: ⁴*Taburnus* not allied to any extra-Australian anthribid genera; endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic, SA). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Mt Lindesay, Mt Tamborine, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic?, Tas). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Superbus. NSW: Border Ranges NP*, Toooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Binna Burra, Bald Mt., Mt Glorious. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Bellbrook via Kempsey. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: species known only from Bunya Mtns; endemic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops; endemic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Zimmerman, 1994b)
- NSW: Tweed Heads.* (Zimmerman, 1994b)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Lea, 1926; Zimmerman, 1994b)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Lea, 1926; Zimmerman, 1994b)
- NSW: Allyn R., Chichester SF, Dorrigo NP. (Lawrence, 1994b)
- NSW: Allyn R., Chichester SF, Mt Royal Range. (Lawrence, 1994b)
- NSW: Beaury SF, Kyogle. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (Lawrence, 1994b)
- NSW: Dorrigo.* (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Richmond R.* (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Dalmorton.* (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* (Lea, 1921; Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Lea, 1925; Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ulong. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- COMMENTS: species associated with *Argyrodendron actinophyllum*; genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Brooklana. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- NSW: Richmond R.*, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)

Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia suturalis</i>	NSW–Vic,SA,WA	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia</i> sp. 1†	NNSW	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotia</i> sp. 3†	NNSW	
Belidae	Belinae	<i>Rhinotoides spinipennis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Agnesiotes pilosula</i>	Qld–Vic	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Apagobelus brevisrostris</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Basiliobelus lepidus</i>	SEQld	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Brachybelus undulatus</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Cryptophus blandus</i>	NSW–Vic	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Cyrotypus</i> sp. 2†	SQld–NSW	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Pachybelus tuberculatus</i>	NNSW	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Pachyura australis</i>	widespread	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Sphinctobelus cinereus</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas,SA	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Sphinctobelus pyriatus</i>	NSW	
Belidae	Pachyurinae	<i>Sphinctobelus rufibeccus</i>	SQld–Vic	
Boridae	Synercticinae	<i>Synerctinus heteromerus</i>	NQld–Vic,SA,§	mesic and xeric environments, subtrop. -
Bothriideridae		<i>Xylariophilus bicoloripennis</i>	SEQld	
Brentidae	Brentinae	<i>Araiorrhinus howitti</i>	NSW–Vic,§	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Kyogle.
Brentidae	Brentinae	<i>Catagogus diorymerus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Brentidae	Brentinae	<i>Euschizus dictatorius</i>	NNSW	
Brentidae	Brentinae	<i>Hormocerus reticulatus</i>	Qld,§	QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: sp. also -
Brentidae	Brentinae	<i>Mesetia amoena</i>	NNSW	
Brentidae	Brentinae	<i>Microtrachelizus</i> sp. 2		
Brentidae	Brentinae	<i>Tracheloschizus dichrous</i>	Qld–NSW	
Brentidae	Brentinae	Queensland gen. B	SEQld	
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus armstrongi</i>	NNSW	
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus</i> sp. nr <i>armstrongi</i>		subtrop. r' forest. NSW: Boatharbour NR.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus carterellus</i>	SQld–Vic	
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus deauratus</i>	CQld–NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus hypoleucus</i>	Qld–Vic,SA,Tas	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus marmoreus</i>	NQld–SEQld	
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus raphelisi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Agrilus walesicus</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Alcinous fossicollis</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest, r' forest margins.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Alcinous nodosus</i>	Qld–Vic	r' forest margin, subtrop. r' forest. NSW: Border -
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Cisseis bicolor</i>	NNSW–Vic,SA	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Cisseis duodecemma maculata</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	dry scl. forest, scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Cisseis heroni</i>	NNSW	woodland.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Cisseis nitidiventris</i>	NSW	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Cisseis scabrosula</i>	NNSW–Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Dinocephalia cyaneipennis</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: c. 24 km SW of -
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Ethon</i> sp. nr <i>affine</i>		dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Ethon fissiceps</i>	NSW–Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Synechocera burnsi</i>	NNSW	NSW: Gibraltar Range.*
Buprestidae	Agrilinae	<i>Synechocera tasmanica</i>	SEQld–Tas,SA	r' forest margins, dry and wet scl. forest margins.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Anilara obscura</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Anilara olivia</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Balthasarella melandryoides</i>	NNSW–Vic	<i>Nothofagus</i> zone. (=?cool temperate r' forest).
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Curis caloptera</i>	widespread	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Maoraxia littoralis</i>	SQld–NNSW	littoral r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis anchoralis</i>		wet scl. forest, littoral r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis cupreovittata</i>	NSW,Vic,SA	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis cupricollis</i>		scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis cuprifera</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis cupriceps</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis hypocrita</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	cool temperate r' forest, mixed cool temperate-
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis ignipicta</i>	NSW–Vic	cool temperate r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis nervosa</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas,SA	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis semisuturalis</i>		woodland.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis simplex</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas,SA	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis splendida</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Melobasis vittata</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	woodland.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascio similima</i>	Qld–NSW	shrubland.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides bicolor</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides carissimus</i>	NSW,Tas	scl. forest, woodland.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides costatus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	shrubland, subtrop. r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides falsomultesimus</i>	SEQld–NSW	r' forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides macalpinei</i>	N–CNSW	wet scl. forest–cool temperate r' forest ecotone, -
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides multesimus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Tamborine Mtns, -
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides nulgarra</i>	SEQld	
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides oliffi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, F627.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides parryi</i>	NNSW–Vic,SA,Tas	scl. forest. NSW: Tubrabucca.

- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 NSW: Lismore. COMMENTS: species known only from Lismore; genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo; genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I., NG, Solomon Is. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Williams R. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species associated with Araucariaceae; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species associated with Araucariaceae; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NZ. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 NSW: Dorrigo. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: species known only by 2 specimens from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: monotypic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
- NSW: Ulong. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA). (Zimmerman, 1994a; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Mt Mee. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species associated with *Acacia*; endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA). (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 r'forest, riparian dry r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Boonanghi SF W of Kempsey, Wilson R. FR. COMMENTS: species also recorded from southern tip of PNG; species in monotypic subfamily, Synercticinae. (Lawrence & Pollock, 1994; GW)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus known only from India (1 sp.) and Qld (2 spp.). (Pal & Lawrence, 1986)
 COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I. and Norfolk I.; genus dist. Indo-Malaya–Australian region. (Zimmerman, 1994b; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Richmond R.* Ulong. COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to Qld, NSW. (Zimmerman, 1994b; AM)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. (Qld, NSW) and Norfolk I. (Zimmerman, 1994b)
 recorded from Sri Lanka–NG, Philippines and Taiwan; genus dist. Oriental region–Indon., Aust. (Qld) and vicinity. (Zimmerman, 1994b; AM)
- NSW: Mt Warning, Tweed R.* Dorrigo. COMMENTS: monotypic, endemic genus. (Zimmerman, 1994b)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. (Zimmerman, 1994b)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Richmond R., Ulong. COMMENTS: genus dist. Melanesia and Aust. (Qld, NSW). (Zimmerman, 1994b; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. (Zimmerman, 1994b)
- NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known only from unique type specimen; genus widesp. (Curletti, 2001; Obenberger, 1959)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Curletti, 2001)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Tweed R., Eccleston. Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Curletti, 2001; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Toooloom Falls, Toonumbar SF, Wollomombi, c. 45 SE of Walcha, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Curletti, 2001; GW)
- QLD: Numinbah. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Curletti, 2001)
 NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Curletti, 2001)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Curletti, 2001; AM)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Mt Nardi, Toonumbar NP, Mt Banda Banda, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (GW)
 Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Toonumbar NP, Cambridge Plateau, Carrai SF, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus Qld–Vic. (GW)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Indon., ?India. (GW; Obenberger, 1935)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range NP, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Indon., ?India. (GW; Obenberger, 1935)
 NSW: Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Indon., ?India. (GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Indon., ?India. (GW; Obenberger, 1935)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Indon., ?India. (GW; Obenberger, 1935)
- Ebor. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. in Aust.; possibly co-evolved with Casuarinaceae. (Bellamy, 1988). (Bellamy, 1988)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. on mainland. (GW; Obenberger, 1935)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. on mainland. (GW; Carter, 1929b)
 COMMENTS: species known only by unique holotype specimen; genus probably endemic, doubtfully occurring on Amboina. (Bellamy, 1987)
 NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Cockerawombeeba FR, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: larvae dependent on *Gahnia* and *Xanthorrhoea* species; genus probably endemic, doubtfully occurring also on Amboina. (Bellamy, 1987; GW)
- QLD: Mt Mee. COMMENTS: genus largely Australian in distribution. (Obenberger, 1930). (Hawkeswood, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Mee. NSW: Wilson NR (Lismore). COMMENTS: genus largely Australian in distribution. (Obenberger, 1930). (Hawkeswood, 1988; GW)
 NSW: New Eng. NP, Styx R. nr New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic gen. (NNSW–Vic) possibly syn. with *Neobuprestis*. (Bellamy, 1994)
 NSW: SW of Ebor, SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., excl. Tas). (GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe island, Philippines, NC, NZ and W Pacific. (GW)
- NSW: Nightcap NP, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (GW)
 NSW: Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 NSW: Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Hawkeswood, 1990c; Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 NSW: Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 subtrop. r'forest. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Banda Banda Beech Res., Cockerawombeeba FR, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
- NSW: Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (GW; Carter, 1923)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 24 km SW Ebor. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 NSW: Dangars Falls, c. 44 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 NSW: Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 NSW: Wilson NR, 5–8 km SW of Ebor. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Carter, 1929b; GW)
 NSW: c. 44 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, Indon., NG, Fiji. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
- NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. (Obenberger, 1930; G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Samford. NSW: Nightcap NP, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 NSW: between Glen Innes and Grafton, Dorrigo, Mt Banda Banda. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Mt Warning, Ulong, East Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (Carter, 1933; G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Terania Ck, Cambridge Plateau, Ulong, East Dorrigo*, Dorrigo NP, Banda Banda Res., Williams R. COMMENTS: species confined to SEQld–Illawarra NSW; genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW; AM)
- cool temperate r'forest, eucalypt woodland. NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from New England NP, Barrington Tops and Wentworth Falls, Blue Mtns; genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 Mt Glorious. NSW: ?Toonumbar NP. COMMENTS: dist. Wide Bay–Tamborine Mtns SEQld; gen. restricted to EAust., NZ & NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 QLD: National Park*–Brisbane. NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: species known only from SEQld and Border Ranges region; genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Nymboida R., N of Dorrigo*, Wollomombi Falls, nr Armidale, 28 km SW of Ebor, Upper Macleay R. COMMENTS: species known only from SEQld–NNSW W to Narrabri; genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987)

Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides pulcher</i>	SQld-NSW	
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides tillyardi</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest. NSW: Dorrigo*, New England -
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Nascioides viridis</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest, dry r'forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Neobuprestis frenchi</i>	NSW-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Neobuprestis</i> sp. 1†	NSW	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Neobuprestis</i> sp. 2†	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Neocuris gracilis</i>	Qld-NSW	woodland, dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Notographus sulcipennis</i>	Qld	r'forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Notographus</i> sp.	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Pseudanilara cupripes</i>	Qld-Vic	
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Pseudanilara purpureicollis</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Buprestinae	<i>Torresita cuprifera</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Chalcophorinae	<i>Chalcotaenia lamberti</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest, littoral r'forest.
Buprestidae	Chrysobothrinae	<i>Chrysobothris viridis</i>	Qld-NSW,WA	dry r'forest, littoral r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Buprestidae	Epistomentini	<i>Araucariana queenslandica</i>	SQld	r'forest. COMMENTS: larvae breed in <i>Araucaria</i> -
Buprestidae	Polycestinae	<i>Astraeus crassus</i>	NSW	scl. forest, woodland.
Buprestidae	Polycestinae	<i>Astraeus cyaneous</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Acacia Ck via Killarney. NSW: Standing.*
Buprestidae	Polycestinae	<i>Astraeus dilutipes</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Polycestinae	<i>Astraeus mastersi</i>	Qld-NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Polycestinae	<i>Astraeus pygmaeus</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest, woodland.
Buprestidae	Polycestinae	<i>Astraeus samouelli</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Polycestinae	<i>Prospheres aurantiopicta</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Calodema regale</i>	NQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Killarney, vcn. Rathdowney.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina acuta</i>	Qld-NSW	
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina affabilis</i>	Qld-NSW	shrub complex.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina amplipennis</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina ariel</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo.*
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina armata</i>	N-CNSW	NSW: Clarence R., Coult's Crossing. COMMENTS: rare -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina australasiae</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	dry scl. forest, shrub complex. NSW: Mt Warning, Forest -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina beatrix</i>	SEQld-CNSW	QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: syn. <i>C. deliciosa</i> , only published -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina bella</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina bifasciata</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range, -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina bremeri</i>	NSW-Vic	shrub complex. NSW: Mt Warning, NE of Tyringham, -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina brutella</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina cydista</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 24 km SW of -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina dimidiata</i>	Qld-Vic	marshland, sedgeland.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina eborica</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina erythromelas</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina erythroptera</i>	Qld-Vic,WA	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina flavopicta</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina gentilis</i>	Qld-NSW	scl. forest, r'forest margin.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina harrisoni</i>	Qld-NSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina hilaris</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, NE of Tyringham, -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina hilleri</i>	SEQld	r'forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.*
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina humeralis</i>	Qld-NSW	scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, vcn. Terania Ck, Ebor.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina ignota</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina inflata</i>	NNSW	woodland.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina insignis</i>	NSW-Vic	littoral r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina jucunda</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina kerremansi</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina kershawi</i>	NSW-Vic	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina livida</i>	SEQld-Vic	QLD: MacPherson SF*. Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dangars -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina liliputana</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest margin. NSW: Border Ranges NP, c. 66 km SE -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina luteipennis</i>	Qld-Vic	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina minuta</i>	Qld-NSW	littoral r'forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina nasuta</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina oblita</i>	Qld-NSW	
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina octomaculata</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina pertyi</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina piliventris</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 66 km SE of -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina praetermissa</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina producta</i>	Qld-NSW	littoral r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina pseudasilida</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Acacia Plateau*, Dorrigo.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina pulchripes</i>	NSW-Vic	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina punctatosulcata</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest. NSW: c. 44 km SE of Walcha.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina rayclarkei</i>	SEQld-NNSW	NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known only -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina rectifasciata</i>	NSW-Vic	scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, 22 km SW Ebor, -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina scalaris</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina sexguttata</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina sexplagiata</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 66 km SE of -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina subgrata</i>	NSW	scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range, c. -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina sulfurea</i>	NSW	NSW: Blakemore, Lismore.*
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina thomsoni</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 24 km SW of -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina tillyardi</i>	NSW	
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina tricolor</i>	NSW	
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina warningensis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Mt Warning.* COMMENTS: sp.-

- NSW: Orara R. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (GW)
 NP, Banda Banda Beech Res., ?Werrikimbe NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: gen. restricted to EAust., NZ & NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., NZ and NC. (G. Williams, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA). (Carter, 1933; GW)
 NSW: Mt Banda Banda. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA). (Obenberger, 1930; AM)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA). (GW)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns SF. NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1929b; Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Carter, 1933)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Obenberger, 1930; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, WA). (Carter, 1923, 1929b)
 NSW: Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, WA). (Carter, 1929b; GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range, c. 44 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (GW)
-
- NSW: Iluka NR, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species poorly known from reserves, r'forest endemic; genus dist. Aust. and NG. (M. Peterson records)
 NSW: Iluka NR, Wilson NR Lismore, Boonanghi SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (GW)
cunninghamii (Araucariaceae), holotype described from Imbil SF, SQld; endemic, monotypic genus. (Levey, 1978a)
 NSW: c. 28 km SW Ebor, Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Carter, 1929b; Hawkeswood, 1985; GW)
 COMMENTS: species poorly known; genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barker, 1975 and pers. comm.)
 NSW: c. 28 km SW of Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 24 km SW Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 24 km SW of Ebor, c. 44 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 24 km SW Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Carter, 1929b; GW)
-
- NSW: Richmond R., Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: larvae breed in *Araucaria* (Araucariaceae); relict genus. *Buprestis moesta*. (Carter, 1915a; Levey, 1978b)
 NSW: Kyogle, Acacia Plateau, Bellangry. COMMENTS: gen. dist. EAust. & NG. (Gardner, 1989; M. Peterson records; M. Thompson records; AM)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Deuquet, 1956)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
-
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; AM; GW)
 species; genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Carter, 1924; Turner & Hawkeswood, 1996)
 Land SF, Gibraltar Range NP, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 records Mt Glorious and Ourimbah (NSW); genus restricted to Aust.sia; possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1988, 1990)
 NSW: c. 66 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
-
- Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
 c. 24 km SW of Apsley Falls, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 Ebor, c. 66 km SE of Walcha, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: New England NP, c. 10 km SW of Ebor, c. 66 km SE of Walcha, Barrington Tops, Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Carter, 1933; GW)
-
- NSW: vcn. Forest Land SF, 22 km SW Ebor, Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; Deuquet, 1963; AM; GW)
 NSW: vcn. Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: c. 45 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range 14 km SW Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
-
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; Carter, 1925, 1933)
 c. 44 km SE of Walcha, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to Aust.sia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986)
 COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; AM; GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
-
- NSW: Bakers Ck Falls*, Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1980)
 NSW: Iluka NR, c. 66 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
-
- Falls. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1987)
 Walcha. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; Carter, 1931; AM)
 NSW: c. 14 km SW of Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
 Walcha, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, NE of Tyringham. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
-
- NSW: Forest Land SF, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1983)
 SF, Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 from t.loc. and Warwick, SEQld; genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1993)
-
- Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR, c. 44 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 Walcha, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 14 km SW of Ebor, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; GW)
-
- COMMENTS: species very rare; genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986; Deuquet, 1938; AM)
 Ebor, c. 44 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo*, Ebor.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Carter, 1912b)
 NSW: Forest Land SF
 known only from cited localities; genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1986 and pers. comm.)

Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina watskini</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 10 km WNW of -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina zecki</i>	Qld-NSW	scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, Mt Boss SF, Barrington -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Castiarina</i> sp.†		scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: sp. nr <i>C.</i> -
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Hypostigmodera variegata</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest, littoral r'forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Metaxymorpha grayi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Metaxymorpha imitator</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Stigmodera macularia</i>	EAust.	scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Themognatha gemmelli</i>	SQld-NNSW	scl. shrubland at summit.
Buprestidae	Stigmoderini	<i>Themognatha maculiventris</i>		scl. forest.
Buprestidae	Trachyinae	<i>Habroloma socialis</i>	NSW	
Buprestidae	Trachyinae	<i>Habroloma</i> sp.		dry scl. forest.
Callirhipidae		<i>Ennometes</i> sp. nr <i>ruficornis</i>		dry scl. forest.
Callirhipidae		<i>Ennometes</i> sp. or spp.	Qld-NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Cantharidae	Chauliognathinae	<i>Chauliognathus atricornis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Cantharidae	Chauliognathinae	<i>Chauliognathus vflavus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix bispinicornis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix castigatus</i>	Qld	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix castor</i>	Qld	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix longicornis</i>	NSW	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix mediofuscus</i>	Qld	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix mirocerus</i>	Qld	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix pallipes</i>	Qld-NSW	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix pusillior</i>	Qld	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix pusillus</i>	Qld	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix scutellaris</i>	Qld	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix spinicornis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix tarsalis</i>	Qld	QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP.*
Cantharidae	Dysmorphocerinae	<i>Heteromastix tibialis</i>	Qld-NSW	NSW: Tweed R.*, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. -
Cantharidae	Silinae	<i>Sphaerarthrum atricornis</i>		
Cantharidae	Silinae	<i>Sphaerarthrum incenstans</i>		
Carabidae	Agoninae	<i>Homethes guttifer</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Agoninae	<i>Notagonum lafertei</i>	NQld-NSW,§	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Yabba SF, Washpool -
Carabidae	Bembidiinae	<i>Philipis subtropica</i>	SEQld	montane, temperate r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP*, Springbrook.
Carabidae	Broschinae	<i>Eurylychnus cylindricus</i>	NNSW	tall forest, r'forest, cool temperate r'forest, <i>Eucalyptus</i> -
Carabidae	Broschinae	<i>Eurylychnus ovipennis</i>	NNSW	tall & open forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest, cool temperate r'forest.
Carabidae	Broschinae	<i>Eurylychnus regularis</i>	NNSW	tall forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Carabidae	Broschinae	<i>Promecoderus interruptus</i>	NSW	
Carabidae	Broschinae	<i>Promecoderus wilcoxii</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Chlaenius australis</i>	widespread	
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Chlaenius darlingensis</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,SA,WA	
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Chlaenius flaviguttatus</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,§	NSW: Victoria Park NR. COMMENTS: species also -
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Chlaenius hamifer</i>	NT,Qld-NNSW,§	
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Coptocarpus chaudiroidi</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Dicrochile gigas</i>	NNSW-NQld,§	
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Lacordairia cychroides</i>	SQld-CNSW	r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest.
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Siagonyx amplipennis</i>	SEQld-NSW	subtrop. r'forest, tall forest. NSW: Tooloom, Tooloom Scrub,-
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Siagonyx blackburni</i>	NSW-Vic	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest. NSW: vcn. Bostobrick, Upper -
Carabidae	Callistinae	<i>Siagonyx mastersii</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine.*
Carabidae	Carabinae	<i>Pamborus alternans</i>	SEQld-NSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, littoral r'forest.
Carabidae	Carabinae	<i>Pamborus guerini</i>	SEQld-NSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, littoral r'forest, dry scl. forest-
Carabidae	Carabinae	<i>Pamborus</i> sp. nr <i>guerini</i>		r'forest.
Carabidae	Carabinae	<i>Pamborus macleayi</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest, tall forest. QLD: Border Ranges complex.
Carabidae	Carabinae	<i>Pamborus pradierei</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest.
Carabidae	Carabinae	<i>Pamborus pradierei darlingtoni</i>	NNSW	tall forest. NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Carabidae	Cicindelinae	<i>Cicindela semicineta</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,SA,NWVA	subtrop. r'forest, dry scl. forest. NSW: Nightcap -
Carabidae	Cicindelinae	<i>Cicindela wilcoxi</i>	Qld-NSW	
Carabidae	Cicindelinae	<i>Cicindela ypsilon</i>	Qld-NSW	
Carabidae	Cicindelinae	<i>Distipsidera flavicans</i>	CQld-NNSW,WA	wet scl. forest.
Carabidae	Cicindelinae	<i>Distipsidera undulata</i>	SQld-CNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Acacia Ck, Richmond R., -
Carabidae	Elaphritinae	<i>Decogmus chalybeus</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest, r'forest. NSW: Ebor*, Comboyne*, -
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Euthenarus bicolor</i>	NSW,ACT,§	wet scl. forest.
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Gnathaphanus melanarius</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Gnathaphanus pulcher</i>	widespread	NSW: Dorrigo, Allyn R. Forest Park, Upper Williams R. -
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Hypharpax australis</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,SA,§	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Hypharpax nitens</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Lecanomerus atriceps</i>	Qld-NSW	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Lecanomerus carteri</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Lecanomerus curtus</i>	N-CNSW	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Lecanomerus major</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, r'forest.

- Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (Barker, 1988; GW)
 Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
dingoensis, unique specimen deposited in South Australian Museum; genus restricted to A'asia, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (NNSW). (Carter, 1933; GW)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (M. Peterson records)
-
- NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (Gardner, 1989; M. Peterson records; Sainval & Lander, 1994)
 NSW: vcn. Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Gardner, 1989; Pescott, 1948; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: endemic genus, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Tooloom Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus, possibly co-evolved with mass-flowering Myrtaceae. (GW)
 NSW: Dalmorton.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Carter, 1929b; Lea, 1895a)
 NSW: Toonubar NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (GW)
-
- NSW: Moogem SF. (GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, Washpool NP, Gibraltar Range NP, c. 20 km NW Dundurrabin, Barrington Tops, Williams R. (AM; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Tweed R.*, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (Calder, 1998)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Glen Lamington.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998)
-
- QLD: Glen Lamington*, Lamington Flat.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 Aust. and NG; subfamily primarily a Southern Hemisphere group. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Calder, 1998)
 NSW: Clarence R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Calder, 1998)
-
- NSW: Gloucester Tops, Barrington Tops, Williams R. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Philippines, Indon. and Malaysia. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NC; genus also occurs in NG, Fiji and Indon. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 COMMENTS: species restricted to CERRA region, wings extremely shortened ?flightless; endemic genus, most southern example of genus. (Baehr, 1995)
 forest, wet scl. forest. NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Barrington Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species restricted to Barrington Tops region, flightless;
 genus also occurs in NC; southern genus with closest relatives in NZ. (Carter, 1933; B. Moore, pers. comm.; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo*, Ebor, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: sp. restricted to Barrington Tops, New England NP & Dorrigo
 region, flightless; gen. also occurs in NC; southern genus with closest relatives in NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; B. Moore, pers. comm.; GW; AM)
 NSW: Marengo SF, Dorrigo*, Ebor, New England NP, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: species with restricted distribution. (Mt Boss-Dorrigo area),
 flightless; genus also occurs in NC; southern genus with closest relatives in NZ. (B. Moore, pers. comm.; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
-
- NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: flightless. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; flightless. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: vcn. Kyogle, Williams R. COMMENTS: genus with widesp. distribution. (Walton, 1987; AM)
 NSW: Williams R. COMMENTS: genus with widesp. distribution. (Walton, 1987; AM)
 occurs on Norfolk I., Pacific Is and Oriental region; genus with widesp. distribution. (Walton, 1987; AM)
 NSW: Victoria Park NR. COMMENTS: species also occurs in Oriental region to NG; genus with widesp. distribution. (Walton, 1987; AM)
-
- NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; flightless. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: also recorded from NG; genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Maluku and Solomons. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.* Washpool NP, Macleay R., Wauchope, Enfield SF, Barrington Tops, Upper Williams R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: flightless,
 species dist. Brisbane, Qld to Mt Irvine, NSW; genus dist. Qld-Vic, Tas., Lord Howe I., Norfolk I. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
 Richmond Range SF Richmond Range NP, Dorrigo, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic gen. (Qld-Vic). (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
 Williams R.*, Barrington Tops, Allyn R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
-
- QLD: Border Ranges complex, Cunninghams Gap NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Moore Park NR, Iluka NR, Washpool NP, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo,
 New England NP, League Scrub FR, Banda Banda Beech Res., Carrai Plateau, Cockerawombeeba FR, Barrington Tops NP, Allyn R., Upper
 Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
 cool temperate r'forest ecotone. QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Iluka NR, Dorrigo, New England NP, League Scrub FR, Mt Boss SF.
 COMMENTS: flightless; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, vcn. Cambridge Plateau, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (GW)
 NSW: Clarence R.*, Cambridge Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Monteith, 1993; Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo, New England NP, Banda Banda Beech Res., Barrington Tops, Mt Allyn Forest Park, Upper Williams R.
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Carter, 1916; Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Walton, 1987)
-
- NP, Chaelundi NP, 20 km NW Dundurrabin, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus found world wide. (Freitag, 1979; GW)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus found world wide. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus found world wide. (Freitag, 1979)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Acacia Ridge, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area. NSW: Acacia Ck, Tooloom, Clarence R., Kyogle, c. 15 km WSW Roseberry.
 COMMENTS: genus restricted to SW PNG, Qld-NNSW; Australian autochthonous genus (McCairns *et al.*, 1997; GW)
 Ramornie SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to SW PNG, Qld-NNSW; Australian autochthonous genus. (Carter, 1933; McCairns *et al.*, 1997; AM)
 Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: member of southern tribe Migadopini; endemic genus (NNSW). (G. Monteith records; Walton *et al.*, 1987)
-
- NSW: Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk Is; genus also occurs in NZ. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Pacific regions to Japan and NG. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Pacific regions to Japan and NG. (Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
 NSW: Clarence R.*, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: also recorded from Lord Howe I.; "syntype loc. for syn. *Harpalus coxii*; genus also occurs in
 Indon., NG and NZ. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus also occurs in Indon., NG and NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus also occurs in NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known from Gosford, Eccleston and t.loc.; genus also occurs in NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops, Upper Manning R., Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species known from NNSW and t.loc. (Burrawang);
 genus also occurs in NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)

Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Lecanomerus vestigialis</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,§	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Lecanomerus</i> sp.†		subtrop. r'forest.
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Notiobia edwardsii virescens</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,SA	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Notiobia iridipennis</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Notiobia melanarius</i>	Qld-NNSW,§	NSW: Clarence R. ^a COMMENTS: species also recorded -
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Notiobia perater</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	r'forest.
Carabidae	Harpalinae	<i>Stenolophus piceus</i>	Qld-Vic,§	NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species also -
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Acrogenys longicollis</i>	Qld-NNSW,WA	
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Agonocheila macleayi</i>	NNSW	?scl. forest. NSW: Dorrigo*, Upper Williams R.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Agonocheila plagiata</i>	NSW,Tas	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest. NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Barrington -
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Agonocheila punctulata</i>	NNSW	?scl. forest. NSW: Dorrigo.*
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Agonocheila quadricollis</i>	N-CNSW	?scl. forest. NSW: Dorrigo.*
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Catascopus chalydicus</i>	NNSW-NQld	tall forest, closed forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Catascopus chaudiroi</i>	NQld-NSW	tall forest, closed forest. QLD: MacPherson Range.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Celaenephes parallelus</i>	Qld-NSW,§	NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species also -
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Coptodera australis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Coptodera mastersii</i>	NQld-SEQld	
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Coptoglossus carteri</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Coptoglossus</i> sp.†		r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Demetrida grandis</i>	NSW-Vic	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Demetrida longicollis</i>	Qld-NNSW	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Demetrida nigricincta</i>	NSW	?scl. forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Demetrida tweedensis</i>	NSW	?scl. forest. NSW: Tweed R.*
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Drypta australis</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	r'forest, swamp.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Lachnoderma cinctum</i>	NQld-NSW	closed forest, wet scl. forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Philophloeus fuscipennis</i>	NSW,SA	dry scl. forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Philophloeus intermedius</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Philophloeus luculentus</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Philophloeus obtusus</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Trigonothops longiplaga</i>	NSW-Vic,SA,WA	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Lebiinae	<i>Trigonothops ?pallidicollis</i>		dry scl. forest.
Carabidae	Masoreinae	<i>Sarthrocrepis corticalis</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	?dry scl. forest, <i>Eucalyptus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Masoreinae	<i>Sarthrocrepis obsoleta</i>	NSW	NSW: Dorrigo.*
Carabidae	Masoreinae	<i>Sarthrocrepis sauis</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Masoreinae	<i>Sarthrocrepis setulosa</i>	NENSW	?dry scl. forest.
Carabidae	Odacanthinae	<i>Clarencia aliena</i>	WA,Qld,NSW	
Carabidae	Paussinae	<i>Arthropterus cerapteroides</i>	Qld	
Carabidae	Paussinae	<i>Arthropterus depressus</i>	NENSW	
Carabidae	Paussinae	<i>Mystropomus chaudiroi</i>	Qld-NSW	closed forest.
Carabidae	Paussinae	<i>Mystropomus subcostatus</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Carabidae	Pentagonicinae	<i>Scopodes angulicollis</i>	Qld-Vic	r'forest.
Carabidae	Pentagonicinae	<i>Scopodes sigillatus</i>	widespread	
Carabidae	Pentagonicinae	<i>Scopodes tasmanicus</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Carabidae	Pseudomorphae	<i>Adelotopus punctatus</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Pseudomorphae	<i>Sphallomorpha brisbanensis</i>	SEQld-NENSW	
Carabidae	Pseudomorphae	<i>Sphallomorpha difficilis</i>	NENSW	
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Amblytelus curtus</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,SA	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Amblytelus lividus</i>	NENSW	tall forest, open forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Amblytelus marginicollis</i>	NNSW	tall forest, open forest, woodland.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Amblytelus minutus</i>	Qld-NSW	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Amblytelus sloanei</i>	NENSW	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest, tall forest, open forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Amblytelus vicinus</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Amblytelus vittipennis</i>	NSW	<i>Eucalyptus</i> forest, tall forest, open forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Laccocenus ambiguus</i>	NSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Mecyclothorax ambiguus</i>	NSW,Tas	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest. NSW: Upper Williams R.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Mecyclothorax cordicollis</i>	NSW-Qld	
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Mecyclothorax punctipennis</i>	Qld-Vic,SA,WA	dry scl. forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Melisodera picipennis</i>	NSW-Vic	r'forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Meonis angusticollis</i>	NSW	
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Meonis ater</i>	Qld-NSW	
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Meonis semistriatus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Teraphis helmsi</i>	Qld-Vic	tall forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Teraphis</i> sp. nr <i>helmsi</i>		<i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Carabidae	Psydrinae	<i>Trephisa parallela</i>	SEQld	r'forest, closed forest. QLD: Binna Burra*, MacPherson-
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Castelnaudia cordatus</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest, woodland.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Castelnaudia cyanea</i>	N-CNSW	closed forest, tall forest, r'forest, cool temperate r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Castelnaudia marginifera</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest, tall forest, mixed cool temperate-subtrop. -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Castelnaudia septemcostata</i>	SEQld-NENSW	closed forest, r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, tall forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Castelnaudia speciosa</i>	NSW	closed forest, tall forest, cool temperate r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.

- NSW: Dorrigo, Eccleston. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ; genus also occurs in NG, NC and NZ. (Walton, 1987; AM)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC and NZ. (GW)
 NSW: Ebor*, Barrington R., Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Neotropics. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Neotropics. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 from Lord Howe I., Norfolk I., NC; *syntype loc. of syn. *Harpalus wilcoxii*; genus also occurs in Neotropics. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Neotropics. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 recorded from NC and Pacific is.; genus Ethiopian, Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian regions. (Walton, 1987; AM)
-
- NSW: Boundary Creek SF. (Walton, 1987; AM)
 COMMENTS : species recorded from Comboyne, Salisbury and t.loc.; genus also occurs in NG and NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and NZ. (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo and Glen Innes NSW; genus also occurs in NG and NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: species known only from Sydney and Dorrigo; genus also occurs in NG and NZ. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
-
- NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Ethiopian, Oriental and Neotropical regions, Aust. and NG. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R., Mt Warning, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Ethiopian, Oriental and Neotropical regions, Aust. and NG. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987; GW)
 occurs in Oriental region and Japan to NG; genus dist. Oriental Region, Japan to NG and Samoa, Aust. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus also found in Old and New World tropics and Japan. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus also found in Old and New World tropics and Japan. (Walton, 1987; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (NNSW-Vic). (Sloane, 1915; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NNSW-Vic). (Walton, 1987; GW)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Maluku, NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Maluku, NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Tweed R., Brunswick R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Maluku, NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1910; Walton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: species known from Bulli NSW and t.loc.; possible syntype loc.; genus dist. Aust., Maluku, NG, NC and NZ. (Walton, 1987)*
 NSW: Allyn R. Forest Park. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Old World and Brazil. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Clarence R.*, Carrai SF. COMMENTS: species known from NSW and Cairns district NQld; genus dist. Aust., Oriental Reg., Japan, Philippines and NG. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987; GW)
-
- NSW: Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (widesp.) and NG. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Carrai SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (widesp.) and NG. (GW)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Barrington Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: syntype loc. for ssp. *S. c. infuscata*; genus dist. Indon., Philippines, NG and Aust. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; AM)
 COMMENTS: syntype loc. of syn. *S. Blackburni*; genus dist. Indon., Philippines, NG and Aust. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Indon., Philippines, NG and Aust. (Sloane, 1911; 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Indon., Philippines, NG and Aust. (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: t.loc. for syn. *Casonia clarensii*; genus also occurs in NG. (Walton, 1987)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus also occurs in NG. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW, Tas). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Border Ranges complex, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo, Carrai Plateau, Cockerawombeeba FR, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW, Tas). (Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1911, 1916; GW)
-
- NSW: Dunoon*, Richmond R.*, Mt Warning, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: syntype localities for syn. *S. rimosicollis*; genus also occurs in Indon., NG, NC and NZ. (Sloane, 1903, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Indon., NG, NC and NZ. (Walton, 1987; AM)
 NSW: Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Indon., NG, NC and NZ. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Aust., NG and Indon. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: species known from Brisbane-Clarence R. region; genus restricted to Aust. (widesp.) and NG. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to Aust. (widesp.) and NG. (B. Moore, pers. comm.; Walton, 1987)
-
- NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1916)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (widesp.). (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1911, 1916)
 NSW: Richmond R.*, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo*, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987)
-
- NSW: Dunoon, Richmond R.*, Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (NSW). (Walton, 1987; GW)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Lord Howe I., Norfolk I., Java, NC, NZ, Hawaii, Tahiti. (B. Moore, 1984; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Lord Howe I., Norfolk I., Java, NC, NZ, Hawaii, Tahiti. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Lord Howe I., Norfolk I., Java, NC, NZ, Hawaii, Tahiti. (Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (NSW-Vic). (Walton, 1987; GW)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.*, Tweed R.* COMMENTS: *t.loc. of syn. *M. amplicollis*; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Sloane, 1915; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Barrington Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops area and Wingham Brush, Wingham; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Dunoon, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (Walton, 1987; GW)
 Range. COMMENTS: species known only from MacPherson Ranges; under deeply embedded stones; endemic, monotypic gen. (SEQld). (B. Moore, 1963; Walton, 1987)
-
- QLD: Border Ranges complex, Beechmont. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Darlington, 1961b; Monteith, 1993; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Mt Royal Range, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic gen. Qld-NSW. (Darlington, 1961b; Fricke, 1965; Walton, 1987; GW)
 r'forest, warm temperate r'forest, subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap Range NP, Clarence R.*, Washpool NP, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo NP, League Scrub FR, Cockerawombeeba FR. COMMENTS: flightless; *lectotype loc. of syn. *Feronia viridescens*; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Darlington, 1961b; Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW)
 QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Clarence R.*, Rotary Park (Lismore), Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: flightless; lectotype loc. of syn. *Feronia nitidicollis*; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Monteith, 1993; Walton, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Washpool NP, Dorrigo*, Dorrigo NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW)

Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Cratoferonia phylarchus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	closed forest, open forest, r'forest, warm temperate r'forest, -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Cratoferonia regalis</i>	N–SNSW	r'forest, closed forest, open forest, dry scl. forest. (riparian -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Leiradira auricollis</i>	Qld–NSW	tall forest, r'forest. QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Clarence R.*,-
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Liopasa crepera</i>	SEQld–NENSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, MacPherson -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Loxandrus</i> sp.	r'forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest. NSW: Wollumbin WR nr Uki, Chaelundi NP,	
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Megadromus australicus</i>	NNSW	closed forest, r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest. NSW: Mt Royal -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Megadromus eborensis</i>	NNSW	closed forest, r'forest. NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: flightless; -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Morion australis</i>	Qld–Vic	r'forest, open forest. NSW: Mt Boss SF.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Morion longicollis</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, open forest. NSW: Cambridge Plateau.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notolestus sulcipennis</i>	Qld–NNSW	tall forest, closed forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus amabilis</i>	NSW	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, tall forest,-
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus angustibasis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	tall forest, caves, r'forest, <i>Noth.</i> r'forest, subtrop. r'forest,-
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus australis</i>	NNSW	<i>Noth.</i> r'forest, <i>Eucalyptus</i> forest. NSW: Barrington Tops, Upper -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus collosus</i>	NNSW	warm temperate r'forest. NSW: Ramornie SF, Banda Banda -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus crenulatus</i>	NSW	tall forest, r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus dives</i>	NNSW	tall forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus ellipticus</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus frontevirens</i>	NNSW	tall forest, <i>Noth.</i> r'forest. NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Barrington Tops, -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus hedleyi</i>	NNSW	tall forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus hopsoni</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, tall forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus johnstoni</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, r'forest. NSW: Carrai SF, Cockerawombeeba -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus leai</i>	NSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus melas</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus melas</i> complex		
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus nitescens</i>	NNSW	tall forest, r'forest. NSW: Dorrigo*, Ebor, New England NP.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus nitidicollis</i>	Qld–NSW	cool temperate r'forest, open forest, tall forest. NSW: Tweed -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus opacicollis</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, tall forest, open forest, <i>Araucaria</i> plantation.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus planipectus</i>	Qld–NNSW	tall forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Marengo SF.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>N. planipectus purpurata</i>	Qld–NSW	tall forest. NSW: Murwillumbah.*
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus polli</i>	NNSW	r'forest, tall forest. NSW: Richmond R.* , Wiangarie SF, -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus prominens</i> s.st.	NENSW	open forest. NSW: Acacia Ck.*
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus queenslandicus</i>	SQld	
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus striaticollis</i>	NNSW	tall forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus subiridescens</i>	NNSW,?Vic	tall forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus subopacus</i>	NSW	NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: flightless; lectotype loc. of -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus tessellatus</i>	SEQld	closed forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus tillyardi</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Notonomus truncatus</i>	NNSW	tall forest, cool temperate r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Nurus atlas</i>	NENSW	r'forest, closed forest. NSW: Clarence R.* , Alstonville, -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Nurus brevis</i>	NENSW	dry r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, closed forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Nurus imperialis</i>	SEQld	r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Nurus latipennis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest, tall forest, closed forest. QLD: Border -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Nurus</i> sp.†	SQld	
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Prosopogmus chalybeipennis</i>	NSW,Vic,Tas	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, tall forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Prosopogmus interstitialis</i>	NQld–CNSW	
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Prosopogmus oodiformis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Prosopogmus opacidermis</i>	NSW	tall forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Setalis niger</i>	SQld–NNSW	closed forest, r'forest, littoral r'forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Setalis sloanei</i>	SEQld	closed forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Trichosternus angulosus</i>	SEQld–NENSW	r'forest. QLD: Border Ranges complex.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Trichosternus perater</i>	SEQld–NENSW	r'forest, tall forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Trichosternus renardi</i>	CQld–SQld	tall forest, closed forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Trichosternus simpliceps</i>	SQld	QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: flightless;

- cool temperate r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Washpool NP, Forest Land SF, New England NP, Dorrigo, Belling R.*; Georges R. FP, Killiekrankie FR, League Scrub SF, Styx R. SF, Nulla-Five Day SF, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic genus (SEQld–NSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Carter, 1933; Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW)
- zone). NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Allyn R., Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; species dist. Kiama–Gloucester; endemic genus (SEQld–NSW). (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
-
- Dorrigo. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic genus (NQld–NSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW)
- Range, Border Ranges complex. COMMENTS: flightless; monotypic genus of obscure relationships; endemic genus (SEQld–NENSW). (B. Moore, pers. comm.; Monteith, 1993; Walton, 1987; AM)
- Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Nearctic and Neotropics, NG, Sulawesi and Aust. (B. Moore, pers. comm.; Walton, 1987; GW)
- Range*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: flightless; species not reported for 80 years; primitive and relict species closely related to NZ taxa. (Darlington, 1961b; B. Moore, pers. comm.; Walton, 1987)
- species known only from t.loc.; primitive and relict species closely related to NZ taxa. (Moore, 1965 and pers. comm.; Walton, 1987; AM)
-
- COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Neotropics. (Walton, 1987; GW)
- COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Neotropics. (Walton, 1987; GW)
- QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Richmond R.*; Dorrigo. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic, monotypic genus (Qld–NSW), with links to NZ fauna. (Monteith, 1993; B. Moore, pers. comm.; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
- wet scl. forest. NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Carrai SF, Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
-
- wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Glorious, Border Ranges complex. NSW: Dunoan, Richmond R.*, Nightcap NP, Victoria Park NR, Yabba SF, Moagem SF, Gibraltar Range SF, Washpool NP, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo, New England NP, Banda Banda FR, Doyleys R. SF, Barrington Tops, Allyn R., Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; sp. range Mt Glorious Qld–Barrington Tops; gen. also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1902, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
- Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless, known only from Barrington Tops area and Ash Is; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987)
- Beech Res., Mt Boss SF, Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
- NSW: Dorrigo*, New England NP, Ebor. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1913; Walton, 1987; GW)
- NSW: Comboyne.* COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from t.loc.; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987)
-
- NSW: Booyong, Richmond R. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1923; Walton, 1987)
- Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; sp. known only from Barrington Tops area; gen. also occurs in NC. (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
- NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Barrington Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from Barrington Tops area; genus also occurs in NC. (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
- NSW: Mt Boss SF, Eccleston*, Williams R., Upper Allyn, Chichester SF, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1916, 1923; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
-
- FP, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Bulga SF, Barrington R.*; Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from NW Wauchope to the Barrington Tops area; genus also occurs in NC. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Sloane, 1916, 1923; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987; GW)
- NSW: Moagem SF. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987; GW)
- NSW: Yabba SF, Nightcap Range NP, Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (AM; GW)
- COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from Bellingen and Dorrigo Plateau; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1911, 1913; Walton, 1987; GW)
-
- Range, Richmond Range SF, Ramornie SF, New England NP. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
- NSW: Acacia Ck, Beaury SF, Tweed Range, Clarence R.*, Dunoan, Richmond R., Richmond Range SF, Rotary Park (Lismore), Ramornie SF, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: flightless; lectotype loc. of syn. *Feronia impressipennis*, and t.loc. of syn. *Notonomus rugosicollis*; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1902, 1913; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
- COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987; AM)
- COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1913; Walton, 1987)
- Whian Whian SF, Ewingar SF. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1913; Walton, 1987; GW)
-
- COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from Amosfield–Koreelah NSW; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1913; Walton, 1987)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987; AM)
- NSW: Toonambar NP, Tweed R., Richmond R.^a, Clarence R.* COMMENTS: flightless; *syntype loc. of syn. *N. discorimosus*, species known only from Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers area; genus also occurs in NC. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Sloane, 1902; Walton, 1987; GW)
- NSW: Port Macquarie, Wauchope. COMMENTS: flightless; syn. *Notonomus liragerus*; genus also occurs in NC. (Walton, 1987)
- syn. *Feronia wilcoxii*, known only from t.loc.; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1902; Walton, 1987)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from t.loc.; genus also occurs in NC. (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1913; Walton, 1987)
- NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Ebor*, New England NP. COMMENTS: flightless; genus also occurs in NC. (Sloane, 1913; Walton, 1987; GW)
- NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Barrington Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from Mt Royal–Barrington Tops area; genus also occurs in NC. (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
- Victoria Park. COMMENTS: species range reduced, now known only from dry r'forest remnant at Lumley Park (Alstonville) and Victoria Park NR NENSW; flightless; endemic genus (Qld–NNSW). (Greenslade, 1994; Walton, 1987; B. Moore, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Yabba SF (Yabba Scrub), Cambridge Plateau, Mallangane, Rotary Pk (Lismore).* COMMENTS: species range reduced, now known only from r'forest remnant at Rotary Park (Lismore), Yabba SF, Cambridge Plateau and Mallangane; syn. *Feronia solandersii* described from Clarence R.; flightless; endemic genus (Qld–NNSW). (Greenslade, 1994; Walton, 1987; B. Moore, pers. comm.; AM)
- COMMENTS: species apparently restricted to Mt Tamborine; endemic genus (Qld–NNSW). (Carter, 1933; Fricke, 1965; B. Moore, pers. comm.; AM)
- Ranges complex. NSW: Richmond R.*; Dunoan*, Nothofagus Mt., Big Scrub FR, Beaury SF, Whian Whian SF, Gibraltar Range, Marengo SF, New England NP, Ebor, Styx R.–Dorrigo, Styx R. SF, Nulla-Five Day SF. COMMENTS: distributed from Styx R. and Nulla-Five Day SF to Dorrigo Plateau, Gibraltar Range and far NENSW; flightless; endemic genus (Qld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1993; B. Moore, pers. comm.; Walton, 1987; AM)
- QLD: Upper Tallebudgera Valley below Springbrook, Tomewin Range, Numinbah, Lamington. COMMENTS: species known only from SQld; endemic genus (Qld–NNSW). (Queensland Museum records; Monteith, 1993 and pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo, Barrington Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; genus widesp. in Aust. (Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
- NSW: Eccleston.* COMMENTS: flightless; genus widesp. in Aust. (Walton, 1987)
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: flightless; genus widesp. in Aust. (Sloane, 1911)
- NSW: Eccleston.* COMMENTS: flightless; genus widesp. in Aust. (Sloane, 1923; Walton, 1987)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Beaury SF, Tooloom Range, Clarence R.*, Dunoan, Richmond R.^a, Richmond Range NP, Iluka NR, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: flightless; *t.loc. of syn. *Loxognus obscurus*; ?endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW)
- QLD: Lamington NP, MacPherson Range.* COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Walton, 1987)
- COMMENTS: flightless; species restricted to MacPherson Ranges area; genus dist. EAust., WA and possibly NC. (Darlington, 1961b; Monteith, 1993)
- QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from MacPherson Range area; genus dist. EAust., WA and possibly NC. (Darlington, 1961b; Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1923; Walton, 1987)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: flightless; genus dist. EAust., WA and possibly NC. (Darlington, 1961b; Fricke, 1965; Walton, 1987)
- species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. EAust., WA and possibly NC. (Sloane, 1923; Carter, 1933; Darlington, 1961b; Walton, 1987)

Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Trichosternus subvirens</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest, closed forest.
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Trichosternus vigorsi</i>	SQld–NSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest, tall forest, wet scl. forest, open -
Carabidae	Pterostichinae	<i>Zeodera atra</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest, tall forest, closed forest.
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Carenum brisbanense</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest, tall forest.
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Carenum eximium</i>	NNSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Carenum opacum</i>	Qld–NSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Carenum subcostatum</i>	Qld–NSW	woodland.
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina dilutipes</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina heterogena</i>	NSW,Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina leai</i>	NT,Qld–NSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina misella</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina oblonga</i>	Qld–NSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina pectoralis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina regularis</i>	NSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina robusta</i>	NSW	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Clivina sellata</i>	Qld–Vic,WA,§	
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Conopterum incornutum</i>	NSW	woodland.
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Conopterum littorale</i>	NSW	woodland.
Carabidae	Scaritinae	<i>Conopterum riverinae</i>	NSW,?Vic	woodland.
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Eutrechus barringtonensis</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops*, Mt Royal Range.
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Eutrechus coxi</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: flightless; species known -
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Perileptus constricticeps</i>	NQld–Vic	QLD: MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: species populat-
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Tachys australicus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Tachys bolellus</i>	NNSW	closed forest.
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Tachys curticolis</i>	Qld–NSW,§	NSW: Tweed R.*, Upper Williams R.
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Tachys ectromioides</i>	NSW–Vic,WA	
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Tasmanitachoides bolus</i>	NSW	
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Trechella queenslandica</i>	SEQld	QLD: Binna Burra, MacPherson Range.*
Carabidae	Trechinae	<i>Trechimorphus diemenensis</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Cerambycidae	Acanthocinini	<i>Didymocentrus foveatus</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Acanthocinini	<i>Pentacosmia scoparia</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Anacoli	<i>Phaolus metallicus</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Anacolini	<i>Sceleocantha cuneata</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Anacolini	<i>Sceleocantha gigas</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Anacolini	<i>Tillyardia mirabilis</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Ancitini	<i>Ancita australis</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Ancitini	<i>Ancita crocogaster</i>	Qld–Vic	shrubland, wet scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Ancitini	<i>Ancita marginicollis</i>	Qld–Vic	littoral r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Ancitini	<i>Ancita varicornis</i>	Qld–SA	
Cerambycidae	Aphneopini	<i>Aphneope sericata</i>	Qld–NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Aphneopini	<i>Zoedia longipes</i>	NSW	wet scl. forest, r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Apomecynini	<i>Apomecyna histrio</i>	Qld–NNSW,§	
Cerambycidae	Batocerini	<i>Batocera boisduvali</i>	NQld–NNSW,?WA	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed R., Rosebank nr -
Cerambycidae	Bumetopini	<i>Orinoeme centurio</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Bumetopini	<i>Orinoeme pubescens</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Callidiopini	<i>Bethelium inscriptum</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Callidiopini	<i>Didymocantha foveatus</i>		
Cerambycidae	Callidiopini	<i>Notoceresium elongata</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Callidiopini	<i>Notoceresium setistriatus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Calliprasonini	<i>Stenocentrus concolor</i>	NNSW–Tas	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Calliprasonini	<i>Stenocentrus opacicollis</i>	Qld–NSW	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Calliprasonini	<i>Stenocentrus ostricilla</i>	Qld–NSW	shrub complex.
Cerambycidae	Calliprasonini	<i>Stenocentrus suturalis</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Calliprasonini	<i>Syllitus grammicus</i>	NAust.–Tas,SA	
Cerambycidae	Calliprasonini	<i>Syllitus tuberculatus</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Syllitosimilis aberrans</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Cerambycini	<i>Pachydissus bellus</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Cerambycini	<i>Pachydissus marmoratus</i>		r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Cerambycini	<i>Pachydissus obscurus</i>		wet scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Cerambycini	<i>Pachydissus</i> sp. nr <i>personatus</i>		dry r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Clytini	<i>Chlorophorus annularis</i>	Qld–NNSW,§	
Cerambycidae	Clytini	<i>Chlorophorus curtisi</i>	Qld–NSW	dry r' forest, shrubland. NSW: Mt Warning, Rotary Park -
Cerambycidae	Clytini	<i>Xylotrechus australis</i>	Qld–NSW,§	QLD: Bunya Mtns.
Cerambycidae	Clytini	<i>Xylotrechus reginae</i>	Qld–NNSW	dry r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mallangane.
Cerambycidae	Cyrtini	<i>Cyrtillus albofasciatus</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Distichocerini	<i>Distichocera macleayi</i>	NNSW–Vic	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Distichocerini	<i>Distichocera par</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Distichocerini	<i>Distichocera superba</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus ?armitagei</i>	NSW–Vic	cool temperate r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus barretti</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus harrisoni</i>	NNSW	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus howitti</i>	NSW–Vic	
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus laevicollis</i>	NNSW	
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus luciae</i>	NSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: speciose genus -

- QLD: Border Ranges complex, Binna Burra, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Tweed R. COMMENTS: flightless; genus dist. EAust., WA and possibly NC. (Darlington, 1961b; Fricke, 1965; Monteith, 1993; Walton, 1987; GW)
 forest. QLD: Border Ranges complex. NSW: Moore Park NR, Dorrigo, Dorrigo NP, League Scrub FR, Killiekrankie FR, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: flightless; genus dist. EAust., WA and possibly NC. (Darlington, 1961b; Monteith, 1993; Sloane, 1911, 1916; Walton, 1987; GW)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap NP, Border Ranges complex, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed Ranges, Clarence R.*, Terania Ck, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: flightless; endemic monotypic genus (SEQld-NENSW) of obscure relationships. (Monteith, 1993; B. Moore, pers. comm.; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987; GW; AM)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Border Ranges complex. COMMENTS: flightless. (Carter, 1933; Sloane, 1905b; Walton, 1987; Monteith, 1993)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from t.loc. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: flightless. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: flightless. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987)
- NSW: Clarence R., Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Sloane, 1896; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Sloane, 1905a; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Sloane, 1896; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Tweed R.*, Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Sloane, 1896; Walton, 1987)
- NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Sloane, 1896; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: New England.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Sloane, 1896; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Richmond R.^a COMMENTS: "possible syntype loc. of syn. *Ceratoglossa foveiceps*; genus widesp. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG; genus widesp. (Sloane, 1896; Walton, 1987)
- NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: flightless; "possible syntype loc. of syn. *C. littorale*. (Walton, 1987)
- COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (NNSW-Vic). (B. Moore, 1972; Walton, 1987)
 only from Dorrigo and Glen Innes; endemic genus (NNSW-Vic). (B. Moore, 1972; Sloane, 1911; Walton, 1987)
 ions with disjunct distribution; genus occurs in Ethiopian, Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian regions. (Baehr, 1987; B. Moore, 1966)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Williams R. Valley, Mt Royal Range.* COMMENTS: species known only from vicinity of Barrington Tops; genus widesp. (Walton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG; genus widesp. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Sloane, 1916; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG; genus widesp. (Sloane, 1921)
- NSW: Bellangry SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW, Tas). (Walton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: flightless; species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (SQld-Vic). (B. Moore, 1972; Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, WA). (B. Moore, 1972; Walton, 1987; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NNSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Banda Banda Beech Res., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, WA). (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Ulong, Dorrigo*, c. 20 km WNW Bowraville. COMMENTS: species restricted to Dorrigo Plateau and adjacent areas; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Carter, 1912a; McKeown, 1947; GW; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW). (Carter, 1912a; McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. in Aust., except Tas. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Mt Nardi, Mt Killiekrankie FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. in Aust., except Tas. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. in Aust., except Tas. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. in Aust., except Tas. (McKeown, 1947)
- NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NNSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Toonumbar SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (Qld-Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Indon. (as Dutch Indies); genus dist. Asia, Malaya, Africa, Aust. (McKeown, 1947; AM)
 Lismore, Comboyne. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, Indon. and W. Pacific. (McKeown, 1947; B. Moore, 1980-1996; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Austro-Malayan region. (McKeown, 1947; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Glen Lamington. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Austro-Malayan region. (McKeown, 1947)
- NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust., also recorded from NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (McKeown, 1947; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (Qld, NSW, Tas) and NG. (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (Qld, NSW, Tas) and NG. (McKeown, 1947)
- NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (McKeown, 1947; AM; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (McKeown, 1947; AM; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Uki, Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (McKeown, 1947; AM; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Austro-Malayan. (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Austro-Malayan. (McKeown, 1947)
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus known only from Aust., Lord Howe I. and NC. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus known only from Aust., Lord Howe I. and NC. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus known only from Aust., Lord Howe I. and NC. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Malanganee. COMMENTS: genus known only from Aust., Lord Howe I. and NC. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
- NSW: Nimbin. COMMENTS: genus widesp., e.g., Asia, Europe, North America, Africa, Indo-Pacific region. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 (Lismore). COMMENTS: genus widesp., e.g., Asia, Europe, North America, Africa, Indo-Pacific region. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 COMMENTS: species also recorded widely in Indon., Malaysia, Philippines, NG and Lord Howe I.; genus widesp. (McKeown, 1947; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (McKeown, 1947; AM; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld). (McKeown, 1947)
- NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (NQld-Vic, Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (NQld-Vic, Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (NQld-Vic, Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: New England NP, Ebor. COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947; GW)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Clarence R., Dorrigo. COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947)
 limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947; Britton & Stanbury, 1981)

Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus ?mastersi</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus pubescens</i>	NSW–Vic	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Athemistus punctipennis</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r' forest. NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Ceraegidion dorrigoensis</i>	NNSW	r' forest. NSW: Dorrigo*, Cockerawombeeba Ck.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Mesolita antennalis</i>	NNSW	r' forest, cool temperate r' forest. NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Mesolita lineolata</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest, mixed subtrop. r' forest. NSW: Border Ranges NP, -
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Mesolita scutellata</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Microtragus luctuosus</i>	Qld–NSW, ?Tas	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Stenellipsis cruciata</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Dorcadionini	<i>Stenellipsis spencei</i>	NSW	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Emphytoeciini	<i>Itheum robustum</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Emphytoeciini	<i>Itheum vittigerum</i>	Qld–NSW, SA	
Cerambycidae	Epicastini	<i>Brachaciptera tibialis</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Epicastini	<i>Dystaeta anomala</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Epicastini	<i>Oricopsis guttatus</i>	NNSW	
Cerambycidae	Epicastini	<i>Oricopsis maculiventris</i>	Qld–NNSW	cool temperate r' forest, warm temperate r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Epicastini	<i>Oricopsis umbrosus</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Eroschemini	<i>Chaodalis taylori</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Essissini	<i>Essisus ?dispar</i>	Qld–NNSW	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Essissini	<i>Paressisus viridipennis</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Estolini	<i>Phaeapate denticollis</i>	Qld–NSW	hoop pine plantation.
Cerambycidae	Hesthesini	<i>Hesthesis cingulata</i>	NSW–Vic, SA, Tas, ?WA	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Hesthesini	<i>Hesthesis montana</i>	NSW	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Hesthesini	<i>Hesthesis variegata</i>	NSW–SA, ?WA	r' forest margin.
Cerambycidae	Heteropsini	<i>Aridaeus thoracicus</i>	NQld–NSW	dry r' forest, scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Macronini	<i>Macrones besti</i>	NNSW–Vic	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Macronini	<i>Macrones capito</i>	Qld–NSW	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Molorchini	<i>Earinis mimula</i>	NSW–Vic, SA	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Molorchini	<i>Mecynopus annulicornis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Monochamini	<i>Dihammus acanthias</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Monochamini	<i>Dihammus argentatus</i>	NSW	r' forest margin, wet scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Monochamini	<i>Dihammus artius</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Monochamini	<i>Dihammus aureosericeus</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Monochamini	<i>Dihammus fasciatus</i>	Qld–NSW, §	
Cerambycidae	Monochamini	<i>Dihammus vastator</i>	Qld–Vic, SA, §	r' forest. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Cambridge Plateau.
Cerambycidae	Niphonini	<i>Platymopsis mjobergi</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Niphonini	<i>Platymopsis morata</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Niphonini	<i>Platymopsis variolosa</i>	Qld–Vic	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Niphonini	<i>Prosoplus</i> sp. nr <i>torosus</i>		littoral r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Niphonini	<i>Symphyletes piliger</i>	Qld–Vic	littoral r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Oemini	<i>Xystrocera virescens</i>	Qld–Vic, SA	littoral r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Phoracanthini	<i>Atesta brittoni</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Phoracanthini	<i>Atesta carteri</i>	SEQld	
Cerambycidae	Phoracanthini	<i>Coptocercus biguttatus</i>		r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Phoracanthini	<i>Epithora dorsalis</i>	Qld–NSW, Tas, SA	
Cerambycidae	Phoracanthini	<i>Porithodes obliqua</i>	Qld–NSW	littoral r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Phoracanthini	<i>Porithodes plagiata</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Cerambycidae	Phoracanthini	<i>Porithodes pustulatus</i>	NSW, Tas	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Phylactenodini	<i>Diotimana undulata</i>	Qld–NSW, §	hoop pine plantation.
Cerambycidae	Prioninae	<i>Brephilydia jejuna</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Prioninae	<i>Eboraphyllus middletoni</i>	NNSW	r' forest, cool temperate r' forest. NSW: Ebor*, New -
Cerambycidae	Prioninae	<i>Rhipidocerus australasiae</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Cerambycidae	Prioninae	<i>Toxutes macleayi</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Pseudocephalini	<i>Formicomimus mirabilis</i>	Qld?–NNSW	r' forest, littoral r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Psilomorphini	<i>Ischnauchen costatus</i>	SQld	
Cerambycidae	Psilomorphini	<i>Psilomorpha apicalis</i>	SQld–NSW	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Psilomorphini	<i>Psilomorpha divisis</i>	SQld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Psilomorphini	<i>Psilomorpha marginalis</i>	SQld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Psilomorphini	<i>Psilomorpha pulchra</i>	NQld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Ptericoptini	<i>Neosybra elongatissima</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Ptericoptini	<i>Sybra ?acuta</i>	Qld–NSW	dry r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Pytheini	<i>Pytheus castaneus</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Pytheini	<i>Pytheus pulcherrimus</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest, littoral r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Rhaphipodi	<i>Agrianome spinicollis</i>	Qld–NSW, §	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Rhagiomorphini	<i>Rhagiomorpha lepturoides</i>	NSW–SA	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Rhagiomorphini	<i>Tritocosmia armata</i>	NNSW–Vic	shrubland.
Cerambycidae	Rhopalophorini	<i>Amphiroe sloanei</i>	Qld–Vic	
Cerambycidae	Strongylurini	<i>Strongylurus cretifer</i>	Qld–Vic, SA, WA	r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Strongylurini	<i>Strongylurus musgravei</i>	Qld–NSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus distributed -
Cerambycidae	Strongylurini	<i>Strongylurus scriptelytron</i>	NQld–NSW	NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus distributed -
Cerambycidae	Strongylurini	<i>Strongylurus thoracicus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Cerambycidae	Tessarommatini	<i>Tessaromma sordida</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Tessarommatini	<i>Tessaromma truncatispina</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Tessarommatini	<i>Tessaromma ?nanum</i>		r' forest.
Cerambycidae	Tessarommatini	<i>Tessaromma undatum</i>	Qld–NSW	cool temp.–subtrop. r' forest complex, cool temp. r' forest.

- NSW: Mt Hyland NR. COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Terania Ck. COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 COMMENTS: speciose genus limited to Qld, NSW, Vic and Lord Howe I. (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947; GW; Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 COMMENTS: species limited to CERRA region; C.horrrens only other species in genus; endemic genus (NSW, Vic). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- COMMENTS: ant mimic; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Carter, 1929a; McKeown, 1947; GW)
 Mt Warning, Tooloom Scrub, Terania Ck, Banda Banda, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: ant mimic; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Mt Warning, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: ant mimic; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. NSW: Nightcap NP, Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NZ. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: vcn. Toonumbar SF, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NZ. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, WA). (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Brooklana. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, WA). (McKeown, 1947; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld). (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (Qld, NSW), Norfolk I. (McKeown, 1947; AM)
 NSW: Tweed R. * COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Nulla-Five Day SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (McKeown, 1947; AM)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP, MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: vcn. Toonumbar SF. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (Qld). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (Qld). (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Toonumbar SF, Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, ?WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, ?WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Allyn R. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, ?WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- NSW: Mt Warning, Mallangane, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Timor. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range, Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Tas). (McKeown, 1947)
-
- NSW: Cambridge Plateau. COMMENTS: species possibly introduced into Samoa; genus has Indo-A'asian distribution. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Casino, Dorrigo, 10-15 km SW of Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus has Indo-A'asian distribution. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus has Indo-A'asian distribution. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus has Indo-A'asian distribution. (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; genus has Indo-A'asian distribution. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; genus has Indo-A'asian distribution. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus known from Aust. and NG; speciose in Aust. (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus known from Aust. and NG; speciose in Aust. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus known from Aust. and NG; speciose in Aust. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus distribution includes Aust., Malaya, Indon. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: monotypic endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus distribution includes Aust., Africa, Indon. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Lindesay. COMMENTS: genus apparently endemic to Aust. (Wang, 1993)
 QLD: Binna Burra.* COMMENTS: Binna Burra, SEQld, only published species locality; genus apparently endemic to Aust. (Wang, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Iluka NR, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. NAust., Qld, NSW, Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. NAust., Qld, NSW, Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Cambridge Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. NAust., Qld, NSW, Lord Howe I. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Toonumbar SF. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I.; genus also occurs in NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R., Nightcap NP, League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Carter, 1933; McKeown, 1947; AM; GW)
-
- England NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus restricted to New England NP-Dorrigo region. (McKeown, 1945, 1947; GW)
 QLD: MacPherson Range, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Boss SF, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NNSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R., Yarras. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (McKeown, 1947; M. Thompson records)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: ant mimic; monotypic, endemic genus (Qld?, NENSW-NNSW); southern-most known species record vicinity of Forster. (G. Williams, 1993). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (McKeown, 1947; Scambler, 1993)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R., Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: species rare; endemic genus (NQld-Vic). (Scambler, 1989; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: species rare; endemic genus (NQld-Vic). (Scambler, 1989)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species rare; endemic genus (NQld-Vic); t.loc. of syn. *Psilomorpha versicolor*. (Scambler, 1989)
 NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic). (Scambler, 1989)
-
- NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Sri Lanka, China and Aust. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Wilson NR Lismore. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Indo-Papuan region and Aust. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA). (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* NSW: Mt Warning, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Cambridge Plateau. COMMENTS: species also occurs on Lord Howe I.; genus dist. Aust., Lord Howe I., NG and NC. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NAust.-NSW, SA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW, Vic, Tas, WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus distributed throughout Torres Straits Is, PNG and Aust.; syn. *Coptopterus octomaculatus*. (Elliott & MacDonald, 1971; McKeown, 1947)
 throughout Torres Straits Is, PNG and Aust.; syn. *Coptopterus hirsutus*. (Elliott & MacDonald, 1971; McKeown, 1947)
 throughout Torres Straits Is, PNG and Aust.; syn. *Coptopterus scriptelytron*. (Elliott & MacDonald, 1971; McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus distributed throughout Torres Straits Is, PNG and Aust. (Elliott & MacDonald, 1971)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (Qld-Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (Qld-Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (Qld-Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Cockerawombeeba FR, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. (Qld-Tas, SA) and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)

Cerambycidae	Tillomorphini	<i>Ochyra</i> sp. nr <i>coarctata</i>		dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Tillomorphini	<i>Homaemota tricolor</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo, -
Cerambycidae	Tmesisternini	<i>Temnosternus catulus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Cerambycidae	Tmesisternini	<i>Temnosternus ?flavolineatus</i>	Qld-NNSW	r'forest.
Cerambycidae	Tmesisternini	<i>Temnosternus planiusculus</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Tmesisternini	<i>Temnosternus</i> sp. nr <i>planiusculus</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Cerambycidae	Tragocerini	<i>Tragocerus fasciatus</i>	NSW	scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Tragocerini	<i>Tragocerus spencei</i>	NSW	scl. forest. NSW: vcn. New England NP, 10-15 km -
Cerambycidae	Tropocalymmatini	<i>Tropocalymma dimidiatum</i>	Qld-NSW	
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Demonassa dichotoma</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Demonassa ?marmorata</i>	Qld-NNSW	dry r'forest.
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Disterna bifasciata</i>	Qld-NSW,§	subtrop. r'forest.
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Disterna cuneata</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP, -
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Disterna lugubris</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Polyacanthia strandi</i>	Qld	
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Zygocera annulata</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Zygocera canosa</i>	Qld-NSW,Tas	dry scl. forest.
Cerambycidae	Zygocerini	<i>Zygocera elongata</i>	NSW	
Cerambycidae	Uracanthini	<i>Rhinophthalmus hylinatus</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns.*
Cerambycidae	Uracanthini	<i>Rhinophthalmus nasutus</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	
Cerambycidae	Uracanthini	<i>Scolecobrotus westwoodi</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Cerambycidae	Uracanthini	<i>Uracanthus cryptophagus</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond and -
Cerambycidae	Uracanthini	<i>Uracanthus insignis</i>	Qld-NNSW	
Cerambycidae	Uracanthini	<i>Uracanthus triangularis</i>	NSW,Vic,SA,WA	dry scl. forest. NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 9 km SW -
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Ateratocerus intricatus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Augomela elegans</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Calomela fugitiva</i>	SQld-NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Calomela juncta</i>	NSW-ACT	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Calomela maculicollis</i>	SEAust.	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Calomela pulchella</i>	NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Calomela relicta</i>	N-SNSW	temperate r'forest, wet scl. forest. NSW: Barrington -
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Calomela ruficeps</i>	SQld-SNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Chalcolampra marmorata</i>	NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Clinodontus gibbosus</i>	SEQld	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Cyclomela nitida</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Eulina curtisi</i>	NSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Eulina haematosticta</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Gramicomela quadrilineata</i>	SEQld-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Johannica gemellata</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, -
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Lamprolina aeneipennis</i>	SEAust.	warm temperate r'forest, woodland.
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Novacastria nothofagi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Phyllocharis cyanicornis</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Phyllocharis gracilis</i>		subtrop. r'forest, warm temperate r'forest.
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Phyllocharis leoparda</i>	SEQld-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, warm temperate r'forest.
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Phyllocharis marmorata</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Phyllocharis melanospila</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Platymela unilineata</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Stethomela limbatum</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Stethomela olivacea</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Stethomela parryi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelinae	<i>Stethomela prasinum</i>	NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Criocerinae	<i>Lema camelus</i>		r'forest.
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Cadmus braccatus</i>	SQld-SNSW	scl. forest.
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Cadmus crucicollis</i> species complex		
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Cadmus distinctus</i>	NQld-SNSW	scl. forest.
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Cadmus karina</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Richmond Range -
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Cadmus lawrencei</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest.
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Cadmus litigiousus</i>	SEAust.	
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Cadmus sculptilis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Ditropidus opaciceps</i>	Qld-NSW	
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Platycolaspis lamingtonensis</i>	SEQld	r'forest.
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Semelvillea acaciae</i>	N-SNSW	r'forest. NSW: Barrington Tops*, 90 km NW of -
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Semelvillea bunyae</i>	SEQld	
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Semelvillea nothofagi</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Chrysomelidae	Cryptocephalinae	<i>Semelvillea parva</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, subtrop.
Chrysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Colaspoides bicarinata</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Edusella decemlineata</i>	NSW	
Chrysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Eucolaspinus tricolor</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Geloptera parvonitens</i>	Qld	
Chrysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Geloptera tetraspilota</i>	Qld	
Chrysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Trypocolaspis multicarinata</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Aproidea balyi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Beechmont, Mt Tamborine.
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Ellopidia</i> sp.†	NNSW	
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Hoplostines laporteeae</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Menippus</i> sp.†	N-CNSW	littoral r'forest, r'forest.

- NSW: Mt Hyland NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW, Tas, WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 Banda Banda Beech Res., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: ant mimic; endemic genus (NNSW–Tas, WA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Indon. and NG. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Cockerawombeeba FR. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Indon. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Tooloom Scrub, Toonumar NP, Nightcap NP, Killiekrankie FR, League Scrub FR, Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Indon. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Indon. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- NSW: Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, SA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 SW of Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, SA). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (McKeown, 1947; AM; GW)
 NSW: Mt Hyland NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–CNSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Upper Doyles R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–CNSW). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Terania Ck. COMMENTS: species also occurs on Lord Howe I.; genus occurs in Aust., Lord Howe I. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 Nightcap NP, Dorrigo, Banda Banda Beech Res. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Lord Howe I. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Lord Howe I. and NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic. monotypic genus (Qld). (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NC. (McKeown, 1947)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Moogem SF, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NC. (McKeown, 1947; AM; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NC. (McKeown, 1947)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 NSW: Wauchope. COMMENTS: wasp mimic; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (McKeown, 1947; M. Thompson records)
 NSW: Bellangry SF NW of Wauchope. COMMENTS: endemic genus, widesp. in Aust. (McKeown, 1947; M. Thompson records)
-
- Tweed districts, Tweed R. COMMENTS: speciose genus, widesp. in Aust.; genus also occurs in NG. (McKeown, 1947; Fricke, 1964)
 NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: speciose genus, widesp. in Aust.; genus also occurs in NG. (McKeown, 1947; AM)
 of Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: speciose genus, widesp. in Aust.; genus also occurs in NG. (McKeown, 1947; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo, Ulong. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic, genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- COMMENTS: species known from only 3 localities between SQld and NNSW; genus dist. Aust. and NG. (C. Reid, 1989b and pers. comm.)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (C. Reid, 1989b and pers. comm.)
 NSW: Mt Allyn, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (C. Reid, 1989b and pers. comm.)
 NSW: nr Bostobrick. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (C. Reid, 1989b and pers. comm.)
 Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from NSW. (Monga and Barrington Tops); genus dist. Aust. and NG. (C. Reid, 1989b and pers. comm.)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (C. Reid, 1989b and pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NZ and SE Asia. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic, genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo, Brooklana. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Wiangarie SF, Nightcap NP, Ulong, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic, genus. (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 Killarney, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Deer Vale, Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Hawkeswood, 1990a; AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo, Deer Vale, Ulong, Dangars Falls, c. 35 km WNW Bowraville, Nulla-Five Day SF, Williams R. COMMENTS: species widesp. in SE Aust.; genus dist. Aust. and NG. (GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: New England NP*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: larvae feed on leaves of *Nothofagus moorei*; genus endemic to Aust. and CERRA region. (Selman & Lowman, 1983)
-
- QLD: Binna Burra. NSW: Old Glen Innes–Grafton Rd. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and SE Asia. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Ulong, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and SE Asia. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and SE Asia. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and SE Asia. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo, Ulong, Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and SE Asia. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Lower Beechmont. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ulong. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Wiangarie SF, Huonbrook. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Carter, 1933)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. NSW: Brooklana, E Dorrigo, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1999b)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1999b)
 SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from Richmond Range NNSW and Bald Mtn SEQld; endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1999b)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1999b)
 NSW: Brooklana, Barrington Tops, Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Brooklana. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., 800 km N of other known species; endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1994)
 Wauchope. COMMENTS: species locally distributed on the Great Dividing Range; endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1991)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: species known only from Bunya Mtns SEQld; endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1991)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.—but common there; host plant—*Nothofagus moorei*; endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1991)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from two disjunct sites—Dorrigo NSW and Samford Qld; endemic genus. (C. Reid, 1991)
-
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: pantropical genus. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (Lea, 1925)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Ulong, Cockerawombeeba FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW–VIC, SA). (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Dorrigo, League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: species known only from Iluka NR, Manning Point and Sutherland, Sydney, associated with *Celtis paniculata*; genus dist. SE Asia, NG, Lord Howe I. (C. Reid, pers. comm.; GW)

Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Monolepta minuscula</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Oides dorsosignata</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Oides fryi</i>		r' forest.
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Oides laetabilis</i>		r' forest.
Chrysomelidae	Galerucinae	<i>Poneridia australis</i>	SEAust.	r' forest.
Chrysomelidae	Hispinae	<i>Eurispa albipennis</i>	SEAust.	
Chrysomelidae	Hispinae	<i>Eurispa vittata</i>	SEAust.	r' forest.
Chrysomelidae	Sagrinae	<i>Mecynoderia balyi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Chrysomelidae	Sagrinae	<i>Mecynoderia coxalgica</i>	NSW	
Chrysomelidae	Sagrinae	<i>Polyoptilus pascoei</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Cheiloxena frenchi</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Cheiloxena tuberosa</i>	SEQld–NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Cheiloxena westwoodi</i>	SQld–Vic	r' forest.
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Macrolema bifoveicollis</i>	Qld–NNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP.
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Macrolema longicornis</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Macrolema marginata</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Macrolema ventralis</i>		r' forest, r' forest margin. QLD: Lamington NP.
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Macrolema vittata</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Richmondia olliffi</i>		
Chrysomelidae	Spilopyrinae	<i>Spilopyra sumptuosa</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, dry r' forest.
Chrysomelidae		<i>Poropteromela epipleuralis</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest. NSW: Cockerawombbeebea FP, -
Clambidae		<i>Clambus alienus</i>	NNSW–Vic	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Clambidae		<i>Clambus domesticus</i>	NQld–NSW,Tas,§	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Border Ranges NP, -
Clambidae		<i>Clambus simsoni</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas,WA	
Clambidae		<i>Clambus sphaericus</i>	SQld–SNSW	r' forest, incl. <i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Clambidae		<i>Clambus stewarti</i>	NNSW	
Clambidae		<i>Sphaerotherax rufocastaneus</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	
Clambidae		<i>Sphaerotherax tasmani</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	QLD: MacPherson Range.
Clambidae		<i>Sphaerotherax tierensis</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	
Cleridae	Clerinae	<i>Eunatalis floccosus</i>		wet scl. forest.
Cleridae	Clerinae	<i>Olesterus australis</i>	Qld–Vic,SA,WA	
Cleridae	Clerinae	<i>Olesterus rufiventris</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Cleridae	Phyllobaeninae	<i>Lemidia subaenea</i>		scl. forest-cool temperate r' forest margin.
Cleridae	Phyllobaeninae	<i>Lemidia virgata</i>		scl. forest-cool temperate r' forest margin.
Cleridae		<i>Pylusopsis chrysocoma</i>	NNSW–Vic	wet scl. forest.
Cleridae		<i>Tarsostenodes simulator</i>		subtrop. r' forest.
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Archegleis delta</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Archegleis edwardsi</i>	SQld–Vic	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Archegleis kingi</i>	NT,NQld–SNSW	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Australoneda bourgeoisi</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, -
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Cleobora mellyi</i>	CQld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Coccinella transversalis</i>	NT,NQld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA,§	QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Upper -
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Coelophora inaequalis</i>	NT,NQld–NSW,WA,§	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Coelophora mulsanti</i>	NT,NQld–SNSW,WA,§	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Harmonia conformis</i>	NQld–Vic,Tas,SA,§	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Harmonia octomaculata</i>	NT,NQld–NSW,SA,WA,§	QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Tweed R., -
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Harmonia testudinaria</i>	NQld–SNSW,§	QLD: Cunninghams Gap NP, Bald Mt. area -
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Illeis flava</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Illeis galbula</i>	NT,NQld–Vic,SA,§	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt. area via Emu -
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Micraspis frenata</i>	NT,NQld–Vic,Tas,SA,§	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Micraspis furcifera</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Micraspis lineola</i>	NT,NQld–NSW,§	
Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Phrynocaria gratiosa</i>	NQld–CNSW	
Corylophidae		<i>Clypeaster andersoni</i>		
Corylophidae		<i>Clypeaster collaris</i>		
Corylophidae		<i>Clypeaster dorsalis</i>		
Corylophidae		<i>Clypeaster elliptica</i>		
Corylophidae		<i>Sericoderus coatesi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Corylophidae		<i>Sericoderus compactus</i>		
Cucujidae		<i>Brontes macleayi</i>		
Cupedidae		<i>Distocupes varians</i>	SQld–Tas	
Curculionidae	Amycterinae	<i>Mythites arboricola</i>	Qld–NSW	
Curculionidae	Amycterinae	<i>Phalidura hopsoni</i>	NSW	
Curculionidae	Amycterinae	<i>Phalidura wilcoxi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Curculionidae	Amycterinae	<i>Talaurinus apicihirtus</i>	Qld	
Curculionidae	Amycterinae	<i>Talaurinus niveovittatus</i>	Qld	

- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Lower Beechmont. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Old World tropics. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lower Beechmont, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Nightcap NP, Brooklana, Wilson R. Primitive Res. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Old World tropics. (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lower Beechmont, Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Wiangarie SF, Mt Warning NP, Nightcap NP, Dorrigo, Brooklana. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Old World tropics. (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Uki. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and SE Asia. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: vcn. Oxley Highway-Mt Seaview turnoff. (W of Wauchope). COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Carter, 1933; AM)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Williams R., Tuglo WR c. 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SE corner of mainland Aust. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Mt Warning NP, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: on *Argyrodendron actinophyllum*; species relatively rare and life history unknown; endemic genus, confined to SE corner of mainland Aust. (C. Reid, 1992, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo, Kerewong SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species relatively rare and life history unknown; endemic genus, confined to SE corner of mainland Aust. (C. Reid, 1992, 2000; GW)
-
- NSW: Mt Warning NP, Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Lea, 1921; AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Richmond R., Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 NSW: New England NP, Dorrigo, 60 km NW of Wauchope, Mt Banda Banda. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Canungra Ck. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Lower Beechmont. NSW: Boatharbour NR, Wilson NR, Mt Warning NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
 Wilson R. Primitive Res., Kerewong SF. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic, genus (NENSW). (GW; AM; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species recorded only from Barrington Tops NNSW and Wilsons Promontory, Vic. (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
 Boatharbour NR, Wilson NR, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I. (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Beaury SF, Border Ranges NP, Richmond Range SF, New England NP, Barrington Tops. (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP*, Joalah NP. NSW: Richmond Range, Mt Glennie, New England NP, Barrington Tops NP, Allyn R. COMMENTS: southern wingless species. (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
 NSW: Mt Glennie 30 km NNW of Kyogle, Dorrigo.* (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus known only from Aust. and NZ. (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
 NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Border Ranges NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: genus known only from Aust. and NZ. (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, New England NP. COMMENTS: genus known only from Aust. and NZ. (Endrody-Younga, 1990)
-
- NSW: The Natural Arch, Carrai SF W of Kempsey. (GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo. (Gerstmeier, 1990)
 QLD: Canungra. NSW: Tooloom.* (Gerstmeier, 1990)
 NSW: Barrington Tops SF. (GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops SF. (GW)
 NSW: Mt Killiekrankie. (GW)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. (GW)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Orara R., Tooloom, Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pope, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Cunninghams Gap NP, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond R., Tooloom, Clarence R., Dorrigo, Wauchope, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pope, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Yarras. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pope, 1988)
 Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond Range, Tooloom, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Pope, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pope, 1988)
-
- Richmond R., Whian Whian SF, Gibraltar Range NP, Ebor, Dorrigo, Chichester SF, Upper Allyn, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I., India and SE Asia; genus dist. cosmopolitan. (Pope, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Canungra, Springbrook. NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R., Tooloom Scrub, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species widesp. in Aust., Asia and W Pacific, incl. Norfolk and Lord Howe I.; genus dist. Asia, Hawaii, S Pacific, NG, NZ and Aust. (Pope, 1988)
 NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NC; genus dist. Asia, Hawaii, S Pacific, NG, NZ and Aust. (Pope, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Clarence R., Tweed R., Styx R. SF, Wollomombi Falls, Upper Williams R., Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NZ; genus dist. world wide. (Pope, 1988)
 Lismore, Clarence R., Richmond R. COMMENTS: species also occurs in Asia, India, W Pacific and NC; genus dist. world wide. (Pope, 1988)
 via Emu Vale, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious, Lamington NP. NSW: Richmond R., Clarence R., Dorrigo NP, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NG, Norfolk and Lord Howe I.; genus dist. world wide. (Pope, 1988)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo, Ulong. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, China, Japan, SE Asia, NG, Aust. (Pope, 1988)
 Vale, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Dorrigo, Brooklana, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: species also occurs in PNG and NZ; genus dist. India, China, Japan, SE Asia, NG, Aust. (Pope, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, Springbrook. NSW: Richmond R., Clarence R., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NC; genus dist. Asia, India, W Pacific, Africa and Aust. (Pope, 1988)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Asia, India, W Pacific, Africa and Aust. (Pope, 1988)
 NSW: Tweed R., Clarence R. COMMENTS: species also occurs in Fiji and Tonga; genus dist. Asia, India, W Pacific, Africa and Aust. (Pope, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tubrabucca, Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, China, NG and Aust. (Pope, 1988)
-
- NSW: Clarence R.* (Lea, 1895b)
 NSW: Richmond R.* (Lea, 1895b)
 NSW: Tweed R.* (Lea, 1895b)
 NSW: Clarence R.*, Richmond R.* (Lea, 1895b)
 NSW: Tweed R. (Lea, 1895b)
 NSW: Clarence R.* (Lea, 1895b)
-
- NSW: Richmond R.* (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 SOURCE: Lawrence & Britton, 1991, 1994
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: flightless; endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Carter, 1933; Zimmerman, 1993)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Zimmerman, 1993; Carter, 1933)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Zimmerman, 1993)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., excl. Tas). (Carter, 1933; Zimmerman, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., excl. Tas). (Carter, 1933; Zimmerman, 1993)

Curculionidae	Aterpinae	<i>Rhinaria carinirostris</i>		
Curculionidae	Aterpinae	<i>Rhinaria foveipennis</i>		
Curculionidae	Bagoini	<i>Bagous clarenciensis</i>	Qld–NSW, Vic	
Curculionidae	Bagoini	<i>Bagous hydrillae</i>	NT, NQld–NNSW	
Curculionidae	Bagoini	<i>Bagous purcelli</i>	Qld–NSW, Vic	
Curculionidae	Baridinae	<i>Baris vulnerata</i>	Qld	
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Blepiarda undulata</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Brachypropteris vermiculatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Decilaus trivirgatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Eteles vigorsii</i>		r'forest.
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Eutyrrhinus mediatubundus</i>		r'forest, dry scl. forest, woodland.
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Imalithus patella</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Isax planipennis</i>	Aust., §	
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Glochinnorrhinus doubledayi</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Methidrysis afflicta</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Micropropteris regularis</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Mitrastethus australasiae</i>	Aust., §	
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Nechyrus incomptus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Neoporopterus lithodermus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Orthoporopterus elongatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Ouraporopterus squamiventris</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris chevrolati</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris crassipes</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris ellipticus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris foveipennis</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris inusitatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris jekeli</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris morbillosus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris oniscus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pachypropteris parryi</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Paleticus cordipennis</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Paleticus frontalis</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Paleticus pedestris</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Paleticus subereus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Paletonidistus trisinuatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Perissops intricator</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Perissops variegatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Poropterus bisignatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Protopalus insignicornis</i>	SQld–NSW	
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pseudometryrus antares</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Pseudometryrus bicaudatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Scolyphrus semipunctatus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Sympiezoscelus minor</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Tapinosomus exitiosus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Tychreus lanifer</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Tyrtaeosus imitator</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Tyrtaeosus microthorax</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Tyrtaeosus mixtus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Tyrtaeosus vetustus</i>		
Curculionidae	Cryptorhynchinae	<i>Wiburdia scrobulata</i>		
Curculionidae	Curculioninae	<i>Elleschodes</i> sp.		r'forest.
Curculionidae	Curculioninae	<i>Phaunaeus</i> sp.		
Curculionidae	Curculioninae	<i>Symbothynus</i> sp.		
Curculionidae	Entiminae	<i>Leptopius squamosus</i>		
Curculionidae	Entiminae	<i>Mandalotus latens</i>		
Curculionidae	Entiminae	<i>Mandalotus villosipes</i>		
Curculionidae	Leptopinae	<i>Leptopius gladiator</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Curculionidae	Molytinae	<i>Eurhamphus fasciculatus</i>	SQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Border Ranges.
Curculionidae	Molytinae	<i>Ilacuris laticollis</i>		
Curculionidae	Rhadinosomes	<i>Rhadinosomus lacordairei</i>		
Curculionidae	Scolytinae	<i>Cryphalomorphus brimblecombei</i>	SQld	
Curculionidae	Zygopinae	<i>Mecopus sobrinus</i>		
Curculionidae	Zygopinae	<i>Phaenomerus auriceps</i>	NQld–CNSW	
Curculionidae		<i>Desiantha foveata</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Curculionidae		<i>Nechyrus latipennis</i>		
Curculionidae		<i>Stereoborus interstitialis</i>		
Curculionidae		<i>Stereoborus laportae</i>		
Dascillidae		<i>Dascillus serraticornis</i>		
Dermestidae	Anthrenini	<i>Anthrenocerus blackburni</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Dermestidae	Anthrenini	<i>Neanthrenus parallelus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Dermestidae	Anthrenini	<i>Trogoderma laevipenne</i>	Qld	
Dermestidae	Anthrenini	<i>Trogoderma silvicolum</i>	NSW	
Discolomidae	Aphanocephalinae	<i>Aphanocephalus quadrinotatus</i>	NQld–SQld	
Dytiscidae		<i>Antiporus femoralis</i>	NNSW–Vic, Tas	
Dytiscidae		<i>Barretthydrus geminatus</i>	NSW	
Dytiscidae		<i>Barretthydrus tibialis</i>	NSW	
Dytiscidae		<i>Copelatus elongatulus</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Dytiscidae		<i>Copelatus gapa</i>	SEQld	

- NSW: Ulong. (AM)
 NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (AM)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (excl. South America). (O'Brien & Askevold, 1992)
 NSW: Grafton, Lismore. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (excl. South America). (O'Brien & Askevold, 1992)
 NSW: Grafton.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (excl. South America). (O'Brien & Askevold, 1992)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Lea, 1927)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ulong. (AM)
 NSW: Clarence R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Koreelah, Urbenville, Dorrigo NP. (Hawkeswood, 1990b; GW; AM)
 NSW: Tweed R. nr Murwillumbah. (Hawkeswood, 1991)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Ulong. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Uki. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG. (Zimmerman, 1994b; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ulong. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Brooklana. (AM)
 SOURCE: AM
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (AM)
 NSW: Ulong, Dorrigo. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
 NSW: Lismore. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Ulong, Brooklana. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Ulong. (AM)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Brooklana. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (AM)
 QLD: Brooklana, Lamington NP. NSW: Ulong, Brooklana. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Dorrigo. (AM)
 NSW: Richmond Range SF. (Zimmerman, 1994b)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (AM)
 NSW: Tweed R. (Lea, 1895a)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Macleay R. (AM)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Brooklana. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Eccleston. (AM)
 NSW: Terania Ck. COMMENTS: genus dist. Qld, NSW and Victoria, obligate pollinators of *Eupomatia*. (Eupomatiaceae). (Williams & Adam, 1994; N. & H. Nicholson, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Deer Vale, New England NP, Barrington Tops. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
-
- NSW: Clarence R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus predominantly Australian. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus predominantly Australian. (Carter, 1933)
 NSW: Ulong, League Scrub FR, Barrington Tops. (GW; AM)
 NSW: Border Ranges, Grafton, Cascade, S Dorrigo. COMMENTS: very rare species associated with *Araucaria cunninghamii*. (Monteith, 1993; AM)
 NSW: Ulong. (AM)
-
- NSW: Ulong, Brooklana, Barrington Tops. (AM)
 QLD: Emu Vale.* (Schedl, 1972)
 NSW: Richmond R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: most southerly occurring species of this widesp. Indo-Papuan genus. (R. Thompson, 1996)
-
- NSW: Upper Williams R.* (Lea, 1928)
 NSW: Clarence R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 NSW: Tweed R.* (Lea, 1896)
 NSW: Clarence R.* (Lea, 1896)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* (Carter, 1929a)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. over much of Australian mainland, Tas, and NG (1 sp.). (Roach, 2000)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust., incl. Tas). (Armstrong, 1949; Mroczkowski, 1968)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. (Americas, Asia, Aust.). (Armstrong, 1942; Mroczkowski, 1968)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau*, Acacia Ck. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. (Americas, Asia, Aust.). (Armstrong, 1949; Mroczkowski, 1968)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Lea, 1921; Lawrence & Britton, 1994)
-
- NSW: Williams R., Allyn R. (Watts, 1997)
 NSW: Allyn R. at Dungog.* (Walton, 1987)
 NSW: Allyn R. at Eccleston.* (Walton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: species distributed from NQld to Coff's Harbour. (Watts, 1978)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Walton, 1987)

Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Agrypnus marginatus</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Aphileus lucanoides</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,WA	subtrop. r'forest.
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus basalis</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus castaneipennis</i>	Qld	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus erubescens</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus eveillardi</i>	Qld–Vic	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus leluti</i>	NT,Qld–NSW	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus mjobergi</i>	SEQld	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus spissus</i>	NSW	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Conoderus subflavus</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Paracalais gibboni</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Paracalais gigas</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Paracalais macleayi</i>	Qld–NSW	littoral r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Paracalais prospectus</i>	Qld–NSW,SA	
Elateridae	Agrypninae	<i>Pseudotetralobus</i> sp.		dry scl. forest.
Elateridae	Cardiophorinae	<i>Cardiotarsus mjobergi</i>	Qld	
Elateridae	Cardiophorinae	<i>Paracardiophorus despectus</i>	NSW–Vic,SA	
Elateridae	Cardiophorinae	<i>Paracardiophorus subcruciatus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Corystelater kyoglensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus australis</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus booralus</i>	NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus cervus</i>	SEQld–NNSW,Vic,Tas,SA,SWWA	QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt -
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus cyanescens</i>	NQld–NNSW	QLD: Springbrook, Lamington NP.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus dooliba</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo*, Ulong, East Dorrigo.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus frazieri</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus fulgidus</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	scl. forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus fuscogalbus</i>	NNSW	r'forest-scl. forest margin, open low -
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus gurburra</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus illinitus</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus kokereka</i>	NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus lansbergi</i>	NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus luteipes</i>	SQld–NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus marginatus</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus metallascens</i>	SQld–Vic	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus navicularis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus patulus</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus ?subfasciatus</i>		dry scl. forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus tuckurimbah</i>	NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus victoriae</i>	NSW,Vic	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Crepidomenus vitticollis</i>	Qld–NSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Dicteniophorus bifoveatus</i>	NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Dicteniophorus elegans</i>	Qld–NSW	cool temperate r'forest,
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Dicteniophorus</i> sp. nr <i>elegans</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Dicteniophorus lineatus</i>	NSW	wet scl. forest, scl. forest, r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Dicteniophorus quadrifoveatus</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Drymelater aulacoderus</i>	Qld–NSW	dry scl. forest, wet scl. forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Drymelater australis</i>	Qld–Vic	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Drymelater basilaris</i>	Qld–NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Drymelater laticornis</i>	SEQld	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Elatichrosis dirana</i>	NSW	scl. forest, woodland. NSW: vcn. -
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Elatichrosis</i> sp. nr <i>exarata</i>		cool temperate r'forest-dry scl. -
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Elatichrosis sequestris</i>	SEQld	QLD: Lamington NP.*
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Elatichrosis vrydaghi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Glypheus cruciger</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Glypheus piceus</i>	NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Glypheus sanguineus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Glypheus ?subfasciatus</i>	NSW–Vic	dry scl. forest, cool temperate -
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus argentatus</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus electus</i>	SQld–NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus hirtus</i>	Qld–Vic,SA	dry scl. forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus junctus</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus kershawi</i>	NNSW–Vic	wet scl. forest, cool temperate r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus pervulgatus</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest, open woodland.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus</i> sp. nr <i>pervulgatus</i>		cool temperate r'forest margin, open woodland.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus tepidus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	mixed cool temperate-subtrop. -
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Hapatesus zonatus</i>	NNSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Liteolater divaricatus</i>	Qld–NSW	

- NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap NP, Toonumbar NP, Dorrigo NP, Ulong E Dorrigo, League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld–NSW, WA). (Calder, 1998; AM; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Williams R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1998; AM)
- NSW: Ulong E Dorrigo, Williams R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Williams R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1998)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: species known only from coastal NSW; genus widesp. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Cockerawombeeba FR, Kerewong SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1998; GW)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust., Norfolk I. and NG. (Calder, 1996, 1998; AM)
 NSW: Toonumbar NP, League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust., Norfolk I. and NG. (Calder, 1998; AM; GW)
 NSW: Nightcap NP, Toonumbar NP, Iluka, League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust., Norfolk I. and NG. (Calder, 1998; AM; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust., Norfolk I. and NG. (Calder, 1998; AM)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG. (Calder, 1998; GW)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus widesp., in Aust. confined to E coast of mainland. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental and Palaearctic regions. (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental and Palaearctic regions. (Calder, 1996)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Springbrook, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: genus endemic to CERRA region. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Tweed R., Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from Guyra and Barrington Tops; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau, Tweed R., Gibraltar Range SF, Ulong, East Dorrigo, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo area; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP, Ulong E Dorrigo, Ebor, New England NP*, Hastings Range, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species dist. New England–Dorrigo area–Taree NNSW; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986, 1996, 1998; AM; GW)
 NSW: 66 km SE of Walcha, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (GW)
 vegetation. NSW: Barrington Tops, Barrington R.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops region; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986, 1996, 1998; GW)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986, 1996)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Richmond R.*, Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *C. navicularis*; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 NSW: Tweed R., Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: rare species; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (GW)
- NSW: Lismore.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1986)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (Calder, 1998; GW)
 NSW: Hastings R., Ellenborough.* COMMENTS: genus endemic to coastal EAust. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 subtrop. r' forest, mixed r' forest–wet scl. forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest. QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo NP, 11 km SE Ebor, Killiekrankie FR, Lower Creek SF. COMMENTS: genus endemic to coastal EAust. (Calder, 1996, 1998; GW)
- NSW: Nightcap NP, Victoria Park NR. COMMENTS: genus endemic to coastal EAust. (GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Banda Banda FR, Cockerawombeeba FR. COMMENTS: genus endemic to coastal EAust. (Calder, 1998; AM; GW)
 NSW: Tweed R.*, Dorrigo NP, Upper Doyles R. COMMENTS: genus endemic to coastal EAust. (Calder, 1996, 1998; GW)
- QLD: Glen Lamington. NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Brooklana, E Dorrigo, c. 10–15 km SW Dorrigo, Carrai SF, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus endemic to EAust., NT & SW WA. (Calder, 1996; AM; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Brooklana, E Dorrigo, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus endemic to EAust., NT & SW WA. (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Brooklana, E Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus endemic to EAust., NT & SW WA. (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus endemic to EAust., NT & SW WA. (Calder, 1998)
- Forest Land SF, Tubrabucca*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus endemic to EAust., from Otway Ranges Vic, to NQld. (Calder, 1996, 1998; GW)
 forest margin, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest. NSW: Mt Hyland NR, 11 km SE Ebor, Lower Creek SF, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: genus endemic to EAust., from Otway Ranges Vic, to NQld. (Calder, 1998; GW)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus endemic to EAust., from Otway Ranges Victoria, to NQld. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus endemic to EAust., from Otway Ranges Vic, to NQld. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
- NSW: Nightcap NP, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (Calder, 1996, 1998; GW)
 NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ulong E Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (Calder, 1996, 1998; AM)
 r' forest–scl. forest margin, open woodland. NSW: New England NP, Styx R. SF, Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (Calder, 1998; GW)
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Neboiss, 1957)
 NSW: Hastings Range, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Neboiss, 1957)
 NSW: 9 km SW Ebor, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Calder, 1996; AM; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Calder, 1996; Neboiss, 1957)
 NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Neboiss, 1957; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R., Tooloom, Nightcap NP, Victoria Park NR, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Neboiss, 1957; Calder, 1998; GW)
- NSW: c. 20 km NW of Dundurrabin, Styx R. SF, Cockerawombeeba FP, Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (GW)
 r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Lamington NP. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Calder, 1996, 1998; Neboiss, 1957; GW)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known from t.loc.; genus restricted to EAust. and NG. (Calder, 1996, 1998; Neboiss, 1957)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus, EAust. usually on or E of Great Dividing Range. (Calder, 1996, 1998)

Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Microdesmes angulatus</i>	NQld-Vic	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Microdesmes niger</i>	Qld-NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Microdesmes pubescens</i>	Qld-NSW	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Neboisselator litura</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Rousia dumbrellium</i>	SEQld-NENSW	r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Stichotomus</i> sp.		r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Stichotomus</i> sp.		r'forest.
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Toorongus bivius</i>	Qld-Vic	
Elateridae	Denticollinae	<i>Toorongus minutus</i>	SQld-NSW,Vic	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Anchastus</i> sp. or spp.	NNSW-EVic	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Anilicus attenuatus</i>	SEQld-Vic	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Anilicus parvus</i>	Qld-Vic	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Ascesis campyloides</i>	Qld-NSW	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Augenotus aurantius</i>	SQld-Vic,SA	QLD: Lamington NP, MacPherson -
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Glyphochilus bicolor</i>	SEQld-Vic	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Lingana illita</i>	Qld-Vic	subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest, wet -
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Megapenthes automolus</i>	Qld-Vic	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Melanoxanthus rufoniger</i>	Qld	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Ophidius</i> sp. or spp.		scl. forest, r'forest-wet scl. forest.
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Paranilicus brevicornis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Elateridae	Elaterinae	<i>Yalganus</i> sp. or spp.		
Elateridae	Lissominae	<i>Austrelater macphersonensis</i>	Qld-NENSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Elateridae	Lissominae	<i>Osslimus freyi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Bunya -
Elateridae	Lissominae	<i>Osslimus</i> sp.†	NNSW	
Elateridae	Negastriinae	<i>Rivulicola</i> sp. or spp.		
Elateridae	Pityobiinae	<i>Parablax moorda</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas,SWWA	
Elateridae	Pityobiinae	<i>Parasaphes</i> sp.		
Elateridae	Pityobiinae	<i>Wynarka sylvestre</i>	NNSW-Vic	cool temperate r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Elateridae	Pityobiinae	<i>Xuthelater moppiensis</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, scl. forest.
Elmidae		<i>Austrolimnius atriceps</i>		
Elmidae		<i>Austrolimnius carus</i>		
Elmidae		<i>Austrolimnius menopon</i>		
Elmidae		<i>Austrolimnius opis</i>		
Elmidae		<i>Austrolimnius punctulatus aeolus</i>		
Elmidae		<i>Austrolimnius thyas</i>		
Elmidae		<i>Kingolus heroni</i>		
Erotylidae	Dacninae	<i>Episcaphula flavofasciata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Erotylidae	Dacninae	<i>Episcaphula rufolineata</i>		r'forest.
Erotylidae	Dacninae	<i>Thallis atricornis</i>	Qld	
Erotylidae	Dacninae	<i>Thallis melancholica</i>	Qld-NSW,Tas	
Erotylidae		<i>Diplocoelus dilataticollis</i>	Qld	
Erotylidae		<i>Euxestus bivulneratus</i>	Qld	
Eucnemidae	Eucneminae	<i>Dyscharachthis carinataiceps</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Eucnemidae	Macraulacinae	<i>Euryptychus aureopilosus</i>	NNSW	
Eucnemidae	Macraulacinae	<i>Fornax interruptus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Eucnemidae	Macraulacinae	<i>Fornax suturalis</i>	Qld-Vic	
Eucnemidae	Macraulacinae	<i>Hemiopsida longicornis</i>	Qld	
Eucnemidae	Macraulacinae	<i>Hemiopsida mediana</i>	SEQld	
Eucnemidae	Melasinae	<i>Microrhagus serraticornis</i>	NENSW	NSW: Tweed R.*
Eucnemidae	Melasinae	<i>Microrhagus tenuicornis</i>	SEQld	QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Geotrupidae	Bolboceratinae	<i>Australobolbus austrinus</i>	SEQld-Vic	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Geotrupidae	Bolboceratinae	<i>Australobolbus gayndahensis</i>	SQld-ACT	
Geotrupidae	Bolboceratinae	<i>Elephantomus gellarus</i>	CQld-NNSW	
Geotrupidae	Bolboceratinae	<i>Elephantomus proboscideus</i> s.st.	SEQld-Vic,Tas	QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine.
Geotrupidae		<i>Gilletinus williamsi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Joalah-
Helodidae	Helodinae	<i>Macrodescillus denticornis</i>	NSW	
Helodidae	Helodinae	<i>Peneveronatus australis</i>	NSW	
Helodidae	Helodinae	<i>Pseudomicrocara montivagans</i>	NNSW-Vic,WA	
Helodidae	Helodinae	<i>Pseudomicrocara orientalis</i>	SQld-Tas	
Helodidae		<i>Prionocyphon</i> sp.		
Hybosoridae		<i>Liparochrus bimaculatus</i>	NT,Qld-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, r'forest.
Hybosoridae		<i>Liparochrus fossulatus</i>	SQld-CNSW	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest, -
Hybosoridae		<i>Liparochrus laevis</i>	Qld-NSW	dry scl. forest, wet scl. forest.
Hybosoridae		<i>Liparochrus sculptilis</i>	SEQld-NSW	r'forest.
Hybosoridae		<i>Liparochrus silphoides</i>	SEQld-Vic	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, warm temperate-
Hybosoridae		<i>Liparochrus</i> sp.†		wet scl. forest.
Hydrophilidae	Hydrophilini	<i>Helochares marreensis</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,SA,WA	
Hydrophilidae	Hydrophilini	<i>Helochares percyi</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW,ACT,WA	
Hydrophilidae	Sphaeridiini	<i>Dactylosternum marginale</i>	NQld-SNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest.

- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SEAust.). (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Ebor.* Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SEAust.). (Calder, 1996, 1998)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Tweed R.* Clarence R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SEAust.). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (Calder, 1996; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Toonumbar NP, Rous.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NNSW-NQld). (Calder, 1996; GW)
- NSW: Banda Banda Beech Res., Mt Boss SF, Cockerawombeeba FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (GW)
 NSW: Washpool NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SWVic to Mt Tamborine, Qld). (Calder, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SWVic to Mt Tamborine, Qld). (Calder, 1996; Neboiss, 1957)
- NSW: Northern Tablelands. COMMENTS: genus widesp. but in Aust. confined to area East Gippsland-NSW Northern Tablelands. (Calder, 1996)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland, absent from Tas.). (Calder, 1998; Gullan, 1977)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland, absent from Tas.). (Calder, 1996, 1998; Gullan, 1977)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to E mainland Aust. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 Ranges. COMMENTS: endemic genus occurring from Tas and South Aust. to the MacPherson Ranges. (Gullan, 1977; Calder, 1996)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (widesp.), Lord Howe I. and Norfolk I. (Calder, 1996, 1998; AM)
 scl. forest-r' forest ecotone. NSW: Nightcap NP, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo, Lower Creek SF, League Scrub FR, Boonanghi SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, WA). (Calder, 1996, 1998; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: North Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (AM; Calder, 1996, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Yabbra SF, Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (ENSW-NQld). (Calder, 1996; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus, from Vic-Qld, usually E of Great Dividing Range. (Calder, 1996, 1998; AM)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLD-ENSW). (Calder, 1996, 1998)
- NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Qld, NSW, and Lord Howe I. (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 Mtns, Mt Glorious. NSW: 22 km N Taree. COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to CERRA region and adjacent localities. (Calder, 1996; GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species only known from Dorrigo; endemic genus, restricted to CERRA region and adjacent localities. (Calder, 1996)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, WA). (Calder, 1996, 1998)
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust., Tas and SWWA). (Calder, 1996, 1998; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-?NNSW). (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (NNSW-Vic). (Calder, 1996, 1998)
 NSW: Mt Boss SF, Mt Banda Banda, Barrington Tops*, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus restricted to Barrington Tops and Mt Boss SF subregion. (Calder, 1996, 1998; GW)
- NSW: Hastings R.* (AM)
 NSW: Allyn R.* (Hinton, 1965)
 NSW: Allyn R.* (Hinton, 1965)
 NSW: Allyn R. (Hinton, 1965)
 NSW: Allyn R.* (Hinton, 1965)
 NSW: Allyn R.* (Hinton, 1965)
- NSW: Dorrigo.* (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Richmond R., Dorrigo. (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. (Hawkeswood, 1986)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (F. Wilson, 1923)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Lea, 1921)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Lea, 1921)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Palaearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Australian regions. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Palaearctic, Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Australian regions. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Afrotrop., Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Australian regions. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Afrotrop., Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Australian regions. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental region. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental region. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
 COMMENTS: genus occurs in Afrotrop., Palaearctic, Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Australian regions. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
 COMMENTS: genus occurs in Afrotrop., Palaearctic, Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Australian regions. (Calder, 1998; Muona, 1993)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP.* NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo, Lowanna, Ulong E, nr Dorrigo*, Mt Boss SF.
 COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NG. (Howden, 1992; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Mt Warning, Lismore. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NG. (Howden, 1992)
 QLD: Bunya Mt., Lamington NP. NSW: Grafton*, Clarence R., Orara R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SEAust.). (Carne, 1965)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau, Clarence R., Dorrigo, Manning R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SEAust.). (Carne, 1965)
 NP. COMMENTS: species known from only 2 localities—t.loc. nr Taree NNSW, and Joalah NP, SEQld; genus endemic to Aust. and NG.; (Howden, 1992)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus is very close to *Byrrhopsis* from NZ. (Armstrong, 1953)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: genus close to NZ genus *Veronatus*. (Armstrong, 1953)
 NSW: Dorrigo. (Armstrong, 1953)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Hastings R., Comboyne, Gloucester.* (Armstrong, 1953)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Kitching & Callaghan, 1982)
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, Yabbra Scrub, Toonumbar NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Loyalty Is. (W. Houston, 1992; Paulian, 1980; AM; GW)
 subtrop. r' forest. QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale, vcn. Mt Lindesay, Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Toonumbar NP, Gibraltar Range, Washpool NP, Dorrigo, Styx R. SF, Cockerawombeeba FR. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Loyalty Is. (Paulian, 1980; GW)
 NSW: Chaelundi NP, Orara East SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Loyalty Is. (W. Houston, 1992; Paulian, 1980; GW)
 QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale, "The Head", Killarney, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Springbrook, Levers Plateau. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Tooloom Plateau, Tooloom Scrub, Mt Clunie, Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Boatharbour NR, Mt Warning, Cambridge Plateau, Washpool NP, Tomalla Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Loyalty Is. (Paulian, 1980; GW)
- subtrop. r' forest, r' forest. QLD: MacPherson Range, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Carrai Plateau, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo, Bindarri NP, Killiekrankie FR, Banda Banda, Cockerawombeeba FR, vcn. Mt Seaview, Mt Allyn Forest Park, Mt Allyn, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, NG, Loyalty I., Lord Howe I. (Paulian, 1980; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 NSW: Orara East SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NC, NG, Loyalty I., Lord Howe I. (GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Old and New World. (Watts, 1995)
 QLD: Emu Vale. NSW: 18 km W of Uki. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Old and New World. (Watts, 1995)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species restricted to Australian region, possibly introduced to NZ and Norfolk I. (Newton, 1989)

Hydrophilidae		<i>Enochrus deserticola</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,SA,WA,§	
Hydrophilidae		<i>Enochrus elongatus</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA,§	
Hydrophilidae		<i>Enochrus maculiceps</i>	NQld-Vic,SA,WA	
Hydrophilidae		<i>Enochrus mastersi</i>	NT,SQld-SNSW	
Hydrophilidae		<i>Sternolophus marginicollis</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,SA,WA	
Lamingtoniidae		<i>Lamingtonium binnaburrense</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.*
Lampyridae	Luciolinae	<i>Atyphella atra</i>	Qld	
Lampyridae	Luciolinae	<i>Atyphella scintillans</i>	Qld-NSW	
Leiodidae	Camiarinae	?gen. and sp.†		subtrop. r'forest.
Limnichidae		<i>Limnichus castaneus</i>		
Lucanidae	Casignetini	<i>Cacostomus floralis</i>	NNSW	
Lucanidae	Casignetini	<i>Cacostomus squamosus</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Lucanidae	Casignetini	<i>Cacostomus subvittatus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest, woodland, -
Lucanidae	Lampriminae	<i>Homolamprima crenulata</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Lucanidae	Lampriminae	<i>Lamprima imberbis</i>	N-SNSW	
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Lissapterus grammicus</i>	N-SNSW	NSW: Eccleston*, Allyn R.*
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Lissapterus montivagus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP.*
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Lissapterus notestinei</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Lissapterus obesus</i>	NNSW	?r'forest. NSW: Acacia Plateau.*
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Lissapterus pelorides</i>	NNSW	mixed subtrop.- <i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest.
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Lissapterus tetrops</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest.
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Rhyssonotus grandis</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest,
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Rhyssonotus laticeps</i>	SQld	
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Rhyssonotus nebulosus</i>	SQld-SNSW	r'forest.
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Rhyssonotus politus</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, cool temperate -
Lucanidae	Lucaninae	<i>Rhyssonotus</i> sp.†	NNSW	dry forest.
Lucanidae	Nicaginae	<i>Ceratognathus bitumulatus</i>	NSW-Vic	
Lucanidae	Nicaginae	<i>Ceratognathus ocularis</i>	NSW-Vic	dry scl. forest, wet scl. forest, -
Lucanidae	Nicaginae	<i>Ceratognathus</i> sp. nr <i>ocularis</i>		dry scl. forest.
Lucanidae	Syndesinae	<i>Syndesus cornutus</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,§	dry scl. forest, wet scl. forest, -
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma basilis</i>	NQld-SQld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma cliens</i>	NSW	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma connexus</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma cryptoleucus</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington -
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma diffusimaculatus</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma flavipennis</i>	SEQld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma flavolimbatum</i>	Qld-NSW	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma frater</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma hackeri</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma longicollis</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma macphersonensis</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma medioniger</i>	SQld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma mollicollis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Porrostoma quinquecavus</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Synchonnus clientulus</i>	Qld-NENSW	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Xylobanus coenosus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Xylobanus hackeri</i>	Qld	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Xylobanus ramosus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Lycidae	Metriorrhynchinae	<i>Xylobanus uniseriatus</i>	NSW	
Lymexylidae	Melittomminae	<i>Australymexylon australe</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Lymexylidae		<i>Hylecoetus pervagus</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Lymexylidae		<i>Hylecoetus vigilans</i>		
Megalopodidae	Palophaginae	<i>Palophagus australiensis</i>	SEQld-NENSW	r'forest.
Megalopodidae	Palophaginae	<i>Palophagus bunyae</i>	SQld	r'forest.
Megalopodidae	Zeugophorinae	<i>Zeugophora vitinea</i>	SEQld-Vic	<i>Araucaria</i> r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns,-
Megalopodidae	Zeugophorinae	<i>Zeugophora williamsi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, incl. littoral r'forest.
Melandyridae	Melandyriinae	<i>Paromarteon mutabile</i>	Qld-Vic	
Meloidae		<i>Palaestra rubripennis</i>		dry scl. forest.
Meloidae	Zonitinae	<i>Zonitis bicolor</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Meloidae	Zonitinae	<i>Zonitis cyanipennis</i>		scl. forest-woodland.
Melyridae	Malachiinae	<i>Balanophorus scapulatus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Melyridae	Malachiinae	<i>Carphurus maculicollis</i>	CQld-SQld	
Melyridae	Malachiinae	<i>Helcogaster insignicornis</i>	Qld	

- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Chichester SF. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; genus dist. world wide. (Watts, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I. and NC; genus dist. world wide. (Watts, 1998)
 NSW: Tooloom Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Watts, 1998)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Joalah NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Chichester SF, Barrington R. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Watts, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, tropical Asia and A'asia. (Watts, 1989)
-
- COMMENTS: larvae feed on soft polypore fruiting bodies; endemic genus (SQld-Tas). (Lawrence & Britton, 1994; Sen Gupta & Crowson, 1969)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 NSW: Nightcap Range NP. (GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo*, Ulong E Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo Plateau and Gibraltar Range; endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (B. Moore, 1994; C. Reid, 1999a; GW; AM)
 NSW: Toonumbar Dam, Ramornie SF, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (W. Houston, 1992; C. Reid, 1999a; AM)
 heath. NSW: Werrikimbe NP, Cockerawombeeba FR, Mt Boss SF, Banda Banda Beech Res., Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from montane sites between Barrington Tops and Werrikimbe National Parks; endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (B. Moore, 1994; C. Reid, 1999a; GW)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SQld-NNSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; W. Houston, 1992; Macleay, 1885)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Norfolk I., Lord Howe I. and NG. (Carter, 1926b; W. Houston, 1992)
-
- COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *L. hopsoni*; endemic genus (Qld-NSW) with no close relatives in other continents. (Carter, 1921; W. Houston, 1992)
 COMMENTS: possible syn. of *L. pelorides*; endemic genus (Qld-NSW) with no close relatives in other continents. (W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld-NSW), with no known close relatives in other continents. (W. Houston, 1992; B. Moore, pers. comm.; GW)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW), with no known close relatives in other continents. (W. Houston, 1992; B. Moore, pers. comm.)
 NSW: E Border Ranges, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW), with no known close relatives in other continents. (B. Moore, pers. comm.; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW), with no known close relatives in other continents. (Carter, 1933; W. Houston, 1992; B. Moore, pers. comm.; GW)
-
- dry scl. forest. NSW: East Dorrigo*, Mt Boss SF, Brooklana, Comboyne Plateau*, Chichester SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: restricted species distribution from Dorrigo-Comboyne Plateau and Dingo Tops and Barrington Tops regions; endemic genus (Qld-Vic); *t.loc. of syn. *R. costatus*. (Carter, 1929a; B. Moore, 1980-1996; C. Reid unpubl.; GW; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: restricted species distribution Kroombit Tops, Mt Glorious and Mt Tamborine; endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (W. Houston, 1992; Monteith, 1986; B. Moore, 1980-1996)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Mt Coot-tha. NSW: Tweed R., Border Ranges NP, Terania Ck, base of Mt Warning, Richmond Range NP, Richmond R., Mt Boss SF, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (W. Houston, 1992; C. Reid unpubl.; GW)
 r'forest. NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops, Mt Royal Range.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops-New England NP area; endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (Carter, 1921; B. Moore, 1980-1996; C. Reid unpubl.; GW)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from New England NP in dry forest; endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (C. Reid unpubl.)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ and Neotropics. (Carter, 1925, 1933)
 r'forest margins. NSW: Dorrigo NP, 9 km SW Ebor, Mt Killiekrankie FR, Carrai SF, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ and Neotropics. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Carter, 1933; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: c. 20 km NW Dundurrabin. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ and Neotropics. (GW)
 subtop. r'forest, r'forest margin. NSW: Toonumbar NP, Washpool NP, c. 20 km NW of Dundurrabin, Bindarri NP, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Killiekrankie FR, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species also occurs on Norfolk I.; genus also occurs in Neotropics and Oriental regions. (Lawrence & Britton, 1994; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998)
 NP.* NSW: Acacia Ck*, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Killarney. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. India, SE Asia, Japan, W Pacific and A'asia. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Oriental and A'asian regions. (Calder, 1998; Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Oriental and A'asian regions. (Calder, 1998)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Oriental and A'asian regions. (Calder, 1998)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Oriental and A'asian regions. (Calder, 1998)
-
- NSW: nr Kyogle, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: 2 spp. in genus, restricted to EAust. (NQld-Vic). (Wheeler, 1986; AM)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. (GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Beary SF.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld, NENSW). (Kuschel & May, 1990)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld, NENSW). (Kuschel & May, 1990)
-
- Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau. COMMENTS: genus confined to r'forest E of the Great Dividing Range. (C. Reid, 1989a, 1995)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: only published species records are t.loc. and 3-5 km NE Harrington NNSW; genus confined to r'forest E of the Great Dividing Range. (C. Reid, 1989a, 1995)
 NSW: Dorrigo. (Lea, 1921)
 NSW: Killiekrankie FR. (GW)
-
- NSW: Nightcap NP. (GW)
 NSW: c. 13 km SW of Ebor. (GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo, Richmond R. (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Lea, 1921)

Mycetophagidae		<i>Diplocoelus punctatus</i>		
Mycetophagidae		<i>Triphyllus minor</i>	Qld-NSW	
Mycetophagidae		<i>Triphyllus multiguttatus</i>		
Nemomychidae	Mecomacerini	<i>Aragomacer uniformis</i>	SQld	
Nemomychidae	Mecomacerini	<i>Bunyaeus eutactae</i>	SQld	
Nemomychidae	Mecomacerini	<i>Bunyaeus monteithi</i>	SQld	
Nemomychidae	Mecomacerini	<i>Notomacer reginae</i>		
Nemomychidae	Rhinorhynchini	<i>Basiliorhinus araucariae</i>	SEQld	
Nemomychidae	Rhinorhynchini	<i>Basiliogeus prasinus</i>	SEQld	QLD: Bunya Mtns.*
Nitidulidae	Nitidulinae	<i>Aethina vagans</i>	NT,NQld-NSW	
Nitidulidae		<i>Aethinodes variabile</i>	NQld-CNSW	
Nitidulidae	Nitidulinae	<i>Australycra obscura</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,WA	
Nitidulidae		<i>Cychramus picticollis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Nitidulidae	Nitidulinae	<i>Cylindroramus accretus</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r' forest.
Nitidulidae		<i>Gymnocychramus politus</i>	NSW	
Nitidulidae	Nitidulinae	<i>Idaethina pilistriata</i>	NQld-ACT,SA	wet scl. forest, open scl. vegetation.
Nitidulidae	Nitidulinae	<i>Rixerodes cunninghami</i>	NQld-NSW,Vic,Tas	r' forest margin.
Nitidulidae	Nitidulinae	<i>Thalycrodes australe</i>	NT,NQld-SNSW,SA,WA	r' forest, scl. forest.
Nitidulidae	Nitidulinae	<i>Thalycrodes pulchrum</i>	NQld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	r' forest, scl. vegetation.
Oedemeridae	Nacerdinae	<i>Agasma semicrudum</i>	Qld-NSW	
Oedemeridae	Oedemerinae	<i>Asciera atkinsoni</i>		
Oedemeridae	Oedemerinae	<i>Copidita hilaris</i>		
Oedemeridae	Oedemerinae	<i>Copidita languida</i>		
Oedemeridae	Oedemerinae	<i>Copidita sloanei</i>		
Oedemeridae	Oedemerinae	<i>Sessinia viticollis</i>		
Ommatidae	Ommatinae	<i>Omma stanleyi</i>	CQld-Vic,SA	open forest.
Passalidae	Aulacocyclusinae	<i>Aulacocyclus tambourinensis</i>	SEQld	
Passalidae	Passalinae	<i>Mastachilus quaestionis</i>	Qld-NSW	r' forest.
Phloeostichidae	Hymaeninae	<i>Rhopalobrachium crowsoni</i>	SEQld-NENSW	
Pselaphidae		<i>Rybaxis macleayi</i>		
Psephenidae	Eubriinae	<i>Sclerocyphon maculatus</i>	NNSW-EVic	NSW: Dorrigo.
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Paromarteon mutabile</i>	SEQld-NNSW,Vic	
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Temnopalpus bicolor</i>	NSW-SA,Tas,Vic	
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Binburrum angusticollis</i>	SEQld	
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Binburrum bifoveicollis</i>	SEQld-NSW	
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Binburrum ephippiatum</i>	SEQld	
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Morpholycus apicalis</i>	Qld-NNSW	
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Morpholycus costipennis</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Pyrochroidae	Pilipalpinae	<i>Morpholycus monilicornis</i>	SEQld-NSW,ACT,Vic	cool, warm temperate subtrop. r' forest.
Pythidae	Anaplopiniae	<i>Anaplopus tuberculatus</i>	SQld-NENSW	r' forest.
Rhinorhipidae		<i>Rhinorhipus tamborinensis</i>	SEQld	r' forest.
Rhipiceridae		<i>Rhipicera femorata</i>		
Rhipiceridae		<i>Rhipicera pumilio</i>		
Rhynchitidae	Auletinae	<i>Auletobius monticola</i>	Qld	
Rhynchitidae	Auletinae	<i>Auletobius pollux</i>	Qld	
Rhynchitidae	Auletinae	<i>Auletobius sulcibasis</i>	Qld	
Scaphidiidae		<i>Scaphidium exornatum</i>		r' forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Saprus lawrencei</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus allynensis</i>	NNSW	r' forest. NSW: Allyn R., Chichester -
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus barringtonensis</i>	SQld-NNSW	dry scl. forest, "snow gum" forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus channonensis</i>	NQld-NNSW	r' forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus coffensis</i>	SQld-NNSW	r' forest. NSW: Bruxner SF, Bruxner -
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus dilgryensis</i>	NNSW	woodland, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus toowoombaensis</i>	SEQld-SNSW	r' forest, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus wauchopensis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r' forest, subtrop. -
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus</i> sp. nr <i>wauchopensis</i>		warm temperate r' forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Podotenus williamsi</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r' forest, cool temperate -
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Airapus bruxnerensis</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Airapus obscurus</i>	SEQld-NSW	r' forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Ataenius imparilis</i>	NSW	r' forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Ataenius picinus</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,SA,WA,§	r' forest. NSW: Allyn R. Forest Park.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Ataenius strigifrons</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Ataenius tweedensis</i>	NSW	subtrop. r' forest, depauperate -

- NSW: Richmond R.* (Lea, 1895b)
 NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R., Clarence R. (Lea, 1895b)
 NSW: Richmond R.* (Lea, 1895b)
-
- COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and PNG. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld); genus host plants are *Araucaria* spp., species host plant *A. cunninghamii*. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld); genus host plants are *Araucaria* spp., species host plant *A. bidwillii*. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NC. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: known only from t.loc.; endemic, monotypic genus, host plant *Araucaria bidwillii*. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 COMMENTS: species known only from Bunya Mtns SEQld; host plant *Araucaria bidwillii*; genus occurs in Aust. and PNG. (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 NSW: Dorrigo. (Lea, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Lea, 1921)
-
- COMMENTS: species widesp., but known from only few localities in NSW; endemic, monotypic genus. (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992a)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* (Lea, 1921)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992a)
 NSW: Richmond R.* (Lea, 1921)
-
- NSW: 72 km W of Wauchope on Oxley Highway. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1990)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus; species widesp., but known from few localities. (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992a)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992a)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: New England NP, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning. (AM)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops, Upper Manning R., Tubrabucca. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ulong. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Ulong, Brooklana. (AM)
 NSW: Wiangarie SF. (AM)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. (AM)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, WA). (Lawrence, 1999)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Oriental Region, NC, PNG and Aust. (W. Houston, 1992)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Richmond R. district.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in PNG. (Carter, 1933; W. Houston, 1992)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP and Richmond R.; genus dist. SEQld-NENSW and Chile. (Lawrence, 1995; E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Richmond R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus most closely related to Chilean genus *Tychepephus*. (Davis, 1986; Lawrence & Britton, 1994; J. Lawrence, pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Joalah NP. NSW: Allyn R. Park, Chichester SF, Dorrigo NP, Mt Warning, Tweed R., Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Joalah NP, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious (SF). NSW: Wiangarie SF, Allyn R., Chichester SF, Barrington Tops SF, Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo (NP), Lansdowne SF, Richmond R., Nightcap NP, Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, Bunya Mtns NP, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Barrington Tops, Dorrigo, Lansdowne SF, Mt Royal Range, Richmond Range SF, Border Ranges NP, Werrikimbe NP, Wiangarie SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pollock, 1995)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, Mt Glorious, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond R.*, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NENSW). (Abdullah, 1966; Pollock & Lawrence, 1995)
-
- QLD: Joalah NP*, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic family; monotypic genus; species restricted to montane areas, only published localities Lamington NP, Joalah NP and Mt Glorious. (Calder, 1998; Lawrence, 1988; Lawrence & Britton, 1991, 1994)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
 QLD: Lower Beechmont, F1553. (AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Lea, 1926; Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Lea, 1926; Zimmerman, 1994a)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. (Hawkeswood, 1989)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo NP*, Mt Boss SF, Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: species restricted to Great Dividing Range; genus most closely related to *Leptaegialia* from North America and Japan. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1995; GW)
 SF*, Mt Allyn Forest Park. COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Allyn area; endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops and Wallangerra SQld; endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994; GW)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994; GW)
-
- Park, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops; endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Nightcap NP, Beaury SF, Cambridge Plateau, Moogem SF, Dorrigo, Carrai Plateau, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994; GW)
 r'forest, r'forest. QLD: Bald Mt. area. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res.*, vcn. Mt Seaview, Mt Seaview, Allyn R., Allyn R. Forest Park. COMMENTS: endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994; GW)
-
- NSW: Washpool NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (GW)
 r'forest. NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops area; endemic genus, speciose in EAust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1994; GW)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Malaya, Indon., NG and Aust. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Acacia Ck, Tweed R.*, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: lectotype loc. of syn. *Euparia olliffi*; genus dist. Malaya, Indon., NG and Aust. (Blackburn, 1904; Stebnicka & Howden, 1996)
-
- NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: genus cosmopolitan. (Blackburn, 1904; W. Houston, 1992)
 COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ, Lord Howe I., Melanesia, Nearctic and Neotropics; genus cosmopolitan. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Wollumbin WR, vcn. of Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus cosmopolitan. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 subtrop. r'forest, r'forest. NSW: Tweed R.*, Whian Whian SF, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus cosmopolitan. (Blackburn, 1904; W. Houston, 1992; GW)

Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Saprosites bunyaensis</i>	NQld–SEQld	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Saprosites mendax</i>	NENSW–ACT,Vic,Tas	scl. forest-woodland, cool temperate -
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Saprosites nitidicollis</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, -
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Saprosites sternalis</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Odontolochus monteithi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Odontolochus weiri</i>	SEQld–NENSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, warm temperate -
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Proctophanes metasternalis</i>	SQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Proctophanes sculptus</i>	SQld–Tas	scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Aphodiinae	<i>Proctophanes</i> sp.† nr <i>sculptus</i>		dry scl. forest. NSW: Cochrane SF -
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Aphanesthes gymnoptera</i>	Qld–Vic	woodland. NSW: Apsley Falls.
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Chlorobapta hirtipes</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Diaphonia dorsalis</i>	Qld–Vic	r'forest margin.
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Diaphonia gulosa angustiflava</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Eupoecila australasiae</i>	NT,Qld–Vic,SA	
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Glycyphana brunnipes</i>	SQld–NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Glycyphana pulchra</i>	Qld–NSW,§	
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Glycyphana stolata</i>	EQld–NSW,Tas	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Lenosoma fasciculatum</i>	SEQld–NNSW	littoral r'forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Polystigma octopunctatum</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Polystigma punctatum</i>	Qld–Vic	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Coprini	<i>Demarziella interrupta</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Coprini	<i>Demarziella metallica</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Coprini	<i>Demarziella scarpensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest, r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> -
Scarabaeidae	Coprini	<i>Demarziella</i> sp. nr <i>scarpensis</i>		dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Coprini	<i>Demarziella sylvestris</i>	SQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Coprini	<i>Thyregis monteithi</i>	NNSW	r'forest, dry scl. forest. NSW: Gibraltar
Scarabaeidae	Coprini	<i>Thyregis relictus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. and moist-phase -
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Anomalomorpha anthracina</i>	SQld–Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cheiroplatys ?bifossus</i>		wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cheiroplatys latipes</i>	NQld–Tas	cool temperate r'forest, subtrop. -
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cheiroplatys ?latipes</i>		r'forest, scl. forest margin.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cheiroplatys solidus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Corynophyllus dorrigoensis</i>	NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cryptodus gigas</i>	SQld–NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cryptodus paradoxus</i>	NQld–Vic,SA	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cryptodus passaloides</i>	Qld,NSW,SA,WA	woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Cryptodus tasmanianus</i>	Qld–NSW,Vic,Tas,SA	
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Dasygnathus dejeani</i>	NQld–Vic	woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Dasygnathus globosus</i>	CQld–NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Dasygnathus trituberculatus</i>	SQld–Vic,SA	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Haploscapanes australicus</i>	NT–Qld,NNSW,WA	NSW: Richmond R.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Metanastes picipes</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Metanastes vulgigagus</i>	Qld–Vic–SA,§	woodland. QLD: Cunninghams Gap.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Neodasygnathus davidsoni</i>	N–CNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Neodasygnathus juba</i>	NSW,§	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Semanopterus subcostatus</i>	NQld–SA	r'forest, riparian moist scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Semanotropus rectangulus</i>	NQld–SA,WA	
Scarabaeidae	Dynastinae	<i>Xylotrupes gideon</i>	NT,NQld–NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Ancylonyx</i> sp.†	NENSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Anthotocus antennalis</i>	SEQld–CNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Anthotocus cribriceps</i>	SQld–NNSW	woodland, scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Anthotocus luridus</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Anthotocus fugitivus</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Anthotocus perissus</i>	NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Antitrogus adustus</i>	SEQld–NENSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Antitrogus parilis</i>	SEQld–NENSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Antitrogus robertsi</i>	SEQld–NENSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Automolius angustulus</i>	N–SNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Automolius funereus</i>	NNSW–ACT	dry scl. forest, scl. forest, shrubland.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Automolius humilis</i>	NQld–CNSW	littoral r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Automolius poverus</i>	SEQld–SNSW	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Automolius rotundus</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Byrrhomorpha</i> sp. nr <i>anomala</i>		woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Cheiragra ruficollis</i>	NNSW–Vic	littoral r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Cheiragra</i> sp.		subtrop. r'forest.

- QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996)
 r'forest. NSW: Wiangarie SF, Carrai Plateau, Barrington Tops, Allyn R. Forest Park, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996; GW)
 Lamington NP, Joalah NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Boatharbour NR, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Blackburn, 1904; Stebnicka & Howden, 1996)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Unungar SF nr Woodenbong*, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: member of tribe Odontolochini, which is mainly pantropical in distribution; genus also occurs in equatorial Africa. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996)
 r'forest, subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap NP*, Wiangarie SF. COMMENTS: species restricted to MacPherson Ranges; member of tribe Odontolochini which is mainly pantropical in distribution; genus also occurs in equatorial Africa. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1996)
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., member of tribe Proctophanini which is primarily Australian-African in distribution. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1995)
 NSW: Dorrigo, New England NP, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., member of tribe Proctophanini which is primarily Australian-African in distribution. (Stebnicka & Howden, 1995; GW)
 NW of Kempsey. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., member of tribe Proctophanini which is primarily Australian-African in distribution. (GW)
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-Vic). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus endemic to A'asian region. (W. Houston, 1992; Lea, 1914)
 NSW: vcn. Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus endemic to A'asian region. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning.* COMMENTS: genus endemic to A'asian region. (W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Pescott, 1948)
- NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus mainly Oriental. (India-Aust.). (Bacchus, 1974; W. Houston, 1992)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: species also known from PNG; genus mainly Oriental. (India-Aust.). (Bacchus, 1974; W. Houston, 1992)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. NSW: Richmond R., The Channon (NE of Lismore). COMMENTS: genus mainly Oriental. (India-Aust.). (Bacchus, 1974; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Iluka NR, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: gen. endemic to A'asian region. (W. Houston, 1992; Lea, 1914; GW; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus endemic to A'asian region. (W. Houston, 1992; AM)
 NSW: Toonumbar NP. COMMENTS: genus endemic to A'asian region. (GW)
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NNSW). (W. Houston, 1992; Matthews & Stebnicka, 1986; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range, Clarence R.*. Gibraltar Range NP, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NNSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Matthews, 1976; Matthews & Stebnicka, 1986; GW)
 forest. QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Warning, Nightcap NP, Gibraltar Range, Gibraltar Range NP*, Dorrigo, Dorrigo NP, Barrington Tops, Mt Allyn. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NNSW). (Matthews, 1976; Matthews & Stebnicka, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Moogem SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NNSW). (GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale, Springbrook. NSW: Mt Lindesay SF, Richmond Range, 45 km E Glen Innes.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NNSW). (Matthews, 1976; Matthews & Stebnicka, 1986)
- Range NP*, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: species restricted to Gibraltar Range; endemic genus (NNSW-SEVic, SWWA). (Matthews, 1976; GW)
 dry scl. forest. NSW: Chaelundi SF, Dorrigo NP*, vcn. New England NP, Lower Creek SF. COMMENTS: species restricted to Dorrigo Plateau; endemic genus (NNSW-SEVic, SWWA). (Matthews, 1976; GW)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (Carne, 1957a; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and C America. (GW)
 r'forest, scl. forest, woodland. NSW: Clarence R., Gibraltar Range, Dorrigo, Ebor, League Scrub FR, Cockerawombeeba FR, Gloucester Tops, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and C America. (Carne, 1957a; GW)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and C America. (GW)
 NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and C America. (Carne, 1957a)
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA). (Carne, 1957a)
 NSW: Bellingen.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Carne, 1957a)
 NSW: Clarence R., 9 km SW of Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Carne, 1957a; GW)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Carne, 1957a; W. Houston, 1992)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA). (Carne, 1957a; GW)
 NSW: Lismore, Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA). (Carne, 1957a)
 QLD: MacPherson Range, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Richmond Range NP, base of Mt Warning, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA). (Carne, 1957a; GW)
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW, WA); length 41-53 mm, one of the largest dynastines in Aust. (Carne, 1957a; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Nightcap NP, Tooloom Scrub, Cambridge Plateau, Dorrigo, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and NC. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R., Nimbin. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NC; genus also occurs in NG and NC. (Carne, 1957a; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo*, Comboyne. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and Melanesia. (Carne, 1957a; GW)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Vanuatu; genus dist. Aust. and Melanesia. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: League Scrub FR, Werrikimbe, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Carne, 1957a; GW)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Carne, 1957a)
 NSW: Lismore, Coffs Harbour. COMMENTS: genus also widely distributed in Oriental region. (S. Murphy records; GW)
- NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NENSW). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo*, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Britton, 1957; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R., Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Britton, 1957; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Britton, 1957)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (W. Houston, 1992)
- NSW: Richmond R., Dorrigo NP, Lower Creek SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: 37 km W of Lismore.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (Britton, 1978; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau*, Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (Britton, 1978; W. Houston, 1992)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (Britton, 1978; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau via Killarney, Mt Allyn. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1957; GW)
- NSW: Mt Warning, Toonumbar NP, Dorrigo*, Cochrane SF, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1957; GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1957; GW)
 NSW: Tweed R., Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1957; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW-Vic, SA, WA). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (Britton, 1957; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic). (GW)

Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Cheirodontus basicollis</i>	SQld–NSW	scl. forest. QLD: 4 km N of Nerang.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Colobostoma castaneus</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Colobostoma inusitatus</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Colpochila pinguis</i>	NT,Qld	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala angusticeps</i>	NSW	tall wet heath.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala cribripennis</i>	Qld–NSW	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala dicksoniae</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest margin.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala lineata</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala montana</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala nigritarsis</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala parviceps</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala pubescens</i>	Qld	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala richmondia</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala rufipes</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, shrub complex.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala sericea</i>		woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Diphucephala tantilla</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Epholcis gracilis</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx aphodioides</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx arcanus</i>	NQld–SEQld	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx</i> sp. nr <i>dimidiata</i>		scl. forest, dry scl. forest–r'forest -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx fumata</i>	NNSW–Vic,SA	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx grandis</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx incognitus</i>	SEQld–Vic	subtrop.–cool temperate r'forest -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx major</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx olliffi</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx ovatus</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx piceus</i>	SQld–Vic,SA	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx rugosipennis</i>	Qld–SNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Heteronyx simplicicollis</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Homolotropus metallicus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Lepidiota crinita</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Liparetrus confusus</i>	NSW–Vic	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Liparetrus convexus</i>	SEQld–Tas	r'forest margin, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Liparetrus erythropygus</i>	CQld–NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Liparetrus ferrugineus</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius algonus</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius antennalis</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius ?hackeri</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius hopeanus</i>	Qld–SNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius laetus</i>		dry scl. forest, dry/wet scl. forest ecotone.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius longitarsus</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, woodland, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius macleayanus</i>	SEQld–NSW,ACT	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius sordidus</i>	NSW–Vic,SA	wet/dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius</i> sp. nr <i>davidseni</i>		r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Maechidius</i> sp. nr <i>hackeri</i>		dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Metatrogus septuosus</i>	SQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest, riparian r'forest margin, wet -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Nitorellus splendidus</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest–wet scl. forest -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Nosphisthis parvicornis</i>	N–CNSW	NSW: 11 km W of Rosebank, Whian Whian -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Ophropyx ciliata</i>	CQld–CNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Ophropyx hispida</i>	NNSW–ACT,Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Phyllotocidium bimaculiflavum</i>	NNSW	heathland. NSW: Dorrigo*, New England NP.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Phyllotocus bimaculatus</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	r'forest, scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Phyllotocus macleayi</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Phyllotocus</i> sp. nr <i>moestus</i>		scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Phyllotocus navicularis</i>	Qld–NSW	scl. forest. NSW: 19 mi W Woodenbong nr -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Phyllotocus ruficollis</i>	Qld–NSW	scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Rhopaea magnicornis</i>	SQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Lamington, Binna -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Rhopaea verreauxii</i>	SQld–NSW	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest–scl. forest -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Scitala hirticeps</i>	N–CNSW	woodland, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Scitala iris</i>	Qld–NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Scitala proxima</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Scitala nana</i>	N–SNSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest, dry -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Scitala simulans</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest. NSW: vcn. Dorrigo, Barrington Tops SF*, -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Sericesthis cinnamea</i>	NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Sericesthis iris</i>	SEQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Sericesthis nigrolineata</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Sericesthis proxima</i>	N–CNSW	wet scl. forest. NSW: 72 km W Wauchope on -
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Telura alta</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas,SESA	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Telura imparilis</i>	NE–SNSW	r'forest, mixed subtrop.–cool temperate r'forest, r'forest–

- NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus comprises 2 spp. restricted to SQld and CNSW. (Britton, 1957; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland, mainly WA). (Britton, 1986; W. Houston, 1992)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species restricted to Barrington Tops region; endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1933; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Mt Warning, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; AM)
- NSW: Richmond R.*, Mt Warning. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Macleay, 1886; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Warning, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW)
 NSW: c. 44 km SE of Walcha. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW)
 QLD: Blackall Range.* NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992)
- NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld–NSW). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Terania Ck. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Canungra. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
 association. NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000; GW)
- NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
 NSW: 72 km W Wauchope. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
 complex. QLD: Cunninghams Gap, MacPherson Range NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Cambridge Plateau, Dorrigo NP, 21 km W of Moonan Flat, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
- NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
 NSW: Apsley Falls. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
 NSW: 72 km W of Wauchope. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG, NC, Indon. and South America. (Britton, 2000)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP*, MacPherson Range. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Richmond R., Mt Warning, Cambridge Plateau, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo, Bellinger R., Upper Hastings, Cockerawombeeba FR, Mt Boss SF, Mt Seaview, Wauchope, Upper Allyn R., Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW); genus restricted to r'forest. (Britton, 1970, 1987; GW)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, China, Philippines, Indon., Aust. and NG. (Britton, 1978; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Dorrigo, New England NP, Mt Killiekrankie, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1980; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1980)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1980)
- NSW: Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (GW)
 NSW: Buckra Bendinni SF. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Richmond R., Washpool NP. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (Britton, 1957; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R., Clarence R., Dorrigo, Hastings R. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (Britton, 1957)
 NSW: New England NP, Carrai Plateau, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (GW)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Richmond R., Dorrigo, Hastings R. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (Britton, 1957)
 NSW: Washpool NP, Dorrigo NP, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (GW)
 NSW: Allyn R. Forest Park. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (GW)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and Maluku. (GW)
- scl. forest margin. QLD: Mt Coot-tha, Numinbah, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Iluka. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Britton, 1978; GW)
 ecotone, heathland. NSW: Dorrigo*, Dorrigo NP*, vcn. New England NP, New England NP, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: endemic monotypic genus restricted to NNSW. (Britton, 1957; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 SF, Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus; includes 2 spp., *N. parvicornis* from NNSW–CNSW, and *N. perkinsi* from Qld. (Britton, 1990)
 NSW: Apsley Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Britton, 1987)
 NSW: Apsley Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Britton, 1987)
 COMMENTS: species recorded from Dorrigo, New England NP and Comboyne area; endemic genus (NSW–Vic). (Britton, 1957; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
- NSW: Moogem SF, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Nightcap NP, Dorrigo, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1957; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW)
 Killarney, base of Mt Warning, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1957; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range, Mt Hyland NR, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
- Burra. NSW: base of Mt Warning, Dorrigo, Wollomombi, Apsley Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus; genus mainly southern. (Britton, 1978; GW)
 ecotone, dry scl. forest, woodland. NSW: Moogem SF, c. 20 km W. of Dundurrabin, Dorrigo, 8 Km W of Ebor, Cockerawombeeba FR, Upper Doyles R., Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus; genus mainly southern. (Britton, 1978; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, c. 20 km NW of Dundurrabin, c. 20 km WNW of Bowraville, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1987; Carter, 1933; GW)
- NSW: 72 km W of Wauchope on Oxley Highway.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: 72 km W of Wauchope on Oxley Highway.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992)
 scl. forest, woodland. NSW: Moogem SF, Gibraltar Range, Washpool NP, Bindarri NP, Carrai SF, 72 km W of Wauchope on Oxley Highway*, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1987; W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo and Barrington Tops; endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1987; W. Houston, 1992)
- NSW: Thora.* COMMENTS: species known only from Coffs Harbour–Wingham NNSW; endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1987; W. Houston, 1992)
 QLD: nr Kenilworth. NSW: 72 km W Wauchope*, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 Oxley Highway.* COMMENTS: species known only from l.loc. and Narabeen; endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton, 1987; W. Houston, 1992)
- NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW–Vic, Tas, SESA), related to Chilean genus *Sericoides*. (Britton, 1987)
 scl. forest ecotone. NSW: Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R., Lower Creek SF, Dorrigo NP, Mt Hyland NR, New England NP, Washpool NP, Gloucester Tops, Acacia Ck, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic gen. (NSW–Vic, Tas, SESA), related to Chilean gen. *Sericoides*. (Britton, 1987; GW)

Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Watkinsia bella</i>	NNSW	low vegetation in r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Watkinsia tenebrosa</i>	Qld	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Watkinsia williamsi</i>	NNSW	r'forest margin.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Watkinsia vicina</i>	SQld	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Xylonychus eucalypti</i>	N-SNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	<i>Xyrine inusitatus</i>	Qld-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Melolonthinae	gen. et sp.†	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Nightcap NP.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus arrilla</i>	NNSW	r'forest, depauperate subtrop. r'forest, wet -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus</i> sp. nr <i>arrilla</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus atrox</i>	NQld-NNSW	woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus auritus</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas,SESA	woodlands, scl. forest, r'forest. QLD: Mac-
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus australis</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas	open woodlands.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus bornemisszai</i>	SEQld-SNSW	riparian dry r'forest, warm temperate-
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus capella</i>	NQld-SNSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, woodland, scl. -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus chepara</i>	SQld-NNSW	woodland, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus compositus</i>	SQld-SNSW	dry "open areas".
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus dandalu</i>	SQld-Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus desectus</i>	NT-NNSW	r'forest, open woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus fuliginosus</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, woodland, forest, -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus granulatus</i>	Qld-ACT,Vic	"open" habitats.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus incornutus</i>	NQld-NSW	woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus kiambram</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest, warm -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus kokereka</i>	NQld-CNSW	"open areas".
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus kumbaingeri</i>	N-SNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus leai</i>	SEQld-CNSW	open forest-woodland.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus leanus</i>	SEQld-SNSW	subtrop. r'forest, scl. forest, moonsoon -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus longipes</i>	NNSW-Vic	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus</i> sp. nr <i>longipes</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus macleayi</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus macrocephalus</i>	NNSW-EVic	mixed <i>Nothofagus</i> -subtrop. r'forest, cool -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus mamillatus</i>	CQld-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus neostenocerus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest, -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus nurubuan</i>	SQld-SNSW	"dense" forest, scl. forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus ouraitia</i>	SEQld-NNSW	forest, r'forest, littoral r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus peramelinus</i>	SQld-NNSW	?open forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus pexatus</i>	NNSW-ACT,Vic,SA	"open areas".
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus pronus</i>	NNSW-Vic,SA,Tas	forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus pugnax</i>	N-SNSW	warm temperate-subtrop. r'forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus rubicundulus</i>	NQld-NNSW	open forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus squalidus</i>	SEQld-Vic	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus sydneyensis</i>	SEQld-EVic	warm temperate-subtrop. r'forest, dry -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus tuckonie</i>	CQld-NNSW	"dense" woodland, subtrop. r'forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus turrbal</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus tweedensis</i>	SQld-NNSW	woodlands, dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus weringerong</i>	SEQld-NNSW	montane open forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus williamsi</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, r'forest ecotone. NSW: Barrington Tops -
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus yarrumba</i>	SQld-NNSW	littoral r'forest, "dense" r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Onthophagini	<i>Onthophagus yourula</i>	CQld-NNSW	r'forest and wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Amblochilus bicolor</i>	SEQld	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Amblyterus deuqueti</i>	NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Amblyterus simplicitaris</i>	NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Anoplognathus chloropyrus</i>	Qld-Vic	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Anoplognathus concolor</i>	SEQld-NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Anoplognathus multiseriatus</i>	Qld-NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Anoplognathus porosus</i>	NQld-ACT,Vic	scl. forest, littoral r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Anoplognathus prasinus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Anoplognathus viridiaeneus</i>	SEQld-CNSW	scl. forest, heath. QLD: Mt Tamborine, -

- NSW: Dorrigo, Mt Boss SF, Rowleys Rock FR, Dingo SF*, Glen Innes, (?nr Gibraltar SF). COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Britton, 1995)
 QLD: Mary Cairncross NP*, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Britton, 1995)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Britton, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Mistake Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Britton, 1995)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NNSW–Vic, Tas). (Britton, 1957; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Toonumbar NP, Victoria Park NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NNSW). (Britton, 1987; GW)
 COMMENTS: known only from Nightcap Range NENSW, unique specimen deposited in Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra. (GW)
-
- scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: 4 mi W of Woodenbong*, 12 mi N of Murwillumbah, Cambridge Plateau, Richmond Range, Nightcap NP, Whian Whian SF, vcn. Mt Warning, Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (GW)
 NSW: 10 mi N of Woodenbong. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 Pherson Range, Mt Tamborine, Mt Lindesay Forest. NSW: Nightcap NP, Mt Warning, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
 QLD: Levers Plateau. NSW: Acacia Plateau, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
-
- subtrop. r'forest, r'forest, dry scl. forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Yabba SF, Beaury SF, Border Ranges NP, Richmond Ranges SF, Carrai Plateau, Barrington Tops, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Storey & Weir, 1988; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 forest, dry scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Lindesay Forest, Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Tooloom Scrub, Mt Warning, Nightcap Range NP, Richmond R., Moogem SF, Dorrigo, New England NP, Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau, Hastings R., Barrington Tops, Allyn R. Forest Park. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: species distributed along E escarpment; genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 QLD: Mt Lindesay Forest, Levers Plateau. NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: species dist. inland NSW–MacPherson Range; genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: species distribution mainly coastal and adjacent ranges; genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 r'forest. QLD: MacPherson Range, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo, Styx R. SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Dorrigo, New England NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
-
- temperate-subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap*. Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Tooloom Scrub, Nightcap NP, Richmond Range SF, Gibraltar Ranges NP, Washpool NP, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo NP, League Scrub FR, Styx R. SF, Carrai Plateau, Cockerawombeeba FR, Banda Banda Beech Res., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Storey, 1977; Storey & Weir, 1988; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 QLD: Levers Plateau. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 NSW: Dorrigo*, Brooklana, East Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species occurs sporadically along E escarpment of NSW; genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Lindesay Forest. NSW: 10 km SW of Woodenbong, Terania Ck., Gibraltar Range SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
-
- temperate r'forest, warm temperate r'forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Washpool NP, Natural Arch Carrai SF, Styx R. SF, Banda Banda Beech Res., Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP. NSW: Terania Ck, Nightcap NP, base of Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP, Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
-
- open woodland. QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP, Mt Lindesay Forest. NSW: Tweed R., Toonumbar NP, Mt Warning, Nightcap NP, Tooloom Scrub, Terania Ck, Cambridge Plateau, League Scrub FR, Nulla-Five Day SF, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: gen. widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: gen. widesp. (Matthews, 1972; Monteith, 1986; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Lindesay Forest.* NSW: Kyogle-Lismore Rd, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; G. Hoye record)
 NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 NSW: Nightcap NP, Dorrigo NP, Doyles R. SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP, Mt Lindesay Forest. NSW: Urbenville, Tooloom Scrub, Nightcap NP, Washpool NP, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, League Scrub FR, Nulla-Five Day SF, Banda Banda Beech Res., Cockerawombeeba FR, Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *O. opacipennis*; genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Acacia Plateau, 12 mi N of Murwillumbah. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
-
- r'forest thicket, r'forest, dry scl. forest, scl. woodland. QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Mt Lindesay Forest. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Whian Whian SF, 12 mi N of Murwillumbah, Tooloom Plateau, Nightcap NP, Moogem SF, Gibraltar Range NP, Chaelundi NP, League Scrub FR, Barrington Tops.
 COMMENTS: *t.loc. of syn. *O. monticola*; genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Nightcap NP, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP, Cambridge Plateau, Richmond Range, Nightcap NP, Toonumbar NP, Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972; GW)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Matthews, 1972)
 QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale.* NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Storey & Weir, 1990; GW)
 SF.* COMMENTS: large species known only from Barrington Tops area; genus widesp. (Storey & Weir, 1990; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 QLD: Mary Cairncross Park via Maleny.* NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Storey, 1977; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale*, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Yabba SF, Mt Lindesay. COMMENTS: species dist. NENSW from Woko NP nr Barrington Tops to Eungella CQld; genus widesp. (Storey & Weir, 1990)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (Qld). (Carne, 1958)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Carne, 1958; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Carne, 1961; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG (1 sp.). (Carne, 1957b)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Binna Burra. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Mt Warning NP, Tooloom Scrub, Tooloom, Tweed R., Nightcap NP, Iluka, Dorrigo, Bindarri NP, Carrai Plateau, Allyn R., Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species limited to coastal r'forest, and r'forest-wet scl. ecotones; genus restricted to Aust. and NG (1 sp.). (Carne, 1957b, 1981; GW)
-
- NSW: Uki.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG (1 sp.). (Carne, 1957b)
 NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R., Iluka NR, Dorrigo, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG (1 sp.). (Carne, 1957b; GW)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Levers Plateau, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Tooloom Scrub, Nightcap NP, Richmond R., Bindarri NP. COMMENTS: species poorly known, localised distribution in CERRA region; genus restricted to Aust. and NG (1 sp.). (Carne, 1957b, 1981; GW)
 Sunnybrook. COMMENTS: species threatened by coastal development; genus restricted to Aust. and NG (1 sp.). (Carne, 1981, 1957b)

Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Bilobatus luridipennis</i>	SQld, Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Mesystoechus ciliatus</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus brittoni</i>	NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus frazieri</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest, r'forest–scl. forest ecotone.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus miskoi</i>	NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus ocularis</i>	NNSW	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest–dry scl. -
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus olivaceus</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus pinarus</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest–dry scl. forest -
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus prasinus</i>	NSW–EVic, ?Qld	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus prasinicollis</i>	NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Paraschizognathus tubrabuccae</i>	NNSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Repsimus aeneus</i>	NQld–Vic	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Repsimus manicatus manicatus</i>	SEQld–Vic	dry scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Saulostomus</i> sp. 1		subtrop. r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Saulostomus</i> sp. 2		r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Schizognathus compressicornis</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest. QLD: MacPherson Range, -
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Schizognathus macleayi</i>	SQld–NSW	
Scarabaeidae	Rutelinae	<i>Trioplognathus griseopilosus</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Richmond R. ^a , Victoria -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Amphistomus cunninghamensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, closed forest, scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Amphistomus macphersonensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	closed forest. QLD: Lamington NP.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Amphistomus primonactus</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest. (moist phase), -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Amphistomus speculifer</i>	SEQld–SNSW	wet scl. forest, closed, tall open forest, -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Amphistomus</i> sp.† nr <i>speculifer</i>	NNSW	warm temperate r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Amphistomus trispiculatus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, closed forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Aptenanthron hopsoni</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, warm temperate-
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Aulacopris maximus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Cephalodesmius armiger</i>	SEQld–NSW	tall open forest, closed forest, r'forest, -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Cephalodesmius laticollis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	closed forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Cephalodesmius quadridens</i>	SQld–NNSW	tall open forest, closed forest, r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx asciculifer</i>	NNSW	r'forest, closed forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx duplodentatus</i>	NNSW	dense forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx incomptus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	depauperate subtrop. r'forest, subtrop. -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx incrassatus</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, dry r'forest, closed forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx niger</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, open and closed forest, -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx simpliciclunis</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest, closed forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx tibialis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx</i> sp. nr <i>tibialis</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Diorygopyx</i> sp.†?	NNSW	dry scl. forest, dry r'forest thicket.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Lepanus australis</i>	NSW–Vic	r'forest, littoral r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Lepanus bidentatus</i>	SEQld–SNSW	warm temperate r'forest, cool temperate -
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Lepanus glaber</i>	SEQld	QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP.*
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Lepanus illawarrensis</i>	?SEQld–SNSW	dense forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Lepanus pisoniae</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Lepanus politus</i>	SQld–SNSW	wet scl. forest, closed forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Lepanus ustulatus</i>	CQld–NNSW	r'forest, dry r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Scarabaeini	<i>Monoplistes leai</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, dry r'forest thicket.
Scarabaeidae	Valginae	<i>Microvalgus castaneipennis</i>	Qld–NSW	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Valginae	<i>Microvalgus scutellaris</i>	NSW	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Valginae	<i>Microvalgus squamiventris</i>	NSW–Vic	scl. forest.
Scarabaeidae	Valginae	<i>Microvalgus vagans</i>	Qld–NSW	scl. forest.

- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld, Vic). (Carne, 1958; W. Houston, 1992)
 NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NENSW). (Carne, 1958)
 NSW: 72 km W of Wauchope on Oxley Highway.* COMMENTS: species known from t.loc. only; endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1974)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range SF*, 11 km SE of Ebor, 9 km SW of Ebor. COMMENTS: species known from Gibraltar Range–Ebor area only; endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1974; GW)
- NSW: Apsley Falls.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1974)
 forest margin, wet scl. forest-dry scl. forest ecotone, dry scl. forest. NSW: Mt Hyland NR, c. 20 km NW of Dundurrabin, Dorrigo*, vcn. Ebor, 9 km SW of Ebor, New England NP, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1974, 1958; GW)
 NSW: New England NP, Upper Doyles R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1974; GW)
- margin, snow gum forest. NSW: Barrington Tops*, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1958; GW)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Ebor, Bellingen. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1958)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1974)
 NSW: Tubrabucca*Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1958)
- NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 QLD: Sunnybrook, Tamborine. NSW: Mt Warning, Chaelundi NP, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1958; GW)
 NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (Carne, 1956; GW)
 NSW: Chichester SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas). (Carne, 1956; GW)
 Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale. NSW: Tooloom, Acacia Ck, Acacia Plateau, Mt Warning, Tweed R., Richmond R.*, Cambridge Plateau, Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Allsopp, 1989; Carne, 1958; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carne, 1958)
- Park NR. COMMENTS: holotype loc. of syn. *Anoplognathus antiquus*; endemic, monotypic genus (NSW). (W. Houston, 1992; McAlpine, 1972)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap NP.* NSW: Border Ranges NP, vcn. Uki. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (Matthews, 1974; GW)
 NSW: 9.7 km E of Woodenbong.* COMMENTS: species restricted to MacPherson Range area; genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (Matthews, 1974)
 r'forest, closed forest, cool temperate r'forest. NSW: Chaelundi SF, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo NP*, New England NP, Styx R. SF, vcn. Mt Seaview, Cockerawombeeba FR. COMMENTS: species restricted to mid-lower NNSW; genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (Matthews, 1974; GW)
- especially montane areas, warm temperate-subtrop. r'forest, subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Tooloom, Washpool NP, Gibraltar Range NP, Gibraltar Range, Dorrigo, Killiekrankie FR, League Scrub FR, vcn. Mt Seaview, Carrai Plateau, Doyles R. SF, Copeland Tops SF, Barrington Tops, Allyn R. Forest Park. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (Matthews, 1974; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 mixed cool temperate-subtrop. r'forest. NSW: Mt Warning, Tooloom Scrub, Border Ranges NP, Cambridge Plateau, Washpool NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Nightcap NP, Washpool NP, Gibraltar Range NP.* COMMENTS: species dist. from Gibraltar Range–Mt Tamborine; genus restricted to Aust. and NG. (Matthews, 1974; GW)
- subtrop. r'forest, r'forest, montane closed forest. NSW: Carrai Plateau, Cockerawombeeba FR, vcn. Mt Seaview, Mt Boss SF, Banda Banda Beech Res., Barrington Tops*, Mt Allyn, Allyn R. Forest Park. COMMENTS: species restricted to CERRA region; endemic genus (NT, NQld–CNSW). (Matthews, 1974; Storey & Monteith, 2000; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 NSW: Dalmorton, Dorrigo NP, 8 km NW Coffs Harbour*, Mt Banda Banda, Cockerawombeeba FR, Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species artificially synthesizes brood balls. (G. Williams, 1993, pers. obs.); endemic genus (NQld–SNSW). (Matthews, 1974; GW)
- subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Richmond R.*, Tooloom Scrub, Toonumbar NP, Border Ranges NP, Terania Ck, Nightcap NP, Cambridge Plateau, Dorrigo, Bindarri NP, Allyn R. COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Cephalodesmius minor*; species artificially synthesizes brood balls. (Monteith & Storey, 1981); endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; Monteith & Storey, 1981; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, MacPherson Range, Binna Burra, Springbrook. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Mt Warning, Nightcap NP, Wiangaree, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Cephalodesmius magnini*; endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; Monteith & Storey, 1981; GW)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Springbrook, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Carter, 1933; Matthews, 1974; Monteith & Storey, 1981)
- NSW: Barrington Tops, Allyn R. Forest Park, Allyn R.* COMMENTS: species confined to Manning and Camden Haven Catchments, lower north coast NSW; endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; Williams & Williams, 1983; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974)
 r'forest to wet scl. forest complex, dry r'forest, littoral r'forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Toonumbar NP, Cambridge Plateau, Tooloom Scrub, 6.4 km W of Woodenbong, Urbenville, Whian Whian SF, Wilson NR Lismore, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; GW)
- NSW: Upper Doyles R., Cockerawombeeba FR, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; GW)
 wet scl. forest. NSW: Dorrigo, Dorrigo NP, Ebor, Lower Creek SF, Mt Killiekrankie FR, League Scrub FR, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: species restricted to Dorrigo–Coffs Harbour area; endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Beechmont, Binna Burra, Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Mt Warning, 9.6 km E of Woodenbong. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious, Maleny. NSW: Richmond R., Iluka, Tweed Rd Dunoon, Whian Whian SF, Nightcap NP, Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (Matthews, 1974; GW)
- NSW: vcn. Murray Scrub, Toonumbar NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (GW)
 NSW: c. 20km NW Dundurrabin, Chaelundi NP. COMMENTS: possible new species nr *D. niger*, known only from Dorrigo–Chaelundi area; endemic genus (Qld–NSW). (GW)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental region and Melanesia. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 r'forest, depauperate subtrop. r'forest, subtrop. r'forest-wet scl. forest complex, woodland, wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine “NP”. NSW: 9.6 km E of Woodenbong, 19 km NW Murwillumbah, Whian Whian SF, Washpool NP, Gibraltar Range NP, Cockerawombeeba FR, Banda Banda Beech Res. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental region and Melanesia. (Matthews, 1974; GW)
- COMMENTS: species known only from unique type. (Lamington NP); genus also occurs in Oriental region and Melanesia. (Matthews, 1974)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*. COMMENTS: species mainly occurs in SNSW, *but 1 possible spurious record from Mt Tamborine; genus also occurs in Oriental region and Melanesia. (Matthews, 1974)
 NSW: Washpool NP, Banda Banda Beech Res. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental region and Melanesia. (GW)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental region and Melanesia. (Matthews, 1974)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha, Springbrook, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Huonbrook, Richmond R., Wilson NR (Lismore). COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental region and Melanesia. (Matthews, 1974; GW)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Cambridge Plateau, Chaelundi NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NWWA, NT, Qld–NNSW). (Matthews, 1974; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Ethiopian region. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Ethiopian region. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Ethiopian region. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Ethiopian region. (W. Houston, 1992; GW)

Scirtidae		<i>Prionocyphon niger</i>	SEQId–NENSW	QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Acacia Plateau.
Scydmaenidae		<i>Phagonophana pedunculata</i>		
Silphidae	Necrodini	<i>Diamesus osculans</i>	QId–CNSW,§	scl. forest. NSW: Huonbrook, Iluka, Bruxner -
Silphidae	Silphini	<i>Ptomaphila lacrymosa</i>	SEQId–Vic,Tas,SA,SWWA	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, r'forest, wet scl. -
Silphidae	Silphini	<i>Ptomaphila perlata</i>	NQId–EVic	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Staphylinidae		<i>Colonia regalis</i>		
Staphylinidae	Steninae	<i>Stenus convexiusculus</i>	SQId–NNSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium angusta</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium arboricola</i>	QId–NSW	r'forest, dense scrub. QLD: Lamington NP, -
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium bicolor</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium coxi</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium ellipticum</i>	NSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium geminatum</i>	SQId–NNSW	littoral r'forest, wet scl. forest-r'forest ecotone.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium harrisoni</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium helmsi</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium musgravei</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium porcatum</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium reductum</i>	SQId–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium spinicolle</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium striatum</i>	SQId–NNSW	littoral r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium</i> sp. nr <i>vesiculatum</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Adelium violaceum</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Apasis sinuaticollis</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Blepegenes equestris</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Brycopia</i> ^a <i>quadraticollis</i>	NSW	?scl. forest. NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax aeneus</i>	NSW	dry scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax asperatus</i>	NNSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax caperatus</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax cordicollis</i>	SQId–NSW	littoral r'forest. NSW: Clarence R., Tweed R., -
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax cylindricus</i>	QId–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax dorrigoensis</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax egerius</i>	SEQId–NNSW	dry r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax harrisoni</i>	NNSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax hopsoni</i>	NSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax interstitialis</i>	NNSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax longipes</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Tweed R., Richmond R., -
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax macleayi</i>	QId–NSW	QLD: Cunninghams Gap.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax metallicus</i>	QId	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax mimus</i>	QId	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Cardiothorax sexsulcatus</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Coripera morleyana</i>	NSW	dry r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Dorrignonum umblicatum</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest. NSW: Dorrigo NP.*
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Dorrignonum</i> sp. †	SEQId	r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Leptogasturus</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Richmond Range, Clarence R., Dorrigo, -
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Licinoma aerea</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Licinoma angusticollis</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Licinoma illidgei</i>	QId	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Licinoma major</i>	QId	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Licinoma nitidissima</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Licinoma umbilicata</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nolicima angusticollis</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nolicima sylvicola</i>	NSW	mixed cool temperate-subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nototrintus acaciensis</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nototrintus asperatus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, woodland. NSW: Nymboida R., -
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nototrintus hackeri</i>	SQId–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.*
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nototrintus</i> sp. † nr <i>hackeri</i>		cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nototrintus jacksoni</i>	NNSW	r'forest, montane r'forest. NSW: Gibraltar -
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nototrintus striatus</i>	NENSW	?r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Nototrintus</i> sp. 5	NSW	r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Seirottrana anomala</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Seirottrana minor</i>	SQId–NNSW	
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Seirottrana</i> sp. 1 †		cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Adeliini	<i>Seirottrana</i> sp. 2 †		cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Alcmeonis excisipes</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Alcmeonis punctulaticollis</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Chromomoea eleanora</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Chromomoea fusca</i>	QId–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Chromomoea oculata</i>	SQId	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Chromomoea pascoei</i>	QId–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Chromomoea suturalis</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Chromomoea unicolor</i>	QId–Vic,SA	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Chromomoea violacea</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Homotrystis flavicornis</i>	QId–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Homotrystis rufipes</i>	QId–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Homotrystis torpedo</i>	SQId–NNSW	

- COMMENTS: species known only from MacPherson Range area; genus has a disjunct world wide distribution. (Kitching & Allsopp, 1987)
NSW: Clarence R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
Park, Lower Creek SF. COMMENTS: species distributed from India to Aust.; genus dist. India, Taiwan to Aust. (Peck, 2001; G. Williams, 1981; GW)
forest, woodland, coastal heath. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Peck, 2001)
COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Peck, 2001)
-
- NSW: Richmond R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
COMMENTS: species known only from high rainfall areas; genus dist. world wide. (C. Reid, 1997)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1928, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
Killarney district. NSW: Acacia Ck, Gwydir Highway. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1911, 1926a; Matthews, 1998; Watt, 1974; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1912a; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Richmond R., Barrington Tops, Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1926a; GW; AM)
-
- NSW: Richmond R., Iluka NR, Mt Hyland NR, Bellinger R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1906, 1926a; GW)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Brooklana, Ulong, Macleay R.*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1905, 1926a; GW)
NSW: Williams R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Matthews, 1998; AM)
NSW: vcn. Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1928, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Toonumbar NP, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1926a; GW)
NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW)
NSW: Tweed R., nr Murwillumbah.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1905)
NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEAust.). (Carter, 1926a; Carter in Sloane, 1911; Matthews, 1998)
-
- NSW: Cockerawombeeba FR, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic). (Matthews, 1998; GW)
COMMENTS: *does not now belong in *Brycopia* but unique type is lost. (Matthews, 1998). (Carter, 1925, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
-
- NSW: Macleay R., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1926a; GW)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1916, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: New England. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1998)
Iluka NR, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1906, 1926a; Carter in Sloane, 1911; Matthews, 1998; GW)
QLD: Lever's Plateau. NSW: Acacia Ck. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1933; Monteith & Storey, 1981)
NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1926a; Carter in Sloane, 1911; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Rotary Park (Lismore), Big Scrub, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1906; Carter; in Sloane, 1911; GW)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1925, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998; GW)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1916, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
Nightcap NP, Victoria Park NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1906, 1926a; Matthews, 1998; GW)
-
- NSW: Tweed R., Big Scrub. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1906, 1926a; Matthews, 1998; Watt, 1974)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1920, 1926a; Matthews, 1998)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Carter, 1926a, 1926b; Matthews, 1998)
-
- NSW: Boonanghi SF W of Kempsey, Upper DoYLES R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas). (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1998; GW)
COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo NP; endemic genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (Matthews, 1998 and pers. comm.)
QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Lamington NP; genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.)
Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SWWA). (C. Reid records; Matthews, 1998)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust. (NQld-Vic, SESA) and Chile. (Carter, 1920, 1926a; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust. (NQld-Vic, SESA) and Chile. (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1998)
QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust. (NQld-Vic, SESA) and Chile. (Carter, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust. (NQld-Vic, SESA) and Chile. (Carter, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust. (NQld-Vic, SESA) and Chile. (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in EAust. (NQld-Vic, SESA) and Chile. (Carter, 1924, 1926a; Matthews, 1998)
-
- NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SE Aust., NQld and SWWA. (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SE Aust., NQld and SWWA. (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1998; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Acacia Ck*, Beaury SF, Upper Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (Carter, 1911, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998 and pers. comm.; C. Reid records)
Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (Matthews, 1998 and pers. comm.; C. Reid records; GW)
NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (Carter, 1924, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998 and pers. comm.)
NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- Range, Chaelundi NP, Brooklana, Dorrigo, Ulong, East Dorrigo, Upper Bellinger R.*, Bellinger R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Pilliga Scrub. (inland NSW); endemic genus restricted to SEQld-NNSW. (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1998 and pers. comm.; C. Reid records)
NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.; C. Reid records)
NSW: Banda Banda Beech Res., Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SQld-NNSW. (GW)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEAust. incl. NTas, NQld). (Britton & Stanbury, 1981; Carter, 1925, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEAust. incl. NTas, NQld). (Carter, 1920, 1926a, 1933; Matthews, 1998)
NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEAust. incl. NTas, NQld). (GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEAust. incl. NTas, NQld). (GW; C. Reid, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* (Carter, 1930)
NSW: Ulong. (AM)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Carter, 1925, 1930)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Carter, 1930; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Carter, 1925, 1930, 1933)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Bunya Mtns. (Carter, 1930; AM)
NSW: Dorrigo.* (Carter, 1930; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Carter, 1930; AM)
NSW: Barrington Plateau.* (Carter, 1922, 1930)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap NP. (Carter, 1930; GW; AM)
QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap NP. (Carter, 1930; GW; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP.* NSW: Dorrigo. (Carter, 1922, 1930; AM)

Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Hybrenia elongata</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Nypsius foveatus</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Nypsius</i> sp.		subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Tanychilus aeratus</i>	Qld	
Tenebrionidae	Alleculinae	<i>Tanychilus dubius</i>	NSW–Vic	
Tenebrionidae	Amarygmini	<i>Amarygmus rimosus</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Amarygmini	<i>Amarygmus ruficornis</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Bolitophagini	<i>Byrsax macleayi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Bolitophagini	<i>Byrsax ?saccharatus</i>		subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP,.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Apterotheca punctipennis</i>	SQld	
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Campolene nitida</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest, riparian dry r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Hydissus feronioides</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Hypaulax ovalis</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Hypaulax</i> sp.		littoral r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Kaszaba coerulescens</i>	?NQld–Vic	r'forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Kaszaba corvina</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	forest.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Promethis ?nigra</i>		littoral r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Promethis pascoei</i>	Qld–Vic	
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Promethis ?punctithorax</i>		cool temperate r'forest, dry r'forest-dry scl. -
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Scotoderus cancellatus</i>	Qld,NSW,§	
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	<i>Zophophilus longipennis</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas,SA	dry scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Coelometopinae	gen. nr <i>Apterotheca</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Atoreuma minor</i>	NQld–CNSW	?wet scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Atoreuma rufoaeneum</i>	SEQld–NENSW	mixed cool temperate-subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Bolbophanes pallides</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Bolbophanes rugatus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Cyphaleus brevispinosus</i>	Qld–NSW	dry scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Cyphaleus childreni</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Cyphaleus cupreus</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Cyphaleus gloriosus</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Cyphaleus planus</i>	Qld–NSW	dense scrub. QLD: Lamington NP.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Hemicyclus flavipes</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Hemicyclus splendens</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Hemicyclus variegatus</i>	NSW	warm temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Mithippia aurita</i>	NSW,SA	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Mitrothorax convexicollis</i>	SQld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Paraphanes nitidus</i>	Qld–NNSW	r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Platyphanes cyaneipennis</i>	Qld	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Platyphanes minor</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Platyphanes oblongus</i>	Qld	r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Platyphanes parallelus</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Prophanes aculeatus</i>	Qld–NSW	dry r'forest-dry scl. forest ecotone.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Styrus batesi</i>	SQld–NNSW	scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Styrus elongatus</i>	SQld	scl. forest. COMMENTS: endemic genus, -
Tenebrionidae	Cyphaleini	<i>Styrus latior</i>	NNSW	scl. forest. NSW: Ebor, Walcha.
Tenebrionidae	Diaperini	<i>Platydema heroni</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Diaperini	<i>Ceropria peregrina</i>	Qld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns.
Tenebrionidae	Diaperini	<i>Ceropria valga</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Gnathidiini	<i>Menimus bicolor</i>	Qld	
Tenebrionidae	Gnathidiini	<i>Menimus triclavata</i>	SQld	
Tenebrionidae	Heleini	<i>Pterohelaeus hackeri</i>	SEQld	
Tenebrionidae	Lagriini	<i>Ecnolagria grandis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Lagriini	<i>Ecnolagria tomentosa</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Lagriini	<i>Metriolagria affinis</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Leiochrini	<i>Leiochrodes variabilis</i>		
Tenebrionidae	Strongyliini	<i>Notostrongylium fuscovestitum</i>	NSW	dry r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Strongyliini	<i>Notostrongylium reticulatum</i>		wet scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Strongyliini	<i>Strongylium cylindripenne</i>	Qld	
Tenebrionidae	Strongyliini	<i>Strongylium</i> sp. nr <i>punctithorax</i>		dry scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrioninae	<i>Lepispilus rotundicollis</i>	NSW–Vic,SA	subtrop. r'forest, gum forest.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrioninae	<i>Lepispilus stygianus</i>	NSW–Vic	wet scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrioninae	<i>Lepispilus</i> sp.		r'forest-dry scl. forest margin.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Asphalus ebeninus</i>	SQld–NSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, scrub.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Bassianus colydioides</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Bassianus rectibasis</i>	NQld–NENSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Bassianus sydneyanus</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas,SESA	dry scl. forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap, -

- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (AM)
NSW: New England NP. (Carter, 1930; GW)
NSW: Nightcap NP. (GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Carter, 1930)
NSW: Uki, Brooklana, Barrington Tops. (AM)
-
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Africa, Asia and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a)
NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Africa, Asia and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Asia and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a; AM)
NSW: Terania Ck. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Asia and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a, 1933; GW)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld). (Carter, 1926a, 1933)
NSW: Bindarri NP, Boonanghi SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW). (Carter, 1926a; GW)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
NSW: Dorrigo, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1926a; Carter; in Sloane, 1911; GW; AM)
NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (GW)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale, Acacia Ridge, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. NSW: Richmond R., Tweed R., Gibraltar Range, East Dorrigo, Dorrigo, Killiekrankie FR, Walcha, Upper Chichester, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–Vic, Tas). (Matthews & Doyen, 1989; GW)
NSW: Tooloom Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–Vic, Tas). (Matthews & Doyen, 1989)
NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: Indo-Malayan–Torresian genus (GW)
NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: Indo-Malayan–Torresian genus. (Carter, 1926a; Carter; in Sloane, 1911)
forest ecotone. NSW: New England NP, Upper Doyles R. COMMENTS: Indo-Malayan–Torresian genus. (GW)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Ulong. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NC; genus dist. Aust. and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a)
NSW: Chaelundi NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Carter, 1926a; GW)
NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: this genus appears to be close to the Qld genus *Apterotheca*. (E.G. Matthews, pers. comm.). (GW)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Matthews, 1992)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Carter, 1914; Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1992; GW)
NSW: East Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Carter, 1929a; Matthews, 1992)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Carter, 1913, 1926a; AM)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, NQLd–Vic, WA). (Matthews, 1992; GW)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, NQLd–Vic, WA). (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1992; AM)
NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, NQLd–Vic, WA). (Matthews, 1992; GW)
NSW: Dorrigo*, Bellinger R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, NQLd–Vic, WA). (Carter, 1913; Matthews, 1992)
NSW: Acacia Ck., Wollongbar, Richmond R.*, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, NQLd–Vic, WA). (Carter, 1913, 1926a; Matthews, 1992; AM)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. E mainland Aust. to NG. (Carter, 1913)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. E mainland Aust. to NG. (Carter, 1913; Matthews, 1992; GW)
NSW: Washpool NP, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. E mainland Aust. to NG. (Carter, 1913, 1926a; Matthews, 1992; GW)
NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW, SA, WA). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus containing only 2 spp. (incl. *M. breweri* from WA). (Carter, 1913; Matthews, 1992)
NSW: Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1992; GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, WA). (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1992)
NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, WA). (Carter, 1913)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, WA). (Carter, 1926a, 1933)
NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, WA). (Carter, 1913)
-
- NSW: Upper Doyles R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–SA). (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1992; GW)
QLD: vcn. Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Acacia Ck, Upper Clarence R., Ebor, Wollomombi Falls, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to SQLd–NNSW, mainly on W slopes of Great Dividing Range. (Matthews, 1992; E.G. Matthews unpubl data)
restricted to SQLd–NNSW, mainly on W slopes of Great Dividing Range. (Matthews, 1992; E.G. Matthews unpubl data)
COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to SQLd–NNSW, mainly on W slopes of Great Dividing Range. (Matthews, 1992; E.G. Matthews unpubl data)
-
- NSW: East Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus mainly tropical. (Carter, 1929a)
NSW: Nightcap Range NP, Huonbrook, Williams R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Asia, Africa and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a; GW; AM)
NSW: Ulong. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Asia, Africa and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Carter, 1921, 1926a)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic tribe. (Carter, 1922, 1933)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. (AM)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Nightcap Range NP. (GW; AM)
NSW: Williams R. (AM)
QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus also recorded from Madagascar and tropical Africa. (Carter, 1933; Watt, 1974; AM)
-
- NSW: Upper Doyles R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic). (Carter, 1915b, 1926a; GW)
NSW: Carrai SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW, Vic). (Carter, 1915b, 1926a; GW)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Asia, Africa, Americas, Aust. (Carter, 1915b, 1926a)
NSW: c. 9 km SW Ebor. COMMENTS: genus dist. Asia, Africa, Americas, Aust. (GW)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Ebor. COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic tribe. (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1993; Watt, 1974; GW)
NSW: Mt Hyland NR. COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic tribe. (Carter, 1926a; Matthews, 1993; GW)
NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic tribe. (Matthews, 1993; GW)
NSW: Moore Park NR, Nightcap NP, Rotary Park (Lismore), Walcha. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus (SQLd–NSW). (Carter, 1926a; Matthews & Doyen, 1989; Watt, 1974; GW)
-
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus (Qld–Vic, SA, Tas). (Matthews & Doyen, 1989)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Joalal NP, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Lismore, Nightcap NP, Richmond R., Dorrigo NP*, New England NP, Barrington Tops, Allyn R. COMMENTS: main dist. SEQld–NENSW but with isolated population on Atherton Tablelands NQLd; endemic Bassian genus (Qld–Vic, SA, Tas). (Carter, 1914, 1926a; Matthews & Doyen, 1989; GW)
Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale, Lamington NP, Springbrook. NSW: Acacia Ck., Gibraltar Range NP, Brooklana, Dorrigo, Carrai Plateau, Barrington Tops, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus; Qld–Vic, SA, Tas). (Matthews & Doyen, 1989)

Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Meneristes australis</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	mixed subtrop.-cool temperate r'forest, dry -
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Meneristes laticollis</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Meneristes latior</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest, r'forest. NSW: Tooloom -
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Meneristes proximus</i>	Qld–NSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Meneristes</i> sp.		cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Tenebrionini	<i>Sloanea costata</i>	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Tenebrionidae	Titaenini	<i>Titaena columbina</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	dry scl. forest.
Tenebrionidae	Titaenini	<i>Titaena minor</i>	Qld	
Tenebrionidae	Titaenini	<i>Titaena tyrrhena</i>	NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Toxicini	<i>Mychestes congestus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Toxicini	<i>Mychestes lignarius</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Toxicini	<i>Orcopagia monstrosa</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Toxicini	<i>Toxicum quinquecornutum</i>	NNSW	
Tenebrionidae		<i>Androsus brevis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tenebrionidae	Ulomini	<i>Achthosus westwoodi</i>	NQld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest, warm temperate r'forest, -
Tenebrionidae	Ulomini	<i>Uloa sanquinipes</i>	Qld–NSW	
Thanerocleridae		<i>Isoclerus cipisek</i>	NQld–NENSW	
Thanerocleridae		<i>Isoclerus gerstmeieri</i>	NQld–NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, dry r'forest. QLD: Bunya -
Trogidae		<i>Omorgus australasiae</i>	widespread	dry scl. forest.
Trogidae		<i>Omorgus ?costatus</i>	widespread,§	subtrop. r'forest.
Trogidae		<i>Omorgus parvicollis</i>	NT,Qld–Vic	warm temperate-subtrop. r'forest.
Trogidae		<i>Omorgus</i> sp. nr <i>perhispidus</i>		subtrop. r'forest.
Trogidae		<i>Omorgus squamosus</i>	NQld–NSW,§	subtrop. r'forest.
Trogidae		<i>Omorgus suberosus</i>	Qld–NSW,WA?§	QLD: Mt Glorious.
Trogossitidae		<i>Neaspis variegata</i>		scrub.
Ulodidae		<i>Notocerastes tricornis</i>		
Zopheridae	Colydiinae	<i>Cicablabus micros</i>	NQld–SNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, <i>Araucaria</i> forest, r'forest.
Zopheridae	Colydiinae	<i>Munaria tmetus</i>	SQld–NNSW,§	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Cunninghams Gap, -
Zopheridae	Zopherinae	<i>Latometus major</i>	NNSW	
Zopheridae	Zopherinae	<i>Zopherosis georgei</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest. NSW: Mt Warning -
Order Dermoptera				
Anisolabididae	Anisolabidinae	<i>Titanolabis colossea</i>	Qld–NSW,§	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Apachyidae		<i>Apachyus peterseni</i>	Qld–NSW	open forest.
Labiduridae	Allostethinae	<i>Gonolabidura meteor</i>	NSW	
Spongiphoridae	Labiinae	<i>Paraspania australiana</i>	SQld,WA	
Spongiphoridae	Labiinae	<i>Paraspania brunneri</i>	Qld–Vic,§	r'forest.
Spongiphoridae	Spongiphorinae	<i>Spongovostox hackeri</i>	Qld	
Acroceridae	Acrocerinae	<i>Ogcodes armstrongi</i>	NSW	
Order Diptera				
Acroceridae	Acrocerinae	<i>Ogcodes basilis</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	NSW: Acacia Plateau, Williams R.
Acroceridae	Acrocerinae	<i>Ogcodes victoriensis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Agromyzidae	Agromyzinae	<i>Japanagromyza badia</i>	NSW	
Agromyzidae	Phytomyzinae	<i>Liriomyza obscurata</i>	NSW–Vic	
Agromyzidae	Phytomyzinae	<i>Phytoliriomyza monstrosa</i>	NSW	
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Cerdistus fuscipennis</i>	SQld–SNSW,Tas	
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Colepia comatacauda</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Colepia horrida</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Colepia ingloria</i>	NQld–SNSW	wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Colepia malleola</i>	CQld–Vic	
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Colepia naevia</i>	SQld–NSW	dry scl. forest.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Colepia rufiventris</i>	NQld–NSW,SA	dry scl. forest.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Dolophus rubrithorax</i>	NNSW–Vic	open habitats.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Dolophus simulans</i>	SQld–CNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, -
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria caesariata</i>	NNSW	open habitats.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria clivosa</i>	N–SNSW	
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria fulvipubescens</i>	NQld–SNSW,WA	QLD: Lamington NP, Springbrook, Mt -
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria hispida</i>	NNSW	
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria lineata</i>	CQld–NNSW	<i>Melaleuca</i> swamp.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria montana</i>	N–SNSW	dry scl. forest.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria murina</i>	SEQld–Vic	dry scl. forest.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria nigrifemorata</i>	SEQld	
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria rosevillensis</i>	SQld–SNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria rubens</i>	SQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria sydneyensis</i>	NNSW–Vic	dry scl. forest, heathland.
Asilidae	Asilini	<i>Zosteria varia</i>	SQld–SNSW	

- scl. forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Border Ranges NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus. (Carter, 1926a; GW; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus. (Carter, 1926a; Carter; in Sloane, 1911)
 Range, Dorrigo*, League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus. (Carter, 1914, 1926a; Matthews & Doyen, 1989; Watt, 1974; GW)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus. (Carter, 1916, 1926a; GW)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus. (GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic Bassian genus. (Carter, 1916, 1933; Matthews & Doyen, 1989; GW)
- NSW: Moogem SF, Dorrigo, Ulong. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1926a; Carter; in Sloane, 1911; GW; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1913, 1926a, 1933)
 NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1913, 1926a)
- NSW: Dorrigo NP, Ulong, Brooklana. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
 QLD: Springbrook. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Ulong, Brooklana. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, Vic). (Carter, 1926a; AM)
 NSW: Bellingen. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Asia, Africa and Oceania. (Carter, 1926a)
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: Indo-Malayan–Torresian genus. (Carter, 1926a; Lawrence & Britton, 1994; AM)
 r' forest. NSW: Brooklana, League Scrub FR, Carrai SF, Banda Banda FR, Barrington Tops. (GW; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Carter, 1926a; AM)
- NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: Australian autochthonous species restricted to E coast of Qld and NSW. (Kolibac, 1998)
 Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: Australian autochthonous species restricted to E coast of Qld and NSW. (Kolibac, 1998)
- NSW: 9 km SW of Ebor. COMMENTS: genus occurs in A'asian, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (Scholtz, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Toonumbar NP, League Scrub FR, Wilson R. Primitive Res. COMMENTS: species also occurs in Oriental Region, PNG and Solomon Is; genus occurs in A'asian, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (Scholtz, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Iluka district, Bindarri NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in A'asian, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (Scholtz, 1986; GW)
 NSW: League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: genus occurs in A'asian, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Nightcap NP, Clarence R., Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG; genus occurs in A'asian, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (Scholtz, 1986; GW)
 NSW: Kyogle. COMMENTS: species possibly introduced into NC; genus occurs in A'asian, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (Scholtz, 1986)
- NSW: Clarence R. (Britton & Stanbury, 1981)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (Carter, 1928)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Joalah NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Bruxner Park, Dorrigo, Barrington Tops, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Slipinski & Lawrence, 1997)
 Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond R., Dorrigo, Brooklana. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; small genus restricted to Aust., Lord Howe I. and East Indies. (Lawrence, 1980; Slipinski & Lawrence, 1997)
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Carter, 1921, 1926a)
 NP, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: species generally restricted to montane localities. (Hawkeswood, 1989; Lawrence & Britton, 1991; GW)
- QLD: Border Ranges. NSW: Border Ranges. COMMENTS: large species occurring along east coast, also occurs in NC and Vanuatu; genus occurs in Australian and Oriental regions, and Melanesia. (Cassis, 1998; Monteith, 1993; Rentz & Kevan, 1991)
 NSW: Dorrigo Plateau.* COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *A. australasiae*. (Cassis, 1998)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species is only representative of subfamily in Aust.; genus also occurs in Oriental region. (Cassis, 1998)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia–A'asia. (Sakai, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ and Indon.; genus dist. SE Asia–A'asia. (Sakai, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Oriental, Afrotrop. and Neotropical regions. (Cassis, 1998)
 NSW: Acacia Ck.* COMMENTS: A'asian dist. of genus Aust., NZ, NG and West Papua. (Paramonov, 1957b; Schlinger & Jefferies, 1989)
- COMMENTS: A'asian dist. of genus Aust., NZ, NG and West Papua. (Paramonov, 1957b; Schlinger & Jefferies, 1989)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau. COMMENTS: A'asian dist. of genus Aust., NZ, NG and West Papua. (Paramonov, 1957b; Schlinger & Jefferies, 1989)
- NSW: Whian Whian SF, nr Lismore.* (Spencer, 1989; AM)
 NSW: Tubrabucca.* (Daniels, 1978; Spencer, 1989)
 NSW: Iluka, Clarence R.* (Spencer, 1989; AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Clarence R., Ebor. (Daniels, 1989d; Hardy, 1926)
 QLD: Maleny*, Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Daniels, 1987)
 QLD: Springbrook*, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Daniels, 1987)
 QLD: Numinbah. NSW: Uki, Mt Warning, Copeland. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Daniels, 1987)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom, North Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Daniels, 1987)
 NSW: Ebor*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Daniels, 1987)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Clarence R., Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Daniels, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Daniels, 1987)
 Killarney, Lamington NP. NSW: Tweed R., Ulong E Dorrigo, Brooklana, Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Daniels, 1987)
- NSW: Barrington Tops*, Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops area; genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Tooloom, Clarence R., Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 NSW: Stewarts Brook SF, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca, Bullock Ck nr Ebor*, New England NP. COMMENTS: species dist. Barrington Tops and New England areas; genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
- QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Styx R. nr Ebor, Forest Land SF, Huonbrook. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 NSW: Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 NSW: Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Upper Allyn R., Barrington Tops, Dorrigo NP, Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
- NSW: Forest Land SF*, Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Wollomombi Falls, Forest Land SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Daniels, 1987)

Asilidae	Chrysopogonini	<i>Chryseutria nigrinus</i>	SEQld-NSW,ACT	
Asilidae	Chrysopogonini	<i>Chrysopogon bellus</i>	SEQld	
Asilidae	Chrysopogonini	<i>Chrysopogon catachrysus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Asilidae	Chrysopogonini	<i>Chrysopogon megalius</i>	NNSW	
Asilidae	Dasyopoginini	<i>Brachyrhopala atra</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Asilidae	Dasyopoginini	<i>Brachyrhopala bicolor</i>	SQld	
Asilidae	Dasyopoginini	<i>Brachyrhopala meleana</i>	NT,Qld-CNSW,§	
Asilidae	Dasyopoginini	<i>Brachyrhopala ochracea</i>	SQld-ACT	
Asilidae	Dasyopoginini	<i>Brachyrhopala quadricincta</i>	CQld-Vic,SA	
Asilidae	Dioctriini	<i>Aplestobroma avidum</i>	NSW-Vic	
Asilidae	Dioctriini	<i>Broticosia calignea</i>	NSW	
Asilidae	Laphriini	<i>Laphria comata</i>	NSW,ACT	NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: A'asian -
Asilidae	Laphriini	<i>Laphria rufifemorata</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	NSW: Acacia Plateau, Barrington Tops.
Athericidae		<i>Dasyomma infernalis</i>	NNSW	
Axiniidae		<i>Axinia bicolor</i>	SEQld	
Axiniidae		<i>Axinia cantrelli</i>	CQld-NNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Bunya Mtns.
Axiniidae		<i>Axinia lucaris</i>	NQld-NSW	
Axiniidae		<i>Axinia mutabilis</i>	NQld-SEQld	
Bibionidae	Bibioninae	<i>Dilophus atripennis</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Allyn R.*
Bibionidae	Bibioninae	<i>Dilophus partitus</i>	SEQld	QLD: O'Reillys, vcn. Canungra.*
Bibionidae	Bibioninae	<i>Dilophus parvus</i>	NQld-SQld	QLD: Lamington NP.
Bibionidae	Bibioninae	<i>Dilophus varipes</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	NSW: Walcha, New England.
Blephariceridae	Blepharicerinae	<i>Parapistomyia bulbifera</i>	NNSW	
Blephariceridae	Blepharicerinae	<i>Parapistomyia bulbifera barringtoniana</i>	NNSW	
Blephariceridae	Edwardsininae	<i>Edwardsina confusa</i>	NNSW	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Anthrax asciculus</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Anthrax confluens</i>	NT,NQld-NSW,Vic,SA	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Anthrax dolabratus</i>	SQld-Vic	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Anthrax incomptus</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Anthrax maculatus</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Ligyra cingulata</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,SA,WA	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Ligyra inquinata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Ligyra sinuatifascia</i>	NSW-Vic,SA,WA	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Thraxan abditus</i>	SQld-NSW	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Thraxan cinctus</i>	NT,Qld-NNSW,WA	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Thraxan misatulus</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,Vic,WA	
Bombyliidae	Anthracinae	<i>Thraxan prolatus</i>	NQld-CNSW	
Bombyliidae	Bombyliinae	<i>Sisyromyia albavitta</i>	Qld-NSW,WA	
Bombyliidae	Bombyliinae	<i>Sisyromyia aurata</i>	NSW,Tas,WA	
Bombyliidae	Cythereinae	<i>Neosardus lepidus</i>	CQld-NSW	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Aleucosia costalis</i>	SQld-CNSW,ACT	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Aleucosia directa</i>	N-CNSW	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia apicalis</i>	NQld-Vic	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia brunnea</i>	SQld-NSW,SA	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia moretoni</i>	SQld-CNSW,§	QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia neoapicalis</i>	CQld-CNSW	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia praeargentata</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW,ACT	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia quadripennis</i>	NQld-Vic,SA	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia rubrifera</i>	CQld-CNSW	scl. forest. NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, -
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia tutela</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Bombyliidae	Lomatiinae	<i>Comptosia walkeri</i>	CQld-SNSW	
Calliphoridae	Ameniinae	<i>Amenia albomaculata</i>	SEQld-EVic,SA,WA	
Calliphoridae	Ameniinae	<i>Amenia chrysame</i>	Qld-Vic	
Calliphoridae	Ameniinae	<i>Amenia imperialis</i>	NT,Qld-NSW	
Calliphoridae	Ameniinae	<i>Paramenia angustifrons</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Calliphoridae	Ameniinae	<i>Paramenia semiauriceps</i>	NQld-Vic	
Calliphoridae	Ameniinae	<i>Silbomyella crosskeyi</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Calliphoridae	Calliphorinae	<i>Calliphora macleayi</i>	Qld	
Cecidomyiidae	Cecidomyiinae	<i>Cecidomyia albulipennis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Cecidomyiidae	Cecidomyiinae	<i>Cecidomyia helmsi</i>	NNSW	
Ceratopogonidae	Ceratopogoninae	<i>Brachypogon bryanae</i>	NNSW-ACT	
Ceratopogonidae	Ceratopogoninae	<i>Brachypogon hadrosaurus</i>	NNSW	
Ceratopogonidae	Ceratopogoninae	<i>Macrurohelea dycei</i>	NQld-NNSW	NSW: Bruxner Park.*
Ceratopogonidae	Ceratopogoninae	<i>Monohelea umbrosipennis</i>	NQld-NSW,Tas,§	QLD: O'Reillys, Lamington NP*, MacPherson -
Ceratopogonidae	Culicoidinae	<i>Culicoides gladysae</i>	Qld-NSW	
Ceratopogonidae	Culicoidinae	<i>Culicoides mcmillani</i>	Qld-Vic	
Ceratopogonidae	Culicoidinae	<i>Culicoides rabauli</i>	NSW,§	QLD: Mt Glorious, Lamington NP.
Ceratopogonidae	Forcipomyiinae	<i>Forcipomyia abbaekiefferi</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Ceratopogonidae	Forcipomyiinae	<i>Forcipomyia gandangara</i>	SEQld-SENSW	
Ceratopogonidae	Forcipomyiinae	<i>Forcipomyia kamilaroi</i>	NNSW	
Ceratopogonidae	Forcipomyiinae	<i>Forcipomyia litoraurea</i>	NQld-CNSW,Tas,SA,WA,§	QLD: Lamington NP.
Ceratopogonidae	Forcipomyiinae	<i>Forcipomyia marksae</i>	NQld-SNSW,§	
Ceratopogonidae	Forcipomyiinae	<i>Forcipomyia monoceros</i>	SEQld-CNSW,ACT	
Ceratopogonidae	Forcipomyiinae	<i>Forcipomyia willisi</i>	NQld-SNSW	
Chaoboridae	Corethrellinae	<i>Corethrella</i> "Cooktown form"		
Chironomidae	Tanypodinae	<i>Macropelopia</i> sp. ^a	see comments	forest.

- QLD: Sunnybank.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Clements, 1985)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Clements, 1985; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale. NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Clements, 1985)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Deer Vale*, Nerinba via Coramba. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Clements, 1985)
-
- QLD: Killarney. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Clements, 2000)
 QLD: Bald Mt. area, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Clements, 2000)
 NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from West Papua and PNG; genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Clements, 2000)
 NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Clements, 2000)
 QLD: Springbrook. NSW: Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Clements, 2000)
-
- NSW: Tubrabucca, Upper Manning R. (Daniels, 1989d; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca.* (Daniels, 1978, 1989d; AM)
 and Oceanic genus dist. Aust., NG, Lord Howe I., Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia and Indon. (Paramonov, 1958a; Daniels, 1989d)
 COMMENTS: A'asian & Oceanic genus dist. Aust., NG, Lord Howe I., Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia and Indon. (Paramonov, 1958a; Daniels, 1989d)
 NSW: Styx R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Chile and Argentina. (Nagatomi & Evenhuis, 1989; Paramonov, 1961)
-
- QLD: O'Reillys*. MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Colless, 1994)
 COMMENTS: species dist. CQld-MacPherson Range with a single record in NNSW from Lorien WR nr Taree. (Colless, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, MacPherson Range. (Colless, 1994)
 QLD: O'Reillys*MacPherson Range. (Colless, 1994)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, Aust., NG and NZ. (Bugledich, 1999)
 COMMENTS: sp. known only from t.loc.; gen. dist. Afrotrop., Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental & Palaearctic regions, Aust., NG & NZ. (Bugledich, 1999)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, Aust., NG and NZ. (Bugledich, 1999)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, Aust., NG and NZ. (Bugledich, 1999)
-
- NSW: Couatts Water nr Ebor.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. (3 spp.) and NG (1 sp.). (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Upper Williams R., Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. (3 spp.) and NG (1 sp.). (Zwick, 1998)
 NSW: Upper Gloucester R.*, Williams R., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropics and SE Aust. (AM; Bugledich, 1999)
-
- NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998)
 NSW: 24 km W of Grafton, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: 24 km W of Grafton, Ulong, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998; AM)
 NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Boonanghi SF, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998; AM)
-
- QLD: MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Paramonov, 1967a)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Evenhuis, 1989; Roberts, 1928a)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Evenhuis, 1989; Paramonov, 1967a; Roberts, 1928a)
-
- QLD: Mt Coot-tha, Brisbane.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha. NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha. NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Yeates & Lambkin, 1998)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., incl. Tas). (Roberts, 1928b)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., incl. Tas). (Roberts, 1928b)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Yeates, 1996)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: 25 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Yeates, 1991a)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Yeates, 1991a)
 QLD: Binna Burra. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
 NSW: Ebor, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
 NSW: Ulong, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species also recorded from South I., NZ (1 sp.); genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
 25km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom, Wollomombi Falls, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Yeates, 1991b)
-
- NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Colless, 1998; Kurahashi, 1989)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Paramonov, 1957a)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. on mainland). (Paramonov, 1957a)
 COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NG. (Colless, 1998)
 COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NG. (Colless, 1998)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: vcn. Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., and Maluku to New Britain. (Colless, 1998)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious*. COMMENTS: *t.loc. of syn. *C. falciformis*. (Hardy, 1932b; Kurahashi, 1989)
 NSW: Dunoon, Richmond R.* (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Dunoon, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bugledich, 1999)
-
- NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Debenham, 1991)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. world wide. (Bugledich, 1999; Debenham, 1991)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Bellenden Ker Range, NQld; genus dist. Aust. and Neotropics. (Bugledich, 1999)
 Range. NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: species also known from PNG; genus dist. cosmopolitan. (Bugledich, 1999; Debenham, 1972)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious.* (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Bugledich, 1999)
 COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG; *C. angularis*. (synonym). (Debenham, 1989; Kitching & Callaghan, 1982)
-
- NSW: Barrington. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG. (Debenham, 1987b)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Debenham, 1987a)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bugledich, 1999)
 COMMENTS: probably an introduced sp., also recorded from Africa, Estonia, and probably Japan and Caroline Is. (Debenham, 1987a)
 QLD: N Tamborine. NSW: Barrington. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG. (Debenham, 1987a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Debenham, 1987b)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. (Debenham, 1987b)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide, sometimes placed in separate family Corethrellidae. (Colless, 1986)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: *cited by Kitching & Callaghan as *Anatopynia pennipes*, but Cranston & Martin, 1989 list this species from NZ only. (Kitching & Callaghan, 1982)

Chironomidae	Tanytarsini	<i>Rheotanytarsus flabellatus</i>	NQld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Chironomidae	Tanytarsini	<i>Tanytarsus annulatus</i>	NNSW	
Chironomidae	Tanytarsini	<i>Tanytarsus belairensis</i>	NSW,ACT,SA	
Chloropidae	Chloropinae	<i>Chloromerus trimaculatus</i>	NSW	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba biseta</i>	SEQld–CNSW,Tas	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba carinifacies</i>	NQld–Tas	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba convexa</i>	NNSW–ACT,Tas	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba excavata</i>	N–SNSW	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba exvittata</i>	NQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba facialis</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba flavoscutellata</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba major</i>	CQld–SNSW,Vic	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba nitens</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba pallidesta</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba tenuis</i>	SEQld–SNSW,Vic	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba tuberoscula</i>	N–CNSW	
Chloropidae	Oscinellinae	<i>Tricimba uniseta</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Clusiidae	Clusiinae	<i>Heteromeria australiae</i>	NSW	
Culicidae	Aedini	<i>Aedes alocasicola</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest.
Culicidae	Aedini	<i>Aedes candidoscutellum</i>	Qld–NSW,§	
Culicidae	Aedini	<i>Aedes subauridorsum</i>	Qld–Vic	eucalypt forest, r' forest.
Cypselosomatidae		<i>Clisa australis</i>		NSW: Dorrigo NP.
Cypselosomatidae		<i>Cypselosoma australis</i>	NSW	
Dixidae		<i>Dixella nicholsoni</i>	NSW	
Dolichopodidae	Babindellinae	<i>Babindella whianensis</i>	NSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Babindellinae	<i>Kowmungia flaviseta</i>	SQld–NSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Diaphorinae	<i>Diaphorus parthenus</i>	NSW	wet scl. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Atlatlia grisea</i>	NSW	montane woodland.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Corindia capricornis</i>	NSW	mixed wet scl. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Corindia major</i>	NSW	
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Corindia minor</i>	NSW	NSW: Border Ranges NP, Tweed Range, -
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera austroapicalis</i>	NSW	littoral r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera bunyensis</i>	SQld	scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera dorrigenis</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera gingra</i>	SEQld–NSW	scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera grisescens</i>	NSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera nigrohalterata</i>	NSW	wet scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera queenslandensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Medetera uda</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, subtrop.
Dolichopodidae	Medeterinae	<i>Mesorhaga canberrensis</i>	NSW	warm temperate r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Neurogoninae	<i>Arachnomyia cuprea</i>	NSW	wet scl. forest. NSW: Doyles R. SF, -
Dolichopodidae	Neurogoninae	<i>Arachnomyia ornatipes</i>	NSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest. NSW: Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, -
Dolichopodidae	Neurigoninae	<i>Neurigona signata</i>	SQld–NSW	subtrop. r' forest, r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	?Neurigoninae	<i>Antyx fagina</i>	NE–CNSW	subtrop. r' forest, cool temperate r' forest, -
Dolichopodidae	?Neurigoninae	<i>Antyx werrikimbe</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest, warm temperate r' forest, -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Abbemyia nigrofasciata</i>	NSW	littoral r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus albisignatus</i>	SEQld–CNSW	moist forest, dry scl. forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus argyrodendron</i>	SEQld–NNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus basseti</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus canungra</i>	SEQld–NNSW	subtrop. r' forest, r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus lismorensis</i>	NSW	NSW: Boatharbour NR, NE of Lismore.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus malensis</i>	SQld–SNSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus mollis</i>	CQld–NNSW	various habitats.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus montanorum</i>	NNSW–ACT	montane habitats, subtrop. r' forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus nambourensis</i>	NQld–CNSW	r' forest, wet/dry scl. forest, riverine r' forest, -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus triscuticatus</i>	SQld–SNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest, -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus uneorum</i>	SEQld	subtrop. r' forest, r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP.*
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus wokoensis</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest, wet scl. forest, r' forest -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Amblypsilopus zonatus</i>	SQld–NSW,§	NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: species -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosclapopus broulensis</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosclapopus cantrelli</i>	CQld–CNSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosclapopus connexus</i>	SQld–NSW	

- NSW: Chaelundi SF. COMMENTS: cool temperate taxon. (Cranston, 1997)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bugledich, 1999; Cranston, 1997; Glover, 1973)
 NSW: Bruxner Park. (Glover, 1973)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Malloch, 1927b)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park*, New England NP. (Ismay, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: New England NP. (Ismay, 1993)
 NSW: New England NP. (Ismay, 1993)
 NSW: 38 mi Glen Innes to Grafton, 6 km W of Coramba. (Ismay, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Bruxner Park. (Ismay, 1993)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Coramba. (Coffs Harbour). (Ismay, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Tamborine, Bruxner Park and Royal NP (NSW). (Ismay, 1993)
 NSW: Bruxner Park, New England NP. (Ismay, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: 37 km WSW of Coramba. (Ismay, 1993)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. (Ismay, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. (Ismay, 1993)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* (Ismay, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Ismay, 1993)
-
- NSW: Coramba.* (Malloch, 1926; AM)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* (Bugledich, 1999)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from West Papua and PNG. (Evenhuis & Gon, 1989; Kitching & Callaghan, 1982)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* (Bugledich, 1999)
-
- COMMENTS: species originally known only from caves and mines in association with Bent-wing bat *Miniopterus schreibersi*. (McAlpine, 1993a)
 NSW: Bat Cave, Carrai, via Kempsey.* (McAlpine, 1966; AM)
 NSW: Allyn R.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan family with only 3 genera world wide, in Aust., genus restricted to SE. (AM)
-
- NSW: Whian Whian SF*, Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Richmond Range SF, Toonumbar NP, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Chichester SF, upper reaches Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NSW). (AM; D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NSW). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester Tops, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SW&EAust.). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Washpool NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast, and Tas). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Werrikimbe NP, Upper Hastings R., Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast, and Tas). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 Carrai SF, Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast, and Tas). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Clarence R., Iluka. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bickel, 1987 and pers. comm.)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; cosmopolitan genus. (Bickel, 1987 and pers. comm.; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. NSW: Pacific Hwy, 30 km N of Taree.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Washpool SF, W of Baryugil, Barrington Tops NP, nr Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Washpool SF, W of Baryugil. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Mt Warning NP.* COMMENTS: species known from SEQld and NNSW; cosmopolitan genus. (Bickel, 1987 and pers. comm.; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Bickel, 1987 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- Fenwicks Ck, E of Walcha, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast NQLd–Tas). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R., Chichester SF, Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast NQLd–Tas). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R., Chichester SF, Allyn R., upper reaches, Clarence R., Iluka, Dorrigo NP, Mt Warning NP, Richmond Range SF, Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 scl. forest. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Tooloom Scrub, Richmond Range, Mt Hyland NP, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Killiekrankie FR, Styx R. SF, Carrai SF, Cockerawombeeba FR, Banda Banda FR, Gloucester Tops*, Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Qld, NSW and NC. (Bickel, 1999b)
 r'forest margin. NSW: Werrikimbe NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to Qld, NSW and NC. (Bickel, 1999b)
-
- NSW: 3 km NNE of Iluka. COMMENTS: genus confined to W Pacific. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns NP. NSW: Chichester SF, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Huonbrook, nr Mullumbimby, Nightcap NP, Beaury SF, nr Urbenville, Dorrigo NP, Chichester SF, Allyn R. (upper reaches). COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious*, Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns NP, Lamington NP*, Numinbah, Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Tooloom Plateau, 14 km W of Urbenville. COMMENTS: species mainly restricted to Qld-NSW border area; genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Glorious SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species dist. Aust. highlands from Barrington Tops–Canberra district; genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Moore Park NR, Old Grevillia, Border Ranges NP, Beaury SF, nr Urbenville, Victoria Park, SE of Lismore, Wilson R. Primitive Res., 15 km NW of Bellangry. COMMENTS: species dist. Cairns to CNSW coast; genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 mangroves, gardens. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns NP, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Mt Mee. NSW: Wilsons Ck nr Mullumbimby*, Barrington Tops NP, Barrington Tops, Gloucester R., Chichester SF, upper reaches Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 ecotone, scl. forest ecotone. NSW: Cherry Tree SF, Upper Allyn R.*, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 also recorded from Lord Howe I.; genus widesp., includes some Asian Tertiary. (Old Northern) elements. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, Werrikimbe NP, Upper Hastings R., Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 NSW: Washpool SF, W of Baryugil. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Brunswick Heads, Mullumbimby, Dorrigo, Upper Allyn R., Chichester SF, Williams R. COMMENTS: Cairns NQLd to South of Sydney; genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)

Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus dayi</i>	SWQld–NSW, Vic	open forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus dekeyzeri</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus dendrohalma</i>	NSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus discretifaciatus</i>	SEQld–Vic	dry scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus flavicauda</i>	NSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus gwynnae</i>	NQld–NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus janae</i>	NQld, NSW, Vic	subtrop. r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus magus</i>	NSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus minnamurra</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest, on river rocks.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus muelleri</i>	NSW	wet scl. forest, r'forest, mixed cool-warm -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus proximus</i>	SEQld–NSW	dry and wet scl. forest, subtrop.-warm -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus quadrimaculatus</i>	N–SNSW	r'forest and wet scl. forest. NSW: Dorrigo -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus sarinensis</i>	NEQld–NSW	montane and coastal r'forests, warm -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus toloomensis</i>	SQld–NNSW	subtrop. and dry r'forest, subtrop. closed -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus tumidus</i>	SEQld–Vic	primarily in wet and dry scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Austrosciapus zentae</i>	SEQld–SNSW	littoral r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus brevicornis</i>	NSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus brindabellensis</i>	NNSW–Vic	cold montane and alpine habitats.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus cingulipes</i>	SEQld–Vic, Tas, SA	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, wet and dry scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus ingenuus</i>	SEQld–Vic, Tas, SA	wet and dry scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus khooi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, littoral r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus meensis</i>	SQld	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus plumifer</i>	SEQld–SNSW	wet scl. forest, plus other vegetation types, -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Heteropsilopus tweedensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	wet forests, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest, edge -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Krakatauia alanae</i>	SEQld–NNSW	subtrop. and lowland r'forest, riverine -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Krakatauia funeralis</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forests, subtrop. r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Krakatauia macalpinei</i>	SEQld–NSW	maritime r'forest, associated vegetation, -
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Parentia cardaleae</i>	NSW	warm temperate r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Parentia dispar</i>	NSW–Tas, SA, WA	
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Parentia orientalis</i>	CQld–SNSW	dry scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Parentia vulgaris</i>	Qld–NSW, WA, §	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Glorious SF.
Dolichopodidae	Sciapodinae	<i>Plagiozopelma ashbyi</i>	SEQld	wet forested montane habitats.
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Yumbera callida</i>	SEQld–SNSW	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, temperate
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Yumbera conica</i>	CQld–NNSW	r'forest, riparian subtrop. r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Yumbera nudicornis</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Yumbera signata</i>	SEQld–Vic	r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest, riverine forest,
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Nothorhaphium aemulans</i>	NT, Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, WA, §	<i>Nothofagus moorei</i> forest along creek, -
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus allectorius</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus anomalipennis</i>	SQld–NSW	subtrop. r'forest, <i>Nothofagus moorei</i> forest -
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus bandensis</i>	Qld–SNSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus biplagus</i>	NNSW, Tas	
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus bulga</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester Tops.
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus discurus</i>	NQld–E Vic	
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus eborensis</i>	NNSW–E Vic	
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus marginatus</i>	SQld–NSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus populosus</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus sedatus</i>	SEQld–NSW	swamp, sphagnum bog, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest, -

- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Williams R., Mt Royal SF, N of Singleton, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- NSW: Barrington Tops*, Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops area; genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Allyn R., nr Allynbrook, Tubrabucca Ck, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- NSW: Chichester SF, Allyn R. (upper reaches). COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Upper Allyn R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- NSW: Mt Lindesay Hwy, NE of Tenterfield, Barrington Tops NP, Upper Williams R., Mt Royal SF, N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res., 15 km NW of Bellangry. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- temp. r' forest. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Werrikimbe NP, Cockerawombeeba*CK, 23 km WNW of Bellangry*, Upper Hastings R. COMMENTS: only known from vcn. Werrikimbe NP and Mt Boss SF; gen. mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.; AM)
- temperate r' forest, subtemp. r' forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Mt Warning, Tooloom Scrub, Beaury SF, nr Urbenville, Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Border Ranges NP, Tweed Range, Dorrigo NP, Werrikimbe NP, Upper Hastings R., Chichester SF, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: SEQld to nr Orbost, Vic, Eastern Forest taxa—probably Gondwanan in origin; genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- NP, Copeland Tops, nr Gloucester. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- temperate r' forest, r' forest, subtemp. r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Cambridge Plateau, Richmond R., Washpool NP, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Werrikimbe NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res., 15 km NW of Bellangry, Mt Royal SF. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- r' forest, r' forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Scrub*, Beaury SF, nr Urbenville*, Chichester SF, Allyn R. COMMENTS: dist. mainly NSW-Qld border to Manning R.; genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.; AM)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Ebor area, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- NSW: Toonumbar SF, Iluka. COMMENTS: along E coast; genus mainly Australian with 2 spp. on Pacific is. and NZ. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Sri Lanka and India. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Sri Lanka and India. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- QLD: Springbrook, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Gwydir Hwy, Lismore, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Tubrabucca Ck, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Sri Lanka and India. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Legume Rd, nr Urbenville, Styx R. SF, Barrington Tops NP, Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: Gondwanan Bassian genus found in SAust. and Southern India and montane Sri Lanka. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; Bickel, 1994)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Esk R. nr Iluka, Brunswick Heads.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Sri Lanka and India. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- QLD: Mt Mee.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus occurs in Aust., Sri Lanka and India. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- Nothofagus* r' forest. NSW: Washpool Ck on Mt Lindesay Highway, New England NP, Upper Hastings R., Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Sri Lanka and India. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- subtemp.-cool temperate *Nothofagus* forest complex. QLD: Lamington NP*, Warrie NP via Springbrook. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Warning, Nightcap NP, Terania Ck. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust., Sri Lanka and India. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- r' forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Moore Park NR Old Grevillia, Brunswick Heads, Mt Warning, Dorrigo NP, Oakes SF, League Scrub FR, Wilson R. Primitive Res.*, Barrington Tops NP, Williams R., Upper Allyn R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: W Pacific genus, of possible Papuan origin. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious SF, Natural Bridge nr Numinbah. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, 14 km W of Urbenville, Dorrigo, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: W Pacific genus, of possible Papuan origin. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- littoral r' forest. NSW: Iluka*, Clarence R. COMMENTS: W Pacific genus, of possible Papuan origin. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust., NZ and NC. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Upper Allyn R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust., NZ and NC. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust., NZ and NC. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also occurs on Norfolk I.; genus confined to Aust., NZ and NC. (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Tamborine and Lamington NP; Asian Tertiary element. (Old Northern). (Bickel, 1994 and pers. comm.)
-
- r' forest, warm temperate r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Binna Burra. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Mt Warning, Border Ranges NP, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Werrikimbe NP, Cockerawombeeba FR, Barrington Tops NP, Barrington Tops, Chichester SF, Allyn R. (upper reaches). COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast). (Bickel, 1992 and pers. comm.)
- QLD: Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Bruxner Park*Boonanghi SF. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Eungella CQld; endemic genus (E coast). (Bickel, 1992 and pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Chichester SF, upper reaches Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- subtemp. r' forest, littoral r' forest, warm temperate r' forest, roadside bushes, wet scl. forest, subtemp. closed forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Toonumbar NP, Nightcap Range, Iluka, Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, Killiekrankie FR, League Scrub FR, Wilson R. Primitive Res., New England NP, Werrikimbe NP, Chichester SF, Allyn R., Barrington Tops, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast). (Bickel, 1992 and pers. comm.)
-
- subtemp. r' forest, r' forest, warm temperate r' forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester Tops, Upper Williams R., Chichester SF, Upper Allyn R., Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I.; genus restricted to Aust. and NG (1 sp.). (Bickel, 1999a and pers. comm.)
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, Cambridge Plateau, Richmond R. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- along creek, dry scl. forest, r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Tooloom Plateau, Iluka, Dorrigo-Coramba Rd, Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester Tops, Chichester SF, Allyn R. (upper reaches). COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Banda Banda FR, NW of Bellangry.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester SF.* COMMENTS: Gondwanan species; cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
- COMMENTS: species known only from Dingo Tops-Barrington Tops areas; cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester R.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: 6 km SW of Ebor.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Terania Ck, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo-Coramba Rd, Wilson R. Primitive Res., 15 km NW of Bellangry, Chichester SF, Allyn R. (upper reaches). COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
- subtemp. r' forest, mixed cool-warm temperate r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Cockerawombeeba FR, 23 km WNW of Bellangry, Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester Tops, Chichester SF, Allyn R. (upper reaches). COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)

Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus setifemoratus</i>	NSW	wet scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus tooloom</i>	NSW	
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Sympycnus turbidus</i>	NSW	swamp, littoral r'forest, wet/dry scl. forest, -
Dolichopodidae	Sympycninae	<i>Teuchophorus longifrons</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Dolichopodidae		<i>Negrobovia aculicita</i>	NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Balara poecilithorax</i>	NT,Qld,WA	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Chymomyza eungellae</i>	CQld-NNSW	NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res.* COMMENTS: sp. -
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Drosophila dispar</i>	Qld-Vic	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Binna Burra, -
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Drosophila immigrans</i>	Qld-NSW,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	widespread,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Drosophila pinnitarsus</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Drosophila pseudotakahashii</i>	Qld-Vic	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Drosophila serrata</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,WA,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Drosophila simulans</i>	Qld-NSW,WA,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila allynensis</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila donaldi</i>	Qld	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila durantae</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila hirtominuta</i>	Qld,§	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila lamingtoni</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila macalpinei</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Toonumbar SF, Whian Whian SF*, -
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila mycetophaga</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila polypori</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila reilliana</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila whianensis</i>	NENSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Hirtodrosophila zentae</i>	Qld-NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Liodrosophila vitrea</i>	Qld	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Microdrosophila discrepantia</i>	NT-NNSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Microdrosophila joalahae</i>	NQld-SEQld	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila argentifrons</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, -
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila diana</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila diversa</i>	Qld-NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila joalahae</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila margoae</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila marksae</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila rayi</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila rosemaryae</i>	Qld-NSW,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila stigma</i>	Qld-NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Mycodrosophila variata</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP, -
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Neotanygastrella janeae</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Nesiodrosophila plana</i>	CNSW-NQld	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Paramycodrosophila parsonsi</i>	NT,SQld-NNSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila adelphae</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila altera</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila barkeri</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila bodmeri</i>	SEQld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila brunneipennis</i>	NSW-Vic	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila cancellata</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila claytoni</i>	NQld-NNSW	vine forest, wet scl. forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila collessi</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Binna Burra, -
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila ellenae</i>	NT-SEQld	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila enigma</i>	NQld-Vic,SA,WA,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila evanescens</i>	NQld-CNSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila exemplar</i>	SQld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila fungi</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila garnetensis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila garunga</i>	SQld-NENSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila hibisci</i>	Qld-NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila inornata</i>	Qld-Vic,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila insolita</i>	NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila lativittata</i>	NQld-Vic	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila mania</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila metaxa</i>	NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila minimeta</i>	Qld-NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila minnamurrae</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila nitidithorax</i>	SQld-WA	

- NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Legume Rd, E of Urbenville.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.; AM)
 warm temperate r'forest, subtrop. closed forest, r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Huonbrook nr Mullumbimby, Esk R., nr Iluka, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP, Dorrigo-Coramba Rd, Apsley Gorge, Tia Falls, Barrington Tops NP, Chichester SF, Allyn R. upper reaches. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Dorrigo NP*, Styx R. SF, E of Jeogla, Doyles R. SF, Fenwicks Ck, E of Walcha. COMMENTS: genus almost cosmopolitan in distribution. (Bickel, 1983 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
- QLD: Lamington NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 known only from original type series from Eungella NP (Qld) and Wilson R. Primitive Reserve, nr Mt Banda Banda (NNSW). (Bock, 1982; AM)
- Lamington NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Tooloom Range, Richmond Range, Gibraltar Range, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Richmond Range, Whian Whian SF, Gibraltar Range, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species dist. almost cosmopolitan. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Richmond Range, Gibraltar Range, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species cosmopolitan. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Huonbrook, nr Mullumbimby*, Dome Mt., Tooloom Range, Whian Whian SF, Richmond Range. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994; AM)
- NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Gibraltar Range, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Lamington. NSW: Richmond Range, Dome Mt., Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG and Christmas I. (Indian Ocean). (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; Jenkins & Hoffmann, 2001; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species dist. almost cosmopolitan. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
- NSW: Richmond Range, Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn R.* (Bock, 1982; Daniels, 1978; McEvey, 1994; AM)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Joalah NP, Mapleton Falls NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Tooloom Range, Richmond Range, Iluka NR. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Sumatra and PNG. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP*, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Mt Boss SF. (Bock, 1982; McEvey, 1994)
- Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. (Bock, 1982; Daniels, 1978; Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994; AM)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Joalah NP, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Tooloom Range, Richmond Range, Whian Whian SF, Washpool SF, Mt Hyland, Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Binna Burra, Lamington NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Tooloom Range, Toonumbar SF, Richmond Range, Washpool SF, Mt Hyland, Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP.* NSW: Richmond Range. (Bock, 1982; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF nr Lismore.* COMMENTS: species known only from holotype specimen from NNSW. (McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Bruxner Park. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
- QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Huonbrook nr Mullumbimby, Iluka*, Clarence R.* (Bock, 1982; McEvey, 1994; AM)
 QLD: Joalah NP.* COMMENTS: species with disjunct loc. records from Joalah NP-NQld. (Bock, 1982)
- Iluka NR, Bruxner Park, Coramba*, Upper Allyn R. (Malloch, 1927a; Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Bruxner Park.* (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Joalah NP*, Lamington NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Whian Whian SF, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Whian Whian SF, Dome Mt. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R.* (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Whian Whian SF. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
- NSW: Huonbrook nr Mullumbimby*, Dome Mt., Richmond Range. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Bruxner Park, Moonpar SF, Barrington Tops.* (Bock, 1982; Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: species known from widely separated localities in NT, SQld and NNSW. (Bock, 1982)
- NSW: Tooloom Range, Richmond Range, Bruxner Park, Mt Boss SF. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Tooloom Range, Richmond Range. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Tooloom Range, Nightcap NP, Gibraltar Range, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R., nr Eccleston. (Daniels, 1978; McEvey, 1994; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Tooloom Range, Gibraltar Range. (Bock, 1982; Bock & Parsons, 1979; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: New England NP, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
- QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Coot-tha. NSW: Upper Allyn R. (van Klinken, 1997; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Joalah NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Huonbrook, Upper Allyn R. (van Klinken, 1997)
 Lamington NP, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Mt Hyland, Upper Allyn R. (McEvey, 1994)
 SOURCE: (van Klinken, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Bunya Mtns, Joalah NP, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Iluka NR, Gibraltar Range NP, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I. and NZ. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; van Klinken, 1997; McEvey, 1994)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Huonbrook, Iluka, Clarence R. (van Klinken, 1997)
 NSW: Tooloom Range, Iluka NR*, Clarence R., Upper Allyn R. (Bock, 1982; Daniels, 1978; McEvey, 1994; AM)
 NSW: Richmond Range, Iluka NR, Bruxner Park*, Upper Allyn R. (Bock, 1982; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Richmond Range. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Terania Ck. (van Klinken, 1997)
- NSW: Richmond Range, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Binna Burra, Lamington NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Toonumbar SF, Richmond Range, Gibraltar Range, Mt Hyland, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Barney. NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Gibraltar Range. (van Klinken, 1997; McEvey, 1994)
- NSW: Tooloom Range, Richmond Range, Gibraltar Range, Upper Allyn R., Barrington Tops NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Bruxner Park. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: New England NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Mt Barney, Mt Coot-tha. (van Klinken, 1997)

Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila novamaculosa</i>	SEQld	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila obseleta</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila parsonsi</i>	Qld–Vic	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila precaria</i>	SQld	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila rhinos</i>	Qld	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila scaptomyzoidea</i>	Qld–NSW,§	QLD: Mapleton Falls NP.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila specensis</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila subnitida</i>	SQld–NSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila sydneysensis</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila thodayi</i>	CQld–SNSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila vindicta</i>	NNSW	
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptodrosophila</i> sp. A		r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Scaptomyza australis</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Sphaerogastrella javana</i>	NT,NQld–CNSW,§	r'forest. NSW: Whian Whian SF, Huonbrook, -
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Sphaerogastrella novoguineensis</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Drosophilinae	<i>Tambourella endiandrae</i>	NQld–SNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Huonbrook, -
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Amiota albomaculata</i>	Qld–NNSW,§	
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga albofasciata</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,§	r'forest. NSW: Richmond Range, Iluka NR, -
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga angusta</i>	Qld–NSW,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga cooperensis</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga domanda</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga flavohalterata</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Binna Burra.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga gibbosa</i>	Qld–NSW,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga lubrica</i>	NSW	
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga patternella</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga poeciliventris</i>	Qld–NSW	r'forest. QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Binna Burra, -
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga scutellata</i>	Qld–NSW,§	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga violae</i>	NSW–Vic	r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga</i> sp. B		
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga</i> sp. C		r'forest.
Drosophilidae	Steganinae	<i>Leucophenga</i> sp. D		r'forest.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus albistylus</i>	NNSW–Tas	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, riparian vegetation.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus barringtonensis</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus maculatus</i>	NNSW–Vic	r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus</i> sp. 2	SQld–NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus</i> sp. 6	NNSW–Vic	mostly temperate r'forest.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus</i> sp. 10	SEQld–Vic	dry scl. forest, warm temperate r'forest.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus</i> sp. 11	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest.
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus</i> sp. 12	NQld–Vic	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest, -
Empididae	Ceratomerinae	<i>Ceratomerus</i> sp. 16	Qld–Vic	subtrop. r'forest, riverine r'forest.
Empididae	Clinocerinae	<i>Clinocera australiana</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	cool temperate r'forest. NSW: Barrington Tops, -
Empididae	Clinocerinae	<i>Clinocera irrorata</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	cool temperate r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Empididae	Clinocerinae	<i>Clinocera rubriventris</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	subtrop. r'forest.
Empididae	Empidinae	<i>Apalocnemis sanguinea</i>	NSW	
Empididae	Empidinae	sp. 1	N–CNSW	
Empididae	Empidinae	sp. 2	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest, subtrop. r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Empididae	Empidinae	sp. 3	NNSW	cool temperate r'forest.
Empididae	Empidinae	sp. 4	NNSW–Vic	
Empididae	Empidinae	sp. 5	NNSW–EVic	
Empididae	Empidinae	<i>Hilara banearia</i>	NSW	r'forest creek, subtrop. r'forest, r'forest, -
Empididae	Empidinae	<i>Hilara kippara</i>		
Empididae	Empidinae	<i>Hilarempis pallidifurca</i>	NSW	snow gum forest, r'forest creek, warm -
Empididae		<i>Notiohilara coombadjah</i>		
Empididae		<i>Notiohilara minnamurra</i>	NSW	subtrop. r'forest, mixed cool-warm temp. r'forest, r'forest, -
Empididae		<i>Notiohilara numinbah</i>		
Ephydriidae	Ephydrini	<i>Setacera breviventris</i>	Qld–NSW,WA,§	
Ephydriidae	Hydrelliini	<i>Hydrellia tritici</i>	NQld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Ephydriidae	Hydrelliini	<i>Hydrellia victoria</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Ephydriidae	Notiphilini	<i>Notiphila bicornuta</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	
Ephydriidae	Notiphilini	<i>Notiphila fuscimana</i>	NT,NQld–Vic,SA,WA	
Ephydriidae	Notiphilini	<i>Paralimna spatiosa</i>	NT,CQld–SQld,WA	
Exeretonevridae		<i>Exeretonevra angustifrons</i>	NNSW–EVic	
Exeretonevridae		<i>Exeretonevra maculipennis</i>	NSW–Tas	

- QLD: vcn. Mt Glorious, Mt Coot-tha. NSW: Richmond Range. (van Klinken, 1997; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tooloom Range, New England NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Nightcap NP, Whian Whian SF, Richmond Range, Mt Hyland, Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
-
- QLD: vcn. Mt Glorious. (van Klinken, 1997)
 QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Richmond Range. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Oriental Reg., W. Pacific and PNG. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Joalah NP, Lamington NP, Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Border Ranges, Dome Mt., Toonumbar SF, Richmond Range, Gibraltar Range, Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. (van Klinken, 1997; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Dome Mt., Tooloom Range, Nightcap NP, Richmond Range, Iluka NR, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R.* (Bock, 1982)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R.*, Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops area. (Bock, 1982)
 NSW: Dome Mt. (McEvey, 1994)
-
- NSW: Tooloom Range, Richmond Range. (McEvey, 1994)
 Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: extralimital distribution in SE Asia, PNG and Solomon Is. (Bock, 1982; Evenhuis & Okada, 1989)
 QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Whian Whian SF, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG. (McEvey, 1994)
 Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: 2 spp. in genus, 1 undescribed sp. in NG. (Bock, 1982; McEvey, 1994)
-
- NSW: Richmond Range. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NG. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 Mt Hyland. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Nepal, India, Java, and PNG. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Malaysia, Java, PNG and Solomon Is. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Iluka NR. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Richmond Range, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
-
- NSW: Dome Mt., Richmond Range, Iluka NR, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R., Barrington Tops NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Binna Burra, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Range, Toonumbar SF, Richmond Range, Iluka NR, Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Malaysia, Java, PNG and Solomon Is. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Tooloom Range. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Iluka, Clarence R.*, Iluka NR. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994; AM)
-
- Lamington NP. NSW: Richmond Range, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 QLD: Mapleton Falls NP. NSW: Dome Mt., Tooloom Range, Richmond Range, Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP. (Evenhuis & Okada, 1989; McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Richmond Range. (McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Tooloom Range, Richmond Range. (McEvey, 1994)
 NSW: Mt Hyland. (McEvey, 1994)
-
- NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops NP. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
 NSW: Williams R., Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Williams R. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
 NSW: Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: species widesp., N limit Barrington Tops. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo NP, Werrikimbe NP, Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: southern species limit Barrington Tops. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
-
- NSW: Upper Gloucester R., Barrington Tops NP. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
 NSW: Werrikimbe NP, Border Ranges NP, Gloucester Tops, Barrington Tops NP, New England NP, Styx R. SF, Dorrigo NP, Washpool NP, Bruxner Park, Gibraltar Range NP, Mt Hyland NR. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
 NSW: Gloucester Tops, Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: species known only from Gloucester Tops-Barrington Tops area. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
 warm temperate r'forest. QLD: Wilsons Peak. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Legume Rd nr Urbenville, Washpool NP, Mt Hyland NR, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP, Werrikimbe NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Williams R., Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: most widesp. species. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo NP, Styx R. SF, Barrington Tops NP. (B. Sinclair unpubl.)
-
- Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp., in Aust. known only along Great Dividing Range. (Sinclair, 2000 and pers. comm.)
 NSW: New England NP*, Styx R. SF, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp., in Aust. known only along Great Dividing Range. (Sinclair, 2000 and pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Killarney. NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp., in Aust. known only along Great Dividing Range. (Sinclair, 2000 and pers. comm.)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious SF. NSW: Styx R., 12 km S of Ebor. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP, New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Bickel, in press)
 NSW: New England NP, Carrai SF, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Upper Allyn R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Bickel, in press)
 NSW: Mt Banda Banda FR, Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Bickel, in press)
 NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Bickel, in press)
 NSW: Mt Royal SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas, WA). (Bickel, in press)
-
- wet scl. forest. QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Cockerawombeeba FR, 23 km WNW of Bellangry, Doyles R. SF, Fenwicks Ck, E of Walcha, Barrington Tops NP, Williams R., Chichester SF, upper reaches Allyn R. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res., 15 km NW of Bellangry.* COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (AM)
 temperate r'forest. NSW: Washpool NP, Cedar Falls, Dorrigo NP, Barrington Tops NP, Gloucester Tops, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Southern Hemisphere, and possibly Northern Hemisphere. (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Washpool NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast and Tas). (AM)
 on river rocks. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Cockerawombeeba FR, Wilson R. Primitive Res., 15 km NW of Bellangry, 23 km WNW of Bellangry, Barrington Tops, Barrington Tops NP, Chichester SF, Upper Allyn R., Tubrabucca Ck. COMMENTS: endemic gen. (E coast & Tas). (D. Bickel, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Nightcap NP, Terania Ck.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (E coast and Tas). (AM)
-
- NSW: Iluka, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species also occurs in Europe and SE Asia; genus widesp. (Bock, 1987)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, Bald Mt. area, Mt Glorious, Lamington NP. NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: large world wide genus. (Bock, 1990)
 NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: large world wide genus. (Bock, 1990)
 NSW: Bellinger R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in world's biogeographic zones. (Bock, 1988)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Bellinger R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in world's biogeographic zones. (Bock, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in world's biogeographic zones. (Bock, 1988)
-
- NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic family. (Daniels, 1989c; I. Mackerras, 1925)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus; endemic family. (Daniels, 1989c; AM)

Heleomyzidae	Allophylopsini	<i>Diplogeomyza diaphora</i>	Qld-Tas,SA	
Heleomyzidae	Allophylopsini	<i>Diplogeomyza hardyi</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	
Heleomyzidae	Allophylopsini	<i>Diplogeomyza tridens</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Huonbrook nr -
Heleomyzidae	Allophylopsini	<i>Austroleria extensa</i>	NSW,Vic,Tas,SA	
Heleomyzidae	Pentachaetini	<i>Pentachaeta physopus</i>	N-CNSW	NSW: Upper Allyn, Upper Allyn R.
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster annulata</i>	SEQld-NSW, Vic,ACT,Tas	QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP.
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster annulipes</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas,SA	
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster argyropsila</i>	SQld-Vic,SA	
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster brunneifrons</i>	NSW-ACT, Vic,Tas	
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster digitata</i>	NNSW-ACT, Vic,Tas	
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster luteipennis</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster nigricornis</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster pulverea</i>	SEQld-NSW, Vic	
Heleomyzidae	Tapeigastriini	<i>Tapeigaster subglabra</i>	NNSW-ACT, Vic	
Hippoboscidae	Ornithomyinae	<i>Costa australica</i>	Qld	
Hippoboscidae	Ornithomyinae	<i>Ornithomya avicularia</i>		
Hippoboscidae	Ornithomyinae	<i>Ortholfersia macleayi</i>	Qld-NSW,Tas	
Hippoboscidae	Ornithomyinae	<i>Ortholfersia minuta</i>	Qld	
Keroplatidae	Arachnocampinae	<i>Arachnocampa flava</i>	SEQld	QLD: Springbrook, Numinbah.*
Keroplatidae	Keroplattini	<i>Euroceroplatus cantrelli</i>	NQld-SEQld	
Keroplatidae	Keroplattini	<i>Heteropterna affinis</i>	NSW	
Keroplatidae	Orfelini	<i>Tamborinea commoni</i>	SEQld	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura adnata</i>	NQld-CNSW	QLD: Numinbah. NSW: Huonbrook, Wilson R. -
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura adustora</i>	SQld-SNSW	r'forest.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura apotoma</i>	NQld-SNSW	r'forest.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura bernardi</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP, Springbrook.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura canungrae</i>	SEQld	QLD: O'Reillys via Canungra.*
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura catatona</i>	SQld-SNSW	open forest, r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, -
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura centrilamella</i>	NQld-NNSW	r'forest.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura collessi</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura elongata</i>	SQld-SNSW	r'forest.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura finitima</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura fumifrons</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura loweri</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura mediofasciata</i>	SEQld	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura mirabilis</i>	NQld-NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Huonbrook, Terania Ck,
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura nigra</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Iluka.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura preapicalis</i>	SQld-CNSW	QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious, -
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura resima</i>	NQld-SQld	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura scolodrilos</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Victoria Park, Broken Head.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura simulata</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura stricta</i>	CQld-NSW,SA	r'forest, scl. forest. QLD: N Tamborine.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura tamborinensis</i>	SEQld	QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Homoneura unciclava</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest, scl. forest.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Noeetomima parva</i>	NQld-ACT	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma ballinae</i>	NQld-NNSW	NSW: vcn. Ballina.* COMMENTS: species widely -
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma ilukae</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest. NSW: Iluka NR.*
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma lobion</i>	SQld-CNSW	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns.*
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma macalpinei</i>	SQld-NSW,ACT	r'forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma rhamphis</i>	NQld-Vic	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma sentipeniculus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, ?scl. forest. NSW: Iluka NR, New -
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma steriphomorpha</i>	NQld-SQld	
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma uptoni</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Lauxaniidae	Homoneurinae	<i>Trypetisoma vulgare</i>	SQld,NSW,ACT,SA	
Lauxaniidae	Lauxaniinae	<i>Poecilohetaerus albolineatus</i>	SEQld-SNSW, Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Lauxaniidae	Lauxaniinae	<i>Poecilohetaerus aquilus</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas,WA	NSW: New England NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res., -
Lauxaniidae	Lauxaniinae	<i>Poecilohetaerus pinnatus</i>	SEQld-SNSW, Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Lauxaniidae	Lauxaniinae	<i>Poecilohetaerus schineri</i>	SEQld-SNSW, Vic,Tas,SA	
Lauxaniidae	Lauxaniinae	<i>Poecilohetaerus xanthopus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Lygistorrhinidae		<i>Lygistorrhina insignis</i>	NSW	
Micropezidae	Eurybatinae	<i>Cothornobata aczeli</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Micropezidae	Eurybatinae	<i>Metopochetus aequalis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Micropezidae	Eurybatinae	<i>Metopochetus bivittatus</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas,SA	

- NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 Mullumbimby, Bruxner Park*, Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Daniels, 1978; AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. (Daniels, 1978)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (confined to Aust. from NQld, Tas and SA). (McAlpine, 1985 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Mt Gibraltar NP, Ulong, East Dorrigo, Dorrigo, New England NP, Upper Allyn R. (McAlpine & Kent, 1982)
 NSW: Glen Innes-Grafton Highway (?Gibraltar Range), New England NP. (McAlpine & Kent, 1982)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (McAlpine & Kent, 1982)
 NSW: Ebor, Point Lookout Rd (Dorrigo Plateau). (McAlpine & Kent, 1982)
-
- NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. (McAlpine & Kent, 1982; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom, Dorrigo, Eccleston, nr Dungog.* (McAlpine & Kent, 1982)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (McAlpine & Kent, 1982)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP. (McAlpine & Kent, 1982)
 NSW: New England NP, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (McAlpine & Kent, 1982; AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Maa, 1989a; Paramonov, 1954)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: Maa (1989a) cites this as a non-Australian taxon. (Maa, 1989a; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Beaudesert. (Maa, 1989a; Paramonov, 1954)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Maa, 1989a; Paramonov, 1954)
-
- COMMENTS: monogeneric subfamily restricted to SE Aust. and NZ. (Bugledich, 1999; Matile, 1989a; D. Bickel & J. Hunter, pers. comm.)
 QLD: MacPherson Range*, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., Mt Glorious and vcn. of Kuranda NQld; genus dist. Aust., PNG, Solomon Is and Oriental region. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Dunoos.* (Bugledich, 1999)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld). (Bugledich, 1999; Matile, 1981)
-
- Primitive Res., Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, O'Reillys via Canungra, Bald Mt. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Huonbrook, Iluka, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
-
- NSW: Tooloom, Broken Head, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 NSW: Iluka.* COMMENTS: only NSW record; genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 NSW: Huonbrook, Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area, Killarney, Mt Glorious. NSW: Terania Ck, Tooloom Scrub, Gibraltar NP, Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Whian Whian SF, Tooloom Scrub, Huonbrook, Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Levers Plateau. NSW: Tooloom, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo-Coramba Rd, vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Killarney Plateau. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Tooloom*, Whian Whian SF, Iluka NR, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 Bruxner Park, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 COMMENTS: only NSW record; genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Tooloom. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 COMMENTS: only known NSW records; genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 NSW: Huonbrook, Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Springbrook, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Huonbrook, Terania Ck, Iluka NR, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo NP.
 COMMENTS: genus occurs in all faunal regions except Neotropical region and NZ. (Kim, 1994)
 NSW: Boyd R. COMMENTS: species widesp. but only collected from 4 localities over known range. (Kim, 1994)
-
- distributed but known only from 2 localities over this range; genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
 NSW: Iluka NR*, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Iluka NR, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
-
- England NP*, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus dist. A'asia, Oceania, SE Asia, Americas and Seychelles. (Kim, 1994)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus generally restricted to Aust. and NZ. (Schneider, 1991)
 Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus generally restricted to Aust. and NZ. (Schneider, 1991)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt. area, Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP*, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Upper Allyn R., Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus generally restricted to Aust. and NZ. (Schneider, 1991)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious, Lamington NP, Bald Mt., Killarney. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Moonpar SF, Bruxner Park, New England NP, Upper Allyn.
 COMMENTS: genus generally restricted to Aust. and NZ. (Schneider, 1991)
 NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus generally restricted to Aust. and NZ. (Schneider, 1991)
 NSW: Dunoos.* COMMENTS: only recorded Australian member of family. (Bugledich, 1999; F. Thompson, 1989)
 NSW: Iluka*, Stotts I., Border Ranges NP, Mt Warning, Brunswick Heads, Huonbrook, Victoria Park NP, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. discontinuous in Old World tropics and subtropics from Reunion I. to W Pacific, Sikkim and Taiwan to NSW and Norfolk I. (McAlpine, 1998)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Brunswick Heads*, Stotts I. NR, Mt Warning, Terania Ck, Huonbrook, Boatharbour NR, Victoria Park NR. COMMENTS: in subgenus *Metopochetus* which is restricted to NG and tropical and subtrop. EAust. (McAlpine, 1998)
 NSW: Upper Hastings R. COMMENTS: in subgenus *Seva* which is restricted to SE&SWAust., and Tas. (McAlpine, 1998)

Micropezidae	Eurybatinae	<i>Metopochetus compressus</i>	SEQld-SNSW	
Micropezidae	Eurybatinae	<i>Metopochetus freyi</i>	SQld-NSW	
Micropezidae	Eurybatinae	<i>Metopochetus regius</i>	NNSW	NSW: Mt Royal*c. 63 km N -
Micropezidae	Taeniapterinae	<i>Mimegralla australica</i>	NT,NQld-NSW,WA	
Muscidae	Muscinae	<i>Hydrotaea rostrata</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Muscidae	Muscinae	<i>Neomyia australis</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,§	
Muscidae	Muscinae	<i>Neomyia lauta</i>	NT,Qld-NNSW,WA,§	
Muscidae	Muscinae	<i>Neomyia timorensis</i>	Torres Strait,NQld-CNSW	open savannah, r' forest.
Muscidae	Muscinae	<i>Pyrella tasmaniae</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Atherigona apicemaculata</i>	NT,NWWA,Qld,§	QLD: Mt Coot-tha.
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Atherigona atripalpis</i>	Qld-NSW,§	QLD: Mt Coot-tha.
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Atherigona collessi</i>		
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Atherigona ferrari</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Atherigona hennigi</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Atherigona nigripes</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Atherigona oryzae</i>	NT,Torres Strait,Qld,NSW,§	NSW: Dorrigo-Coramba Rd.
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Dichaetomyia parimpar</i>	Qld-NSW	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Helina hirtibasis</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Helina hypopleuralis</i>	NSW,WA	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Neohelina semivittata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Muscidae	Phaoniinae	<i>Phaonia fergusonii</i>	NSW	
Mycetophilidae	Leiinae	<i>Paraleia fulvescens</i>	NQld-Tas	
Mycetophilidae	Mycetophilinae	<i>Epicypa flavipennis</i>	NENSW	
Mycetophilidae	Mycomyinae	<i>Mycomya richmondensis</i>	NENSW,Tas,SA,WA	
Mycetophilidae	Mycomyinae	<i>Neoempheria signifera</i>	NENSW	
Mydidae	Diochlistinae	<i>Diochlistus gracilis</i>	Qld-NSW,SA,WA	
Mydidae	Diochlistinae	<i>Dioclistus hackeri</i>	Qld	
Nemestrinidae	Atriadopinae	<i>Nycterimorpha speiseri</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma bancrofti</i>	SQld	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma bivittata nigricosta</i>	NSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma costalis</i>	Qld-Vic,SA,WA	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma costalis costalis</i>	NSW	scl. forest.
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma dubiosa</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma fulva</i>	Qld	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma harrisoni</i>	N-SNSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma laetilinea</i>	N-CNSW,Vic	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma nigripes</i>	SQld-Vic	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma nigrovittata</i>	NQld(?) - NNSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma novaehollandiae</i>	NQld-NNSW,CNSW,Vic,SA	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma obscura</i>	SQld-CNSW,NNSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma orientalis</i>	NSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma punctata</i>	SQld-EVic	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma punctata orientalis</i>		
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma rosea</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma rufonigra</i>	NSW	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma scapularis</i>	Qld-Vic	
Nemestrinidae	Nemestrinae	<i>Trichophthalma scapularis</i> var. <i>pallipes</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Nemestrinidae	Trichopsidellinae	<i>Trichopsidea oestracea</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas,WA	
Neminiidae		<i>Nemo kentae</i>	N-CNSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Neriidae		<i>Derocephalus angusticollis</i>	SQld-NSW	
Neurochaetidae		<i>Neurochaeta inversa</i>	Qld-NSW	
Nycteribiidae	Nycteribiinae	<i>Basilina troughtoni</i>	NSW-Vic,SA,WA	
Nycteribiidae	Nycteribiinae	<i>Nycteribia allotopa</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Nycteribiidae	Nycteribiinae	<i>Nycteribia parilis</i>	widespread,§	
Odiinidae		<i>Traginops</i> sp.	NNSW	littoral r' forest.
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus distinctus</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus fulvus</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus fusconiger</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus fusconiger alpinensis</i>	NSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus fusconiger fusconiger</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus interruptus</i>	NSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus kippsi</i>	NNSW	NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington - swamps.
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus lunulatus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus mirabilis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus nero</i>	NNSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus niger</i>	NSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus nigripennis</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas	dry scl. forest.

- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: species restricted to highlands; in subgenus *Crus* which is restricted to SAust., but apparently absent from Tas. (McAlpine, 1998)
- QLD: MacPherson Range, Lamington NP. NSW: Forest Land SF, Gibraltar Range NP, Moonpar SF via Dorrigo, New England NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Mt Banda Banda, Boonanghi SF via Kempsey, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops, Mt Royal Range.* COMMENTS: in subgenus *Crus* which is restricted to SAust., but apparently absent from Tas. (McAlpine, 1998)
- of Singleton. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; in subgenus *Seva* which is restricted to SE and SW Aust., and Tas. (McAlpine, 1998)
- NSW: Ballina, Port Macquarie. COMMENTS: genus dist. includes Africa, Oriental and Australian regions. (McAlpine, 1998)
-
- QLD: vcn. Cunninghams Gap. NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and W Pacific. (Pont, 1973, 1989)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap, vcn. Springbrook. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species dist. Bismarck Archipelago, Aust., Lord Howe I.; genus is principally confined to African and Indo-A'asian regions; absent from NZ. (Pont, 1973, 1989)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, vcn. Mt Lindesay, MacPherson Range. NSW: Brooklana, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species dist. Iran to Aust.; genus is principally confined to African and Indo-A'asian regions; absent from NZ. (Pont, 1973, 1989)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Coramba, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species dist. India to Aust.; genus is principally confined to African and Indo-A'asian regions; absent from NZ; species has closely related taxa in India, SE Asia and Fiji. (Pont, 1973)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species restricted to EAust. (Pont, 1973)
-
- COMMENTS: little known species recorded from few localities in Aust., also occurring in China, Indon. and PNG. (Pont, 1986, 1989)
- NSW: Dorrigo-Coramba Rd. COMMENTS: sp. occurs in Oriental region (Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, China, Flores) and Aust. (Pont, 1986, 1989)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: species known only from Aust. (Pont, 1986)
- QLD: Mt Coot-tha. COMMENTS: species also occurs in the Oriental region and Aust. (Pont, 1986)
- QLD: Mt Coot-tha. COMMENTS: species also occurs in Indon. (Pont, 1986)
- NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: species also occurs in PNG. (Pont, 1986)
- COMMENTS: species recorded from Lord Howe I., and also widesp. in the Oriental region and elsewhere in the A'asian region. (Pont, 1986, 1989)
-
- NSW: Mt Gibraltar NP, Upper Allyn, nr Eccleston.* (Daniels, 1978; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Daniels, 1978)
- NSW: E Dorrigo.* (Malloch, 1925)
- NSW: East Dorrigo, Lowanna.* (Daniels, 1978; AM)
- NSW: Allyn R.* (Daniels, 1978; AM)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. (Matile, 1989b; Tonnoir, 1929)
- NSW: Dunoos.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. widesp. (Bugledich, 1999)
- NSW: Dunoos.* COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. (Bugledich, 1999)
- NSW: Dunoos.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bugledich, 1999)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.); family has a disjunct world distribution. (Hardy, 1925)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Paramonov, 1950)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom, Victoria Park NR, Red Cedar FR, Moonpar SF. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., West Papua and Bismarck Archipelago. (Bernardi, 1989; Paramonov, 1952; AM)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Paramonov, 1952; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1933; Daniels, 1978; I. Mackerras, 1925)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Paramonov, 1952)
- NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo, 66 km SE of Walcha, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (AM)
- NSW: Dorrigo*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1933; I. Mackerras, 1925)
-
- QLD: MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1933; Daniels, 1978; I. Mackerras, 1925; AM)
- NSW: Dorrigo, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (I. Mackerras, 1925; AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (I. Mackerras, 1925)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1933; Daniels, 1978; I. Mackerras, 1925; AM)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (I. Mackerras, 1925; Paramonov, 1952; AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: East Dorrigo area, Ulong, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (I. Mackerras, 1925; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (I. Mackerras, 1925)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Daniels, 1978)
-
- NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (I. Mackerras, 1925)
- NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Carter, 1933; Daniels, 1978; I. Mackerras, 1925; AM)
- NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Bernardi, 1989; Paramonov, 1952)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG. (Bernardi, 1989; AM)
-
- NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res.*, Mt Boss SF, Banda Banda region. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Gosford NSW; endemic genus restricted to EAust. (McAlpine, 1983)
- SOURCE: Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Pitkin, 1989)
- NSW: Whian Whian SF, nr Lismore, Dorrigo NP, Brinerville nr Bellingen, Wilson R. Primitive Res.* (AM)
-
- NSW: Munni, Williams R. COMMENTS: ectoparasitic on bats. (Maa, 1989b; AM)
- NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: ectoparasitic on bats; species widesp. in Oriental region. (Maa, 1989b; AM)
- NSW: Carrai, via Kempsey. COMMENTS: ectoparasitic on bats; species with extralimital dist. in Indon., NG. (Maa, 1989b; AM)
- NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: species known only from Iluka NR. (McAlpine, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo*, Dorrigo Plateau, c. 66 km SE Walcha, Mt Royal Range, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Daniels, 1978; Mackerras & Fuller, 1942; Mackerras & Mackerras, 1953; AM; GW)
- NSW: Forest Land SF, c. 45 km SE Walcha, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (AM; GW)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (AM; GW)
- NSW: Dorrigo Plateau. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Mackerras, 1953)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo Plateau, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942; Mackerras & Mackerras, 1985)
- Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., poorly collected species; genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942; AM)
- NSW: SW Ebor on Armidale Rd.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Mackerras, 1953)
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942)
- NSW: Dorrigo Plateau, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Mackerras, 1953; AM; GW)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942)
- NSW: Forest Land SF, Dorrigo Plateau, Ebor, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942; Mackerras & Mackerras, 1953; AM; GW)

Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus personatus</i>	SQld-Vic	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus simplissimus</i>	NSW	
Pelecorhynchidae		<i>Pelecorhynchus tillyardi</i>	NNSW	
Platypezidae	Callomyiinae	<i>Agathomyia austrocollinella</i>	NSW	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia albomaculata</i>	N-SNSW	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia argentifascia</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia argyrogyna</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia austraquila</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	r' forest.
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia denticulata</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia fergusonii</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia gressitti</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia pulchra</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Platypezidae	Platypezinae	<i>Lindneromyia wulpii</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia aurantiaca</i>	NNSW	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia cancellata</i>	Qld-NNSW	<i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Tristania</i> forest and r' forest, -
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia curta</i>	NNSW	littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia glebosa</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia latipes</i>	SQld-CNSW	humid forest, littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia latipilus</i>	CNSW	littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia obscura</i>	EQld-ENSW,ACT,Vic	?scl. forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia octoseta</i>	SQld-NNSW	littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia picta</i>	NNSW	littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia scutellaris</i>	SEQld-CNSW	dry scl. forest, littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia thalassina</i>	NQld-Vic	?scl. forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Duomyia</i> sp. 18	SQld-NNSW	littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia albipila</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia anostigma</i>	SEQld-Vic	forest, littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia armipes</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r' forest, littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia celsa</i>	NNSW	NSW: New England NP*, Barrington Tops.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia conjuncta</i>	NQld-NNSW	r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia crassa</i>	SQld	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia hypostigma</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia maculipennis</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia megastigma</i>	SEQld-SNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia piperata</i>	CQld-NNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom, Upper -
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia remota</i>	NNSW	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia scatophaga</i>	CQld-NNSW	forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia subacuta</i>		probably r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia vitrea</i>	SEQld-Vic	principally scl. forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Euprosopia</i> sp. 1		
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster corusca</i>	SEQld	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster flavipennis</i>	SEQld-SNSW	QLD: Nth Tamborine, MacPherson Range.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster hilaris</i>	NSW-NWVic	NSW: Barrington Tops.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster imperialis</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	littoral r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster laeta</i>	NNSW-Tas	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster maculipennis</i>	NNSW-ACT	eucalypt woodland. NSW: vcn. Ebor, -
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster poecila</i>	CQld-SEQld	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Lamprogaster vella</i>	SEQld-Vic	?scl. forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Microepicausta</i> sp. nr <i>gracilis</i>		littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Pogonortalis doclea</i>	widespread,§	littoral r' forest.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Rivellia connata</i>	NSW	
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Rhytidortalis averni</i>	NNSW,Tas,SA	littoral r' forest. NSW: Iluka.
Platystomatidae	Platystomatinae	<i>Rhytidortalis perforata</i>	SEQld-NNSW	littoral r' forest. NSW: Iluka.*
Platystomatidae		<i>Zealandortalis</i> sp.†		littoral r' forest. NSW: Iluka.
Platystomatidae	Scholastinae	<i>Lenophila achilles</i>	EQld-NSW,Vic,SSA	
Platystomatidae	Scholastinae	<i>Lenophila coerulea</i>	Qld-Vic	littoral r' forest.
Psychodidae	Bruchomyiinae	<i>Nemopalpus australiensis</i>	N-CNSW	
Psychodidae	Maruinini	<i>Paratelmatoxenus brevistylis</i>	NNSW	
Psychodidae	Maruinini	<i>Rotundopteryx sylviae</i>	NNSW	
Psychodidae	Mormiini	<i>Brunettia ciliaris</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Psychodidae	Mormiini	<i>Brunettia collessi</i>	NNSW	
Psychodidae	Mormiini	<i>Brunettia tricorniculata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Psychodidae	Paramormiini	<i>Peripsychoda obscurus</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Psychodidae	Trichomyiinae	<i>Trichomyia brachypennis</i>	NNSW	
Psychodidae	Trichomyiinae	<i>Trichomyia crucis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Psychodidae	Trichomyiinae	<i>Trichomyia reducta</i>	NNSW	
Psychodidae	Trichomyiinae	<i>Trichomyia triaina</i>	NNSW	
Pyrgotidae		<i>Cardiacera barringtoni</i>	NSW	
Rhagionidae		<i>Atherimorpha corpulenta</i>	NSW,ACT	
Rhagionidae		<i>Atherimorpha flavofasciata</i>	NNSW	
Rhagionidae		<i>Atherimorpha uptoni</i>	NNSW	

- COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Mackerras & Fuller, 1942)
 NSW: Dorrigo Plateau, Dorrigo*, Barrington Tops*. COMMENTS: *allotype loc.; genus occurs in Aust. and Chile. (Daniels, 1978; Mackerras & Fuller, 1942; Mackerras & Mackerras, 1953; AM)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res.* (Chandler, 1994; AM)
 NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res. (Chandler, 1994; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap NP. NSW: Barrington Tops. (Chandler, 1994; AM)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Nepal, India, SE Asia, Taiwan, Philippines, Indon. and NG. (Chandler, 1994)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. (Chandler, 1994)
-
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap NP
 NSW: Iluka NR. (Chandler, 1994)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Indon. and NG. (Chandler, 1994)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Huonbrook, Wilson R. Primitive Res. (Chandler, 1994)
 NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Indon., NG and Solomon Is. (Chandler, 1994)
-
- NSW: Brunswick Heads.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (McAlpine, 1973)
 littoral r'forest. NSW: Iluka.* COMMENTS: uncommon, poorly known species, with very restricted range; endemic genus (widesp.). (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Iluka.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Nightcap Range NP, Terania Ck, 7 m W of Rosebank, Lismore district*, Moogem SF, 15 km N Lowanna. COMMENTS: little known species; endemic genus (widesp.). (McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; GW; AM)
-
- NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: uncommon species with restricted distribution; endemic genus (widesp.). (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Iluka.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (McAlpine, 1973)
 NSW: Iluka.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Iluka.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (McAlpine, 1973)
 NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: uncommon species restricted to coastal zone; endemic genus (widesp.). (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973)
 NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Iluka*, Clarence R. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 COMMENTS: species restricted to Barrington Tops, New England NP region; Oriental-Australian genus. (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Canungra. COMMENTS: species dist. Cape York to Qld-NSW border; Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Cunninghams Gap, Nerang R.*nr Springbrook Forest. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973)
 NSW: Terania Ck, Carrai Cave, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Upper Allyn*, Upper Allyn R., Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: uncommon species restricted to range of CERRA region; Oriental-Australian genus. (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn, nr Eccleston. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973; AM)
-
- Allyn R.* COMMENTS: species dist. Mackay Qld-Hunter District NSW; Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973; Daniels, 1978)
 NSW: ?Iluka. COMMENTS: uncommon species occurring between Port Stephens and Fingal Head, possible occurrence in Iluka r'forest; Oriental-Australian genus. (D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. NSW: Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: species dist. Mackay Qld-Hunter R. NSW; Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (Daniels, 1978; McAlpine, 1973)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Boyd R.*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973; AM)
 NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: Oriental-Australian genus. (McAlpine, 1973)
-
- QLD: Nerang R. nr Springbrook Forest. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines, NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Richmond R., Clarence R. COMMENTS: species dist. centred on Border Ranges; genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines; NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973)
 COMMENTS: species dist. mainly tablelands; genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines; NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973)
 NSW: Casino, Iluka. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines; NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines; NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973)
 Cathedral Rocks NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines; NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973; AM; GW)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines; NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Aust., Philippines; NC is a minor centre of endemism. (McAlpine, 1973)
-
- NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Solomon Is, Aust., ?W Indon. (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: genus dist. Java, Micronesia, Aust. (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Coramba. (Malloch, 1928)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia and Aust. (possible centre of diversity); Australian spp. apparently all endemic. (McAlpine, 1999 and pers. comm.)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia and Aust. (possible centre of diversity); Australian spp. apparently all endemic. (McAlpine, 1999 and pers. comm.)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (1 spp.), and NZ (2 spp.). (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Bunya NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (McAlpine & Kim, 1977)
 NSW: Iluka. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (AM; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Brooklana, E Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Hornsby NSW; A'sian *Nemopalpus* represented by 2 species (NZ 1 sp., Aust. 1 sp.); genus dist. widesp. (Alexander, 1928; Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Aust., PNG and Oriental region. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus endemic (NNSW-Vic, Tas). (Bugledich, 1999; Duckhouse, 1990)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Dorrigo-Coramba Rd. COMMENTS: genus dist. Palaearctic, Neotropics, Indon., PNG. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Dorrigo-Coramba Rd.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. genus dist. Palaearctic, Neotropics, Indon., PNG. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Dorrigo-Coramba Rd.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Palaearctic, Neotropics, Indon., PNG. (Bugledich, 1999)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Indon., PNG, Oriental and Palaearctic regions. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Bugledich, 1999)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Paramonov, 1958b; Pitkin, 1989)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., South Africa and South America. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; AM)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., South Africa and South America. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Paramonov, 1961)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., South Africa and South America. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Paramonov, 1961)

Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus androgynus</i>	NNSW	forest. NSW: Williams R., Barrington Tops.*
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus basifasciatus</i>	SQld,NSW,Tas	forest.
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus commoni</i>	NNSW	forest. NSW: Upper Allyn R.*, Upper -
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus edgari</i>	NSW,Tas	
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus faceticus</i>	NSW	
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus hardyi</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest, forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus imitator</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	forest. NSW: Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn, -
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus intermedius</i>	NSW,ACT	
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus mackerrasi</i>	SEQld–NNSW	forest. QLD: Mt Mee.*
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus norrisi</i>	NSW	
Rhagionidae		<i>Chrysopilus tonnoiri</i>	NSW–ACT	NSW: Whian Whian SF, Huonbrook, -
Sarcophagidae	Sarcophaginae	<i>Fergusonimyia bancrofti</i>	Qld–NSW	
Scatopsidae	Rhegmoclematini	<i>Rhegmoclema hirtipenne</i>	NSW	NSW: Bruxner Park.*
Scatopsidae	Scatopsini	<i>Colobostema commoni</i>	N–CNSW	NSW: Bruxner Park*, Upper Allyn R.
Scatopsidae	Scatopsini	<i>Colobostema cyclum</i>	SEQld	QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species
Scatopsidae	Scatopsini	<i>Colobostema dilemmum</i>	NSW	
Scatopsidae	Scatopsini	<i>Colobostema metarhamphe</i>	NQld–SNSW	r' forest.
Scatopsidae	Scatopsini	<i>Colobostema occabipes</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Scatopsidae	Scatopsini	<i>Colobostema truncatum</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Scatopsidae	Swammerdamellini	<i>Swammerdamella richmondensis</i>	SQld–SNSW	QLD: Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap.
Scatopsidae	Swammerdamellini	<i>Swammerdamella sessionis</i>	NSW,ACT	
Sciaridae		<i>Sciara crassicornis</i>	NNSW	
Sciaridae		<i>Sciara praescellens</i>	N–CNSW	
Sepsidae	Sepsinae	<i>Parapalaeosepsis compressa</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest.
Sphaeroceridae	Limosiniinae	<i>Biroina dorrigonis</i>	SEQld–SNSW	
Sphaeroceridae	Limosiniinae	<i>Biroina myrmecophila</i>	NQld–CNSW,ACT	r' forest.
Sphaeroceridae	Limosiniinae	<i>Biroina trivittata</i>	SEQld–CNSW	
Sphaeroceridae	Limosiniinae	<i>Biroina vernalis</i>	NNSW	
Sphaeroceridae	Limosiniinae	<i>Poecilosomella pectiniterga</i>	NT,Qld–SNSW,§	QLD: Lamington NP.
Sphaeroceridae	Limosiniinae	<i>Pterogramma aestivale</i>	N–CNSW	
Sphaeroceridae	Limosiniinae	<i>Leptocera fenestrata</i>	SEQld–NSW	
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Damaromyia clivosa</i>	Qld–Vic	
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Damaromyia discolor</i>	Qld	
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Damaromyia nitens</i>	Qld–NSW	
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Damaromyia trina</i>	Qld–NSW	
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Damaromyia whitei</i>	Qld–NSW,Tas	
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Lecomomyia notha</i>	NNSW	r' forest, scl. vegetation.
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Dochmiocera aurilineata</i>	Qld	
Stratiomyidae	Antissinae	<i>Pachygaster nitens</i>	Qld	
Stratiomyidae	Pachygastrinae	<i>Dochmiocera aurilineata</i>	Qld	
Stratiomyidae	Chiromyzinae	<i>Chiromyza ava</i>		
Stratiomyidae	Chiromyzinae	<i>Chiromyza longicornis</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Stratiomyidae	Chiromyzinae	<i>Chiromyza</i> sp. D		
Stratiomyidae	Chiromyzinae	<i>Chiromyza</i> sp. G		
Stratiomyidae	Sarginae	<i>Sargus darius</i>	Qld	
Streblidae	Nycteriboscinae	<i>Brachytarsina amboinensis</i>	Aust.,§	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Eristalis maculata</i>	SQld–WA,Vic	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Eristalis sinuatus</i>	Qld–SNSW	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	SQld–NSW,SA,Tas,WA	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Chalcosyrphus pleuralis</i>	Qld–NNSW	r' forest.
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Cyphipelta rufocyanea</i>	Qld–SNSW,Tas	scl. forest.
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Deineches hackeri</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Malometasternum rufocaudatum</i>	Qld–NSW	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Mesembrius bengalensis</i>	NT,Qld–NNSW,§	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Mesembrius hilaris</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,§	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Orthoprosopa grisea</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	woodland.
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Orthoprosopa multicolor</i>	Qld–NSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns.
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Syrpitta hackeri</i>	SQld–NSW	
Syrphidae	Eristalinae	<i>Xylota flavitarsis</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	wet scl. forest, r' forest.
Syrphidae	Microdontinae	<i>Microdon barringtonensis</i>	NNSW	
Syrphidae	Microdontinae	<i>Microdon nicholsoni</i>	NNSW	
Syrphidae	Microdontinae	<i>Microdon nigromarginalis</i>	N–SNSW	
Syrphidae	Microdontinae	<i>Microdon vittatus</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas	
Syrphidae	Syrphinae	<i>Melangyna damastor</i>	Qld–NSW,WA	subtrop. r' forest.
Tabanidae	Diachlorini	<i>Cydistomyia musgravii</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tabanidae	Diachlorini	<i>Cydistomyia nigropicta</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tabanidae	Diachlorini	<i>Cydistomyia victoriensis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Tabanidae	Pangoniini	<i>Austroplex brevipalpis</i>	Qld–NSW,WA	littoral r' forest.
Tabanidae	Pangoniini	<i>Austroplex chrysophilus</i>	SEQld–CNSW,?Tas	
Tabanidae	Pangoniini	<i>Caenoprosopon australe</i>	N–CNSW	
Tabanidae	Pangoniini	<i>Caenoprosopon nigrovittatum</i>	NSW	
Tabanidae	Pangoniini	<i>Caenoprosopon trichocerum</i>	NQld–SNSW	

- COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Daniels, 1978; Paramonov, 1961)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ulong, E Dorrigo, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Paramonov, 1961; AM)
 Manning R. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Paramonov, 1961; AM)
- NSW: Huonbrook, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; AM)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; AM)
 NSW: Huonbrook. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Paramonov, 1961; AM)
 Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Paramonov, 1961; AM)
 NSW: Manning R. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; AM)
- NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; Paramonov, 1961)
 NSW: Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; AM)
 Upper Allyn, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus associated with forests, member of later northern element. (Colless & McAlpine, 1991; AM)
- NSW: Allyn R., Eccleston.* COMMENTS: syn. *Sarcophaga fergusonii*. (Daniels, 1978; AM)
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Bismarck Archipelago, Nearctic, Palaearctic, Afrotrop. and Neotropical regions. (Bugledich, 1999)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., PNG, Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Afrotrop. regions. (Bugledich, 1999; Cook, 1971)
 known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Aust., PNG, Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Afrotrop. regions. (Bugledich, 1999; Cook, 1971)
 NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., PNG, Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Afrotrop. regions. (Cook, 1971)
- NSW: Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., PNG, Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Afrotrop. regions. (Cook, 1971)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., PNG, Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Afrotrop. regions. (Cook, 1971)
 NSW: Bruxner Park, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., PNG, Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Afrotrop. regions. (Cook, 1971)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus widesp., dist. in A'asia Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, Fiji and Niue. (Cook, 1971, 1989)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp., dist. in A'asia Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, Fiji and Niue. (Cook, 1971, 1989)
- NSW: Dunoos.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. (Bugledich, 1999)
 NSW: Dunoos.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Bugledich, 1999)
 COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest; genus restricted to A'asia. (Colless, 1980)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Dorrigo NP.* (Daniels, 1978; Marshall, 1989; Richards, 1973; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Dorrigo NP. (Richards, 1973; Monteith & Storey, 1981)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Daniels, 1978; Marshall, 1989; Richards, 1973)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Marshall, 1989; Richards, 1973)
- NSW: Wilsons Ck, nr Mullumbimby, Huonbrook. COMMENTS: species also recorded from West Papua. (Marshall, 1989; Richards, 1973)
 NSW: Huonbrook, nr Mullumbimby. (Marshall, 1989; Richards, 1973; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (Daniels, 1978; Marshall, 1989; Richards, 1973)
- NSW: Coramba-Dorrigo Rd. (Hardy, 1931)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Hardy, 1931)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Hardy, 1931)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Hardy, 1931)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Hardy, 1931)
- NSW: Plateau Beech Res., Werrikimbe NP. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Daniels, 1978)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Daniels, 1978)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Hardy, 1933; Woodley, 1989)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. (AM)
 QLD: Binna Burra. NSW: Huonbrook. (Woodley, 1989; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Binna Burra, Mt Tamborine. (AM)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Hardy, 1932a)
- NSW: Carrai via Kempsey. COMMENTS: ectoparasitic on bats; species widesp. in Oriental region also in W Pacific. (Maa, 1989c; AM)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo, Williams R. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Iluka, Dorrigo. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo, Tubrabucca. (AM)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Terania Ck, Border Ranges NP, Ulong, East Dorrigo. (Ferguson, 1926b; Thompson & Vockeroth, 1989; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: poorly known species. (AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: 49 mi W of Gloucester, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: poorly known species. (Ferguson, 1926b; Paramonov, 1955; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (Carter, 1933; Paramonov, 1955; Thompson & Vockeroth, 1989)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: species also distributed from India to PNG. (Ferguson, 1926a; Thompson & Vockeroth, 1989)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from West Papua and NC. (Ferguson, 1926a; Thompson & Vockeroth, 1989)
- NSW: Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Chile. (AM)
 NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo, Dorrigo, Eccleston.* COMMENTS: poorly known species; genus also occurs in Chile. (Paramonov, 1955; AM)
 NSW: Wollongbar. (Ferguson, 1926b)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Huonbrook, Eccleston. (Thompson & Vockeroth, 1989; AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Carter, 1933; Ferguson, 1926a; Thompson & Vockeroth, 1989)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: poorly known species. (AM)
 NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (Carter, 1933)
 NSW: League Scrub FR. (Thompson & Vockeroth, 1989; GW)
- NSW: Allyn R. (Daniels, 1989b; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Nulla-Five Day SF. (Daniels, 1989b; GW; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Ulong, Nulla-Five Day SF. (Daniels, 1989b; GW; AM)
 NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld, NSW, WA, ?Tas). (Daniels, 1989b; AM)
 NSW: Richmond R., Clarence R. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld, NSW, WA, ?Tas). (I. Mackerras, 1956b)
- NSW: Allyn R. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Daniels, 1989b; I. Mackerras, 1956b)
 NSW: Williams R. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Daniels, 1989b; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom, Uki, Mt Warning, Rotary Park (Lismore), Lowanna, Dorrigo NP, Wilson R., vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Daniels, 1989b; I. Mackerras, 1956b; AM)

Tabanidae	Pangoniini	<i>Ectenopsis angusta</i>	NQld-CNSW,NNSW	r'forest.
Tabanidae	Pangoniini	<i>Ectenopsis vulpecula</i>	NQld-SQld	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia aurata</i>	NSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia aurinotum</i>	CQld-NNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia bancroftii</i>	N-CNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia barbara</i>	NNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia beryllensis</i>	CQld-SQld	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia brevirostris</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia calabyi</i>	N-SNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia gemina</i>	NSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia guttata</i>	Qld-Vic	dry scl. forest, woodland.
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia limbithorax</i>	NNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia monticola</i>	N-CNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia plana</i>	NNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia pulchra</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia quadrimaculata</i>	NSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia subcana</i>	Qld-NSW	scl. forest.
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia vicina</i>	NSW	
Tabanidae	Scionini	<i>Scaptia violacea</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Tabanidae	Tabanini	<i>Tabanus davidsoni</i>	Qld-NSW	
Tabanidae	Tabanini	<i>Tabanus pallipennis</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,§	
Tabanidae	Tabanini	<i>Tabanus parvicollis</i>	Qld-SNSW	
Tachinidae	Blondeliini	<i>Trigonospila brevifacies</i>	NSW,Tas,§	
Tachinidae	Blondeliini	<i>Zosteromeigenia mima</i>	Qld	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Amphitropesa elegans</i>	SQld-ACT,SA	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Geraldia montana</i>	SQld-Vic,SA,WA	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Geraldia nuda</i>	NQld-NNSW,NWWA	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Geraldia recessata</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Heterometopia</i> sp. 1	NNSW	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Rutilotrixa lateralis</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma atripes</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma basale</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Roberts Plateau, MacPherson Range.* NSW: Ulong,
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma flavohirtum</i>	NNSW-ACT,Tas,SA	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma hirticauda</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops*, Upper Manning R.
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma longipes</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas,SA	QLD: Bald Mt. area, via Emu Vale, Mt Tamborine.
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma pallidihirtum</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma setiventre</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma simulcercus</i>	SEQld	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma tessellatum</i>	NNSW-ACT,Tas	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma</i> sp. 2†	SEQld	
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Senostoma</i> sp. 3†	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Trichostylum parafaciale</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Bald Mt. NSW: Styx R., nr Ebor, Wilson R. -
Tachinidae	Dexiini	<i>Trichostylum vittatum</i>	SQld-NSW,Tas	
Tachinidae	Goniinae	<i>Winthemia sumatrana</i>	NQld-CNSW,§	
Tachinidae	Phasiinae	<i>Cylindromyia flavifrons</i>	NSW,ACT,SA,WA	
Tachinidae	Phasiinae	<i>Cylindromyia nigricosta</i>	N-CNSW	scl. vegetation.
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Amphibolia albocincta</i>	NSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. in -
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Amphibolia stolidia</i>	NSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. in -
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Chaetogaster violacea</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Chaetogaster viridis</i>	SQld-NSW	
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Prodiaphania deserta</i>	Qld-NSW	
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Prodiaphania fullerae</i>	NSW	
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Rutilia cryptica</i>	NNSW-Vic,SA	NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in -
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Rutilia cupreiventris</i>	NSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. in -
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Rutilia dorsomaculata</i>	NSW,?Tas	
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Rutilia hirticeps</i>	NSW,Vic,WA	NSW: Ulong, nr Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in -
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Rutilia nigriceps</i>	NSW	NSW: Ulong, nr Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in -
Tachinidae	Rutiliini	<i>Rutilia vivipara</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. in -
Tachinidae	Tachininae	<i>Macrochlorella nitidiventris</i>	NSW,Tas	
Tachinidae		<i>Phasia furcata</i>		
Tanyderidae		<i>Radinoderus dorrigenis</i>	NNSW	
Tephritidae	Ceratitinae	<i>Ceratitella amyemae</i>	NT-SQld	dry open vegetation.
Tephritidae	Ceratitinae	<i>Ceratitella bifasciata</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Tephritidae	Ceratitinae	<i>Ceratitella loranthi</i>	NT,NNSW-Vic,SA,WA	
Tephritidae	Ceratitinae	<i>Ceratitella recondita</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Campiglossa fuscata</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Dioxyna hyalina</i>	NQld-Vic,SA,WA	NSW: New England NP.
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Hendrella sexincisa</i>	SEQld-NNSW,SA	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Leipana helichrysi</i>	N-CNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Oedaspis gallicola</i>	NNSW-SWVic	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Paraspathulina apicomacula</i>	NT,SQld-Vic,SA,WA	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Tephritis bushi</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Tephritis furcata</i>	SQld	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Tephritis protrusa</i>	NQld-NNSW	

- NSW: Richmond R., Iluka NR, Barrington Tops. (Daniels, 1989b; I. Mackerras, 1956b; AM)
QLD: Sunnybank, Canungra. (AM)
- NSW: Wiangarie SF, Koreelah SF vcn. Kyogle, Brooklana, East Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. (AM)
NSW: Ebor*, Barrington Tops. (Daniels, 1978; AM)
NSW: Tooloom, Wilson R., Upper Allyn. (AM)
NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: species poorly collected. (AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. (AM)
- NSW: Tooloom, Ulong, East Dorrigo. (AM)
NSW: Brooklana, Ulong, East Dorrigo, Wilson R. (AM)
NSW: Huonbrook, Ulong, East Dorrigo. (AM)
NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Moogem SF. (GW)
NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species poorly collected. (AM)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
NSW: Barrington Tops, Wilson R. (AM)
QLD: MacPherson Range. NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca, Williams R. (AM)
- NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo, New England NP, Yessabah Caves, Wilson R. (AM)
NSW: Barrington Tops. (GW; AM)
NSW: Upper Allyn. (AM)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, MacPherson Range. NSW: Tooloom, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo, East Dorrigo, Wilson R. (AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (I. Mackerras, 1971)
NSW: Tweed R., Casino. COMMENTS: species also occurs in West Papua, Maluku. (Daniels, 1989b; I. Mackerras, 1971)
NSW: Richmond Range, Clarence R. (I. Mackerras, 1971)
- NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: introduced to NZ. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Hardy, 1934)
QLD: Mt Glorious. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Hardy, 1934)
- NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus distributed mainly in SEQld and ENSW. (Barracough, 1992)
NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca, Allyn R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust., particularly diverse in SE, and SWWA. (Barracough, 1992)
NSW: Apsley Falls nr Walcha. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust., particularly diverse in SE, and SWWA. (Barracough, 1992)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: 25 km W of Grafton.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust., particularly diverse in SE, and SWWA. (Barracough, 1992)
- NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species known only from Upper Allyn R.; endemic genus restricted to ENSW, EVic and Tas. (Barracough, 1992)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW, Vic, WA). (Barracough, 1992)
NSW: Iluka, Gibraltar Range NP, Ulong, East Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
East Dorrigo, Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from CERRA region; genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops region; genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo, Wollomombi Falls, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
QLD: Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale. NSW: Barrington Tops*, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
- NSW: Glenreagh*, Wilson R. Primitive Res. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
NSW: New England NP, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from 1 specimen, ex Lamington NP; genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from 1 specimen, ex Barrington Tops; genus restricted to Aust. and NC. (Barracough, 1992)
- Primitive Res.*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld, NSW, Vic, Tas., SESA, SWWA). (Barracough, 1992)
NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld, NSW, Vic, Tas., SESA, SWWA). (Barracough, 1992)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Lismore. COMMENTS: species dist. NQld-CNSW, Philippines, Indon., PNG; cosmopolitan genus. (Cantrell, 1989)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust., but mainly on E coast. (Paramonov, 1956)
NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust., but mainly on E coast. (Paramonov, 1956)
- Aust., but mainly on E coast, also occurs in NG and Lord Howe I. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Crosskey, 1973; Paramonov, 1967b)
Aust., but mainly on E coast, also occurs in NG and Lord Howe I. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Daniels, 1978; Paramonov, 1967b)
QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: New England NP. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Paramonov, 1967b)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Paramonov, 1967b)
QLD: MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: genus probably endemic. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Paramonov, 1967b)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus probably endemic. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Paramonov, 1967b)
- Aust.; genus dist. Aust., India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Indon., Malaysia, Philippines, NG, Pacific and Lord Howe I. (Crosskey, 1973; Paramonov, 1967b)
Aust.; genus dist. Aust., India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Indon., Malaysia, Philippines, NG, Pacific and Lord Howe I. (Crosskey, 1973; Paramonov, 1967b)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Aust.; genus dist. Aust., India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Indon., Malaysia, Philippines, NG, Pacific and Lord Howe I. (Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989; Crosskey, 1973; Paramonov, 1967b)
Aust.; genus dist. Aust., India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Indon., Malaysia, Philippines, NG, Pacific and Lord Howe I. (Daniels, 1978; Paramonov, 1967b; AM)
Aust.; genus dist. Aust., India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Indon., Malaysia, Philippines, NG, Pacific and Lord Howe I. (Daniels, 1978; Paramonov, 1967b)
Aust.; genus dist. Aust., India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Indon., Malaysia, Philippines, NG, Pacific and Lord Howe I. (Crosskey, 1973)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: in Aust. genus recorded from NSW and Tas. (Daniels, 1978; Cantrell & Crosskey, 1989)
NSW: Mt Gibraltar NP.* (AM)
- NSW: Brooklana*E Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Aust., Neotropics, NG, Solomon Is, NC. (Bugledich, 1999)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: Indo-Australian genus. (Permkam & Hancock, 1994)
NSW: Dorrigo NP, Carrai Bat Cave nr Kempsey, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: Indo-Australian genus. (Permkam & Hancock, 1994)
NSW: Woodenbong. COMMENTS: Indo-Australian genus. (Permkam & Hancock, 1994)
NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res. COMMENTS: species known only from CERRA region; Indo-Australian genus. (Permkam & Hancock, 1994)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops, Mt Royal Range. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
COMMENTS: genus recorded from A'asian and Oriental regions. *D. hyalina* only species restricted to Aust. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: only 2 species in genus recorded from Aust. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
NSW: Starrs Ck*, Lansdowne SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus; restricted to SE Aust.; most northern species in genus. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Glorious. NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
QLD: Cunninghams Gap. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
NSW: New England NP. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)

Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Trupanea bifida</i>	NNSW	
Tephritidae	Tephritinae	<i>Trupanea prolata</i>	SQLd-Vic,SA,WA	
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Austroriora acidomorpha</i>	NQld-CNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious.
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Clusiosomina puncticeps</i>	CQld-SNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious, Springbrook, Binna -
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Dirioxa pornia</i>	NQld-CNSW	
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Euphranta leichhardtiae</i>	NQld-NNSW	r' forest.
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Eusciludia unicuneata</i>	NQld-NSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine, Levers Plateau.
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Lumiriora auraucaariae</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns, MacPherson Range*, Mt Tamborine, Bald -
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Micronevrina apicalis</i>	SEQld-CNSW	r' forest. QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Toooloom Scrub.*
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Micronevrina gloriosa</i>	SEQld	subtrop. r' forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.*
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Micronevrina hyalina</i>	SEQld-Vic	r' forest.
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Micronevrina mediivitta</i>	SEQld-CNSW	r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Glorious*, Lamington NP, Emu Vale.
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Micronevrina montana</i>	NQld-CNSW	r' forest.
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Micronevrina setosa</i>	NQld-CNSW	r' forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Huonbrook, Terania -
Tephritidae	Trypetinae	<i>Philophylla erebia</i>	NQld-CNSW	r' forest.
Thaumaleidae		<i>Austrothaumalea bickeli</i>	NNSW	
Thaumaleidae		<i>Niphta bickeli</i>	NNSW	
Therevidae		<i>Agapophytus albobasalis</i>	Qld-NSW,SA	
Therevidae		<i>Laxotela hauseri</i>	N-SNSW	
Therevidae		<i>Nanexila livea</i>	SQLd-NNSW	r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious.
Therevidae		<i>Nanexila manni</i>	Qld-Vic,WA	open forest, grassland.
Therevidae		<i>Taenogera notatithorax</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Austrolimnophila antiqua</i>	SQLd-Tas	QLD: Binna Burra, Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP, -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Austrolimnophila interventa</i>	Qld-Tas	QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo NP, -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Epiphragma hardyi</i>	NQld-Vic	QLD: MacPherson Range, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia apicalis helmsi</i>	SEQld-NSW	
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia aurantiocincta</i>	NSW-Vic	
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia bella</i>	NEQld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Bald Knob.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia bickeli</i>	NNSW	NSW: Gloucester Tops.* COMMENTS: sp. known only from -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia bimaculata</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas	NSW: 30 mi W Dorrigo, New England NP, Barrington Tops,-
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia boomerang</i>	NNSW	NSW: New England NP*, nr Ebor.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia cultrata</i>		NSW: Barrington Tops*, Gloucester Tops.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia davidsoni</i>	SEQld	QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Maleny, Southport.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia flavofemorata</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia frazieri</i>	SEQld-NNSW	NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: sp. known only from -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia fumipennis pammelas</i>	NSW	NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops*, -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia heroni</i>	N-SNSW	NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia histrionica</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia nicholsoni</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia opima</i>	SEQld-NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia tubrabucca</i>	NNSW	NSW: Tubrabucca*, Barrington Tops.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Gynoplistia vilis</i>	SEQld-NSW,Tas	QLD: Tamborine. NSW: nr Ebor, Mt Barrington.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Leolimnophila pantherine</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Dorrigo NP.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Leolimnophila tigris</i>	SEQld	QLD: Lamington NP.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Limonia bickeli</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r' forest. NSW: Barrington Tops NP.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus aplecta</i>	SEQld-N&S&NSW	QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo*, -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus bickeli</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> forest. NSW: Gloucester Tops.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus binnaburra</i>	SEQld	QLD: Binna Burra*, Lamington NP.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus dindi</i>	NNSW	NSW: New England NP.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus dorriganus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo*, Allyn R. COMMENTS: sp. known only from -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus drepanostylus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus eboracensis</i>	NNSW	NSW: Ebor.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus eurygramma</i>	NNSW	NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus exquisitus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo*, Dorrigo NP, Bruxner Park, -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus flavocingulatus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus flavonotatus</i>	SEQld,NSW-Tas,Vic,SESA,§	
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus fusiformis</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus gracilis</i>	NEQld-Tas	NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus heroni</i>	NNSW	NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo*, Werrikimbe NP.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus hylandensis</i>	NNSW	NSW: Mt Hyland NR.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus iluka</i>	NNSW	NSW: Esk R. nr Iluka.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus kutha</i>	NNSW	NSW: Werrikimbe NP*, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: species -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus longicornis</i>	SENSW	NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo*, Dorrigo, Werrikimbe NP.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus macleayanus</i>	NNSW-SWVic	cool temperate r' forest. NSW: Barrington Tops.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus mina</i>	NNSW	r' forest edge. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus nini</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest. NSW: Lower Creek SF.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus opulus</i>	SEQld-CNSW	QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus pengana</i>	SEQld-NNSW,Vic	NSW: Bruxner Park, Werrikimbe NP, Mt Boss SF.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus pinta</i>	NNSW	NSW: Brooklana, New England NP*, Mt Banda Banda.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus poecilonota</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Maleny. NSW: Richmond R.*, Rous, Gibraltar Range, -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus poliocephalus</i>	NSW-Tas	NSW: Dorrigo*, Ulong, Brooklana.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus pulchripes</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas,SA	QLD: Cunninghams Gap.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus sinclairi</i>	NNSW	r' forest. NSW: Acacia Plateau FR.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus smithersi</i>	NNSW	r' forest edge. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus tenuiclavis</i>	NQld-Tas,SESA	NSW: New England NP.

- NSW: Dorrigo-Coramba Rd.* COMMENTS: species known only by unique holotype female. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
NSW: Barrington Tops. (Hardy & Drew, 1996)
- NSW: Richmond R., Tweed R., Nightcap NP, Whian Whian SF, Iluka. COMMENTS: monotypic, endemic genus. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
Burra. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: monotypic genus restricted to Aust., Solomon Is and Maluku. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: monotypic genus, dist. NQld-CNSW, and NC. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Victoria Park. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
NSW: Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: Asian-Pacific genus; *E. unicumaeata* is the only Australian species known. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
Mt. via Emu Vale, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom, Clarence R. COMMENTS: monotypic gen. restricted to CERRA. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust.; genus has no known close relatives. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to EAust.; genus has no known close relatives. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust.; genus has no known close relatives. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Gibraltar Range NP, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: gen. restricted to EAust.; gen. has no known close relatives. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust.; genus has no known close relatives. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
Ck, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust.; genus has no known close relatives. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
NSW: Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus widesp., in Asian-Pacific, also Palaearctic and Afrotrop. regions. (Permkam & Hancock, 1995)
- NSW: Upper Williams R., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from type area. (Bugledich, 1999)
NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo area; genus dist. Aust. and Neotropics. (Bugledich, 1999)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Irwin & Lyneborg, 1989)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SAust. (Qld-Vic, Tas, SESA, SWWA). (Winterton & Irwin, 1999)
NSW: Mallingane FR. COMMENTS: endemic genus (N, W and EAust., excl. Tas). (Winterton *et al.*, 1999b)
NSW: Apsley Falls. COMMENTS: syn. *Anabarhynchus manni*; endemic genus (N, W and EAust., excl. Tas). (Winterton *et al.*, 1999b)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Winterton *et al.*, 1999a)
- Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo, Mt Boss SF, Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. all zoogeographic subregions. (Theischinger, 1996)
Banda Banda, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. all zoogeographic subregions. (Theischinger, 1996)
NSW: Rous, Richmond R., Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP, Banda Banda, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Palaearctic, Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
- NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
NSW: Dangars Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
Barrington Tops; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b; AM)
Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
- COMMENTS: species known only from New England NP-Ebor areas; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops area; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
COMMENTS: species known only from SEQld; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
NSW: Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
t.loc. and Montville, Qld; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
by 1 female specimen collected from Barrington Tops; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
by 1 female specimen collected in 1925; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops; genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NZ, NC, Argentina, Chile. (Theischinger, 1993b)
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Theischinger, 1996)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Theischinger, 1996)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Theischinger, 1996)
- Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: Mt Keira-southern-most species record; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
Dorrigo and Allyn R.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and nr Ebor; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
Brooklana, Mt Banda Banda. COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
- NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species restricted to Dorrigo-Werrikimbe NP areas; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
known only from Werrikimbe NP and Mt Boss SF; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *M. fuscolineatus*, itself a syn. of *M. longicornis*; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, in press)
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, in press)
COMMENTS: species known only from Cunninghams Gap, Brooklana and Mt Wilson. (CNSW); genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
Brooklana. COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
- COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
NSW: East Dorrigo, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1996)
COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, in press)
COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)

Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus tersus</i>	NNSW	NSW: East Dorrigo*, Dorrigo.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus tugloensis</i>	NNSW	r'forest edge. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus tristylus</i>	NSW-Tas	NSW: New England NP.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus verticalis</i>	NSW,Vic,Tas	NSW: Werrikimbe NP.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus waukate</i>	N-SNSW	NSW: Washpool NP.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus werrikimbe</i>	NNSW	NSW: Werrikimbe NP.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus wiltoni</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest. NSW: League Scrub FR, -
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Molophilus worraworra</i>	NSW	NSW: Bruxner Park.*
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila albofasciata</i>	NSW	NSW: Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila fuscodorsata</i>	NSW	
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila harrisoni</i>	NSW	NSW: Werrikimbe NP.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila incompta</i>	SEQId-SNSW	QLD: Montville. NSW: Dorrigo, Bowraville.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila leucophaeta</i>	NQld-SNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: vcn. Kyogle.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila remulsa</i>	NSW	NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Allyn, Barrington Tops.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila shewani</i>	NSW	NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo, Upper Allyn R.
Tipulidae	Limoniinae	<i>Paralimnophila terania</i>	SQld-NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Terania Ck.*
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Clytocosmus alexandri</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Lamington NP.*
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe annulipes</i>	SEQId,NSW-Vic	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe asymmetrica</i>	SEQId-N&SNSW	QLD: Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap.
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe berrimilla</i>	SEQId-NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Mt Hyland NP.
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe bickeli</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Styx R. SF.
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe davidsoni</i>	SEQId-NSW,Vic	QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: vcn. Dorrigo, -
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe dorrigenis</i>	NSW-Vic	NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo*, Barrington Tops.
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe geometrica</i>	SEQId-NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: sp. -
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe kongoola</i>	N-SNSW,ACT	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe monticola</i>	SEQId-NSW	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe oresitropha</i>	NNSW	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe segnis</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo NP.*
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe tyilye</i>	NNSW	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe varipes</i>	NSW	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Dolichozepe zenta</i>	SEQId-SNSW	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Leptotarsus aurantioceps</i>	NSW	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Leptotarsus barringtoniensis</i>	NSW	
Tipulidae	Tipulinae	<i>Leptotarsus dorrigenis</i>	NSW	
Order Ephemeroptera				
Ameletopsidae		<i>Mirawera megaloprepia</i>	Qld-NSW,Vic	
Caenidae		<i>Irpacaenis deani</i>	SQld-Vic	
Leptophlebiidae	Atalophlebiinae	<i>Atalophlebia maculosa</i>	NSW	
Leptophlebiidae	Atalophlebiinae	<i>Atalophlebioides annulatum</i>	NSW	
Teloganodidae	Austremerellinae	<i>Austremerella picta</i>	SEQId-?NNSW	
Teloganodidae	Austremerellinae	<i>?Austremerella picta</i>	?-NNSW	often in r'forest. NSW: Clarence, Bellinger, -
Order Hemiptera				
Achilidae	Achilini	<i>Aneipo ceres</i>	SEQId-NNSW	
Achilidae	Achilini	<i>Aneipo minerva</i>	N-CNSW	
Anthocoridae	Anthocorinae	<i>Orius armatus</i>	CQld-NNSW,ACT,WA	NSW: Dorrigo, Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R.-
Anthocoridae	Anthocorinae	<i>Orius heterorioides</i>	SEQId	
Aphrophoridae		<i>Eoptylelus australis</i>	SQld-NSW	
Aphrophoridae		<i>Philagra concolor</i>	SEQId-NSW	
Aphrophoridae		<i>Philagra recurva</i>	?NQld-SEQId	
Aradidae	Carventinae	<i>Glyptoaptera montana dorrigoensis</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Carventinae	<i>Glyptoaptera montana maialae</i>	SEQId	r'forest.
Aradidae	Carventinae	<i>Glyptoaptera montana montana</i>	SEQId	r'forest.
Aradidae	Carventinae	<i>Glyptoaptera woodwardi</i>	SEQId	r'forest.
Aradidae	Chinamyersiinae	<i>Kumarella carraiensis</i>	NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Aradidae	Chinamyersiinae	<i>Kumarella scutellata</i>	SEQId	
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Arbanatus frazieri</i>	SQld-NNSW	open forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Arictus monteithi</i>	NT,NQld-SNSW	open forest, r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Arictus tasmani</i>	SQld-NNSW	open forest. NSW: Tweed R.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Brachyrhynchus australis</i>	NT-ACT,ESA	open forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Brachyrhynchus elegans</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: this sp. may prove
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Brachyrhynchus sulcatus</i>	NQld-SQld	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Brachyrhynchus wilsoni</i>	CQld-Vic,Tas	QLD: vcn. Emu Vale. NSW: Macleay R.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Chiastoplonia minuta</i>	NQld-SNSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Ctenoneurus meridionalis</i>	SQld-CNSW	r'forest.

- COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
 Singleton.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, in press)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
-
- COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, in press)
 Oakes SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, in press)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. and concentrated in Southern Hemisphere. (Theischinger, 1992)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP, nr Ebor, Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropical and Australian regions. (Theischinger, 1996)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Daniels, 1978)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Terania Ck, Washpool, Ebor Falls, Werrikimbe NP, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a; AM)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a; AM)
 Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 known only from t.loc. and Lorien WR, Taree; genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 NSW: Point Lookout, New England NP.* COMMENTS: species restricted to montane sites from New England NP to Tidbinbilla, ACT; genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a; AM)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Brooklana, Barrington Tops, Border Ranges NP, Terania Ck, Washpool NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 NSW: Barrington Tops*, Ebor Falls, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: species restricted to Barrington Tops and Ebor areas; genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 NSW: vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 NSW: Ebor Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 QLD: Binna Burra.* NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Africa, SE Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Theischinger, 1993a)
 NSW: East Dorrigo.* (Daniels, 1978; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (Daniels, 1978)
 NSW: Lowanna, East Dorrigo.* (Daniels, 1978; AM)
-
- QLD: Binna Burra.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. on mainland (NQld–Vic). (W. Houston, 1988; Peters & Campbell, 1991)
 QLD: Rathdowney. NSW: Dorrigo NP, Bellinger R., Styx R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–EVic). (Suter, 1999)
-
- NSW: New England NP.* (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: New England NP.* (W. Houston, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: possibly only known Australian species; species possibly known only from t.loc. (Chessman & Boulton, 1999; W. Houston, 1988; Peters & Campbell, 1991)
 Macleay and Manning R. basins, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: status of species identification uncertain. (Chessman & Boulton, 1999)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Springbrook, Lamington NP. NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus, cosmopolitan family. (Lambkin, 1978)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus, cosmopolitan family. (Lambkin, 1978)
 QLD: Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale. NSW: Dorrigo NP. (Woodward & Postle, 1986)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha. (Woodward & Postle, 1986)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom.* (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Binna Burra. (Evans, 1966)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–NNSW), possibly most closely related to *Signocoris* from S India. (Monteith, 1967)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–NNSW), possibly most closely related to *Signocoris* from S India. (Monteith, 1967)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–NNSW), possibly most closely related to *Signocoris* from S India. (Monteith, 1967)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–NNSW), possibly most closely related to *Signocoris* from S India. (Monteith, 1967)
-
- NSW: Carrai Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1969)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: possibly rare; species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1969)
 NSW: Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia, outer Polynesia, EAust. (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Acacia Ridge, Lamington NP, Numinbah Valley. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, East Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia, Indo-Pacific to Solomon Is, NG, NC, N&EAust. (Monteith, 1997)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia, Indo-Pacific to Solomon Is, NG, NC, N&EAust. (Monteith, 1997)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species not recorded from Victoria or Cape York Peninsula; genus dist. Africa, Madagascar, Indo-Pacific region, S&EAust., Tas. and E Society Is. (Monteith, 1997)
 to be a mislabelled exotic. (Monteith, 1997); genus dist. Africa, Madagascar, Indo-Pacific region, S&EAust., Tas. and E Society Is. (Monteith, 1997)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, Madagascar, Indo-Pacific region, S&EAust., Tas. and E Society Is. (Monteith, 1997)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, Madagascar, Indo-Pacific region, S&EAust., Tas. and E Society Is. (Monteith, 1997)
-
- NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: species occurs mainly in mountain areas; genus dist. Sri Lanka, S China to W Pacific and EAust. (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Tomewin Range, Upper Currumbin. NSW: Lismore, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: species occurs principally on plateaux; genus with Afro-Malagasy and Indo-Pacific centres of diversity. (Monteith, 1997)

Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Drakiessa cantrelli</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Drakiessa confusa</i>	SQld	r'forest. QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Mee Forestry Res.*
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Drakiessa consobrina</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Drakiessa hackeri</i>	SEQld–NNSW	open forests. QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Drakiessa minor</i>	CQld–SEQld	dry r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Drakiessa parva</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Drakiessa tertia</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Glochocoris brisbanicus</i>	CQld–NNSW	r'forest, open forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Glochocoris monteithi</i>	NQld–SNSW,ACT	r'forest, wet scl. forest, fern gullies.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Mesophloeobia australica</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Mesophloeobia vetusta</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Neophloeobia australiensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Neophloeobia mirabilis</i>	SQld	r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Neophloeobia montrouzieri</i>	NNSW	r'forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Neuroctenus grandis</i>	NQld–Tas	wet scl. forest, r'forest.
Aradidae	Mezirinae	<i>Neuroctenus woodwardi</i>	NQld–SNSW,Tas	open forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Cercopidae		<i>Eoscarta vacuola</i>	Qld	
Cercopidae		<i>Tonnoiria chinae</i>	SEQld	
Cercopidae		<i>Tonnoiria tasmaniana</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	
Cicadellidae	Cicadellinae	<i>Ishidaella albomarginata</i>	SEQld–NNSW,Tas	
Cicadellidae	Cicadellinae	<i>Ishidaella anemolua</i>	Sri Lanka–SQld	
Cicadellidae	Cicadellinae	<i>Ishidaella angustata</i>	Qld–NSW,Tas,WA	
Cicadellidae	Coelidiinae	<i>Tharra hackeri</i>	SEQld	
Cicadellidae	Deltocephalinae	<i>Euleimonios montanus</i>	NSW,Tas	
Cicadellidae	Deltocephalinae	<i>Hodoedocus bunyensis</i>	SEQld–PNG	
Cicadellidae	Deltocephalinae	<i>Pingellus nigroflavus</i>	SEQld	
Cicadellidae	Deltocephalinae	<i>Scaphoideus foshoi</i>	NT,NQld–CNSW,ACT	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Balocesius triozus</i>	SEQld–NSW	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Balocha xantha</i>	NQld–far NNSW	r'forest.
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Bharoopra clavosignata</i>	SEQld–SNSW	r'forest.
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Bundabrilla clovella</i>	SEQld	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Eutandra rhutens</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Nyndgama arowa</i>	SEQld	QLD: Lamington National Park*, Mt Tamborine.
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Rosopaella aldutra</i>	SEQld–Vic	scl. forest.
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Rosopaella filoxa</i>	Qld–NSW,Vic	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Rosopaella flindersi</i>	SEQld–Vic,SA	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Rosopaella nubera</i>	SEQld	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Rosopaella praeda</i>	WA,Qld–NSW–Vic	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Rosopaella rubrofascia</i>	WA,Qld,NSW,Vic	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Tinderella moandica</i>	SEQld	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Wiloatma liepai</i>	SEQld	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Zaletta lacustris</i>	N–SNSW,Tas	
Cicadellidae	Idiocerinae	<i>Zaletta tambourina</i>	NT,Qld,WA,NSW	
Cicadellidae	Ledrinae	<i>Alseis hackeri</i>	NSW	
Cicadellidae	Ledrinae	<i>Ledropsis crocina</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Cicadellidae	Macropsinae	<i>Ruandopsis bunyensis</i>	Qld	
Cicadellidae	Nirvaninae	<i>Tortor dorrigenis</i>	SEQld–NNSW, Lord Howe I.	
Cicadellidae	Penthimiinae	<i>Neovulturnus hackeri</i>	Qld	
Cicadellidae	Stenocotini	<i>Smicrocotis obscura</i>	CQld–Vic	
Cicadellidae	Tartessinae	<i>Austrotartessus monteithi</i>	Qld	
Cicadellidae	Tartessinae	<i>Tartessus ianassa</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Macroceps tonnoiri</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa hickmani</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa mackei</i>	SEQld	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa maculata</i>	NNSW–Tas	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa minima</i>	SEQld	QLD: MacPherson Range, Lamington NP.*
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa nevoissi</i>	Qld–Vic	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa rieki</i>	SEQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest. QLD: Binna Burra*, Lamington NP.
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa variegata</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Putoniessa watsoni</i>	NNSW	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Rhotidoides montana</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Rhotidoides punctivena</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Rhotidus teleformis</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	
Cicadellidae	Thymbrini	<i>Stenalsella testacea</i>	SEQld–CNSW	r'forest.

- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Whian Whian SF.* COMMENTS: species rare; occurs in mountain r'forests on plateaux remnants of Mt Warning shield volcano; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 COMMENTS: sp. occurs in montane r'forests from Mt Glorious to Jimna Range and Cooran Tableland; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale*; Mt Superbus, "The Head" via Boonah. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Tooloom Scrub, Mt Glennie, Wilson R. Primitive Res. COMMENTS: species occurs in montane r'forests; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
- NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: flightless species; largest Australian aradid; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Bahrs Scrub via Beenleigh, Brookfield. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP*, Binna Burra, Mt Clunie, Levers Plateau. NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: species occurs in montane r'forests centred on Lamington Plateau; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: Border Ranges NP, Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: species occurs in montane r'forests centred on Qld-NSW border; principally a highland species; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Nerang,. NSW: Richmond Range SF, Allyn R., Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Seychelles, SE Asia, Japan, Micronesia, NG and Aust. (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Glorious*, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, Levers Plateau, "The Head" via Killarney. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species occurs in moist forests of high-low altitudes; genus dist. Seychelles, SE Asia, Japan, Micronesia, NG and Aust. (Monteith, 1997)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: disjunct distribution records from NQld–Lismore/Byron Bay NSW; broad habitat tolerances but most records from depauperate r'forest types; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Springbrook, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Nightcap NP, Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species recorded from in wet r'forests; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap*, Emu Vale, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Nothofagus, Tooloom Plateau, Mt Glennie, Border Ranges NP, Richmond Gap via Grevillea. COMMENTS: species distribution centred on MacPherson Range incl. Mt Tamborine and Tooloom Plateau; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Mee, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species occurs in r'forests of low-moderate altitude; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 NSW: North Dorrigo*, New England NP, Bruxner Park, Mt Banda Banda, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: southern-most member of genus and of subfamily in Aust., flightless; endemic genus (NQld–NNSW). (Monteith, 1997)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. NSW: Dorrigo, Werrikimbe, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species occurs in mountains and lowlands; largest *Neuroctenus* species in EAust.; cosmopolitan genus. (Monteith, 1997)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Middle Brother SF nr Kendall NSW; cosmopolitan genus. (Monteith, 1997)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. (Evans, 1966)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
 QLD: MacPherson Range. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
- NSW: New England NP.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: monotypic genus. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; monotypic genus. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Tamborine Mtns. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Fletcher & Semeraro, 2001)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. (Webb, 1983)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. (Webb, 1983)
 NSW: vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic monotypic genus (SEQld–SNSW). (Webb, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; monotypic genus. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Upper Allyn R. (Webb, 1983)
 COMMENTS: species restricted to MacPherson Range; endemic monotypic genus (SEQld). (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus mainly southern in distribution. (Webb, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus mainly southern in distribution. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
 NSW: vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus mainly southern in distribution. (Webb, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus mainly southern in distribution. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
 NSW: vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus mainly southern in distribution. (Webb, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus mainly southern in distribution. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic monotypic genus (SEQld). (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap.* COMMENTS: species known only from Cunninghams Gap and Coolangatta SEQld. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
 NSW: Ebor. (Webb, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Webb, 1983)
- NSW: Tooloom.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: East Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: monotypic genus. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: monotypic genus. (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Sunnybank.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Evans, 1966)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic subfamily. (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic subfamily. (Evans, 1966)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Evans, 1966)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. (Stevens, 1994)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Stevens, 1994)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Evans, 1966)
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic tribe. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966; Stevens, 1994)
 NSW: Tubrabucca*. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 NSW: 72 km W of Wauchope. COMMENTS: species restricted to CERRA region. (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Stevens, 1994)
 NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Stevens, 1994)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic tribe. (Stevens, 1994)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Evans, 1966)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic tribe. (Evans, 1966)
 NSW: Iluka, Clarence R. COMMENTS: monotypic genus; endemic tribe. (Evans, 1966)

Cicadellidae	Typhlocybinae	<i>Pettya punctata</i>	Qld	
Cicadellidae	Ulopini	<i>Austrolopa brunensis</i>	SEQld-Tas,SA	
Cicadellidae	Ulopini	<i>Woodella wanungarae</i>	SEQld	
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Arunta interclusa</i>	NQld-NNSW	mangroves, estuaries.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Arunta perulata</i>	NQld-SNSW	mangroves and "she-oaks".
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Cyclochila australasiae</i>	SQld-EVic,SESA	dry and wet scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Henicopsaltria eydouxi</i>	SEQld-SNSW	dry and wet scl. forest, tall open forest, r' forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Macrotristria angularis</i>	NQld-SWNSW,SESA	usually dry scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Psaltoda brachypennis</i>	NQld-NNSW	r' forest, dry scl. forest, wet scl. forest, vine scrub.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Psaltoda claripennis</i>	NQld-NNSW	dry open forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Psaltoda harrisii</i>	NQld-SNSW	usually dry scl. forest, open forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Psaltoda moerens</i>	SEQld,Vic,SESA,NSW,ETas	scl. forest, incl. wet scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Psaltoda pictibasis</i>	SQld-NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Psaltoda plaga</i>	SEQld-SNSW	mangroves, paperbarks, riparian vegetation.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Tamasa rainbowi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	subtrop., temperate r' forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Tamasa tristigma</i>	NQld-SNSW	dry scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Cicadinae	<i>Thopha saccata</i>	NQld-SNSW	dry scl. forest
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Abricta curvicosta</i>	NQld-SNSW	r' forest margins, scl. forest, swampland, gardens.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Birrima castanea</i>	SEQld-NNSW	wet scl. forest, subtrop. r' forest, r' forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Birrima varians</i>	SEQld-NNSW	usually scl. forest, open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Chlorocysta vitripennis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta</i> sp. 4† nr <i>abdominalis</i>		open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta celis</i>	SEQld-Vic	heathland, coastal bushland.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta crucifera</i>	NQld-NNSW	long grass.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta denisoni</i>	NSW,Vic	usually in wet scl. forest, tall open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta</i> sp.† nr <i>denisoni</i>		open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta forresti</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta hackeri</i>	SEQld-NNSW	paperbark and coastal teatree communities.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta labeculata</i>	SEQld-EVic	heath, riverine woodland, open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta landsboroughi</i>	SEQld,NSW,CVic,SESA	
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta oldfieldi</i>	SQld-NNSW	scl. vegetation.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta</i> sp.† nr <i>oldfieldi</i>		heath, open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta tristrigata</i>	NQld,NSW,EVic,SESA	scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta</i> sp. 5† nr <i>tristrigata</i>		open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cicadetta</i> sp. 16† nr <i>tristrigata</i>		open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Cystosoma saundersii</i>	NQld-NNSW	r' forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Diemeniana euronotiana</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas	tree fern gullies, shrubs, swampy areas, grasses,-
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Glaucopteryx viridis</i>	NQld-NNSW	wet scl. forest, r' forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Notopsalta</i> sp.† nr <i>atrata</i>	NNSW	tall open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Parnkalla muelleri</i>	NQld-NENSW	grass in open woodland, lush coastal districts.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta annulata</i>	SQld-SNSW	coastal vegetation.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta circumdata</i>	SEQld-SNSW	dry scl. forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta</i> sp.† nr <i>corticinus</i>		open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta encaustica</i>	CQld,NSW,Vic,SESA,ETas,SWWA	dry scl. forest, woodland.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta</i> sp. 1† nr <i>encaustica</i>		tall open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta</i> sp. 2† nr <i>encaustica</i>		open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta mneme</i>	NNSW,SNSW-Vic,SA	heath, dry scl. forest, open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta rubristrigata</i>	NNSW,SNSW-Vic,SA	tall open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Pauropsalta rubea</i>	NQld-SNSW	usually dry scl. forest, tall open forest.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Urabunana sericeivitta</i>	SEQld-NNSW	usually on grass.
Cicadidae	Tibicininae	<i>Urabunana verna</i>	SEQld-CNSW	on blady grass.
Coreidae	Acanthocorini	<i>Pomponatius luridus</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW	scl. vegetation.
Coreidae	Coreinae	<i>Amorbus alternatus</i>		
Coreidae	Coreinae	<i>Amorbus damelus</i>		
Coreidae	Coreinae	<i>Amorbus obscuricornis</i>		
Coreidae	Coreinae	<i>Amorbus rubiginosus</i>		
Coreidae	Coreinae	<i>Amorbus robustus</i>		
Coreidae	Coreinae	<i>Pachycolpura manca</i>		
Coreidae	Coreinae	<i>Tambourina kelsalli</i>		
Cydnidae	Geotomini	<i>Macroscytus australis</i>	NQld-SNSW,Tas,§	r' forest.
Delphacidae	Asiracinae	<i>Ugyops hackeri</i>	SEQld	
Delphacidae	Asiracinae	<i>Ugyops sejunctus</i>	NQld-NENSW	
Delphacidae	Tropidocephalinae	<i>Tropidocephala dryas</i>	NQld-SNSW	
Eurymelidae	Eurymelini	<i>Eurymela rubrolimbata</i>	N-CNSW	
Eurymelidae	Eurymelini	<i>Eurymelissa moruyana</i>	SEQld-Vic	
Eurymelidae	Eurymelini	<i>Eurymeloides marmorata</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Eurymelidae	Eurymelini	<i>Eurymeloides perpusilla</i>	SEQld-SNSW	
Eurymelidae	Eurymelini	<i>Pauroeurymela parva</i>	N-SNSW	
Eurymelidae	Ipoini	<i>Ipoella fidelis</i>	Qld-NSW,ACT,Vic,Tas	

- QLD: Tamborine Mtns.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: Ulopini are pre-Tertiary relics. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: MacPherson Range.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; monotypic genus; Ulopini are pre-Tertiary relics. (Evans, 1966)
-
- (Moulds, 1990)
 (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Warning, Toonumbar SF, Gibraltar Range, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld-SNSW). (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1978, 1990)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., excl. Tas.). (Moulds, 1990)
-
- QLD: Upper Tallebudgera Ck. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Washpool NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moss & Moulds, 2000; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau, Mt Warning, Terania Ck, Dorrigo, League Scrub. COMMENTS: species confined to CERRA region; endemic genus (NQld-SNSW). (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-SNSW). (Moulds, 1990)
 (Moulds, 1990)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Reunion Is, Mauritius, NE India, Maluku, NC and Guatemala. (Moulds, 1990)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington Plateau. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. NSW: Richmond Gap, Kyogle, Lismore, Gibraltar Range, Dorrigo, Bindarri NP.
 COMMENTS: 3 spp. in genus, remaining 2 species. (*C. suffusa*, *C. fumea*) restricted to NQld; endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (DeBoer, 1997; Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990; GW)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species localised, recorded from NSW-Vic border, Mt Kaputar and Barrington Tops; genus widesp. (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moulds, 1990)
-
- COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: distribution mainly SEQld-NNSW with localised populations in CQld and NQld; endemic genus (NQld-CNSW). (DeBoer, 1997; Moulds, 1990)
 heath/sedgeland. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NNSW-Vic, Tas). (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: localised populations in NQld, CQld and SEQld-NNSW; endemic, monotypic genus (NQld-NNSW). (Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Kyogle. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NENSW, ?WA). (Moulds, 1990)
-
- COMMENTS: genus possibly endemic. (mostly EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus possibly endemic. (mostly EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus possibly endemic. (mostly EAust.). (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: genus possibly endemic. (mostly EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus possibly endemic. (mostly EAust.). (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus possibly endemic. (mostly EAust.). (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: Moss & Popple, 2000, Moulds, 1990. (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: Moss & Popple, 2000, Moulds, 1990. (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus possibly endemic. (mostly EAust.). (Moss & Popple, 2000; Moulds, 1990)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
 COMMENTS: distribution of populations localised; endemic genus (EAust.). (Moulds, 1990)
-
- QLD: Levers Plateau, Mt Tamborine. (Brailovsky & Monteith, 1996)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus undertaken degree of speciation in Aust. (AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus undertaken degree of speciation in Aust. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus undertaken degree of speciation in Aust. (AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus undertaken degree of speciation in Aust. (AM)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus undertaken degree of speciation in Aust. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine
-
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: species also occurs on Lord Howe I.; genus dist. Aust., Africa, Oriental and Palaeartic regions. (Lis, 1999)
 QLD: Springbrook.* (Donaldson, 1983)
 NSW: Huonbrook. (Donaldson, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap, Springbrook, Mt Tamborine, Marys Falls via Killarney. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. (Donaldson, 1991)
-
- NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Binna Burra. NSW: Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. (Evans, 1966)
 NSW: Tooloom. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Evans, 1966)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. (Evans, 1966)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994)

Gelastocoridae	Nerthrinae	<i>Nerthra alaticollis</i>	SQld-Vic	r'forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Gelastocoridae	Nerthrinae	<i>Nerthra annulipes</i>	Qld-NSW	
Gelastocoridae	Nerthrinae	<i>Nerthra hylaea</i>	NNSW-Vic	r'forest, cool temperate r'forest, wet scl. -
Gelastocoridae	Nerthrinae	<i>Nerthra</i> sp. 1†	N&SNSW	r'forest, heath- <i>Eucalyptus</i> ecotone, dry scl. forest.
Gelastocoridae	Nerthrinae	<i>Nerthra sinuosa</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Hebridae	Hebrinae	<i>Hebrus axillaris</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	
Idioscolidae		<i>Triseucus armatus</i>		
Machaerotidae	Enderleiniinae	<i>Chaetophyes compacta</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas	
Machaerotidae		<i>Hindoloides appendiculata</i>	SEQld	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Acanthucus festivus</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Acanthucus trispinifer</i>	SEQld-NSW,SA,WA	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Acanthucus</i> sp. or spp.		r'forest, subtrop. r'forest.
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Ceraon vitta</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	scl. forest.
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Ceraon</i> sp. 1	NNSW	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Ceraon</i> sp. 2		dry scl. forest.
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Eufairmairia fraternus</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Eufairmairiella curvicaudus</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Eutryonia monstrifer</i>	NQld-NNSW	r'forest.
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Eutryonia</i> sp.		r'forest.
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Lubra spinicornis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r'forest, dry scl. forest.
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Neocanthuchus barringtonensis</i>	NNSW	r'forest.
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Pogonella dromedarius</i>	NQld-SQld	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Pogonella minutus</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Pogonella</i> sp. or spp.		r'forest, subtrop. r'forest. NSW: Toonumbar -
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Polonius froggatti</i>	SEQld-NNSW	NSW: Tweed R.*
Membracidae	Centrotinae	<i>Strzeleckia montanus</i>	N-SNSW,Tas	
Miridae	Deraeocorinae	<i>Trilaccus nigroruber</i>		
Miridae	Mirinae	<i>Chaetodus longiceps</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas,SA,WA,§	
Miridae	Mirinae	<i>Dolichomirus linearis</i>	Qld	
Miridae	Mirinae	<i>Trogonotylus doddi</i>	Qld	
Miridae	Phylinae	<i>Blesingia latezonata</i>	SEQld	
Miridae	Phylinae	<i>Blesingia tamborinea</i>	SEQld	
Miridae	Phylinae	<i>Porophoroptera excellens</i>	SEQld-NSW,Tas	QLD: Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale.*
Miridae	Phylinae	<i>Sejanus brittoni</i>	NQld,Vic	r'forest.
Miridae	Phylinae	<i>Shizopteromiris queenslandicus</i>	SEQld	
Miridae		<i>Austrocapsus annulipes</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Miridae		<i>Corizidolon australiense</i>	CQld-NNSW	
Miridae		<i>Synthlipsis annulipes</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Miridae		<i>Taylorilygus nebulosus</i>	Qld-NSW,SA,WA	
Monomachidae		<i>Monomachus australicus</i>	NQld-SNSW	r'forest, scl. forest.
Myserslopiidae	Sagmatiini	<i>Sagmation horridum</i>	SEQld	
Nabidae	Nabinae	<i>Nabis biformis</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas,§	
Nabidae	Nabinae	<i>Stenonabis nitidicollis</i>	NQld-CNSW	
Ochteridae		<i>Ochterus atridermis</i>	NT,NQld-SQld	
Ochteridae		<i>Ochterus australicus</i>	NT,NQld-SQld,Tas,§	
Peloriidiidae		<i>Hackeriella vietchi</i>		r'forest, subtrop., cool temperate r'forest, -
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Commius elegans</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Cuspicona exnigrosparsa</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Cuspicona privata</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Cuspicona simplex</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Diemenia grossi</i>	NNSW,SA	
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Hypogomphus bipunctatus</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Hypogomphus musgravei</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Oncocoris geniculatus</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Oncocoris punctatus</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Paramenestheus terricolor</i>		
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Poecilometis australasiae</i>	Qld-Vic	
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Poecilometis cooki</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Bunya Mtns, Lamington -
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Poecilometis eximius</i>	SEQld	
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Poecilometis gravis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Poecilometis histricus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pentatomidae	Pentatominae	<i>Poecilometis monteithi</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pleidae		<i>Paraplea brunni</i>	Qld-NSW,SA,WA,NT,Tas	
Pseudococcidae		<i>Conulicoccus eucalypti</i>	NNSW	?scl. forest.
Pseudococcidae		<i>Dysmicoccus laportae</i>	SEQld	?r'forest.
Pseudococcidae		<i>Nipaeococcus passlowi</i>		r'forest.
Pseudococcidae		<i>Pseudococcus cunninghami</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Pseudococcidae		<i>Pseudococcus xanthorrhoeae</i>	SQld-NNSW,ACT	
Psyllidae		<i>Acizzia pendulae</i>	NNSW-ACT	?eucalypt forest.
Reduviidae	Emesinae	<i>Ploiaria musgravei</i>	Qld-NSW	
Reduviidae	Emesinae	<i>Pseudobargyia involucrata</i>	NNSW	

- NSW: Richmond Range SF, Washpool NP, Stewarts Brook SF, Mt Royal Range, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic species group. (temperate and subtrop. Aust.). (Cassis & Silveira, in press)
- NSW: Upper Williams R., Clarence R.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
forest, dry scl. forest. NSW: Styx R. SF, Carrai SF, Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: endemic species group. (temperate and subtrop. Aust.). (Cassis & Silveira, in press)
- NSW: Marengo SF*, Mt Hyland NR, New England NP. COMMENTS: known distribution exhibits disjunction between Barrington Tops (NNSW) and Mt Kembla (SNSW). (Cassis & Silveira, in press); endemic species group. (temperate and subtrop. Aust.). (Cassis & Silveira, in press)
- QLD: Binna Burra. NSW: Dorrigo.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
- NSW: Tweed R.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
QLD: Border Ranges. NSW: Border Ranges. COMMENTS: family reaches its northern-most distribution in Border Ranges. (Monteith, 1993)
NSW: Tubrabucca. (Evans, 1966)
QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Mt Tamborine. (Evans, 1966)
- NSW: Tooloom. (Evans, 1966)
QLD: Lamington NP. (Evans, 1966)
NSW: Toonumbar NP, League Scrub FR. (GW; M. Day, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Nulla-Five Day SF, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, WA, Tas). (Day & Fletcher, 1994; M. Day, pers. comm.; GW)
NSW: vcn. Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, WA, Tas). (Day, 1999)
NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, WA, Tas). (GW; M. Day, pers. comm.)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Evans, 1966)
NSW: Tweed R.* (Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Evans, 1966; Day, 1999)
NSW: Mt Nardi. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (M. Day, pers. comm.)
QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Iluka, Clarence R., Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: monotypic genus restricted to CERRA region. (Day, 1999; Day & Fletcher, 1994; Evans, 1966)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (NQld-NNSW). (Day, 1999)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. (incl. Tas) and Lord Howe I. (Evans, 1966)
QLD: Binna Burra. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. (incl. Tas) and Lord Howe I. (Evans, 1966)
NP, League Scrub FR, Barrington Tops NP. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. (incl. Tas) and Lord Howe I. (GW; M. Day, pers. comm.)
COMMENTS: species doubtfully placed in *Polonius*; genus also occurs in Thailand and Malaysia. (Day, 1999; Day & Fletcher, 1994)
NSW: Barrington Tops*, Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: monotypic, endemic genus, restricted to mountainous areas. (Day, 1999)
- NSW: Woolongbar, Richmond R.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
NSW: Mt Gibraltar NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ; genus dist. Aust., NG, Norfolk I. and NZ. (Carvalho, 1978)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Carvalho, 1978)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Carvalho, 1978)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from holotype specimen. (Carvalho & Gross, 1982; Cassis & Gross, 1995)
COMMENTS: species with disjunct distribution within known range; monotypic genus. (Carvalho & Gross, 1982; Cassis & Gross, 1995)
NSW: Dorrigo, Upper Williams R. (Carvalho & Gross, 1982)
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. NSW: Tooloom, Williams R. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP, Emu Vale. COMMENTS: monotypic genus. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
NSW: Tooloom. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed R.*, Upper Williams R. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: family has an austral-disjunct distribution. (Naumann, 1985).
QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: tribe restricted to Madagascar and Aust. (K. Hamilton, 1999)
NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ. (Strommer, 1988)
QLD: vcn. Emu Vale. COMMENTS: also occurs in Melanesia. (Cassis & Gross, 1995; Strommer, 1988)
- QLD: Beerwah.* (Baehr, 1990)
QLD: Mt Mee. COMMENTS: species also known from NC, New Hebrides and Solomon Is. (Baehr, 1990)
associated with mosses on *Nothofagus moorei*. QLD: Border Ranges, MacPherson Range.* NSW: Border Ranges, New England NP. (Cassis & Gross, 1995; Monteith, 1993)
- NSW: Tubrabucca. (AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (AM)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Brooklana. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (AM)
- NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Amhad & Kamaluddin, 1989)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Brooklana, Tubrabucca. (AM)
NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
- NSW: Brooklana, Ulong. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (AM)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
- NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (Gross, 1972)
NP. NSW: Tooloom, Uki, Tweed R., Brooklana, Ulong E Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (Gross, 1972; AM)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (Gross, 1972)
QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (Gross, 1972)
QLD: Springbrook, Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (Gross, 1972)
QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Upper Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus speciated extensively in Aust. (Gross, 1972; AM)
- NSW: Clarence R.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (D. Williams, 1985)
QLD: Cunninghams Gap.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (D. Williams, 1985)
QLD: Lamington NP.* (D. Williams, 1985)
NSW: East Dorrigo*, Brooklana. (D. Williams, 1985)
QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Qin & Gullan, 1990)
- NSW: vcn. Styx R. on Armidale-Kempsey Rd. COMMENTS: species associated with Loranthaceae; genus dist. Aust., NZ, Old World tropics, N Africa, Middle East, Mediterranean. (G. Taylor, 1999)
NSW: Acacia Plateau*, Ulong, East Dorrigo.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995; AM)
NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

Reduviidae	Harpactorinae	<i>Coranus trabeatus</i>		
Reduviidae	Harpactorinae	<i>Gminatus australis</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Reduviidae	Peiratinae	<i>Ectomocoris ornatus</i>	Qld–Vic	
Reduviidae	Peiratinae	<i>Ectomocoris patricius</i>	Qld–NSW	
Reduviidae	Stenopodainae	<i>Sastrapada australica</i>	Qld–NT,Vic	
Reduviidae	Stenopodainae	<i>Thodelmus impicticornis</i>		
Reduviidae		<i>Archilestidium ornatulum</i>	Qld–NSW	
Reduviidae		<i>Armstrongocoris singularis</i>	NENSW	
Reduviidae		<i>Mendola puellula</i>	NSW	
Reduviidae		<i>Myiophanes tipulina</i>		
Reduviidae		<i>Nebriscoides nitens</i>	SEQld	
Reduviidae		<i>Nyllius australicus</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	
Shizopteridae		<i>Cryptomannus furvus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Shizopteridae		<i>Duonota bicamaca</i>	SQld	
Shizopteridae		<i>Duonota bimaculata</i>	NNSW	
Shizopteridae		<i>Duonota decoricaudata</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Shizopteridae		<i>Duonota fusca</i>	N–SNSW	r' forest.
Shizopteridae		<i>Ogeria biprojecta</i>	NNSW	
Shizopteridae		<i>Rectilamina spinosisura</i>	SEQld–NSW	
Shizopteridae		<i>Rectilamina torquata</i>	SEQld	open forest.
Thaumastocoridae		<i>Onymocoris barberi</i>	Qld	
Thaumastocoridae		<i>Thaumastocoris hackeri</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Tingidae		<i>Allocader cordatus</i>	SEQld	
Tingidae		<i>Bunotingis camelins</i>	NSW	
Tingidae		<i>Callithrinus serratus</i>	NQld–SEQld	
Tingidae		<i>Eritingis trivirgata</i>	Qld–Tas	
Tingidae		<i>Inoma angusta</i>	NNSW	
Tingidae		<i>Lepturga magnifica</i>	Qld	
Tingidae		<i>Nethersia nigratarsis</i>	SEQld	
Tingidae		<i>Nethersia setosa</i>	SEQld	
Tingidae		<i>Parada popla popla</i>	SEQld	
Tingidae		<i>Tanybyrsa secunda</i>	SEQld–NSW	
Tingidae		<i>Tingis hackeri</i>	NQld–SEQld	
Tingidae		<i>Tingis perkensi</i>	SEQld	

NSW: Tweed R.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: t.loc. for syn. *Dorrigocoris nigrispinis*. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Dorrigo. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

QLD: Binna Burra, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Clarence R. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Acacia Plateau. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; monotypic genus. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

NSW: East Dorrigo. COMMENTS: monotypic genus. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Richmond R.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington Plateau.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

NSW: Barrington Tops NP. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Clunie via Boonah.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. and Barrengarry Mt. NW of Nowra NSW. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Mee, Bald Knob via Landsborough. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: vcn. Cunninghams Gap.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: family is a Gondwanan relic. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Mt Coot-tha. NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: family is a Gondwanan relic. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Tooloom.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from Cairns dist. and t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Mee, Mt Tamborine.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: localised distribution. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

NSW: Tooloom.* (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Springbrook. COMMENTS: disjunct records from NQld-SEQld. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)
 QLD: Lamington NP*, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species known only from Mt Glorious (SEQld) and t.loc. (Cassis & Gross, 1995)

Order Hymenoptera				
Agaonidae	Epichrysomallinae	<i>Meselatus ficus</i>	Qld	
Agaonidae	Sycophaginae	<i>Pleistodontes nigriventris</i>	Qld–NSW	
Agaonidae	Sycoryctinae	<i>Watshamiella aurea</i>	Qld–NSW	
Braconidae	Braconinae	<i>Chaoilta nigriceps</i>	NT–NSW	
Braconidae	Cardiophilinae	<i>Cardiophiles uniformis</i>	NQld–NNSW,WA	
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster ashmeadi</i>	SEQld–NSW,Tas	QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine.
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster iqbalii</i>	NT,Qld–NSW,SA,WA	
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster lucindae</i>	SEQld,Tas	
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster masoni</i>	NQld–NENSW	
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster perniciosus</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA,§	QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Glen -
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster sons</i>	Qld,Tas,WA,§	QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster walkerae</i>	NNSW,WA	r' forest.
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Diolcogaster yousufi</i>	NQld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Braconidae	Microgastrinae	<i>Microgaster nixonii</i>	NNSW,Tas	NSW: Tooloom Scrub.
Chalcididae	Chalcidinae	<i>Brachymeria corneillei</i>	Qld	
Chalcididae	Chalcidinae	<i>Brachymeria lugubris</i>	Qld	
Chalcididae	Chalcidinae	<i>Brachymeria marmonti</i>	Qld–NSW,§	
Chalcididae	Chalcidinae	<i>Brachymeria sidnica</i>	Qld–Vic	
Chalcididae	Haltichellinae	<i>Antrocephalus disconiger</i>	NSW	
Chalcididae	Haltichellinae	<i>Nipponochalcidia hexcarinata</i>	Qld,NSW,WA	
Charipidae	Alloxystinae	<i>Alloxysta australiae</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	
Charipidae	Alloxystinae	<i>Alloxysta darci</i>	NQld–Vic,SA	r' forest.
Cleptidae		<i>Exova tetra</i>	SEQld	
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Acanthobetyla drymodes</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Acanthobetyla oradelpha</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Acanthobetyla stenocephale</i>	SEQld	
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Acanthobetyla tooloomensis</i>	SEQld–Vic	r' forest, associated with <i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Diphoropria enmitra</i>	NNSW	
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Diphoropria nigricans</i>	NQld–Tas,SA,WA	
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Diphoropria pecki</i>	NNSW	associated with <i>Nothofagus</i> .
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Diphoropria pteridonomas</i>	SQld–NENSW	
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Diphoropria rufipes</i>	NNSW–Tas	in temperate r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Gwaihiria bifoveata</i>	NQld–Tas	r' forest and scl. forest.
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Pantolytomyia ferruginea</i>	NQld–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Perissodryas daedalma</i>	NQld–ACT,Vic,Tas	associated with <i>Nothofagus</i> .
Diapriidae	Ambositrinae	<i>Scianomas poseidon</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, -
Diapriidae	Diapriinae	<i>Rostropria casta</i>	SEQld	r' forest.
Diapriidae	Diapriinae	<i>Rostropria garbo</i>	SEQld	forest edge.
Diapriidae	Diapriinae	<i>Rostropria simplex</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	
Eucharitidae	Eucharitinae	<i>Austeucharis boudiennyi</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Eucharitidae	Eucharitinae	<i>Chalcura bunyae</i>	Qld	
Eucharitidae	Eucharitinae	<i>Chalcura elongata</i>	Qld	
Eucharitidae	Eucharitinae	<i>Losbanus minutus</i>	CQld–SEQld	
Eucharitidae	Eucharitinae	<i>Parapsilogastrus fausta</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	
Eucharitidae	Eucharitinae	<i>Substilbula australiana</i>	Qld	
Eucharitidae	Eucharitinae	<i>Substilbula bidentata</i>	Qld–NSW	
Eucharitidae	Oraseminae	<i>Orasema theocles</i>	NQld–CNSW,Tas	
Eucharitidae	Oraseminae	<i>Orasema valgus</i>	Qld–Vic	
Eucharitidae	Oraseminae	<i>Orasemomorpha xeniades</i>	Qld–Vic	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Chrysonotomyia pulchrella</i>	NSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Closterocerus curtisi</i>	NSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Closterocerus rostandi</i>	NSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Closterocerus westwoodi</i>	NSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Derostenoides neglectus</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Obesulus ater</i>	NENSW	r' forest.
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Parahorismenus spissipunctatus</i>	Qld–NSW,§	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Parzommomyia tenuicorpus</i>	NQld–SNSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Pediobius elasmii</i>	NQld–SQld,§	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Pediocharis albipes</i>	Qld	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Zaommomyiella abnormis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Zaommomyiella persimilis</i>	NSW	
Eulophidae	Entedoninae	<i>Zaommomyiella sol</i>	Qld–NSW	
Eulophidae	Euderinae	<i>Allocerastichus versicolor</i>	Qld	
Eulophidae	Euderinae	<i>Astichus mirissimus</i>	Qld,ACT,SA,WA	
Eulophidae	Euderinae	<i>Astichus speciosus</i>	Qld,Tas	
Eulophidae	Euderinae	<i>Euderus mestor</i>	Qld–NSW,Tas,SA	
Eulophidae	Euderinae	<i>Parasecodella dickensi</i>	Qld–Vic	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Ascotolinx reticoxa</i>	Qld	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Cirrospilus tau</i>	Qld–Vic	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Entedomorpha albiclava</i>	Qld–NSW	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Euplectromorpha atriflagellum</i>	Qld–NSW	

- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and Lord Howe I. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, Solomon Is and Lord Howe I. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Africa and S Asia. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus distributed from India to Aust., and some islands of Oceania. (Quicke, 1991)
 NSW: Mt Lindesay SF. (Dangerfield & Austin, 1995)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
-
- Innes-Grafton Highway. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ; genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
 COMMENTS: species also recorded from NC and Sulawesi; genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus dist. almost world wide, incl. Tas., NG, NZ and NC. (Saeed *et al.*, 1999)
 COMMENTS: species known only from NNSW and Mt Field NP, Tas; genus dist. centred on Holarctic region. (Austin & Dangerfield, 1992)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide, incl. NC. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide, incl. NC. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Africa and S Asia genus dist. world wide, incl. NC. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide, incl. NC. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, S Europe, S Asia, Aust. and NG. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. S Asia (2 spp.) and Aust. (2 spp.). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tooloom Plateau. (Carver, 1992)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo NP. (Carver, 1992)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: monotypic genus. (Riek, 1955b)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Bruxner Park*, Mt Allyn. (Naumann, 1982)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Bruxner Park.* COMMENTS: species known only from Bruxner Park and Border Ranges NP localities. (Naumann, 1982)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Naumann, 1982)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau*, New England NP. (Naumann, 1982)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only by female type specimen. (Naumann, 1982)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale, Levers Plateau, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Lindesay SF, Tooloom Plateau, Border Ranges NP, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species widesp. (Naumann, 1982)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R.*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops region. (Naumann, 1982)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Plateau.* (Naumann, 1982)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: dist. NNSW (Dorrigo)-Tas. (Naumann, 1982)
-
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Lindesay SF, Tooloom Plateau, Border Ranges NP, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: only other described Australian species occurs in NQld. (Naumann, 1982)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Border Ranges NP. (Naumann, 1982)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Upper Allyn R.*, Barrington Tops. (Naumann, 1982)
 Bald Mt., Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP*, Tooloom Plateau, Mt Warning, Barrington Tops NP. (Monteith, 1986; Naumann, 1982)
-
- QLD: O'Reillys via Canungra*, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Early & Naumann, 1990)
 QLD: O'Reillys via Canungra.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (EAust.). (Early & Naumann, 1990)
 QLD: Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale. NSW: Tooloom, Wiangaree. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Early & Naumann, 1990)
-
- NSW: Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG and SEAust., incl. Tas. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, Philippines, W Pacific, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, Philippines, W Pacific, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. India-China, Philippines, Caroline Is, NG and Qld. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. Philippines and EAust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus dist. Americas, Africa, Madagascar, S Asia, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Americas, Africa, Madagascar, S Asia, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- NSW: Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. all major regions incl. NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Maclean. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NNSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Victoria Park*, Alstonville. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus, known only from t.loc. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: species also recorded from S China; genus dist. India, S China and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NG and Philippines; genus dist. cosmopolitan. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, S China, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, S China, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, S China, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Europe (1 sp.) and Aust. (1 sp.). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. all temperate and tropical regions. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. all temperate and tropical regions. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Europe, S Asia, North America, Aust. and NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and Admiralty Is. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, China, SE Asia, NG, Aust. and NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)

Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Gallowayia picta</i>	Qld-NSW	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Notanisomorphella proserpinensis</i>	Qld	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Platyplectrus magniventris</i>	Qld-NSW	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Renaniana mirissima</i>	Qld-NSW	
Eulophidae	Eulophinae	<i>Sympiesis consona</i>	Qld-NSW	
Eulophidae	Tetrastichinae	<i>Melittobia australica</i>	Qld,?§	
Eulophidae	Tetrastichinae	<i>Neotrichoporoides aeneus</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Mt Glorious.
Eulophidae	Tetrastichinae	<i>Sigmophora io</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Eulophidae	Tetrastichinae	<i>Sigmophora otys</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	
Eupelmidae	Eupelminae	<i>Anastatus lutheri</i>	Qld	
Eupelmidae	Eupelminae	<i>Reikosiella marxi</i>	Qld-NSW	
Eupelmidae		<i>Calymnochilus marksae</i>	NQld-Vic	r' forest.
Eupelmidae		<i>Calymnochilus</i> sp. 5	NENSW	
Eurytomidae	Eurytominae	<i>Bruchophagus niger</i>	Qld	
Eurytomidae	Eurytominae	<i>Eurytoma mazzinii</i>	Qld	
Eurytomidae	Eurytominae	<i>Eurytoma mordax</i>	NSW	
Eurytomidae	Eurytominae	<i>Eurytoma nigra</i>	Qld	
Eurytomidae	Megastigminae	<i>Bootanomyia guttatipennis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Eurytomidae	Megastigminae	<i>Malostigmus pergratus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Eurytomidae	Monodontomerinae	<i>Torymoidellus reticulatus</i>	SEQld	
Eurytomidae	Toryminae	<i>Austorymus nitidus</i>	Qld	
Formicidae	Aenictinae	<i>Aenictus ceylonica</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,NWWA	
Formicidae	Cerapachyinae	<i>Cerapachys senescens</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Cerapachyinae	<i>Sphinctomyrmex mjobergi</i>	Qld	closed forest, open forest.
Formicidae	Cerapachyinae	<i>Sphinctomyrmex steinheili</i>	Qld-Vic	
Formicidae	Cerapachyinae	<i>Sphinctomyrmex</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Anonychomyrma</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Camponotus froggatti</i>	NSW	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Doleromyrma darwiniana</i>	see comments	
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Dolichoderus doriae</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Dolichoderus scabridus</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	NSW: New England NP, Tuglo -
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Leptomyrme erythrocephalus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Leptomyrme erythrocephalus rufithorax</i>	Qld	open forest, closed forest.
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Leptomyrme nigriventris</i>	Qld-NSW	
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Ochetellus glaber</i>	Qld-NSW	NSW: Cherry Tree SF, Wash-
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Tapinoma</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Technomyrmex</i> spp.		
Formicidae	Dolichoderinae	<i>Turneria</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Acropyga</i> sp.		NSW: Beaury SF, Ramornie SF, -
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Calomyrmex</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Camponotus claripes</i>	Qld-NSW,SA,WA	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Camponotus consobrinus</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Camponotus froggatti</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Camponotus hartogi</i>	SEQld-Vic	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Camponotus inflatus</i>	SEQld,SA	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Camponotus innexus</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Camponotus intrepidus</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Melophorus</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Myrmecorhynchus carteri</i>	NSW-Vic	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Myrmecorhynchus emeryi</i>	Qld-Vic	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Myrmecorhynchus musgravei</i>	Qld	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Notoncus enormis</i>	Qld-NSW	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Notoncus spinisquamis</i>	NNSW,Tas	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Notostigma foreli</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Opisthopsis</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Paratrechina</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Richmond Range SF, Styx R. SF, -
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Plagiolepis</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Polyrhachis ammon</i>	Qld-NSW	NSW: Whian Whian SF, Richmond Range -
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Polyrhachis flavibasis</i>	NSW	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Polyrhachis sidnica tambourinensis</i>	Qld	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Polyrhachis</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Prolasius clarki</i>	NSW	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Prolasius convexus</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Prolasius</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Washpool NP, Chaelundi SF, New -
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Pseudonotoncus hirsutus</i>	SEQld-Vic	
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Pseudonotoncus turneri</i>	Qld	open forest, closed forest.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Pseudonotoncus</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Stigmacros australis</i>	NSW	open forest, woodland.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Stigmacros major</i>	Qld	open forest, woodland.
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Stigmacros</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, -
Formicidae	Formicinae	<i>Teratomyrmex greavesi</i>	SEQld-NENSW	r' forest. QLD: vcn. Mt Glorious, Joalah NP, -
Formicidae	Leptanillinae	<i>Leptanilla swani</i>	SEQld-NENSW,SESA,WA	

- QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. S Europe, Africa, Asia and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, N Europe and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (Qld–NSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: species dist. also ?Japan, Jamaica and South Africa; genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. tropical and sub trop. regions of Old World, S Europe and South America. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. temperate and tropical regions of Old World, incl. Aust. and NG. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. temperate and tropical regions of Old World, incl. Aust. and NG. (Boucek, 1988)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. circumtropical. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious NP. NSW: Barrington Tops. (Austin *et al.*, 1998)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: species known only from Whian Whian SF. (Austin *et al.*, 1998)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Iluka, Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Philippines and possibly Palaearctic. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus. (Boucek, 1988)
- NSW: Lismore*, Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: syntype loc. of syn. *A. deuqueti*; genus dist. S Palaearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian regions. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Beary SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. NC, NG, Fiji, Solomon Is and widesp. in Aust. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. in tropical regions. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in tropical regions. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Beary SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in tropical regions. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
- NSW: Beary SF, Richmond Range SF, Werrikimbe NP, Styx R. SF, Carrai SF, Enfield SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Malaysia, Sumatra, Sulawesi, NG, Solomon Is, widesp. in Aust. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Wollongbar, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Washpool NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (mainland and Tas). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, South America, Europe, India–Japan, south to Aust. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, South America, Europe, India–Japan, south to Aust. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
- NSW: Beary SF, Dorrigo, Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and NC. (AM; Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and NC. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Styx R. SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and NC. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
- pool NP, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Japan, Burma, Philippines, Fiji, NC, Mauritius, widesp. in Aust. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Chaelundi SF, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide, widesp. in Aust. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Mt Boss SF, Styx R. SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, S Asia to Aust., Panama (1 sp.). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Werrikimbe SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, EAust., Vanuatu, Solomon Is. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
- Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. North and South America, Greece, India, SE Asia and Aust. (widesp. on mainland). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. Indon., NG, Aust. (widesp. on mainland). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, Williams R. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Beary SF, Richmond Range SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Beary SF, Ramornie SF, Chaelundi SF, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. in Aust., incl. Tas). (AM; Shattuck, 1999)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, SWWA). (AM; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, SWWA). (AM; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic, Tas, SA, SWWA). (AM; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Richmond Range SF, Beary SF, Styx R. SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: syntype loc. for syn. *Notoncus capitatus*; genus dist. Aust. and NG. (R. Taylor, 1992; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (AM; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Upper Tallebudgera Valley below Springbrook. NSW: Beary SF, Border Ranges NP, Lismore, Whian Whian SF, Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, WA). (AM; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Ramornie SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon., Solomon Is to Aust. (widesp. on mainland, absent from Tas). (AM; Shattuck, 1999)
 Carrai Plateau, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Europe, Africa, India, China, Indon., Aust. (widesp.). (AM; Shattuck, 1999)
 NSW: Styx R. SF, Mt Boss SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Europe, Africa, India, Asia–Aust. (mainly in E, SE, SW). (AM; Shattuck, 1999)
- SF, Washpool NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental, Palaearctic, Ethiopia and Australian regions. (but not NZ). (AM; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Brooklana*, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental, Palaearctic, Ethiopia and Australian regions. (but not NZ). (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental, Palaearctic, Ethiopia and Australian regions. (but not NZ). (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Beary SF, Richmond Range SF, Washpool NP, Chaelundi SF, Styx R. SF, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental, Palaearctic, Ethiopia and Australian regions. (but not NZ). (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM; GW)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NZ and NG. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NZ and NG. (R. Taylor, 1992; Walton, 1985a)
 England NP, Stewarts Brook SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NZ and NG. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (R. Taylor, 1992; Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Ramornie SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–Vic). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
- NSW: Wollongbar, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., incl. Tas). (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., incl. Tas). (Walton, 1985a)
 Ramornie SF, Dorrigo, Styx R. SF, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., incl. Tas). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld–NENSW). (AM; Shattuck, 1999; R. Taylor, 1992)
 COMMENTS: species rarely encountered. (Shattuck, 1999)

Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia ?brevinoda</i>	Qld-NSW	heath.
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia cydista</i>	N-CNSW	woodland and open forest.
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia forficata</i>	NNSW-Vic, Tas	NSW: New England NP, Williams R., Barrington Tops.
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia fulvipes</i>	NSW-Vic	woodland, open heath.
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia michaelsoni queenslandica</i>	Qld-NSW, Vic	
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia midas</i>	NSW	open forest, closed forest, warm temperate r'forest.
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia nigricincta</i>	Qld-Vic	r'forest, heath.
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia tarsata</i>	Qld-Vic	NSW: Tubrabucca, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.
Formicidae	Myrmeciinae	<i>Myrmecia tridentata</i>		NSW: Mt Warning.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Adlerzia froggatti</i>	NNSW-Vic	dry scl. forest, wet scl. forest, coastal scrub.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Aphaenogaster longiceps</i>	SEQld-Vic, WA	
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Calyptomymex beccarii</i>		littoral r'forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Monomorium ilia lamingtonensis</i>	Qld	open forest, closed forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Monomorium kiliani tambourinensis</i>	Qld	open forest, closed forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Monomorium laeve nigrius</i>	Qld	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Monomorium leae</i>	NSW-Vic, Tas	subtrop. r'forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Monomorium</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Beaury SF, Ramornie SF, Chaelundi SF, New -
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Epopostruma</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Eurhopalothrix australis</i>	NQld-NNSW	r'forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Lordomyrma</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Mayriella abstinens venustula</i>	Qld	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Mayriella</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Meranoplus</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, New England -
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Mesostruma browni</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Mesostruma</i> sp. or spp.		r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Metapone leae</i>	Qld	open forest, closed forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Metapone tillyardi</i>	NSW	open forest, closed forest. NSW: Dorriggo.*
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Myrmecina</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Oligomyrmex</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus antennatus</i>	Qld-NSW	open forest, closed forest. NSW: Wollongbar, -
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus clarki</i>	SEQld-Vic, Tas, SA	open forest, closed forest, woodland.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus elegantulus</i>	Qld-NSW	closed forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus mjobergi</i>	NQld-SEQld	closed forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus nigriiventris</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus phyllobates</i>	Qld-NSW	closed forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus rostratus</i>	Qld-NSW	closed forest, subtrop. r'forest. NSW: Mt Warning -
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Orectognathus versicolor</i>	SEQld-CNSW	closed forest, open forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pheidole anthracina orba</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pheidole athertonensis tambourinensis</i>	Qld	
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pheidole variabilis mediofusca</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pheidole variabilis praedo</i>	NSW	
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pheidole</i> sp. or spp.		NSW: Beaury SF, Yabbra SF, Toonumbar NP, Richmond -
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Podomyrma gratiosa</i>	NSW, SA	QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Oakes SF, Carrai Plateau, -
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Podomyrma</i> sp. or spp.		subtrop. r'forest, warm temperate r'forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pristomyrmex erythropygus</i>	NSW	closed forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pristomyrmex quadridentatus</i>	Qld-NSW	closed forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pristomyrmex wheeleri</i>	Qld-NSW	closed forest. QLD: Binna Burra*, Lamington NP.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Pristomyrmex</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Rhopalothrix orbis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	scl. forest, r'forest.
Formicidae	Myrmicinae	<i>Strumigenys</i> sp.		subtrop. r'forest. NSW: Nulla-Five Day SF.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Amblypone aberrans</i>	Qld-NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA	closed forest, woodland, open forest, shrubland.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Amblypone australis</i>	Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, WA, §	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Amblypone hackeri</i>	Qld-NSW	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Amblypone wilsoni</i>	NSW	woodland, open forest.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Anochetus graeffei</i>	NT, Qld-NSW	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Cryptopone rotundiceps</i>	NQld-Vic, Tas, SWWA	open forest, closed forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Diacamma australe</i>	NT, NQld-SEQld	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Discothyrea</i> sp.		NSW: Mt Boss SF.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Heteroponera imbellis</i>	Qld-Vic, SA, WA	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Heteroponera leae</i>	NSW	wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. or spp.		

- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced sp.). (Holt, 2000; Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Lismore, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced sp.). (Walton, 1985a)
 COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced sp.). (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species with localised dist. within known range; genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced species). (Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- QLD: Lamington Plateau.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced sp.). (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Washpool NP, Dorrigo*, Oakes SF. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced sp.). (Walton, 1985a; D. Smith, pers. comm.; GW)
 NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, Gibraltar Range NP, Iluka NR. COMMENTS: species with localised dist. within known range; genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced species). (Holt, 2000; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 COMMENTS: species with localised dist. within known range; genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced species). (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 COMMENTS: species with localised dist. within known range; genus also occurs in NC (1 sp.) and NZ (1 introduced species). (AM)
-
- NSW: Ramornie SF, Chaelundi SF. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (NNSW-Vic). (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Richmond Range SF, Styx R. SF, Enfield SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. (except South America, southern Africa), widesp. in Aust. excl. Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Iluka NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (NQLd-NNSW), tropical Africa and Asia. (AM; Shattuck, 1999)
-
- QLD: Glen Lamington.* COMMENTS: genus widesp., widesp. in Aust. (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus widesp., widesp. in Aust. (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus widesp., widesp. in Aust. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Nulla-Five Day SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp., widesp. in Aust. (Walton, 1985a; D. Smith, pers. comm.; GW)
 England NP, Carrai Plateau, Mt Boss SF, Enfield SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp., widesp. in Aust. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
-
- NSW: Whian Whian SF, Wilson NR, Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, Styx R. SF, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp., widesp. on mainland Aust., Flinders I., not in Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Carrai Plateau, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp. but mainly southern, incl. Tas). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 QLD: Canungra. NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: most southerly representative of genus; genus also occurs in the S Nearctic, Neotropical and E Oriental Regions, incl. NG, NC and E Melanesia. (R. Taylor, 1980; Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF, Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Japan-NG, NC, Fiji, Aust. (NQLd-CNSW). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Nepal-SE Asia, NG, Aust. (NQLd-Vic, NETas, SESA). (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Ramornie SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Nepal-SE Asia, NG, Aust. (NQLd-Vic, NETas, SESA). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NP, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa-India, Indon., NG, NC, Aust. (widesp. on mainland). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, SWWA). (R. Taylor, 1973)
 NSW: Wilson NR, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, SA, SWWA). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Malagasy, Oriental and Australian regions, Australian dist. NQLd-SNSW, Flinders I. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Malagasy, Oriental and Australian regions, Australian dist. NQLd-SNSW, Flinders I. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub FR, Ramornie SF, Mt Hyland NR, New England SF, Styx R. SF, Carrai SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. North and C America, Europe, Nth. Africa, India, Japan-Indon., Fiji-Aust. (NT, NQLd-SNSW). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Cambridge Plateau, Richmond Range SF, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp., widesp. in Aust., except Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
-
- Richmond R.*, Carrai SF. COMMENTS: *t.loc. of ssp. *O. a. septentrionalis*; genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ (North I.). (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ (North I.). (W. Brown, 1961; Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ (North I.). (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ (North I.). (W. Brown, 1961; Walton, 1985a)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ (North I.). (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Joalah NP* NSW: Whian Whian SF, Nightcap NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ (North I.). (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NP*, Nulla-Five Day SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ (North I.). (D. Smith, pers. comm.; GW; Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Wilson R. Primitive Res. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ. (North I.) (W. Brown, 1961; Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- NSW: Wollongbar, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide but not NZ. (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide but not NZ. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Wollongbar, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide but not NZ. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Wollongbar, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide but not NZ. (Walton, 1985a)
 Range SF, Chaelundi SF, Mt Hyland NR, Nulla-Five Day SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide but not NZ. (D. Smith, pers. comm.; GW; AM)
-
- Werrikimbe NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Indon., NG, Solomon Is, Aust. (widesp.). (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; D. Smith, pers. comm.; GW; AM)
 NSW: Werrikimbe NP, Oakes SF, Nulla-Five Day SF, Styx R. SF, Carrai Plateau, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Indon., NG, Solomon Is, Aust. (widesp.). (Shattuck, 1999; D. Smith, pers. comm.; GW; AM)
 NSW: Acacia Plateau.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Ethiopian, Oriental, Malagasy and Australian regions, Australian dist. NQLd-CNSW. (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Ethiopian, Oriental, Malagasy and Australian regions, Australian dist. NQLd-CNSW. (Walton, 1985a)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Ethiopian, Oriental, Malagasy and Australian regions, Australian dist. NQLd-CNSW. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP, Mt Boss SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Ethiopian, Oriental, Malagasy and Australian regions, Australian dist. NQLd-CNSW. (AM)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (1 sp.), NG (1 sp.), C and S America (8 spp.). (Shattuck, 1999)
 COMMENTS: gen. dist. Aust. (widesp.), Neotropics, S Nearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental and Malagasy regions. (D. Smith, pers. comm.; GW; Walton, 1985a)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: syntype loc. of syn. *Amblypone australis minor*; genus occurs world wide. (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Victoria Park NR, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo, Styx R. SF, Banda Banda FR, Mt Boss SF, Enfield SF, Doyles R. SF, Barrington Tops, Mt Royal SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: species also occurs on Lord Howe I.; genus occurs world wide. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus occurs world wide. (Walton, 1985a)
-
- NSW: Richmond Range SF, Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. in tropics, widesp. in Aust. excl. Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: New England NP, Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: syntype loc. of syn. *Ponera mjobergi*; monotypic genus; genus occurs world wide. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: India-SE Asia, Indon., NG, Aust. (NT, NQLd-SEQld). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. in tropics and subtropics, Australian dist. Qld-Vic, SA, WA. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, Styx R. SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. C and S America, NZ, Aust. (NQLd-SNSW, SA, SWWA). (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Mt Killiekrankie FR, Enfield SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. C and S America, NZ, Aust. (NQLd-SNSW, SA, SWWA). (AM; Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Toonumbar SF, Wilson NR, Cambridge Plateau, Richmond Range SF, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Styx R. SF, Banda Banda FR, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp., widesp. in Aust. incl. Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)

Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Leptogenys excisa</i>	Qld-NSW	open forest, closed forest.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Leptogenys hackeri</i>	NSW	NSW: Border Ranges NP, Carrai Plateau, -
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Leptogenys intricata</i>	NSW	NSW: Border Ranges NP, Beaury SF, -
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Leptogenys mjobergi</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Leptogenys sjostedti</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Onychomyrmex</i> sp.		
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Pachycondyla australis</i>		NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Pachycondyla lutea</i>		QLD: MacPherson Range.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Pachycondyla oculata</i>		NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Pachycondyla pachynoda</i>		NSW: Styx R. SF, Enfield SF, Chichester SF.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Pachycondyla porcata</i>		NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, -
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Platythyrea parallela</i>	Qld-NSW,NT,ACT	open forest, closed forest.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Ponera leae</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,§	NSW: Border Range NP, Beaury SF, -
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Problomyrmex greavesi</i>	NQld-SNSW	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Protoceratium</i> sp. or spp.		
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Rhytidoponera aspera</i>	NSW-Vic	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Rhytidoponera chalybaea</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: MacPherson Range. NSW: Border -
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Rhytidoponera croesus</i>	Qld-NSW	closed forest.
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Rhytidoponera metallica</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Beaury SF, -
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Rhytidoponera tasmaniensis</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	
Formicidae	Ponerinae	<i>Rhytidoponera victoriae</i>	Qld-Vic	NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Beaury SF, Yabba -
Gasteruptiidae	Hyptiogastrinae	<i>Aulacofoenus thoracicus</i>	SQld-Vic,SA,WA	
Gasteruptiidae	Hyptiogastrinae	<i>Aulacofoenus whiani</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Binna Burra. NSW: Whian Whian SF*, -
Ichneumonidae	Cremastinae	<i>Gahus siccus</i>		
Ichneumonidae	Lebeninae	<i>Certonotus andrewi</i>		r' forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pygadeuontinae	<i>Gotra albicincta</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	?scl. forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pygadeuontinae	<i>Gotra annulipes</i>	Qld-Vic,WA	?scl. forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pygadeuontinae	<i>Gotra caveata</i>	Qld-Vic,SWWA	?scl. forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo -
Ichneumonidae	Pygadeuontinae	<i>Gotra gilberti</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	?scl. forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pygadeuontinae	<i>Gotra luctuosa</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	?scl. forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pygadeuontinae	<i>Gotra stirocephalus</i>	NT,Qld-NSW	eucalypt forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pimplinae	<i>Camptotypus sellatus</i>		littoral r' forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pimplinae	<i>Xanthopimpla arealis</i>	Qld-NSW,§	
Ichneumonidae	Pimplinae	<i>Xanthopimpla flavolineata</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,§	
Ichneumonidae	Pimplinae	<i>Xanthopimpla rhopaloceros</i>	Qld-Vic,WA	
Ichneumonidae	Pimplinae	<i>Xanthopimpla sumervillei</i> s.st.	Qld-NSW	littoral r' forest.
Ichneumonidae	Pimplinae	<i>Xanthopimpla terminalis</i>	NQld-NSW	
Megalyridae	Megalyrinae	<i>Megalyra caudata</i>	Qld,NNSW,WA	
Megalyridae	Megalyrinae	<i>Megalyra fasciipennis</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA,§	r' forest.
Megalyridae	Megalyrinae	<i>Megalyra rufipes</i>	Qld-NSW,Tas,SWWA	
Pergidae		<i>Acanthoperga marlatti</i>		
Pergidae	Pteryperginae	<i>Pteryperga galla</i>		
Perilampidae	Perilampinae	<i>Perilampus alienus</i>	Qld	
Pompilidae	Epipompilinae	<i>Platyderes collaris</i>		
Pompilidae		<i>Eremocurgus ornatipennis</i>		subtrop. r' forest.
Proctotrupidae		<i>Proctotrupes doddi</i>	NNSW	
Pteromalidae	Asaphinae	<i>Ausasaphes atripes</i>	SEQld	
Pteromalidae	Asaphinae	<i>Ausasaphes pallipes</i>	CQld-NNSW	
Pteromalidae	Asaphinae	<i>Enoggera nassani</i>	SQld-ACT,Tas,WA	wet and dry scl. forest, heath, r' forest.
Pteromalidae	Asaphinae	<i>Enoggera tanythrix</i>	NNSW	
Pteromalidae	Austrosystasinae	<i>Austrosystasis atricorpus</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Austroterobiinae	<i>Austroterobia partibrunnea</i>	CQld-NNSW	
Pteromalidae	Cerocephalinae	<i>Neocalosoter perpulcher</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Cleonyminae	<i>Cleonymus triafasciatipennis</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Cleonyminae	<i>Eupelmophotismus pulcher</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Cleonyminae	<i>Marxiana grandiosa</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pteromalidae	Cleonyminae	<i>Mesamotura keatsi</i>	NQld-NSW	
Pteromalidae	Cleonyminae	<i>Parepistenia nigripes</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Cleonyminae	<i>Thaumasura imperialis</i>	NSW	
Pteromalidae	Coelocybinae	<i>Coelocyba varifasciata</i>	NSW	
Pteromalidae	Coelocybinae	<i>Coelocyboides pax</i>	NQld-Vic	
Pteromalidae	Coelocybinae	<i>Ormyromorpha biargentinotata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pteromalidae	Coelocybinae	<i>Ormyromorpha silvifilia</i>	NSW	
Pteromalidae	Coelocybinae	<i>Paratomicobia flavios</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pteromalidae	Coelocybinae	<i>Yrka dahmsi</i>	SEQld	r' forest.
Pteromalidae	Colotrechinae	<i>Glorimontana flaveola</i>	SEQld	r' forest.
Pteromalidae	Colotrechinae	<i>Hetreulophus bifasciatifrons</i>	NQld-SQld	
Pteromalidae	Diparinae	<i>Neapterolelaps lodgei</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Diparinae	<i>Nemotocera sedlaceki</i>	NQld-ACT	open habitats.
Pteromalidae	Diparinae	<i>Nosodipara monteithorum</i>	SEQld	r' forest.
Pteromalidae	Diparinae	<i>Parurios argenticoxae</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Diparinae	<i>Parurios fusca</i>	Qld	

- NSW: Tweed R.^a, Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: ^at.loc. of ssp. *L. e. major*; genus dist. widesp. except Palaearctic and N Nearctic. (Walton, 1985a)
 Enfield SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. except Palaearctic and N Nearctic. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 Tooloom Scrub, Yabbra SF, Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. except Palaearctic and N Nearctic. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. except Palaearctic and N Nearctic. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. except Palaearctic and N Nearctic. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- NSW: Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. in tropics and subtropics, widesp. in Aust. excl. Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. in tropics and subtropics, widesp. in Aust. excl. Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. in tropics and subtropics, widesp. in Aust. excl. Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
 Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. in tropics and subtropics, widesp. in Aust. excl. Tas. (Shattuck, 1999; Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: syntype loc. for syn. *Platythyrea pusilla australis*; genus dist. world wide. (Walton, 1985a)
 Richmond Range SF, Dorrigo NP, Carrai SF. COMMENTS: species also occurs on Norfolk I.; genus dist. North America, Europe-Japan, Samoa, Aust. (widesp.). (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Carrai Plateau. COMMENTS: widesp. in tropics, Australian dist. NQLd–SNSW. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
 NSW: Beaury SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus widesp., Australian dist. NT, NQLd–NNSW. (Shattuck, 1999; AM)
-
- NSW: Spirabo SF, Carrai SF, Werrikimbe SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Australian regions, incl. NC. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 Ranges NP, Beaury SF, Richmond Range SF, Cambridge Plateau, Spirabo SF, Mt Hyland NR, Dorrigo, Mt Boss SF, Chichester SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Australian regions, incl. NC. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Whian Whian SF, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: syntype loc. for syn. *Chalcoconera victoriae andrei*; genus dist. Oriental and Australian regions, incl. NC. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 Richmond Range SF, Styx R. SF, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Australian regions, incl. NC. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Australian regions, incl. NC. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 SF, Toonambar SF, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Carrai Plateau, Enfield SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Australian regions, incl. NC. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus restricted to SAust. and South America. (Jennings & Austin, 1997)
 Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: restricted to CERRA region; genus restricted to SAust. and South America. (Jennings & Austin, 1997)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Naumann, 1991a; AM)
 NSW: Iluka, Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and South America. (Naumann, 1991a; AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Indon., Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Solomon Is, Philippines, NC and Aust. (G. Holloway, 1986)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Indon., Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Solomon Is, Philippines, NC and Aust. (G. Holloway, 1986)
 WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Indon., Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Solomon Is, Philippines, NC and Aust. (G. Holloway, 1986)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: 10 km W of Murwillumbah, Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Indon., Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Solomon Is, Philippines, NC and Aust. (G. Holloway, 1986)
 QLD: Beerwah. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Indon., Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Solomon Is, Philippines, NC and Aust. (G. Holloway, 1986)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tweed R.*^a, 10 km W of Murwillumbah. COMMENTS: genus dist. NG, Indon., Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Solomon Is, Philippines, NC and Aust. (G. Holloway, 1986)
-
- NSW: Iluka NR. (AM)
 NSW: 90 km N of Grafton. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG. (Townes & Chiu, 1970; AM)
 NSW: 90 km N of Grafton. COMMENTS: species widesp. in Indo-Australian region. (Townes & Chiu, 1970)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Ebor, Tubrabucca. (Townes & Chiu, 1970)
 NSW: Iluka NR, Ulong. COMMENTS: ssp. dist. Qld–NSW; species dist. NG–Aust.–New Hebrides. (Townes & Chiu, 1970; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo. (Townes & Chiu, 1970)
-
- NSW: Ulong, E Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus largely Australian in distribution. (S. Shaw, 1990)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; genus largely Australian in distribution. (S. Shaw, 1990)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: genus largely Australian in distribution. (S. Shaw, 1990)
-
- NSW: Brooklana, East Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: family most diverse in Aust. and South America. (AM)
 NSW: Tweed R.* COMMENTS: family most diverse in Aust. and South America. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide except cool temperate zones. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Iluka. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Nightcap Range NP, Dorrigo NP. (AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: known only by holotype specimen, and from t.loc. (Riek, 1955a)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (CQLd–NNSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious*, Levers Plateau. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (CQLd–NNSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Bald Mt. area. COMMENTS: endemic genus; genus restricted to SWWA and NQLd–SEQld. (Naumann, 1991a)
 NSW: Tooloom Plateau*, Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus; species known only from listed localities. (Naumann, 1991a)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld); subfamily endemic to SEQld. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, SE Asia and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Southern Hemisphere. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Aust., NG and NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (Qld, NSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. South America, Africa, Madagascar, S Asia, NG, NZ and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Brooklana. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia, NG, Solomon Is, Aust. (incl. Tas.). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- NSW: Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, Vic). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Maclean. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (Qld, NSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC, Lord Howe I. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: vcn. "The Head" via Killarney. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. S Asia, NG, Solomon Is, Aust. and Lord Howe I. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. S Asia, NG, Solomon Is, Aust. and Lord Howe I. (Boucek, 1988)

Pteromalidae	Euotinae	<i>Ophelosia viridinatata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pteromalidae	Herbertinae	<i>Herbertia setosa</i>	Qld-NNSW	QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub.
Pteromalidae	Nefoeninae	<i>Nefoenus</i> sp.	SEQld	
Pteromalidae	Ormocerinae	<i>Edgaria blackburni</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Ormocerinae	<i>Semiotellus ormyroides</i>	NQld-SQld	
Pteromalidae	Ormocerinae	<i>Encyrtoccephalus atriventris</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Ormocerinae	<i>Encyrtoccephalus mozarti</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Pireninae	<i>Amuscidea nigripes</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Pireninae	<i>Epiterobia sanguinipes</i>	NSW	
Pteromalidae	Pireninae	<i>Premiscogaster punctatifascies</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Cryptoprymna australiensis</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Dinarmus simus</i>	NQld-Vic	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Epanogmus breviventris</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Halticopterella nigriflagellum</i>	NQld-SQld	r' forest.
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Hillerita buccuta</i>	SEQld	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Inkaka quadridentata</i>	Qld-Vic,WA,§	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Longiucha petiolaris</i>	SEQld-NENSW	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Mirekia planiventris</i>	Qld	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Norbanus cyaneus</i>	NQld-CNSW,ACT	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Pachyneuron emersoni</i>	NSW	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Propicroscytus mirificus</i>	Qld-NNSW,§	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Pseudanogmus silanus</i>	Qld-Vic,WA,§	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Pterisemoppa australiensis</i>	NQld-CNSW,ACT	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Toxeumorpha nigra</i>	Qld-CNSW,§	
Pteromalidae	Pteromalinae	<i>Trigonogastrella parasitica</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Crama reticulata</i>	SEQld-SNSW	r' forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP.
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Duarina venustella</i>	SEQld-NENSW	r' forest.
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Genatropis pretiosa</i>	NQld-Vic,Tas	QLD: Bald Mt. area, Mt Lindesay SF.
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Lisotelia tamborina</i>	SEQld	
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Macroteleia magna</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Neoscelio doddi</i>	NQld-SEQld	
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Neoscelio gloriosus</i>	SEQld	heavily wooded areas.
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Neoscelio lateralis</i>	CQld-SEQld	heavily wooded areas.
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Neoscelio pulchralis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	heavily wooded areas.
Scelionidae	Scelioninae	<i>Neoscelio rubidus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	heavily wooded areas.
Scelionidae	Telenominae	<i>Trissolcus personatus</i>	Qld-NSW,ACT,§	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Glorious.
Sphecidae	Crabroninae	<i>Notocrabro micheneri</i>	SEQld	
Sphecidae	Nyssoninae	<i>Bembix eleebana</i>	NSW-NT,?Vic	
Sphecidae	Nyssoninae	<i>Clitemnestra plomleyi</i>	NSW-ACT,Vic	
Sphecidae	Philanthinae	<i>Cerceris hackeriana</i>	SEQld-SNSW	
Tanaostigmatidae		<i>Tanaostigmodes eja</i>	Qld	
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Ariphron nudulus</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Chilothynnus macraei</i>	SEQld-NNSW	NSW: 11.5 km ENE of Wollomombi.*
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Chilothynnus palachilus</i>	N-SNSW	scl. forest, swampland.
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Chilothynnus rossi</i>	NNSW	NSW: 11.5 km ENE of Wollomombi.*
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Chilothynnus sandaracus</i>	N-CNSW	NSW: New England NP.*
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Eirone aliciae</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Eirone exilis</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Eirone</i> sp. 19†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Hemithynnus rufiventris</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Hemithynnus tillyardi</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Leptothynnus peltastes</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Lestricothynnus</i> sp. 1†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Lophocheilus</i> sp. 1†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Lophocheilus</i> sp. 3†	NENSW	r' forest.
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria cryptoides</i>	NNSW-Vic,SA	
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria proxima</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria tabulata</i>	NNSW	NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: pollinator of -
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria</i> sp. 3†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria</i> sp. 10†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria</i> sp. 32†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria</i> sp. 34†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria</i> sp. 38†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Neozeleboria</i> sp. 40†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Pentazeleboria agnata</i>	NQld-NENSW	
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Pentazeleboria janeta</i>	NE-CNSW	
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Phymatothynnus aratus</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Phymatothynnus monilicornis</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Phymatothynnus</i> sp. 5†		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Rhagigaster unicolor</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Tachynoides pauseris</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Tachynomyia abdominalis</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Tachynomyia paradelpa</i>		

- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. mainly Aust., but also Japan, Indon., Hawaii and NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. mainly circumtropical. (Americas, Africa, S Europe, SE Asia, NG, Aust.). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (Qld). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Europe, S Asia, Japan and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, South Yemen and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, South Yemen and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld) (2 spp.). (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW, Tas). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. Europe, Africa, S Asia, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (all temperate, subtrop. and tropical zones). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (c. 6 spp.) and NZ (1 sp.). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (1 spp.) and NG (2 spp.). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ; genus dist. China, Aust. and NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap*, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld–NENSW). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. almost world wide but absent from South America. (Boucek, 1988)
 NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. cosmopolitan. (incl. NZ). (Boucek, 1988)
-
- NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: genus dist. Qld–NNSW, S China and E Malaysia. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NZ; genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld, NSW, ACT). (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NC; genus dist. Africa, S Asia and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. (Qld–Vic, Tas) and NZ. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: only 2 spp. in genus (*C. albicoxa* is recorded from Cairns). (Galloway & Austin, 1984)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Border Ranges NP, Toonambar SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NSW). (Galloway, 1978a)
 NSW: St Helen via Wollomombi. COMMENTS: only 2 spp. in Aust. (*G. curtata* recorded from Victoria); genus dist. SEQld–Tas, Vanuatu, NZ and NC. (Galloway & Austin, 1984)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Aust. (Qld), NG, Pacific and SE Asia. (Galloway & Austin, 1984)
 NSW: Mt Lindesay SF. COMMENTS: world wide genus. (Galloway, 1978b)
-
- QLD: Lamington Plateau, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SWWA and NQld–SEQld). (Galloway *et al.*, 1992)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species endemic to CERRA region; endemic genus (SWWA and NQld–SEQld). (Galloway & Austin, 1984)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SWWA and NQld–SEQld). (Galloway & Austin, 1984)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale, MacPherson Range. NSW: Tooloom Plateau. COMMENTS: species endemic to CERRA region; endemic genus (SWWA and NQld–SEQld). (Galloway & Austin, 1984)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Nightcap NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: species endemic to CERRA region; endemic genus (SWWA and NQld–SEQld). (Galloway & Austin, 1984)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: species also recorded from PNG, NC, Vanuatu and Fiji; genus dist. world wide. (Johnson, 1991)
 QLD: Binna Burra*, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld). (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus has almost world wide distribution, most diverse in Aust. and Africa. (Evans & Matthews, 1973; Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known from few disjunct localities only; genus also occurs in Chile. (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom*, Ebor, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: only published localities Mt Tamborine, Upper Allyn R., Tooloom, Ebor, Kangaroo Valley (SNSW); genus dist. world wide. (Walton, 1985a)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Neotropics, S USA, SE Asia, NG and Aust. (Boucek, 1988)
-
- NSW: Tweed R.* (Salter, 1953)
 COMMENTS: orchid pollinator; species known from SE Qld and Northern Tablelands of NSW; genus restricted to SEAust. (G. Brown, 1996)
 NSW: New England NP, Mt Banda Banda, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: orchid pollinator; species distributed throughout coastal NSW; genus restricted to SEAust. (G. Brown, 1996)
 COMMENTS: orchid pollinator; species known only from Northern Tablelands of NSW; genus restricted to SEAust. (G. Brown, 1996)
 COMMENTS: orchid pollinator; species distributed on coast and ranges of NSW; genus restricted to SEAust. (G. Brown, 1996)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Salter, 1953)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. (Salter, 1953; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo*, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (Salter, 1953; AM)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* (Salter, 1953)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP, Dorrigo NP, Barrington Tops. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP. COMMENTS: species also known from Lumley Park r'forest remnant at Alstonville (NNSW). (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. (Brown, 1998)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (AM)
 orchid *Chiloglottis* aff. *pluricalata*; orchid and wasp known only from Point Lookout area of New England NP. (G. Brown, 1996)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP, Dorrigo NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Mt Warning NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Minyon Falls. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (NQld–CNSW). (G. Brown, 1983)
 NSW: Lismore, Forest Land SF, Dorrigo, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (NQld–CNSW). (G. Brown, 1983; AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Salter, 1953)
 NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (AM)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP. (G. Brown, pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Forest Land SF, New England NP. (AM)
 NSW: Upper Allyn nr Eccleston. COMMENTS: genus dist. Indon., NG, Qld and NSW. (G. Brown, 2001)
 NSW: Doyles R. (AM)
 NSW: Wilson R. Primitive Res. (AM)

Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Tachyphron armidalensis</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Thynnoides fumipennis</i>		
Tiphiidae	Thynninae	<i>Thynnoides waterhousei</i>		
Vespidae	Eumeninae	<i>Australozethus continentalis</i>	NSW	
Vespidae	Eumeninae	<i>Australozethus tasmaniensis montanus</i>	SQld	
Vespidae	Eumeninae	<i>Australozethus tasmaniensis s.st.</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	
Vespidae	Eumeninae	<i>Bidentodynerus bicolor</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,WA	
Vespidae	Eumeninae	<i>Deuterodiscoelius ephippium</i>		
Vespidae	Eumeninae	<i>Leptomenoides pachymeniformis</i>	SEQld-NSW	
Vespidae		<i>Polistes humilis</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,SA,§	NSW: Ulong E Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species accidentally
Vespidae		<i>Ropalidia plebiana</i>	Qld-Vic	QLD: Lower Beechmont.
Superfamily Apoidea				
Apidae	Meliponinae	<i>Trigona carbonaria</i>	Qld-NSW	subtrop. r' forest.
Anthophoridae	Anthophorinae	<i>Amegilla bombiformis</i>	Qld-Vic,§	NSW: Richmond R.*
Anthophoridae	Anthophorinae	<i>Amegilla pulchra</i>	Qld-Vic,SA,WA	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Lismore ^a .
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Exoneura albolineata</i>	NNSW-Vic	NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo.*
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Exoneura baculifera</i>	Qld-NSW	
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Exoneura diversipes</i>	SEQld	
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Exoneura obscuripes</i>	SEQld	
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Exoneura robusta</i>	SEQld-NSW,Vic	QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: only -
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Inquilina excavata</i>	Qld-NSW,Vic	
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Xylocopa aeratus</i>	SQld-NSW,?Vic,?SA,?§	open forest, open shrubland.
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Xylocopa bombylans</i>	NQld-NSW,?Vic,?SA	open forest.
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Xylocopa arauana</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW,WA,§	open forest.
Anthophoridae	Xylocopinae	<i>Xylocopa lieftincki</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Callomelitta littleri</i>	SQld-NNSW,Tas	
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Leioproctus bicristatus</i>	Qld-NNSW	NSW: Tooloom.*
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Leioproctus helichrysi</i>	SEQld	
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Leioproctus incanescens</i>	SQld-SNSW	QLD: Lamington NP.
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Leioproctus megachalceus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Clarence R.*
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Leioproctus melanoproctus</i>	NNSW	
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Leioproctus recusis</i>	SEQld	
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Leioproctus speculiferus</i>	SQld-NSW,EVic,Tas	
Colletidae	Colletinae	<i>Trichocolletes hackeri</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r' forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine.*
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Brachyhesma bitrichopedalis</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Brachyhesma incompleta</i>	NQld-CNSW	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossella cornuta</i>	NQld-SQld	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossella perkinsi</i>	SEQld	QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: only -
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina flaviventris</i>	SQld-NSW,Vic,SA	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina fuscescens</i>	NQld-NSW	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina globuliceps</i>	SQld-NSW,Vic,SA	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina hypochroma</i>	NQld-WA	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina melanocephala</i>	NQld-NSW,SA,WA	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina mutica</i>	SQld-CNSW	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina proctotrypoides</i>	SQld-Vic	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Euryglossina pseudoatomaria</i>	NQld-NSW,SA,WA	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Heterohesma clypeata</i>	N-SNSW	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Heterohesma weiri</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Hypesma atromicans</i>	SQld-Tas,SA,WA	scl. forest.
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Pachyprosopis angophorae</i>	SQld-CNSW	scl. forest.
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Pachyprosopis kellyi</i>	SQld-Vic	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Pachyprosopis psilosomata</i>	NQld-SQld	
Colletidae	Euryglossinae	<i>Pachyprosopis xanthometopa</i>	NT-SQld	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Amphylaeus morosus</i>	SEQld-SNSW,ACT	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Amphylaeus nubilosellus</i>	SEQld-Vic	QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP.
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Amphylaeus obscuriceps</i>	SEQld-Vic	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Mt Coot-tha.
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hemirhiza mellicepe</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Heterapoides digitata</i>	CQld-SEQld	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Heterapoides extensa</i>	CQld-SVic	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Heterapoides halictiformis</i>	SQld-NQld	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Heterapoides leviceps</i>	NQld-Vic	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Heterapoides nigriconcava</i>	SQld-Vic	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus alcyoneus</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus amiculiformis</i>	Qld	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus amiculinus</i>	SQld-Vic,SA	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus jacksoniae</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus nubilosus</i>	NQld-Vic,Tas,§	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus ofarrelli</i>	NQld-NSW,Vic	QLD: Binna Burra*, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine, -
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus ruficeps</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,SA,WA	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hylaeus trilobatus</i>	SEQld-NNSW	

- QLD: Tamborine Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Indon., PNG, and E&NAust. (G. Brown, 2001)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Canungra. (AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (AM)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: only published records Bunya Mtns and Mt Glorious. (Walton, 1985a)
 NSW: Tubrabucca. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- NSW: Whian Whian SF. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (AM)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: only published localities NSW and Mt Tamborine. (Walton, 1985a)
 introduced to Perth, Society Is and NZ; genus dist. Oriental, Ethiopian, Palaearctic and Australian regions, and Pacific is. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
 NSW: Mt Warning NP, Whian Whian SF, Wollomombi Falls. COMMENTS: genus dist. all tropical regions except America. (Walton, 1985a; AM)
-
- NSW: League Scrub FR. COMMENTS: endemic species; genus dist. Aust., W. Pacific, Oriental Region and Neotropics. (Dollin *et al.*, 1997; GW)
 COMMENTS: species also occurs in NG; genus dist. Aust., Palaearctic, Afrotrop. and Oriental Regions. (Cardale, 1993; Hacker, 1921)
 COMMENTS: *syntype loc. of *A. p. townleyella*; genus dist. Aust., Palaearctic, Afrotrop. and Oriental regions. (Cardale, 1993; Cockerell, 1921)
-
- COMMENTS: only published records Ulong, Lane Cove, Brooklyn and Dandenong; endemic genus (widesp.). (Cardale, 1993; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Cardale, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (widesp.). (Cardale, 1993)
 QLD: Binna Burra.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (widesp.). (Cardale, 1993)
 published localities Lamington NP, Mt Glorious Qld, Lindfield NSW and Mt Buffalo Vic; endemic genus (widesp.). (Cardale, 1993)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: 2 spp in genus, genus restricted to SQld-Vic. (Cardale, 1993)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species possibly extinct in Victoria and South Aust., possibly occurs in PNG; genus dist. world wide, mainly in tropics and subtropics, subgenus (*Lestis*) endemic to Australo-Papuan region. (Leys, 2000)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Clarence R., Yamba, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: species possibly extinct in Victoria and South Aust.; genus dist. world wide, mainly in tropics and subtropics, subgenus (*Lestis*) endemic to Australo-Papuan region. (Leys, 2000; Steen & Schwarz, 2000)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: 25 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: species also occurs in PNG; genus dist. world wide, mainly in tropics and subtropics, subgenus (*Koptortosoma*) widely distributed. (Leys, 2000)
 NSW: Casino. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide, mainly in tropics and subtropics, subgenus (*Koptortosoma*) widely distributed. (Leys, 2000)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Ebor. (Cockerell, 1921; Hacker, 1921)
 COMMENTS: species known only from Tooloom, Gympie and Ma Ma Ck-Qld NSW; genus dist. includes NZ, NG, Misool and NC. (Cardale, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. includes NZ, NG, Misool and NC. (Cardale, 1993)
 COMMENTS: endemic subgenus (*Cladocerapis*), Bassian distribution; genus dist. includes NZ, NG, Misool and NC. (Maynard, 1992)
-
- COMMENTS: only published records, Clarence R. and Raymond Terrace NSW; genus dist. includes NZ, NG, Misool and NC. (Cardale, 1993)
 NSW: Tooloom.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. includes NZ, NG, Misool and NC. (Cardale, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. includes NZ, NG, Misool and NC. (Cardale, 1993; Cockerell, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* NSW: New England NP, Styx R. COMMENTS: endemic subgenus (*Cladocerapis*) Bassian distribution; genus dist. includes NZ, NG, Misool and NC. (Cardale, 1993; Cockerell, 1921; Maynard, 1992)
 NSW: Toonumbar NP, Lorien WR nr Taree COMMENTS: only previously published localities, Mt Tamborine and Bunya Mtns. (Cardale, 1993; Hacker, 1921, GW)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Cardale, 1993; Exley, 1968a)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW). (Exley, 1968b)
 published localities Binna Burra, Tamborine and Noosa; endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW); syn. *Euryglossina perkinsi*. (Cardale, 1993; Exley, 1968b)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1968c)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species range Barrington Tops-Mt Tomah NSW; endemic genus (NSW-Vic, Tas). (Cardale, 1993; Exley, 1983)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW-Vic, Tas). (Cardale, 1993; Exley, 1983)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1975)
-
- QLD: Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1972)
 QLD: Lamington NP*. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.); *t.loc. of syn. *P. angulifera*. (Exley, 1972)
 QLD: Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1972)
 QLD: Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Exley, 1972)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP*, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus distributed from NQld-Vic, mainly E of Great Dividing Range; *t.loc. of syn. *A. sculptifrons*. (Cockerell, 1921; Hacker, 1921; T. Houston, 1975)
 NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: endemic genus distributed from NQld-Vic, mainly E of Great Dividing Range. (T. Houston, 1975)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus distributed from NQld-Vic, mainly E of Great Dividing Range. (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine*, Levers Plateau. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: monotypic genus restricted to SEQld & ENSW; t.loc. of syn. *Palaerhiza hieroglyphica*. (Cardale, 1993; T. Houston, 1975)
-
- QLD: Springbrook, MacPherson Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Killarney, Springbrook. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Springbrook. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Killarney. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Springbrook, Killarney. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (T. Houston, 1975)
-
- NSW: Lismore. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (T. Houston, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Lindesay, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (T. Houston, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, vcn. Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (T. Houston, 1981)
 NSW: 8 mi NE Woodenbong. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (T. Houston, 1981)
 QLD: 5 mi N Tamborine. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lae, PNG; genus dist. world wide. (T. Houston, 1981)
-
- Killarney. NSW: 8 mi NE Woodenbong. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Cardale, 1993; T. Houston, 1981)
 QLD: Killarney. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (T. Houston, 1981)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: 8 mi NE Woodenbong. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (T. Houston, 1981)

Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hyleoides bivulnerata</i>	SQld–Vic	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Hyleoides concinna</i>	SQld–Tas	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Meroglossa itamuca</i>	SEQld–ACT	
Colletidae	Hylaeinae	<i>Meroglossa sulcifrons</i>	SQld–Vic	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus adiazetus</i>	SEQld	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus brisbanensis</i>	NQld–Vic	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus megastigmus</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus niveifrons</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus punctatus</i>	Qld–Vic	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus scrupulosus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Cunninghams Gap, -
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus sphecodoides</i>	SQld–NSW,Vic,ACT,SA,Tas,WA	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Homalictus urbanus</i>	NQld–Vic,SA,Tas,WA,NT	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP*, Cunninghams -
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum appositum</i>	NAust.–CNSW	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum bicingulatum</i>	NQld–EAust.	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum brazieri</i>	EAust.	NSW: Ebor, New England NP, Barrington Tops.
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum brunnesetum</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum callomelittinum</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum cardaleae</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum cephalochilum</i>	SEQld–NENSW	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum chapmani</i>	widespread	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum cognatum</i>	NT,Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum conspicuum</i>	EAust.	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum convexum</i>	NQld–EAust.	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Acacia Ridge, Lamington NP, Mt -
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum cyclurum</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum davide</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum demicapillum</i>	SEQld	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum erythrurum</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,WA	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum gilesi</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum gynochilum</i>	Qld	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum helichrysi</i>	SEQld	QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: only published -
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum hiltacum</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum hirtiventre</i>	Qld–NSW,Vic	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum imitans</i>	EAust.–SWWA	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt., Lamington NP.
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum insculptum</i>	SEQld	QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum instabilis</i>	NQld–Vic,SA,WA	scl. vegetation.
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum inteny</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum lanarium</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA,WA	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt., Lamington NP, -
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum litovillum</i>	see comments	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum littleri</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum mu</i>	see comments	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum mundulum</i>	see comments	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum orbatum</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	scl. vegetation. QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Acacia Ridge, -
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum paramelaenum</i>	SEQld	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum peraustrale</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum pertasmaniae</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum plorator</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum rufibase</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum rufipes</i>		
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum seductum</i>	see comments	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum subplebeium</i>	SEQld–CNSW,Vic	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum tamburinei</i>	SEQld	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum victoriellum</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum viridarii</i>	SEQld	
Halictidae	Halictinae	<i>Lasioglossum willsi</i>	SEQld–Vic,SA	
Halictidae	Nomiinae	<i>Nomia aurantifer</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Halictidae	Nomiinae	<i>Nomia swainsoniae</i>	SEQld–CNSW	QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: only published -
Halictidae	Nomiinae	<i>Nomia ulongensis</i>	NNSW–Vic	NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo*, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: only -
Megachilidae	Megachilinae	<i>Chalicodoma mackayensis</i>	Qld–NSW,§	
Megachilidae	Megachilinae	<i>Chalicodoma mundifica</i>	SEQld	
Megachilidae	Megachilinae	<i>Megachile pictiventris</i>	Qld–NSW,§	NSW: Richmond R.*, Clarence R.
Megachilidae	Megachilinae	<i>Megachile deanii</i>	Qld–NSW	
Order Isoptera				
Kalotermitidae		<i>Ceratokaloterme spoliator</i>	NQld–SNSW	?scl. forest.
Kalotermitidae		<i>Glyptotermes brevicornis</i>	Qld–NNSW,§	
Kalotermitidae		<i>Neotermes insularis</i>	NT,Qld–Vic,WA,§	NSW: Lismore.* COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. -
Termitidae	Nasutitermitinae	<i>Nasutitermes exitiosus</i>	SEQld–Vic,SA,WA	
Termitidae	Nasutitermitinae	<i>Nasutitermes pluvalis</i>	NQld–NENSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine.*
Termitidae	Termitinae	<i>Microtermes turneri</i>	Qld–NSW	QLD: Glen Lamington.* COMMENTS: lectotype loc. of -
Termopsidae	Porotermitinae	<i>Porotermes adamsoni</i>	SQld–Tas,SA	mainly in "hardwood". (<i>Eucalyptus</i>) forests.

- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus, accidentally introduced to NZ. (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus, species accidentally introduced to NZ. (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: endemic genus (mainland Aust.). (T. Houston, 1975)
 QLD: Killarney. COMMENTS: endemic genus (mainland Aust.). (T. Houston, 1975)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Walker, 1997)
 QLD: Springbrook. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Walker, 1986)
 NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Walker, 1986)
 QLD: Binna Burra. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Walker, 1986)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Walker, 1986)
 Lamington NP. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Walker, 1986)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP^a. NSW: Ebor^{*b}. COMMENTS: ^at.loc. of syn. *Halictus limatiformis*, ^bt.loc. of syn. *Halictus humiliformis*; genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Cardale, 1993; Walker, 1986)
 Gap. COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Halictus suburbanus*; genus dist. Aust., Oriental Region and W Pacific. (Cardale, 1993; Walker, 1986)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Lindesay, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
 QLD: Levers Plateau, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, Bunya Mtns. NSW: Murwillumbah, Bellingen. COMMENTS: mainly distributed in E zone of Bassian province; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 COMMENTS: mainly distributed in E zone of Bassian province; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, Bald Mt. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
 QLD: Levers Plateau. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
-
- QLD: Mt Lindesay. NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: E zone. (except Tas) of the Eyrean and Bassian provinces; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
 Tamborine, Mt Coot-tha. COMMENTS: E zone of the Bassian province with a few NQld localities; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: only published localities Mt Tamborine Qld and Portland Vic; genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993; Hacker, 1921)
 QLD: Bald Mt., Cunninghams Gap, Mt Lindesay. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
-
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Tamborine. NSW: Woodenbong. COMMENTS: southern half of Aust., partially in the Eyrean, and extensively throughout the Bassian provinces; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 NSW: Woodenbong. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP, Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: E zone of the Bassian province; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
 localities Mt Tamborine and Brisbane; primarily E zone of Bassian province; genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993; Walker, 1995a)
 QLD: Binna Burra, Springbrook, Numinbah Valley. NSW: Tooloom, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
-
- NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: E zone of the Bassian province, with a single record from SW-WA; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 COMMENTS: only published localities Mt Tamborine and W of Cunninghams Gap; genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993; Hacker, 1921)
 QLD: Acacia Ridge. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
-
- Mt Tamborine. NSW: Murwillumbah, Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Hacker, 1921; Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 NSW: Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known from E zone of the Bassian province; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species known from the E zone of the Bassian province; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
 QLD: Tamborine. COMMENTS: species known from the E zone of the Bassian province; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: southern half of Aust. in both the Eyrean and Bassian provinces; genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a)
-
- Bald Mt., Emu Vale, Mt Tamborine, Killarney. NSW: Tooloom, Woodenbong. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Springbrook, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
-
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious, Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (K. Walker records)
 NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species known from the E zone of the Bassian province. (Walker, 1995a; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Levers Plateau, Lamington NP*, Mt Glorious, Killarney, Cunninghams Gap, Springbrook, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993; Walker, 1995b)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993; Hacker, 1921; Walker, 1995b)
-
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993; K. Walker records)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus widesp. (Cardale, 1993)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns NP. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Walker, 1995b)
-
- NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Ulong. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Palaearctic, Afrotrop. and Australian regions. (G. Monteith records)
 records Lamington NP and Sydney; genus occurs in Palaearctic, Afrotrop. and Australian regions. (Cardale, 1993; Cockerell, 1921)
 published records Ulong, Dorrigo and Portland, Vic.; genus occurs in Palaearctic, Afrotrop. and Australian regions. (Cardale, 1993; AM)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; genus also occurs in Palaearctic region. (Cardale, 1993; Cockerell, 1921)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus also occurs in Palaearctic region. (Cardale, 1993; Cockerell, 1921)
 COMMENTS: species also recorded from NG; genus dist. Palaearctic, Nearctic and Australian regions. (Cardale, 1993; Hacker, 1921)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Palaearctic, Nearctic and Australian regions. (Cardale, 1993)
-
- COMMENTS: species dist. coastal and adjacent highland areas. (Watson & Gay, 1991)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine^a. NSW: Wauchope^b. COMMENTS: ^alectotype loc. of syn. *Calotermes affinis*, ^blectotype loc. of syn. *C. perangustus*, species also occurs Lord Howe I., Norfolk I., NZ. (probably introduced to all). (Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
Calotermes deueti, extralimital distribution NZ. (introduced), Indo-Papuan, Afrotrop., Neotropical and Oceanic regions. (Roach & Rentz, 1998b) (Watson & Gay, 1991)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Indo-Papuan, Oriental, Afrotrop., Madagascar, Nearctic and Neotropical regions, Pacific islands. (Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
 syn. *M. excisus*; genus dist. Indo-Papuan, Afrotrop., Madagascar, Palaearctic and Neotropical regions. (Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
 COMMENTS: species occurs in coastal and adjacent highland areas; only member of subfamily. (Watson & Gay, 1991)

Order Lepidoptera				
Alucitidae		<i>Alucita phricodes</i>	NQld-SNSW	r' forest.
Anomestidae		<i>Anomoses hylecoetes</i>	SQld-NNSW	r' forest.
Anthelidae	Anthelinae	<i>Anthela excellens</i>	NQld-SNSW	
Arctiidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma canescens</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas,SA	
Arctiidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma curvata</i>	NQld-NSW,Tas	
Arctiidae	Ctenuchinae	<i>Amata aperta</i>	CQld-SNSW	
Arctiidae	Lithosiinae	<i>Calamidia hirta</i>	NQld-Vic,Tas	
Arctiidae	Lithosiinae	<i>Termessa gratiosa</i>	NQld-Vic,SA,SWWA	
Arctiidae	Lithosiinae	<i>Termessa laeta</i>	SEQld-Vic	
Castniidae		<i>Synemon collecta</i>		
Copromorphidae		<i>Copromorpha lichenitis</i>	SQld-NNSW	r' forest
Copromorphidae		<i>Phycomorpha prasinochroa</i>	CQld-NSW	r' forest.
Cossidae	Zeuzerinae	<i>Xyleutes cinereus</i>	NQld-SNSW	
Depressariidae		<i>Barantola pulcherrima</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Depressariidae		<i>Peritornenta circulatella</i>	Qld-NNSW	?r' forest.
Depressariidae		<i>Scorpiopsis pyrobola</i>	SEQld-NNSW	r' forest.
Ethmiidae		<i>Ethmia clytodoxa</i>		
Ethmiidae		<i>Ethmia heliomela</i>	SEQld-SNSW	r' forest.
Ethmiidae		<i>Ethmia sphaerosticha</i>	Qld-SNSW	r' forest.
Ethmiidae		<i>Ethmia thoraea</i>	Qld-SNSW	
Geometridae		<i>Anisozya pieroides</i>	NT,Qld-NNSW	
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Casbia rectoria</i>	NQld-NNSW	?r' forest.
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Cleora reptita</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Gastrina cristaria</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas	
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Idiodes rhacodes</i>	NQld-SNSW	r' forest
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Larophylla amimeta</i>	SEQld-SNSW	r' forest.
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Lophosigna catasticta</i>	NQld-Vic	usually r' forest.
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Lyelliana phaeochlora</i>	SEQld-SNSW	usually r' forest.
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Nicerteria macrosoma</i>	NQld-Vic,SA	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Xenomusa monoda</i>	SQld-EVic	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Xylodryas leptoxantha</i>	SQld-SNSW	usually r' forest.
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Chlorocoma cadmeria</i>		
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Cyneopterpna wilsoni</i>	NQld-Vic,SA	
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Euloxia meandrararia</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas	
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Heliomystis electrica</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas,SA	scl. forest.
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Hypodoxa bryophylla</i>	CQld-Vic	r' forest
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Pingasa cinerea</i>	CQld-Vic	
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Pingasa chlora</i>	NQld-NNSW	r' forest.
Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Uliocnemis partita</i>	NQld-NNSW	
Geometridae	Oenochrominae	<i>Dichromodes ainaria</i>	NNSW-Vic,Tas,SA	
Geometridae	Oenochrominae	<i>Epidesmia chilonaria</i>	SQld-Vic	scl. forest.
Geometridae	Oenochrominae	<i>Epidesmia tricolor</i>	SQld-Vic	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Geometridae	Oenochrominae	<i>Hypobapta percomptaria</i>		
Gracillariidae	Gracillarinae	<i>Cyphosticha bryonoma</i>	NSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r' forest.
Hepialidae		<i>Abantiades hylalinatus</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas	wet scl. forest.
Hepialidae		<i>Aenetus eximius</i>	CQld-EVic	subtrop. r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Hepialidae		<i>Aenetus ligniveren</i>		
Hepialidae		<i>Aenetus montanus</i>	NNSW	scl. forest.
Hepialidae		<i>Aenetus ramsayi</i>	CQld-CNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest. COMMENTS: rare species; larvae -
Hepialidae		<i>Aenetus scotti</i>	NQld-SNSW,Vic	r' forest, scl. forest. COMMENTS: larvae associated with -
Hepialidae		<i>Fraus crocea</i>	NQld-SNSW	r' forest.
Hepialidae		<i>Oncopera brunneata</i>	N-CNSW	
Hepialidae		<i>Oncopera epargyra</i>	SEQld	
Hepialidae		<i>Oxycanus byrsus</i>	NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Hepialidae		<i>Oxycanus gelidus</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Hepialidae		<i>Zelotypia stacyi</i>	SQld-SNSW	wet scl. forest. QLD: vcn. Cunninghams Gap.
Hesperiidae	Coeliadinae	<i>Badamia exclamationis</i>	Qld-NWWA,NT,EVic	
Hesperiidae	Coeliadinae	<i>Hasora chromus chromus</i>	NT,NQld-?SNSW	vine thicket.
Hesperiidae	Coeliadinae	<i>Hasora discolor mastusia</i>	NQld-NNSW	r' forest. NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus widely -
Hesperiidae	Coeliadinae	<i>Hasora khoda haslia</i>	SEQld-CNSW	r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Arrhenes marnas</i>	NQld-SEQld	swampland.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Cephrenes augiades speithias</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,SA,?WA	r' forest.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Cephrenes trichopepla</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW,WA	open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Ocybadistes ardea</i>	NQld-SEQld	r' forest.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Ocybadistes flavovittata s.st.</i>	NQld-SNSW	open forest, woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Ocybadistes hypomeloma s.st.</i>	NQld-SNSW	woodland, grassland.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Ocybadistes walkeri sothis</i>	NQld-Vic,SESA,Tas	open forest.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Parnara amalia</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	swampy areas.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Parnara bada sida</i>	NQld-NNSW	swampy areas.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Pelopidas agna dingo</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW,NWWA	

- COMMENTS: larvae feed on vines of *Pandorea pandorana* and *P. jasminoides*. (Bignoniaceae); widesp. family. (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Tooloom Scrub, Rous. COMMENTS: species confined generally to CERRA region; only known species in family. (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: widesp. genus. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: widesp. genus. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: dominant ctenuchine genus in Aust.; genus dist. Australian and Oriental regions. (Common, 1990)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Pescott, 1948)
 (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 COMMENTS: larvae bore in stems of *Ficus coronata* and *F. fraseri*. (Moraceae). (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- NSW: Upper Allyn R. (Common, 1990)
 COMMENTS: larvae associated with *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*. (Sapindaceae). (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Common, 1990)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: larvae live in flowers of *Ehretia acuminata*. (Boraginaceae). (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 (Common, 1990)
-
- (Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 COMMENTS: larvae feed on *Alphitonia excelsa*. (Rhamnaceae). (Common, 1990)
 (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Common, 1990)
 (Common, 1990)
-
- QLD: Killarney. NSW: Dorrigo, New England NP. (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Common, 1990)
 QLD: MacPherson Ranges. (Common, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. (Common, 1990)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus, restricted to SAust. (Pescott, 1948)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range, New England NP. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- (Common, 1990)
 (Common, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: larvae feed on *Flindersia schottiana*. (Rutaceae). (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: also recorded from India and Borneo. (Common, 1990)
-
- NSW: New England NP. (Common, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, MacPherson Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: larvae feed on leaves of *Nothofagus moorei*. (Common, 1990)
-
- QLD: MacPherson Range. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Terania Ck. COMMENTS: larvae feed on Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Monimiaceae, Myrtaceae, Nothofagaceae and Sapindaceae; genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ. (Common, 1990; GW)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ. (Common, 1990)
 feed on *Eucalyptus grandis*. (Myrtaceae) and *Diploglottis australis*. (Sapindaceae); genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ. (Common, 1990)
 Myrtaceae, Urticaceae, Sapindaceae, Monimiaceae and Rutaceae; genus dist. Aust., NG, NC and NZ. (Common, 1990)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Nielsen & Kristensen, 1989)
 NSW: Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Common, 1990)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Common, 1990)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Common, 1990)
 COMMENTS: largest hepialid in Aust.; rare species whose larvae tunnel in *Eucalyptus* sp; endemic. (EAust.). (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. India-China-NG, Aust. and Fiji. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 COMMENTS: species rare in southern section of range (SQld and Sydney). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 distributed from India-EAust. (NQld to Clarence R.), NC and Fiji. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus widely distributed from India-EAust., NC and Fiji. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon., NG, N-SEQld. (Braby, 2000)
 COMMENTS: species introduced widely to areas outside original range. (Torres Strait, Qld, NSW); genus ranges from India-Aust. and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus ranges from India-Aust. and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon.-Aust. (Braby, 2000)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon.-Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon.-Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon.-Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- NSW: Grafton. COMMENTS: genus ranges from Africa, Madagascar, India, China to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 NSW: Mt Warning, W of Grafton. COMMENTS: genus ranges from Africa, Madagascar, India, China to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Miller & Morhaus, 1975; G. Newland unpubl.)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa to SW Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)

Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Suniana lascivia lascivia</i>	CQId-Vic	tall open forest, open forest, woodland, swampland.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Suniana sunias reactiva</i>	NQId-CNSW,§	open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Taractrocera anisomorpha</i>	NT,QId,WA,CAust.	dry eucalypt woodland.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Taractrocera dolon dolon</i>	NQId-NNSW	open forest.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Taractrocera ina</i>	widespread excl. Tas	open forest.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i>	NQId-Vic,Tas,SESA,§	open forest, woodland, grassland.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Telicota ancilla ancilla</i>	NQId-SNSW	open forest, eucalypt forest.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Telicota anisodesma</i>	SQId-CNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest. NSW: Mt Warning.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Telicota colon argeus</i>	NT,NQId-CNSW,NWWA	open forest, woodland, r' forest.
Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	<i>Telicota eurychlora</i>	SEQId-EVic	swampland, wetlands.
Hesperiidae	Pyrginae	<i>Chaetocneme beata</i>	NQId-SNSW	r' forest, scl. forest.
Hesperiidae	Pyrginae	<i>Chaetocneme denitza</i>	NT,NQId-NENSW,NWWA	open eucalypt forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Pyrginae	<i>Euschemon rafflesia rafflesia</i>	SQId-NNSW	r' forest.
Hesperiidae	Pyrginae	<i>Netrocoryne repanda repanda</i>	CQId-EVic	r' forest, dry/wet scl. forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Anisynta dominula dominula</i>	NNSW-Vic,ETas	grasslands, open woodland. NSW: Deer Vale, Ebor*, -
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Anisynta tillyardi</i>	SEQId-NNSW	tall open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Dispar compacta</i>	SQId-Vic,SA	open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla crypsargyra hopsoni</i>	SEQId-NNSW	wet open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla crypsigrama</i>	?NT,NQId-NNSW	r' forest margins, open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla donnysa donnysa</i>	SEQId-Vic,SA	swamp, heathland, woodland, dry open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla furva</i>	SQId-SEQId	r' forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla idothea idothea</i>	SEQId-Vic,Tas,SESA	open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla malindeva</i>	NQId-NNSW	woodland, vine thickets.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla mastersi mastersi</i>	SEQId-EVic	warm temperate r' forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla ornata ornata</i>	CQId-WVic	r' forest margins, heathland, open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Hesperilla picta</i>	SEQId-Vic	open forest, tall open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Mesodina aeluropis</i>	N-SNSW	woodland, grasslands. NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: isolated -
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Mesodina halyzia</i>	NT,CQId-Vic	open forest, heathland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Motasingha trimaculata dilata</i>	SEQId-SNSW	woodland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Neohesperilla xanthomera</i>	NT,NQId-NNSW	woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: W of Grafton.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Pasma tasmanica</i>	SEQId-Vic	woodland, open forest, tall open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Signeta flammeata</i>	SEQId-Vic,SA	moist open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Signeta tymbophora</i>	SQId-SNSW	subtrop. r' forest, warm temperate r' forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Toxidia andersoni</i>	SEQId-CVic	r' forest, tall open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Toxidia doubledayi</i>	NQId-Vic	open forest, r' forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo -
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Toxidia parvulus</i>	NQId-Vic	open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Toxidia peron</i>	NQId-EVic	open forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Toxidia rietmanni rietmanni</i>	SQId-SNSW	r' forest, vine thicket.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites eliena</i>	NQId-Vic,SA	open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites genevieveae</i>	SQId-NNSW	r' forest. QLD: Mt Glorious, Cunninghams Gap.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites iacchoides</i>	SQId-EVic	cool temperate <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodlands.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites iacchus</i>	NQId-NNSW	open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites lutea lutea</i>	SQId-Vic,SA	woodland, grasslands.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites maheta</i>	NQId-NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites petalia</i>	NQId-SNSW	open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites phigalia</i>	SQId-Vic,SESA	open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites phigalioides</i>	SQId-Vic	eucalypt open forest, woodland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites praxedes</i>	SQId-EVic	open forest, woodland, heathland.
Hesperiidae	Trapezitinae	<i>Trapezites symmommus s.st.</i>	CQId-EVic	r' forest margins, woodland, open forest.
Lasciocampidae	Lasciocampinae	<i>Genduara punctigera</i>		
Limacodidae		<i>Doratifera quadriguttata</i>		

- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Timor-Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Smithers, 1994b)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: ssp. also occurs in NG; genus dist. Timor-Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, India, China, NG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, India, China, NG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, India, China, NG and Aust. (Braby, 2000)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ssp. also occurs on Lord Howe I.; genus dist. Sri Lanka, India, China, NG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus widely distributed from India-Aust., and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus widely distributed from India-Aust., and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Richmond R. COMMENTS: species rarely dist. to Sydney; genus widely distributed from India-Aust., and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus widely distributed from India-Aust., and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and PNG. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and PNG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus restricted to EAust., ssp. restricted to SEQld-NNSW, second ssp. *E. r. alba* restricted to NQld. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. EAust., Maluku, NG and Aru Is. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
- New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Peters, 1971; AM)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns. NSW: Ebor*, New England NP, Barrington Tops, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus endemic to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Atkins, 1975; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Peters, 1971; Smithers, 1994b; AM)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: monotypic genus endemic to SQld-Vic. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b)
- NSW: Dorrigo, New England NP, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species with localised dist. in SEQld-NNSW; endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Muller & Hall, 1998; Peters, 1971)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP, Springbrook. NSW: Grafton, 24 km W Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Miller & Morhaus, 1975)
 QLD: Maroochydore. NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: species occurs mainly mountains and tablelands; endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Miller & Morhaus, 1975; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Grafton, 24 km W Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Miller & Morhaus, 1975)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Glorious, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Barrington Tops, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Atkins, 1976; Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- populations in NNSW, CNSW and SNSW; endemic genus (NT, Qld-Vic, SWWA). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-Vic, SWWA). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: genus endemic to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus restricted to Aust. and S NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Miller & Morhaus, 1975)
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: monotypic endemic genus restricted to SE Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Smithers, 1994b)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Warning, New England NP, Barrington Tops, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SEQld-SVic. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: rare and localised sp., 2 disjunct populations in SQld-NNSW and SNSW-Vic; endemic genus (2 spp.) restricted to SEQld-SVic. (Atkins *et al.*, 1991; Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Daniels, 1976; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, New England NP, Mt Allyn. COMMENTS: genus confined to PNG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000; W. Wilson, 1984; G. Newland unpubl.)
 WR 48 km N Singleton. COMMENTS: gen. confined to PNG & Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus confined to PNG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1994b)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus confined to PNG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus confined to PNG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust., SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 NSW: Nightcap Range, Washpool, Dorrigo, Bruxner Park, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: uncommon or rare sp., vulnerable refugia sp. recorded from disjunct old growth r'forest. (A. Atkins, pers. comm.); endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Atkins, 1997 and pers. comm.)
 NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Atkins, 1987)
- NSW: Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 NSW: Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Atkins & Smithers, 1995; Braby, 2000; Smithers, 1994b)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SWAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1994b; G. Newland unpubl.)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp., incl. Tas). (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)

Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Anthene seluttus affinis</i>	NT,NQld-?NNSW	r'forest, vine thicket.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides absimilis</i>	NQld-EVic	r'forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, -
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides acasta</i>	SQld-Vic,ETas,SA,WA	woodland, heathland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides consimilis</i> s.st.	NQld-SNSW	r'forest, open forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. -
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides consimilis cyprotus</i>	NSW,SA,SWWA	woodland, heathland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides cyprotus pallescens</i>	SQld-NNSW	heathland, open woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides erinus</i> s.st.	NT,NQld-NNSW,NWWA	associated with sand dunes, <i>Melaleuca</i> -
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides heathi doddi</i>	NNSW	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides heathi</i> s.st.	widespread. (mainland)	woodland, heathland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides hyacinthina</i> s.st.	SQld-Vic,SESA	open forest, woodland, heathland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides margarita</i> s.st.	NQld-NNSW	r'forest, open forest.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Candalides xanthospilos</i>	NQld-EVic	tall open forest, open forest.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Catochrysops panormus platissa</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW,NWWA	open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Catopyrops florinda halys</i>	CQld-CNSW	gallery forest, r'forest margins.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Erysichton lineata lineata</i>	NQld-SNSW	r'forest, littoral r'forest, warm temperate r'forest.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Erysichton palmyra tasmanicus</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest, open forest.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Euchrysops cnejus cnidus</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW,NWWA	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Everes lacturnus australis</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW	open forest.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Famegana alsulus alsulus</i>	NT,CAust.,NQld-SNSW,NWWA	open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Freyeria putli</i>	NQld-NENSW,NWWA,	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Jamides phaseli</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld-NNSW	open forest, coastal dunes.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA,	numerous habitats.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Leptotes plinius pseudocassius</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Nacaduba berenice berenice</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest, gallery forest, tall open forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,SA,WA	r'forest, "wetter" eucalypt forest.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Nacaduba kurava parma</i>	NQld-NNSW	r'forests, mangroves.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Neolucia agricola agricola</i>	SQld-Vic,SESA	woodland, heathland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Neolucia hobartensis monticola</i>	NNSW	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Nesolycaena albosericea</i>	CQld-SEQld	woodland, heathland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Prosotas dubiosa dubiosa</i>	NT,NQld-NNSW,NWWA	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Prosotas felderi</i>	SQld-SNSW	subtrop. r'forest, open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Psychonotis caelius taygetus</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Sahulana scintillata</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW	littoral r'forest, woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Theclinesthes miskini miskini</i>	widespread	gallery forest, open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Theclinesthes onycha onycha</i>	CQld-SNSW	tall open forest, open forest, eucalypt forest.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Theclinesthes serpentata</i> s.st.	CQld-Vic,NETas,SA,WA	woodland, shrubland.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Theclinesthes sulphitius sulphitius</i>	CQld-EVic	estuary habitats.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld-NWVic,	open disturbed areas.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Zizina labradus labradus</i>	widespread	open areas.
Lycaenidae	Polyommatainae	<i>Zizula hylax attenuata</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW	<i>Melaleuca</i> swamp, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Acrodipsas arcana</i>	SQld-NNSW	open forest. NSW: c. 24km W of Grafton.*
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Acrodipsas brisbanensis</i> s.st.	SEQld-SNSW	dry open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Acrodipsas cuprea</i>	CQld-EVic	dry open forest.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	SQld-NENSW	mangroves, eucalypt forest.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Acrodipsas myrmecophila</i>	NT,NQld,SEQld-Vic	open forest, woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Deudorix epjarbas diovis</i>	CQld-CNSW	r'forest, littoral r'forest. NSW: Mt Warning.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops apelles apelles</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW,	mangroves, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops byzos byzos</i>	SEQld-SNSW	tall open forest, open forest. NSW: Mt Warning.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops cyane</i>	NQld-CNSW	open forest, woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, -
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops delicia delicia</i>	SQld-Vic	open forest, woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops digglesii</i>	NQld-NNSW,	open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops epicurus</i>	SQld-NNSW	associated with mangroves.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops ignita ignita</i>	CQld-Vic,SESA	woodland, heathland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Hypochrysops miskini</i>	NQld,SEQld	r'forest, mixed tall open forest.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Jalmenus daemeli</i>	NQld-NNSW	woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Jalmenus evagoras evagoras</i>	SEQld-Vic	open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Jalmenus ictinus</i>	NQld-Vic	open forest, woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Lucia limbaria</i>	CQld-Vic,SESA	woodland, grasslands.

- NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, S India, SE Asia, Aust. and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: gen. ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Rappville nr Casino, Grafton district. COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Miller & Morhaus, 1975)
 swampland, woodland. COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 NSW: Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species restricted to Ebor and Barrington Tops; genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Pescott, 1948)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus ranges from E Indon. to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
-
- COMMENTS: genus ranges from India-Aust., W. Pacific, incl. NC. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus ranges from India to Aust., Solomon Is and Fiji. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus distributed from E Indon. to Aust., Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus distributed from E Indon. to Aust., Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Coffs Harbour. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, India, Sri Lanka, SE Asia, Aust. and SW Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Upper Allyn, Barrington Tops, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: populations S of Brisbane are disjunct; genus widesp. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers & Peters, 1990)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gloucester. COMMENTS: monotypic genus, dist. China, Taiwan, Philippines, N&EAust. and W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 COMMENTS: species also occurs in Nepal, India, SE Asia and NG; genus dist. Africa, Madagascar, Oriental and A'asian regions. (Braby, 2000)
-
- NSW: Grafton. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, Taiwan, SE Asia, Aust., NG, W. Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Europe, Africa, SE Asia and S Pacific; monotypic genus. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
-
- Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, India, Taiwan, Japan, SE Asia, Aust., W. Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, India, Taiwan, Japan, SE Asia, Aust., W. Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Grafton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Sri Lanka, India, Taiwan, Japan, SE Asia, Aust., W. Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic genus, southern mainland and Tas. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 NSW: Dorrigo Plateau, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: species restricted to Dorrigo and Barrington Tops; endemic genus, southern mainland and Tas. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, NQld-SEQld, NWWA). (Braby, 2000)
-
- NSW: Coffs Harbour. COMMENTS: genus dist. India to Aust. and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. India to Aust. and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon., Aust., NC, Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: monotypic genus, dist. NG, N&EAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; W. Wilson, 1984)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: species widesp. in Aust. excl. Tas and far NQld. (E Cape York Pen.); genus dist. E Indon., NG, Aust.; genus centred on Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon., NG, Aust.; genus centred on Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon., NG, Aust.; genus centred on Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. E Indon., NG, Aust.; genus centred on Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: ssp. also recorded from Arabia, N Africa, Indon. and Oriental region; genus widesp. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: Aust. wide; genus widesp.; Africa to S Asia, NZ and W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Equatorial regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
-
- COMMENTS: rare and localised species; endemic genus (EAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Miller & Edwards, 1978; Sands, 1979)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: rare species; endemic genus (EAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Grafton district, Ebor. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Sands, 1979; G. Newland unpubl.)
 NSW: Brunswick Heads. COMMENTS: threatened species with localised populations; endemic genus (EAust.). (Braby, 2000)
 COMMENTS: species with localised populations; endemic genus (EAust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.; GW)
 NSW: Richmond R. COMMENTS: ssp. also occurs in NG; genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Eastwood, 1997; Smithers & Peters, 1990)
 Bunya Mtns. NSW: Grafton. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1976, 1977)
-
- NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers & Peters, 1990)
 NSW: 5 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: ssp. also occurs in NG; genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SE Asia to Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000)
-
- COMMENTS: genus endemic to mainland Aust., absent from Tas. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus endemic to mainland Aust., absent from Tas. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981)
 COMMENTS: genus endemic to mainland Aust., absent from Tas. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: monotypic endemic genus (SE Aust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)

Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Ogyris abrota</i>	NQld–Vic,SESA	tall open forest, open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Ogyris amaryllis amaryllis</i>	SEQld–SNSW	open forest, woodland, mangroves, shrubland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Ogyris barnardi barnardi</i>	CQld–NNSW	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Ogyris genoveva genoveva</i>	SEQld–NNSW	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Ogyris olane ocela</i>	NQld–Vic,SESA	open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Ogyris oroetes oroetes</i>	NQld–NNSW	woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Ogyris zosine zosine</i>	SEQld–NNSW	open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Paralucia aurifera</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	r'forest margins, tall open forest, open forest.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Paralucia pyrodiscus</i>	CQld–Vic,Tas	open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Phyliris innotatus innotatus</i>	CQld–NNSW	r'forest, and mesic habitats.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Pseudalmenus chlorinda barringtonensis</i>	NNSW	tall open forest, open forest, woodland.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Pseudodipsas cephenes</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest, littoral r'forest. NSW: nr Iluka.
Lycaenidae	Theclinae	<i>Rapala varuna</i>	NQld–SEQld,§	r'forest, open forest, woodland.
Lymantriidae		<i>Euproctis marginalis</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas,SA,SWWA	
Noctuidae	Acontinae	<i>Parerastris castaneata</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Agarista agricola</i>	NT,NQld–CNSW ^a	
Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Argyrolepidia subaspersa</i>	SQld–SNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Hecatesia fenestrata</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas	
Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Platagarista tetrapleura</i>	CQld–SNSW	
Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Zalissa catocalina</i>	Qld–NNSW	r'forest.
Noctuidae	Amphipyriinae	<i>Cosmodes elegans</i>	widespread,§	
Noctuidae	Amphipyriinae	<i>Hedymiges aridoxa</i>	NQld–SNSW	dry r'forest, r'forest.
Noctuidae	Amphipyriinae	<i>Pachythrix hamptoni</i>	NEQld–CNSW	r'forest.
Noctuidae	Amphipyriinae	<i>Pachythrix trichroma</i>	SQld–CNSW	r'forest.
Noctuidae	Amphipyriinae	<i>Pansemna beryllodes</i>	SQld–CNSW	r'forest.
Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Crioa emmelopis</i>	NQld,SQld–NSW	?r'forest.
Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Niguza eucesta</i>	NNSW	
Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Ophyx ochroptera</i>	CQld–SNSW	r'forest
Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Parallelia frontina</i>	SQld–SNSW	
Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Phyllodes imperialis</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Noctuidae	Stictopterinae	<i>Lophoptera squammigera</i>	NQld–SNSW	
Notodontidae		<i>Cascera muscosa</i>	NQld,SQld–NNSW	
Notodontidae		<i>Cerura australis</i>	CQld–SNSW	?r'forest.
Notodontidae		<i>Chionaema meyricki</i>	SQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Notodontidae		<i>Lymantria lunata</i>	EQld	
Notodontidae		<i>Lymantria nephrographa</i>	SQld–SNSW	r'forest
Notodontidae		<i>Sorama bicolor</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas,SA,SWWA	
Nymphalidae	Acraeinae	<i>Acraea andromacha andromacha</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld–Vic,SESA,§	woodland, grassland.
Nymphalidae	Charaxinae	<i>Polyura sempronius sempronius</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld–SESA	numerous habitats.
Nymphalidae	Argynniinae	<i>Cupha prosopae prosopae</i>	NQld–NNSW	gallery forest, vine thicket, r'forest edges.
Nymphalidae	Danainae	<i>Danaus affinis affinis</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld–CNSW	mangrove swamps.
Nymphalidae	Danainae	<i>Danaus chrysippus petilia</i>	widespread,§	open habitats.
Nymphalidae	Danainae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	NQld–Vic,SESA,§	open habitats.
Nymphalidae	Danainae	<i>Euploea core corinna</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld–Vic,SESA,§	r'forest margins, open forest, woodland.
Nymphalidae	Danainae	<i>Euploea darchia niveata</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Nymphalidae	Danainae	<i>Euploea tulliolus tulliolus</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Nymphalidae	Danainae	<i>Tirumala hamata hamata</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld–EVic,§	littoral r'forest, vine thicket.
Nymphalidae	Limnitiinae	<i>Phaedyma shepherdii shepherdii</i>	CQld–NNSW	r'forest, gallery forest.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Argyreus hyperbius inconstans</i>	SEQld–NNSW	swamp areas.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Doleschallia bisaltide australis</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest, littoral r'forest.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Hypolimnas alimena lamina</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Hypolimnas bolina nerina</i>	NT,NQld–Vic,SESA,NWWA	woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt -
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>	NT,NQld–CNSW,NWWA,§	r'forest margins, open forest.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Junonia hedonia zelima</i>	NT,NQld–SEQld	<i>Melaleuca</i> swamp.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Junonia orithya albicincta</i>	NT,SQld–NNSW,NWWA	
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Junonia villida calybe</i>	widespread, incl. ETas	woodland, grassland.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Mynes geoffroyi guerini</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest. NSW: Mt Warning, Victoria Park NR.

- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust. and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust. and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust. and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: species with restricted range; generally uncommon; genus restricted to Aust. mainland and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust. and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust. and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to mainland Aust. and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: Bunya Mtns N limit of sp.; endemic gen. (E&SE Aust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E&SE Aust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus dist. Maluku, NG and N&EAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops*, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: ssp. localised. (Barrington Tops and New England NP); endemic monotypic genus (SE Aust.). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Pescott, 1948; Peters, 1971)
- COMMENTS: dist. S to nr Iluka NNSW; genus restricted to r'forest; genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- COMMENTS: species also recorded from Sri Lanka, Taiwan, SE Asia and NG; genus dist. India, Philippines, Indon., NG and NE Aust. (Braby, 2000)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- NSW: New England NP, Dorrigo. COMMENTS: monotypic genus; species also known from NG. (Common, 1990)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: *different ssp. occurs in NG; genus dist. Aust. and NG. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- COMMENTS: larvae feed on *Cissus hypoglauca* and *Cayratia clematidea*. (Vitaceae); genus dist. Aust., Maluku and NG. (Common, 1990)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic, genus. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic, genus (EAust.). (Common, 1990)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: species occasionally recorded from NZ and Norfolk I. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to r'forest. (Common, 1990)
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to r'forest. (Common, 1990)
- COMMENTS: endemic genus to SQld-CENSW. (Common, 1990)
-
- COMMENTS: genus with disjunct populations in NQld, and SQld-NSW; larvae feed on *Acacia melanoxylon*. (Mimosaceae). (Common, 1990)
- COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Common, 1990)
- (Common, 1990)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus diverse in Australian and Oriental regions. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: extralimital distribution in W Pacific incl. NC. (Common, 1990; D.P.A. Sands, pers. comm.)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus dist. Oriental and Australian regions. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- COMMENTS: two disjunct populations in NQld, and SQld-NNSW. (Common, 1990)
- COMMENTS: larvae feed on *Scolopia braunii* (Flacourtiaceae). (Common, 1990)
- COMMENTS: genus widely distributed in Oriental Region and NG. (Common, 1990)
- (Common, 1990)
- (Common, 1990)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic, genus (SAust.). (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ssp. also recorded from Indon., NG and NC; genus with many African species but only 1 Australian species. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus widesp. from India-NC, Fiji. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- NSW: Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus dist. India, Taiwan, SE ASia, Aust., NG and Solomon Is. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
-
- COMMENTS: genus centred on Australian and Oriental regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ssp. also recorded from Cocos-Keeling Is, Christmas I., NG, Vanuatu, widesp. on mainland Aust., occasionally on Tas; genus centred on Australian and Oriental regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species also occurs in N and S America, Pacific is., NG, NZ, Philippines and Taiwan; genus centred on Australian and Oriental regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ssp. also recorded from Cocos-Keeling, Christmas, Lord Howe I. and Norfolk I., and Indon.; genus dist. mainly in Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- COMMENTS: species mainly occurs in Qld; genus dist. mainly in Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. mainly in Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ssp. also recorded from NZ, Torres Strait, Lord Howe I. and Norfolk I.; genus occurs in Oriental, African (2 spp.) and Australian (1 sp.) regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus widesp. from India-W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
- COMMENTS: genus occurs in Oriental Region, NG, and localised in Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Iluka NR, Clarence R. COMMENTS: southern-most distribution at Iluka NR; genus occurs from India to W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.; D.K. McAlpine, pers. comm.)
-
- COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Old World and Tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- Warning. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Old World and Tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: 24 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Africa, Madagascar, India, SE Asia, N and S America, Solomons, Norfolk I.; genus widesp. in Old World and Tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Miller & Morhaus, 1975)
- COMMENTS: genus widesp., especially in tropics. (Braby, 2000)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus widesp., especially in tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species widesp. in Aust.; genus widesp., especially in tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- COMMENTS: genus distributed from E Indon. to W Pacific. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; GW; G. Newland unpubl.)

Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Vanessa itea</i>	widespread,§	open forest.
Nymphalidae	Nymphalinae	<i>Vanessa kershawi</i>	widespread,§	numerous habitats.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Argynnia cyrila</i>	SEQld–WVic	tall open forest, cool temperate r'forest, warm -
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Geitoneura acantha</i>	C&SQld–Vic,SESA	open forest.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Geitoneura klugii</i>	SEQld–Vic,Tas,SSA,SWWA	open forest, woodlands.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha banksii banksii</i>	NNSW–Vic	r'forest, tall open forest.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha banksii mariposa</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, tall open forest.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha cordace cordace</i>	NNSW–Vic	swampy areas.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha merope merope</i>	?NQld,C&SQld–Vic,SESA	dry open forest, woodland.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha mirifica</i>	SQld–EVic	r'forest, subtrop. r'forest, warm temperate r'forest, -
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha paradelpha s.st.</i>	SEQld–Vic	tall open forest, "wetter" open forest, fern gullies.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha p. deervalensis</i>	NNSW	NSW: Mt Warning, Dorriggo, Ebor, Mt Allyn, -
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Heteronympha penelope penelope</i>	NNSW–Vic	open forest, woodland.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Hypocysta adiante adiante</i>	NQld–SNSW	open forest, woodland.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Hypocysta euphemia</i>	SQld–EVic	QLD: Springbrook, Lamington NP.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Hypocysta irius</i>	NQld–NNSW	r'forest, gallery forest, open forest with r'forest -
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Hypocysta metirius</i>	NQld–SNSW	subtrop. r'forest, warm temperate r'forest, tall open -
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Hypocysta pseudirius</i>	NQld–SNSW	
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld–SNSW	
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Oreixenica kershawi ella</i>	NNSW	semi-open forest, open forest. NSW: Barrington Tops.
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Oreixenica lathoniella herceus</i>	NNSW–WVic	tall open forest, open forest, woodland. NSW: New -
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Tisiphona abeona morrissi</i>	?SEQld,NNSW	
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Tisiphona abeona rawnsleyi</i>	SQld–SEQld	
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Tisiphona abeona regalis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	open forest. NSW: Gibraltar Range, New England NP, -
Nymphalidae	Satyrinae	<i>Ypthima arctous arctous</i>	NWWA,NT,NQld–EVic	open forest, woodland.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Aeolothapsa tanythrix</i>	NSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Ascetoloba lochmaea</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, scl. forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Mt Glorious, -
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Atheropla barytypa</i>	SEQld–NNSW	woodland, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Atheropla calamaea</i>	SEQld	woodland, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Atheropla esthopis</i>	SEQld	woodland, wet scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Baria consignatella</i>	SQld–NSW	r'forest, scl. forest
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Callimima lophoptera</i>	NQld–SNSW	r'forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Chezala carphodes</i>	SEQld	r'forest, ?scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Chezala osteochroa</i>	CQld–NSW	r'forest, ?scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Chezala silvestris</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, ?scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Chezala torva</i>	SEQld	r'forest, ?scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Diplogrypa microptera</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP, -
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Disscobba caseicolor</i>	SEQld	r'forest, scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Echinocosma catachrysa</i>	SEQld–Vic	sclerophyll forest, woodland.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Epithymema ?crocias</i>	SEQld	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Epithymema disparile</i>	NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Epithymema idiophanes</i>	NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Epithymema oridroma</i>	SEQld	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Epithymema parile</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Epithymema tryodes</i>	NSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira adoxodes</i>	SEQld	r'forest, scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira chionospila</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira delicia</i>	SEQld	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira diacrita</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira eucratodes</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira haplopepla</i>	NSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira haplophara</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira hilda</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira homochroa</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira lissophanes</i>	NSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira modesta</i>	SEQld	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira olosema</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira oxytona</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira periphanes</i>	CQld–ENSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira psaritis</i>	SEQld	

- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Loyalty, Kermadec, Lord Howe and Norfolk I., and NZ; genus widesp. especially in Palaearctic and Nearctic regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981, 1985; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Cocos-Keeling, Macquarie, Lord Howe and Norfolk I., and NZ; genus widesp. especially in Palaearctic and Nearctic regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- temperate r'forest. QLD: Springbrook, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (2 spp.) restricted to SE Aust. (incl. Tas). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981)
- NSW: Deer Vale. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns, Mt Glorious, MacPherson Range. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
- NSW: Deer Vale, Ebor, New England NP, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981)
- tall open forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- NSW: Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus; confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Mayo *et al.*, 1989; Smithers & Peters, 1990)
- Barrington Tops, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: ssp. confined to CERRA region; endemic genus; confined to southern Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Smithers & Peters, 1990; G. Newland unpubl.)
- NSW: Ebor, Barrington Tops*, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: endemic genus, confined to SAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Peters, 1971; Smithers, 1981)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus restricted to NG and N&EAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; G. Newland unpubl.)
- NSW: Mt Warning, Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to NG and N&EAust. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- understorey. NSW: Gibraltar Range, Grafton. COMMENTS: gen. restricted to NG & N&EAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus restricted to NG and N&EAust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus restricted to NG and N&EAust. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus distributed in Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian regions. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
- COMMENTS: ssp. restricted to Barrington Tops; endemic genus restricted to SE Aust. and Tas. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Pescott, 1948)
- England Plateau, Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus restricted to SE Aust. and Tas. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine^a. COMMENTS: *ssp. now apparently extinct in areas of SEQld. (Braby, 2000); species confined to SE Aust., excl. Tas; endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- COMMENTS: species confined to SE Aust., excl. Tas; endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981)
- Dorrigo, Bellangry SF, Barrington Tops*, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species confined to SE Aust., excl. Tas; endemic genus (NQld-Vic, SESA). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000; Muller, 1992; Peters, 1971; Smithers, 1981)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. E and S Palaearctic, Afrotrop., Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981)
- NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-Vic, Tas). (Common, 1997)
- Lamington NP^a. NSW: Upper Allyn, Tooloom. COMMENTS: *lectotype loc. of syn. *A. pavida*; endemic genus (SEQld-NNSW). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus widesp. in SE Aust., incl. Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus widesp. in SE Aust., incl. Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus widesp. in SE Aust., incl. Tas. (Common, 1997)
- (Common, 1990)
- COMMENTS: genus restricted to r'forest; larvae feed on *Neolitsea dealbata*. (Lauraceae). (Common, 1990)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic (NT, Qld-Tas). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic (NT, Qld-Tas). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic (NT, Qld-Tas). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic (NT, Qld-Tas). (Common, 1997)
- Mt Glorious, Springbrook. NSW: Upper Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld-NNSW). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP*, Springbrook NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld-Vic, Tas). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns^a. COMMENTS: *lectotype loc. of syn. *Philobota phaeoxantha*; endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld-Vic). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Allyn R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld-NSW). (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Springbrook.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Killarney.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: ?Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)

Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira sphodra</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira suffusa</i>	SEQId–NSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira symbleta</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Eulachira syngenes</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Haplodyta alloea</i>	NSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Haplodyta anisochroa</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Hesperoptila poliochroa</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Oxythecta alternella</i>	SEQId–Vic,Tas	scl. forest, woodland.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota bathrophaea</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota cnecopasta</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota deltoloma</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota embologramma</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota epibosca</i>	SQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota euethira</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota euramosta</i>	NSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota heterophaea</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota hylophila</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota leucodelta</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota omotypa</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota pachychorda</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota placophaea</i>	Qld	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota scioessa</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota semantica</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota stramentaria</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota stenotypa</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota stictoloma</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota syncolla</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota syneches</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota thiobaphes</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Philobota xuthocrana</i>	CQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Prepocosma homomorpha</i>	SEQId	scl. forest. QLD: Lamington NP ^a .
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Prepocosma hylobita</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Prepocosma modica</i>	SEQId	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Sclerocris albipalpis</i>	SEQId	scl. forest, woodland, occasionally -
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Sclerocris styphlodes</i>	SEQId	scl. forest, woodland, occasionally -
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Sclerocris thetica</i>	SEQId	scl. forest, woodland, occasionally -
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Telanepsia astatopis</i>	Qld	?scl. forest, r' forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Telanepsia oricalla</i>	NSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Telanepsia tholopa</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Thema acratopa</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Thema epitriptia</i>	SEQId–NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Oecophorinae	<i>Thema leucophora</i>	NNSW	
Oecophoridae	Xyloryctinae	<i>Pilostibes stigmatias</i>	SQId–NNSW	mainly r' forest.
Oecophoridae	Xyloryctinae	<i>Plectophila discalis</i>	NQId–SNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest
Palaesetidae		<i>Palaeoses scholastica</i>	SQId	r' forest. QLD: Lamington NP.*
Palaephatidae		<i>Azaleodes brachyceros</i>	N–CNSW	r' forest.
Palaephatidae		<i>Azaleodes megaceros</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Palaephatidae		<i>Azaleodes micronipha</i>	SEQId–SNSW	r' forest.
Papilionidae	Troidini	<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r' forest.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Cressida cressida cressida</i>	NT,NQId–CNSW,NWWA	r' forest, woodland, open forest.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Graphium eurypylus lycaon</i>	NQId–SNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Graphium macleayanus macleayanus</i>	NQId–SNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest, wet scl. -
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Graphium sarpedon choredon</i>	NQId–SNSW	r' forest, scl. forest, dry scl. forest.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Papilio aegaeus aegaeus</i>	NT,NQId–Vic,SESA	r' forest, woodland.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Papilio anactus</i>	NQId–Vic,CAust.,SESA	open forest, woodland.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Papilio demoleus sthenelus</i>	NT,QId–Vic,SA,WA	numerous habitats.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Papilio fuscus capaneus</i>	NQId–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Papilionidae	Papilioninae	<i>Protographium leosthenes leosthenes</i>	NQId–CNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Catopsilia gorgophone gorgophone</i>	NQId–SNSW	QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	NT,QId–EVic,WA,?SA,§	QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe crokera</i>	NT,EQId–Vic,SESA,NWWA,§	
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Catopsilia scylla etesia</i>	NT,NQId–CNSW,NWWA,§	

- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. on mainland Aust. and Tas. (Common, 1997)
-
- NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–Vic, Tas). (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–Vic, Tas). (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld–NSW, WA). (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EAust., WA). (Common, 1997)
-
- NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
-
- NSW: Tooloom Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Lamington NP*. COMMENTS: ^alectotype loc. of syn. *P. capnopleura*, ^blectotype loc. of syn. *P. umbrifera*; genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
-
- NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widely distributed on mainland, and Tas. (Common, 1997)
-
- COMMENTS: *holotype localities of synonyms *P. microptila* and *P. quinquepunctis*; genus dist. mainland Aust., Tas and PNG. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. mainland Aust., Tas and PNG. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Killarney.* COMMENTS: genus dist. mainland Aust., Tas and PNG. (Common, 1997)
-
- r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. in southern half of continent. (Common, 1997)
 r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. in southern half of continent. (Common, 1997)
 r'forest. QLD: Killarney.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic, widesp. in southern half of continent. (Common, 1997)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus widesp. on mainland and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus widesp. on mainland and Tas. (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus widesp. on mainland and Tas. (Common, 1997)
-
- QLD: Binna Burra, Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EQld–Vic, Tas, SESA, SWWA). (Common, 1997)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EQld–Vic, Tas, SESA, SWWA). (Common, 1997)
 NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (EQld–Vic, Tas, SESA, SWWA). (Common, 1997)
-
- COMMENTS: larvae are stem borers in *Elaeocarpus obovatus*. (Elaeocarpaceae). (Common, 1990)
 (Common, 1990)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic genus, 2 spp. known incl. undescribed sp. from Atherton Tableland. (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species known from Barrington Tops and Watagan SF; endemic genus (NQld–SNSW). (Nielsen, 1987)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from Dorrigo–Coffs Harbour area; endemic genus (NQld–SNSW). (Nielsen, 1987)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Wiangarie SF, Minyon Falls, Whian Whian SF, Big Scrub FR, Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo, Styx R. SF.
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–SNSW). (Nielsen, 1987)
-
- QLD: Yandina–Mt Mee, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Maryborough. NSW: Border Ranges NP, Mt Warning NP, Mt Nardi, Mallanganee SF, Clarence R.
 COMMENTS: restricted to SEQld and NENSW; obligate association with food plants *Pararistolochia praevenosa* and *P. laheyana*; threatened by loss of foodplants and spread of Dutchman's Pipe *Aristolochia elegans*; genus restricted to EAust. and W Pacific. (Carter, 1933; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Miller & Morhaus, 1975; Sands; Scott & Moffatt, 1997; D.P.A. Sands, pers. comm.; Sankowsky, 1975; GW; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: monotypic genus restricted to NG and Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, Madagascar–Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, League Scrub FR, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, Madagascar–Oriental and Australian regions. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Sankowsky, 1975; Smithers, 1981; GW; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Mt Killiekrankie FR, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Africa, Madagascar–Oriental & Aust. regions. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.; GW)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species restricted to Aust.; genus widesp. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981)
-
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species widesp. in Aust. except Tas; genus widesp. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Dorrigo Plateau. COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (2 spp.) (NT, NQld–CNSW). (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; G. Newland unpubl.)
-
- COMMENTS: genus occurs in Africa, South America, Oriental and Australian regions. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: species widely dist. in Oriental and A'sian regions; genus occurs in Africa, South America, Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ssp. also recorded from Torres Strait and Lord Howe I.; genus occurs in Africa, South America, Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 COMMENTS: ssp. also recorded from NG and Torres Strait; genus occurs in Africa, South America, Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000)

Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Eurema brigitta australis</i>	NT,NQld-SNSW	woodland, grassland.
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Eurema hecabe hecabe</i>	NT,NQld-SNSW,WA	woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Eurema herla</i>	NT,NQld-SNSW,NWWA	woodland. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns.
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Eurema smilax</i>	widespread,§	woodland, shrubland, grassland.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Belenois java teutonia</i>	widespread,§	
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Appias paulina ega</i>	NT,NQld-EVic,NWWA	r'forest.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Cepora perimale scyllara</i>	NT,NQld-SNSW,NWWA	open forest, woodland, vine thicket.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Delias aganippe</i>	NQld-NSW,Vic,SA,SWWA	dry forest.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Delias argenthona argenthona</i>	NT,NQld-SNSW,NWWA	<i>Melaleuca</i> woodland.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Delias harpalyce</i>	SEQld-Vic	tall open forest, open forest.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Delias nigrina</i>	NQld-EVic	r'forest.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Delias nysa nysa</i>	NQld-EVic	subtrop. r'forest, mixed vine scrub.
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Elodina angulipennis</i>	NQld-CNSW	r'forest. QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt -
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Elodina padusa</i>	NT,NQld-Vic,SA,WA	
Pieridae	Pierinae	<i>Elodina parthia</i>	NQld-SNSW,§	?r'forest, scl. forest, dry eucalypt forest.
Pyralidae	Crambinae	<i>Paveromene stenura</i>	NQld-SEQld	
Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Faveria laiasalis</i>	NQld-CNSW	
Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Faveria tritalis</i>	SQld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Pryobathra hades</i>	SEQld-NENSW	
Pyralidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Hymenia recurvalis</i>	widespread	
Pyralidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Parotis atlitalis</i>	NT,NQld-CNSW	
Saturniidae		<i>Opodiphthera astrophela</i>	CQld-CNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest
Saturniidae		<i>Opodiphthera rhythmica</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx miskini</i>	SQld-SNSW	NSW: Gibraltar Range.
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Coequosa triangularis</i>	widespread,§	NSW: Gibraltar Range.
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Hippotion scrofa</i>	NT,Qld-NENSW,§	
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Hippotion velox</i>		
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Macroglossum micaceum</i>	Qld-NNSW,§	
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Theretra nessus</i>	Qld-NENSW,§	COMMENTS: species dist. Aust., India, SE -
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Theretra queenslandi</i>		
Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Theretra tryoni</i>	Qld-NENSW,§	
Thaumetopoeidae		<i>Aglaosoma variegata</i>	NQld-SNSW	
Thaumetopoeidae		<i>Marane melanospila</i>	NQld-Vic,Tas,SA	
Thyrididae	Siculidinae	<i>Addaea subtessellata</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest
Tineidae	Hapsiferinae	<i>Parochmastic sp.</i>	Qld-NSW	
Tineidae	Hieroxestinae	<i>Amphixystis hypolampes</i>	SEQld	
Tineidae	Hieroxestinae	<i>Phaeoses caenologa</i>	NQld-SQld	
Tineidae	Hieroxestinae	<i>Phaeoses leucoprosopa</i>	SEQld-NENSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Rous.
Tineidae	Meessiinae	<i>Oenoe eupasta</i>	NQld-SQld	
Tineidae	Myrmecozelinae	<i>Ectropoceros sp.</i>	Qld	
Tineidae	Myrmecozelinae	<i>Gerontha sp.</i>	SEQld	
Tineidae	Myrmecozelinae	<i>Sarocrania ischnophylla</i>	SEQld	
Tineidae	Myrmecozelinae	<i>Timaea sp.</i>		
Tineidae	Nemapogoninae	<i>Vanna bisepta</i>	Qld-NSW	
Tineidae	Tineinae	<i>Thomintarra primaeva</i>	SEQld-SNSW	
Tineidae	Tineinae	<i>Tinea peristilpna</i>		
Tineidae	Tineinae	<i>Tinea pheranges</i>	Qld-NSW	
Tineidae	Tineinae	<i>Tinea sulfurata</i>	Qld	
Tortricidae	Chlidanotinae	<i>Trymalitis optima</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest
Tortricidae	Olethreutinae	<i>Cryptaspasma sordida</i>	SQld-NNSW	r'forest.
Uraniidae	Epipleminae	<i>Balantiucha decorata</i>	NT,Qld-NNSW	?r'forest
Uraniidae	Microniinae	<i>Acropterus nanula</i>	SEQld-CNSW	?r'forest
Uraniidae	Microniinae	<i>Aploschema discata</i>	SEQld-CNSW	?r'forest
Zygaenidae	Procridinae	<i>Onceroptyga anelia</i>	CQld-CNSW	usually r'forest.
Zygaenidae		<i>Lactura caminaea</i>	SEQld-ENSW	r'forest.

- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus widely distributed in Tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981)
 NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus widely distributed in Tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 NSW: Wauchope. COMMENTS: genus widely distributed in Tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species widesp. on mainland Aust. and occasionally Tas, also recorded from Lord Howe I.; genus widely distributed in Tropics. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: ssp. widesp. on mainland Aust., vagrant to Tas, also recorded from Timor, NG, Lord Howe I. and W. Pacific; genus mainly Afrotrop. but distributed to SW Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Oriental and Aust. regions. (Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Oriental and Australian regions. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus distributed from Tibet to W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus distributed from Tibet to W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus distributed from Tibet to W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning, Gibraltar Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus distributed from Tibet to W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Moss & Popple, 2000; Smithers, 1981; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus distributed from Tibet to W Pacific. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
- Warning. COMMENTS: genus dist. Maluku to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species endemic to Aust.; genus dist. Maluku to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; Smithers, 1981)
 QLD: vcn. Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: species also recorded from NG; genus dist. Maluku to Aust. (Braby, 2000; Common & Waterhouse, 1981; De Baar, 1977; G. Newland unpubl.)
- QLD: Lamington NP, Mt Tamborine. (Gaskin, 1975)
 QLD: Nth Tamborine. (Horak, 1997)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Allyn R. (Horak, 1997)
 NSW: Richmond R. (Horak, 1997)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
- (Common, 1990)
 (Common, 1990)
- QLD: Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., India and SE Asia. (Moulds, 1998)
 COMMENTS: largest hawkmoth in region, foodplants belong to the Proteaceae; endemic genus (EAust.). (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: species also occurs in NC, New Hebrides and Norfolk I.; genus widesp. in Old World. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 COMMENTS: species dist. Aust., India, Sri Lanka, SE Asia, NC and Fiji; genus widesp. in Old World. (Common, 1990)
- NSW: Ebor. COMMENTS: species dist. Aust., NG and Solomon Is; genus dist. widesp. (Common, 1990)
 Asia, NG, New Hebrides, Loyalty Is and NC; genus widesp. in Oriental and Australian regions. (Common, 1990)
 QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. in Oriental and Australian regions. (Moulds, 1998)
 COMMENTS: species dist. Maluku, NG, Solomon Is and Aust. (Qld, NENSW); genus widesp. in Oriental and Australian regions. (Common, 1990)
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Common, 1990; Moss & Popple, 2000)
 (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Rous Mill. COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld–NENSW and Norfolk I. (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus dist. Afrotrop., India, NZ and Aust. (Qld). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. S USA, C America, trop. W Africa and Aust. (NQld–NNSW). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. S USA, C America, trop. W Africa and Aust. (NQld–NNSW). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
- QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Nearctic, Neotropics and Aust. (Qld, NSW). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. S India, Sri Lanka–Malaysia, Sulawesi, PNG and Aust. (Qld). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: genus dist. Indian subcontinent, Japan, Vanuatu and Aust. (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–Tas, WA). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (EQld–SNSW). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
- COMMENTS: endemic, monotypic genus (SEQld–SNSW). (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Ebor.* (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (Robinson & Nielsen, 1993)
- (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (Common, 1990)
- (Common, 1990)
 (Nielsen & Common, 1991)
 (Common, 1990; Nielsen & Common, 1991)
- COMMENTS: larvae feed of *Cissus antarctica*. (Vitaceae); monotypic, endemic genus. (Common, 1990)
 COMMENTS: species locally common; larvae feed on *Ficus* spp. (Nielsen & Common, 1991)

Order Mantodea				
Mantidae	Archimantini	<i>Archimantis latistyla</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	
Mantidae	Archimantini	<i>Archimantis sobrina</i>	NT,Qld-Vic,SA,WA	
Mantidae	Iridopteryginae	<i>Calofulcinia paraoxyphila</i>	NNSW	NSW: Ulong, East Dorrigo.*
Order Mecoptera				
Bittacidae		<i>Harpobittacus albatrus</i>	SEQld-Vic	moist eucalypt forest. QLD: Mt Mee, Acacia -
Bittacidae		<i>Harpobittacus australis</i>	SEQld-Vic,Tas,SA	
Bittacidae		<i>Harpobittacus australis rubripes</i>	SEQld-NNSW,Tas,SA	
Bittacidae		<i>Harpobittacus limnaeus</i>		
Bittacidae		<i>Harpobittacus scheibeli</i>	SEQld-SNSW	
Bittacidae		<i>Harpobittacus tillyardi</i>	NQld,SQld-SNSW	
Bittacidae		<i>Tythobittacus macalpinei</i>	N-CNSW	
Choristidae		<i>Taeniochorista bifurcata</i>	Qld	
Choristidae		<i>Taeniochorista nigrita</i>	NNSW	
Choristidae		<i>Taeniochorista pallida</i>	SQld-CNSW	NSW: Moonpar SF nr Dorrigo, Mt Royal Range.
Choristidae		<i>Taeniochorista similis</i>	SQld-NNSW	
Nannochoristidae		<i>Nannochorista eboraca</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Order Megaloptera				
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Archichauliodes guttiferus polypastus</i>	NSW-Vic	r' forest.
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Archichauliodes neoguttiferus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Archichauliodes pictus</i>	SQld-NNSW	mainly in r' forest streams.
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Archichauliodes plomleyi</i>	NNSW-Vic	
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Archichauliodes polypastus</i>	SEQld-NENSW	
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Protochauliodes biconicus incertus</i>	SEQld-NENSW	QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Huonbrook nr -
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Protochauliodes b. tooloomensis</i>	NENSW	
Corydalidae	Chauliodinae	<i>Stenosialis australiensis</i>	SQld-Vic	
Order Neuroptera				
Ascalaphidae	Suhpalacsi	<i>Suhpalacsa flavipes</i>		
Chrysopidae	Apochrysinae	<i>Oligochrysa lutea</i>	NQld-NNSW,§	QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Coot-tha. NSW: Tooloom.
Chrysopidae	Chrysopinae	<i>Calochrysa extranea</i>		
Chrysopidae	Chrysopinae	<i>Chrysopa innotata</i>		
Chrysopidae	Chrysopinae	<i>Nathancylla verreauxii</i>	SEQld-SNSW	QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Styx R. SF.
Chrysopidae	Nothochrysinae	<i>Dictyochrysa peterseni</i>		
Chrysopidae	Nothochrysinae	<i>Triplochrysa pallida</i>	Qld	
Chrysopidae		<i>Mallada basalis</i>		widespread
Chrysopidae		<i>Mallada innotata</i>		
Chrysopidae		<i>Mallada signata</i>		
Chrysopidae		<i>Mallada tripunctata</i>		
Chrysopidae		<i>Plesiochrysa ramburi</i>		
Coniopterygidae	Aleuropteryginae	<i>Heteroconis ornata</i>		
Coniopterygidae	Aleuropteryginae	<i>Heteroconis pulchra</i>	Qld	
Coniopterygidae	Coniopteryinae	<i>Coniopteryx maculithorax</i>		
Coniopterygidae	Coniopteryinae	<i>Coniopteryx orientalis</i>		
Coniopterygidae	Coniopteryinae	<i>Neosemidalis acuta</i>		
Coniopterygidae	Coniopteryinae	<i>Neosemidalis farinosa</i>		
Coniopterygidae	Coniopteryinae	<i>Neosemidalis nervalis</i>		
Hemerobiidae		<i>Carobius pulchellus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Hemerobiidae		<i>Carobius trifurcatus</i>	SEQld	
Hemerobiidae		<i>Drepanara binocula</i>	Aust.	
Hemerobiidae		<i>Hemerobius australis</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Hemerobiidae		<i>Megalomina bridwelli</i>	SEQld	
Hemerobiidae		<i>Micromus tasmaniae</i>	Qld,NSW,Tas,SA,§	QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Werrikimbe NP, -
Hemerobiidae		<i>Micromus timidus</i>	NQld-CNSW,§	
Hemerobiidae		<i>Notherobius nebulosus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Gibraltar Range NP 64 mi W of Grafton*, -
Hemerobiidae		<i>Notiobiella viridis</i>	NT,Qld-NSW,WA	
Hemerobiidae		<i>Psectra nakahari</i>		
Hemerobiidae		<i>Psychobiella sordida</i>		
Hemerobiidae		<i>Zachobiella submarginata</i>	Qld-Vic	
Ithonidae		<i>Megalithone tillyardi</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Cunninghams Gap*, N Tamborine.
Mantispidae	Calomantispinae	<i>Calomantispa venusta</i>	NNSW-EVic,Tas	
Mantispidae		<i>Campion australasiae</i>		
Mantispidae		<i>Campion callosus</i>		
Mantispidae		<i>Campion rubellus</i>		
Mantispidae		<i>Ditaxis meridiei</i>	NSW-Vic	
Mantispidae		<i>Spaminta minjerribae</i>		
Mantispidae		<i>Theristria stigma</i>		
Mantispidae		<i>Toolida infrequens</i>	NSW,ACT,Vic	
Myrmeleontidae	Myrmeleontinae	<i>Callistoleon erythrocephalus</i>	Qld-NENSW	
Myrmeleontidae		<i>?Dendroleon dumigani</i>		
Myrmeleontidae		<i>Glenoleon pulchellus</i>		
Myrmeleontidae		<i>Mossega reticulata</i>		
Myrmeleontidae	Myrmeleontinae	<i>Myrmeleon acer</i>		
Myrmeleontidae	Myrmeleontinae	<i>Myrmelon pictifrons</i>		
Neurorthidae		<i>Austroneurorthus brunneipennis</i>	Qld-NSW,Vic	

- QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: 27 km E of Woodenbong. COMMENTS: tribe restricted to Aust. (14 spp.) and NG (1 sp.). (Milledge, 1997a)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: tribe restricted to Aust. (14 spp.) and NG (1 sp.). (Milledge, 1997a)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., female flightless; genus (3 spp.) restricted to E mainland Aust. and NG. (Balderson; Roach & Rentz, 1998a)
-
- Ridge, Lamington Plateau. NSW: East Dorrigo, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Tas, SA, SWWA). (Lambkin, 1994)
 NSW: Barrington Tops*, Tubrabucca, Upper Manning R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Tas, SA, SWWA). (Lambkin, 1994; Smithers, 1973)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Tas, SA, SWWA). (Riek, 1954b; Wells, 1996b)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Tas, SA, SWWA). (Smithers, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Tooloom, 25 km W of Grafton. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Tas, SA, SWWA). (Lambkin, 1994; Riek, 1954b)
 QLD: Acacia Ridge. COMMENTS: isolated species record from NQld; endemic genus (Qld-Tas, SA, SWWA). (Lambkin, 1994)
 NSW: Huonbrook. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW). (Smithers, 1973)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld-CNSW); endemic family. (SEQld-Vic). (Riek, 1973a)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld-CNSW); endemic family. (SEQld-Vic). (Riek, 1973a; Smithers, 1974)
 COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld-CNSW); endemic family. (SEQld-Vic). (Smithers, 1974, 1993)
 QLD: Bald Mt. via Emu Vale. NSW: Gibraltar NP, Ulong E of Dorrigo, Dorrigo, Bruxner Park*, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld-CNSW); endemic family. (SEQld-Vic). (Riek, 1973a; Smithers, 1974)
 NSW: Ebor Scrub.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NNSW-Vic, Tas). (Riek, 1954b; Wells, 1996b)
-
- QLD: Binna Burra*, Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ and Chile. (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ and Chile. (W. Houston, 1988; Smithers, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Bruxner Park. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ and Chile. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 2000)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ and Chile. (W. Houston, 1988; Smithers, 1993; Theischinger, 2000)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Mt Warning. (Theischinger, 2000)
 Mullumbimby*, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Chile and W North America. (W. Houston, 1988; Smithers, 1993; AM)
 NSW: Tooloom*, Whian Whian SF, Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in Chile and W North America. (W. Houston, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (W. Houston, 1988; Riek, 1954a)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 COMMENTS: species has a disjunct E coast Aust. distribution, also recorded from Norfolk I.; ?endemic genus. (New, 1991; Winterton, 1995)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Terania Ck. (Smithers, 1988a)
 COMMENTS: species has Bassian distribution, Mt Tamborine is most northern known point of range; endemic genus. (Smithers, 1988a; Winterton, 1995)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (New, 1991; Wells, 1996b)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: widesp. species, but only previous NSW record was from Broken Hill. (Smithers, 1988a)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG and the Oriental Region. (Wells, 1996b)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: world wide genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: world wide genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (New, 1988a)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus. (New, 1988a; Wells, 1996b)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NZ. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: species uncommon, restricted apparently to SEQld and NNSW (Bowman SF); large, widesp. genus but only 1 species known from Aust. (New, 1988a, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
-
- QLD: Killarney. COMMENTS: rare species. (New, 1988a)
 Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: species also occurs in NZ. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1991, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: also occurs in Indon., PNG, NC, India and Africa. (New, 1988a)
 Dorrigo NP, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: genus restricted to SE Aust. (New, 1988a; Smithers, 1993; Wells, 1996b; AM)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus widesp. (New, 1988a)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: Upper Allyn R. (Smithers, 1991; Wells, 1996b)
-
- NSW: Styx R., Bellangry nr Wauchope, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic gen. (Riek, 1974; Smithers, 1993; Wells, 1996b)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. (Lambkin, 1986)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Huonbrook, nr Mullumbimby. (AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
-
- NSW: Upper Allyn R.* (Wells, 1996b)
 NSW: Huonbrook, nr Mullumbimby*, Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993; AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Barrington Tops*, Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993; Wells, 1996b)
-
- QLD: Lower Beechmont. NSW: Mt Warning NP. COMMENTS: genus predominantly tropical. (AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1993)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (New, 1991; Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Terania Ck, Iluka, Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (New, 1991; New & Smithers, 1994; Smithers, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SE Aust.). (New, 1991; Wells, 1996b)

Nymphidae		<i>Myiodactylus osmyloides</i>	NQld–NNSW	
Nymphidae		<i>Nymphes aperta</i>	Qld–NSW,ACT,Vic	
Nymphidae		<i>Nymphes myrmeleonides</i>		
Nymphidae		<i>Osmylops sejunctus</i>	NNSW–Vic,WA	
Osmylidae	Kempyninae	<i>Kempynus acutus</i>	NNSW	scl. forest. NSW: New England NP.*
Osmylidae	Kempyninae	<i>Kempynus kimminsi</i>	SEQld	
Osmylidae	Kempyninae	<i>Kempynus thecatus</i>	SEQld	
Osmylidae	Stenosmylinae	<i>Euporismus albotrox</i>	SEQld,NNSW	r' forest.
Osmylidae	Stenosmylinae	<i>Oedosmylus brevis</i>	SQld–NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP*, Bald Mt. area via Emu Vale.
Osmylidae	Stenosmylinae	<i>Oedosmylus latipennis</i>		
Osmylidae	Stenosmylinae	<i>Oedosmylus montanus</i>	SEQld–NSW	
Osmylidae	Stenosmylinae	<i>Oedosmylus nebulosus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP, Killarney.
Osmylidae	Stenosmylinae	<i>Oedosmylus tasmaniensis</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	
Psychopsidae		<i>Psychopsis gracilis</i>	SQld–NNSW	
Psychopsidae		<i>Psychopsis illidgei</i>	SQld–NNSW	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: -
Order Odonata				
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Antipodophlebia asthenes</i>	SEQld	QLD: Bunya Mtns, Killarney*, Joalah NP.
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Austroaeschna parvistigma</i>	SA,Tas,NSW	NSW: Dorrigo, New England NP, Tubrabucca, -
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Austroaeschna pulchra</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Austroaeschna sigma</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Austroaeschna subapicalis</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Austroaeschna unicornis unicornis</i>	SEQld,NSW,Vic,SA	
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Notoaeschna geminata</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Spinaeschna tripunctata</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Telephlebia cyclops</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Aeshnidae	Brachytroninae	<i>Telephlebia godeffroyi</i>	N–CNSW	NSW: Ebor, New England NP, Barrington Tops.
Amphipterygidae		<i>Diphlebia coerulea</i>	Qld–NSW	
Amphipterygidae		<i>Diphlebia lestoides tillyardi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Isostictidae		<i>Neosticta canescens dorrigoensis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Lestidae	Sympetmatinae	<i>Austrolestes psyche</i>	SQld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Megapodagrionidae	Argiolestinae	<i>Austroargiolestes alpinus</i>	NNSW	open forest in high country. NSW: Ebor*, New -
Megapodagrionidae	Argiolestinae	<i>Austroargiolestes amabilis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	mainly r' forest.
Megapodagrionidae	Argiolestinae	<i>Austroargiolestes brookhousei</i>	NNSW	NSW: vcn. Walcha, Tubrabucca*, Barrington Tops*, -
Megapodagrionidae	Argiolestinae	<i>Austroargiolestes christine</i>	NNSW	
Megapodagrionidae	Argiolestinae	<i>A. icteromelas nigrolabiatus</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Megapodagrionidae	Argiolestinae	<i>Griseargiolestes bucki</i>		sphagnum bog, <i>Nothofagus</i> forest.
Petaluridae		<i>Petalura gigantea</i>	NSW	
Petaluridae		<i>Petalura litorea</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Synlestidae	Synlestinae	<i>Episynlestes albicauda</i>	CQld–NNSW	
Synthemistidae		<i>Eusynthemis brevistyla subjuncta</i>	NSW	
Synthemistidae		<i>Eusynthemis aurolineata</i>	Qld	
Synthemistidae		<i>Eusynthemis rentziana</i>	SEQld–NNSW	QLD: Killarney Falls, Mt Tamborine.
Synthemistidae		<i>Eusynthemis ursula</i>	NNSW	?scl. forest.
Synthemistidae		<i>Eusynthemis ursula</i>	NNSW	<i>Nothofagus</i> r' forest.
Synthemistidae		<i>Tonyosynthemis ofarrelli</i>	Qld–NNSW	
Order Orthoptera				
Acrididae		<i>Praxibulus exsculptus</i>		
Acrididae		<i>Praxibulus lopticus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Acrididae		<i>Praxibulus queenslandicus</i>	SEQld–NNSW	pasture.
Acrididae		<i>Praxibulus triangularis</i>	NNSW	dry scl. forest-woodland.
Anostomatidae	Anostomatinae	<i>Anostostoma australasiae</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest. NSW: Dorrigo.
Anostomatidae	Anostomatinae	<i>Anostostoma opacum</i>	N–SNSW	mountain r' forests.
Anostomatidae	Anostomatinae	<i>Anostostoma spinosum</i>	Qld–NSW	high altitude r' forests.
Anostomatidae	Anostomatinae	<i>Anostostoma</i> sp.†	SEQld	r' forest.
Anostomatidae	Anostomatinae	<i>Hemiandrus</i> sp.†	SEQld	
Anostomatidae	Anostomatinae	<i>Penalva</i> sp./spp.		r' forest, dry habitats.
Anostomatidae	Anostomatinae	gen. A†	NQld–NNSW	
Gryllacrididae		<i>Wirritina naumanni</i>	NNSW	
Pyrgomorphidae	Monistriini	<i>Monistria discrepans</i>		heath.
Tettigoniidae		<i>Mastigaphoides haffneri</i>		
Tettigoniidae	Zaprochilinae	<i>Anthophiloptera dryas</i>	SEQld–SNSW	r' forest, wet and dry scl. forest.
Tettigoniidae	Zaprochilinae	<i>Zaprochilus australis</i>	Qld–Tas,SA,WA	open habitats.
Tettigoniidae	Zaprochilinae	<i>Zaprochilus mongabarra</i>	NQld–NNSW	dry scl. forest.
Order Phasmatodea				
Phasmatidae	Tropidoderinae	<i>Extatosoma tiaratum</i>	NQld–SNSW	
Phasmatidae	Tropidoderinae	<i>Didymura violescens</i>		scl. forest.
Phasmatidae	Tropidoderinae	<i>Podacanthus viridoroseus</i>		scl. forest.
Phasmatidae	Tropidoderinae	<i>Podacanthus wilkinsoni</i>		scl. forest.

- NSW: Iluka NR. COMMENTS: all Nymphidae restricted to Aust., PNG and adjacent islands. (Smithers, 1988b)
 COMMENTS: all Nymphidae restricted to Aust., PNG and adjacent islands. (Wells, 1996b)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: all Nymphidae restricted to Aust., PNG and adjacent islands. (Smithers, 1993)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: all Nymphidae restricted to Aust., PNG and adjacent islands. (Oswald, 1997)
-
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (New, 1986)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* (New, 1983; Wells, 1996b)
 QLD: Lamington NP. (New, 1983)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Border Ranges NP. COMMENTS: poorly recorded species; endemic, monotypic genus. (New, 1989; Smithers, 1990)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E Bassian province Qld-Tas). (New, 1989; Smithers, 1990; Wells, 1996b)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E Bassian province Qld-Tas). (Smithers, 1993)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (E Bassian province Qld-Tas). (New, 1989; Wells, 1996b)
 NSW: New England NP*, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E Bassian province Qld-Tas). (New, 1989; Wells, 1996b)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: endemic genus (E Bassian province Qld-Tas). (New, 1989)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Booyong.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW, WA). (New, 1988b; Wells, 1996b)
 syn. *Megapsychops illidgei*, this is the most spectacular species in the family; endemic genus (NT, Qld-NSW, WA). (New, 1988b, 1991; Wells, 1996b)
-
- COMMENTS: larva apparently terrestrial; endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1977; Watson & Theischinger, 1980)
-
- Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld-Vic, Tas, WA. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: nr Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld-Vic, Tas, WA. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982a)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Nightcap Range, Dorrigo, New England NP, Barrington Tops*, Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld-Vic, Tas, WA. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982a)
 NSW: Werrikimbe NP, Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld-Vic, Tas, WA. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982a)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld-Vic, Tas, WA. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982a)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo nr Ebor. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982a)
 NSW: vcn. Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982a)
 QLD: Killarney, Binna Burra, Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Mt Warning, Huonbrook, Iluka, Gibraltar Range, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1985)
 COMMENTS: species distributed inland to Mt Kaputar NSW; genus restricted to EAust. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1985)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG. (W. Houston, 1988; G. Theischinger, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NG. (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: nr Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus; family dist. Aust., NC, NG, and adjacent islands. (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: vcn. New England NP. (Watson & Moulds, 1979)
-
- England NP. COMMENTS: species known only from New England-Ebor area. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger & O'Farrell, 1986)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo, Barrington Tops. (Theischinger & O'Farrell, 1986)
 Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: species restricted to Barrington Tops-Styx R. area NNSW. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger & O'Farrell, 1986)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range, Werrikimbe NP, Gloucester Tops, Barrington Tops*, Tubrabucca. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger & O'Farrell, 1986)
 NSW: Ebor.* (Theischinger & O'Farrell, 1986; G. Theischinger, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Chichester SF, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species widely distributed. (Theischinger, 1998c and pers. comm.)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Theischinger, 1999a)
 QLD: Beerwah. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Theischinger, 1999a and pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to NQld-NNSW. (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger & Watson, 1985)
-
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: genus known also from Solomon Is. (W. Houston, 1988)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus known also from Solomon Is. (W. Houston, 1988; G. Theischinger, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Chichester SF, Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: genus known also from Solomon Is. (Theischinger, 1998b)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus known also from Solomon Is. (Theischinger, 1999b)
 NSW: Chichester SF, Telegraph R.*, Whitehouse Ck. COMMENTS: species known only from Barrington Tops-Chichester SF region; genus known also from Solomon Is. (Theischinger, 1998a, 1999b; Theischinger & Hawking, 2000)
 QLD: Canungra. NSW: Wilson R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW). (Theischinger, 1998d, 1999b)
-
- NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, New England NP, vcn. Apsley Falls, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (Key, 1989)
 NSW: New England NP, 8 mi E of Ebor. (Key, 1989)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Emu Vale area, Lamington NP*, Cunninghams Gap, Killarney. COMMENTS: disjunct populations in two small areas of SEQld. (Bunya Mtns, MacPherson Range). (Key, 1989)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species restricted to Barrington Tops, Nundle region. (Key, 1989)
-
- COMMENTS: Dorrigo c. southern-most known loc. for species; northern-most species in genus; genus dist. SQld-SNSW. (Monteith & Field, in press)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. SQld-SNSW. (Monteith & Field, in press)
 QLD: Border Ranges complex. COMMENTS: genus dist. SQld-SNSW. (Monteith & Field, in press)
 QLD: Springbrook Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. SQld-SNSW. (Monteith & Field, in press)
-
- QLD: Lamington Plateau, Springbrook Plateau. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and NZ. (Monteith & Field, in press)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld-SNSW. (Monteith & Field, in press)
 NSW: Dorrigo. COMMENTS: genus dist. NQld-NNSW. (Monteith & Field, in press)
-
- NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus, restricted to NNSW-EVic. (Rentz & John, 1990)
 NSW: Gibraltar Range. (Moss & Popple, 2000)
-
- NSW: Tweed R.* (Rentz & Balderson, 1979)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious. NSW: Dorrigo, Merinda via Coramba. COMMENTS: species largely known from CERRA region; endemic monotypic genus (NQld-SNSW). (Rentz, 1993; Rentz & Clyne, 1983)
 NSW: Whian Whian SF, Upper Williams R., Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (Rentz, 1993)
 QLD: Mt Glorious. NSW: Minyon Falls.* COMMENTS: species known only from few specimens from widely disjunct localities. (ie Windsor Tableland and Mt Glorious Qld, and Minyon Falls NNSW). (Rentz, 1993)
-
- COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., NG and Lord Howe I. (Gurney, 1947; Key, 1991)
 NSW: Mt Warning. (Hadlington, 1965)
 NSW: Mt Warning. (Hadlington, 1965)
 NSW: Mt Warning. (Hadlington, 1965)

Phasmatidae		<i>Onchestus gorgus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Phylliidae	Necrosiinae	<i>Parasipyoidea aberrata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Phylliidae	Necrosiinae	<i>Parasipyoidea annulata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Phylliidae	Necrosiinae	<i>Parasipyoidea granulosa</i>	NSW	
Phylliidae	Necrosiinae	<i>Parasipyoidea strumosa</i>	NENSW	NSW: Richmond R.*
Order Phthiraptera				
Boopiidae		<i>Heterodoxus ancoratus</i>	Qld	
Boopiidae		<i>Heterodoxus calabyi</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	
Boopiidae		<i>Heterodoxus longitarsus</i>	Qld,Tas	
Boopiidae		<i>Heterodoxus octoseriatus</i>	NNSW	
Boopiidae		<i>Macropophila biarcuata</i>	Qld	
Boopiidae		<i>Macropophila breviarcuata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Boopiidae		<i>Paraheterodoxus insignis</i>	NNSW	
Order Plecoptera				
Austroperlidae		<i>Austroheptura picta</i>	Qld-NSW	QLD: Border Ranges. NSW: New England NP.*
Eustheniidae		<i>Cosmioperla australis</i>	SQld-Vic	
Eustheniidae		<i>Cosmioperla denise</i>	SEQld-NSW	
Eustheniidae		<i>Cosmioperla wongoonoo wongoonoo</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla arcuata</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla bunya</i>	SEQld	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla carpenteri</i>	SEQld-CNSW	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla cobra</i>	SEQld-NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP.
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla duplex</i>	SEQld	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla fasciata</i>	SQld-NNSW	QLD: Lamington NP*, Killarney, Levers Plateau.
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla leonardi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla parabrevipennis</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla schneiderae</i>	SEQld	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dinotoperla monteithi</i>	NNSW	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Dundundra wanungra</i>	SEQld	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Illiesoperla echidna</i>	Qld-NSW	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Illiesoperla frazieri</i>	NNSW	NSW: New England NP.*
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Illiesoperla mayi</i>	SEQld-NNSW,Vic,SA,Tas	QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Lamington NP.
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Trinotoperla groomi</i>	Qld	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Trinotoperla major</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo, New England NP.*
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Trinotoperla minor</i>	SEQld-Vic	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Trinotoperla woodwardi</i>	Qld-NSW	
Gripopterygidae	Dinotoperlinae	<i>Trinotoperla yeoi</i>	SEQld-NNSW	
Gripopterygidae		<i>Leptoperla bubalus</i>	NSW	
Gripopterygidae		<i>Leptoperla smithersi</i>	NNSW	
Gripopterygidae		<i>Newmanoperla hackeri</i>	Qld-NSW	
Gripopterygidae		<i>Riekoperla barringtonensis</i>	NSW	
Gripopterygidae		<i>Riekoperla elongata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Notonemouridae		<i>Austrocercella weiri</i>	NNSW	
Notonemouridae		<i>Kimminsoperla hystrix</i>	Qld-NSW	
Notonemouridae		<i>Notonemoura maculata</i>	Qld-NSW	
Order Psocoptera				
Amphientomidae		<i>Hemiseopsis alettae</i>	NNSW	NSW: Mt Royal Range.*
Amphipsocidae		<i>Taeniosigma trickettae</i>	Qld-Vic	r'forest. NSW: Kyogle, Dorrigo NP, 5 km SE -
Caeciliidae		<i>Aphyopsocus prolixus</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius australis</i>	NSW	
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius concavistigma</i>	NSW-Vic	
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius griseus</i>	NNSW	NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Tuglo WR 48 km N of -
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius lineatus</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Mt Marsh SF, NW Grafton, -
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius macrostigma</i>	NSW-Tas	r'forest. NSW: Gibraltar Range NP, Dorrigo NP, -
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius pteridii</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	r'forest.
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius quercus</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,§	
Caeciliidae		<i>Caecilius tugloensis</i>	NNSW	r'forest. NSW: 90 km N Grafton, Mt Royal -
Caeciliidae		<i>Enderleinella hylobia</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Caeciliidae		<i>Maoripsocus semifuscatus</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,SA	
Caeciliidae		<i>Paracaecilius lemuris</i>	NSW	r'forest. NSW: Mt Royal Range*, Tuglo WR -
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus albiceps</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus aldretei</i>	NSW	r'forest.
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus australis</i>	NSW-Vic	r'forest.
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus briggsi</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,WA, Norfolk I.	r'forest.
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus brunneus</i>	NSW-Tas	
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus californicus</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	r'forest.
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus edwardsi</i>	NSW-Vic	
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus hartleyi</i>	NSW	
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus perplexus</i>	NSW	
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus pilosoides</i>	Qld-NSW	
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus pteridii</i>	NSW-Vic	NSW: Wadeville, via Cawongla, nr Lismore, -
Ectopsocidae		<i>Ectopsocus punctatus</i>	NSW-Vic,§	

- NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: genus restricted to EAust., China, SE Asia, Indon., NG and Philippines. (Balderson; Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: flightless; genus restricted EAust., SE Asia, Indon. and NG. (Balderson; Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: flightless; genus restricted EAust., SE Asia, Indon. and NG. (Balderson; Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
 NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: flightless; genus restricted EAust., SE Asia, Indon. and NG. (Balderson; Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., flightless; genus restricted EAust., SE Asia, Indon. and NG Necrosciinae Balderson; Roach & Rentz, 1998b)
-
- QLD: Mt Lindesay foothills*, Beaudesert. COMMENTS: on *Protemnodon dorsalis*. (Keler, 1971)
 QLD: Mt Lindesay foothills. (Keler, 1971)
 QLD: Mt Lindesay foothills, Tamborine. (Keler, 1971)
 NSW: Upper Clarence R. COMMENTS: on *Petrogale penicillata*. (Keler, 1971)
-
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: on *Thylogale thetis*. (Keler, 1971)
 QLD: Mt Lindesay.* COMMENTS: on *Thylogale stigmatica wilcoxi*. (Keler, 1971; Wells, 1996a)
 NSW: Tooloom, Richmond Range SF. COMMENTS: on *Aepyprymus rufescens*. (Keler, 1971)
-
- COMMENTS: endemic genus; family reaches its northern-most distribution in Border Ranges area. (W. Houston, 1988; Monteith, 1993; Riek, 1973b)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine. NSW: Dorrigo, Bruxner Park, Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: southern-most dist. Otway Ranges. (SWVic); endemic genus (Qld-Vic, ?Tas). (McLellan, 1996; Theischinger, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Barney, Lamington NP, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Bruxner Park, Barrington Tops*, Williams R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, ?Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; McLellan, 1996; Theischinger, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Levers Plateau, Springbrook, Mt Barney. NSW: Ebor Falls, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, Mt Boss SF, Barrington Tops*, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, ?Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; McLellan, 1996; Theischinger, 1983)
-
- QLD: Cunninghams Gap*, Mt Mee, Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns*, Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Springbrook. NSW: Barrington Tops*, Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (Theischinger, 1982b)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Barrington Tops*, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (Theischinger, 1982b)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
-
- NSW: Border Ranges NP, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
 QLD: Killarney. NSW: Barrington Tops, Allyn R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
 NSW: New England NP*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b; AM)
 QLD: Mt Mee*, Cunninghams Gap. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (Theischinger, 1982b)
 NSW: Williams R.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (Theischinger, 1982b)
-
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: monotypic, endemic genus (SEQld). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b and pers. comm.)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988)
 COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
-
- QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (W. Houston, 1988)
 COMMENTS: species known only from New England-Dorrigo Plateau; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Theischinger, 1982b)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Killarney district. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (Theischinger, 1982b)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (W. Houston, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (Theischinger, 1982b)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; endemic genus (widesp.). (W. Houston, 1988; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, WA). (W. Houston, 1988)
-
- NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: nr Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas, SA, WA). (W. Houston, 1988)
-
- NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: species restricted to and nr New England NP; endemic genus (Qld-Vic, Tas). (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (Qld-NSW, Tas). (W. Houston, 1988)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: genus also occurs in NZ. (W. Houston, 1988)
-
- COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; genus recorded from Aust., Africa and Jamaica. (Wells, 1996a; Smithers, pers. comm.)
 Dorrigo, Barrington Tops, Upper Allyn R., Mt Royal Range. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest; endemic, monotypic genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal SF. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 Singleton. COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; cosmopolitan genus. (Wells, 1996a; Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest; cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- Bowman SF, Mt Royal, nr Singleton, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 Range*, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest; cosmopolitan genus. (Wells, 1996a; Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Africa, Madagascar and Indon. (Wells, 1996a; Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest; cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest; cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Beaury SF, W of Urbenville-Kyogle, 15 km N of Kyogle, Dorrigo NP, Lister Park, Upper Allyn R., Upper Allyn, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Gibraltar Ranges NP, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 Upper Allyn R., Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Lord Howe I.; cosmopolitan genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)

Elipsocidae	<i>Paedomorpha gayi</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,WA	
Elipsocidae	<i>Pentacladus eucalypti</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	
Elipsocidae	<i>Propsocus pulchripennis</i>	Qld-Vic,SA,WA, Norfolk I.	
Elipsocidae	<i>Spilopsocus ruidis</i>		
Lepidopsocidae	<i>Echmepteryx brunnea</i>	Qld-NSW,SA	
Lepidopsocidae	<i>Echmepteryx picta</i>	Qld-NSW	
Lepidopsocidae	<i>Nepticulomima fridentata</i>	NSW	NSW: Whiporie SF.*
Lepidopsocidae	<i>Nepticulomima tridentata</i>	NSW	NSW: Mt Mitchell SF, Whiporie SF.* COMMENTS: genus -
Myopsocidae	<i>Myopsocus australis</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA, Norfolk I.	r' forest.
Myopsocidae	<i>Myopsocus furcatus</i>	NSW-Vic	r' forest.
Myopsocidae	<i>Myopsocus incomptus</i>	NSW-Vic	r' forest.
Peripsocidae	<i>Diplopsocus edwardsi</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus bifasciatus</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus edwardsi</i>		
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus hamiltonae</i>	NSW	r' forest.
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus hickmani</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,SA	
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus maoricus</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,SA	NSW: Kyogle, Bellinger R., nr Bellingen, Orara R. -
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus melaleucae</i>	Vic,Tas	
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus milleri</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,WA,§	r' forest. NSW: Bellinger R., nr Bellingen, Mt Royal Range, -
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus morulops</i>	NZ,Vic,Tas,NNSW	r' forest.
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus notialis</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus roseus</i>	NSW	r' forest. NSW: Orara R. (Coutts Crossing), -
Peripsocidae	<i>Peripsocus tillyardi</i>		
Philotarsidae	<i>Aaroniella rawlingsi</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Philotarsidae	<i>Haplophallus leptus</i>	NSW	
Philotarsidae	<i>Haplophallus sinus</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Philotarsidae	<i>Latrobiella bundoorensis</i>	Qld-Vic,SA	
Philotarsidae	<i>Latrobiella guttata</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA,WA	
Philotarsidae	<i>Latrobiella lemsidia</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	
Philotarsidae	<i>Latrobiella medialis</i>		
Philotarsidae	<i>Latrobiella ornata</i>	Qld-NSW	r' forest. NSW: Border Ranges NP, O'Donnell Ck, -
Philotarsidae	<i>Latrobiella paraguttata</i>	Qld-Vic	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus antennalis</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	NSW: Bruxner Park, nr Coff's Harbour, Tuglo WR -
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus costalis</i>		
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus cuneatus</i>	Qld-NSW	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus omega</i>	Qld-NSW,ACT,Vic	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus sinuosus</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas,SA	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus suffusus</i>	NSW	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus tibialis</i>	Qld-Vic,Tas	r' forest.
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Austropsocus viridis</i>	Qld-Vic	r' forest.
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Cladioneura pulchripennis</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,WA	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Heterocaecilius brunellus</i>		
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Heterocaecilius lachlani</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	NSW: Orara R. (Coutts Crossing), Salisbury Gap, -
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Heterocaecilius mouldsi</i>	NNSW	NSW: Dorrigo NP, Barrington Tops, Tuglo WR 48 km -
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Heterocaecilius rotundus</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Lobocaecilius monicus</i>	NSW	r' forest.
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella alettae</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella crenulata</i>	NSW-Vic	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella medialis</i>	SEQld	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella papillosa</i>	Qld-Vic	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella rotundata</i>	NSW-Vic	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella tanei</i>	NSW-Vic	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella yenoides</i>	NSW-Vic	
Pseudocaeciliidae	<i>Pseudoscottiella</i> sp.		
Psocidae	Amphigerontiinae <i>Blaste bistrata</i>	NSW-Vic	
Psocidae	Amphigerontiinae <i>Blaste falcifer</i>	NSW-Tas	
Psocidae	Amphigerontiinae <i>Blaste lignicola</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,§	NSW: Wollomombi Falls, Tuglo WR 48 km N of -
Psocidae	Amphigerontiinae <i>Blaste taylori</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas,WA	
Psocidae	Amphigerontiinae <i>Blaste tillyardi</i>		
Psocidae	Amphigerontiinae <i>Lasiopsocus hollowayi</i>	NNSW	
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Clematostigma lunulata</i>		
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Clematostigma maculiceps</i>	NSW-Vic,Tas	
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Clematostigma striata</i>	NSW-Vic	
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Kaindipsocus emarginatus</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Kaindipsocus marksae</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Ptycta campbelli</i>	NSW-Vic	
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Ptycta emarginata</i>	NSW-WA	
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Ptycta umbrata</i>	NSW-Vic,SA	
Psocidae	Cerastipsconinae <i>Sigmatoneura formosa</i>	Qld-Vic	NSW: Lismore, Huonbrook, 10km N Kyogle, -

- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: New England NP, Barrington Tops SF, Upper Allyn R., Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP, Barrington Tops SF, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. includes Aust., Indon., Seychelles, Sri Lanka, South America, Africa, Pacific islands, Galapagos Is and NG. (Wells, 1996a)
 dist. includes Aust., Indon., Seychelles, Sri Lanka, South America, Africa, Pacific is, Galapagos Is and NG. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Iluka, Clarence R., Orara R. (Coutts Crossing), New England NP, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1975 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Coutts Crossing, Glen Innes-Grafton Rd. (Smithers, 1975 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Upper Allyn, Mt Royal nr Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Manning R., Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops SF, Barrington Tops. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, 1994a)
 NSW: Mallanganee, W of Casino, Dorrigo NP, New England NP, 62 m from Wauchope on Oxley Highway, Bowman SF, Mt Royal Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Barrington Tops, Barrington Tops SF, Upper Allyn R., Mt Royal. (Smithers, 1994a and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Lister Park, Upper Allyn R. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 (Coutts Crossing), Barrington Tops, Mt Royal Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1994a and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species described from NZ, species widely distributed incl. Norfolk I. (Smithers, 1994a and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Mt Royal Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1994a and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal Range, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1994a and pers. comm.; AM)
 Wollomombi Falls, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Brooklana, Barrington Tops. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Guy Fawkes, Tyringham. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Mt Royal, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tabulam, Scotter's Ck, nr Dungog. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Wollomombi Falls, New England NP, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Ebor. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Ebor, Wollomombi Falls, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 15 km N Kyogle, Dorrigo NP, Upper Williams R., Barrington Tops NP, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Orara R. (Coutts Crossing), North Dorrigo, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Smithers, 1996)
 NSW: Lister Park, Upper Allyn. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Huonbrook, nr Mullumbimby, Deer Vale, nr Dorrigo, Moonpar SF, nr Dorrigo, Dorrigo NP, New England NP*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Wells, 1996a; AM; Smithers, pers. comm.)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP, Manning R., above Mt George, Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: 99 km from Wauchope, on Oxley Highway, Upper Allyn-Barrington Tops area. COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest; genus dist. Aust., Melanesia and NZ. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tubrabucca, Barrington Tops. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Barrington Tops, Tubrabucca, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 Berrico, on road to Gloucester Tops, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 N of Singleton.* COMMENTS: species restricted to CERRA region. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.* COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest and known only from t.loc., related to African spp. (C.N. Smithers, pers. comm.). (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; large widesp. genus. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: large widesp. genus. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; large widesp. genus. (Wells, 1996a)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: large widesp. genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: large widesp. genus. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Dingo Tops SF, nr Wingham. COMMENTS: large widesp. genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: large widesp. genus. (Smithers, 1996 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: large widesp. genus. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Berrico, on road to Gloucester Tops. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 Singleton. COMMENTS: species also recorded from Norfolk I. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Orara R. (Coutts Crossing), Wollomombi Falls, Skillion Flat, Macleay R., Moripo Ck, nr Wauchope on Oxley Highway, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Upper Allyn, Barrington Tops. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Mt Royal, nr Singleton, Lister Park, Upper Allyn. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Mallanganee, W of Casino, Eve Ck, Brooklana, Lister Park, Upper Allyn R., Gloucester R., Barrington Tops. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Upper Allyn. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.* COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest, and known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to NNSW (2 spp.) and NG (1 sp.) C.N. Smithers, pers. comm.). (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton.* COMMENTS: species restricted to r'forest, and known only from t.loc.; genus restricted to NNSW (2 spp.) and NG (1 sp.) C.N. Smithers, pers. comm.). (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
-
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton, Barrington Tops, Mt Royal. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Dorrigo, Wollomombi Falls, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 Bruxner Park, Coffs Harbour, Orara R. (Coutts Crossing), Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)

Psocidae		<i>Spilopsocus ruidis</i>	NSW–Vic,SA	r' forest.
Psocidae		<i>Trichadenotecnum enderleini</i>	NSW	
Stenopsocidae		<i>Stenopsocus albipileus</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest.
Trogiidae		<i>Cerobasis guestfalica</i>	NSW–Vic,Tas,SA,§	
Trogiidae		<i>Lepinotus inquilinus</i>	Qld–NSW,Tas,WA	
Trogiidae		<i>Lepinotus stoneae</i>	NSW	
Order Siphonaptera				
Ichnopsyllidae	Ichnopsyllinae	<i>Coorilla longictena</i>	NSW	
Order Strepsiptera				
Halictophagidae		<i>Coriophagus monteithi</i>	Qld	
Order Thysanoptera				
Aeolothripidae		<i>Desmothrips bagnalli</i>	Qld–NT,NSW	
Aeolothripidae		<i>Desmothrips reedi</i>	Qld–NSW	
Aeolothripidae		<i>Erythridothrips cubilis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Glorious.
Aeolothripidae		<i>Franklinothrips basseti</i>	SEQld	QLD: Mt Glorious.* COMMENTS: species known -
Aeolothripidae		<i>Franklinothrips variegatus</i>	SEQld	r' forest, wet scl. forest, brigalow.
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Akainothrips rufiprothorax</i>	Qld	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Antillothrips cingulatus</i>	Qld–NSW,§	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Ethirothrips barretti</i>	Qld–NSW	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Euoplothrips bagnalli</i>	Qld–NSW	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Haplothrips bituberculatus</i>	NQld–Vic,WA	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Heligmothrips brevidens</i>		
Phlaeothripidae		? <i>Neohoodiella</i> sp.†		subtrop. r' forest.
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Horistothrips corticis</i>	Qld	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Horistothrips thoreaini</i>	Qld	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Phaulothrips barretti</i>	Qld	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Phaulothrips longitubus</i>	Qld	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Podothrips xanthopus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Teuchothrips additamentus</i>	Qld	
Phlaeothripidae		<i>Tolmetothrips smilacis</i>	Qld–NSW	
Thripidae	Dendrothripinae	<i>Asprothrips seminigricornis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Thripidae		<i>Anaphothrips incertus</i>	Qld–NSW	
Thripidae		<i>Bolacothrips australiensis</i>	Qld	
Thripidae		<i>Bolacothrips pulcher</i>	Qld	
Thripidae		<i>Kladothrips maslini</i>	NNSW	
Thripidae		<i>Neohydatothrips diana</i>	Qld	
Thripidae		<i>Parabaliotrips setifer</i>	Qld	
Thripidae		<i>Pseudanaphothrips araucariae</i>	Qld	
Thripidae		<i>Thrips setipennis</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	
Order Trichoptera				
Antipodoeciidae		<i>Antipodoecia turneri</i>	NNSW	
Calamoceratidae		<i>Anisocentropus bicoloratus</i>	SQld–Vic	
Calamoceratidae		<i>Anisocentropus latifascia</i>	NQld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Calamoceratidae		<i>Anisocentropus valgus</i>	NNSW–Vic	
Calocidae		<i>Caenota simulans</i>	SEQld	
Calocidae		<i>Caloca eba</i>	NNSW	
Conoesucidae		<i>Coenoria boera</i>	NSW	
Conoesucidae		<i>Lingora plicata</i>	NSW	
Glossosomatidae		<i>Agapetus evansi</i>	NNSW	
Helicopsychidae		<i>Helicopsyche bellangrensis</i>	NNSW	
Helicopsychidae		<i>Helicopsyche cochleaeetesta</i>	SEQld–Vic	r' forest, cool temperate r' forest.
Helicopsychidae		<i>Helicopsyche heacota</i>	NQld–Vic	r' forest. NSW: Terania Ck, Wilson R. Primitive -
Helicopsychidae		<i>Helicopsyche murrumba</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas	r' forest.
Helicopsychidae		<i>Helicopsyche tillyardi</i>	NQld–Vic	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Apsilochorema gisbum</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Apsilochorema obliquum</i>	SEQld–NSW,Vic,Tas	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Austrochorema patulum</i>	NNSW	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Austrochorema spinosum</i>	NNSW	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Ethochorema brunneum</i>	Qld–Vic	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Ethochorema ochraceum</i>	Qld–NSW	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Ptychobiosis nigrita</i>	Qld–Vic,Tas,SA	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Ptychobiosis rieki</i>	NSW	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Psyllobetina perkinsi</i>	SEQld	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Psyllobetina plutonis</i>	N–CNSW	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Taschorema asmanum</i>	NQld–Vic,SA	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Taschorema brunneum</i>	SEQld–Vic	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Taschorema rieki</i>	NNSW	
Hydrobiosidae	Hydrobiosinae	<i>Ulmerochorema seona</i>	NNSW–Vic,Tas	
Hydropsychidae		<i>Baliomorpha banksi</i>	NQld–SEQld	
Hydropsychidae	Dipletroninae	<i>Dipletrona angusta</i>	NSW	
Hydropsychidae	Dipletroninae	<i>Dipletrona bourina</i>	SEQld	
Hydropsychidae	Dipletroninae	<i>Dipletrona rossi</i>	SEQld	
Hydropsychidae	Dipletroninae	<i>Dipletrona spinata</i>	SEQld	
Hydropsychidae	Dipletroninae	<i>Sciops spinata</i>	SEQld	

- NSW: Munni Bridge, nr Salisbury, Guy Fawkes, Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Pillar Valley, via Grafton. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Eve Ck, Brooklana. COMMENTS: restricted to r'forest; only Aust. representative, of Palaearctic and Oriental genus, only 1 sp. in Aust., this also occurs in NG, Bali and Lombok. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
- NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan species, also recorded from Norfolk I. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: cosmopolitan species; genus cosmopolitan. (Smithers, 1997 and pers. comm.; AM)
 NSW: Barcoongere SF. COMMENTS: genus cosmopolitan. (Smithers, pers. comm.; AM)
- NSW: Tooloom. COMMENTS: on Microchiroptera; endemic genus. (Dunnet & Mardon, 1973)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Wells, 1996b)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Mound, 1972; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Mound, 1972)
- COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW), genus similar to the American genus *Erythrothrips*. (Mound & Marullo, 1993; G. Williams, 1995) only from t.loc.; essentially a tropical genus, only 2 spp. known from Aust. (Mound & Marullo, 1999; L. Mound, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: essentially a tropical genus, only 2 spp. known from Aust. (Mound, 1972; Mound & Marullo, 1999)
- QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* COMMENTS: genus currently known only from Aust. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: species also recorded from New Britain, Solomon Is, Florida, Trinidad and Jamaica. (Pitkin, 1973)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: pantropical genus. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust./Pacific. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. world wide. (Pitkin, 1973)
- NSW: Upper Williams R.* COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Teuchothrips spinosus*; endemic genus. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 NSW: New England NP. COMMENTS: *Neohoodiella* otherwise known only by a single species from NC. (GW; L. Mound, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* COMMENTS: genus probably endemic. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and Indon. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and Indon. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. COMMENTS: genus dist. pantropical. (Pitkin, 1973)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 NSW: Northern Rivers.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. and Indon. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. NSW: Uki. COMMENTS: genus (3 spp.) known only from India, Japan and SE Aust. (Mound, 1999)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Pezothrips aureus*; Old World tropical genus. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* COMMENTS: Old World tropical genus. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
- NSW: Whian Whian SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (L. Mound, pers. comm.)
 QLD: Mt Coot-tha.* COMMENTS: genus dist. widesp. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: genus dist. Aust. to Himalayas. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: endemic genus. (L. Mound, pers. comm.; Wells, 1996a)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine^a. COMMENTS: ^asyntype loc. of syn. *Physothrips chaetoneurus*. (Wells, 1996a)
- NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; monogeneric family represented only by this species. (W. Houston, 1988)
 QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Tamborine, Killarney. NSW: Huonbrook, Dorrigo NP, Upper Allyn R. (Neboiss, 1980)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Neboiss, 1980)
 NSW: Upper Styx R., Tubrabucca. COMMENTS: Styx R. area represents most northern record for the species. (Neboiss, 1980)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus (SEQld–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NSW–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: ?endemic, monotypic genus (NSW). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus (NSW, Vic, Tas). (Neboiss, 1983)
- NSW: Cockerawombeeba Ck*23 km WNW of Bellangry. COMMENTS: family recorded from all faunal regions. (Johanson, 1995)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine*, Canungra. NSW: Clarence R., Gloucester Tops. COMMENTS: family recorded from all faunal regions. (W. Houston, 1988; Johanson, 1995; Neboiss, 1983, 1987)
 Res., Tuglo WR 48 km N of Singleton. COMMENTS: family recorded from all faunal regions. (Johanson, 1995)
 NSW: Terania Ck, Bellinger R., Allyn R. COMMENTS: family recorded from all faunal regions. (Johanson, 1995)
 NSW: Washpool NP, Cockerawombeeba Ck. COMMENTS: family recorded from all faunal regions. (Johanson, 1995)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns. NSW: Styx R., Upper Allyn R. (Neboiss, 1962)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP.* NSW: Styx R. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld–Tas, SWAust.). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1962, 1983)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus (NSW–Tas, SA). (Neboiss, 1983)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus (NSW–Tas, SA). (Neboiss, 1983)
- QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (Qld–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP. COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Taschorema nigra*; ?endemic genus (2 spp.) (Qld–Tas, SA). (Neboiss, 1983)
 NSW: New England NP.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (2 spp.) (Qld–Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
- QLD: Binna Burra*, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1962, 1991)
 NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Neboiss, 1991; Neboiss, 1962)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Neboiss, 1991; Neboiss, 1962)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP.* NSW: Upper Allyn R. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Neboiss, 1991; Neboiss, 1962)
 NSW: New England NP*, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (Neboiss, 1991; Neboiss, 1962)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQld–Tas). (Neboiss, 1991; Neboiss, 1962)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Neboiss, 1987)
- NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (SEQld–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (SEQld–Tas). (Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus (SEQld–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP, MacPherson Range*, Mt Tamborine, Killarney, Springbrook. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus. (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Lamington NP.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (2 spp.) (SEQld–NSW). (Neboiss, 1983)

Hydroptilidae		<i>Helyethria allynensis</i>	NNSW–Vic	NSW: Upper Allyn R.*, Upper Allyn.
Hydroptilidae		<i>Maydenoptila antennifera</i>	NSW	
Hydroptilidae		<i>Orthotrichia rostrata</i>	NNSW	
Leptoceridae	Leptocerinae	<i>Setodes bernaysae</i>	SEQld	
Leptoceridae	Triplectidinae	<i>Triplectides tambina</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Leptoceridae		<i>Oecetis australis</i>		
Leptoceridae		<i>Oecetis situlus</i>	Qld–NSW, Vic, Tas	
Leptoceridae	Trienodini	<i>Trienodes bernaysae</i>	SEQld–NNSW	
Leptoceridae	Trienodini	<i>Trienodes forficata</i>	SQld–Vic	
Odontoceridae		<i>Barynema australicum</i>	NSW	
Stenopsychidae		<i>Stenopsychodes melanochrysa</i>	NSW	
Stenopsychidae		<i>Stenopsychodes syrdena</i>	NNSW	
Phylum MOLLUSCA				
Class GASTROPODA				
Helicinidae	Helicininae	<i>Pleuropoma draytonensis</i>		r' forest.
Hydrocenidae		<i>Georissa laseroni</i>	NNSW	r' forest.
Order Architaenioglossa				
Diplommatinidae	Diplommatininae	<i>Velepaina strangei</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Pupinidae		<i>Pupina pineticola</i>	NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Pupinidae		<i>Pupina wilcoxi</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Order Basommatophora				
Glacidorbidae		<i>Glacidorbis hedleyi</i>	NNSW–E Vic	
Glacidorbidae		<i>Glacidorbis isolatus</i>	NNSW	
Order Eupulmonata				
Achatinellidae		<i>Elasmias wakefieldiae</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest.
Achatinellidae		<i>Tornatellinops jacksonensis</i>		r' forest.
Anthracophoridae		<i>Triboniophorus graeffei</i>	NQld–SNSW, §	r' forest, wet and dry scl. forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Austrochloritis nambucca</i>	NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Austrochloritis nundinalis</i>	NNSW	r' forest, wet and dry scl. forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Austrochloritis porteri</i>	Qld–NSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Austrochloritis</i> sp. 1†	SEQld	r' forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Meridolum gilberti</i>		open forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Neveritis aridorum</i>		open forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Posorites conscendens</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Posorites turneri</i>	SEQld	r' forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Roberts Plateau -
Camaenidae		<i>Ramogenia challengerii</i>		r' forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Sphaerospira fraseri</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest, wet and dry scl. forest.
Camaenidae	Camaeninae	<i>Thersites mitchellae</i>	NNSW	lowland subtrop. r' forest, swamp scl. forest with -
Camaenidae	Camaeninae	<i>Thersites novaehollandiae</i>	SEQld–NNSW	temperate r' forest, subtrop. r' forest.
Camaenidae	Camaeninae	<i>Thersites richmondiana</i>	SQld–NNSW	temperate r' forest, subtrop. r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Trachiopsis mucosa</i>	NQld–NNSW	woodland, open forest.
Camaenidae		<i>Ventopelita leucocheilus</i>	NNSW	wet scl. forest.
Caryodidae		<i>Brazieresta larreyi</i>	NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Caryodidae		<i>Hedleyella falconeri</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest, wet scl. forest.
Caryodidae		<i>Pedinogyra rotabilis</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, subtrop. r' forest, "Araucarian scrubs".
Caryodidae		<i>Pygmypana atomata</i>		cool temperate r' forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Coenocharopa alata</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Coenocharopa macromphala</i>	SQld	araucarian vine forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Coenocharopa multiradiata</i>	SQld–NNSW	r' forest, cool and warm temperate r' forest, wet -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Coenocharopa parvicostata</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Mt Mee*, Bunya Mtns, -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Coenocharopa sordidus</i>	SEQld	wet scl. forest, dry r' forest, Araucarian vine forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Coenocharopa yessabahensis</i>	NNSW	closed vine scrub on limestone rocks, vine thicket.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Cralopa stroudensis</i>	SEQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest, r' forest, limestone ridges.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Discocharopa aperta</i>	SQld–NNSW	vine thicket, r' forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Egilomen cochlidium</i>	SEQld–NNSW	wet scl. forest, r' forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Egilomen globosa</i>	SEQld–NNSW	r' forest, notophyll vine forest, wet scl. forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Elsothera genithecata</i>	SEQld–NNSW	open scrub, palm forest, wet scl. forest, r' forest, -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Elsothera nautilodea</i>	NNSW	open forest.

- COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (NQLd–Vic, Tas, NWWA, SWWA). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983; Wells, 1979)
 NSW: Border Ranges NP.* (W. Houston, 1988)
 NSW: New England NP*, Styx R.*nr Ebor. COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (NWWA, Qld–Tas, SA). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc.; ?endemic genus (NQLd–Tas, SWWA). (Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (NWWA, SWWA, NT, NQLd–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (Neboiss, 1986)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine.* (W. Houston, 1988)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine.* NSW: 8 mi W of Dorrigo, 24 km S of Ebor, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Holarctic, Neotropical and NG. (Neboiss, 1987; Neboiss & Wells, 1998)
 NSW: Clarence R., Styx R. SF. COMMENTS: genus dist. Afrotrop., Holarctic, Neotropical and NG. (Neboiss & Wells, 1998)
- NSW: Ebor.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (NSW, Vic). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1983)
 NSW: Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: ?endemic genus (NQLd–Tas). (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1974, 1983)
 NSW: Dorrigo NP.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (W. Houston, 1988; Neboiss, 1974, 1983)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Stanisic undated)
 NSW: Sherwood, Macleay Valley. (Stanisic, 1997)
- QLD: Binna Burra, Mt. Clunie. COMMENTS: endemic species. (Stanisic undated)
 NSW: Pine Mt., Lismore.* COMMENTS: species dist. Lismore–Border Ranges. (B. Smith, 1992)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Natural Bridge, Binna Burra. NSW: Richmond R.^a, Clarence R.^b COMMENTS: t.loc. of synonyms *Pupina subpolita*^a and *Dolopupina wilcoxi edna*^b. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated)
- NSW: Moonpar SF, Dorrigo, Nundle SF, Doyles R. SF, Enfield SF, Barrington Tops, Gloucester Tops, Stewarts Brook SF. COMMENTS: lives in swamps and small streams in mountains. (Ponder, 1986; Ponder & Avern, 2000)
 NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species restricted to Barrington Tops–Northern Tablelands area. (Ponder & Avern, 2000)
- NSW: Clarence R.* Grafton. COMMENTS: possible introduced species. (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). (B. Smith, 1992)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Binna Burra. NSW: Moogem SF. COMMENTS: species also occurs in PNG; *Triboniophorus* is monotypic and is only genus occurring in EAust. (Beesley; Ross & Wells, 1998; Stanisic undated; GW)
- NSW: Nambucca R.* COMMENTS: species dist. Nambucca R.–Taree NSW. (B. Smith, 1992)
 NSW: Nundle.* COMMENTS: species dist. S areas of New England Tableland. (B. Smith, 1992)
 QLD: Binna Burra, O’Reillys, MacPherson Range. NSW: Guy Faux Station, Upper Clarence R.* (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Stanisic undated)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Stanisic undated)
 QLD: O’Reillys, MacPherson Range. (Stanisic undated)
 QLD: Binna Burra, O’Reillys, MacPherson Range. NSW: Richmond R.* (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated)
 (Sarabah Range), Lamington NP*, Mt Tamborine area. COMMENTS: species dist. SEQld–Mt Tamborine area. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Upper Pine Ck via Canungra, Natural Bridge, Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Binna Burra, Mt Clunie. NSW: Clarence R.^a, Tooloom Scrub. COMMENTS: ^at.loc. of ssp. *S. fraseri permuta*. (B. Smith, 1992; GW)
- r’ forest understorey. NSW: between Tweed and Richmond Rivers, Stotts Is NR. COMMENTS: species with restricted, disjunct range in NENSW, listed as endangered on NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995. (NSW NPWS, 2000)
 QLD: O’Reillys, MacPherson Range. NSW: Barrington Tops SF. (Stanisic undated; GW; NSW NPWS, 2000)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine^a, Lamington NP^b, Upper Pine Ck via Canungra. NSW: Richmond R.^c, Border Ranges. COMMENTS: ^csyntype loc. of *Helix richmondia*, ^at.loc. of syn. *Annakelea tympanum*, ^bt.loc. of syn. *Thersites darlingtoni*. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated; NSW NPWS, 2000)
- NSW: Clarence R.* (B. Smith, 1992)
 NSW: Lismore, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: t.loc. of *Ventopolita*. (as *Helix leucocheilus lismorensis*). (B. Smith, 1992)
- NSW: Manarm Ck, Bellinger R.* (B. Smith, 1992)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Springbrook, Binna Burra, Mt Hobwee, Mt Clunie, O’Reillys. NSW: Booyong, Richmond R.*, Border Ranges NP, Mt Warning, Doyles R. SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus; t.loc. of ssp. *Hedleyella falconeri jacksoniana*. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated; GW)
 QLD: Mt Tamborine, Springbrook, Binna Burra, O’Reillys. NSW: Lismore, Beary SF. COMMENTS: species concentrated on Araucarian scrubs of the Border Ranges; endemic genus. (Stanisic undated; GW)
 NSW: Barrington Tops SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus. (GW)
- QLD: Lamington NP. NSW: Acacia Plateau*, Border Ranges NP, Washpool NP, Beary SF, Whian Whian SF, W end of Gibraltar Range, Moonpar SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (Stanisic, 1990; undated)
 QLD: Upper Brookfield.* COMMENTS: distribution of species is poorly known; endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (Stanisic, 1990)
 scl. forest. NSW: Koreelah SF, Richmond Range, Mt Pikapene SF, Natural Arch, W of Kempsey, Carrai limestone outcrop, Carrai Caves nr Kempsey. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
- Mt Nebo, Mt Lindsay. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Mt Pikapene SF, Cherry Tree North SF, Beary SF, Mt Warning NP, Dorrigo NP, Bellinger R. COMMENTS: *Coenocharopa parvicostata* has the widest distribution of any *Coenocharopa* species; endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
 QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lacey’s Ck, Mt Mee, Upper Brookfield*, vcn. Bunya Mtns. COMMENTS: endemic gen. (SEQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
 NSW: Yessabah Caves, via Kempsey.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc., occurs in vine thicket on limestone rocks; endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
- QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lamington NP. NSW: Koreelah SF, Dorrigo, Yessabah Cave, Natural Arch, Carrai Caves, Kempsey, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: populations of *C. stroudensis* are environmentally isolated; endemic genus, contains 3 spp. restricted to SEQld–southern Tablelands NSW. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated)
 QLD: Natural Bridge NP, Lamington NP, Mt Mee. NSW: Beary SF. COMMENTS: only species known from Aust.; genus also occurs in Pacific region, Indon. and Kermadec Is. (Stanisic, 1990; undated)
 QLD: Lamington NP, Upper Pine Creek, Canungra, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Clarence R.*, Cherry Tree North SF, Beary SF, Dorrigo, Moonpar SF. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
 QLD: Mt Mee*, Natural Bridge NP. NSW: Mt Warning NP, Terania Ck, Toonumbar SF, Murwillumbah. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated)
- open forest. QLD: Mt Tamborine, Lamington NP. NSW: Byangum*, Mt Warning NP, Whian Whian SF, Richmond Range SF, Byron Bay Scrubs. COMMENTS: species dist. Richmond/Tweed Rivers NNSW and Lamington Plateau and Mt Tamborine S QLd; endemic genus (SEQld–CNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
 NSW: Clarence R.* Grafton. COMMENTS: species restricted to Clarence R., NNSW, possibly endangered; *E. nautilodea* was not collected by Stanisic (1990: 166) despite 6 years of intensive collecting in NNSW; endemic genus (SEQld–CNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)

Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Gyrocochlea convoluta</i>	SEQId–NNSW	notophyll vine forests and gallery forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Gyrocochlea eurythma</i>		r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Gyrocochlea paucilamellata</i>	SEQId	r'forest, wet scl. forest. QLD: Lamington Plateau, Mt -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Gyrocochlea planorbis</i>	N–CNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Gyrocochlea prava</i>	SQId–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Gyrocochlea vinitincta</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Springbrook NP, Natural Bridge NP, -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Hedleyoconcha delta</i>	SEQId–CNSW,NNSW,§	r'forest, temperate r'forest, vine thicket, wet scl. forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Letomola contortus</i>	NNSW	vine thicket on limestone rocks, semi-evergreen vine -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Mussonula fallax</i>	SEQId–NNSW	tall open forest, r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Mussonula verax</i>	SQId	r'forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Nautiliropa omicron</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r'forest, open forest. QLD: Bunya Mtns, Mt Tamborine, -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Ngairea corticicola</i>	SEQId–NNSW	subtrop. r'forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Ngairea dorrigoensis</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r'forest, semi-evergreen vine thicket, wet-dry scl. -
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Ngairea levicostata</i>	SEQId–NNSW	wet scl. forest, r'forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Rhophodon consobrinus</i>	SEQId–NNSW	wet scl. forest, r'forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Rhophodon kempseyensis</i>	NNSW	vine thicket on mossy limestone rocks, vine thickets.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Rhophodon minutissimus</i>	SQId	r'forest.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Rhophodon peregrinus</i>	SEQId–NNSW	subtrop. r'forest. QLD: Lamington NP.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Setomedia seticostata</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest, vine thicket.
Charopidae	Charopinae	<i>Sinployea intensa</i>	SQId–NNSW	r'forest. QLD: Mt Mee SF. NSW: vcn. Mt Warning, Whian -
Charopidae	Rotadiscinae	<i>Rotacharopa densilamellata</i>	SQId	r'forest, vine thickets.
Cystopeltidae		<i>Cystopelta astra</i>	SQId–Vic	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Cystopeltidae		<i>Cystopelta</i> sp.†	SEQId	r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Coneuplecta calculosa</i>		r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Fastosarion aquilla</i>	SQId–NNSW	r'forest, open forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Helicarion aquilla</i>		r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Helicarion australis</i>		r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Helicarion dispositus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Helicarion virens</i>		r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Melocystis</i> sp. 1†	SEQId	r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Melocystis</i> sp. 2†	SEQId	r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Nitor medioximus</i>	NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Nitor pudibunda</i>	SQId–NNSW	r'forest, wet scl. forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Nitor subrugata</i>	SEQId–NNSW	r'forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Parmavitrina megastoma</i>	NNSW	open forest.
Helicarionidae		<i>Peloparion hyalinus</i>		r'forest.
Punctidae		<i>Paralaoma morti</i>		r'forest.
Pupillidae	Nesopupinae	<i>Pupisoma</i> sp.†	SEQId	r'forest.
Rhytididae		<i>Echotruda strangeoides</i>		r'forest.
Rhytididae		<i>Saladelos urarensis</i>	SQId–NNSW	r'forest, tall forest.
Rhytididae		<i>Strangesta ramsayi</i>		r'forest.
Rhytididae		<i>Strangesta strangei</i>	QId–NSW	open forest, r'forest.
Subulinidae		<i>Lamellaxis clavulinus</i>		
Succineidae		<i>Succinea macgillivrayi</i>		open forest.
Order Sorbeoconcha				
Hydrobiidae		<i>Austropyrgus bunyaensis</i>	SQId	
Hydrobiidae		<i>Bithynia richmondiana</i>	NNSW	
Hydrobiidae		<i>Fluvidona dorrigoensis</i>	NNSW	
Hydrobiidae		<i>Fluvidona petterdi</i>	NNSW	
Order Systellommatophora				
Rathouisiidae		<i>Atopos australis</i>	NQId–NNSW	r'forest.
Class BIVALVIA				
Order Unionoida				
Hyriidae	Hyridellinae	<i>Hyridella australis</i>	SQId–Vic	NSW: Booyong ^a , Tweed R., Upper Bellinger R.*; -
Hyriidae	Hyridellinae	<i>Hyridella depressa</i>	SQId–Vic	NSW: Booyong Ck, Little Nymboida R., Dorrigo.*
Hyriidae	Hyridellinae	<i>Hyridella drapeta</i>	SQId–Vic	
Hyriidae	Velesunioninae	<i>Alathyria pertexta pertexta</i>	SQId–NNSW	QLD: Upper Brisbane R.* NSW: Casino*, -
Hyriidae	Velesunioninae	<i>Alathyria profuga</i>	N–SNSW	
Hyriidae	Velesunioninae	<i>Velesunio ambiguus</i>	NQId–Vic,SA	

- QLD: Beaudesert.* NSW: Upper Richmond R., 1 km N of Toonumbar, Richmond Range. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (Stanisic, 1990)
COMMENTS: range Northern Rivers NNSW; endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992)
Tamborine, Upper Pine Ck, Canungra*, Lamington NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated)
- NSW: Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992)
NSW: Upper Tweed R.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992)
Lamington NP. NSW: Upper Richmond R.*, Mt Warning NP, Terania Ck, Big Scrub, Upper Tallebudgera Ck. COMMENTS: species restricted to CERRA region and adjacent sites; endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated)
- QLD: Canungra, Bunya Mtns, Cunninghams Gap, Emu Vale, Mt Hobwee, Lamington NP. NSW: Pine Mt., Lismore*, Koreelah SF, Beaury SF, Tooloom Scrub, Cherry Tree North SF, Gibraltar Range, Booyong Scrub, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo NP, Dorrigo Scrubs, Wilson R. Primitive Res., Carrai Cave, Carrai SF. COMMENTS: t.loc. for syn. *Helix fenestrata*; relictual gen. restricted to EAust. & Lord Howe I. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated) thicket. NSW: Sherwood, Macleay R.*, Yessabah Cave. COMMENTS: species restricted to limestone outcrop at Yessabah, W of Kempsey, NSW; endemic, monotypic genus restricted to Macleay Valley. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
NSW: Byangum*, Mt Warning NP, Huonbrook, Terania Ck, Richmond R. COMMENTS: habitat destruction has had marked impacts on distribution; endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
QLD: Mt Mee, Mt Nebo, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (Stanisic, 1990)
- Mt Lindesay, Mistake Mtns, Cunninghams Gap, Mt Hobwee, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Upper Pine Ck via Canungra, Numinbah Valley. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Koreelah SF, Clarence R., Tooloom Scrub, Mt Warning NP*, Toonumbar SF. COMMENTS: species restricted to the region between Bunya Mtns and Mt Guyra SQld S to Tweed R. NNSW: monotypic, endemic genus (SQld–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
QLD: Mt Hobwee, Lamington NP, Natural Bridge, Springbrook NP, Mt Tamborine, Upper Pine Ck via Canungra, Canungra. NSW: Lismore*, Whian Whian SF, Upper Tweed R., Richmond R., Terania Ck, Nightcap Range, Booyong FR, Bruxner Park, Lowanna, Dorrigo NP. COMMENTS: species dist. generally restricted to CERRA region; endemic genus (SEQld–CNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
forest, vine thicket. QLD: Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, Canungra, Binna Burra. NSW: Acacia Plateau, Tooloom Scrub, Beaury SF, Booyong, Richmond R., Richmond Range, Koreelah SF, Washpool SF, Marengo SF, Moonpar SF, Dorrigo Scrub*, New England, New England NP. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SEQld–CNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated)
QLD: Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Koreelah SF.* COMMENTS: species known only from Koreelah SF and Cunninghams Gap; endemic genus (SEQld–CNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
- QLD: Upper Pine Ck, Canungra, Lamington NP, Natural Bridge NP. NSW: Richmond R.*, Whian Whian SF, Upper Tweed R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–Vic). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated)
NSW: Natural Arch*, Carrai Plateau, Carrai SF*, Yessabah Cave. COMMENTS: species dist. between Yessabah and Carrai W of Kempsey; known only from region W of Kempsey NSW; endemic genus (SQld–Vic). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990)
QLD: Bunya Mtns, Lacey's Ck.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–Vic). (Stanisic, 1990)
NSW: Tweed R.*, Tooloom Scrub, Koreelah SF, Richmond R. COMMENTS: endemic genus (SQld–Vic). (Stanisic, 1990; undated)
- QLD: MacPherson Ranges, Mistake Mtns, Mt Hobwee, Lamington NP, Mt Glorious, Mt Tamborine, Natural Bridge NP, Upper Pine Ck via Canungra, Cunninghams Gap. NSW: Tooloom Scrub, Mt Clunie, Toonumbar SF, Clarence R., Whian Whian SF, Koreelah SF, Terania Ck, Tweed R., Mt Warning NP, Richmond Range, Bruxner Park, Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: endemic genus (NQLd–NNSW). (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic, 1990; undated)
Whian SF, Byangum. COMMENTS: genus also occurs in parts of Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia; in Aust. confined to NNSW–CQld. (Stanisic, 1990)
QLD: Cunninghams Gap, Mt Glorious. COMMENTS: endemic genus (CE&SQld). (Stanisic, 1990)
- NSW: Mt Hyland NR, Mt Banda Banda. COMMENTS: *Cystopelta* is the only genus in family. (Beesley; Ross & Wells, 1998; GW)
QLD: Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
- QLD: Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
COMMENTS: endemic genus. (B. Smith, 1992)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Stanisic undated)
QLD: Mt Hobwee, Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
NSW: Barrington Tops.* COMMENTS: species dist. Barrington Tops area. (B. Smith, 1992)
QLD: Binna Burra, Mt Tamborine. (Stanisic undated)
- QLD: Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
QLD: Mt Tamborine, Natural Bridge. (Stanisic undated)
NSW: Dorrigo Scrubs.* (B. Smith, 1992)
QLD: Upper Pine Ck via Canungra, Mt Tamborine, Natural Bridge, Binna Burra, O'Reillys. NSW: Lismore, Richmond R.* COMMENTS: species dist. SQld–Lismore NSW. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated)
QLD: Mt Tamborine, Mt Clunie. NSW: Clarence R.* (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated)
- NSW: Clarence R.* COMMENTS: species dist. Grafton to Lismore NNSW. (B. Smith, 1992)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Stanisic undated)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Binna Burra. COMMENTS: genus occurs in Aust. and NZ. (Stanisic undated)
QLD: Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine, Upper Pine Ck via Canungra, Natural Bridge, Binna Burra. (Stanisic undated)
QLD: Mt Tamborine, Binna Burra, Mt Clunie. NSW: Richmond R.^a, Clarence R.^b, Orara, Barrington Tops. COMMENTS: ^bt.loc. of syn. *Montidelos orcadis*, ^at.loc. of syn. *Helix harrettae*. (B. Smith, 1992; Stanisic undated)
QLD: Mt Tamborine, Springbrook, Binna Burra, O'Reillys, Mt Hobwee. (Stanisic undated)
NSW: Richmond R.^a, Barrington Tops^b. COMMENTS: ^at.loc. of syn. *Helix ramsayi*, ^bt.loc. of syn. *Strangesta alpica*. (B. Smith, 1992)
- QLD: Natural Bridge. COMMENTS: introduced, tropical tramp species. (Beesley *et al.*, 1998). (Stanisic undated)
QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Stanisic undated)
- QLD: Mt Mowbullan, Bunya Mtns.* COMMENTS: species known only from Bunya Mtns; genus found mostly in SE Aust. (Miller *et al.*, 1999)
NSW: Richmond R.* COMMENTS: syntype loc. of syn. *Bithynia richmondiana*. (B. Smith, 1992)
NSW: Moonpar SF, nr Dorrigo.* COMMENTS: species known only from t.loc. (Miller *et al.*, 1999)
NSW: Rotary Park (Lismore), Clarence R. (W. Ponder, pers. comm.)
- QLD: Mt Tamborine. (Beesley; Ross & Wells, 1998; Stanisic undated)
- Upper Hastings R., Upper Manning R., Williams R., Dungog. COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Propehyridella nepeanensis novata*, ^at.loc. of *P. n. opportuna*. (McMichael & Hiscock, 1958; B. Smith, 1992)
COMMENTS: t.loc. of syn. *Rugoshyria depressa lowanna*. (McMichael & Hiscock, 1958; B. Smith, 1992)
NSW: Manning R., Allyn R. (McMichael & Hiscock, 1958)
- Richmond R.^a COMMENTS: ^at.loc. of syn. *Alathyria mortii*; genus confined to Aust. and NG. (McMichael & Hiscock, 1958; B. Smith, 1992)
NSW: Williams R., Dungog. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NG. (McMichael & Hiscock, 1958)
NSW: Richmond R., Clarence R. COMMENTS: genus confined to Aust. and NG. (McMichael & Hiscock, 1958)

Appendix 2. Land tenure in the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) World Heritage Area—January 1998 (compiled by Janet Cavanaugh NSW NPWS).

New South Wales		Queensland	
reserve name	approximate area (hectares)	reserve name	approximate area (hectares)
National Parks		National Parks	
Border Ranges (part)	31508	Springbrook (part)	2480
Nightcap	4945	Lamington	20569
Mt Warning	2380	Mount Chinghee	1257
Toonumbar (part)	1080	Mount Barney (part)	10831
Toooloom (part)	1640	Main Range	17794
Richmond Range (part)	870		
Washpool (part)	27715	State Forests	
Gibraltar Range (part)	17273	Goomburra (part)	2067
New England (part)	29985	Spicers Gap (part)	257
Dorrigo	7885	Gilbert (part)	84
Oxley Wild Rivers (part)	93220	Emu Vale (part)	268
Werrikimbe (part)	35288	Gambubal (part)	2260
Willi Willi (part)	1610	Teviot (part)	390
Barrington Tops (part)	39363	Burnett Creek (part)	1076
Nature Reserves		Rabbit Board paddock reserves	
Limpinwood	2646	R475 (Res. 5740)	22
Numinbah	858	R470 (Res. 11.135)	40
Iluka	136	R603 (Res. 3934)	36
Mount Hyland	1636	R464 (Res. 11.108)	26
Mount Seaview	1703	R489 (Res. 929)	18
Flora Reserves		reserves for prison purposes	
Wilsons Peak	184	R932 (Res. 12018)	6
Mount Clunie	485	R547 (Res. 2678)	42
Mount Nothofagus	650		
Amaroo	36	road reserves	
Mebbin Lagoons	11	various road reserves (not indicated)	
Acacia Plateau	585	adjacent to areas listed here	
Captains Creek	380		
Toooloom Scrub	25		
Bungdoozle	145		
Mallanganee	222		
Cunnawarra	270		
The Castles	2360		
Jerusalem Creek	60		
total	307284	total	59523

Appendix 3. Location of Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) sites, and adjacent localities referred to in Appendix 1 and shown in Fig. 2 (p. 206).

group (Fig. 2, p. 206)	CERRA sites	localities now included in CERRA sites, or including CERRA sites	adjacent non-CERRA sites
1	Main Range NP Goomburra SF Spicers Gap SF Gilbert SF Emu Vale SF Gambubal SF Teviot SF Wilson's Peak FR Acacia Plateau FR	Cunninghams Gap Koreelah SF Mount Mistake NP Mt Superbus MacPherson Range	Killarney Acacia Creek
2	Springbrook NP Lamington NP Limpinwood NR Numinbah NR	MacPherson Range Binna Burra Natural Bridge	Mt Tamborine Joalah NP Canungra O'Reillys Rathdowney Beaudesert Numinbah Valley Nerang Lower Beechmont Upper Tallebudgera Valley
3	Border Ranges NP Mebbin Lagoons FR Mount Clunie FR Mount Nothofagus FR Mount Barney NP Burnett Creek SF Palen Creek SF Mount Chinghee NP prison reserves R932, R547, Rabbit Board reserves R475, R470, R603, R464, R489	MacPherson Range Levers Plateau Wiangarie SF	Mt Lindesay SF Mebbin SF Wiangarie
4	Mount Warning NP Amaroo FR Nightcap NP	Goonimbah SF Terania Creek Nightcap Range	Tweed River Stotts Island NR Doon Doon Whian Whian SF Minyon Falls FR Big Scrub FR Wilson's Creek Hunbrook Mullumbimby Brunswick Heads Nimbin Rocks Dunoon Wollumbin WR
5	Tooloom NP Tooloom Scrub FR Captains Creek FR Toonumbar NP Bungdoozle FR Richmond Range NP Mallanganees FR	Beaury SF Cambridge Plateau Toonumbar SF Richmond Range SF	Woodenbong Urbenville Unumgar SF Yabba SF Cherry Tree North SF Cherry Tree SF Mount Pikapene SF Moore Park NR Kyogle

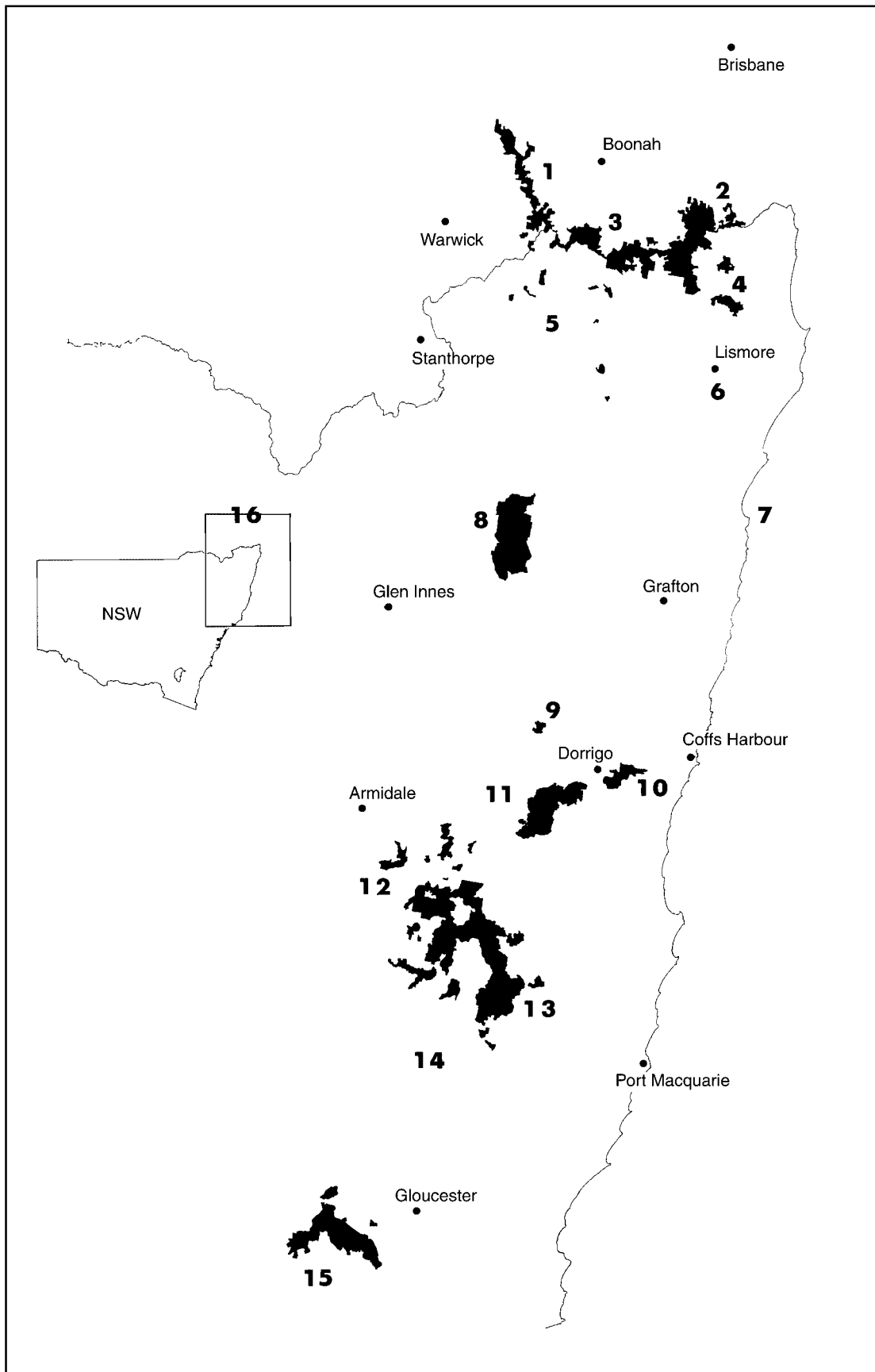


Figure 2. Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (CERRA) sites, and adjacent localities referred to in Appendix 1. CERRA reserves indicated; numbers key to regional clusters of localities listed in Appendix 3; the cover picture and the inset map of the state of New South Wales locate the region on the Australian continent.

Appendix 3. Continued (see also Fig. 2).

group (Fig. 2)	CERRA sites	localities now included in CERRA sites, or including CERRA sites	adjacent non-CERRA sites
6			Casino Victoria Park NR Lumley Park Rotary Park Wilson NR Booyong Boatharbour NR Richmond River Braemar SF
7	Iluka NR		Clarence River Maclean
8	Washpool NP Gibraltar Range NP		Ewingar SF Moogem SF Spirabo SF Forest Land SF Gibraltar Range SF Ramornie SF
9	Mount Hyland NR		Marengo SF Chaelundi NP Chaelundi SF Dundurrabin Moonpar SF
10	Dorrigo NP		Bindarri NP Bruxner Park FR Brooklana Orara East SF Lowanna Ulong Bellinger River
11	New England NP Cunnawarra FR		Deer Vale Ebor Cathedral Rocks NP Lower Creek SF League Scrub FR Killiekrankie FR Oakes SF Nulla-Five Day SF Styx River SF Georges River FP
12	Oxley Wild Rivers NP	Dangars Falls Wollomombi Falls Apsley Falls	
13	Werrikimbe NP Willi Willi NP Mount Seaview NR	Cockerawombeeba FP Banda Banda FR Mt Boss SF	Carrai SF Carrai Plateau Carrai Bat Cave Yessabah Caves Boonanghi SF Wilson River P.R. Upper Hastings River Wauchope

Appendix 3. Continued (see also Fig. 2).

group (Fig. 2)	CERRA site	localities now included in CERRA sites, or including CERRA sites	adjacent non-CERRA sites
14			Nundle Nundle SF Tuggolo SF Enfield SF Doyles River SF Dingo Tops Dingo SF Bulga SF
15	Barrington Tops NP	Kerri-pit Beech FR Gloucester Tops	Copeland Tops SF Barrington Tops SF Chichester SF Stewarts Brook SF Tubrabucca Manning River Dungog Upper Allyn Upper Williams River Tuglo Wildlife Refuge Mount Royal SF
16^a			Bunya Mtns, Mapleton Falls NP, Mt Glorious, Maiala NP, Mt Mee, Beerwah, Kenilworth, Maleny, Mt Coot-tha

^a miscellaneous Queensland sites near to and north of Brisbane (indicated on the inset-map of New South Wales, Fig. 2)



A comprehensive list of Scientific Publications is available at our website <http://www.amonline.net.au/publications/>
Many items are available for sale; a secure online ordering facility makes international orders simple.
Send sales enquiries to the Australian Museum Shop, Australian Museum, 6 College Street, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia
<http://www.amonline.net.au/shop/> • tel +612 9320 6150 • fax +612 9320 6066