



**BushBlitz**

SPECIES DISCOVERY PROGRAM



BUSH BLITZ SPECIES DISCOVERY PROGRAM



# Bon Bon Station Reserve SA

24–30 October 2010



CARING FOR  
OUR COUNTRY



# 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

### EPBC Act

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*

### IBRA

*Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia*

### NPW Act

*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (South Australia)*

### NRS

*National Reserve System*



# Summary

In October 2010 a one-week Bush Blitz biodiversity survey was conducted at Bon Bon Station Reserve, a former sheep station 200 km south of Coober Pedy in South Australia. In total, 631 flora and fauna species were identified, of which 458 were new records for the reserve. Of these, 188 are believed to be new to science, including 1 gecko (Gekkonidae), 51 bees and wasps (Hymenoptera), 120 morphospecies of moths (Lepidoptera) and 16 jumping plantlice (Psyllidae). Including previous records, 767 species have now been recorded at this reserve.

Twenty-two vertebrate species were recorded at Bon Bon Station for the first time during this survey. Some notable range extensions for vertebrates were identified and limits to species ranges further defined. Two vascular plant species listed as rare

under South Australia's *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act), Wild Violet (*Swainsona microcalyx*) and Smooth Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma laeve*), were found at Bon Bon, both for the first time. Club Spear-grass (*Austrostipa nullanulla*), listed as vulnerable under the same Act, was also recorded.

The number of invasive species recorded was low, which might be an indication that the site is relatively stable. Only two vertebrate pest species were identified: House Mice (*Mus musculus*), which were common; and Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), only the remains of which were found. Only 19 of the 324 flowering plant species recorded on Bon Bon are considered weeds, but this included Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), which is considered one of the most extensive and environmentally damaging invasive species in central Australia.



Some of the Bush Blitz Team, M. Preece:  
Back Row: Andy Donnelly, Rebecca Kittel, Helen Vonow, Judy West, Sandy Gilmore, Steve Donnellan, Deon Grantham, Jim Radford, Leah Schwartz  
Front Row: David Gregory, Nick Neagle, Jo Wood, Kate Gillespie, David Stemmer, Remko Leijs



# Introduction

This is a report of the Bush Blitz program, which aims to survey recent additions to the National Reserve System (NRS). 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 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 science, government, 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.

This survey was undertaken during October 2010. Due to poor weather conditions and the size of the property, not all areas were accessed and a comprehensive survey was not possible. It is expected that more intensive sampling in a variety of seasons would result in the detection of many more species.



Grey Wrinklewort (*Rutidosia helichrysoides* subsp. *helichrysoides*) and approaching storm, N. Neagle © Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources





# Reserve Overview<sup>1</sup>



## Bon Bon Station Reserve

Bush Heritage Australia

## Date of purchase

February 2008

## Area

216,700 ha

## Description

Bon Bon Station Reserve is a Bush Heritage Australia property, remotely situated in South Australia between Coober Pedy and Port Augusta. It is located on the sand and calcrete plains between the Great Victoria Desert and the large salt lakes of Eyre, Torrens and Gairdner. These plains are dominated by chenopod and mulga shrublands and have been impacted adversely by pastoralism.

Spanning 216,700 ha, this former sheep station is approximately the size of suburban Sydney. The landscapes and scenery within Bon Bon are beautiful, and include salt lakes, freshwater wetlands, mulga shrublands, bluebush plains and arid-zone woodlands. At its heart is Lake Puckridge, an ephemeral wetland which fills up with water around once a decade and can reach a depth of seven metres.

The traditional owners of the land are the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara people.



Typical mulga over kerosene grass (*Aristida* sp.) community, N. Neagle © Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

<sup>1</sup> Bush Heritage Australia, accessed 11 February 2013, <[http://www.bushheritage.org.au/our\\_reserves/state\\_southaustralia/reserves\\_bonbon](http://www.bushheritage.org.au/our_reserves/state_southaustralia/reserves_bonbon)>.



## National Reserve System conservation values

Bon Bon Station Reserve is managed by Bush Heritage Australia in accordance with the intent of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Category IV, Protected Area, mainly for ecosystem protection.<sup>2</sup> It supports a higher diversity of species than might be expected for such an arid area, possibly because it straddles two major bioregions—the Stony Plains in the north and the Gawler Ranges in the south. Bon Bon supports 11 ecological communities, including three threatened ecosystems listed as vulnerable in South Australia: Mulga (*Acacia aneura*) low woodlands with a grassy understorey on sand plains; Bullock Bush (*Alectryon oleifolius* subsp. *canescens*) tall shrubland on alluvial soils of plains; and Mulga (*Acacia aneura*) low woodlands with a grassy understorey on ranges.

Vegetation on the property has not been fully mapped but it is known to be diverse, with seven environmental associations recognised (Glendambo, Labyrinth, Monndiepitchnie, Wallabyng, Breakaway, Oodnadatta and Kadlongaroo Hill). These provide

a rich diversity of habitats for the region's flora and fauna. Bon Bon Station Reserve also contains a significant 1,400 ha freshwater wetland. Almost the entire catchment of Lake Puckridge is contained within Bon Bon, which enables the tributaries and wetlands that feed into the lake to be protected and managed.

Despite its 130-year history as a sheep station, approximately 36% of the property is ungrazed. The remainder has been destocked and is expected to adequately regenerate. Significant fires occurred on the property in 1975 and 1990. Recovery from fire appears to have been poor, especially in mulga communities.



White-browed Treecreeper (*Climacteris affinis*), B. Furby © Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

<sup>2</sup> South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, accessed 11 February 2013, <[http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/naturelinks/List\\_Project/Addressing\\_Priority\\_Threats\\_to\\_Native\\_Vegetation\\_on\\_Bon\\_Bon\\_Station\\_Reserve](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/naturelinks/List_Project/Addressing_Priority_Threats_to_Native_Vegetation_on_Bon_Bon_Station_Reserve)>.





# Methods

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

A number of taxonomic groups were identified as targets for study. Table 1 lists the groups surveyed and the specialists who undertook the field work.



Pitfall trap monitoring, Nicole Garbon BHP Billiton, M. Preece

Table 1: Taxonomic groups surveyed and personnel

Group	Common names	Expert	Affiliation
Vertebrates	Mammals, Frogs and Reptiles	Mark Hutchinson, David Stemmer, Chelsea Sims	South Australian Museum
Hymenoptera	Bees	Remko Leijs	South Australian Museum
Hymenoptera	Wasps	Rebecca Kittel, Gary Taylor, Sarah Mantel, Federica Colombo	University of Adelaide
Lepidoptera	Butterflies and Moths	Andy Young	South Australian Museum
Coleoptera	Beetles	Jo Wood	South Australian Museum
Psyllidae	Jumping Plantlice	Gary Taylor	University of Adelaide
Odonata	Dragonflies	Andy Young	South Australian Museum
		Rebecca Kittel	University of Adelaide
Stygofauna	Stygofauna	Remko Leijs	South Australian Museum
Vascular Plants	Vascular Plants	Helen Vonow, Nick Neagle	South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
Fungi	Fungi	Helen Vonow	South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources



General field collection methods were used in an attempt to capture a wide variety of taxa. Specific collecting for target groups was also undertaken.

Vertebrates were sampled mainly with pitfall traps, funnel traps and Elliott traps. Reptiles that were encountered were noted or in some instances caught by hand. Mammal remains, such as bones, were identified opportunistically. Bats were surveyed using harp traps.

A variety of techniques were used for sampling invertebrates. Aerial invertebrates were captured using hand nets, sweep nets and Malaise traps, and foliage-dwellers via beating trays. Nocturnal species were caught at light traps, and terrestrial species using pitfall traps. Leaf litter was collected for later extraction of invertebrates using Tullgren/Berlese funnels. Preservation was in alcohol or by pinning, depending on the taxa. Some specimens were preserved in ethanol for DNA study and DNA barcoding.

Major and minor vegetation communities were sampled based on IBRA subregions, and areas with limited grazing history were selected. Access limitations meant that most areas surveyed had been impacted by grazing, however heavily degraded sites were avoided. Vascular plants were collected by hand, then pressed and dried. Fungi were also collected by hand.

Collections were identified using available literature and the holdings of museums and herbaria. Fauna specimens were deposited with the South Australian Museum and flora specimens with the State Herbarium of South Australia. Final species lists were compiled by combining the results of this Bush Blitz



David Stemmer, South Australian Museum, setting a harp trap, M. Preece

with data supplied by the Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool. Existing vascular plant data were compiled from several other sources, including collections held in the South Australian Herbarium, the Biological Survey of South Australia website and opportunistic sighting records, and the South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources Pastoral Program's observational records.







# Results

The locational data of both collected and observed specimens are available to reserve managers.

## Species Lists

Appendix A provides full, updated species lists for the reserve. Names in **bold brown text** are putative new species. Species marked with an asterisk (\*) have not been previously recorded in the reserve. Species without an asterisk have been recorded previously and were identified again during this

survey. Species shown in **blue text** were not recorded on this survey, but are known from previous studies. Table 2 provides a summary of the number of new flora and fauna records and putative new species for the reserve.

Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this report are consistent with the Australian Faunal Directory, the Australian Plant Name Index and the Australian Plant Census.



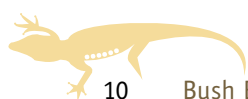
Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*), R. Kittel © University of Adelaide



Table 2: Summary of flora and fauna records and putative new species

Group	Common name	Total number of species	Species new to reserve	Putative new species
Mammalia	Mammals	10	6	0
Aves	Birds	89	0	0
Amphibia	Frogs	1	0	0
Reptilia	Reptiles	37	16	1
Hymenoptera	Ants	5	5	0
Hymenoptera	Bees	48	48	44
Hymenoptera	Wasps	13	13	7
Lepidoptera	Butterflies	4	3	0
Lepidoptera	Moths	166	166	120 <sup>3</sup>
Trichoptera	Caddisflies	1	1	0
Diptera	Flies	2	2	0
Coleoptera	Beetles	11	10	0
Psyllidae	Jumping Plantlice	16	16	16
Heteroptera	True Bugs	1	1	0
Blattodea	Termites	3	0	0
Orthoptera	Crickets	1	1	0
Embioptera	Web Spinner Insects	1	1	0
Odonata	Dragonflies	2	2	0
Scorpiones	Scorpions	1	1	0
Araneae	Spiders	2	2	0
Crustacea	Crustaceans	2	2	0
Gastropoda	Snails and slugs	0	0	0
Flowering Plants	Flowering Plants	332	147	0
Ferns	Ferns	3	3	0
Mosses	Mosses	2	1	0
Fungi	Fungi	10	10	0
Protista	Green Algae	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>767</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>188</b>

<sup>3</sup> Most of the moth species surveyed could only be identified to morphospecies, the majority of which are likely to represent new or previously undescribed species.





## Threatened Species

Appendix B gives the species listed as threatened under the NPW Act of South Australia and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* recorded from the reserve. A summary of threatened species identified during the study is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of threatened species identified

Group	Total number of species	Species new to reserve
Fauna	0	0
Flora	3	2

## Exotic and Pest Species

Appendix C lists the exotic and pest species known from the reserve. A summary of exotic and pest species identified during the study is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of exotic and pest species identified

Group	Total number of species	Species new to reserve
Fauna	2	0
Flora	19	15



Leah Schwartz setting up a funnel trap, M. Preece



## Discussion

### Putative new species

A total of 458 species were added to those previously known from the reserve and 188 putative species new to science were discovered. 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. Until a species is named and its description published, it is not confirmed as a new species. A breakdown of the groups in which putative new species were discovered is given in Table 5.

A putative new reptile species discovered at Bon Bon is one of several new web-toed geckos (*Gehyra* spp.) known from inland Australia, all previously identified as Tree Dtella (*Gehyra variegata*). Work in

progress indicates that eastern populations may be taxonomically distinct from western populations. A manuscript is in preparation (M. Sistrom *et al.*) with submission anticipated in 2013.

Most of the species of bees and wasps (Hymenoptera), moths (Lepidoptera) and jumping plantlice (Psyllidae) collected during the survey were new records for the reserve, and many of them are, putatively, new to science. Most of the moth species surveyed could only be identified to morphospecies, the majority of which are likely to represent new or previously undescribed species. A morphospecies is a group of individuals that are considered to belong to the same species on the grounds of physical features alone, but further study is needed to confirm their species status.





Table 5: Putative new species by group

Group	Common name	Total number of species	Species new to reserve	Putative new species
Lepidoptera	Moths	166	166	120
Hymenoptera	Bees	48	48	44
Hymenoptera	Wasps	13	13	7
Psyllidae	Jumping Plantlice	16	16	16
Reptilia	Reptiles	37	16	1
Total		280	259	188

## Threatened Species

Two vascular plant species listed as rare in South Australia under the NPW Act were recorded on Bon Bon during the 2010 survey: Wild Violet (*Swainsona microcalyx*) and Smooth Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma laeve*). These two species were recorded at Bon Bon Station Reserve for the first time during this survey. Club Spear-grass (*Austrostipa nullanulla*), which is listed as vulnerable under the same Act, was also recorded.

Four bird species listed as rare under the NPW Act—Chestnut-breasted Whiteface (*Aphelocephala pectoralis*), White-browed Treecreeper (*Climacteris affinis*), Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) and Gilbert’s Whistler (*Pachycephala inornata*)—and one listed as endangered under the NPW Act and vulnerable under the Commonwealth EPBC Act—Plains-wanderer (*Pedionomus torquatus*)—had previously been recorded at Bon Bon Station. Birds were not a target taxon for this survey and as a result a bird specialist was not present. Therefore, none of these species were recorded during this survey.

## Exotic and Pest Species

Invasive species have a major impact on Australia’s environment, threatening our unique biodiversity and reducing overall species abundance and diversity.<sup>4</sup> The number of vertebrate pest species recorded on Bon Bon Station Reserve during the 2010 survey was considered low. The paucity of pest species may indicate that the site is relatively stable, however populations need to be monitored over time to confirm this. House Mice (*Mus musculus*) were common and sighted at all trapping sites. In contrast, only the remains of Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) were found, and they were uncommon. Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) were not recorded during the survey, however they have been identified in Bon Bon’s Property Management Plan as one of the five major threats to the Key Conservation Targets.<sup>5</sup> Under Bon Bon’s Property Management Plan, active and non-active warrens will be mapped to determine appropriate control methods.

Weeds have also been identified as a major threat to the Key Conservation Targets of Bon Bon Station

4 Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, accessed 11 February 2013, <<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/index.html>>.

5 South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, accessed 11 February 2013, <[http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/naturelinks/List\\_Project/Addressing\\_Priority\\_Threats\\_to\\_Native\\_Vegetation\\_on\\_Bon\\_Bon\\_Station\\_Reserve](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/naturelinks/List_Project/Addressing_Priority_Threats_to_Native_Vegetation_on_Bon_Bon_Station_Reserve)>.



Reserve. Nineteen of the 324 plant taxa recorded on Bon Bon are considered weeds, of which 15 are new records for the property. The previous scarcity of exotic plant records is most likely a result of undercollection, rather than an indication of their absence. Exotic species are often overlooked during botanical surveys unless systematic collections or targeted surveys are conducted.

Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) was the most serious weed species detected during the survey. It is considered a threat to biodiversity and poses a major threat to South Australia's arid and semi-arid rangelands. The root system is robust and the burrs are readily distributed, and the plant can form dense monocultures, change natural fire regimes, and displace native plants, making it one of the most extensive and environmentally serious alien species in central Australia. The location of high-risk invasive species (including Buffel Grass) will be mapped and controlled at priority sites as part of Bon Bon's Property Management Plan.



Helen Vonow pressing plants, N. Neagle © Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

## Other Points of Interest

### Vertebrates

Terrestrial vertebrates have been extensively surveyed in South Australia since the 1980s. Bon Bon Station Reserve is on the fringe of areas surveyed in the early 1990s and the Lake Eyre South Survey undertaken later in the same decade. However, detailed information on the total diversity and patterns of habitat use within Bon Bon are still unavailable, so this Bush Blitz vertebrate survey was exploratory in nature.

Few vertebrate species were added to the existing species lists. Even so, Bon Bon Station provided some interesting records with 22 vertebrate species recorded there for the first time. Two of the new records, the Gibber Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis intima*) and the Eyrean Earless Dragon (*T. tetraporophora*), represent Lake Eyre Basin species at their south-western limits, while the Central Deserts Robust Slider (*Lerista desertorum*) and the Little Long-tailed Dunnart (*Sminthopsis dolichura*) represent sandy desert species at their eastern limits. The one individual of Little Long-tailed Dunnart was caught at the limit of its distribution. The record closes the gap between two previous records either side of Bon Bon Station.

### Invertebrates

Research on Australian invertebrates has increased significantly over the last 20 years, but it is estimated that less than 15% of species have been formally described. In general, about a third of the collected species in any area is found to be new to science. No invertebrate surveys had been undertaken on Bon Bon Station prior to this Bush Blitz, therefore all findings represent new records for the reserve.





## Bees

Native bees are important pollinators of Australian plants, and are therefore essential for ecosystem health and maintaining biodiversity. Forty-eight species of native bees from five different families were collected from Bon Bon Station Reserve, of which 44 species are believed to be new to science. Although the diversity of bee species was higher than expected, most species were found in relatively low numbers. This might be due to low population sizes caused by prolonged drought, coupled with large numbers of plants flowering after recent rain causing populations to disperse. This could also explain why the majority of species were found in only a few localities, and suggests that the figure of 48 species recorded is an underestimate of the total number occurring within the reserve. One species, *Amegilla chlorocyanea*, a blue-banded bee species common in the southern half of Australia, was found throughout the reserve, foraging on nightshades (*Solanum*), *Westringia* species and Bluerod (*Stemodia florulenta*). This bee is an important natural native pollinator of many agricultural crops and has been investigated as a potential natural replacement for manual pollination in greenhouse-grown tomatoes.<sup>6</sup>

## Wasps

About 160 wasp specimens were collected at Bon Bon Station, representing at least 13 species. Of these, seven are believed to be new species, including six belonging to the subfamily Cheloninae. Prior to this Bush Blitz, 42 species of native wasps belonging to the subfamily Cheloninae had been described in Australia, of which only two were previously recorded in South Australia. Due to insufficient species descriptions of Chelonine wasps, it is difficult to identify specimens to species level.

This survey and the following research will help to revise the naming protocols for the Australian chelonine group.

## Moths

During the survey, 166 morphospecies of moths (Lepidoptera) were recorded. These were further identified to species where possible. Preliminary results suggest that many of the specimens collected represent new or undescribed taxa. For example, only one of the 39 cosmet moth species (Cosmopterigidae) identified on the survey is believed to be previously named. Other putative new species include:

- + a species of *Taxeotis* that appears to be similar to some of the Western Australian goldfield moths;
- + two species of *Paramelora* that appear to represent previously unnamed taxa; and
- + a specimen of the Boarmiini tribe that appears to be a new species.

A particularly exciting find was a single specimen of a moth that appears to be *Anomocentris crystallota* or a very closely related cryptospecies. All previous records of this species are from the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. Should the specimen prove to be *A. crystallota*, it would represent a range extension of around 3,000 km.

## Jumping Plantlice

Psyllids, or jumping plantlice, are small plant-feeding insects that tend to be host specific, feeding on only one or two species. Surprisingly, a number of psyllid species were collected from more than one plant species, although it may be possible to identify the preferred host plant from the number of individuals captured on a particular plant.

<sup>6</sup> Hogendoorn, K., Bartholomaeus, F. and Keller, M. A. 2010, 'Chemical and sensory comparison of tomatoes pollinated by bees and by a pollination wand', *Journal of Economic Entomology* **103**(4): 1286–1292.



Sixteen morphospecies were collected at Bon Bon, all of which are expected to represent new, undescribed species.

The data collected from this Bush Blitz survey will contribute significantly to the study of the psyllid taxa and psyllid/plant host relationships. For example, 15 of the 16 new species discovered at Bon Bon belong to the genus *Acizzia*. This genus is very diverse, with over 200 species worldwide, but only about 20 Australian species have been described. The 16<sup>th</sup> psyllid specimen was from the genus *Trioza*, within which only five species have so far been described in Australia. Furthermore, most of the psyllid/host plant combinations collected on this survey have not been documented before.

### Vascular plants and fungi

Much of Bon Bon Station Reserve was accessible, so sampling of vascular plants and macrofungi was possible in most areas with the exception of the far north-west of the property; the Lookout, Glendambo and Christie land systems; and mallee communities in the vicinity of Scorpion Lake.

The survey team collected 324 distinct flowering plant taxa, of which 305 were native and 19 exotic. In total, 467 plant specimens were vouchered and lodged with the State Herbarium of South Australia, and a further 715 specimens were recorded but not collected.

The survey added significantly to known flora of the reserve, with 162 species recorded for the first time: 147 flowering plants, three ferns, one alga and one moss. Ten species of macrofungi were also recorded on the reserve for the first time. Four species were of particular interest as their occurrence is either at the margin of their known distribution—Smooth

Angianthus (*Angianthus glabratus*), Channel Burr-daisy (*Calotis porphyroglossa*) and Small Poached-egg Daisy (*Myriocephalus squamatus*)—or represented a range extension—*Sida* sp. B (C. Dunlop, 1739).

Six flowering plant species were collected that had not been recorded previously within the Gairdner Torrens Herbarium Region. These included the native species Smooth Ruby Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *glabra*), Desert Sneezeweed (*Centipeda crateriformis* subsp. *compacta*) and Furrowed New Holland Daisy (*Vittadinia sulcata*), and the exotic species Bladder Ketmia (*Hibiscus trionum* var. *vesicarius*), *Sida* sp. B (C. Dunlop 1739) and Branched Centaury (*Centaureum tenuiflorum*). One species, Corrugated Sida (*Sida corrugata*), had not been recorded in the region in nearly a century, while two others had previously only had single doubtful records for the region—Smooth Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma laeve*) and Cotton Panic (*Digitaria ammophila*).

Several macrofungi were collected but the specimens could only be assigned with certainty to genus, and the most probable species match has been suggested. Further collecting of macrofungi is required on Bon Bon to enable accurate identification of the taxa present on the reserve.

At least 40 taxa known to occur on the property were not identified during this survey. This was not surprising given the size and diversity of Bon Bon, the limited time available for sampling, and that the visit was limited to a single season. It is expected that more intensive sampling would result in the detection of many more species.







# Appendix A: Species Lists

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 February 2013



# Fauna

## Vertebrates

Mammals		
Family	Species	Common name
Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> ^	Fox, Red Fox
Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i> *	Fat-tailed Dunnart
	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i> *	Little Long-tailed Dunnart
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> ^	Rabbit
Macropodidae	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo
	<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Common Wallaroo
	<i>Macropus rufus</i>	Red Kangaroo
Muridae	<i>Leggadina forresti</i> *	Forrest's Mouse
	<i>Mus musculus</i> ^	House Mouse
	<i>Notomys alexis</i> *	Spinifex Hopping-mouse
	<i>Pseudomys bolami</i> *	Bolam's Mouse
Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> *	Lesser Long-eared Bat
	<i>Vespardelus baverstocki</i>	Inland Forest Bat



Spinifex Hopping-mouse (*Notomys alexis*), R. Kittel © University of Adelaide



Bolam's Mouse (*Pseudomys bolami*), R. Kittel © University of Adelaide

### Key

- \* = New record for this reserve
- ^ = Exotic/Pest
- # = EPBC listed
- ~ = NPW listed

### Colour coding for entries:

**Black** = Previously recorded on the reserve and found on this survey

**Brown** = *Putative new species*

**Blue** = *Previously recorded on the reserve but not found on this survey*





Birds		
Family	Species	Common name
Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill
	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface
	<i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i> ~	Chestnut-breasted Whiteface
	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat
Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite
	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar
Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher
Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal
Artamidae	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow
	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow
	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird
	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella
	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah
	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-shrike
	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Casuariidae	<b><i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i></b>	<b>Emu</b>
Charadriidae	<i>Eseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel
	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel
	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris affinis</i> ~	White-browed Treecreeper
Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon
	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing
Corvidae	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow
	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo
	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch



## Birds

Family	Species	Common name
Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon
	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel
	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> ~	Grey Falcon
	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby
	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon
Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow
	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin
	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren
	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren
	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairy-wren
Megaluridae	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark
	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark
	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird
Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied Honeyeater
	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat
	<i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	Orange Chat
	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	Crimson Chat
	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater
	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner
	<i>Ptilotula penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater
	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater
	<i>Sugomel niger</i>	Black Honeyeater
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater
Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit, Australian Pipit
Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird
	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i> ~	Gilbert's Whistler
	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
Pedionomidae	<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i> ~	Plains-wanderer

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Birds		
Family	Species	Common name
Petroicidae	<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	Southern Scrub-robin
	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin
	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin
Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler
Psittacidae	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck
	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar
	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	Bourke's Parrot
	<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>	Blue Bonnet, Bluebonnet
	<b><i>Psephotus varius</i></b>	<b>Mulga Parrot</b>
Psophodidae	<i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i>	Cinnamon Quail-thrush
	<i>Psophodes cristatus</i>	Chirruping Wedgebill
	<i>Psophodes occidentalis</i>	Chiming Wedgebill
Rallidae	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Native-hen
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	New Zealand Fantail
	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl



Mulga Parrot (*Psephotus varius*), R. Kittel © University of Adelaide



Amphibians		
Family	Species	Common name
Myobatrachidae	<i>Neobatrachus sudellae</i> *	Sudell's Frog



Central Netted Dragon (*Ctenophorus nuchalis*), M. Preece



Pale-rumped Ctenotus (*Ctenotus regius*), M. Preece

Reptiles		
Family	Species	Common name
Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	Bicycle Lizard, Crested Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i> *	Central Netted Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	Western Netted Dragon
	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	Central Bearded Dragon
	<i>Tympanocryptis intima</i> *	Gibber Earless Dragon, Smooth-snouted Earless Dragon
	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Lined Earless Dragon
	<i>Tympanocryptis tetraporophora</i> *	Eyrean Earless Dragon
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i> *	Fat-tailed Diplodactylus, Fat-tailed Gecko
	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	Western Beaked Gecko

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Reptiles		
Family	Species	Common name
Elapidae	<i>Brachyurophis fasciolatus</i>	Narrow-banded Shovel-nosed Snake, Narrow-banded Snake
	<i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i>	Black-naped Snake
	<i>Parasuta monachus</i>	Monk Snake
	<i>Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha</i>	Strap-snouted Brown Snake
	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	Ringed Brown Snake
	<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>	Jan's Banded Snake
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i> *	Purplish Dtella
	<b><i>Gehyra n. sp.</i></b> *	Dtella
	<i>Gehyra cf. variegata</i>	Tree Dtella
	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i> *	Bynoe's Gecko
	<i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i> *	Crowned Gecko, Sand-plain Gecko
	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Barking Gecko, Thick-tailed Gecko
Pygopodidae	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	Hooded Scaly-foot, Western Hooded Scaly-foot
Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i> *	Leonhardi's Ctenotus
	<i>Ctenotus regius</i> *	Pale-rumped Ctenotus, Royal Ctenotus
	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus, Schomburgk's Ctenotus
	<i>Ctenotus strauchii</i>	Eastern Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus
	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i> *	Broad-banded Sand-swimmer
	<i>Lerista desertorum</i> *	Central Deserts Robust Slider
	<i>Lerista labialis</i> *	Southern Sandslider
	<i>Lerista timida</i> *	Dwarf Three-toed Slider
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Common Dwarf Skink, Grey's Menetia
	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i> *	Saltbush Morethia Skink
	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	Boulenger's Snake-eyed Skink, South-eastern Morethia Skink
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Bobtail, Boggi, Pinecone Lizard, Shingle-back, Sleepy Lizard, Stumpy-tail
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops bicolor</i>	Dark-spined Blind Snake
	<i>Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus</i> *	Prong-snouted Blind Snake
Varanidae	<i>Varanus gilleni</i>	Pygmy Mulga Monitor



# Invertebrates

Ants	
Family	Species
Formicidae	<i>Camponotus aurocinctus</i> *
	<i>Iridomyrmex</i> sp. *
	<i>Melophorus</i> sp. *
	<i>Myrmecia desertorum</i> *
	<i>Rhytidoponera</i> sp. *

Bees	
Family	Species
Apidae	<i>Amegilla</i> sp. *
	<i>Amegilla chlorocyanea</i> *
Colletidae	<b>unid sp. 1 (subfamily Euryglossinae) *</b>
	<b>unid sp. 2 (subfamily Euryglossinae) *</b>
	<b>unid sp. 3 (subfamily Euryglossinae) *</b>
	<b>unid sp. 4 (subfamily Euryglossinae) *</b>
	<i>Hylaeus</i> sp. 4 *
	<i>Hylaeus</i> sp. 7 *
	<i>Hylaeus</i> sp. 8 *
	<i>Hylaeus</i> sp. 9 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> (subgenus <i>Colletellus</i> ) sp. 1 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> (subgenus <i>Colletellus</i> ) sp. 2 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> (subgenus <i>Colletellus</i> ) sp. 3 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> (subgenus <i>Colletellus</i> ) sp. 4 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> (subgenus <i>Euryglossidia</i> ) sp. 1 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> (subgenus <i>Gonicolletes</i> ) sp. 2 *
	<i>Leioproctus capito</i> *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> sp. 6 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> sp. 7 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> sp. 9 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> sp. 10 *
	<i>Leioproctus</i> sp. 11 *
<i>Leioproctus</i> sp. 12 *	
<b>unid. sp. *</b>	



*Camponotus* sp., R. Kittel © University of Adelaide

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Bees	
Family	Species
Halictidae	<b><i>Chilalictus sp. 1</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chilalictus sp. 2</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chilalictus sp. 4</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chilalictus sp. 5</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chilalictus sp. 6</i></b> *
	<b><i>Homalictus sp. 2</i></b> *
	<b><i>Homalictus sp. 4</i></b> *
	<b><i>Homalictus sp. 5</i></b> *
	<b><i>Homalictus sp. 6</i></b> *
	<b><i>Homalictus sp. 7</i></b> *
	<b><i>Homalictus sp. 9</i></b> *
	<b><i>Homalictus sp. 10</i></b> *
<b><i>Nomia sp. 1</i></b> *	
Megachilidae	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 2</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 3</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 5</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 6</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 7</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 8</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 10</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 11</i></b> *
	<b><i>Chalicodoma sp. 14</i></b> *
<b><i>Megachile sp. 1</i></b> *	
Stenotritidae	indet. genus ( <i>Ctenocolletes sp.?</i> ) *

Wasps	
Family	Species
Braconidae (Cheloninae)	<i>Ascogaster sp. (caudata)?</i> *
	<b><i>Ascogaster sp. 1</i></b> *
	<i>Chelonus sp. (coriaceus?)</i> *
	<i>Chelonus sp. (scrobiculatus?)</i> *
	<b><i>Chelonus sp. 1</i></b> *
	<i>Phanerotoma sp. (behriae?)</i> *
	<i>Phanerotoma sp. (hendecasisella?)</i> *
	<i>Phanerotoma sp. (leeuwinensis?)</i> *
	<b><i>Phanerotoma sp. 1</i></b> *
	<b><i>Phanerotoma sp. 2</i></b> *
	<b><i>Phanerotoma sp. 3</i></b> *
<b><i>Phanerotoma sp. 4</i></b> *	
Tiphiidae	<b><i>Thynninae sp.</i></b> *

Butterflies	
Family	Species
Lycaenidae	<i>Nacaduba biocellata</i> *
	<i>Theclinesthes serpentata</i> *
Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa kershawi</i>
Pieridae	<i>Eurema smilax</i> *



Sarah Mantel and Gary Taylor taking down a Malaise trap, R. Kittel © University of Adelaide



Moths	
Family	Species
Anthelidae	unid. n. sp. *
Arctiidae	<i>Anestia</i> sp. ( <i>ombrophanes?</i> ) *
	<i>Chelioseia cosmata</i> *
	<i>Thallarcha</i> sp. *
Carposinidae	<b>Carposinidae sp. A</b> *
Coleophoridae	unid. sp. *
Cosmopterigidae	<i>Limnoecia</i> sp. *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 2</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 3</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 4</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 5</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 6</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 7</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 8</b> *
	<b>Macrobathra sp. 9</b> *
	<b>Mimodoxa sp. 1</b> *
	unid. genus ( <i>Morphomima?</i> ) *
	<b>unid. sp. B</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. P</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. Q</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. U</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. V</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. W</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. X</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. Y</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. Z</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AA</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AB</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AC</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AD</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AE</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AF</b> *
<b>unid. sp. AG</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. AH</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. AI</b> *	

Moths	
Family	Species
Cosmopterigidae	<b>unid. sp. AJ</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AK</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AL</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AM</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AN</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AO</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AP</b> *
Cossidae	<i>Archaeoses polygrapha</i> *
	<i>Xyleutes</i> sp. *
	<i>Ardozyga haemaspila</i> *
Gelechiidae	<b>Ardozyga sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Ardozyga sp. 2</b> *
	<i>Catameces</i> sp. *
	<i>Decatopseustis</i> sp. ( <i>cataphanes?</i> ) *
	<i>Decatopseustis xanthastis</i> *
	<i>Dichomeris cirrhostola</i> *
	<i>Dorycnopa</i> sp. *
	<i>Ephysteris</i> sp. ( <i>silignitis?</i> ) *
	<i>Pexicopia nephelombra</i> *
	<i>Pexicopia</i> sp. ( <i>desmanthes?</i> ) *
	<b>unid. genus (<i>Thiotricha</i> sp.?) 1</b> *
	<b>unid. genus (<i>Thiotricha</i> sp.?) 2</b> *
	<b>unid. genus (<i>Thiotricha</i> sp.?) 3</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. A</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. B</b> *
<i>Xerometra</i> sp. *	
Geometridae	<i>Anomocentris</i> sp. ( <i>crystallota?</i> ) *
	<i>Cleora</i> sp. *
	<i>Euloxia pyropa</i> *
	<i>Godonela gratularia</i> *
	<b>Idaea sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Idaea sp. 2</b> *
	<i>Lipogya</i> sp. *
<b>Nearcha sp. 1</b> *	

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Drift fence, M. Preece

Moths	
Family	Species
Geometridae	<b>Nearcha sp. 2</b> *
	<b>Paramelora sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Paramelora sp. 2</b> *
	<b>Scioglyptis sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Scioglyptis sp. 2</b> *
	<i>Scopula lydia</i> *
	<b>Scopula sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Taxeotis sp. 4</b> *
	<i>Boarmiini sp.</i> *
	<b>unid. sp. A</b> (subfamily Ennominae) *
	<i>Xanthorhoe sp. (argodesma?)</i> *
	<i>Xenochlaena porphyropa</i> *
	Gracillariidae
<b>unid. sp. C</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. F</b> *	
Hypertrophidae	<b>Eupselia sp. 2</b> *
	<b>Eupselia sp. 3b</b> *
Lymantriidae	<b>unid. genus (Acyphas sp?)</b> *

Moths	
Family	Species
Noctuidae	<b>Eublemma sp. 1</b> *
	<i>Prorocopsis sp.</i> *
	<i>Stenoprora sp.</i> *
	<i>Tathorhynchus exsiccata</i> *
	<b>unid. sp.</b> (subfamily Heliothinae) *
	<i>Xenognes sp.</i> *
Oecophoridae	<i>Chalarotona melipnoa</i> *
	<b>Chrysonoma sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Chrysonoma sp. 2</b> *
	<b>Cryptophasa sp. 1</b> *
	<b>Cryptophasa sp. 2</b> *
	<i>Euchaetis sp.</i> *
	<i>Lichenaula sp.</i> *
	<i>Phytotrypa sp. (anachorda?)</i> *
	<i>Procometis sp.</i> *
	<i>Trisyntopa euryspoda</i> *
	<b>unid. genus (Barea sp?)</b> *
	<b>unid. genus</b> ( <b>Nephogenes sp?</b> ) *
	<b>unid. sp. A</b> ( <b>Xyloryctid assemblage</b> ) *
	<b>unid. sp. B</b> ( <b>Xyloryctid assemblage</b> ) *
	<b>unid. sp. A</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. B</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. C</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. D</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. E</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. F</b> *
<b>unid. sp. G</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. H</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. I</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. J</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. K</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. L</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. X</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. Y</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. Z</b> *	
<b>unid. sp. AA</b> *	



Moths	
Family	Species
Oecophoridae	<b>unid. sp. AB</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. AC</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. (Philobota group) 1a</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. (Wingia group 2)</b> *
	<i>Xylorycta</i> sp. *
Opostegidae	<b>unid. sp. B</b> *
Psychidae	<b>unid. sp. A</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. B</b> *
Pterophoridae	<b>unid. sp. B</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. C</b> *
Pyralidae	<b>Pyraustinae sp. A</b> *
	<b>Pyraustinae sp. B</b> *
	<b>Pyraustinae sp. C</b> *
	<b>Pyraustinae sp. E</b> *
	<i>Faveria tritalis</i> *
	<b>unid. sp.</b> *
	<i>Nephoterix melanostyla</i> *
	<i>Titanoceros</i> sp. *
	<b>unid. sp. B</b> (subfamily Crambinae) *
	<b>unid. sp. C</b> (subfamily Crambinae) *
	<b>unid. sp. D</b> (subfamily Crambinae) *
	<b>unid. sp. E</b> (subfamily Crambinae) *
	<b>unid. sp. F</b> (subfamily Crambinae) *
	<b>unid. sp. I</b> (subfamily Crambinae) *
	<b>unid. sp.</b> (subfamily Epipaschiinae) *
<b>unid. sp. 1</b> (subfamily Phycitinae) *	
<b>unid. sp. 2</b> (subfamily Phycitinae) *	
<b>unid. sp. B</b> *	

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Moths	
Family	Species
Roeslerstammiidae	<b>unid. sp.</b> *
Tineidae	<i>Monopis argillacea</i> *
	<b>unid. sp.</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. A</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. B</b> *
	<b>unid. sp. E</b> *
Tortricidae	<b>Tortricinae sp. B</b> *
	<i>Crociosema plebejana</i> *
	<i>Cryptophlebia ombrodelta</i> *
	<b>Epiphyas sp. 1</b> *
	<i>Notocytia</i> sp. *

Caddisflies	
Family	Species
Ecnomidae	<b>unid. sp.</b> *

Flies	
Family	Species
Asilidae	<b>unid. sp.</b> *
Bombyliidae	<b>unid. sp.</b> *

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Andy Young pinning out insects, M. Preece

Jumping Plantlice	
Family	Species
Psyllidae	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 1</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 2</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 3</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 4</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 5</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 6</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 8</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 9</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 10</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 13</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 14</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 15</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 16</i></b> *
	<b><i>Acizzia sp. 17</i></b> *
<b><i>Acizzia sp. 18</i></b> *	
Triozidae	<b><i>Triozia sp. 1</i></b> *

True Bugs	
Family	Species
(order Heteroptera)	unid. sp. *

Beetles	
Family	Species
Brentidae	unid. sp. *
Buprestidae	unid. sp. *
Carabidae	<i>Megacephala australis</i> *
	<i>Megacephala whelani</i> *
	<i>Pogonus sp.</i> *
Cleridae	unid. sp. *
Curculionidae	unid. sp. *
Curculionoidea	unid. sp. *
Dytiscidae	<i>Antiporus gilbertii</i>
Mordellidae	unid. sp. *
Staphylinidae	unid. sp. *

Termites	
Family	Species
Rhinotermitidae	<i>Schedorhinotermes reticulatus</i>
Termitidae	<i>Amitermes perarmatus</i>
	<i>Microcerotermes distinctus</i>

Crickets	
Family	Species
(order Orthoptera)	unid. sp. *



### Web Spinner Insects

Family	Species
Oligotomidae	unid. sp. *

### Dragonflies

Family	Species
Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i> *
	unid. sp. *

### Scorpions

Family	Species
Buthidae	<i>Australobuthu xerolimniorum</i> *



Spider burrow, M. Preece



Sarah Mantel, Gary Taylor and Federica Colombo catching dragonflies, R. Kittel © University of Adelaide

### Spiders

Family	Species
Desidae	unid. sp. *
Theridiidae	<i>Steatoda</i> sp. *

### Crustaceans

Family	Species
Thamnocephalidae	<i>Branchinella</i> sp. *
Triopsidae	unid. sp. *

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# Flora

Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Aizoaceae	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> subsp. <i>clavellatum</i> *
	<i>Gunniopsis quadrifida</i> *
	<i>Gunniopsis septifraga</i> *
	<i>Gunniopsis zygophylloides</i>
	<i>Sarcozona praecox</i> *
	<i>Tetragonia eremaea</i>
	<i>Trianthema triquetra</i>
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> *
	<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i> *
	<i>Hemichroa diandra</i> *
	<i>Ptilotus gaudichaudii</i> var. <i>gaudichaudii</i>
	<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>
	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>
	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>
	<i>Ptilotus sessilifolius</i>
	<i>Ptilotus</i> sp.
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> *
Apocynaceae	<i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> *
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus baueri</i>
	<i>Thysanotus exiliflorus</i> *
Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine alata</i> *
Asteraceae	<i>Angianthus glabratus</i> *
	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i> var. <i>ciliaris</i> *
	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i> var. <i>lanuginosa</i> *
	<i>Brachyscome lineariloba</i> *
	<i>Brachyscome trachycarpa</i> *
	<i>Calocephalus platycephalus</i> *
	<i>Calotis cymbacantha</i>



Sturt's Desert Pea (*Swainsona formosa*), K. Gillespie



Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis hispidula</i> *
	<i>Calotis multicaulis</i> *
	<i>Calotis plumulifera</i> *
	<i>Calotis porphyroglossa</i> *
	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> ^ *
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> ^ *
	<i>Centipeda crateriformis</i> subsp. <i>compacta</i> *
	<i>Chrysocephalum pterochaetum</i>
	<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i>
	<i>Dichromochlamys dentatifolia</i> *
	<i>Dimorphocoma minutula</i>
	<i>Elachanthus pusillus</i> *
	<i>Eriochlamys eremaea</i> *
	<i>Gnephosis arachnoidea</i> *
	<i>Gnephosis tenuissima</i> *
	<i>Helichrysum luteoalbum</i> *
	<i>Kippistia suaedifolia</i>
	<i>Lawrencella davenportii</i>
	<i>Leiocarpa leptolepis</i> *
	<i>Leiocarpa websteri</i> *
	<i>Lemooria burkittii</i>
	<i>Lepidium muelleriferdinandi</i> *
	<i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i>
	<i>Leptorhynchus baileyi</i> *
	<i>Leucochrysum fitzgibbonii</i> *
	<i>Leucochrysum molle</i> *
	<i>Minuria cunninghamii</i> *
	<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>
	<i>Myriocephalus squamatus</i> *
	<i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> *
	<i>Podolepis capillaris</i>
	<i>Polycalymma stuartii</i> *

Flowering Plants		
Family	Species	
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> *	
	<i>Pycnosorus pleiocephalus</i>	
	<i>Reichardia tingitana</i> ^ *	
	<i>Rhodanthe charsleyae</i>	
	<i>Rhodanthe floribunda</i> *	
	<i>Rhodanthe microglossa</i> *	
	<i>Rhodanthe moschata</i>	
	<i>Rhodanthe stricta</i>	
	<i>Rutidosia helichrysoides</i> subsp. <i>helichrysoides</i>	
	<i>Schoenia cassiniana</i>	
	<i>Senecio gregorii</i> *	
	<i>Senecio lacustrinus</i> *	
	<i>Senecio lanibracteus</i> *	
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> ^	
	<i>Trichanthodium skirrophorum</i> *	
	<i>Vittadinia eremaea</i>	
	<i>Vittadinia sulcata</i> *	
	<i>Waitzia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i> *	
	Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> ^ *
	Brassicaceae	<i>Arabidella glaucescens</i>
<i>Blennodia canescens</i> *		
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> ^		
<i>Carrichtera annua</i> ^		
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i> ^ *		
<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>		
<i>Stenopetalum velutinum</i> *		
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia tumidifructa</i>	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina apetala</i> ^ *	
	<i>Spergularia marina</i> *	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina pauper</i>	

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Yellow Tails (*Ptilotus nobilis* var. *nobilis*), M. Preece

Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> subsp. <i>acutibractea</i>
	<i>Atriplex fissivalvis</i> *
	<i>Atriplex holocarpa</i>
	<i>Atriplex kochiana</i>
	<i>Atriplex leptocarpa</i> *
	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>lindleyi</i> *
	<i>Atriplex quinii</i>
	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
	<i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i>
	<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i> subsp. <i>desertorum</i>
	<i>Chenopodium murale</i> ^ *
	<i>Chenopodium nitrariaceum</i>
	<i>Dissocarpus biflorus</i> var. <i>villosus</i> *
	<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>
	<i>Dysphania cristata</i>
	<i>Dysphania melanocarpa</i>

Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania plantaginella</i>
	<i>Einadia nutans</i>
	<i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>eremaea</i> *
	<i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i> *
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>glabra</i> *
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>
	<i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides</i>
	<i>Maireana aphylla</i>
	<i>Maireana appressa</i>
	<i>Maireana astrotricha</i>
	<i>Maireana erioclada</i>
	<i>Maireana georgei</i> *
	<i>Maireana integra</i>
	<i>Maireana lobiflora</i>
	<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>
	<i>Maireana schistocarpa</i> *
	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>
	<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>
	<i>Maireana triptera</i>
	<i>Maireana turbinata</i>
	<i>Malacocera tricornis</i>
	<i>Osteocarpum diptercarpum</i>
	<i>Osteocarpum salsuginosum</i> *
	<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>
	<i>Rhagodia ulicina</i>
	<i>Salsola australis</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena brachyptera</i> *
	<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i> *
	<i>Sclerolaena decurrens</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena divaricata</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena eriacantha</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena holtiana</i> *
	<i>Sclerolaena intricata</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena lanicuspis</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena longicuspis</i>
<i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>	



Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i> *
	<i>Sclerolaena patentiscuspis</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena ventricosa</i>
	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> *
	<i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i> *
	<i>Tecticornia medullosa</i> *
	<i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> subsp. <i>pergranulata</i>
	<i>Tecticornia</i> sp.
	<i>Tecticornia tenuis</i>
Chloanthaceae	<i>Dicrastylis beveridgei</i> var. <i>lanata</i> *
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus clementii</i>
	<i>Convolvulus remotus</i> *
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i> *
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> ^ *
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rigidellus</i>
	<i>Isolepis australiensis</i> *
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>
	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.
	<i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>
	<i>Phyllanthus lacunarius</i> *

Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>aneura</i>
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>major</i>
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>tenuis</i> *
	<i>Acacia brachystachya</i>
	<i>Acacia calcicola</i>
	<i>Acacia clelandii</i>
	<i>Acacia minyura</i>
	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>
	<i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i>
	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i> *
	<i>Acacia sibirica</i> *
	<i>Acacia tarculensis</i>
	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>
	<i>Acacia victoriae</i> subsp. <i>victoriae</i>
	<i>Crotalaria eremaea</i> subsp. <i>strehlowii</i> *
	<i>Cullen cinereum</i>
	<i>Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa</i>
	<i>Lotus cruentus</i>
	<i>Medicago minima</i> ^ *
<i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i>	



Helen Vonow knee deep in Grey Wrinklewort (*Rutidosia helichrysoides* subsp. *helichrysoides*), N. Neagle © Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

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Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> *
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> *
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>X artemisioides</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>X coriacea</i> *
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>X petiolaris</i> *
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>X sturtii</i>
	<i>Senna cardiosperma</i> subsp. <i>gawlerensis</i>
	<i>Swainsona canescens</i>
	<i>Swainsona eremaea</i>
	<i>Swainsona formosa</i>
	<i>Swainsona microcalyx</i> ~ *
	<i>Swainsona oliveri</i> *
	<i>Swainsona purpurea</i> *
	<i>Swainsona stipularis</i>
	<i>Swainsona tenuis</i> *
<i>Trigonella suavissima</i> *	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia foliosa</i> *
	<i>Frankenia serpyllifolia</i> *
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> ^ *
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium aureum</i> ^ *
	<i>Erodium carolinianum</i> *
	<i>Erodium cygnorum</i>
	<i>Erodium</i> sp.
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia berardiana</i>
	<i>Goodenia lunata</i>
	<i>Goodenia modesta</i> *
	<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i> *
	<i>Goodenia pusilliflora</i> *
	<i>Scaevola collaris</i>
	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium racemosum</i>

Flowering Plants		
Family	Species	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema maidenii</i> subsp. <i>maidenii</i>	
	<i>Amyema preissii</i>	
	<i>Amyema quandang</i> var. <i>quandang</i> *	
	<i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> subsp. <i>exocarpi</i>	
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum wilsonii</i> *	
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon cryptopetalum</i>	
	<i>Abutilon fraseri</i> subsp. <i>diplotrichum</i> *	
	<i>Abutilon leucopetalum</i>	
	<i>Abutilon malvifolium</i> *	
	<i>Abutilon otocarpum</i>	
	<i>Hibiscus krichauffianus</i>	
	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> *	
	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i> var. <i>vesicarius</i> ^ *	
	<i>Lawrenzia glomerata</i>	
	<i>Lawrenzia squamata</i>	
	<i>Malva parviflora</i> ^ *	
	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	
	<i>Sida ammophila</i>	
	<i>Sida calyxhymenia</i> *	
	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	
	<i>Sida fibulifera</i>	
	<i>Sida intricata</i>	
	<i>Sida</i> sp. <i>B</i> (C.Dunlop 1739) *	
	Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila alternifolia</i>
		<i>Eremophila deserti</i> *
<i>Eremophila duttonii</i>		
<i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>		
<i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>		
<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>		
<i>Eremophila maculata</i>		
<i>Eremophila maculata</i> subsp. <i>maculata</i> *		
<i>Eremophila paisleyi</i> subsp. <i>paisleyi</i>		
<i>Eremophila rotundifolia</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> subsp. <i>platycarpum</i> *		



Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix gypsophila</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus intertexta</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i> subsp. <i>eucentrica</i> *
	<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i> subsp. <i>socialis</i>
	<i>Melaleuca interioris</i> *
	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>
	<i>Melaleuca xerophila</i>
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> *
	<i>Boerhavia repleta</i>
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i> *
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> *
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago drummondii</i>
	<i>Stemodia florulenta</i> *
Poaceae	<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i> *
	<i>Aristida contorta</i>
	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>
	<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>
	<i>Austrostipa nullanulla</i> ~
	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i> *
	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> ^
	<i>Digitaria ammophila</i> *
	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>
	<i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i>
	<i>Enneapogon caerulescens</i>
	<i>Enneapogon cylindricus</i>
	<i>Enneapogon intermedius</i> *
	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i> *
	<i>Eragrostis dielsii</i>
	<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>
<i>Eragrostis laniflora</i> *	

Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis pergracilis</i> *
	<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i>
	<i>Eriachne helmsii</i>
	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>
	<i>Neurachne munroi</i>
	<i>Paractaenum novae-hollandiae</i> subsp. <i>reversum</i> *
	<i>Paspalidium constricta</i>
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> *
	<i>Rytidosperma laeve</i> ~ *
	<i>Schismus arabicus</i> ^ *
	<i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i>
	<i>Thyridolepis mitchelliana</i> *
	<i>Tragus australianus</i>
	<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>
<i>Triraphis mollis</i>	
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> *
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp. aff. <i>reticulata</i>
	<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i> *
	<i>Calandrinia ptychosperma</i> *
	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp.
	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea nematophylla</i> subsp. <i>nematophylla</i>
	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> subsp. <i>leucoptera</i> *
Rubiaceae	<i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>hispidula</i> *
	<i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i> *
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>
	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>

Key

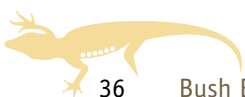
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Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i> *
	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> var. <i>microzyga</i>
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium australe</i>
	<i>Nicotiana simulans</i>
	<i>Nicotiana velutina</i>
	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>
	<i>Solanum quadriloculatum</i>
Thymeleaceae	<i>Pimelea microcephala</i> subsp. <i>microcephala</i>
	<i>Pimelea simplex</i> subsp. <i>continua</i> *
	<i>Pimelea trichostachya</i> *
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena supina</i> ^ *

Flowering Plants	
Family	Species
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus eichlerianus</i>
	<i>Tribulus</i> sp.
	<i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i> subsp. <i>aurantiacum</i> *
	<i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i> subsp. <i>simplicifolium</i> *
	<i>Zygophyllum compressum</i>
	<i>Zygophyllum emarginatum</i> *
	<i>Zygophyllum eremaeum</i>
	<i>Zygophyllum iodocarpum</i>
	<i>Zygophyllum ovatum</i> *
	<i>Zygophyllum prismatothecum</i>
	<i>Zygophyllum simile</i>



Sunset at Bon Bon Station Reserve, K. Gillespie



Ferns	
Family	Species
Marsiliaceae	<i>Marsilea hirsuta</i> *
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes lasiophylla</i> *
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> *

Mosses	
Family	Species
Bryopsida	unid. sp. *
Pottiaceae	<i>Crossidium davidai</i>

Fungi	
Family	Species
Battarreaceae	<i>Battarrea stevenii</i> *
Geastraceae	<i>Geastrum minimum</i> *
Lycoperdaceae	<i>Disciseda verrucosa</i> *
Podaxaceae	<i>Gyrophragmium inquinans</i> *
	<i>Montagnea arenaria</i> var. <i>macrospora</i> *
	<i>Podaxis pistillaris</i> *
Tulostomataceae	<i>Chlamydompus meyenianus</i> *
	<i>Tulostoma albicans</i> *
	<i>Tulostoma pulchellum</i> *
	<i>Tulostoma</i> sp. *

Algae	
Family	Species
Characeae	<i>Chara</i> sp. *



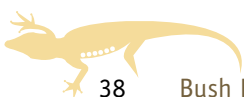
Orange Darling-pea (*Swainsonia stipularis*), P. Lang © Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

Key

- \* = New record for this reserve
- ^ = Exotic/Pest
- # = EPBC listed
- ~ = NPW listed

Colour coding for entries:

- Black = Previously recorded on the reserve and found on this survey
- Brown** = **Putative new species**
- Blue = Previously recorded on the reserve but not found on this survey





# Appendix B: Threatened Species

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 February 2013



Chestnut-breasted Whiteface (*Aphelocephala pectoralis*) © L. Pedler

## Fauna

Birds			
Family	Species	Common name	Status
Acanthizidae	<i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>	Chestnut-breasted Whiteface	NPW — Rare
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris affinis</i>	White-browed Treecreeper	NPW — Rare
Falconidae	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	NPW — Rare
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	NPW — Rare
Pedionomidae	<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	EPBC — Vulnerable, NPW — Endangered

## Flora

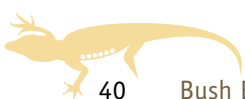
Flowering Plants			
Family	Species	Common name	Status
Fabaceae	<i>Swainsona microcalyx</i> *	Wild Violet	NPW — Rare
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa nullanulla</i>	Club Spear-grass	NPW — Vulnerable
	<i>Rytidosperma laeve</i> *	Smooth Wallaby-grass	NPW — Rare

EPBC = refers to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)

NPW = refers to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (South Australia)

\* = New record for this reserve

Blue = *Previously recorded on the reserve but not found on this survey*







# Appendix C: Exotic and Pest Species

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).

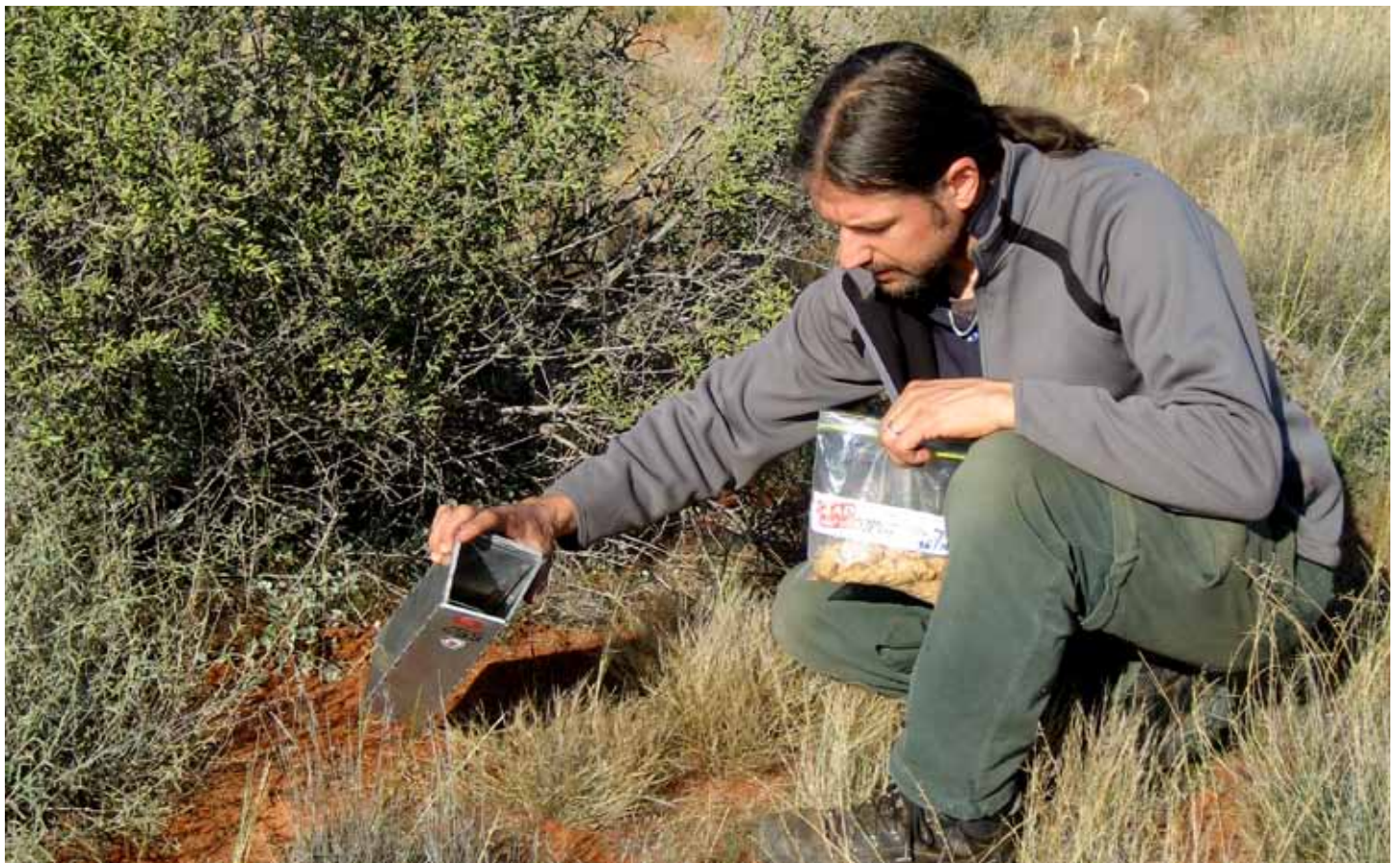
Current at February 2013



# Fauna

Mammals		
Family	Species	Common Name
Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox, Red Fox
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse

Blue = Previously recorded on the reserve but not found on this survey



David Stemmer setting up an Elliott trap, M. Preece





# Flora

Flowering Plants		
Family	Species	Common name
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> *	Saffron Thistle
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Cockspur Thistle, Maltese Cockspur
	<i>Reichardia tingitana</i> *	False Sow-thistle, Reichardia
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Annual Sowthistle, Common Sowthistle
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> *	Paterson's Curse, Salvation Jane
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild turnip, Mediterranean Turnip
	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed
	<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i> *	Smooth Mustard
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina apetala</i> *	Pearlwort, New Zealand Moss
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium murale</i> *	Green Fat Hen, Nettle-leaf Goosefoot
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> *	Colocynth
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago minima</i> *	Little Medic
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i> *	Branched Centaury, Slender Centaury
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium aureum</i> *	Heron's Bill
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i> var. <i>vesicarius</i> *	Bladder Ketmia
	<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Mallow
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass
	<i>Schismus arabicus</i> *	Arabian Grass
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena supina</i> *	Trailing Verbena

\* = New record for this reserve



Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), C. G. Wilson © Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities



A Bearded Dragon (*Pogona vitticeps*) stands its ground © S. Zozaya





# Glossary



## C

### Cryptospecies (cryptic species)

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

## 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.

### Morphospecies

A group of individuals that are considered to belong to the same species on the grounds of morphology [physical features] alone.

## N

### National Reserve System

Australia's network of protected areas, which includes more than 9,700 protected areas covering 13.4% of the country—over 103 million hectares. It is made up of 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.

## 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.

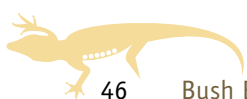
### Taxonomy

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

## U

### Undescribed taxon

A taxon (for example, a species) that has not yet been formally described or named.



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**FRONT COVER** Sturt's Desert Pea (*Swainsona formosa*), Bon Bon Station Reserve, K Gillespie





Bush Blitz survey report



Bon Bon Station Reserve SA + 24-30 October 2010



CARING FOR  
OUR COUNTRY

