

BushBlitz

SPECIES DISCOVERY PROGRAM



BUSH BLITZ SPECIES DISCOVERY PROGRAM



Brooklyn, Cloudland,
Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuges
Eubenangee Swamp, Hann Tableland,
Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Parks
Upper Bridge Creek
Queensland

29 April–27 May · 26–27 July 2010



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Australian Biological
Resources Study

What is Bush Blitz?

Bush Blitz is a four-year, multi-million dollar partnership between the Australian Government, BHP Billiton and Earthwatch Australia to document plants and animals in selected properties across Australia's National Reserve System.

This innovative partnership harnesses the expertise of many of Australia's top scientists from museums, herbaria, universities, and other institutions and organisations across the country.

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Abbreviations

ANHAT

Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool

EPBC Act

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)

NCA

Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Queensland)

NRS

National Reserve System



Summary

A Bush Blitz survey was conducted in the Cape York Peninsula, Einasleigh Uplands and Wet Tropics bioregions of Queensland during April, May and July 2010. Results include 1,186 species added to those known across the reserves. Of these, 36 are putative species new to science, including 24 species of true bug, 9 species of spider, 1 triggerplant and 2 species of fungi. The results include the first record for Australia of an ant-mimetic Halticine (true bug).

In total, 16 threatened animal species were observed in the reserves, 14 of which were new records. A large number of Lemuroid Ringtail Possums (*Hemibelideus lemuroides*), listed as near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA), were seen in a single spotlighting session in Cloudland Nature Refuge: the reserve currently provides important habitat for this species. A new species of tarantula (*Phlogius crassipes* sp. n.) from the family Theraphosidae was discovered in Upper Bridge Creek, Brooklyn Nature Refuge and Hann Tableland National Park. It is protected as a threatened species under the NCA.

Eighteen plants listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or the NCA were found in the reserves and 27 range extensions were documented. A putative new species of triggerplant (*Stylidium* n. sp.) and an undescribed greenhood orchid (*Pterostylis* n. sp.) recorded in Hann Tableland National Park will be nominated for listing under the EPBC Act and the NCA once they are formally described. Both species are threatened by the encroachment of weeds, and the orchid is also threatened by unsuitable fire regimes. Both have a restricted distribution.

Exotic vertebrate pests were not a focus of this Bush Blitz, however the Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*) was recorded in both Cloudland Nature Refuge and Hann Tableland National Park. Only one exotic invertebrate species was recorded, the Spiked Awnsnail (*Allopeas clavulinus*) in Cloudland Nature Refuge.

Seventy-three weeds were identified across the reserves. Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby National Park and Melsonby Nature Refuge were in good condition with only four weeds detected. Weeds present in the Cloudland Nature Refuge rainforest were relatively few and not a significant threat. Twenty-four weeds were recorded in the Eubenangee Swamp extension to Eubenangee National Park. Many of these pose a serious threat to the park, though most occur in low numbers due to intensive and sustained weed control. Hann Tableland National Park has a considerable weed burden posing a high risk to the reserve. Forty-six environmental weeds were encountered there, including serious infestations of Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*) and Lantana (*Lantana camara*), both Weeds of National Significance. A range extension was also documented for Silverleaf Desmodium (*Desmodium uncinatum*) with the record for Hann Tableland National Park being its northern most occurrence.

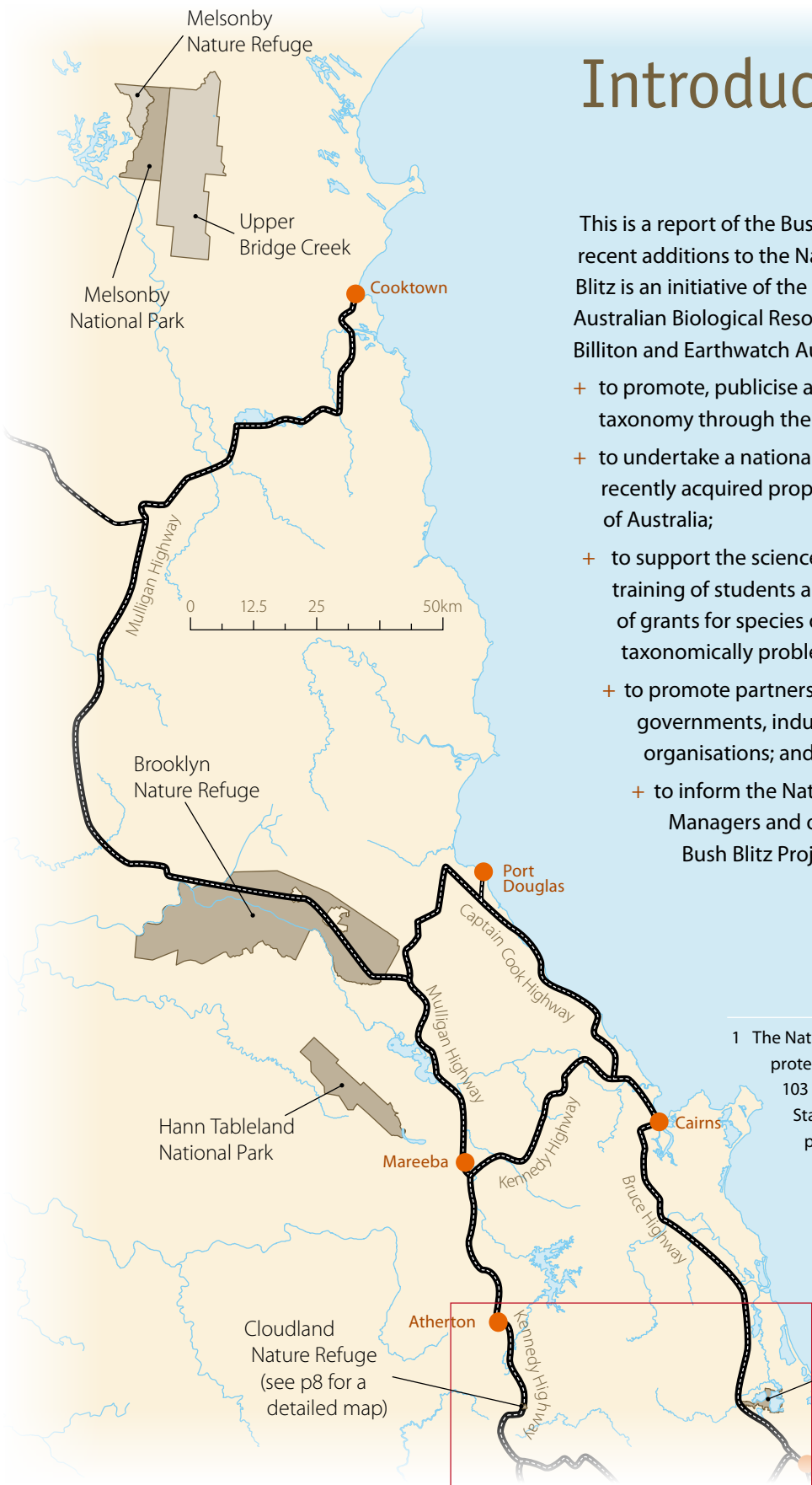


Introduction

This is a report of the Bush Blitz program, which aims to survey recent additions to the National Reserve System (NRS).¹ Bush Blitz is an initiative of the Australian Government, through the Australian Biological Resources Study, in partnership with BHP Billiton and Earthwatch Australia. The Bush Blitz objectives are:

- + to promote, publicise and demonstrate the importance of taxonomy through the vehicle of species discovery;
- + to undertake a national species discovery program targeted at recently acquired properties of the National Reserve System of Australia;
- + to support the science of taxonomy in Australia through training of students and early career researchers, provision of grants for species description and resolution of taxonomically problematic, nationally important groups;
- + to promote partnerships between scientific institutions, governments, industry and non-government organisations; and
- + to inform the National Reserve System, Reserve Managers and other stakeholders of the results of the Bush Blitz Project.

¹ The National Reserve System is Australia's network of protected areas, covering 13.4% of the country (over 103 million hectares), comprising Commonwealth, State and Territory reserves, Indigenous lands and protected areas run by non-profit conservation organisations, through to ecosystems protected by farmers on their private working properties.





This Bush Blitz was undertaken from 29 April to 27 May 2010, and 26 to 27 July 2010. Seven reserves were visited in the Wet Tropics, Einasleigh Uplands and Cape York bioregions of Queensland: Brooklyn Nature Refuge, Cloudland Nature Refuge, Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge, Eubenangee Swamp National Park, Hann Tableland National Park, Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park and Upper Bridge Creek.

Scientists from both local and interstate institutions undertook the field and laboratory work, including the Queensland Museum; Queensland Herbarium; Threatened Species and Biodiversity and



Megan Thomas preparing plant specimens, M. T. Mathieson © Copyright, Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing Queensland

Ecosystem Sciences – branches of the former Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management; Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery; University of New South Wales and National Herbarium of Victoria.

Table 1 indicates the groups surveyed for each reserve.

Table 1: Taxonomic groups surveyed in each reserve

Group	Common names	Brooklyn Nature Refuge	Cloudland Nature Refuge	Eubenangee Swamp National Park	Hann Tableland National Park	Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park	Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge	Upper Bridge Creek
Mammalia	Mammals				X			X
Aves	Birds		X		X			X
Amphibia	Frogs		X	X	X			X
Reptilia	Reptiles		X		X			X
Lepidoptera	Butterflies	X	X		X			X
Heteroptera	True Bugs	X	X		X			X
Odonata	Dragonflies and Damselflies	X	X		X			X
Arachnida	Spiders	X	X		X			X
Gastropoda	Snails and Slugs	X	X		X			X
Vascular Plants	Vascular Plants		X	X	X	X	X	X
Bryophytes	Hornworts, Liverworts, Mosses ⁺							X
Lichens	Lichens ⁺							X
Fungi	Fungi							X

⁺ Opportunistic collections were made of mosses from Cloudland Nature Refuge and lichens from Hann Tableland National Park.



Reserves Overview²

Brooklyn Nature Refuge³

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Date of purchase

2004

Area

60,000 ha

Description

Brooklyn Nature Refuge is at the south-western extremity of the Daintree rainforests, and straddles the boundary of the Wet Tropics and Einasleigh Uplands bioregions. The topography of Brooklyn drops from 1,200 m high mountains down to the plains of the Mitchell River. Rainfall across the reserve varies from 4,000 mm to less than 900 mm. At least 71 vegetation classes have been mapped for Brooklyn Nature Refuge. The landforms range from tall wet rainforest-clad mountains with tall wet sclerophyll forest on the slopes, to a vast grassy woodland plain and the freshwater lakes and lagoons of the Mitchell floodplain. Bare granite hills rise above the plain. The Mitchell River runs through the reserve to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Its perennial flow is fed by Rifle Creek, and the McLeod and Mary Rivers.

The Peninsula Development Road traverses the length of Brooklyn Nature Refuge, and the reserve encloses small farms along the Mary River as well as the community of Mount Carbine.

National Reserve System conservation values

The diversity of the topography, rainfall and landform of Brooklyn Nature Refuge provides for exceptionally high biodiversity. Over 500 species of native mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians are known to occur there or on neighbouring properties, and it is expected to support over 700 plant species. At least 45 threatened animals and around 50 threatened plant species are found on Brooklyn Nature Refuge. The reserve also protects one of only two known northern Queensland occurrences of Bunya Pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*), the main populations being 2,000 km away in southern Queensland. These isolated populations are all that remains of extensive Bunya Pine forests that existed in the Wet Tropics region about 40,000 years ago.

Almost 5,000 ha of Brooklyn lie within the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area, including 2,600 ha of rainforest, of which more than 2,000 ha are virgin rainforest. The rainforest and adjoining wet sclerophyll forest on Brooklyn occupies part of the Mount Carbine Tableland, an area recognised as one of the two most important centres of biodiversity within the Wet Tropics, particularly for upland endemic species.

Brooklyn's rich diversity of ecosystems and wildlife is threatened by a range of factors including unrestricted public access, cattle grazing, altered fire regimes, weeds, and proposals to divert water from the Mitchell River. On-ground management undertaken on the Refuge includes biodiversity surveys and monitoring, cattle removal, fire management, weed control, revegetation and rehabilitation.

² Information about the reserves is derived from the NRS applications and assessments.

³ Information about Brooklyn Nature Refuge is also derived from the Australian Wildlife Conservancy, accessed 23 July 2013
<<http://www.australianwildlife.org/AWC-Sanctuaries/Brooklyn-Sanctuary.aspx>>.





Cloudland Nature Refuge

Privately managed

Date of purchase

2005

Area

80 ha

Description

Cloudland Nature Refuge is located in a high rainfall, high altitude section of the Wet Tropics bioregion. It is one of a series of blocks forming a substantial area of remnant upland rainforest (approximately 850 ha) that have been purchased for nature conservation, several of which have been registered as nature refuges. Most of the surrounding area was rainforest cleared in the early 1900s for farming, though several revegetation projects are underway.

National Reserve System conservation values

Cloudland Nature Refuge supports an endangered regional ecosystem of Complex Notophyll Vine Forest on Cloudy Wet Basalt Uplands and Highlands. It is also known habitat for rare and threatened species including the endangered Southern Cassowary (*Casuarius casuarius johnsonii*) and the rare Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*), Lemuroid Ringtail Possum (*Hemibelideus lemuroides*), Green Ringtail Possum (*Pseudochirops archeri*) and Herbert River Ringtail Possum (*Pseudochirulus herbertensis*). As it is at relatively high altitude, Cloudland Nature Refuge is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and therefore all collections and sightings of flora and fauna are considered important.



Cloudland Nature Refuge, remnant upland rainforest © Copyright, G. Wilson



Eubenangee Swamp National Park (Extension)

Queensland Government

Date of purchase

2002

Area

180 ha (1,900 ha total area of park)

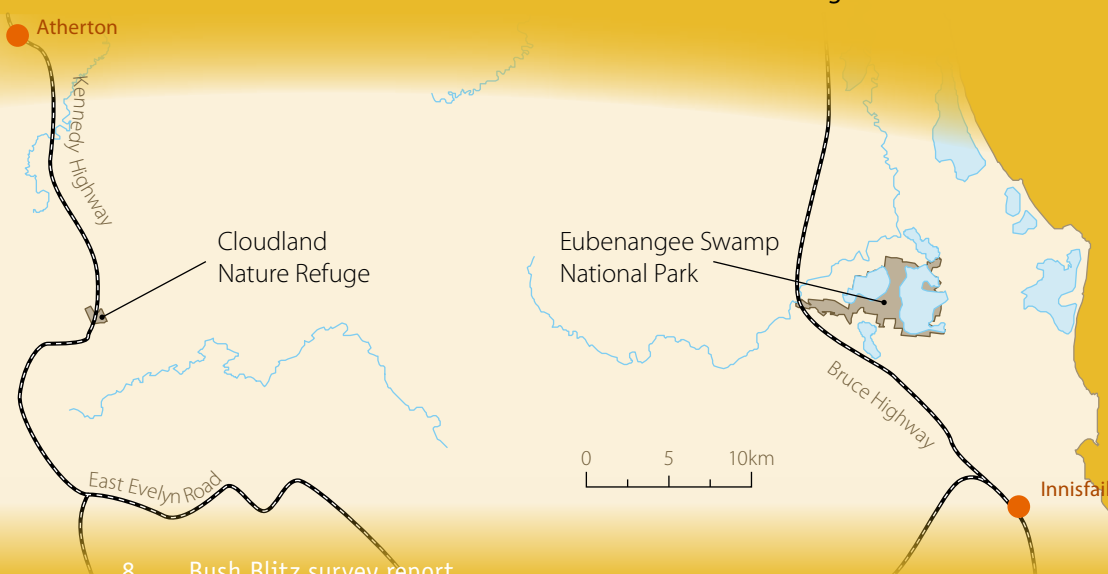
Description

Eubenangee Swamp National Park is located in a very high rainfall area of the Wet Tropics bioregion. In 2002, the Australian Government assisted the Queensland Government to purchase an additional 180 ha along the northern edge of the park.

The extension area encompasses Dinner Creek, the main source of water for the park's wetlands. This area is crossed by major drains that channel the water from Dinner Creek into the nearby Alice River. Some of these are being modified in an attempt to return the area to a more natural state. The grasslands have been heavily grazed and in some places even cultivated, but appear to be slowly returning to native grass cover under active management involving burning and weed control. A large section of the extension area has been cleared of swamp paperbark forest and rainforest. The older section of the park is dominated by Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) woodlands, grasslands and open swamps.

National Reserve System conservation values

Eubenangee Swamp National Park is considered one of the most important reserves in the Wet Tropics lowlands. It protects freshwater mangroves and plays a crucial role in conserving over 190 bird species and other wildlife. The 180 ha extension to the park supports extremely valuable remnants of grasslands that are endangered under the NCA, as well as other highly threatened communities including lowland rainforests and swampy rainforests.





Hann Tableland National Park (Extension)

Queensland Government

Date of purchase

2004

Area

3,960 ha (10,820 ha total area of park)

Description

The Hann Tableland is an isolated granite massif to the west of Mareeba within the Einasleigh Uplands bioregion of north-eastern Queensland. The massif is surrounded by areas of largely cleared agricultural land. It represents a significant outlier of some plant communities and species that are more widespread in the adjacent Wet Tropics bioregion, in particular rainforest and wetter eucalypt communities. Most of the Tableland is now within the Hann Tableland National Park. In the recent past the park was used for cattle grazing as part of several pastoral holdings. The park has no serviceable roads or tracks, apart from an access road to the central western section of the park.

National Reserve System conservation values

Hann Tableland National Park encompasses high diversity in a range of plant communities and is notable for large expanses of ephemeral flush habitats on pavements and slabs, together with restricted rainforest communities at high altitude. Overall, the flora of Hann Tableland National Park is representative of that found in the general area from Cooktown to Ravenshoe, albeit comprising a disjunct occurrence for many taxa. The geology is granitic (granite, granodiorite). Soils are often shallow or skeletal, and large areas of exfoliating slabs and pavement exist. Some small areas of 'micro' fine grained granite exist in the northern end of the tableland. The vegetation comprises mainly mixed eucalypt-dominated communities with a grassy understorey. Many species occur seasonally in ephemeral flush habitats on the rock slabs. Small areas of montane rainforest and gallery vineforest occur on 'micro' granites at the northern end or along granite watercourses in the southern end of the park. The rainforest patches are often dominated by emergent conifers (*Agathis*, *Araucaria* spp.) and are floristically depauperate when compared to those found in the adjacent Wet Tropics bioregion, with many of the component species occurring in very small numbers.





Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park

Queensland Government

Date of purchase

2002

Area

8,990 ha

Description

Upper Bridge Creek (crown land), Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park and Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge are contiguous parcels of land that lie approximately 40 km to the north-west of Cooktown. Together with Jack River, Cape Melville, Lakefield and Starcke National Parks, the properties form a large connected portion of land managed for nature conservation in the Cape York Peninsula bioregion. Ultimately, Upper Bridge Creek will become national park, though the boundaries and official name are yet to be determined.

Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge

Balnggarawarra (Gaarraay)
Aboriginal Land Trust

Date of purchase

2002

Area

3,610 ha

National Reserve System conservation values

The geology of Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park and Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge is predominantly sedimentary sandstones or sandstone-derived. The vegetation is dominated by open woodland communities including *Eucalyptus tetradonta*, *E. phoenicea* and *Corymbia stockeri*, often with *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii* and *Grevillea* spp. The vegetation is typical of sandstones found in the area stretching from Jowalbinna near Laura through to Cape Melville. Where wet season inundation and runoff occurs, numerous small areas of ephemeral flush vegetation (sedgeland, herblands) occupy rock pavements or skeletal soils. Small escarpments are prevalent, with rock outcrops, slabs and overhangs throughout the area. Gallery rainforest and vine forest communities form small patches along more substantial water courses that are rarely permanent. Even smaller patches of dry rainforest are found on areas of low sandstone escarpment or along permanent watercourses; however these are floristically depauperate when compared to those found in the nearby Jack River and Cape Melville National Parks.

Upper Bridge Creek

Queensland Government

Date of purchase

2004

Area

47,400 ha





Methods

Collection and observation sites within each reserve were selected based on land classes, supplemented by identification of suitable microhabitats during the field visit. Site selection also depended on access, suitability for trapping and time constraints. Site locations were recorded using global positioning systems.

A number of taxonomic groups were identified as targets for study. Table 2 shows the groups surveyed and the specialists who undertook the work. Some flora collections were also made adjacent to Melsonby Homestead in conjunction with traditional owners and school students from Cooktown.

Table 2: Taxonomic groups surveyed and personnel

Group	Survey Team	Affiliation
Mammals	Keith McDonald	Threatened Species and Biodiversity and Ecosystem Sciences
	Michael Mathieson	Queensland Herbarium
	Patrick Couper, Andrew Amey	Queensland Museum
Birds	Keith McDonald	Threatened Species
	Michael Mathieson	Queensland Herbarium
	Heather Janetzki	Queensland Museum
Frogs	Jeanette Kemp, Anthony Backer	Queensland Herbarium
	Patrick Couper, Andrew Amey	Queensland Museum
Reptiles	Keith McDonald	Threatened Species
	Michael Mathieson	Queensland Herbarium
	Patrick Couper, Andrew Amey	Queensland Museum
Butterflies, Damselflies and Dragonflies	Abbey Throssell (collection)	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
	Chris Burwell (identification)	Queensland Museum
True Bugs	Anna Namyatova, Michael Elias, Gerry Cassis	University of New South Wales
Spiders	Robert Raven	Queensland Museum
Snails and Slugs	Kevin Bonham (collection)	Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery
	John Stanisic (identification)	Biodiversity Assessment and Management Pty Ltd
Vascular Plants	Paul Forster, Megan Thomas, Michael Mathieson, Jeanette Kemp, Rigel Jensen, Andrew Ford, Wendy Cooper, Mark Newton, Dave Hudson, Fannie Venter, Gary Wilson, Darryn Crayn, Rosemary Lovatt, Louise Hucks, Cameron Kilgour, Katharina Schulte, Yumiko Baba	Queensland Herbarium
Bryophytes, Lichens and Fungi	Josephine Milne, Helen Jolley	National Herbarium of Victoria



A standard suite of survey techniques was used:

- + Mammals were caught using Elliot and cage traps, identified and released. Records were also obtained from direct observation during day searches and nocturnal spotlighting.
- + Birds were surveyed using direct observation at the same locations and for the same duration each day, between 20–180 minutes depending on the area.
- + Frogs were surveyed using spotlight searches. Banks and hill slopes surrounding creeks were traversed while stopping periodically and listening for calls, as well as driving slowly along roads during rain. In some reserves searches for amphibians were also conducted during the day.
- + Reptiles were collected by hand only. Searches were conducted during the day and spotlighting was used at night.
- + Butterflies, damselflies and dragonflies were collected during the day using sweep nets. Live animals were photographed whenever possible.
- + True bugs were collected by beat-sampling vegetation and using light traps at night. Water surfaces were swept with an aquatic net to capture semi-aquatic (Gerromorpha) and aquatic (Nepomorpha) bugs.
- + Spiders were collected during the day using pitfall traps, hand searching, and locating and excavating burrows where possible. Difficult burrows were marked with reflective tape and the spider later extracted using vibration from a four wheel drive vehicle. Spiders were also collected at night around marked burrows and by hand searching the broader area. Sub-adults were kept alive to force moulting and enable identification. Live spiders were also photographed.
- + Land snails were collected by hand from under woody debris and rocks. The majority of land snails can be identified from the shells alone and their presence usually indicates the presence of living individuals, hence, live snails and dead shells were taken. Leaf litter was also collected and sifted for shells. Freshwater sampling was undertaken where possible. Sampling was restricted to areas considered likely to be snail hotspots and easily accessible: these chiefly comprised rainforest areas. Individual species are generally patchy in their distribution, therefore in each reserve up to six sites were sampled in order to gain a more complete inventory.



Survey team at Cloudland Nature Refuge © Copyright, G. Wilson





- + Vascular plants were collected by hand. Survey effort was focused on filling gaps in areas for which some collections previously existed or collecting in areas for which no records existed. The aim was to traverse the main vegetation communities, aspects (e.g. north slope, south slope) and landforms (e.g. gully, slope, and ridge). Herbarium specimens were collected for all fertile vascular plants encountered.
- + Bryophytes (mosses, liverworts and hornworts), lichens and fungi were collected by searching the forest floor, sandstone ledges, crevices, stream embankments and the trunks and branches of trees. As the colour and appearance of fungi alters dramatically upon drying, photographs were taken of the fungi to show size, features of the underside of the fruit body, and any other diagnostic characteristics that assist with identification. All available fungi fruit bodies were collected. Fungi are seasonal and often only one fruit body was present. This was collected to assist with identification at the herbarium, but not retained as a herbarium voucher.

Incidental observations of vertebrate species were recorded during the surveys. Reptiles, frogs and mammals were also identified from skeletal material and scats. For Cloudland National Park, mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles were identified from photographs taken during the survey. Voucher specimens were taken of reptiles, invertebrates, plants and fungi.



Communicating at Upper Bridge Creek, A. Amey © Copyright, Queensland Museum

Collections were identified in the field by experts, and also by using the available literature and the holdings of museums and herbaria. New species were photographed or scanned. Fauna specimens were deposited with the Queensland Museum. Flora specimens were deposited with the Queensland Herbarium.

Final species lists were compiled using data from the results of this Bush Blitz and the Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool (ANHAT).



Results

The locational data of collected and observed specimens are available to reserve managers. A total of 1,186 species were added to those known across the reserves. Thirty-six putative species new to science were discovered—these await assessment. Sixteen threatened animal species were observed, of which 14 are new records for the reserves, and 18 threatened plants were recorded, 14 of which are new records for the reserves. Two exotic or pest fauna species and 73 weed species were also recorded.

Species Lists

Appendix A provides updated species lists for each reserve. Names in **brown bold text** are putative new species. Species marked with an asterisk (*) have not been previously recorded. Species without an asterisk were recorded previously and were found again during this survey. Those shown with **blue squares** were not recorded on this survey, but are known from previous records for the reserve. Table 3 provides a summary of the number of new flora and fauna records and putative



A new species of spider from the *Conothele* genus, R. Raven © Copyright, Queensland Museum



A new species of true bug, *Tingini* n. gen. n. sp., A. Namyatova © Copyright, University of New South Wales

new species for each reserve. Table 4 provides a summary of the number of new records for each reserve by taxonomic group.

For Brooklyn Nature Refuge, only species listed in ANHAT and recorded during the Bush Blitz are included in the list at Appendix A. The Brooklyn Nature Refuge survey covered invertebrate fauna only. The Australian Wildlife Conservancy maintains a species list for vertebrate fauna and flora documented on the reserve.⁴

Some specimens collected during this Bush Blitz have been identified only to family or genus level. This is because a great deal of time is required to examine and identify to species level the many collections that are generated. In the majority of cases, microscopic examination of the material is necessary. Additional limitations are the lack of experts working on particular groups, and the fact that the taxonomic literature in Australia for some groups is not current. Further work will be conducted on these collections.

Nomenclature and taxonomic concepts used in this report are consistent with the Australian Faunal Directory, Australian Plant Name Index, Australian Plant Census, Checklist of the Lichens of Australia and its Island Territories, AusMoss, and the Catalogue of Australian Liverworts and Hornworts.

⁴ To view the list of vertebrate fauna and flora for Brooklyn Nature Refuge see <<http://www.australianwildlife.org/AWC-Sanctuaries/Brooklyn-Sanctuary/Brooklyn-Wildlife/Brooklyn-Wildlife-Species.aspx>>, accessed 23 July 2013.





Table 3: Summary of new records and putative new species

Reserve	Species new to the reserve	Putative species new to science
Brooklyn Nature Refuge	94	10
Cloudland Nature Refuge	535	13
Eubenangee Swamp National Park	123	0
Hann Tableland National Park	479	11
Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park	49	0
Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge	106	0
Upper Bridge Creek	542	11

Table 4: Number of species collected on each reserve by group

Group	Upper Bridge Creek	Brooklyn Nature Refuge	Cloudland Nature Refuge	Eubenangee Swamp National Park	Hann Tableland National Park	Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park	Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge
Mammals	10	–	7	2	18	–	–
Birds	79	–	92	14	62	–	–
Frogs and Toads	5	–	4	5	9	–	–
Reptiles	26	–	5	–	23	–	–
Butterflies	4	24	13	–	24	–	–
True Bugs	27	44	30	–	46	–	–
Dragonflies and Damselflies	8	11	4	–	14	–	–
Spiders	4	3	2	–	5	–	–
Snails and Slugs	1	12	10	–	15	–	–
Vascular Plants	304	–	365	150	472	49	107
Bryophytes	19	–	1	–	–	–	–
Lichens	22	–	–	–	3	–	–
Fungi	34	–	–	–	–	–	–



Removing an endangered Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) from a trap at Hann Tableland, A. Amey © Copyright, Queensland Museum



Threatened Species

Appendix B itemises the threatened species listed under the NCA and EPBC Act known from the reserves. A summary of threatened species identified during the study is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of threatened species identified in each reserve

Reserve	Fauna	Flora
Brooklyn Nature Refuge	1	–
Cloudland Nature Refuge	10	5
Eubenangee Swamp National Park	–	1
Hann Tableland National Park	6	6
Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park	–	1
Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge	–	3
Upper Bridge Creek	4	7

Exotic and Pest Species

Appendix C lists the exotic and pest species known from the reserves. A summary of exotic and pest species identified during the study is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of exotic and pest species identified in each reserve

Reserve	Fauna	Flora
Brooklyn Nature Refuge	–	–
Cloudland Nature Refuge	2	11
Eubenangee Swamp National Park	–	24
Hann Tableland National Park	1	46
Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park	–	–
Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge	–	–
Upper Bridge Creek	–	4



Bridge Creek Holding, Eucalyptus and bloodwood communities, A. Amey © Copyright, Queensland Museum





Discussion

Putative New Species

A putative species new to science is one that has been recognised by an expert as never having been named or described in the scientific literature. It becomes a new species once it is named and its description published. In addition to species that are considered new to science, specimens collected during this Bush Blitz include many undescribed species that are already known from museum and herbarium collections, but have not yet been formally described and named.

A breakdown of the groups in which putative new species have been discovered is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Putative new species by group

Group	Number of putative new species
True Bugs	24
Spiders	9
Vascular Plants	1
Fungi	2

True Bugs

The vast majority of true bugs in Australia are undescribed. During this Bush Blitz, 24 putative new species were found, including two new genera, which was higher than expected. A number of the new taxa have global significance, including the first record for Australia of an antimimetic Halticine.



Buttress roots at Cloudland Nature Refuge © Copyright, G. Wilson

Spiders

Nine putative new species of spider were collected. Descriptions of some of the new species have since been prepared for publication.

At Upper Bridge Creek, a new species of curtain web spider (*Cethegus rufipes* n. sp.) was documented. Adult male and female specimens were collected, both being necessary to fully describe a species. Male curtain web spiders usually mature in the dry season (winter) so the specimen collected was fortunately a little early. A brush-footed trapdoor spider (*Mandjelia* n. sp. 4) and a wishbone spider (*Aname* n. sp.) were also found at Bridge Creek, both of which are putative new species. Unfortunately, no males were taken, so the species cannot yet be described.

At Brooklyn Nature Refuge putative new species of saddle-legged trapdoor spider (*Conothele* n. sp. 3) and brush-footed trapdoor spider (*Mandjelia* n. sp. 2) were collected. Both species are clearly new to science although the collection of males is needed to complete the descriptions. *Conothele* is quite a diverse genus in eastern Australia, but only one species (*Conothele doleschalli*) is currently described and it is highly localised. The brush-footed trapdoor spider (*Mandjelia* n. sp. 2) was an exciting discovery. Elsewhere in Queensland, spiders in this genus are predominantly rainforest dwellers, however those found in Brooklyn were in open forest.



At Hann Tableland National Park a curtain web spider similar to *Namirea johnlyonsi* was collected, but no adults were taken. The original type locality of *N. johnlyonsi* is Mount Spec, just west of Townsville, around 500 km away. Spiders so remote from each other are likely to be different species. Female wishbone spiders (*Aname* n. sp.) were also collected at Hann Tableland National Park, but males are needed to describe the species. A brush-footed trapdoor spider (*Mandjelia* n. sp.) was another exciting find, being a different species from those found at Brooklyn Nature Refuge and Upper Bridge Creek. The saddle-legged trapdoor spider (*Conothele* n. sp.) collected at Hann Tableland National Park was also different from the one taken at Brooklyn Nature Refuge.

A putative new tarantula species, identified as belonging to the *Phlogius crassipes* group, was collected from Upper Bridge Creek, Brooklyn Nature Refuge and Hann Tableland National Park.

Snails and Slugs

Two undescribed species of snail (Helicarionidae WT 31 and Charopidae WT 70) were recorded on Cloudland Nature refuge and one (Camaenidae EU 21) on Brooklyn Nature Refuge. All have been recorded previously from the respective bioregions but not on the reserves. Of these, only Camaenidae EU 21 (from Brooklyn Nature Refuge) can be described at present. Adequate material for description is not available for either Helicarionidae WT 31 or Charopidae WT 70. Camaenidae EU 21 can currently be assigned to the genus *Xanthomelon*, which comprises the melon snails from Queensland.

Vascular Plants

At Hann Tableland National Park, a putative new triggerplant species (*Stylidium* n. sp.) was discovered. Funding from the Bush Blitz program enabled further field work to be undertaken in March 2012 to obtain additional specimens and observations. Formal description is currently in progress. The triggerplant occurs in ephemeral flush wetland habitat, growing in the wet season and drying out during the dry season. The site from where it was collected is its only known location, however it is likely to be found elsewhere in the region where suitable habitat exists.

An undescribed greenhood orchid (*Pterostylis* n. sp.) was also recorded at Hann Tableland National Park. Additional Bush Blitz funding has been allocated to facilitate the describing of this species. The orchid was found at a single site in Hann Tableland National Park. Another specimen is known from the Windsor Tableland approximately 60 km to the north.

Several other undescribed and unidentified plants were found: an endangered myrtle (now described as *Homoranthus clarksonii*); an epiphytic orchid (subsequently reinstated as *Cadetia uniflos*⁵); a *Plectranthus* species now described as *P. bellus* and a potential new species of *Plectranthus* that requires more research before description is possible.

Fungi

Fungi were collected only at Upper Bridge Creek. Most of the fungi will require additional taxonomic work to determine them to species level and, in many cases, molecular work will be essential to confirm their identity. Despite this, two putative new species were discovered, a *Laccaria* species and a truffle.

5 The species was previously thought to be the same as *C. taylori*, see Mathieson M. T. 2010, '*Cadetia uniflos* (F.M.Bailey) M.T.Mathieson, a new combination in Orchidaceae', *Austrobaileya* 8(2): 119–124.





Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*), listed as near threatened under the NCA © Copyright, D. Watts

Threatened Species

Australia is home to around 570,000 species, most of which are yet to be formally described. About 92% of Australian plants, 87% of mammals, and 93% of reptiles are endemic. Changes to the landscape and native habitat as a result of human activity have put at risk many of these unique species. Over the last 200 years many species of plants and animals have become extinct; survival of others is threatened.⁶

Fauna

Ten animals detected in Cloudland Nature Refuge are listed threatened species. The Southern Cassowary (*Casuarius casuarius johnsonii*) is listed as endangered under both the EPBC Act and the NCA. Macleay's Fig Parrot (*Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana*) and the Rufous Owl southern subspecies (*Ninox rufa queenslandica*) are both listed as vulnerable under the NCA. Seven species are listed as near threatened under the NCA: Grey Goshawk (*Accipiter novaehollandiae*), Australian Swiftlet (*Aerodramus terraereginae*), Tapping Green-eyed Frog (*Litoria serrata*), Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*), Lemuroid Ringtail Possum (*Hemibelideus lemuroides*), Green

Ringtail Possum (*Pseudochirpos archeri*) and Herbert River Ringtail Possum (*Pseudochirulus herbertensis*).

The Southern Cassowary, Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo and Rufous Owl require extensive areas of contiguous habitat to reduce the risk of stress, and sometimes death, during migration. Cloudland Nature Refuge is a sizeable block of rainforest for the Tablelands area and therefore likely to be very important for these species. Six Lemuroid Ringtail Possums were seen in a single spotlighting session at Cloudland, indicating that the reserve currently provides important habitat for this species. The restricted distribution of the Lemuroid Ringtail Possum means it is very likely to be adversely affected by climate change, so all sightings are important records.

Though not listed under state or Commonwealth legislation, the Golden Bowerbird (*Amblyornis newtonianus*) and Tooth-billed Bowerbird (*Scenopoeetes dentirostris*) recorded in Cloudland Nature Refuge are considered by local experts to be threatened by habitat loss due to predicted climate change.

In Hann Tableland National Park a pair of endangered Buff-breasted Button-quail (*Turnix olivii*) was observed, at approximately 800 m altitude. The pair was spotted on top of the tableland in undulating eucalypt forest with a *Themeda* spp. understorey. In Upper Bridge Creek, the Red Goshawk (*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*) was observed: this species is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and endangered under the NCA. A small colony of approximately 100 Spectacled Flying-foxes (*Pteropus conspicillatus*) was also found at a remote rainforest location within Upper Bridge

⁶ Chapman, A. D. 2009, *Numbers of Living Species in Australia and the World*, 2nd edn, Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra.



Creek; this species is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. The NCA does not list the Spectacled Flying-fox but includes general restrictions regarding the removal or disturbance of roosts that are relevant to the genus *Pteropus*.

A tarantula (*Phlogius crassipes* gp. n. sp.) from the family Theraphosidae was discovered in Upper Bridge Creek, Brooklyn Nature Refuge and Hann Tableland National Park. The taking, keeping and use of members of the Theraphosidae family that are indigenous to Australia are restricted under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*. Up to 10,000 tarantulas are estimated to be taken from the wild each year, mostly from Queensland. This rate of harvest (legal and illegal) is considered unsustainable. Some collectors are using their spiders for captive breeding, a practice which might decrease the pressure on wild populations, at least for the large fast-growing species, such as *Phlogius crassipes*.⁷

Flora

Five plants listed as near threatened under the NCA were recorded in Cloudland Nature Refuge: Pink Leaf Haplostichanthus (*Haplostichanthus submontanus* subsp. *sessiliflorus*), Bull Kauri (*Agathis microstachya*), Giant Mother-in-law Vine (*Caesalpinia robusta*), Buff Walnut (*Endiandra sideroxylon*) and a soapberry (*Lepiderema largiflorens*). One species recorded in Eubenangee Swamp, Water Vine (*Rourea brachyandra*), is also listed as near threatened under the NCA.

Goodenia heteroptera, listed as near threatened under the NCA, was found in Upper Bridge Creek, Hann Tableland National Park and Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge. The myrtle *Homoranthus tropicus*, also listed as near threatened under the NCA, was found in Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park and Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge.

Although not listed under the EPBC Act or the NCA, *Homoranthus clarksonii* satisfies the criteria of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to be considered vulnerable.⁸ The newly discovered population at Hann Tableland National Park represents a range extension and marks its eastern limit: it was previously known only from Mount Mulligan, approximately 50 km west of the park. Common Tassel Fern (*Huperzia phlegmaria*) was also found in Hann Tableland National Park, and is listed as near threatened under the NCA.

The putative new species of triggerplant (*Stylidium* n. sp.) and undescribed greenhood orchid (*Pterostylis* n. sp.) will be nominated as endangered under the EPBC Act and NCA once they have been described. The population of *Stylidium* n. sp. is estimated to be between 200 and 500 plants in an area less than 5 ha. The encroachment of invasive grasses [Giant Ratstail Grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis*), Grader Grass (*Themeda quadrivalvis*) and Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)] and the herbaceous weed *Praxelis clematidea* into the ephemeral flush wetland habitats in the granite outcrops immediately adjacent, places this population at

7 Queensland Museum, accessed 23 July 2013
<<http://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Spiders/Primitive+Spiders+Infraorder+Mygalomorphae/Tarantula+or+Whistling+Spiders>>.

8 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, accessed 23 July 2013
<http://www.publish.csiro.au/view/journals/dsp_journal_fulltext.cfm?nid=150&f=SB11015>.





great risk. The population of greenhood orchid at Hann Tableland National Park is estimated to be less than 50 plants in an area under 1 m². No population data are available for the Windsor Tableland, the only other location from which a specimen has been obtained. Threats to the species include fire and the encroachment of weeds such as *Lantana camara* and *Praxelis clematidea*, both of which are assisted by fire. Too frequent and intense fire in the ecotone between the notophyll vine forest and moist eucalypt grassy woodland leaves the habitat unsuitable for the greenhood orchid.⁹ The orchid most likely experiences very low fire frequency and low to medium fire intensities. It is susceptible to fire during its growing season which occurs variably around October/November to May (late dry and early wet season). A fire that occurs during this period, when the plant is above ground, will most likely kill the plant. While the plant is dormant, it exists as an underground tuber and has a much better chance of surviving a fire.¹⁰

Exotic and Pest Species

The NRS is designed to conserve and protect Australia's rare and threatened ecosystems and provide a refuge for species at risk. Invasive species can have a major impact on already vulnerable species and ecosystems, as well as economic, environmental and social impacts. The inclusion of exotic and pest species records as part of this report is designed to provide land managers with baseline information.

⁹ Mathieson, M. T. 2012, 'New Species of *Stylidium* (STYLIDIACEAE) and *Pterostylis* (ORCHIDACEAE) from Tropical Queensland', report submitted to the Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra.

¹⁰ Pers. comm., Dr Michael Mathieson, Queensland Herbarium.



Yellow-faced Whip Snake (*Demansia psammophis*) from Hann Tableland
© Copyright, Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing Queensland

Fauna

Exotic and pest vertebrate fauna were not a focus of this study, however Cane Toads (*Rhinella marina*) were observed at Cloudland Nature Refuge and Hann Tableland National Park. Cane Toads are voracious feeders, consuming a wide variety of insects, frogs, small reptiles, mammals and even birds. They are highly toxic to native predators such as goannas, freshwater crocodiles, numerous snakes and quolls. Their eggs can be lethal to tadpoles of native frogs when consumed. Cane Toad tadpoles have also been recorded to reduce the growth rates of native frog tadpoles under certain conditions. When an area is first invaded by Cane Toads, they can rapidly reduce the abundance of invertebrates, probably seriously affecting other insectivorous predators and interrupting ecological processes, at least temporarily.¹¹

A single exotic invertebrate species was recorded: the Spiked Awlsnail (*Allopeas clavulinus*) was found at Cloudland Nature Refuge. This species occurs in disturbed areas throughout the Wet Tropics and is widespread in eastern and northern Australia. Originally a native of east Africa it now has a

¹¹ Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Queensland, accessed 23 July 2013
<<http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals/a-z-listing-of-pest-animals/photo-guide-to-pest-animals/cane-toad>>.



circumtropical distribution. The Spiked Awlsnail is not considered a pest, but its presence usually indicates habitat disturbance.

Flora

Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park and Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge were in good condition with only four weed species found along the only road (the Battlecamp to Cooktown road) that traverses the land parcel. The absence of weeds is thought to result from a combination of a relatively undisturbed landscape (apart from fire) and nutrient-deficient soils derived from sandstone that are particularly lacking in nitrogen and phosphorus.

The number of weed species recorded in Cloudland Nature Refuge (11) was relatively small and considered not to pose a significant threat, although an exhaustive survey for weeds was not carried out. A section of cleared pasture that was not surveyed appeared to have a heavier weed burden.

Twenty-four weeds were recorded in the Eubenangee Swamp extension to Eubenangee National Park, many of which pose a serious threat to the park. At present most occur in low numbers due to intensive and sustained weed control. Currently, the most difficult weed to manage is Creeping Signal Grass (*Urochloa humidicola*), although burning infested areas prior to flooding is having some success. The park is surrounded by a multitude of aggressive weeds that consistently re-invade. Despite this, park managers have been highly successful in managing invasives such as Pond Apple (*Annona glabra*) and Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*), which have been almost completely eliminated.

Forty-six weeds were encountered in Hann Tableland National Park, including serious infestations of Giant Ratstail Grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis*), Grader Grass (*Themeda quadrivalvis*), Molasses Grass (*Melinis minutiflora*), Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*) and Lantana (*Lantana camara*). Gamba Grass and Lantana are both Weeds of National Significance.¹² A range extension was also documented for Silver-leaf Desmodium (*Desmodium uncinatum*), with the Hann Tableland National Park record being the most northern record for this species at the time. The southern portion of Hann Tableland National Park is particularly badly affected by weeds. This is a consequence of the tableland having been disturbed by grazing of cattle for many years, regular wildfires, and a large number of weeds present on or near the agricultural land surrounding the park. In some parts these weeds have already altered the fuel loads and vegetation communities within which they occur.

Other Points of Interest

Vertebrate Fauna

The time of year when the survey took place made it difficult to detect frogs. Even during periods of rain amphibian activity was extremely low. Most species do not call outside the wet season and it was also the end of the breeding season. Despite this, the frog species recorded were as expected for the reserves.

¹² Weeds of National Significance have been identified by Australian governments based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts, see <<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/weeds/lists/wons.html>>.





As with frogs, bird numbers were slightly lower than expected, primarily due to most migrants having departed for more northern latitudes at the end of the breeding season. However, significant numbers of honeyeaters were present, particularly at Upper Bridge Creek, where nectar-rich Scarlet Gum (*Eucalyptus phoenicea*) was flowering well.

Cloudland Nature Refuge supports a good range of arboreal animals including several upland possum species that are thought to be vulnerable to climate change and possibly declining in number. Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*) was also recorded, a species that has had its favoured habitat drastically reduced in area by clearing.

Significant records for Upper Bridge Creek included the following: Nullum Ctenotus (*Ctenotus nullum*), a range-restricted species locally common in the Cooktown to Laura region; a sight record of Quinkan Ctenotus (*Ctenotus quinkan*), which is a range extension south from the Laura area; and specimens of Ring-tailed Gecko (*Cyrtodactylus tuberculatus*). The Ring-tailed Gecko specimens were amongst the material examined for a revision of the Australian '*Cyrtodactylus lousiadensis*' group, which resulted in the recognition of four new species.¹³ Other significant finds at Upper Bridge Creek included the Black-backed Butcherbird (*Cracticus mentalis*), a common Cape York species at the southern limit of its range in Upper Bridge Creek; the Black-winged Monarch (*Monarcha frater*), a relatively uncommon migrant

to eastern Cape York, reaching the southern limit of its range in the Upper Bridge Creek area; and Godman's Rock-wallaby (*Petrogale godmani*), a localised but common rock-wallaby from Mt Carbine to Bathurst Head. The conditions at Upper Bridge Creek were compromised by a severe fire the previous November and consequently mammal trapping was poor.

The rainforests of the Hann Tableland are western outliers of the Wet Tropics. As such, several bird species limited to the Wet Tropics habitats were detected at their western limit, for example, the Atherton Scrubwren (*Sericornis kerri*), Large-billed Scrubwren (*Sericornis magnirostra*), Macleay's Honeyeater (*Xanthotis macleayanus*),



Australian Wood Frog (*Rana daemeli*), Upper Bridge Creek
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Pied Monarch (*Arses kaupi*), Eastern Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria australis*), Pale-yellow Robin (*Tregellasia capito*) and Grey-headed Robin (*Heteromyias cinereifrons*). Conversely, in line with the habitat being an outlier and at its geographical limits, other conspicuous and relatively common birds typical of the Wet Tropics rainforests were not

13 Shea, G., Couper, P., Worthington Wilmer, J. & Amey, A. 2011, 'Revision of the genus *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827 (Squamata: Gekkonidae) in Australia', *Zootaxa*, **3146**: 1–63.



Robust Frog (*Austrochaperina robusta*), Cloudland Nature Refuge, R. Raven © Copyright, Queensland Museum

found in Hann Tableland National Park, for example, Spotted Catbird (*Ailuroedus melanotis*), Bridled Honeyeater (*Bolemoreus frenatus*), Chowchilla (*Orthonyx spaldingii*) and Victoria's Riflebird (*Ptiloris victoriae*). Other species of note recorded at Hann Tableland National Park include the following: Brown Treecreeper (Cape York race) (*Climacteris picumnus melanotus*), an uncommon subspecies at the southern limit of its range; Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis*), an intergrade between two races at the north-eastern limit of its distribution; and Mareeba Rock-wallaby (*Petrogale mareeba*), a range-restricted yet common species in the area. A Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa*) captured during the mammal survey was a new locality record for this species, providing valuable information on the overall distribution of the species.

Invertebrate Fauna

Butterflies and Dragonflies

Many new records for butterflies and dragonflies were added to the reserves. All species recorded were well within their known ranges and as expected for the reserves.

True Bugs

A relatively high diversity of true bugs was collected over eight days with 114 species found. Many of the species collected were in low

numbers, which not only reflects the naturally low abundance of true bugs in the tropics, but possibly indicates that conditions were not ideal at the time of the survey. Over the past 50 years Queensland's Wet Tropics have been sampled intensively for true bugs, particularly for many cryptozoic taxa such as the flat bugs (Aradidae). However, much collecting is still required for many plant-inhabiting taxa, such as the plant bugs (Miridae) and lace bugs (Tingidae), whose diversity is undoubtedly higher than recorded to date, while almost nothing is known of their plant host associations. The vast majority of mirids and several other true bugs feed on plants and are usually highly host specific; consequently, they suffer from co-extinction risk when their host plants are endangered.

Spiders

Collecting was focused on mygalomorph spiders, a core taxon for the Bush Blitz program. Mygalomorph spiders include trapdoor spiders (Idiopidae), funnelweb spiders (Hexathelidae), wishbone spiders (Nemesiidae), curtain web spiders (Dipluridae), mouse spiders (Actinopodidae) and tarantulas (Ctenizidae and Theraphosidae). These primitive spiders are the least evolved Australian spiders and are present in the oldest fossil records; they have remained mostly unchanged for tens of thousands of years.¹⁴ Identifying Theraphosid tarantulas to species level presents major problems for taxonomists even at the molecular level, so finding fresh specimens with habitat and burrow type was very useful.

14 Queensland Museum, accessed 23 July 2013 <<http://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Spiders/Primitive+Spiders+Infraorder+Mygalomorphae>>.





Upper Bridge Creek, with its dry sandy area of open forest, yielded four species from four mygalomorph families, which is close to optimal for this kind of habitat.

During the two days spent at Brooklyn Nature Refuge in the open forest and swamps of the lowland areas, three species from three mygalomorph families were found. Brooklyn Nature Refuge, being a diverse area ranging from montane rainforest at Mt Carbine to lowland open forest and swamps, has excellent potential for the discovery of many species.

In contrast, the entire area of Cloudland Nature Refuge, even its undisturbed parts, was depauperate of mygalomorph spiders. There was a reduced amount of litter, perhaps because of the high humidity and decomposition rate, few old growth trees except large figs (*Ficus* spp.), and few decomposing fallen logs. Despite this apparent lack of suitable habitat, a juvenile wishbone spider (*Namea* n. sp.) and a trapdoor spider (*Homogona* sp.) were collected. These mygalomorphs are not able to disperse, so their presence at Cloudland Nature Refuge is surprising given the heavy disturbance. However, both were juvenile spiders and therefore unsuitable for taxonomic description; long term surveys are needed to better define the species present in this reserve.

Hann Tableland National Park had a good diversity of mygalomorph spiders. The mygalomorphs were most diverse at the upland site (Radar Tower) and Boyle Creek. The habitat was predominantly open forest with a heavy understorey on the upper slopes. Five species

from five families were found. Spiders from the two other mygalomorph families that might be expected to occur in the area (Idiopidae and Migidae) were not found.

Fire management is a key issue for the conservation of mygalomorph spiders. Burrowing mygalomorphs are most threatened by intense sustained fires. Small, fast and light burns are less damaging. Thousands of brush-footed trapdoor spiders (Barychelidae family) were killed in a fire just before August 2008 on the Mount Amos Road, south of Cooktown. In contrast, the fire inside Brooklyn Holding in 2008 was localised and sufficiently light that spiders were seen on the burnt roadside verge emerging from soil below the cooled ashes.¹⁵ Observations at Upper Bridge Creek and Hann Tableland reserves during this Bush Blitz showed that, during a fire, large rocks and boulders act as refuges for some of the largest spiders (at least seven years old). In rainforest areas, embankments along creek edges or protected cuttings are also refugia for a number of mygalomorph spider genera, with diversity in these microhabitats substantially higher than in gently sloping or flat areas. Mygalomorphs often survive in creek embankments that are stabilised by moss and tree roots. During a Bush Blitz survey in Tasmania (2010), scientists found that the few trees left untouched by fire at Seventeen Mile Plain Reserve were refugia for the diversity of spiders that once were common throughout the area. Hence, protection of such trees in rainforests is essential.

¹⁵ Pers. comm., Dr Robert Raven, Queensland Museum.



Snails and Slugs

Twenty-nine land and freshwater snail species were recorded during this study. The land snails comprised the bulk of the collections and included many which are bioregionally and locally restricted (see Table 8). The Queensland Museum holds

extensive well-curated collections of land snails from eastern Australia, including many from the Wet Tropics, Einasleigh Uplands and Cape York bioregions. Consequently, any species collected can be placed into geographic and taxonomic context.

Table 8: Bioregionally and locally restricted snails and slugs documented during this Bush Blitz

Species	Reserve	Significance
<i>Boriogenia hedleyi</i> Hedley's Bristle Snail	Brooklyn NR, Hann Tableland NP	Wet Tropics/Einasleigh Uplands/Cape York
<i>Einasleighana antiqua</i> Chillagoe Glass-snail	Brooklyn NR, Hann Tableland NP	Wet Tropics/Einasleigh Uplands
<i>Fastosarion brazieri</i> Chameleon Semi-slug	Cloudland NR, Hann Tableland NP	Wet Tropics endemic
<i>Gnarosophia bellendenkerensis</i> Bellenden Ker Rainforest Snail	Cloudland NR	Wet Tropics endemic
<i>Hadra bipartita</i> Cooktown Bicoloured Snail	Brooklyn NR	Wet Tropics/Einasleigh Uplands/Cape York
<i>Murphitella franklandiensis</i> Cape York Carnivorous Snail	Hann Tableland NP	Wet Tropics/Einasleigh Uplands/Cape York
<i>Obsteugenia inflecta</i> Malanda Bristle Snail	Cloudland NR	Atherton Tableland endemic
<i>Parmacochlea fischeri</i> Wet Tropics Semi-slug	Cloudland NR, Hann Tableland NP	Wet Tropics/Einasleigh Uplands/Cape York
<i>Pravonitor laura</i> Laura Glass-snail	Hann Tableland NP	Einasleigh Uplands endemic
<i>Signepupina ventrosa</i> Bloomfield River Chrysalis-snail	Brooklyn NR	Wet Tropics endemic
<i>Spurlingia monticola</i> Mount Carbine Thicket Snail	Brooklyn NR	Einasleigh Uplands endemic
<i>Spurlingia tinarooensis</i> Tinaroo Thicket Snail	Hann Tableland NP	Wet Tropics/Einasleigh Uplands
<i>Tolgachloritis jacksoni</i> Greenvale Radial-lined Snail	Brooklyn NR, Hann Tableland NP	Einasleigh Uplands endemic
<i>Umbilidelos manierorum</i> Barron Falls Carnivorous Snail	Brooklyn NR	Wet Tropics/Einasleigh Uplands/Cape York
<i>Zyghelix forsteriana</i> Lakeland Downs Thicket Snail	Upper Bridge Creek, Brooklyn NR, Hann Tableland NP	Einasleigh Uplands/Cape York





Cooktown Bicoloured Snail (*Hadra bipartita*) © Copyright, J. Stanisic

The Hann Tableland National Park and Brooklyn Nature Refuge lists provide a reasonable guide to the common snails of that part of the Einasleigh Uplands bioregion, with about 80% of the expected species recorded during this survey. On the other hand, the Cloudland Nature Refuge list represents less than 50% of the species expected for that part of the Wet Tropics. The disturbed nature of the sites and relatively short collecting time are probably the main reasons for recording fewer than expected species. The two freshwater snail species recorded, *Thiara balonnensis* and *Stenomelania denisoniensis*, were only found on the Hann Tableland National Park. Both species are widespread in eastern Australian drainages and are new records for this reserve.

While this is not a comprehensive inventory for the reserves it does provide important baseline data. The data will be particularly useful for assessing the success of revegetation and biodiversity rehabilitation programs. Land snails are reliant on fungi and other biofilm (algae, lichen) for food and are possible indicators of the establishment of a viable decomposition cycle in the environment. Land snails in eastern Australia prefer rainforest because the closed canopy ensures above average relative humidity and overall stable environmental moisture at the ground level where most species live. In addition, the leaf litter and woody debris produces a variety of microhabitats in which snails can forage and reproduce. The moist rainforest environment also encourages fungi and biofilm growth.

Vascular Flora

The vegetation communities in Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park and Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge were found to be in good condition with flora typical of the Laura to Cooktown region. Approximately 590 herbarium specimens were made from the area. Based upon earlier collections and the current survey, the combined area contains at least 340 vascular plant species. Twelve range extensions were recorded (see Table 9). Survey effort was concentrated at the northern and southern extremities of Upper Bridge Creek and a number of localities in the adjacent Melsonby (Gaarraay) National Park and Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge, as the area along the Battlecamp to Cooktown road had already been relatively well surveyed. Field collection conditions were excellent; however, some of the longer-lived perennials and reseederers were still recovering from the effects of an extensive wildfire in the previous spring. Coverage of most perennials and annuals, especially ephemerals, was excellent. A useful set of specimen records was generated for an area that was largely unknown prior to the survey.

The survey of Cloudland Nature Refuge produced a thorough inventory of vascular plants for the area. There were few vascular plant records made prior to this survey. A total of 653 records were obtained for 365 vascular plant species, and 83 specimens were lodged with the Queensland Herbarium. The following plant species recorded in Cloudland Nature Refuge were locally significant: Creeping Speedwell (*Veronica plebeia*), which is more common in cooler southern latitudes, but north of Gladstone is restricted to high altitudes such as the Eungella Range and parts of the Atherton Tablelands; Pink Tamarind (*Jagera pseudorhus* var. *integerrima*) is endemic to the Wet Tropics and is



restricted to the Atherton and Windsor Tablelands; and Cairns Birdwing Butterfly plant (*Pararistolochia australopithecurus*) is highly restricted, being endemic to the Wet Tropics and occurring mainly on the Atherton Tablelands and Kirrama Range.

Few previous records were available for Eubenangee Swamp National Park extension. Although the older section of Eubenangee Swamp National Park was well-collected for plants, vascular plants had generally not been well-surveyed in the coastal lowlands of the Wet

Table 9: Range extensions for vascular flora documented during this Bush Blitz

Species	Reserve	Significance
<i>Acronychia vestita</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most western record
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most northern record
<i>Cryptocarya clarksoniana</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most northern record
<i>Cymbopogon globosus</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most southern record
<i>Daviesia flava</i>	Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NR	Most northern record
<i>Dendrobium toressae</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most western record
<i>Dianella incollata</i>	Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NR	Previously unrecorded north-eastern population centre
<i>Diplatia grandibractea</i>	Melsonby (Gaarraay) NR	Most northern records in Queensland
<i>Goodenia heteroptera</i>	Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NR	Most northern record
<i>Gossia retusa</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most southern record
<i>Homoranthus clarksonii</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Second population centre and most eastern record
<i>Homoranthus tropicus</i>	Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NP, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NR	Previously unrecorded north-eastern population centre
<i>Marsdenia connivens</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most eastern record
<i>Mitrasacme ambigua</i>	Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NR	Most northern records in Queensland
<i>Mitrasacme patens</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most eastern record
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most northern record for this species in Queensland
<i>Pterostylis procera</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most northern record
<i>Stylidium oviflorum</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most northern record
<i>Stylidium ramosissimum</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most northern record
<i>Tasmania membranacea</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most western record
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. (Laura M.B. Thomas 283)	Upper Bridge Creek, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NP, Melsonby (Gaarraay) NR	Most northern records in Queensland
<i>Xanthophyllum octandrum</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most western record for species in Einasleigh Uplands/Wet Tropics bioregions





Tropics. A total of 149 records were made and approximately 150 specimens were lodged with the Queensland Herbarium. Twenty-three plants were new records for the whole park. Survey effort was severely hampered by heavy rain and flooding which prevented access to most areas and increased the risk of crocodile encounters. Rangers led the team along narrow areas of high ground mostly close to the Alice River or adjacent to a sugar cane train line on the eastern side. From these access points the team was able to make small forays into the swamps and rainforest patches. Less than half of the mapped ecosystems were covered as a result, and the team was unable to access the southern parts of the area which contains the highest ecosystem diversity.

Nearly a thousand botanical collections had previously been made from the Hann Tableland, particularly from the rainforest communities at the northern end and from the Boyle Creek catchment at the southern end. In many respects Hann Tableland National Park was considered to be well-collected; however botanical collections from the central sections and areas away from boundaries and access roads were lacking. Interpretation of satellite images indicated that potentially the most interesting areas were in the northern, higher elevation areas of the park, although large areas of outcrops and pavements in the central and southern parts also showed potential for interesting collections. These remote collecting sites were accessed mainly by helicopter and site selection was constrained by suitable landing sites.

Field conditions were good for collecting and coverage of most perennials and annuals, especially ephemerals, was considered to

be excellent. Approximately 460 herbarium specimens were prepared. Overall, the flora appears to be representative of that found in the general area from Cooktown to Ravenshoe, albeit comprising a disjunct occurrence for many taxa. A number of significant collections were made, nearly all range extensions or populations at the limit of their distribution (see Table 9).

Bryophytes, Lichens and Fungi

Upper Bridge Creek was the only reserve surveyed for bryophytes (mosses and liverworts), lichens and fungi; incidental collections were made of mosses from Cloudland Nature Refuge and lichens from Hann Tableland National Park. All collections made during this survey were new records for the reserves. From the identifications to date, it is apparent that there are many significant collections: some are new species, others extend the geographic range of a particular species (see Table 10), and in all instances the collections will provide valuable information to update the records for Queensland.

Mosses and liverworts were not abundant during the survey. It is not known what impact the intense fires in late 2009 in Upper Bridge Creek had on mosses and liverworts and whether their diversity and abundance was affected. Most moss species collected across the survey sites belong to the family Calymperaceae, while the single species of *Sphagnum* moss collected belongs in the section Cuspidata and might be closely related to a European taxon. Further work, most probably molecular analysis, will be required to identify this moss to species level.



Table 10: Range extensions for cryptogams documented during this Bush Blitz

Species	Reserve	Significance
<i>Frullania yorkiana</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most western record
<i>Leptogium wilsonii</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most northern record for this species in Queensland
<i>Lobaria plurimiseptata</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most northern record
<i>Pseudocyphellarcia desfontainii</i>	Hann Tableland NP	Most northern record, also found in New Guinea
<i>Xerula flavo-olivacea</i>	Upper Bridge Creek	Most north-western record

Very few collections of *Sphagnum* moss from far-north Queensland are lodged in Australian herbaria.¹⁶ Past collections have been unusual in that they lack fascicles (tightly arranged branch clusters), as is the case with the one species collected during this survey. Molecular studies backed up by morphology have shown that some of these solitary shoots are extreme morphological variants.

Acrolejeunea securifolia and *Fossombronina* spp. were the main liverworts collected. Collections of the liverwort *Frullania yorkiana* made during this survey provide valuable additional vouchers. This species was described in 1911, and the holotype collected in Cape York in 1897 is lodged in Geneva. An isotype is lodged in Melbourne and consists of a very small fragment. There was previously only one other collection of this species, in the Queensland Herbarium.

Many of the lichens collected were epiphytic and associated with sites that had sandy soil. Occasionally the soil had a clay component and at these sites lichens were found growing on the soil. Epiphytic lichens from the following families were collected: Parmeliaceae, Pertusariaceae and Physciaceae.

Fungi are seasonal and the rain prior to and during the survey yielded many interesting and diverse collections. Most of the fungi were found on soil, but a number of bracket fungi were found on fallen branches. Two possible new species of fungi were recorded: a *Laccaria* sp. and a truffle. Specimens of *Xerula flavo-olivacea* collected on this survey extended the range of this recently described species further west and north in Queensland; it was previously recorded from sites between Townsville and Cairns.¹⁷ Most of the fungi will require additional taxonomic work for species determination; for many, molecular work will be needed to confirm identification.

16 Australia's Virtual Herbarium, accessed 23 July 2013 <http://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=sphagnum#tab_mapView>.

17 Peterson, R. H. 2008, 'The genus *Xerula* (Agaricales; Fungi) in Australia and New Zealand', *Nova Hedwigia*, **87**: 1–67.





Appendix A: Species Lists

Additional supplements containing the appendices for individual reserves are available to download from:

www.bushblitz.org.au

Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this appendix are consistent with that from the Australian Faunal Directory (AFD), the Australian Plant Name Index (APNI) and the Australian Plant Census (APC).

Current at March 2013



Fauna

Vertebrates

Mammals							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Burramyidae	<i>Cercartetus caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Pygmy Possum		■			
Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> #	Northern Quoll				X *	
	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale				X *	
	<i>Sminthopsis</i> sp.	Dunnart					X *
Hypsoprymnodontidae	<i>Hypsiprymnodon moschatus</i>	Musky Rat-kangaroo				■	
Macropodidae	<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i> ~	Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo		X *			
	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	Agile Wallaby				X *	X *
	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo				X *	
	<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Common Wallaroo				X	X *
	<i>Petrogale assimilis</i>	Allied Rock-wallaby				■	
	<i>Petrogale godmani</i>	Godman's Rock-wallaby				■	X *
	<i>Petrogale mareeba</i> ~	Mareeba Rock-wallaby				X	
	<i>Petrogale</i> sp.	Rock-wallaby				X *	
	<i>Thylogale stigmatica</i>	Red-legged Pademelon				■	
Megadermatidae	<i>Macroderma gigas</i> ~	Ghost Bat				■	
Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing-bat				X *	
Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus eleryi</i>	Hairy-nosed Freetail-bat				■	
Muridae	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water-rat				■	
	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	Grassland Melomys			X *	X	
	<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	Fawn-footed Melomys				X *	
	<i>Pogonomys</i> sp.	Tree Mouse				■	

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Mammals							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Muridae	<i>Rattus leucopus</i>	Cape York Rat				■	
	<i>Rattus sordidus</i>	Canefield Rat				■	
	<i>Uromys hadrourus</i>	Masked White-tailed Rat, Thornton Peak Uromys				■	
	<i>Zyromys argurus</i>	Common Rock-rat				X*	X*
Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus		X*		■	
Peramelidae	<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot			X	X*	
	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot		X*		■	
Petauridae	<i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i>	Striped Possum				X*	
	<i>Petaurus cf. norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider				X*	X*
Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum		X*		X	
Pseudocheiridae	<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i> ~	Lemuroid Ringtail Possum		X*			
	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum				X*	
	<i>Pseudocheirops archeri</i> ~	Green Ringtail Possum		X*		■	
	<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i> ~	Herbert River Ringtail Possum		X*			
Pteropodidae	<i>Nyctimene robinsoni</i>	Eastern Tube-nosed Bat, Queensland Tube-nosed Bat				■	
	<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i> #	Spectacled Flying-fox				X	X*
	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little Red Flying-fox				■	X*
Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat				X	
Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus bifax</i>	Eastern Long-eared Bat					X*
	<i>Vespadelus</i> sp.	Cave Bat					X*



Long-tailed Pygmy Possum (*Cercartetus caudatus*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya



Striped Possum (*Dactylopsila trivirgata*) © Copyright, M. Trenerry



Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza katherina</i>	Mountain Thornbill		X *		■	
	<i>Acanthiza</i> sp.	Unidentified Thornbill				X *	
	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>	Mangrove Gerygone			■		
	<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Gerygone			X	■	X *
	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone			■	■	
	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	Fairy Gerygone			■	X	X *
	<i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i>	Fernwren		X *		■	
	<i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	Yellow-throated Scrubwren		X *			
	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren		X *		■	
	<i>Sericornis keri</i>	Atherton Scrubwren		X *		X	
	<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren			■	X	
	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill				■	
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk				X	X *
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk		X *	■	X	X *
	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> ~	Grey Goshawk		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle		X *		X	X *
	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza		X *	■	■	
	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier			■	■	
	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier		X *	■	■	
	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite		X *	■	■	
	<i>Elanus scriptus</i>	Letter-winged Kite				■	
	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> ~ #	Red Goshawk				■	X *
	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite			■	■	
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard				■	
	<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle			■	■	
	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> ~	Square-tailed Kite				■	
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite			X	■	
	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Osprey			■	■	

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Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler			■	■	
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar				X	X *
Alaudidae	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bushlark			■		
Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Azure Kingfisher			■	■	X *
	<i>Ceyx pusilla</i>	Little Kingfisher		X *	■		X *
	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Blue-winged Kookaburra				X	X *
	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra		X *	X	X	X *
	<i>Syma torotoro</i>	Yellow-billed Kingfisher			■		
	<i>Tanysiptera sylvia</i>	Buff-breasted Paradise-kingfisher			■	■	
	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher			■	■	X *
	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher				■	
	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher		X *	■	■	X *
Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal			■	■	
	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck			■	■	
	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead			■	■	
	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck, Maned Duck			■	■	
	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan			■	■	
	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	Wandering Whistling-duck			■	■	
	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Eyton's Tree-Duck, Grass Whistler, Plumed Whistling-Duck			■	■	
	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck			■		
	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> ~	Cotton Pygmy-goose			■	■	
	<i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	Green Pygmy-goose			■	■	
	<i>Tadorna radjah</i> ~	Rajah Shelduck				■	
Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter			X	■	
Anseranatidae	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose			■	■	
Apodidae	<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i> ~	Australian Swiftlet		X *	■	■	
	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift		X *		■	
	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail		X *	■	■	
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret			■	■	
	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret			■		
	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret			■	■	
	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret			X *		
	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron			■	■	
	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	Great-billed Heron			■		
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret				■	



Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret			■	■	
	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron			■	■	
	<i>Egretta picata</i>	Pied Heron			■		
	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern			■	■	
	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Australian Little Bittern			■	■	
	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron			■	■	
Artamidae	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow				■	
	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow			■	■	
	<i>Artamus minor</i>	Little Woodswallow				■	
	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow			■		
	<i>Cracticus mentalis</i>	Black-backed Butcherbird					X *
	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird				X	X *
	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i>	Black Butcherbird			X	■	
	<i>Cracticus quoyi jardini</i>	Black Butcherbird (coastal Cape York Peninsula subspecies)					X *
	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			■	■	
	<i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	Australian Magpie (black-backed form)				X *	
	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird			■	X	
	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong		X *	■	X	
	<i>Strepera graculina magnirostris</i>	Pied Currawong (Cape York Peninsula subspecies)					X *
Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew			■	■	

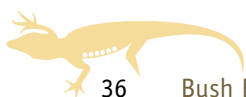


Azure Kingfisher (*Ceyx azureus*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya

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Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo		X *		■	
	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah				■	
	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel				■	
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina lineata</i>	Barred Cuckoo-shrike		X *	■	■	
	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		X *	■	X	X *
	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike		X *	■	X	X *
	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller		X *	■	X	X *
	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller				■	■
Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar				■	X *
	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar		X *			
	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar		X *		■	
Casuariidae	<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>	Southern Cassowary			■	■	
	<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i> ~ #	Southern Cassowary (southern population)		X *			
Centropodidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal			X	■	
Charadriidae	<i>Euseyonis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel			■	■	
	<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel			■		
	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover			■	■	
	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing			■	■	
	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing				■	
Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> ~	Black-necked Stork			■	■	
Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola		X *	X	■	
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris picumnus melanotus</i>	Brown Treecreeper (Cape York race)				X	
	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper		X *		■	
	<i>Cormobates leucophaea minor</i>	White-throated Treecreeper (northern)				X	
Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove		X *	■	■	
	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon		X *	■	■	
	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial-pigeon			■	■	
	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove				■	
	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove			■	X	X *
	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove		X *	■	X	X *
	<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon				■	
	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Topknot Pigeon		X *	■	■	
	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-dove		X *	■	■	



Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon				■	
	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing				■	X *
	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	Wompoo Fruit-dove		X *	X	■	
	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit-dove		X *	■	■	
	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-dove		X *	■	■	
Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird		X *	■	■	X *
Corcoracidae	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird				■	
Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow		X *	■	■	X *
Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis castaneiventris</i>	Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo				■	
	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo		X *		■	
	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo			■	■	
	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo			■	X	
	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal					X *
	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo			■	■	
	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-cuckoo		X *		X	
	<i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	Little Bronze-Cuckoo			■	■	
	<i>Chalcites minutillus russatus</i>	Gould's Bronze-cuckoo			■	■	
	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Himalayan Cuckoo			■	■	
	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Asian Koel			■	■	
Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo		X *	X	■	
	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrabectus</i>	Sangled Drongo (Cape York Peninsula subspecies)					X *
Estrildidae	<i>Erythrura trichroa</i> ~	Blue-faced Parrot-Finch				■	
	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin, Chestnut-breasted Munia		X *	■	■	
	<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	Crimson Finch			■		
	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch		X *	■	X	
	<i>Poephila cincta</i>	Black-throated Finch				■	
	<i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i>	Black-throated Finch (Black-rumped subspecies)					X *
	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch				■	

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Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon			■	■	
	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel			■	■	
	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby				■	X *
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon				X	
	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon				■	
Glareolidae	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Australian Pratincole			■	■	
Gruidae	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane				■	
	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga			■	■	
Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i> ~	Sooty Oystercatcher				■	
Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosternus</i>	White-backed Swallow				■	
	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			■	■	
	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow			■		
	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin			■	■	
	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			■	■	
Jacanidae	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana			■	■	
Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern			■	■	
	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Black Tern			■		
	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern				■	
Maluridae	<i>Malurus amabilis</i>	Lovely Fairy-wren			■	■	X *
	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren		X *	X	X	
Megaluridae	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird			■	■	
	<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	Tawny Grassbird			■	■	
Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey, Scrub Turkey, Wild Turkey, Yellow-wattled Brush Turkey		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Orange-footed Scrubfowl		X *	■	■	X *
Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill		X *		■	
	<i>Bolemoreus frenatus</i>	Bridled Honeyeater		X *		■	
	<i>Cissomela pectoralis</i>	Banded Honeyeater				X	X *
	<i>Conopophila rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated Honeyeater				■	
	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater				X	
	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater				X	
	<i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i>	Yellow-tinted Honeyeater					X *
	<i>Lichenostomus flavus</i>	Yellow Honeyeater			■	X	X *
	<i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i>	White-gaped Honeyeater				■	X *
	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater			■	X	
	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner				■	
	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner				X	



Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga gracilis</i>	Graceful Honeyeater			■	■	X *
	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater		X *		X	
	<i>Meliphaga notata</i>	Yellow-spotted Honeyeater			■	■	X *
	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater			■	X	X *
	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i> ~	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern)				X	
	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater				■	
	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	Dusky Honeyeater			■	■	X *
	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater				X	X *
	<i>Philemon argenticeps</i>	Silver-crowned Friarbird				■	
	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird			■	■	X *
	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird		X *	■	■	
	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird			■	X	X *
	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater				■	
	<i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>	Brown-backed Honeyeater			■	■	
	<i>Trichodere cockerelli</i>	White-streaked Honeyeater					X *
<i>Xanthotis macleayanus</i>	Macleay's Honeyeater		X *	■	X	X *	
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater		X *	■	X	X *
Monarchidae	<i>Arses kaupi</i>	Pied Monarch		X *	■	X	
	<i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	White-eared Monarch		X *	■	■	X *
	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			X	■	
	<i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i>	Yellow-breasted Boatbill		X *	■	■	
	<i>Monarcha frater</i>	Black-winged Monarch					X *
	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch		X *	■	■	
	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	Shining Flycatcher			■	■	
	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher			■		
	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher			■	■	X *
	<i>Myiagra ruficollis</i>	Broad-billed Flycatcher					X *
	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch		X *	■	X	X *
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit, Australian Pipit			■	■	X *
	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Eastern Yellow Wagtail			■		
Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird		X *	■	X	X *
	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird			■	■	X *
Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella				X	

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Birds							
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Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i>	Yellow Oriole			X	■	X *
	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole			■	■	
	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian Figbird		X *	■	■	
Orthonychidae	<i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i>	Chowchilla		X *	■	■	
Otididae	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard				X	
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	Bower's Shrike-thrush		X *	■		
	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush				X	X *
	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Little Shrike-thrush		X *	■	X	X *
	<i>Pachycephala melanura</i>	Mangrove Golden Whistler				■	
	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler		X *	■	X	
	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler			■	X	
	<i>Pachycephala simplex</i>	Grey Whistler			■	■	
	<i>Pachycephala simplex peninsulae</i>	Grey Whistler (north-eastern Queensland subspecies)					X *
Paradisaeidae	<i>Ptiloris victoriae</i>	Victoria's Riflebird		X *	■	■	



Superb Fruit Dove (*Ptilinopus superbus*) © Copyright, Wet Tropics Management Authority, Queensland



Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote				X	
	<i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>	Red-browed Pardalote				■	X *
	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote				X	
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican			■	■	
Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin				X *	
	<i>Heteromyias cinereifrons</i>	Grey-headed Robin		X *		X	
	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin				■	
	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter				■	
	<i>Microeca flavigaster</i>	Lemon-bellied Flycatcher		X *	■	X	
	<i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i>	White-browed Robin			■	■	X *
	<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	Pale-yellow Robin		X *	■	X	
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant			■	■	
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant			■	■	
	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant			■	■	
	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant			■	■	
Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail		X *			
	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Swamp Quail				■	
	<i>Excalfactoria chinensis</i>	King Quail			■	■	
Pittidae	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	Noisy Pitta			■	■	
Podargidae	<i>Podargus papuensis</i>	Papuan Frogmouth				■	
	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth				X	X *
Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe			■		
	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe			■	■	
Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler				■	
Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-parrot		X *	■	■	
	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot			■	■	X *
	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	Double-eyed Fig-parrot			■	■	
	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i> ~	Macleay's Fig-parrot		X *	■		
	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i> ~	Marshall's Fig-parrot				■	
	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet				■	

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Birds							
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Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella (northern form)				X	X*
	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella		X*			
	<i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>	Varied Lorikeet				■	
	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet		X*	■	X	X*
	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet			■	X	X*
	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet		X*			
Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird		X*	■		
Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green Catbird				■	
	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris maculosus</i>	Green Catbird			■	■	
	<i>Amblyornis newtonianus</i>	Golden Bowerbird		X*		■	
	<i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i>	Great Bowerbird				■	X*
	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird		X*		■	
	<i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	Tooth-billed Bowerbird		X*		■	
Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis cinerea</i>	White-browed Crake			■	■	
	<i>Amaurornis moluccana</i>	Pale-vented Bush-hen			■	■	
	<i>Eulabeornis castaneoventris</i>	Chestnut Rail				■	
	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot			■	■	
	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen			■	■	
	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail		X*	■	■	
	<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i> ~	Lewin's Rail				■	
	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen			■	■	
	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake			■		
	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake			■	■	
	<i>Rallina tricolor</i>	Red-necked Crake			■	■	
	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Native-hen				■	
Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt			■		
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail		X*	■	X	
	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail		X*	X	■	
	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail		X*	■	X	X*
	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	Northern Fantail			■	■	X*
Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula australis</i> ~ #	Australian Painted Snipe				■	



Birds							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper			■		
	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper			■	■	
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper			■		
	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint			■	■	
	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe			■	■	
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit			■		
	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew			■		
	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper			■		
	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank			■	■	
	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper			■		
Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl			■	■	X *
	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook		X *		■	X *
	<i>Ninox rufa</i>	Rufous Owl				■	
	<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i> ~	Rufous Owl (southern subspecies)		X *		■	
Sturnidae	<i>Aplornis metallica</i>	Metallic Starling			■	■	
Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill			■	■	
	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill			■	■	
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis			■	■	
	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis			■	■	
	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis			■	■	
Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereeye		X *	■	X *	X *
Turdidae	<i>Zoothera heinei</i>	Russet-tailed Thrush				■	
	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush		X *		■	
Turnicidae	<i>Turnix maculosus</i>	Red-backed Button-quail			■	■	
	<i>Turnix olivii</i> ~ #	Buff-breasted Button-quail			■	X *	
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl				■	X *
	<i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Eastern Grass Owl			■		
	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i> ~ #	Kimberley Masked Owl				■	
	<i>Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata</i>	Lesser Sooty Owl		X *	■	■	

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Frogs and Toads							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i> ^	Cane Toad		X *		X *	
Hylidae	<i>Cyclorana alboguttata</i>	Striped Burrowing Frog				■	
	<i>Cyclorana australis</i>	Giant Frog				■	
	<i>Cyclorana brevipes</i>	Short-footed Frog				■	
	<i>Cyclorana novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Frog				■	
	<i>Litoria bicolor</i>	Northern Dwarf Tree Frog			■	■	
	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog				■	
	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog			X *		
	<i>Litoria gracilentata</i>	Dainty Green Tree Frog				X *	
	<i>Litoria inermis</i>	Peters' Frog			X *	■	
	<i>Litoria infrafrenata</i>	Giant Tree Frog, Growling Tree Frog, White-lipped Tree Frog			X *	■	
	<i>Litoria jungguy</i>	Jungguy Tree Frog		X *		■	
	<i>Litoria jungguy/wilcoxii</i>	Jungguy Tree Frog/Wilcox's Frog				X *	
	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog, Gunther's Frog				X	
	<i>Litoria nannotis</i> ~ #	Torrent Tree Frog				■	
	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	Rocket Frog			X *	X	
	<i>Litoria nigrofrenata</i>	Bridle Frog				X	X *
	<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i> ~ #	Nyakala Frog				■	
<i>Litoria pallida</i>	Pale Frog				■		
<i>Litoria rheocola</i> ~ #	Common Mist Frog, Creek Frog				■		
<i>Litoria rothii</i>	Roth's Tree Frog				■		



Broad-palmed Frog (*Litoria latopalmata*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya



Green-eye Tree Frog (*Litoria serrata*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya



Frogs and Toads							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Desert Tree Frog, Red Tree Frog				X	
	<i>Litoria serrata</i> ~	Green-eyed Tree Frog		X *		■	
	<i>Litoria xanthomera</i>	Orange-thighed Frog				■	
	<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i> ~ #	Australian Lacelid, Day's Frog				■	
Microhylidae	<i>Austrochaperina fryi</i>	Fry's Frog				■	
	<i>Austrochaperina robusta</i>	Robust Frog		X *			
	<i>Cophixalus aenigma</i> ~	Tapping Nursery Frog				■	
	<i>Cophixalus concinnus</i> ~	Elegant Frog				■	
	<i>Cophixalus hosmeri</i> ~	Hosmer's Frog				■	
	<i>Cophixalus ornatus</i>	Northern Ornate Nursery-frog, Ornate Frog				■	
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia deserticola</i>	Desert Froglet				■	
	<i>Limnodynastes convexiusculus</i>	Marbled Frog				■	
	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Brown-striped Frog, Striped Marsh Frog			X	X	
	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	Northern Banjo Frog				X *	
	<i>Mixophyes schevilli</i>	Northern Barred Frog				■	
	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	Ornate Burrowing Frog				■	
	<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i> #	Sharp-nosed Torrent Frog, Sharp-snouted Torrent Frog				■	
	<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i> ~ #	Tinkling Frog				■	
	<i>Uperoleia lithomoda</i>	Stonemason Toadlet				■	X *
	<i>Uperoleia mimula</i>	Mimic Toadlet, Mimicking Toadlet					X *
	<i>Uperoleia</i> sp.	Toadlet					X *
Ranidae	<i>Rana daemeli</i>	Water Frog, Wood Frog					X *



Orange-thighed Frog (*Litoria xanthomera*) © Copyright, M. Trenerry

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Reptiles							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Agamidae	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Frilled Lizard				■	
	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Roundhead				■	
	<i>Diporiphora bilineata</i>	Two-lined Dragon				■	X *
	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon, Water Dragon			■		
Boidae	<i>Antaresia maculosa</i>	Spotted Python				X *	X *
	<i>Morelia kinghorni</i>	Australian Scrub Python		X *	■	■	
	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet Python, Diamond Python		X *			
Carphodactylidae	<i>Carphodactylus laevis</i>	Chameleon Gecko				■	
	<i>Saltuarius cornutus</i>	Northern Leaf-tailed Gecko		X *		■	
Chelidae	<i>Emydura tanybaraga</i>	Northern Yellow-faced Turtle				X *	
	<i>Emydura victoriae</i>	North-west Red-faced Turtle, Victoria River Red-faced Turtle				■	
Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown Tree Snake, Night Tiger					X *
	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Common Tree Snake, Green Tree Snake					X *
	<i>Pseudoferania polylepis</i>	Macleay's Water Snake				■	
	<i>Stegonotus cucullatus</i>	Slaty-grey Snake					X *
Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> ~	Saltwater Crocodile			■		
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>	Fat-tailed Diplodactylus, Fat-tailed Gecko				■	
	<i>Oedura castelnaui</i>	Northern Velvet Gecko				■	X *
	<i>Oedura coggeri</i>	Northern Spotted Velvet Gecko				■	X *
	<i>Oedura rhombifer</i>	Zigzag Velvet Gecko				X	X *
Elapidae	<i>Acanthophis praelongus</i>	Northern Death Adder					X *
	<i>Cacophis churchilli</i>	Northern Dwarf Crowned Snake				X *	
	<i>Cryptophis boschmai</i>	Carpentaria Snake				■	
	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	Eastern Small-eyed Snake				■	
	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whip Snake				X *	X *
	<i>Demansia vestigiata</i>	Black Whipsnake, Lesser Black Whipsnake					X *
	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	Black-bellied Swamp Snake, Marsh Snake				■	
	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake				■	
	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Common Brown Snake, Eastern Brown Snake				X *	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus tuberculatus</i>	Ring-tailed Gecko					X *
	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	Dubious Dtella				X	X *
	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Tree Dtella				■	
	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko				X	
	<i>Lucasium steindachneri</i>	Box-patterned Gecko				■	
	<i>Nactus cheverti</i>	Chevert's Gecko				X *	X *



Australian Scrub Python (*Morelia kinghorni*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya



Northern Yellow-faced Turtle (*Emydura tanybaraga*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya

Reptiles							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Scincidae	<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	Major Skink				■	
	<i>Carlia jarnoldae</i>	Lined Rainbow-skink				X	X *
	<i>Carlia longipes</i>	Closed-litter Rainbow-skink					X *
	<i>Carlia rostralis</i>	Black-throated Rainbow-skink			■	X	X *
	<i>Carlia rubrigularis</i>	Red-throated Rainbow-skink			■	■	
	<i>Carlia schmeltzii</i>	Robust Rainbow-skink				X *	X *
	<i>Carlia sp.</i>	unidentified Rainbow Skink					X *
	<i>Carlia storri</i>	Brown Bicarinate Rainbow-skink				X	
	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	Lively Rainbow Skink, Tussock Rainbow-skink				X	
	<i>Cryptoblepharus adamsi</i>	Adams' Snake-eyed Skink				X *	
	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	Elegant Snake-eyed Skink				X *	
	<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Cream-striped Shinning-skink, Striped Snake-eyed Skink				■	X *
	<i>Ctenotus nullum</i>	Nullum Ctenotus					X *
	<i>Ctenotus quinkan</i>	Quinkan Ctenotus					X *
	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	Copper-tailed Skink				X	
	<i>Eremiascincus pardalis</i>	Lowlands Bar-lipped Skink				■	
	<i>Eulamprus brachysoma</i>	Northern Barsided Skink				X	X *
	<i>Glaphyromorphus cracens</i>	Slender Mulch-skink				X *	
<i>Glaphyromorphus fuscicaudis</i>	Brown-tailed Bar-lipped Skink				■		

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Reptiles							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Scincidae	<i>Glaphyromorphus mjobergi</i> ~	Atherton Tableland Mulch-skink				■	
	<i>Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae</i>	Prickly Forest Skink		X *		■	
	<i>Lampropholis coggeri</i>	Rainforest Sunskink		X *			
	<i>Liburnascincus mundivensis</i>	Outcrop Rainbow-skink				X	
	<i>Lygisaurus malleolus</i>	Red-tailed Litter-skink				X *	
	<i>Lygisaurus</i> sp.	Litter-skink					X *
	<i>Menetia koslandae</i>	Fine-browed Dwarf Skink				X *	
	<i>Proablepharus tenuis</i>	Northern Soil-crevice Skink, Slender Snake-eyed Skink					X *
Varanidae	<i>Varanus storri</i>	Storr's Monitor					X *
	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Black-headed Monitor				X *	

Fish							
Family	Species	Common name	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Terapontidae	<i>Scortum ogilbyi</i>	Gulf Grunter				■	
Toxotidae	<i>Toxotes chatareus</i>	Sevenspot Archerfish				■	



Ulysses Butterfly (*Papilio ulysses*)
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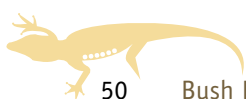
Invertebrates

Butterflies						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Hesperiidae	<i>Arrhenes dschilus iris</i>	X *			X *	
	<i>Ocybadistes walkeri sothis</i>		X *			
	<i>Pelopidas lyelli lyelli</i>	X *				
	<i>Suniana lascivia neocles</i>				X *	
	<i>Suniana sunias reactivitta</i>	X *	X *			
Lycaenidae	<i>Candalides erinus erinus</i>	X *				
	<i>Catochrysops panormus platissa</i>	X *	X *		X *	
	<i>Euchrysops cnejus cnidus</i>	X *	X *		X *	
	<i>Everes lacturnus australis</i>				■	
	<i>Famegana alsulus alsulus</i>	X *	X *		X	X *
	<i>Freyeria putli putli</i>				X *	
	<i>Jamides phaseli</i>	X *	X *			X *
	<i>Nacaduba kurava parma</i>				X *	
	<i>Philiris nitens nitens</i>	X *				
	<i>Psychonotis caelius taygetus</i>		X *		X *	
	<i>Zizina otis labdalon</i>				■	
	<i>Zizina otis labradus</i>			X *	X *	
	<i>Zizula hylax attenuata</i>			X *	X *	
Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea andromacha</i>				■	
	<i>Danaus affinis affinis</i>	X *				
	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>				■	
	<i>Danaus petilia</i>				X *	
	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>				X	
	<i>Euploea corinna</i>	X *			X	
	<i>Hypocysta adiante adiante</i>	X *			X	X *
	<i>Hypocysta metirius</i>		X *		X *	
	<i>Hypolimnas bolina nerina</i>	X *			X	
	<i>Junonia hedonia</i>				■	

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Butterflies						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia hedonia zelima</i>	X *				
	<i>Junonia orithya albicincta</i>	X *			X	
	<i>Junonia villida calybe</i>				X	
	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	X *	X *		X	
	<i>Mycalesis perseus perseus</i>	X *			X	X *
	<i>Mycalesis terminus terminus</i>	X *			X	
	<i>Neptis praslini</i>				■	
	<i>Tirumala hamata</i>				■	
	<i>Ypthima arctous arctous</i>	X *			X	
Papilionidae	<i>Cressida cressida</i>				■	
	<i>Cressida cressida cressida</i>	X *				
	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>				■	
	<i>Graphium eurypylus</i>				■	
	<i>Graphium macleayanum macleayanum</i>		X *		■	
	<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>			■	■	
	<i>Papilio aegeus aegeus</i>				■	
	<i>Papilio ulysses</i>				■	
Pieridae	<i>Belenois java</i>				■	
	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	X *				
	<i>Cepora perimale scyllara</i>	X *				
	<i>Delias nigrina</i>				■	
	<i>Eurema brigitta</i>				■	
	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	X *			X	
	<i>Eurema herla</i>				X *	
	<i>Eurema laeta sana</i>	X *	X *			

Beetles						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Carabidae	<i>Anomotarus nq1</i>				■	
	<i>Castelnaudia obscuripennis</i>				■	
	<i>Illaphanus nq1</i>				■	
	<i>Lachnoderma foveolatum</i>				■	
	<i>Lacordairia nq1</i>				■	
	<i>Leiradira opacistriatis</i>				■	
	<i>Loxogenius opacipennis</i>				■	
	<i>Mecyclothorax lewisensis</i>				■	
	<i>Mystropomus regularis</i>				■	
	<i>Notonomus dimorphicus</i>				■	



Beetles						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Carabidae	<i>Notonomus flos</i>				■	
	<i>Notonomus spurgeoni</i>				■	
	<i>Pamborus opacus</i>				■	
	<i>Sitaphe rotundata</i>				■	
	<i>Trechodes lustrans</i>				■	
	<i>Trichosternus frater</i>				■	
Dytiscidae	<i>Clypeodytes migrator</i>				■	
	<i>Copelatus clarki</i>			■		
	<i>Copelatus divisus</i>			■		
	<i>Eretes australis</i>				■	
	<i>Hydaticus bihamatus</i>			■		
	<i>Hydaticus consanguineus</i>			■	■	
	<i>Hydaticus vittatus</i>			■		
	<i>Hydaticus wattsi</i>			■		
	<i>Hydroglyphus basalis</i>				■	
	<i>Hydroglyphus daemeli</i>			■	■	
	<i>Hydroglyphus godeffroyi</i>				■	
	<i>Hydroglyphus grammopterus</i>				■	
	<i>Hydroglyphus mastersii</i>				■	
	<i>Hydrovatus ovalis</i>				■	
	<i>Hyphydrus decemmaculatus</i>			■		
	<i>Hyphydrus lyratus</i>			■	■	
	<i>Laccophilus clarki</i>			■		
	<i>Laccophilus seminiger</i>			■		
	<i>Laccophilus sharpi</i>			■		
	<i>Laccophilus univittatus</i>			■		
	<i>Megaporus fischeri</i>			■		
	<i>Megaporus ruficeps</i>			■	■	
	<i>Neobidessodes denticulatus</i>				■	
	<i>Neobidessodes mjobergi</i>				■	
<i>Platynectes australicus</i>				■		
<i>Sandracottus bakewelli</i>				■		
<i>Tiporus denticulatus</i>				■		
<i>Tiporus josepheni</i>			■			
Hydrophilidae	<i>Pilocnema maculiapex</i>				■	
	<i>Sphaeridium discolor</i>				■	

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True Bugs						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Acanthosomatidae	<i>Elasmucha</i> sp. 31				X *	
Alydidae	<i>Leptocoris</i> <i>acuta</i>	X *	X *			X *
	<i>Mutusca</i> <i>brevicornis</i>	X *			X *	X *
	<i>Noliphus</i> sp. 15 (nr <i>annulipes</i>)				X *	
	<i>Riptortus</i> sp. 14	X *				
	<i>Riptortus</i> sp. 29				X *	
Anthocoridae	<i>Lyctocoris</i> sp. 60	X *				
	<i>Montandoniola</i> sp. 59		X *			
	<i>Orius</i> sp. 58	X *	X *			
Belostomatidae	<i>Diplonychus</i> <i>rusticus</i>					X *
Berytidae	<i>Metacanthus</i> sp. 47				X *	
	<i>Metacanthus</i> sp. 48	X *			X *	
Colobathristidae	<i>Phaenacantha</i> <i>australiae</i>	X *			X *	
Coreidae	<i>Acroelytrum</i> <i>muricatum</i>	X *				
	<i>Amblypelta</i> sp. 22				X *	
	<i>Amorbus</i> sp. 16				X *	
	<i>Clavigralloides</i> <i>acantharis</i>	X *				X *
	<i>Cletus</i> sp. 26				X *	
	<i>Cletus</i> sp. 27				X *	
	Coreinae sp. 19				X *	
	<i>Gralliclava</i> <i>australiensis</i>	X *			X *	
Cydniidae	Cydniidae sp. 30					X *
Cymidae	<i>Cymus</i> sp. 76 (nr <i>novaezelandiae</i>)					X *
Geocoridae	<i>Geocoris</i> <i>provisus</i>		X *			
Gerridae	<i>Limnogonus</i> <i>luctuosus</i>	X *			X *	X *
Hydrometridae	<i>Hydrometra</i> <i>jourama</i>	X *				



Putative new species of true bug, from left to right: Miridae nr. *Morobea* n. sp., Pseudoloxops n. sp., Orthotylini n. sp., *Atkenia* n. sp., A. Namyatova © Copyright, University of New South Wales



True Bugs						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Lygaeidae	<i>Crompus</i> sp. 64				X *	
	<i>Graptostethus servus</i>				X *	
	<i>Graptostethus</i> sp. 61	X *				
	<i>Nysius caledoniae</i>	X *				
	<i>Oncopeltus</i> sp. 62		X *			
Miridae	<i>Acrorrhinium</i> sp. 87	X *				
	<i>Aitkenia</i> n. sp. 88				○	
	nr <i>Angerianus</i> n. sp. 81	○	○			○
	<i>Arafuramiris queenslandensis</i>				X *	
	nr <i>Austromiris</i> n. sp. 95		○			
	<i>Democoris</i> sp. 83					X *
	<i>Democoris</i> sp. 84	X *				
	<i>Deraeocoris</i> n. sp. 105				○	
	<i>Dimifacoris</i> n. sp. 92		○			
	Halticini n. gen. n. sp. 110	○				
	<i>Helopeltis clavifer</i>				X *	
	nr <i>Morobeia</i> n. sp. 94		○			
	<i>Nesiodicoris tenuis</i>	X *	X *		X *	X *
	<i>Ommatodema</i> sp. 85	X *				
	Orthotylini n. sp. 98		○			
	Orthotylini n. sp. 99		○			
	Orthotylini n. sp. 103		○			
	<i>Pilophorini</i> sp. 90					X *
	<i>Pseudoloxops</i> n. sp. 96					○
	nr <i>Zanchius</i> n. sp. 89		○			○
nr <i>Zanchius</i> n. sp. 91					○	
nr <i>Zanchius</i> n. sp. 93	○	○				
nr <i>Zanchius</i> n. sp. 97	○					
nr <i>Zanchius</i> n. sp. 101		○				
nr <i>Zanchius</i> n. sp. 102		○				
Nabidae	<i>Arbela telomi</i>		X *			
	<i>Nabis kinbergii</i>	X *			X *	
Ninidae	<i>Ninus insignis</i>					X *
	<i>Ninus</i> sp. 74	X *				X *
	<i>Ninus</i> sp. 74a					X *

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True Bugs						
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Pachygronthidae	<i>Pachygrontha</i> sp. 77	X *	X *		X *	X *
	<i>Pachygrontha</i> sp. 79	X *				
	<i>Stenophyella macreta</i>					X *
Pentatomidae	<i>Bromocoris souefi</i>				X *	
	<i>Cephaloplatus</i> n. sp. 33					○
	<i>Monteithiella humeralis</i>				X *	
	<i>Oncocoris</i> sp. 41					X *
	Pentatomidae sp. 36				X *	
	<i>Plautia affinis</i>	X *			X *	
	<i>Poecilometis darwini plenicolor</i>	X *				
	<i>Poecilometis</i> n. sp. 32				○	
	<i>Poecilometis</i> sp. 34			X *		
	<i>Poecilometis</i> sp. 35	X *			X *	
	<i>Spermatodes</i> sp. 25				X *	
Plataspidae	<i>Brachyplatys</i> sp. 28	X *				
	<i>Coptosoma</i> sp. 24	X *			X *	
Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Dindymus</i> sp. 21		X *			
Reduviidae	<i>Australcmena</i> sp. 11	X *				
	Emesinae sp. 2				X *	
	Emesinae sp. 3		X *			
	nr <i>Gminatus</i> sp. 4	X *			X *	
	Harpactorinae sp. 9				X *	
	<i>Helonotus</i> sp. 1	X *			X *	
	<i>Helonotus</i> sp. 5		X *			
	<i>Oncocephalus</i> sp. 7				X *	
	<i>Opistoplatys</i> sp. 20				X *	
	<i>Peirates</i> sp. 8				X *	
	<i>Reduviidae</i> sp. 10				X *	
	<i>Reduviidae</i> sp. 6				X *	X *
Rhyparochromidae	Antillocorini sp. 72		X *			
	<i>Bedunia</i> sp. 69a		X *			
	<i>Lethaeaster</i> sp. 67		X *			
	<i>Myodochini</i> sp. 65				X *	X *
	<i>Narbo</i> sp. 69		X *			
	<i>Paramyocara punctatum</i>	X *				
	<i>Paromius australis</i>	X *				X *
	<i>Paromius gracilis</i>	X *				
	<i>Poeantius australopictus</i>					X *
	<i>Pseudopachybrachius guttus</i>	X *				X *



True Bugs						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Tessaratomidae	<i>Agapophyta bipunctata</i>				X *	
	<i>Cumare pallida</i>					X *
Tingidae	<i>Agramma vulturum</i>	X *				
	Cromerus n. sp. 53				○	
	<i>Engynoma</i> sp. 51		X *			
	<i>Epimixia nigripes dysmica</i>	X *				
	Epimixia tropica n. sp. 108 (publication in prep.)	○			○	
	<i>Epimixia vittata</i>				X *	
	nr Eritingis n. sp. 55		○		○	
	nr Malandiola n. sp. 50	○				
	<i>Stephanitis queenslandensis</i>			X *		
	<i>Teleonemia scrupulosa</i>	X *				
	Tingini n. gen. n sp. 55a	○				

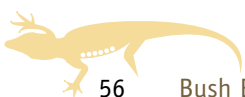


Northern Leaf-tailed Gecko (*Saltuarius cornutus*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya

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Termites						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Rhinotermitidae	<i>Schedorhinotermes actuosus</i>				■	
Termitidae	<i>Amitermes laurensis</i>				■	
	<i>Ephelotermes cheeli</i>				■	
	<i>Macrognathotermes errator</i>				■	
	<i>Microcerotermes serratus</i>				■	
	<i>Nasutitermes longipennis</i>				■	
	<i>Tumulitermes comatus</i>				■	
	<i>Tumulitermes mareebensis</i>				■	

Dragonflies and Damselflies						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Austrocorduliidae	<i>Austrocordulia refracta</i>				■	
	<i>Austrophya mystica</i>				■	
Coenagrionidae	<i>Agriocnemis argentea</i>				X *	
	<i>Agriocnemis rubricauda</i>				■	
	<i>Archibasis mimetes</i>			■		
	<i>Austroagrion watsoni</i>				■	
	<i>Ceriagrion aeruginosum</i>			■	X	
	<i>Ischnura aurora</i>	X *			■	X *
	<i>Ischnura heterosticta</i>			■		X *
	<i>Pseudagrion ignifer</i>	X *			X	
	<i>Pseudagrion jedda</i>				■	
	<i>Pseudagrion microcephalum</i>				■	
Corduliidae	<i>Hemicordulia australiae</i>		X *			
	<i>Hemicordulia intermedia</i>				■	X *
	<i>Hemicordulia tau</i>				■	
	<i>Pentathemis membranulata</i>				■	
Gomphidae	<i>Austrogomphus cornutus</i>				■	
	<i>Austrogomphus divaricatus</i>				■	
	<i>Austrogomphus mjobergi</i>				■	
	<i>Austrogomphus prasinus</i>			■	■	
	<i>Austrogomphus turneri</i>				■	
	<i>Hemigomphus comitatus</i>				■	
Gomphomacromiidae	<i>Archaeophya magnifica</i>				■	
Hypolestidae	<i>Lestoidea conjuncta</i>				■	
	<i>Lestoidea lewisiana</i>				■	
Isostictidae	<i>Oristicta filicicola</i>				■	



Dragonflies and Damselflies						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Lestidae	<i>Austrolestes insularis</i>				X	
	<i>Lestes concinnus</i>	X *				X *
Lestoideidae	<i>Diphlebia euphoeoides</i>				X	
	<i>Diphlebia hybridoides</i>				■	
Libellulidae	<i>Aethriamanta circumsignata</i>				■	
	<i>Brachydiplax denticauda</i>			■	■	
	<i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i>	X *			■	
	<i>Diplacodes haematodes</i>	X *	X *		X	X *
	<i>Diplacodes trivialis</i>	X *			X *	X *
	<i>Hydrobasileus brevistylus</i>			■	■	
	<i>Lathrecista asiatica festa</i>				■	
	<i>Nannodiplax rubra</i>	X *		■	X	X *
	<i>Nannophlebia eludens</i>	X *			■	
	<i>Nannophlebia risi</i>				■	
	<i>Neurothemis stigmatizans</i>	X *	X *	■	X	
	<i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i>	X *			X	X *
	<i>Orthetrum migratum</i>				■	
	<i>Orthetrum sabina</i>			■	X	
	<i>Orthetrum villosovitatum</i>	X *	X *	■	X	
	<i>Potamarcha congener</i>				■	
	<i>Rhodothemis lieftincki</i>				X	
	<i>Rhyothemis braganza</i>				■	
	<i>Rhyothemis princeps</i>			■	■	
	<i>Rhyothemis resplendens</i>			■		
<i>Tholymis tillarga</i>				■		
<i>Tamea loewii</i>				X		
<i>Tamea propinqua</i>			■			
Lindeniidae	<i>Ictinogomphus australis</i>			■	■	
Macromiidae	<i>Macromia tillyardi</i>				■	
Megapodagrionidae	<i>Austroargiolestes aureus</i>				■	
	<i>Griseargiolestes metallicus</i>				■	
Petaluridae	<i>Petalura ingentissima</i>				■	
Platycnemididae	<i>Nososticta coelestina</i>				■	
	<i>Nososticta solitaria</i>				■	
Pseudocorduliidae	<i>Pseudocordulia elliptica</i>				■	
Synlestidae	<i>Synlestes tropicus</i>				■	

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Dragonflies and Damselflies						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Synthemistidae	<i>Choristhemis flavoterminata</i>				■	
	<i>Eusynthemis netta</i>				■	
	<i>Eusynthemis nigra</i>				■	
	<i>Tonyosynthemis claviculata</i>				■	
Telephlebiidae	<i>Dromaeschna forcipata</i>				■	
	<i>Dromaeschna weiskei</i>				■	
	<i>Spinaeschna watsoni</i>				■	

Spiders						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Barychelidae	<i>Mandjelia n. sp.</i>				○	
	<i>Mandjelia n. sp. 2</i>	○				
	<i>Mandjelia n. sp. 4</i>					○
Ctenizidae	<i>Conothele n. sp.</i>				○	
	<i>Conothele n. sp. 3</i>	○				
Dipluridae	<i>Cethegus rufipes n. sp.</i>					○
	<i>Namirea sp. (johnlyonsi?)</i>				X *	
Idiopidae	<i>Homogona sp. (pulleinei?)</i>		X *			
Nemesiidae	<i>Aname (n. sp. ?)</i>				○	○
	<i>Namea (n. sp. ?)</i>		○			
Theraphosidae	<i>Phlogius crassipes gp. n. sp. ~</i>	○			○	○

Bivalves						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Hyriidae	<i>Velesunio wilsonii</i>				■	

Snails and Slugs						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Camaenidae	<i>Boriogenia hedleyi</i>	X *			X	
	Camaenidae CY 9				■	
	Camaenidae WT 12				■	
	Camaenidae WT 3				■	
	Camaenidae WT 6				■	

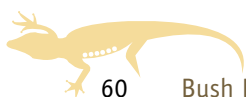


Snails and Slugs						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Camaenidae	Camaenidae <i>Xanthomelon</i> EU 3				■	
	Camaenidae <i>Xanthomelon</i> EU 21	X *			■	
	<i>Eurytrachia mucosa</i>				■	
	<i>Gnarosphia bellendenkerensis</i>		X *		■	
	<i>Hadra bipartita</i>	X *				
	<i>Jacksonena delicata</i>				■	
	<i>Obsteugenia inflecta</i>			X *		
	<i>Spurlingia monticola</i>	X *				
	<i>Spurlingia tinaroensis</i>				X *	
	<i>Tolgachloritis jacksoni</i>	X *			X	
	<i>Zyghelix forsteriana</i>	X *			■	X *
Charopidae	Charopidae WT 42				■	
	Charopidae WT 45				■	
	Charopidae WT 48				■	
	Charopidae WT 51				■	
	Charopidae WT 52				■	
	Charopidae WT 53				■	
	Charopidae WT 55				■	
	Charopidae WT 70		X *			
	Charopidae WT 75				■	
	<i>Oreokera cumulus</i>				■	
	<i>Setomedea monteithi</i>				■	
Euconulidae	<i>Queridomus grenvillei</i>				X	
	<i>Turrisitala normalis</i>	X *	X *		■	
Helicarionidae	<i>Einasleighana antiqua</i>	X *			X *	
	<i>Fastosarion brazieri</i>		X *		■	
	Helicarionidae WT 31		X *			
	Helicarionidae WT X 10				■	
Helicarionidae	Helicarionidae WT X 11				■	
	Helicarionidae WT X 13				■	
	<i>Parmacochlea fischeri</i>		X *		X	
	<i>Pravonitor laura</i>				X *	
	<i>Tropicystis fulva</i>				■	
Helicinidae	<i>Pleuropoma gouldiana</i>				■	
	<i>Pleuropoma macleayi</i>				■	

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Snails and Slugs						
Family	Species	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
Microcystidae	<i>Liardetia scandens</i>				X *	
	<i>Wilhelminaia mathildae</i>	X *	X *		X *	
Pupillidae	<i>Gastrocopta pediculus</i>		X *			
	<i>Pumilicopta bifurcata</i>				X *	
	<i>Pupisoma microturbinata</i>				X *	
Pupinidae	Pupinidae WT 3				■	
	<i>Signepupina ventrosa</i>	X *				
Rathouisiidae	<i>Atopos australis</i>				■	
Rhytididae	<i>Limesta sheridani</i>				■	
	<i>Murphitella franklandiensis</i>				X *	
	Rhytididae WT 1				■	
	<i>Torresiropa spaldingi</i>				■	
	<i>Umbilidelos manierorum</i>	X *				
Subulinidae	<i>Allopeas clavulinus</i> ^		X *			
	<i>Eremopeas tuckeri</i>	X *			X *	
Thiaridae	<i>Stenomelania denisoniensis</i>			■	X *	
	<i>Thiara balonnensis</i>				X *	



Cape York Carnivorous Snail (*Murphitella franklandiensis*) © Copyright, J. Stanisic



Tinaroo Thicket Snail (*Spurlingia tinarooensis*) © Copyright, J. Stanisic



Flora



Buff Mahogany (*Dysoxylum klanderi*), Cloudland Nature Refuge © Copyright, G. Wilson

Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Acanthaceae	<i>Nelsonia campestris</i>						X *
	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>						X *
	<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i>			X *	X *	X *	
Actinidiaceae	<i>Saurauia andreana</i>	X *					
Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus australasica</i>	X *					
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>			X *			
	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> var. <i>micrantha</i>			■			
	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>			■			
	<i>Amaranthus interruptus</i>			■			
	<i>Deeringia arborescens</i>	X *					
	<i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i>			■			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i>			■	X *		X *
	<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> var. <i>angustifolius</i>			X *			
Annonaceae	<i>Annona glabra</i> ^		X				
	<i>Desmos goezeanus</i>	X *					
	<i>Haplostichanthus submontanus</i> subsp. <i>sessiliflorus</i> ~	X *					
	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Polyalthia nitidissima</i>			X *			X *
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	X *	X *	X *			

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Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Meltonby NP	Meltonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia actinophylla</i>						X *
	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	X *					
	<i>Alyxia grandis</i>	X *					
	<i>Alyxia spicata</i>	X *					
	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Gymnanthera oblonga</i>		X *				
	<i>Hoya australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Hoya australis</i> subsp. <i>tenuipes</i>		X *				
	<i>Hoya pottsii</i>			X *			
	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>			X *			
	<i>Marsdenia connivens</i>						X *
	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	X *					
	<i>Melodinus australis</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Melodinus baccellianus</i>	X *					
	<i>Neisosperma poweri</i>	X *					
	<i>Parsonsia langiana</i>	X *					
	<i>Parsonsia latifolia</i>	X *			X *		
	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	X *					
	<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. <i>brunonianum</i>						X *
<i>Secamone elliptica</i>				X *			
<i>Tabernaemontana orientalis</i>						X *	
Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton queenslandicus</i>			■			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex arnhemensis</i> subsp. <i>ferdinandi</i>						X *
Araceae	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	X *					
	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>			X *			
	<i>Pothos longipes</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Rhaphidophora australasica</i>	X *					



Velvet Leaf (*Callicarpa pedunculata*), Cloudland Nature Refuge © Copyright, G. Wilson



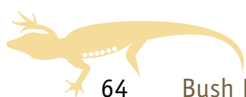
Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha pterocarpa</i>						X *
	<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>	X *					
	<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>	X *					
	<i>Hydrocotyle grammatocarpa</i>			X *			
	<i>Hydrocotyle miranda</i>	X *					
	<i>Hydrocotyle oraria</i>		X *				
	<i>Hydrocotyle pedicellosa</i>	X *					
	<i>Mackinlaya confusa</i>	X *					
	<i>Mackinlaya macrosciadea</i>			X *			
	<i>Polyscias australiana</i>	X *	X *	X *			X *
	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	X *					
	<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	X *					
	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>		X *				
	<i>Trachymene bivestita</i> var. <i>bivestita</i>				X *		
<i>Trachymene montana</i>				X *			
Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>			X *			
	<i>Archontophoenix purpurea</i>			■			
	<i>Calamus australis</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Calamus caryotoides</i>	X *					
	<i>Calamus moti</i>		X *	■			
	<i>Calamus radicalis</i>			■			
	<i>Laccospadix australasicus</i>			■			
	<i>Linospadix apetirolatus</i>			■			
	<i>Linospadix microcaryus</i> ~			■			
	<i>Linospadix minor</i>			■			
	<i>Linospadix palmerianus</i> ~			■			
	<i>Livistona muelleri</i>						X *
	<i>Oraniopsis appendiculata</i>			■			
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia pubera</i> var. <i>pubera</i>						X *
	<i>Pararistolochia australopithecurus</i>	X *					
	<i>Pararistolochia deltantha</i>	X *					
Asparagaceae	<i>Cordyline cannifolia</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Lomandra banksii</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>			X *			
	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>		X *				
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>			X *			
	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>tuberosus</i>					X *	X *

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Asteraceae	<i>Acmella grandiflora</i> var. <i>brachyglossa</i>			X *			
	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> subsp. <i>conyzoides</i> ^	X *	X	X *			
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Blumea lacera</i>			X *			
	<i>Blumea saxatilis</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Camptacra gracilis</i>			X *			
	<i>Centipeda minima</i>			■			
	<i>Coronidium rupicola</i>			X *			
	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>			X *	X *	X *	X *
	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> ^	X *		X			
	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> var. <i>sonchifolia</i> ^						X *
	<i>Erechtites valerianifolius</i> f. <i>valerianifolius</i> ^			X			
	<i>Gamochoeta pensylvanica</i> ^			X			
	<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>				X *		
	<i>Olearia xerophila</i>				■		
	<i>Peripleura diffusa</i>						X *
	<i>Phacellothrix cladochaeta</i>				X *		
	<i>Pleurocarpaea denticulata</i>						X *
	<i>Praxelis clematidea</i> ^			X	X		X *
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>				X *		
	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>				X *		
	<i>Senecio bipinnatisectus</i>	X *					
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	X *			X *		
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> ^				X *		
	<i>Streptoglossa odora</i>				■		
	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> ^				X		
	<i>Wedelia asperrima</i>				X *		
<i>Wedelia longipes</i>				X *			
<i>Wedelia spilanthisoides</i>				X *			
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i> ^				X			
Atherospermataceae	<i>Daphnandra repandula</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Doryphora aromatica</i>	X *		■			
Austrobaileyaaceae	<i>Austrobaileya scandens</i>			■			
Balanopaceae	<i>Balanops australiana</i>			X			
Bignoniaceae	<i>Neosepicaea jucunda</i>	X *					
	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> subsp. <i>nilotica</i> ^			X			

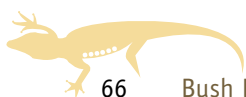


Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium peninsulare</i>			X *			
	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i>			X *			
Boryaceae	<i>Borya septentrionalis</i>			X *			
Burseraceae	<i>Canarium australasicum</i>	X *					
	<i>Canarium australianum</i>			■			
	<i>Canarium muelleri</i>	X *					
Byblidaceae	<i>Byblis liniflora</i>			X *			
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia trigonocaulis</i>			X *			
	<i>Wahlenbergia caryophylloides</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Wahlenbergia graniticola</i>			X *			
	<i>Wahlenbergia tumidifructa</i>			X *			
Cannabaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>	X *		X *			X *
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis canescens</i>						X *
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> subsp. <i>diandra</i> ^		X *				
	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>			X *		X *	
	<i>Polycarpaea spirostylis</i> subsp. <i>spirostylis</i>			X			
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>			X			
	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>			X *			
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia oleaster</i>			X *			
	<i>Elaeodendron melanocarpum</i>						X *
	<i>Euonymus australiana</i>			X *			
	<i>Hippocratea barbata</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Maytenus disperma</i>			X *			
	<i>Maytenus fasciculiflora</i>						X *
	<i>Perrottetia arborescens</i>	X *					
	<i>Pleurostyliia opposita</i>						X *
	<i>Siphonodon membranaceus</i>	X *					
	<i>Stackhousia intermedia</i>			X *			X *
Centrolepidaceae	<i>Centrolepis exserta</i>			X *			
Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Parinari nonda</i>					X *	X *
Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome aculeata</i> ^		X				
Clusiaceae	<i>Calophyllum costatum</i>	X *					
	<i>Garcinia warrenii</i>		X *				

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Flowering Plants							
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Colchicaceae	<i>Iphigenia indica</i>			X *		X *	
	<i>Schelhammera multiflora</i>			X *			X *
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia aridicola</i> subsp. <i>chillagoensis</i>			■			
	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>			■			X *
	<i>Terminalia platyphylla</i>			■			
	<i>Terminalia platyptera</i>			■			
	<i>Terminalia subacroptera</i>			■			
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema siliculosum</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Cartonema brachyantherum</i>			X *		X *	
	<i>Cartonema spicatum</i> var. <i>spicatum</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>			X *			
	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>		X *	X *			X *
	<i>Murdannia graminea</i>			X *			
	<i>Pollia crispata</i>	X *					
	<i>Pollia macrophylla</i>	X *		X *			
Connaraceae	<i>Connarus conchocarpus</i> subsp. <i>conchocarpus</i>			■			
	<i>Rourea brachyandra</i> ~		X				
Convolvulaceae	<i>Erycibe coccinea</i>		X *				
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>			X			X *
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>			■			
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i>			■			
	<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i>			X			
	<i>Ipomoea gracilis</i>						X *
	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>			X *			
	<i>Merremia hederacea</i>		X *				
Cornaceae	<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Alangium villosum</i> subsp. <i>polyosmoides</i>	X *					
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Neochamandra cunninghamii</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Trichosanthes ovigera</i>	X *					
	<i>Trichosanthes</i> sp. (Mt Lewis B.Gray 167)	X *					
Cunoniaceae	<i>Acsmithia davidsonii</i>		■				
	<i>Caldcluvia australiensis</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Ceratopetalum hylandii</i>			■			
	<i>Ceratopetalum succirubrum</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>	X *					
	<i>Geissois biagiana</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Gillbeea adenopetala</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Pullea stutzeri</i>	X *		■			



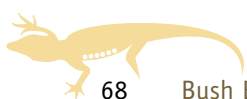
Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Cyperaceae	<i>Actinoscirpus grossus</i>		■				
	<i>Arthrostylis aphylla</i>				X*	X*	X*
	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>					X*	X*
	<i>Carex indica</i>		■				
	<i>Cyperus aquatilis</i>			X*	X*	X*	X*
	<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i> ^		X				
	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> ^		X				
	<i>Cyperus carinatus</i>			■			
	<i>Cyperus castaneus</i>			X*			X*
	<i>Cyperus cristulatus</i>					X*	X*
	<i>Cyperus decompositus</i>			■		X*	X*
	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>				X*		
	<i>Cyperus eboracensis</i>						X*
	<i>Cyperus flavidus</i>				X*		
	<i>Cyperus haspan</i> subsp. <i>haspan</i>			X	X*		
	<i>Cyperus haspan</i> subsp. <i>juncooides</i>						X*
	<i>Cyperus laevis</i>	X*					
	<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>			X*	X*		
	<i>Cyperus multispiceus</i>				X*		
	<i>Cyperus paniceus</i>				■		
	<i>Cyperus pedunculatus</i>				■		
	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i>			X*	X*		
	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> var. <i>polystachyos</i>			X*			
	<i>Cyperus procerus</i>				■		
	<i>Cyperus pulchellus</i>				X*		
	<i>Cyperus scaber</i>				X		X*
	<i>Cyperus sphacelatus</i> ^			X			
	<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>				X		
	<i>Cyperus tenuispica</i>			X*			
	<i>Cyperus trinervis</i>				■		
	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>				■		
	<i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i> ~ #			■			
	<i>Fimbristylis acicularis</i>				X*		X*
<i>Fimbristylis aestivalis</i>			■				
<i>Fimbristylis bisumbellata</i>				■			
<i>Fimbristylis cinnamometorum</i>						X*	

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Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis depauperata</i>		■	X *			
	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>		X *	■			
	<i>Fimbristylis furva</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i>		X *				
	<i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i>			■			
	<i>Fimbristylis nutans</i>						X *
	<i>Fimbristylis pauciflora</i>		X				
	<i>Fimbristylis polytrichoides</i>		■				
	<i>Fimbristylis recta</i>			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Fimbristylis squarrulosa</i>				X *		
	<i>Fuirena arenosa</i>			X *			
	<i>Fuirena ciliaris</i>			X	X *	X *	X *
	<i>Fuirena umbellata</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	X *					X *
	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	X *					X *
	<i>Hypolytrum nemorum</i>		X				
	<i>Isolepis inundata</i>		■				
	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>		X				
	<i>Rhynchospora corymbosa</i>		X *				X *
	<i>Rhynchospora heterochaeta</i>		■				
<i>Rhynchospora pterochaeta</i>				X *		X *	
<i>Schoenoplectus articulatus</i>			■				



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Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus laevis</i>			■			
	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>		■				
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i> var. <i>apogon</i>			X*			
	<i>Schoenus sparteus</i>					X*	X*
	<i>Scleria brownii</i>			X*			X*
	<i>Scleria ciliaris</i>						X*
	<i>Scleria laxa</i>		■				
	<i>Scleria levis</i>		X				
	<i>Scleria mackaviensis</i>			■			
	<i>Scleria polycarpa</i>		X*	■			
	<i>Scleria rugosa</i>						X*
	<i>Scleria</i> sp. (Laura N.Byrnes 3285)					X*	X*
	<i>Scleria sphacelata</i>						X*
	<i>Scleria sumatrensis</i>		■				
	<i>Scleria terrestris</i>		■				
	<i>Scleria tricuspidata</i>				X*		X*
	<i>Thoracostachyum sumatranum</i>		X				
<i>Trachystylis stradbrokeensis</i>					X*	X*	
<i>Tricostularia undulata</i>						X*	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum papuanum</i>	X*					
Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia alata</i>		X*				X*
	<i>Hibbertia araneolifera</i>				X*		X*
	<i>Hibbertia banksii</i> f. <i>banksii</i>					X*	X*
	<i>Hibbertia echiifolia</i> subsp. <i>echiifolia</i>				X*		
	<i>Hibbertia laurana</i>						X*
	<i>Hibbertia lepidota</i>					X*	
	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	X*	X*				
	<i>Tetracera nordtiana</i>	X*	X*				
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera auriculata</i>			X*			
	<i>Drosera banksii</i>			X*			
	<i>Drosera burmanni</i>			X*			X*
	<i>Drosera indica</i>			X*		X*	
	<i>Drosera lanata</i>					X*	
	<i>Drosera peltata</i>			X*			
	<i>Drosera petiolaris</i>			X*			

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Flowering Plants							
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Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros compacta</i>						X *
	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>			X *			
	<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>			X *			
Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus triflora</i>	X *					
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus eumundi</i>			X *			
	<i>Elaeocarpus foveolatus</i>	X *					
	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Elaeocarpus largiflorens</i> subsp. <i>largiflorens</i>	X *					
	<i>Elaeocarpus ruminatus</i>	X *					
	<i>Elaeocarpus sericopetalus</i>	X *					
	<i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp. (Mt Bellenden Ker L.J.Brass 18336)	X *		X *			
	<i>Sloanea australis</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>	X *					
	<i>Sloanea langii</i>	X *					
Ericaceae	<i>Acrothamnus spathaceus</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Leucopogon lavarackii</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Leucopogon ruscifolius</i>						X *
	<i>Melichrus adpressus</i>			X *			
	<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>			X			
	<i>Paphia meiniana</i>			X			
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon fistulosum</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Eriocaulon nanum</i>			X *			
	<i>Eriocaulon pusillum</i>			X *			
	<i>Eriocaulon pygmaeum</i>			X *	X *		
	<i>Eriocaulon truncatum</i>			X *			
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum</i> sp. (Brewer LA B.Hyland 13373)	X *					
Escalloniaceae	<i>Polyosma alangiacea</i>	X *					
	<i>Polyosma hirsuta</i>	X *					
	<i>Polyosma rhytophloia</i>	X *					
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Actephila petiolaris</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>			■			
	<i>Antidesma erostre</i>	X *					
	<i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i>						X *
	<i>Antidesma parvifolium</i>			■			
	<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>			X *			
	<i>Baloghia parviflora</i>			■			
	<i>Bertya polystigma</i>			X *			
	<i>Breynia cernua</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>			X *			
	<i>Choriceras tricorne</i>						X *



Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon tenerifolium</i> subsp. <i>boreale</i>	X *					
	<i>Euphorbia carissoides</i> ~ #						X *
	<i>Euphorbia mitchelliana</i>			X *			
	<i>Fontainea picrosperma</i>	X *					
	<i>Glochidion benthamianum</i>			■			
	<i>Glochidion harveyanum</i>		X *	■			
	<i>Glochidion harveyanum</i> var. <i>harveyanum</i>			X *			
	<i>Glochidion hylandii</i>	X *					
	<i>Glochidion pungens</i> ~			■			
	<i>Glochidion sessiliflorum</i> var. <i>pedicellatum</i>	X *					
	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>		X *				
	<i>Homalanthus novoguineensis</i>	X *	X *	X			
	<i>Hylandia dockrillii</i>			■			
	<i>Macaranga inamoena</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Macaranga involucrata</i>		X *	X			
	<i>Macaranga polyadenia</i>		X *				
	<i>Macaranga subdentata</i>			X			
	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>		X *				
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	X *						
<i>Mallotus polyadenos</i>		X *	■				



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Flowering Plants							
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Euphorbiaceae	<i>Microstachys chamaelea</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Neoroepera banksii</i>				X *	X *	X *
	<i>Petalostigma banksii</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>			■			X *
	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> ^		X				
	<i>Phyllanthus carpentariae</i>			X *			
	<i>Phyllanthus dallachyanus</i>						X *
	<i>Phyllanthus debilis</i>		■				
	<i>Phyllanthus lamprophyllus</i>			X			
	<i>Phyllanthus sulcatus</i>			X *			
	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>			X *		X *	
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>			X			X *
	<i>Ricinocarpos ledifolius</i>			■			
	<i>Ricinocarpos verrucosus</i>			■			
	<i>Rockinghamia angustifolia</i>			■			
	<i>Sauropus albiflorus</i>				X *		
	<i>Sauropus elachophyllus</i> var. <i>glaber</i>					X *	X *
<i>Sauropus podenzanae</i>						X *	X *
Eupomatiaceae	<i>Eupomatia barbata</i>	X *					
	<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	X *		X			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>			X			
	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>			■			
	<i>Acacia calyculata</i>			X	X *		X *
	<i>Acacia celsa</i>	X *					
	<i>Acacia crassicarpa</i>						X *
	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>calidestris</i>			X			
	<i>Acacia flavescens</i>			X			X *
	<i>Acacia guymeri</i> ~ #			■			
	<i>Acacia humifusa</i>			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Acacia hyaloneura</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Acacia leptocarpa</i>			■			
	<i>Acacia leptoloba</i>				X *	X *	X *
	<i>Acacia leptostachya</i>			X *			
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Acacia multisiliqua</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Acacia platycarpa</i>						X *
	<i>Acacia rothii</i>						X *
	<i>Acacia simsii</i>			■			X *
	<i>Acacia umbellata</i>			■			X *
	<i>Acacia victoriae</i>			■			
<i>Acacia whitei</i>			■				



Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek	
Fabaceae	<i>Aeschynomene villosa</i> ^			X				
	<i>Albizia procera</i>						X *	
	<i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>			■				
	<i>Archidendron ramiflorum</i>	X *						
	<i>Archidendron vaillantii</i>			■				
	<i>Austrosteenisia stipularis</i>	X *						
	<i>Caesalpinia robusta</i> ~	X *						
	<i>Cajanus acutifolius</i>			X *				
	<i>Cajanus marmoratus</i>						X *	
	<i>Callerya pilipes</i> ~			■				
	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>			X *				
	<i>Chamaecrista absus</i>			X *				
	<i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i>			X *				
	<i>Chamaecrista nomame</i> var. <i>nomame</i>			X *			X *	
	<i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia</i> var. <i>rotundifolia</i> ^			X				
	<i>Crotalaria aridicola</i>			■				
	<i>Crotalaria brevis</i>			X *			X *	
	<i>Crotalaria calycina</i>			X				
	<i>Crotalaria humifusa</i>			X *				
	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i> ^			X				
	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i>			X			X *	
	<i>Crotalaria sessiliflora</i> var. <i>anthylloides</i>			X *				
	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>			X *				
	<i>Daviesia flava</i>						X *	X *
	<i>Desmodium filiforme</i>							X *
	<i>Desmodium pullenii</i>							X *
	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>				X *			X *
	<i>Desmodium trichostachyum</i>				X *		X *	X *
	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i> ^				X			
	<i>Eriosema chinense</i>						X *	
	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>				X			
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>				■			
	<i>Flemingia lineata</i>				■			
<i>Flemingia parviflora</i>				X *			X *	
<i>Galactia</i> sp. (Laura J.C.Tothill JT53A)							X *	

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Fabaceae	<i>Galactia tenuiflora</i>			■			
	<i>Glycine curvata</i>			X			X *
	<i>Glycine cyrtoloba</i>			X			X *
	<i>Gompholobium</i> sp. (Point Archer J.Wrigley+NQ1301)					X *	X *
	<i>Hovea longipes</i>			■			
	<i>Hovea nitida</i>			■			
	<i>Hovea parvicalyx</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i>			■			
	<i>Indigofera pratensis</i>			■			X *
	<i>Jacksonia thesioides</i>			■			X *
	<i>Lamprolobium fruticosum</i>				X *		X
	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> ^				X		
	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Millettia pinnata</i> ^			■	■		
	<i>Mucuna gigantea</i>			X *			
	<i>Pararchidendron pruinoseum</i>				X *		
	<i>Phyllodium hackeri</i>				■		
	<i>Pycnospora lutescens</i>				X *		
	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> ^			X			
	<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i> ^		X *				
	<i>Smithia sensitiva</i>				X *		
	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> ^				X		
	<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i> ^				X		
	<i>Stylosanthes humilis</i> ^				X		
	<i>Tephrosia astragaloides</i>				■		
	<i>Tephrosia filipes</i> var. <i>filipes</i>				X		
	<i>Tephrosia filipes</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>						X *
	<i>Tephrosia gaudium-solis</i>				■		
	<i>Tephrosia juncea</i>				X *	X *	X *
	<i>Tephrosia leptoclada</i>						X *
	<i>Tephrosia macrostachya</i>				■		
	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. (Battle Camp K.R.McDonald KRM7106)						
	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. (Copperfield River P.I.Forster PIF14768)						
	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. (Iron Range L.J.Brass 19242)						
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. (Laura M.B.Thomas 283)					X *	X *	
<i>Uraria picta</i>						X *	
<i>Vachellia bidwillii</i>				■			
<i>Vachellia sutherlandii</i>				■			

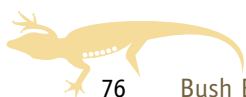


Flowering Plants							
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Fabaceae	<i>Vandasina retusa</i>						X *
	<i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>filiformis</i>						X *
	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i>			X *			
	<i>Vigna</i> sp. (Greta Creek R.J.Lawn+AQ532201)			X *			
	<i>Vigna vexillata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>			■			
	<i>Zornia muriculata</i> subsp. <i>angustata</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Zornia muriculata</i> subsp. <i>muriculata</i>				X *		
Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	X *	X *				
Gentianaceae	<i>Canscora diffusa</i>			X *			
	<i>Fagraea fagraeacea</i>	X *		X *			
Gesneriaceae	<i>Boea hygroskopica</i>			X *			
	<i>Cyrtandra baileyi</i>	X *					
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia heteroptera</i> ~			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Goodenia janamba</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Goodenia pumilio</i>			X *			
	<i>Scaevola enantophylla</i>	X *					
Haemodoraceae	<i>Haemodorum coccineum</i>				X *	X *	X *
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus acanthocarpus</i>			X *			
	<i>Gonocarpus chinensis</i> subsp. <i>verrucosus</i>			X *			
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>vannata</i>		X *	■			
	<i>Dianella incollata</i> ~					X *	X *
	<i>Dianella nervosa</i>			X			
	<i>Tricoryne anceps</i> subsp. <i>anceps</i>			X			
	<i>Tricoryne anceps</i> subsp. <i>pteroaulon</i>						X *
Hernandiaceae	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> subsp. <i>sphenopterus</i>			■			
Himantandraceae	<i>Galbulimima baccata</i>	X *		■			
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Najas tenuifolia</i>			■			
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>			X *			
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo ensifolia</i> var. <i>ensifolia</i>			X *			
	<i>Hypoxis marginata</i>			■			
	<i>Hypoxis pratensis</i> var. <i>pratensis</i>			X *			
Icacinaceae	<i>Apodytes brachystylis</i>	X *					
	<i>Citronella smythii</i>	X *					
	<i>Irvingbaileya australis</i>	X *					
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	X *		X *			

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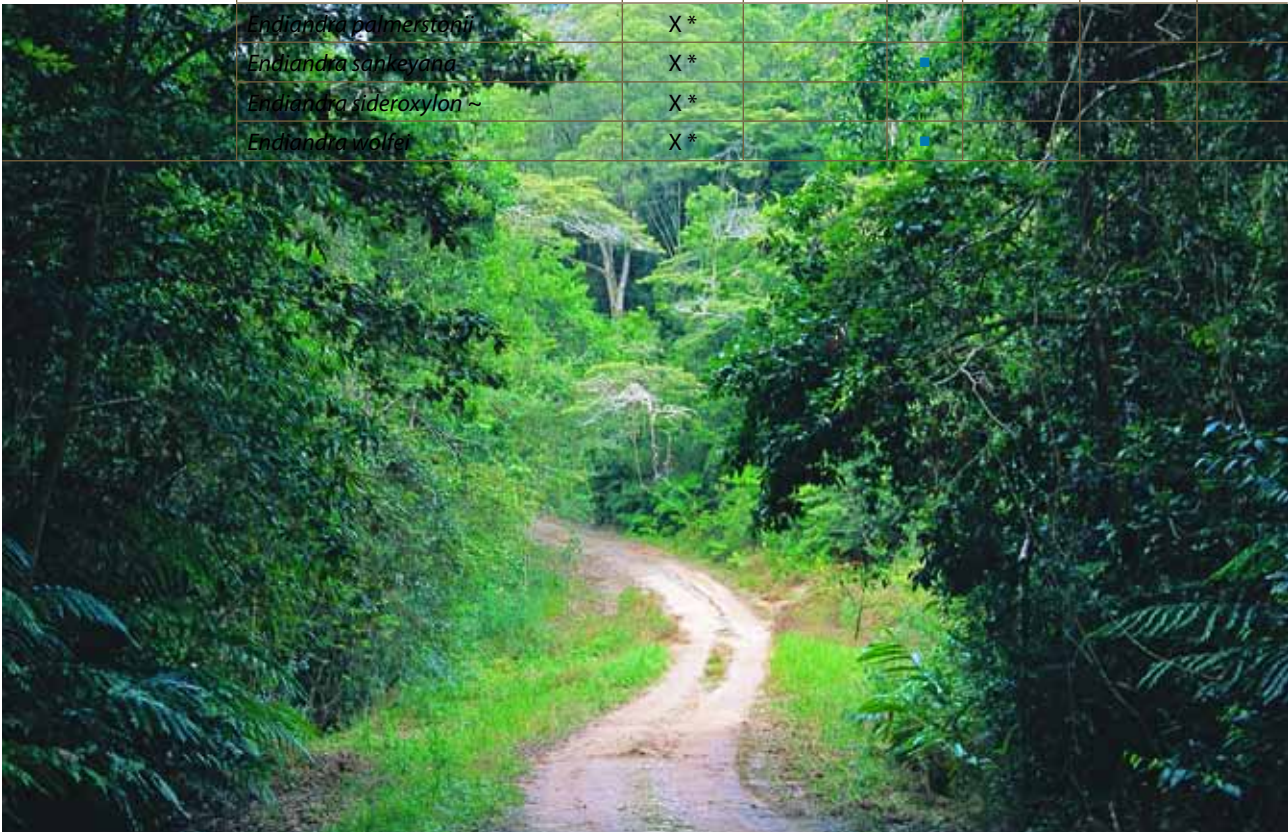


Flowering Plants							
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Lamiaceae	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Callicarpa longifolia</i>	X *					
	<i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Chloanthes parviflora</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>			X *			
	<i>Clerodendrum grayi</i>	X *					
	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>			X *			
	<i>Gmelina fasciculiflora</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Hyptis capitata</i> ^		X *				
	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Leucas decemdentata</i>			X *			
	<i>Plectranthus apreptus</i>			X *			
	<i>Plectranthus apricus</i>						X *
	<i>Plectranthus bellus</i>			X *			
	<i>Plectranthus congestus</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Plectranthus mirus</i>			X *			
	<i>Plectranthus scutellarioides</i>	X *					
	<i>Plectranthus</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Plectranthus spectabilis</i> ~				X *		
<i>Salvia misella</i> ^				X			
Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Beilschmiedia brunnea</i>	X *					
	<i>Beilschmiedia collina</i>	X *					
	<i>Beilschmiedia obtusifolia</i>		X *	X *			
	<i>Beilschmiedia recurva</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Beilschmiedia tooram</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Cassytha capillaris</i>						X *
	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>			X *		X *	
	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ^	X *					
	<i>Cinnamomum laubatii</i>			■			
	<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>			X *			
	<i>Cryptocarya angulata</i>	X *					
	<i>Cryptocarya clarksoniana</i>						X *
	<i>Cryptocarya corrugata</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Cryptocarya densiflora</i>			■			
	<i>Cryptocarya grandis</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i>			X *			
	<i>Cryptocarya leucophylla</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Cryptocarya lividula</i>			■			
	<i>Cryptocarya mackinnoniana</i>	X *					
<i>Cryptocarya melanocarpa</i>	X *		■				



Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya murrayi</i>	X *	X *	■			
	<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Cryptocarya saccharata</i>			X			
	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> var. <i>riparia</i>		X *				
	<i>Cryptocarya vulgaris</i>			X *			
	<i>Endiandra acuminata</i>			■			
	<i>Endiandra bessaphila</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Endiandra cowleyana</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Endiandra dielsiana</i>			■			
	<i>Endiandra glauca</i>						X *
	<i>Endiandra hypotephra</i>			■			
	<i>Endiandra jonesii</i> ~			■			
	<i>Endiandra leptodendron</i>	X *					
	<i>Endiandra monothyra</i>			■			
	<i>Endiandra monothyra</i> subsp. <i>monothyra</i>	X *					
	<i>Endiandra montana</i>			■			
<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i>	X *			■			
<i>Endiandra sankeyana</i>	X *			■			
<i>Endiandra sideroxylon</i> ~	X *			■			
<i>Endiandra wolferi</i>	X *			■			



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Flowering Plants							
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Lauraceae	<i>Litsea bennettii</i>			■			
	<i>Litsea breviumbellata</i>						X *
	<i>Litsea connorsii</i>	X *		X			
	<i>Litsea fawcettiana</i>			X *			
	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>			■			
	<i>Litsea leefeana</i>	X *	X *	■			
	<i>Neolitsea brassii</i>			X *			
	<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	X *		X *			
Lecythidaceae	<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>		X *				
Leeaceae	<i>Leea indica</i>		X *				
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia bifida</i>			X *			
	<i>Utricularia caerulea</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Utricularia chrysantha</i>			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>			X *			
	<i>Utricularia limosa</i>					X *	
	<i>Utricularia minutissima</i>			■			
	<i>Utricularia sp.</i>		X *				
	<i>Utricularia uliginosa</i>			X *		X *	
Linderniaceae	<i>Artanema fimbriatum</i>			■			
	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Lindernia scapigera</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Lindernia tenuifolia</i>		X *				
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme ambigua</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Mitrasacme brachystemonea</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Mitrasacme connata</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Mitrasacme nudicaulis</i> var. <i>nudicaulis</i>						X *
	<i>Mitrasacme nummularia</i>			X *		X *	
	<i>Mitrasacme oasena</i>			X *			
	<i>Mitrasacme patens</i>						X *
	<i>Mitrasacme pygmaea</i>			X *			X *
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema biniflora</i>						X *
	<i>Amyema mackayensis</i>		X *				
	<i>Amyema queenslandica</i>	X *					
	<i>Amyema whitei</i>	X *					
	<i>Amylothea dictyophleba</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Decaisnina brittenii</i> subsp. <i>brittenii</i>					X *	
	<i>Dendrophthoe glabrescens</i>		X *				X *
	<i>Diplatia grandibractea</i>					X *	
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i> subsp. <i>archeriana</i>			■			
	<i>Rotala mexicana</i>			X *			
	<i>Rotala occultiflora</i>			X *			

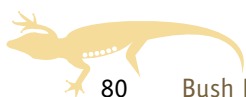


Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> subsp. <i>tuberosus</i>			X *			
	<i>Argyrodendron peralatum</i>			■			
	<i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i>	X *					
	<i>Brachychiton albidus</i>			■			
	<i>Brachychiton diversifolius</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>			X			
	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	X *	i				
	<i>Franciscodendron laurifolium</i>	X *					
	<i>Grewia mesomischa</i>						X *
	<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>			X			
	<i>Grewia</i> sp.		X *				
	<i>Hibiscus meraukensis</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Melhaniania oblongifolia</i>			X			
	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>			X	■		
	<i>Sida acuta</i> ^			X			
	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> ^			X	X		
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> ^				X			
<i>Urena lobata</i> ^	X *			X			
Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> subsp. <i>malabathricum</i>		X	X *			X *
	<i>Memecylon pauciflorum</i>						X *
Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia brassii</i> ~			■			
	<i>Aglaia meridionalis</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Aglaia sapindina</i>			■			
	<i>Aglaia tomentosa</i>	X *					
	<i>Anthocarapa nitidula</i>			X *			
	<i>Dysoxylum acutangulum</i> subsp. <i>foveolatum</i>						X *
	<i>Dysoxylum klanderii</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Dysoxylum oppositifolium</i>	X *					
	<i>Dysoxylum pettigrewianum</i>				■		
	<i>Dysoxylum rufum</i>	X *					
	<i>Owenia acidula</i>				■		
	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>				■		
	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>paniculosum</i>	X *					

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Menispermaceae	<i>Carronia protensa</i>		X *				
	<i>Hypserpa decumbens</i>	X *		X *		X *	
	<i>Hypserpa laurina</i>		■	■			
	<i>Legnephora moorei</i>	X *					
	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>			■			
	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>			■	X *		X *
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides minima</i>			■			
Molluginaceae	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>			■			
Monimiaceae	<i>Austromatthaea elegans</i>	X *					
	<i>Dryadodaphne trachyphloia</i>			■			
	<i>Endressia wardellii</i> ~			X			
	<i>Hedycarya loxocarya</i>	X *					
	<i>Levieria acuminata</i>			■			
	<i>Palmeria hypotephra</i>	X *					
	<i>Palmeria scandens</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Stegathera cooperorum</i>			■			
	<i>Stegathera laxiflora</i>			■			
	<i>Stegathera laxiflora</i> subsp. <i>laxiflora</i>	X *					
	<i>Stegathera laxiflora</i> subsp. <i>lewisensis</i>			■			
	<i>Stegathera macooria</i>			■			
	<i>Wilkiea angustifolia</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Wilkiea cordata</i>			■			
	<i>Wilkiea hylandii</i>			■			
	<i>Wilkiea pubescens</i>			X *			
<i>Wilkiea rigidifolia</i>						X *	
<i>Wilkiea smithii</i>			■				
Moraceae	<i>Ficus aculeata</i> var. <i>aculeata</i>			X *			
	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>		X *				
	<i>Ficus congesta</i> var. <i>congesta</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Ficus crassipes</i>	X *					
	<i>Ficus destruens</i>	X *					
	<i>Ficus leptoclada</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>		X *	X *			X *
	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Ficus pleurocarpa</i>	X *					
	<i>Ficus septica</i>	X *					
	<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>			X *			
	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	X *					
	<i>Streblus pendulinus</i>	X *					
<i>Trophis scandens</i> subsp. <i>scandens</i>		X *					



Flowering Plants								
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek	
Myodocarpaceae	<i>Delarbrea michieana</i>	X *						
Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica globosa</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>	X *	X *					
Myrtaceae	<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>			■				
	<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i>					X *	X *	
	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>			■			X *	
	<i>Corymbia confertiflora</i>			■				
	<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>			■				
	<i>Corymbia hylandii</i>			■			X *	
	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>			X				
	<i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i>			X *				
	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i>						X *	
	<i>Corymbia stockeri</i>			■				
	<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>stockeri</i>					X *	X *	X *
	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>			X				
	<i>Corymbia x chillagoensis</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>			X *				X *
	<i>Eucalyptus atrata</i>			X				
	<i>Eucalyptus brassiana</i>							X *
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>			■				X *
	<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus granitica</i>			X				
	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus lockyeri</i> subsp. <i>exuta</i>				X *			
	<i>Eucalyptus normantonensis</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i>					X *	X *	X
	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>			■				
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>			■				
<i>Eucalyptus staigeriana</i>			■					
<i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i>			■					
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>tereticornis</i>				X				
<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>							X *	

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Flowering Plants							
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Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>			■			
	<i>Gossia dallachiana</i>	X *					
	<i>Gossia grayi</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Gossia lewisensis</i>			■			
	<i>Gossia myrsinocarpa</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Gossia retusa</i>						X *
	<i>Gossia shepherdii</i>	X *					
	<i>Homoranthus clarksonii</i>				X *		
	<i>Homoranthus tropicus</i> ~					X *	X *
	<i>Lenwebbia lasioclada</i>				■		
	<i>Leptospermum neglectum</i>				■		
	<i>Lindsayomyrtus racemoides</i>				■		
	<i>Lithomyrtus obtusa</i>						X *
	<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i>				X *		
	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>				X *		
	<i>Melaleuca acacioides</i>				■		
	<i>Melaleuca argentea</i>				■		
	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>				■		
	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>				X		
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>				■		
	<i>Melaleuca monantha</i>				■		
	<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>				X		X *
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>			■			
	<i>Melaleuca recurva</i>				X		
	<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i>				■		
	<i>Melaleuca trichostachya</i>				X *		
	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>				X		
	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>				X	X *	X *
	<i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i>						X *
	<i>Neofabricia sericisepala</i>						X *
	<i>Pilidiostigma tetramerum</i>	X *			■		
	<i>Pilidiostigma tropicum</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Psidium cattleyanum</i> var. <i>cattleyanum</i> ^	X *					
	<i>Psidium guajava</i> ^		X				
	<i>Rhodamnia blairiana</i>	X *			■		
	<i>Rhodamnia costata</i>				X *		
<i>Rhodamnia sessiliflora</i>	X *	X *		X *			
<i>Rhodamnia sharpeana</i>				■			
<i>Rhodamnia spongiosa</i>				X *			
<i>Rhodomyrtus canescens</i>				■			

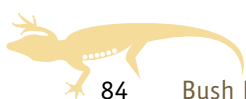


Flowering Plants							
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Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus pervagata</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Rhodomyrtus sericea</i>			■			
	<i>Syzygium canicortex</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Syzygium claviflorum</i>			■			
	<i>Syzygium cormiflorum</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Syzygium cryptophlebium</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Syzygium endophloium</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Syzygium erythrodoxum</i>			■			
	<i>Syzygium gustavioides</i>			■			
	<i>Syzygium hemilamprum</i> subsp. <i>hemilamprum</i>			■			
	<i>Syzygium hemilamprum</i> subsp. <i>orophilum</i>			■			
	<i>Syzygium johnsonii</i>	X *					
	<i>Syzygium kuranda</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Syzygium mulgraveanum</i> ~			■			
	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>			X *			
	<i>Syzygium papyraceum</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Syzygium pringlei</i> ~						X *
	<i>Syzygium resa</i>				X		
	<i>Syzygium trachyphloium</i>	X *		■			
<i>Syzygium unipunctatum</i>	X *						
<i>Syzygium wesa</i>			■				
<i>Thryptomene oligandra</i>						X *	
<i>Tristaniopsis exiliflora</i>						X *	
<i>Xanthostemon umbrosus</i>						X *	
Ochnaceae	<i>Brackenridgea australiana</i>	X *		X *			
Olacaceae	<i>Olax aphylla</i>				X *		X *
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus axillaris</i>	X *					
	<i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>			X *			
	<i>Jasminum elongatum</i>						X *
	<i>Ligustrum australianum</i>			X *			
	<i>Olea paniculata</i>			X *			
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i> ^		X				X *
	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>		X *	■			

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Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum evasum</i>			■			
	<i>Bulbophyllum gadgarrense</i>			■			
	<i>Bulbophyllum lilianiae</i>			■			
	<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i> ~ #			■			
	<i>Bulbophyllum macphersonii</i>			X			
	<i>Bulbophyllum newportii</i>			X *			
	<i>Bulbophyllum sladeanum</i>			■			
	<i>Bulbophyllum</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Bulbophyllum wadsworthii</i>			■			
	<i>Cadetia</i> sp.			X *			
	<i>Cadetia uniflos</i>			X			
	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>			X *			
	<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>			■			
	<i>Corybas abellianus</i> ~			X			
	<i>Cymbidium madidum</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Dendrobium agrostophyllum</i>			■			
	<i>Dendrobium cacatua</i>			■			
	<i>Dendrobium jonesii</i>			■			
	<i>Dendrobium monophyllum</i>			■			
	<i>Dendrobium prenticei</i>			X *			
	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>			■			
	<i>Dendrobium toressae</i>			X *			
	<i>Dienia montana</i>	X *					
<i>Dipodium elegantulum</i>			X *				
<i>Dockrillia calamiformis</i>			X				



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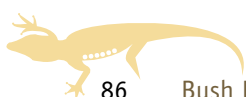


Flowering Plants							
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Orchidaceae	<i>Dockrillia</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>		X *				
	<i>Empusa habenarina</i>			X *			
	<i>Eria queenslandica</i>			■			
	<i>Eria</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i>			X *			
	<i>Liparis fleckeri</i>			■			
	<i>Micropera fasciculata</i>		■				
	<i>Nervilia holochila</i>						X *
	<i>Nervilia plicata</i>			X *			
	<i>Octarrhena pusilla</i>			■			
	<i>Plexaure crassiuscula</i>			X			
	<i>Pterostylis</i> n. sp.			X *			
	<i>Pterostylis procera</i>			X *			
	<i>Sarcochilus</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i> #			■			
	<i>Vappodes bigibba</i> ~ #				■		
<i>Vappodes phalaenopsis</i> ~ #				■			
Orobanchaceae	<i>Buchnera gracilis</i>			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Buchnera linearis</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Buchnera urticifolia</i>			■			
	<i>Centranthera cochinchinensis</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Rhamphicarpa australiensis</i> ~			X			
	<i>Striga curviflora</i>			X *			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis radicata</i>			X *			
Pandanaaceae	<i>Freycinetia excelsa</i>	X *					
	<i>Freycinetia scandens</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Pandanus solmslaubachii</i>		X *				
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i> subsp. <i>herbertiana</i>	X *					
Pentaphragaceae	<i>Ternstroemia cherryi</i>	X *					
Philesiaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>		X	■			X *
Philydraceae	<i>Helmholtzia acorifolia</i>	X *					
	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>						X *
Picrodendraceae	<i>Austrobuxus megacarpus</i>			■			

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Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia blanda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>			X *			
	<i>Peperomia enervis</i>	X *					
	<i>Piper hederaceum</i>	X *					
	<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>			X *			
	<i>Piper macropiper</i>	X *					
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria tenuifolia</i>			X *			
	<i>Pittosporum rubiginosum</i>	X *					
	<i>Pittosporum trilobum</i>	X *					
	<i>Pittosporum venulosum</i>			X *			
Plantaginaceae	<i>Limnophila fragrans</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i> ^			X			
	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> ^		X *				
	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	X *					
Poaceae	<i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i>			X			
	<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>			■		X *	X *
	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> ^			X			
	<i>Aristida calycina</i>			■			
	<i>Aristida holathera</i>			■			
	<i>Aristida ingrata</i>			■			
	<i>Aristida macroclada</i> subsp. <i>queenslandica</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Aristida perniciosa</i>						X *
	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i>			■			
	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i>			■			
	<i>Aristida sciuroides</i>			■			
	<i>Aristida superpendens</i>			■			
	<i>Aristida utilis</i> var. <i>utilis</i>						X *
	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Arundinella setosa</i>			X	X *		
	<i>Brachyachne tenella</i>			X *			
	<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>			X *			
	<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>			X *			
	<i>Cenchrus pedicellatus</i> subsp. <i>unispiculus</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Centotheca lappacea</i>			X *			
	<i>Chionachne cyathopoda</i>			X *			
	<i>Chloris lobata</i>			■			
	<i>Chrysopogon setifolius</i>						X *
	<i>Cleistochloa subjuncea</i>			X *			
	<i>Coelachne pulchella</i>						X *
	<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i>			X *	X *	X *	



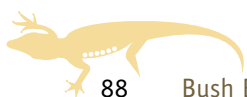
Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon globosus</i>			X *			
	<i>Dichanthium fecundum</i>			■			
	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>			■			
	<i>Digitaria diminuta</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Digitaria setigera</i>			X *			
	<i>Dimeria acinaciformis</i>			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Dimeria ornithopoda</i>			X *			
	<i>Ectrosia agrostoides</i>			X *			
	<i>Ectrosia confusa</i>					X *	
	<i>Ectrosia gulliveri</i>			■			
	<i>Ectrosia leporina</i>						X *
	<i>Ectrosia nervilemma</i>			■			
	<i>Elytrophorus spicatus</i>			■			
	<i>Enneapogon virens</i>			■			
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>			X *		X *	X *
	<i>Eragrostis schultzii</i>			X	X *	X *	X *
	<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>			■			
	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Eragrostis spartinooides</i>			X *	X		
	<i>Eriachne armittii</i>			■			
	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i> f. Burnham (R.W.Purdie 1370)					X *	
	<i>Eriachne obtusa</i>						X *
	<i>Eriachne pallescens</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> var. <i>pulchella</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Eriachne</i> sp. (Dugald River B.K.Simon+ 3007)				X *		X *
	<i>Eriachne squarrosa</i>						X *
	<i>Eriachne stipacea</i>						X *
	<i>Eriachne trisetata</i>						X *
	<i>Germainia grandiflora</i>						X *
	<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>			X			
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>				X *		
	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i>				X *	X *	X *
<i>Hymenachne acutigluma</i>			X *				
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	X *						
<i>Isachne globosa</i>			X *				

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Flowering Plants							
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Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum australe</i> var. <i>arundinaceum</i>		X				
	<i>Ischaemum australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>			X *			
	<i>Ischaemum australe</i> var. <i>villosum</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Ischaemum fragile</i>						X *
	<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i> var. <i>segetum</i>			X			
	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>		X *	X *			
	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i> ^			X			
	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i> ^			X			
	<i>Melinis repens</i> ^			X			
	<i>Mnesithea formosa</i>						X *
	<i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i>			■	X *		X *
	<i>Ophiuros exaltatus</i>				X *		
	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	X *			X *		
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>				X *		
	<i>Oplismenus mollis</i>	X *					
	<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	X *					
	<i>Ottochloa nodosa</i>				■		
	<i>Panicum effusum</i>						X *
	<i>Panicum mitchellii</i>				X *		
	<i>Panicum pygmaeum</i>	X *					
	<i>Panicum seminudum</i> var. <i>cairnsianum</i>				X		X *
	<i>Panicum simile</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Panicum trichoides</i>				X		X *
	<i>Paspalidium albobillosum</i>	X *					
	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>						X *
	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>			X	X		X *
	<i>Paspalidium gausum</i>						X *
	<i>Paspalidium gracile</i>				■		
	<i>Paspalidium spartellum</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i> ^	X *					
	<i>Paspalum paniculatum</i> ^	X *					
	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>			X *	X *		
	<i>Pheidochloa gracilis</i>						X *
	<i>Pseudopogonatherum contortum</i>				X *	X *	X *
	<i>Pseudoraphis spinescens</i>				■		
	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>			X	X *		X *
	<i>Sacciolepis myosuroides</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Schizachyrium crinizonatum</i>						X *
	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i>				X		X *



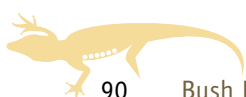
Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Poaceae	<i>Schizachyrium pachyarthron</i>			X *	X *		
	<i>Schizachyrium pseudeulalia</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Setaria pumila</i> subsp. <i>pallidefusca</i> ^			X *			
	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> ^		X				
	<i>Setaria surgens</i>			X			X *
	<i>Sorghum angustum</i>						X *
	<i>Sorghum plumosum</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i> ^			X			
	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> ^			X			
	<i>Sporobolus natalensis</i> ^			X			
	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> ^			X			
	<i>Steinchisma laxa</i> ^		X				
	<i>Thaumastochloa major</i>				X *		
	<i>Thaumastochloa monilifera</i>						X *
	<i>Thaumastochloa pubescens</i>						X *
	<i>Thaumastochloa rariflora</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Thaumastochloa</i> x <i>heteromorpha</i>						X *
	<i>Themeda arguens</i>				■		
	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i> ^				X		
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Triodia microstachya</i>						X *
	<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>				X *		
	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> ^				X		
	<i>Urochloa holosericea</i>						X *
	<i>Urochloa humidicola</i> ^			X			
	<i>Urochloa mutica</i> ^			X			
<i>Urochloa polyphylla</i>						X *	
<i>Urochloa subquadripara</i> ^				X		X *	
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma secundum</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Polygala exsuarrosa</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Polygala linariifolia</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Polygala paniculata</i> ^		X	X			
	<i>Salomonina ciliata</i>						X *
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>		X *	X *			
	<i>Persicaria strigosa</i>		X *				

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Flowering Plants							
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Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia arenicola</i>						X *
	<i>Calandrinia tumida</i>			X *			
	<i>Calandrinia uniflora</i>			■			
	<i>Portulaca australis</i>			X *			
	<i>Portulaca bicolor</i>			X			X *
	<i>Portulaca filifolia</i>			■			
	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> ^			X *			
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton octandrus</i>		■				
Primulaceae	<i>Ardisia brevipedata</i>	X *					
	<i>Ardisia crenata</i> ^	X *					
	<i>Embelia grayi</i>	X *					
	<i>Lysimachia ovalis</i>			X *			
	<i>Maesa dependens</i>	X *					
	<i>Myrsine achradifolia</i>	X *					
	<i>Myrsine porosa</i>			X *			
	<i>Myrsine subsessilis</i> subsp. <i>cryptostemon</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Myrsine urceolata</i>						X *
	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>			X *			
Proteaceae	<i>Athertonia diversifolia</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Banksia aquilonia</i>			■			
	<i>Banksia dentata</i>						X *
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>			■			
	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i>			■			
	<i>Bleasdalea bleasdalei</i>	X *					
	<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>	X *	X *	■			
	<i>Carnarvon araliifolia</i>			■			



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Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Proteaceae	<i>Carnarvonia araliifolia</i> var. <i>montana</i>			■			
	<i>Catalepidia heyana</i>			■			
	<i>Darlingia darlingiana</i>			■			
	<i>Darlingia ferruginea</i>	X *					
	<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>			■			
	<i>Grevillea coriacea</i>			■			
	<i>Grevillea dryandri</i> subsp. <i>dryandri</i>				X *		
	<i>Grevillea glauca</i>			X			
	<i>Grevillea mimosoides</i>			■			
	<i>Grevillea parallela</i>			■			
	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Helicia australasica</i>		X *	X *			
	<i>Helicia grayi</i> ~			■			
	<i>Helicia lewisensis</i> ~			■			
	<i>Helicia nortoniana</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Lomatia fraxinifolia</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Musgravea stenostachya</i>			■			
	<i>Opisthiolepis heterophylla</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Persoonia falcata</i>			■			
	<i>Placospermum coriaceum</i>			■			
<i>Sphalmium racemosum</i>			■				
<i>Stenocarpus davallioides</i> ~			■				
<i>Stenocarpus reticulatus</i>	X *						
<i>Triunia montana</i>			■				
Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes acuminata</i>	X *		■			
Restionaceae	<i>Dapsilanthus ramosus</i>						X *
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>						X *
	<i>Alphitonia oblata</i>		X *				
	<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	X *					
	<i>Alphitonia whitei</i>	X *					
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>		X	■			X *
Ripogonaceae	<i>Ripogonum album</i>	X *	X *	■			
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus turneriana</i>	X *					
	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>moluccanus</i>	X *					
	<i>Rubus queenslandicus</i>	X *					
Rousseaceae	<i>Abrophyllum ornans</i>	X *					

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Rubiaceae	<i>Amaracarpus nematopodus</i>	X *						
	<i>Antirhea tenuiflora</i>	X *						
	<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> subsp. <i>tenuipes</i>		X *					
	<i>Atractocarpus hirtus</i>	X *	X *					
	<i>Atractocarpus merikin</i>	X *						
	<i>Atractocarpus sessilis</i>			X *			X *	
	<i>Bobea myrtoides</i>	X *						
	<i>Coelospermum paniculatum</i>			X *				
	<i>Coelospermum paniculatum</i> var. <i>paniculatum</i>						X *	
	<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>						X *	
	<i>Cyclophyllum costatum</i> ~ #						X *	
	<i>Gardenia ovularis</i>	X *						
	<i>Gynochthodes oresbia</i>	X *						
	<i>Hedyotis auricularia</i> var. <i>melanesica</i>			X *				
	<i>Ixora oreogena</i>	X *						
	<i>Larsenaikia ochreatea</i>				X *			
	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i> ^			X	X			
	<i>Morinda ammitia</i>					X *	X *	X *
	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	X *			X *			
	<i>Morinda reticulata</i>						X *	X *
	<i>Morinda retropila</i>	X *						
	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>			X *				
	<i>Oldenlandia laceyi</i>					X *		X *
	<i>Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides</i> subsp. <i>nigricans</i>							X *
	<i>Oldenlandia subulata</i>			X *				
	<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>	X *						
	<i>Psychotria coelosperma</i>			X *				
	<i>Psychotria dallachiana</i>	X *			X *			
	<i>Psychotria daphnoides</i>				X *			
	<i>Psychotria fitzalanii</i>				X *			
	<i>Psychotria interstans</i>				X *			
	<i>Psychotria poliostemma</i>							X *
	<i>Psychotria</i> sp. (Danbulla S.T.Blake 15262)	X *						
	<i>Psychotria</i> sp. (Mt Finnigan L.J.Brass 20044)				X *			
	<i>Psydrax banksii</i>							X *
	<i>Psydrax lamprophylla</i>				X *			
	<i>Psydrax lepida</i>							X *
	<i>Randia tuberculosa</i>	X *						



Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce brachystema</i>			X *			
	<i>Spermacoce marginata</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Spermacoce</i> sp. (Lorim Point A.Morton AM1237)			X *			
	<i>Tarenna dallachiana</i> subsp. <i>dallachiana</i>	X *					
Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia aberrans</i>			■			
	<i>Acronychia acidula</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Acronychia chooreechillum</i>			■			
	<i>Acronychia crassipetala</i>	X *					
	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>			X			
	<i>Acronychia parviflora</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Acronychia vestita</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Boronia bowmanii</i>				X *		
	<i>Dinosperma stipitatum</i>			■			
	<i>Flindersia acuminata</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Flindersia ifflana</i>			X *			
	<i>Flindersia pimenteliana</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Halfordia kendack</i>	X *		X			X *
	<i>Medicosma glandulosa</i> ~			■			
	<i>Medicosma sessiliflora</i>			■			
	<i>Melicope affinis</i>			■			
	<i>Melicope broadbentiana</i>	X *					
	<i>Melicope elleryana</i>			X *	X *		
	<i>Melicope jonesii</i>	X *		■			
	<i>Melicope vitiflora</i>	X *					
	<i>Melicope xanthoxyloides</i>	X *					
	<i>Pitaviaster haplophyllus</i>				■		
	<i>Sarcomelicope simplicifolia</i> subsp. <i>simplicifolia</i>				X *		
	<i>Zanthoxylum veneficum</i>	X *					
Salicaceae	<i>Casearia costulata</i>	X *					
	<i>Casearia dallachii</i>		X *				
	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>			X *			
Santalaceae	<i>Anthobolus filifolius</i>				X *		X *
	<i>Dendrotrophe varians</i>	X *					
	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>			X *	X *		X *
	<i>Notothixos subaureus</i>	X *					

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Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>			X *				
	<i>Alectryon tropicus</i>			■				
	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>			■				
	<i>Arytera pauciflora</i>			■				
	<i>Atalaya sericopetala</i>			■				
	<i>Castanospora alphanthii</i>	X *						
	<i>Cnesmocarpon dasyantha</i>	X *						
	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>				X *			
	<i>Cupaniopsis dallachyi</i>	X *						
	<i>Cupaniopsis flagelliformis</i>				■			
	<i>Cupaniopsis flagelliformis</i> var. <i>flagelliformis</i>	X *						
	<i>Dodonaea dodecandra</i>				X *			
	<i>Dodonaea hispidula</i> var. <i>hispidula</i>				X *			
	<i>Dodonaea lanceolata</i> var. <i>subsessilifolia</i>				X	X *	X *	X *
	<i>Dodonaea malvacea</i>				■		X *	X *
	<i>Dodonaea physocarpa</i>				■			
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>burmanniana</i>				■			
	<i>Guioa acutifolia</i>	X *			X *			X *
	<i>Guioa lasioneura</i>	X *						
	<i>Guioa montana</i>				■			
	<i>Harpullia frutescens</i>	X *						
	<i>Harpullia rhyticarpa</i>	X *			■			
	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> var. <i>integerrima</i>	X *						
	<i>Lepiderema largiflorens</i> ~	X *						
	<i>Lepiderema sericolignis</i>				■			
	<i>Mischarytera lautereriana</i>	X *			X *			
	<i>Mischocarpus exangulatus</i>	X *			■			
	<i>Mischocarpus grandissimus</i>	X *						
	<i>Mischocarpus lachnocarpus</i>	X *		X *	X			
	<i>Mischocarpus macrocarpus</i>	X *						
	<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i> subsp. <i>pyriformis</i>				X *			
	<i>Rhysotoechia florulenta</i>				■			
	<i>Rhysotoechia mortoniana</i>				■			
	<i>Sarcopteryx martyana</i>	X *			■			
	<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i> ~				■			
	<i>Sarcopteryx stipata</i>				■			
<i>Sarcotoechia lanceolata</i>	X *			■				
<i>Sarcotoechia protracta</i>	X *							



Battle Camp Range, Melsonby National Park, C. Hall © Copyright, Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing Queensland

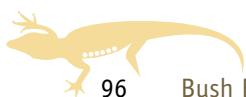
Flowering Plants

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcotoechia villosa</i>			■			
	<i>Synima cordierorum</i>	X*		■			
	<i>Synima macrophylla</i>	X*					
	<i>Synima reynoldsiae</i>	X*					
	<i>Toechima erythrocarpum</i>	X*					
	<i>Toechima monticola</i>	X*		■			
	<i>Toechima pterocarpum</i> ~ #			■			
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i> ~						X*
	<i>Planchonella asterocarpon</i>	X*					
	<i>Planchonella chartacea</i>		X*				
	<i>Planchonella myrsinifolia</i>						X*
	<i>Planchonella pohlmaniana</i> var. (Gilbert River C.T.White 1409)						X*
	<i>Pouteria brownlessiana</i>	X*					
	<i>Pouteria papyracea</i>	X*					
	<i>Sersalisia sericea</i>			X*	X*		X*
	<i>Vanroyena castanosperma</i>	X*					
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax aculeatissima</i>	X*					
	<i>Smilax australis</i>			■			
	<i>Smilax blumei</i>						X*
	<i>Smilax calophylla</i>			X*			
	<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>	X*		■			

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Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum dimorphispinum</i>			■			
	<i>Solanum esuriale</i>			■			
	<i>Solanum intonsum</i>			■			
	<i>Solanum macoorai</i>	X *	■				
	<i>Solanum magnifolium</i>	X *					
	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> ^	X *		X *			
	<i>Solanum multiglochidiatum</i>			■			
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			X *			
	<i>Solanum nodiflorum</i>			■			
	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> ^			X			
	<i>Solanum torvum</i> ^	X *					
	<i>Solanum viridifolium</i>	X *					
Stemonaceae	<i>Stemona lucida</i>			■			
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium alsinoides</i>						X *
	<i>Stylidium cordifolium</i>						X *
	<i>Stylidium leiophyllum</i>					X *	X *
	Stylidium n. sp.			○			
	<i>Stylidium oviflorum</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Stylidium pedunculatum</i>						X *
	<i>Stylidium ramosissimum</i>						X *
	<i>Stylidium rotundifolium</i>			X			X *
	<i>Stylidium tenerum</i>			X			X *
Symplocaraceae	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i> var. <i>gittinsii</i>	X *					
	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>	X *					
	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i> var. <i>pilosiuscula</i>		X *				
	<i>Symplocos hayesii</i>	X *					
	<i>Symplocos stawellii</i> var. <i>stawellii</i>	X *		X *		X *	
Taccaceae	<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>					X *	
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Lethedon setosa</i>	X *					
	<i>Pimelea sericostachya</i> subsp. <i>amabilis</i>			X			
	<i>Thecanthes cornucopiae</i>					X *	X *
	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	X *		X			
Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	X *					
	<i>Dendrocnide cordata</i>	X *					
	<i>Dendrocnide moroides</i>			X *			
	<i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i>	X *					
	<i>Elatostema reticulatum</i>	X *					
	<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	X *		X *			

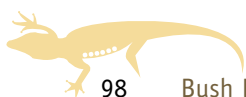


Flowering Plants							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> ^			X			
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>				X *	X *	X *
Vitaceae	<i>Ampelocissus acetosa</i>						X *
	<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	X *					
	<i>Cayratia saponaria</i>	X *					
	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i>			X *			
	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>			X *			
	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	X *					
	<i>Cissus sterculiifolia</i>	X *					
	<i>Cissus vinosa</i>	X *					
	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>			X *			
	<i>Tetragium nitens</i>	X *					
Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia queenslandiana</i>			■			
	<i>Bubbia semecarpoides</i>	X *					
	<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>			■			
	<i>Tasmannia membranea</i>	X *		X			
Xanthophyllaceae	<i>Xanthophyllum octandrum</i>	X *		X *			
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>			X *		X *	X *
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris complanata</i>			■		X *	X *
	<i>Xyris pauciflora</i>			X *			X *
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia arctiflora</i>	X *					
	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>			X *			
	<i>Alpinia modesta</i>	X *					
	<i>Pleuranthodium racemigerum</i>	X *					

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Conifers							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Araucariaceae	<i>Agathis microstachya</i> ~	X *					
	<i>Agathis robusta</i>			X *			
	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i>			X *			
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris intratropica</i>			X			
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus grayae</i>			■			X *
	<i>Podocarpus smithii</i>			■			
	<i>Prumnopitys ladei</i> ~			■			
	<i>Sundacarpus amarus</i>	X *					

Cycads							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas media</i> subsp. <i>banksii</i>			X *			X *
Zamiaceae	<i>Lepidozamia hopei</i>			■			

Ferns							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Asplenium paleaceum</i>			X *			
	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>			X *			
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Blechnum indicum</i>		X *				
	<i>Blechnum orientale</i>						X *
	<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	X *					
	<i>Blechnum patersonii</i> subsp. <i>queenslandicum</i>	X *					
	<i>Doodia aspera</i>			X *			
	<i>Doodia caudata</i>			X *			
	<i>Doodia media</i>			X *			
	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i>		X *				
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Cyathea woollsiana</i>	X *					
Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia denticulata</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Humata repens</i>			X *			



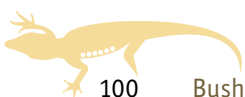
Ferns							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>	X *					
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>			X *			X *
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes aristata</i>			X *			
	<i>Lastreopsis rufescens</i>	X *					
	<i>Lastreopsis tenera</i>			X *			
	<i>Lastreopsis wurunuran</i>	X *					
	<i>Teratophyllum brightiae</i>	X *					
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i>					X *	X *
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes johnstonense</i>	X *					
	<i>Crepidomanes saxifragoides</i>	X *					
	<i>Crepidomanes</i> sp.	X *					
	<i>Hymenophyllum walleri</i>			X *			
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i> subsp. <i>agatii</i>						X *
	<i>Lindsaea fraseri</i>					X *	
	<i>Lindsaea media</i>						X *
Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i>		X *				
	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>		X *				
	<i>Lygodium reticulatum</i>		X *	X *			
Marattiaceae	<i>Angiopteris evecta</i>	X *					
	<i>Marattia oreades</i>	X *					
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Helminthostachys zeylanica</i>		X *				
	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>			X *			
	<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i>		X *				
Polypodiaceae	<i>Belvisia mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Colysis ampla</i>	X *					
	<i>Colysis sayeri</i>	X *					
	<i>Dictymia brownii</i>	X *					
	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	X *	X *	X *			
	<i>Drynaria sparsisora</i>						X *
	<i>Goniophlebium subauriculatum</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i>			X *			
	<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Platynerium hillii</i>	X *	X *				
	<i>Prosaptia fuscopilosa</i>			X *			

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Gristle Fern (*Blechnum cartilagineum*) © Copyright, G. Wilson



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Ferns

Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>dielsii</i>	X *					
	<i>Pyrrosia longifolia</i>	X *	X *	X *			X *
	<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	X *		X *			
Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>		X *	X *		X *	
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>			X *			
	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>hispidulum</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>hypoglaucom</i>			X *			
	<i>Adiantum philippense</i>			X *			
	<i>Adiantum silvaticum</i>	X *					
	<i>Cheilanthes brownii</i>			X *			
	<i>Cheilanthes caudata</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Cheilanthes contigua</i>						X *
	<i>Cheilanthes nitida</i>			X *			X *
	<i>Cheilanthes nudiuscula</i>						X *
	<i>Cheilanthes prenticei</i>						X *
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>			X *			
	<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i>			X *			
	<i>Paraceterach muelleri</i>			X *			
	<i>Vittaria elongata</i>			X *			
<i>Vittaria ensiformis</i>			X *				



Ferns							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>					X *	X *
Tectariaceae	<i>Arthropteris palisotii</i>	X *					
	<i>Arthropteris submarginalis</i>	X *					
	<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	X *					
	<i>Tectaria confluens</i>	X *					
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i>	X *		X *			
	<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>		X *				
	<i>Pneumatopteris sogerensis</i>	X *					
	<i>Pronephrium triphyllum</i>		X *				
Woodsiaceae	<i>Diplazium dilatatum</i>		X *				
	<i>Diplazium queenslandicum</i>	X *					

Fern Allies							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i> ~			X *			
Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella ciliaris</i>			X *			

Liverworts							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Fossombroniaceae	<i>Fossombronia</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Fossombronia</i> sp. 2						X *
Frullaniaceae	<i>Frullania yorkiana</i>						X *
Jungermanniaceae	? <i>Jungermannia</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Andrewsianthus</i> ? <i>puniceus</i>						X *
Lejeuneaceae	<i>Acrolejeunea securifolia</i>						X *
	<i>Cheilolejeunea</i> ? <i>mimosa</i>						X *

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Mosses							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Bartramiaceae	<i>Philonotis</i> sp.						X *
Bryaceae	<i>Plagiobryum</i> sp.						X *
Calymperaceae	<i>Calymperes crassinerve</i>						X *
	<i>Calymperes erosum</i>						X *
	<i>Calymperes graeffeanum</i>						X *
	<i>Syrrhopodon armatus</i>						X *
Fissidentaceae	<i>Fissidens</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Fissidens</i> sp. 2						X *
Leucobryaceae	<i>Campylopus ?introflexus</i>						X *
	<i>Leucobryum</i> cf. <i>chlorophyllosum</i>						X *
Polytrichaceae	<i>Dawsonia polytrichoides</i>	X *					
Sematophyllaceae	<i>Sematophyllum subhumile</i> var. <i>subhumile</i>						X *
Sphagnaceae	<i>Sphagnum</i> cf. <i>cuspidatum</i>						X *



Dawsonia polytrichoides, a moss found at Cloudland Nature Refuge © Copyright, G. W. & R. F. Wilson



Epiphytic lichen, H. Jolly © Copyright, National Herbarium of Victoria



Lichen, H. Jolly © Copyright, National Herbarium of Victoria

Lichens							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Arthoniaceae	? <i>Cryptothecia</i> sp.						X *
Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Ochrolechia</i> sp.						X *
Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Coccocarpia adnata</i>						X *
Collemataceae	<i>Leptogium wilsonii</i>			X *			
Graphidaceae	<i>Myriotrema</i> sp.						X *
Lecideaceae	<i>Lecidea</i> sp.						X *
Lobariaceae	<i>Lobaria plurimiseptata</i>			X *			
	<i>Pseudocyphellarcia desfontainii</i>			X *			
Mycoblastaceae	<i>Tephromela</i> sp.						X *
Pannariaceae	<i>Physma byrsaeum</i>						X *
Parmeliaceae	<i>Flavoparmelia</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Parmotrema</i> cf. <i>robustum</i>						X *
	<i>Parmotrema gardneri</i>						X *
	<i>Relicinopsis</i> ? <i>malaccensis</i>						X *
Pertusariaceae	? <i>Pertusaria</i> or <i>Ochrolechia</i> sp.						X *
	? <i>Pertusaria</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Pertusaria</i> ? <i>xanthoplaca</i>						X *
Physciaceae	<i>Buellia</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Dirinaria</i> cf. <i>batavica</i>						X *
	<i>Pyxine coccifera</i>						X *
Porinaceae	<i>Porina</i> sp.					X *	
Teloschistaceae	<i>Caloplaca</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Caloplaca</i> sp. 2						X *
	<i>Caloplaca</i> sp. 3						X *

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Fungi							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Amanitaceae	<i>Amanita</i> sp.						X *
Cantharellaceae	<i>Cantharellus</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Cantharellus</i> sp. 2						X *
Coprinaceae	<i>Coprinus</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Coprinus</i> sp. 2						X *
Coriolaceae	<i>Fomitopsis</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Pycnoporus</i> sp.						X *
Craterellaceae	<i>Craterellus</i> sp.						X *
Crepidotaceae	<i>Tubaria</i> sp.						X *
Geastraceae	<i>Geastrum</i> sp.						X *
Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrocybe</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Hygrocybe</i> sp. 2						X *
Not agreed	<i>Irpex</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Irpex</i> sp. 2						X *
Not known	<i>Dacrymycetales</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Polyporales</i> sp. 1						X *
	<i>Polyporales</i> sp. 2						X *
	<i>Polyporales</i> sp. 3						X *
	<i>Polyporales</i> sp. 4						X *
	<i>Polyporales</i> sp. 5						X *
	<i>Polyporales</i> sp. 6						X *
	Truffle n. sp.						○



Microporus xanthopus, J. Milne © Copyright, National Herbarium of Victoria



Fungi							
Family	Species	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
Peniophoraceae	<i>Peniophora</i> sp.						X *
Physalacriaceae	<i>Xerula flavo-olivacea</i>						X *
Polyporaceae	<i>Microporus xanthopus</i>						X *
Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> aff. <i>persanguinea</i>						X *
Schizophyllaceae	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>						X *
Strobilomycetaceae	<i>Austroboletus</i> sp.						X *
Thelephoraceae	<i>Thelephora</i> sp.						X *
Tricholomataceae	? <i>Marasmiellus</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Gymnopus</i> sp.						X *
	<i>Laccaria</i> n. sp.						○
	<i>Marasmius crinis-equi</i> group						X *
	<i>Tricholoma</i> sp.						X *



Tricholoma sp., H. Jolly © Copyright, National Herbarium of Victoria

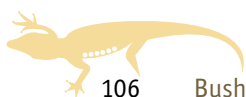


Coprinus sp., J. Milne © Copyright, National Herbarium of Victoria

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Appendix B: Threatened Species

Additional supplements containing the appendices for individual reserves are available to download from:

www.bushblitz.org.au

Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this appendix are consistent with that from the Australian Faunal Directory (AFD), the Australian Plant Name Index (APNI) and the Australian Plant Census (APC).

Current at March 2013



Fauna

Vertebrates

Mammals						
Species	Status	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	EPBC — Endangered				X *	
<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X *			
<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X *			
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	NCA — Vulnerable				■	
<i>Petrogale mareeba</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				X	
<i>Pseudocheirops archeri</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X *		■	
<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X *			
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable				X	X *



Lemuroid Ringtail Possum (*Hemibelideus lemuroides*) © Copyright, G. Wilson

- Key
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 - NCA = Refers to the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Queensland)
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Birds						
Species	Status	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X *	■	■	X *
<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X *	■	■	
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>	EPBC — Endangered, NCA — Endangered		X *			
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	NCA — Vulnerable		X *	■		
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■	■	
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Endangered				■	X *
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				X	
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■	■	
<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	NCA — Vulnerable		X *		■	
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable				■	
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Turnix olivii</i>	EPBC — Endangered, NCA — Vulnerable			■	X *	
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable				■	



Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), Brian Furby Collection © Copyright, Department of the Environment



Frogs and Toads						
Species	Status	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Cophixalus aenigma</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Cophixalus concinnus</i>	NCA — Vulnerable				■	
<i>Cophixalus hosmeri</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	EPBC — Endangered, NCA — Endangered				■	
<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	EPBC — Critically Endangered, NCA — Endangered				■	
<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	EPBC — Endangered, NCA — Endangered				■	
<i>Litoria serrata</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X *		■	
<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i>	EPBC — Endangered, NCA — Endangered				■	
<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	EPBC — Extinct, NCA — Endangered				■	
<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	EPBC — Endangered, NCA — Endangered				■	

Reptiles						
Species	Status	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	NCA — Vulnerable			■		
<i>Glaphyromorphus mjobergi</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				■	

Invertebrates

Spiders						
Species	Status	Brooklyn	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Phlogius crassipes</i> gp. n. sp.	NCA — Least Concern	○			○	○

- Key
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 - = Previously recorded on the reserve but not found on this survey





Flora

Flowering Plants							
Species	Status	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Acacia guymeri</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable			■			
<i>Aglaiia brassii</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable			■			
<i>Caesalpinia robusta</i>	NCA — Near Threatened	X *					
<i>Callerya pilipes</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i>	NCA — Near Threatened						X *
<i>Corybas abellianus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			X			
<i>Cyclophyllum costatum</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable						X *
<i>Dianella incollata</i>	NCA — Near Threatened					X *	X *
<i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable		■				
<i>Endiandra jonesii</i>	NCA — Vulnerable			■			
<i>Endiandra sideroxylon</i>	NCA — Near Threatened	X *					
<i>Endressia wardellii</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			X			
<i>Euphorbia carissoides</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable						X *
<i>Glochidion pungens</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Goodenia heteroptera</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			X *		X *	X *
<i>Haplostichanthus submontanus</i> subsp. <i>sessiliflorus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened	X *					
<i>Helicia grayi</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Helicia lewisensis</i>	NCA — Vulnerable			■			
<i>Homoranthus tropicus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened				X *	X *	X *
<i>Lepiderema largiflorens</i>	NCA — Near Threatened	X *					
<i>Linospadix microcaryus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Linospadix palmerianus</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Medicosma glandulosa</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Plectranthus spectabilis</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			X *			
<i>Rhamphicarpa australiensis</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			X			
<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	NCA — Near Threatened		X				
<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			



Flowering Plants							
Species	Status	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Stenocarpus davallioides</i>	NCA — Vulnerable			■			
<i>Syzygium mulgraveanum</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			
<i>Syzygium pringlei</i>	NCA — Near Threatened						X *
<i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable		■				
<i>Toechima pterocarpum</i>	EPBC — Endangered, NCA — Endangered			■			
<i>Vappodes bigibba</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable			■			
<i>Vappodes phalaenopsis</i>	EPBC — Vulnerable, NCA — Vulnerable			■			

Conifers							
Species	Status	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Agathis microstachya</i>	NCA — Near Threatened	X *					
<i>Prumnopitys ladei</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			■			

Fern Allies							
Species	Status	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Melsonby NP	Melsonby NR	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	NCA — Near Threatened			X *			

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Appendix C: Exotic and Pest Species

Additional supplements containing the appendices for individual reserves are available to download from:

www.bushblitz.org.au

Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this appendix are consistent with that from the Australian Faunal Directory (AFD), the Australian Plant Name Index (APNI) and the Australian Plant Census (APC).

Current at March 2013



Fauna

Vertebrates

Toads			
Species	Common name	Cloudland	Hann
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane Toad	X *	X *

Invertebrates

Snails			
Species	Common name	Cloudland	Hann
<i>Allopeas clavulinus</i>	Spiked Awlsnail	X *	



Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*) © Copyright, S. Zozaya

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 X* = New record for this reserve





Flora

Flowering Plants					
Species	Status	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Aeschynomene villosa</i>	Villose Jointvetch, Hairy Jointvetch, Sensitive Jointvetch			X	
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> subsp. <i>conyzoides</i>	Goatweed	X *	X	X	
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Gamba Grass			X	
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Alligator Apple, Pond Apple		X		
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Spiceberry, Coralberry	X *			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Broomstick, Teasers, Grab-a-Leg, Cobbler's Pegs			X	
<i>Cenchrus pedicellatus</i> subsp. <i>unispiculus</i>	Annual Mission Grass			X *	
<i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia</i> var. <i>rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Cassia, Roundleaf Sensitive Pea, Wynn Cassia			X	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	X *			
<i>Cleome aculeata</i>	Prickly Spiderflower		X		
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead			X	
<i>Crotalaria lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>	Rattlepod			X *	
<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i>	Navua Sedge		X		
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Mullumbimby Couch		X		
<i>Cyperus sphacelatus</i>	Roadside Flatsedge		X		
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Silver-leaf Desmodium, Silver-leaved Desmodium			X	
<i>Drymaria cordata</i> subsp. <i>diandra</i>	Tropical Chickweed		X *		
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Emilia	X *		X	
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> var. <i>sonchifolia</i>	Emilia				X *
<i>Erechtites valerianifolius</i> f. <i>valerianifolius</i>	Brazilian Fireweed		X		
<i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i>	Cudweed		X		
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Swan Plant, Balloon Cottonbush			X	
<i>Hyptis capitata</i>	Knobweed		X *		
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Hyptis			X *	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana, Common Lantana			X	
<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i>	Yellow Willow Herb		X		X *
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro			X	
<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	Phasey Bean		X *		



Flowering Plants

Species	Status	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek
<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i>	Bacopa, Mecardonia			X	
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i>	Guinea Grass			X	
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Molasses Grass			X	
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass			X	
<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Pongamia, Native Wisteria, Indian Beech		■	■	
<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i>	White Eye		X	X	
<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>	Broadleaf Paspalum, Warrel Grass	X *			
<i>Paspalum paniculatum</i>	Russell River Grass	X *			
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Dukong Anak		X		
<i>Polygala paniculata</i>	Polygala		X	X	
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Djanggar, Akulikuli, Hairy Pigweed			X *	
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	Praxelis		X	X	X *
<i>Psidium cattleyanum</i> var. <i>cattleyanum</i>	Cherry Guava	X *			
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Yellow Guava, Guava		X		
<i>Salvia misella</i>	Salvia			X	
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Scoparia		X *		
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Sicklepod, Chinese Senna, Arsenic Weed		X		
<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>	Arsenic Bush	X *			
<i>Setaria pumila</i> subsp. <i>pallidifusca</i>	Pale Pigeon Grass			X *	
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	South African Pigeon Grass		X		
<i>Sida acuta</i>	Spinyhead Sida			X	
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel Weed			X *	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Big Jack		X	X	
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco	X *		X *	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> subsp. <i>nigrum</i>	Black Berry Nightshade			X *	
<i>Solanum seafortianum</i>	Brazilian Nightshade			X	
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Devil's Fig	X *			
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle			X *	
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> subsp. <i>nilotica</i>	African Tulip Tree			X	
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Bloomsbury Grass, Giant Parramatta Grass			X	
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	American Ratstail Grass			X	
<i>Sporobolus natalensis</i>	Giant Ratstail Grass			X	
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Giant Ratstail Grass			X	

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Flowering Plants						
Species	Status	Cloudland	Eubenangee	Hann	Upper Bridge Creek	
<i>Steinchisma laxa</i>	–		X			
<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>	Stylo			X		
<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i>	Caribbean Stylo, Verano			X		
<i>Stylosanthes humilis</i>	Townsville Stylo			X		
<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	Cinderella Weed			X		
<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader Grass			X		
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Chinese Burr			X		
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Urena Weed, Urena Burr	X *		X		
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>	Signal Grass			X		
<i>Urochloa humidicola</i>	Koronivia Grass, Humidicola, Creeping Signal Grass		X			
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Para Grass		X			
<i>Urochloa subquadriflora</i>	Green Summer Grass			X	X *	
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Cockleburr, Noogoora Burr			X		



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Prickly Forest Skink (*Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae*), R. Raven © Copyright, Queensland Museum



Spectacled Flying-fox (*Pteropus conspicillatus*) © Copyright, M. Trenerry



Eastern Tube-nosed Bat (*Nyctimene robinsoni*) © Copyright, Australian Heritage Council





Glossary



C

Cryptic species (Cryptospecies)

Species that are physically similar but reproductively isolated from each other.

Cryptozoic taxon

A taxon that is well camouflaged or lives in dark places, caves or holes.

E

Epiphyte

A plant that depends on another plant for physical support but not food. It gets nutrients and moisture from the air, rain, water and debris that pools on the host plant or around the epiphyte.

H

Holotype

The specimen or illustration that was used when a species was formally described.

I

Isotype

A duplicate specimen of the holotype.

M

Macrofungi

Fungi that produce large fruiting bodies, i.e. those visible to the naked eye and generally one centimetre or more in width or height.

P

Putative new species

A species that has been recognised by an expert as never having been named or described in the scientific literature. Note specimens may already be in museum or herbarium collections.

T

Taxon (plural taxa)

A member of any particular taxonomic group, e.g. a particular species, genus, family.

Taxonomy

The categorisation and naming of species. The science of identifying and naming species, as well as grouping them based on their relatedness.

Type locality

The location where the holotype (type specimen) was originally found.

U

Undescribed taxon

A taxon (e.g. a species) that has not yet been formally described or named.





Southern Cassowary (*Casuarius casuarius johnsonii*), listed as endangered under the EPBC Act © Copyright, Wet Tropics Management Authority Queensland



Notes





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- + Brooklyn Nature Refuge
- + Cloudland Nature Refuge
- + Melsonby (Gaarraay) Nature Refuge
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FRONT COVER Green Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus archeri*)
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Bush Blitz survey report

Far North Queensland + 2010



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