Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement No. 61: 217-265 (2000).

Aquatic invertebrates and waterbirds of wetlands and rivers of the southern Carnarvon Basin, Western Australia

S.A. Halse¹, R.J. Shiel², A.W. Storey³, D.H.D. Edward³, I. Lansbury⁴, D.J. Cale³ and M.S. Harvey⁵

¹Department of Conservation and Land Management, Wildlife Research Centre, PO Box 51, Wanneroo, Western Australia 6946, Australia

²CRC for Freshwater Ecology, Murray-Darling Freshwater Research Centre,

PO Box 921, Albury, New South Wales 2640, Australia

³Department of Zoology, The University of Western Australia,

Nedlands, Western Australia 6907, Australia

⁴Hope Entomological Collections, Oxford University Museum, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PW, United Kingdom

⁵Department of Terrestrial Invertebrates, Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia

Abstract – Fifty-six sites, representing 53 wetlands, were surveyed in the southern Carnarvon Basin in 1994 and 1995 with the aim of documenting the waterbird and aquatic invertebrate fauna of the region. Most sites were surveyed in both winter and summer, although some contained water only one occasion. Altogether 57 waterbird species were recorded, with 29 292 waterbirds of 25 species on Lake MacLeod in October 1994. River pools were shown to be relatively important for waterbirds, while many freshwater claypans were little used.

At least 492 species of aquatic invertebrate were collected. The invertebrate fauna was characterized by the low frequency with which taxa occurred: a third of the species were collected at a single site on only one occasion. Patterns of occurrence were not strongly seasonal. Many undescribed species were found and many range extensions were recorded, reflecting lack of previous aquatic invertebrate work in the region. The level of regional endemicity could not be assessed adequately, although it is probably comparatively low. In terms of their invertebrate fauna, five types of wetlands were distinguished: river pools, rock pools and larger flowing streams; seeps, springs and smaller creeks; freshwater claypans; birridas; and Lake MacLeod. Environmental factors to which invertebrates appeared to respond were ratio of calcium/alkalinity, total dissolved solids, turbidity, colour, flow, longitude and nutrients, although some factors were inter-correlated.

Additional surveys should find extra species of waterbird and, more particularly, aquatic invertebrate using wetlands of the southern Carnarvon Basin. For many invertebrates, occurrences are too sparse for effective protection of species within a nature reserve system and other mechanisms will be required to ensure their conservation. Comparison of site classifications based on waterbird, aquatic invertebrate and plant data (Gibson *et al.*, 2000) showed patterns among sites identified using one element of the biota did not reflect patterns shown by other elements. This suggests that, until further work has identified an element that reflects the whole wetland community, as many biotic elements as possible should be surveyed.

INTRODUCTION

The southern Carnarvon Basin is located on the mid-west coast of Western Australia, in an area with arid or semi-arid climate. The region contains few nature reserves or national parks, although Shark Bay, in the centre of the region, is a World Heritage area (Anonymous 1995). In 1994, Environment Australia commissioned a comprehensive biological survey of the Basin, including its vegetation, mammals, birds, amphibians, terrestrial arthropods and aquatic fauna (Burbidge *et al.*, 2000).

Beginning with the extensive records of Tom Carter, many casual observations have been made of waterbirds in the southern Carnarvon Basin and a number of small surveys undertaken (Johnstone *et al.*, 2000). Despite waterbirds probably being the most studied faunal group in the Basin, these historical data reveal only broad patterns of waterbird occurrence and some of the more important wetlands for waterbirds. They do not allow easy comparison of different wetlands. For aquatic invertebrates, even broad patterns of



Figure 1 Map of the survey area and boundary of the southern Carnarvon Basin, showing the distribution of the aquatic sampling sites and places mentioned in text. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

occurrence are unknown because studies have been restricted to a few collections of particular groups for taxonomic purposes (e.g. Lansbury, 1969; De Deckker, 1978).

This lack of biological data is hampering assessment of conservation priorities. Other than parts of Shark Bay, only two wetlands in the southern Carnarvon Basin were identified as nationally significant in a recent review, namely Lake MacLeod and McNeil Claypan (Lane et al., 1996) (Figure 1). Both are large claypans. Lake MacLeod receives marine groundwater, which upwells 20 km inland in sinkholes on the western side of the lake, as well as surface inflow via the Minilya River, smaller creeks and sheet flow from the Gascoyne River after very heavy rain. It has been shown to support very high numbers of waterbirds, especially migratory shorebirds (Smith and Johnstone, 1985; Jaensch and Vervest, 1990), as well as containing some of the few inland stands of mangroves in Western Australia. The values of McNeil Claypan are less well documented but it fills when the Gascoyne River floods and contains one of the more extensive Muehlenbaeckia / Sesbania shrublands in north-western Australia, as well as supporting a diversity of waterbirds, including freshwater crakes, rails and shorebirds (Lane et al., 1996).

The southern Carnarvon Basin contains a much greater array of wetland types than are represented by Lake MacLeod and McNeil Claypan. The aims of this survey were (1) to inventory the waterbird and aquatic invertebrate fauna of the Basin, (2) to identify the major wetland types and faunal assemblages occurring in the region, (3) to relate the occurrences of these faunal assemblages to physical and chemical characteristics of waterbodies, and (4) to examine whether the biological community at each wetland may be characterized by surveying a single element of the biota. Fish, amphibians and tortoises were not included in the survey, although they occur commonly in the Basin.

Implications of the data collected, in terms of adequacy of existing nature reserves and formulation of a nature conservation strategy for the Carnarvon Basin, are dealt with by McKenzie *et al.* (2000).

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

Study Area

The area in which wetlands were surveyed extended from the Murchison River in the south to the Minilya River in the north and inland to Gascoyne Junction, covering all but the northern portion of the Carnarvon Basin (Figure 1). The physical environment is described by Wyrwoll *et al.* (2000). Essentially, the Basin contains low gradient alluvial plains that are traversed by the Murchison,

Table 1Winter and summer rainfall (mm) associated
with sampling periods in the southern
Carnarvon Basin (see Table 2 for sampling
dates). Long-term median values are shown in
parentheses (data from Bureau of
Meteorology).

	Winter 1994	Summer 1995	Winter 1995
Carnarvon	73 (82)	56 (11)	123 (82)
Gascoyne Junction	39 (47)	109 (29)	56 (47)
Kalbarri	186 (204)	2 (5)	173 (204)

Wooramel, Gascoyne and Minilya Rivers. The southernmost part of the Basin has a semi-arid climate with predominantly winter rainfall (Gentilli, 1972). North of Shark Bay, tropical systems influence rainfall patterns and result in significant summer precipitation in more inland areas, which are arid. Median annual rainfall is 379 mm at Kalbarri, 230 mm at Yallalong station, 206 mm at Carnarvon and 190 mm at Gascoyne Junction (data on rainfall preceding the sampling periods are given in Table 1 and Figure 2) (see Figure 1 for locations).

Major rivers in the Basin flow intermittently, with significant dry intervals being more common in the north. Although flow patterns had not been studied long (8–25 years), data collected prior to 1982 suggested there was significant flow in the Murchison River nearly every year (flood events > 90 per cent of years) (Anonymous 1984). In contrast, flood events occurred on the Minilya River less than every second year. Between flood events, riverbeds dry and surface water recedes to a few pools.

Many sections of river floodplain support extensive networks of intermittently flooded claypans, especially on the Gascoyne River. Intermittently flooded interdunal claypans, often with well-defined lunettes, occur throughout the Basin, although they are less common in the southeast. There are also claypan-like pools on poorly defined watercourses that, it appears, often fill from local rain but form part of the regional drainage system only after exceptional rainfall events. Examples include Coollilee Pool (CB49) and Tirigie Claypan (CB56) in the northern part of the study area (Figure 1). Close to the coast, birridas (evaporite pans) occur in interdunal depressions, especially around Shark Bay. Most of the birridas contain gypsum and, although they may dry intermittently, anecdotal information suggests their water levels show subdued response to oceanic tides. Lake MacLeod, which was open to the sea during the Last Interglacial, is an example of a very large birrida.

Surface water is scarce in the Carnarvon Basin, except after major rainfall events. Permanently



Figure 2 Rainfall deciles in Western Australia in winter 1994 and summer 1995. A. Winter 1994. B. Summer 1995. The arrow indicates the southern Carnarvon Basin. Data from Bureau of Meterology.

flowing water occurs only where there is groundwater discharge at seeps or springs, usually in the headwaters of small creeks associated with the Kennedy and Carrandibby Ranges in the eastern part of the study area. There are no naturally permanent freshwater swamps or claypans; the only sites with moderately deep permanent water are river pools, which are often formed by rocky amphitheatres. There are also a few uncapped artesian bores, which flow constantly, and have formed small artificial swamps. The bore feeding the swamp near Hamelin Station homestead (CB20), the example of this wetland type chosen for survey, was subsequently capped and the swamp has dried.

Site Selection and Sampling

A total of 56 sites were sampled across the study area, representing 53 wetlands. Lake MacLeod contained four sites (Figure 1). Fifty-three sites were sampled in winter, 37 in summer, and 36 in both winter and summer (Table 2, Appendix 1). Most of the sites were selected during reconnaissance in summer 1994 with the aims of (1) including representatives of all common wetland types in the region, (2) obtaining a geographic spread of wetlands, and (3) as far as possible, sampling wetlands that were in a natural condition. The swamp near Hamelin Station homestead (CB20) was included to examine conservation value of artificial wetlands.

Geographical coordinates of each site were determined using a handheld GPS. Most of the wetlands sampled were comparatively small claypans or swamps (< 5 ha), or were river pools, and the sampling area associated with the site effectively covered the whole wetland or river pool. When wetlands were large, the site constituted only a sampling point within the wetland. This was seen most clearly at Lake MacLeod, which has an area of 150,000 ha when fully flooded, and contained four sampling sites (CB76-79) (Figure 1).

On each visit to a site that contained water,

Table 2Dates of reconnaissance and sampling of wetlands in the southern Carnarvon Basin. See Appendix 1 for
explanation of site codes.

Sampling period	Season	No. of sites	Comments
24–30 April 1994 17–30 August 1994	reconnaissance winter	- 47	Most sites north of Gascoyne River not visited
11–13 October 15–27 March 1995	winter	2	CB78, CB79 and aerial survey of Lake MacLeod
25–27 July 1995	winter	4	CB27b, CB30, CB51, CB54a

information was collected about waterbirds, aquatic invertebrates and the wetland environment (mostly water chemistry). Vegetation data were collected separately (Gibson *et al.*, 2000). Binoculars or a telescope were used to identify waterbird species. Where available, waterbird lists from the reconnaissance, as well as two sampling trips, were included in analyses to provide as much information as possible about waterbird use of sites. An aerial survey was made of Lake MacLeod on 12 October 1994 to document waterbird use of the whole lake during a time when palaearctic shorebirds were likely to be present.

Two aquatic invertebrate samples were collected at each site using D-framed pondnets with 250 and 50 μm sized meshes. The 250 μm sample was collected by 50 m of vigorous sweeping in all identifiable microhabitats < 1 m deep at the site, including benthic sediment, submerged and emergent macrophytes, coarse organic material and open water, over a distance of up to 200 m. The 50 μ m sample was collected with 50 m of less vigorous sweeping and included all habitats other than benthos. The 250 μ m sample was preserved in 70% alcohol; the 50 μ m sample was preserved in 1–2% formaldehyde. Samples were sorted in the laboratory under a dissecting microscope and representative specimens of each taxon were retained for identification. Most animals were identified to species or 'morphospecies' level but Nematoda were identified only to phylum and Polychaeta and some Crustacea with marine affinities were identified only to family. Protozoa were very much under-sampled, although they were identified when collected. Vouchers of most taxa have been retained at the Wildlife Research Centre (Department of Conservation and Land Management), Western Australian Museum or Murray-Darling Freshwater Research Centre. Names of Chironomidae follow Cranston (1994).

Maximum water depth at each site was estimated each sampling occasion and sites were assigned to a flow category (1, lentic; 2, seasonal river, not flowing when sampled; 3, spring-fed flowing or seeping water; 4, flowing river fed by catchment run-off). At each site, water samples and measurements were taken within the area sampled for invertebrates. Conductivity and pH were measured 15 cm below the water surface using TPS Models LC81 and LC80A meters; dissolved oxygen was measured near the surface and at the bottom of the water column with a WTW OXI96 meter and the two readings were averaged. Water samples were collected about 15 cm below the surface for subsequent measurement of total dissolved solids (TDS), ionic composition (including silica in summer), total soluble persulphate nitrogen and phosphorus, chlorophyll, colour and turbidity in the laboratory using standard techniques (APHA,

1989). Samples for nutrient analyses were usually passed through a 0.45 µm filter in the field and stored at ambient temperature unless water was very turbid, when they were frozen in the field without filtering and ultracentrifuged in the laboratory. Turbid samples for measurement of TDS were passed through a 0.2 µm filter in the laboratory (rather than the standard 0.45 µm) prior to evaporation to minimize contamination by fine particulate matter. At least 200 ml of water was passed through a glass fibre filter paper in the field to obtain a chlorophyll sample for analysis. MgCO₂ was added to the algal residue to stabilize chlorophyll, which was frozen until amount of chlorophyll present was determined in the laboratory (APHA, 1989).

Data on ionic composition were converted to milliequivalents L⁻¹ and, to characterize water chemically, ratios of calcium to bicarbonate and carbonate (termed calcium/alkalinity), calcium and magnesium to chloride, and calcium to sulphate were calculated. In total, 14 environmental variables in winter, and 15 in summer, were used in analyses (Appendix 2).

Analyses

Waterbirds

Sites were grouped according to similarity of their waterbird fauna using the PATN analysis package (Belbin, 1993) and presence/absence waterbird data. Czekanowski's coefficient was used to measure degree of association between sites after species with a single occurrence and sites with a single species were removed from the dataset. Under-estimated association values (>0.9) were rerecalculated using the Shortest Path option in PATN and the 'Unweighted Pair-Group Mean Average' fusion method, with $\beta = -0.1$, was used to group sites (Sneath and Sokal, 1973). Waterbird species were classified into groups with similar patterns of occurrence using the Two-Step coefficient (Austin and Belbin, 1982) and UPGMA. The discreteness of wetland groups produced by the classifications were examined by ordination using 'Semi-Strong Hybrid Multidimensional Scaling' (Belbin, 1991).

Environmental variables

Sites were also grouped according to their environmental characteristics. This was done separately for sites sampled in winter and summer. All variables were range-standardized (each value of a variable was divided by the maximum value recorded for that variable) after those with strongly skewed distributions had been log-transformed. The Bray-Curtis association measure and UPGMA fusion method, with β = -0.1, were used after association measures >0.95 were recalculated. Differences in environmental characteristics of wetland groups identified using aquatic invertebrate data were examined by one-way ANOVA, using the SAS statistical package (SAS Institute, 1989), after variables with skewed distributions were log-transformed. Student-Newman-Keuls tests were used to identify the groups contributing to significant overall variation in environmental variables.

Aquatic invertebrates

Sites were grouped on the basis of their invertebrate fauna using presence/absence data and the same methods as for waterbirds. Separate classifications were derived for winter and summer. Association measures >0.95 were recalculated. The discreteness of wetland groups produced by the classifications were examined by ordination using SSH. Maximum linear correlations between transformed environmental variables and vectors in ordination space were calculated using the PCC option in PATN after a varimax rotation of the ordination axes (Belbin, 1993). Significance of correlations was determined by Monte Carlo testing (1000 randomisations).

Site classifications based on invertebrates and on environmental variables were compared using a modified Rand statistic (Hubert and Arabie, 1985) (sites CB25 and CB62c were omitted from the winter comparison because of incomplete data). Site groupings based on winter and summer invertebrate datasets were also compared after datasets for each season were reduced to a common set of sites.



Figure 3 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into seven groups (B1-7) based on waterbird use. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

RESULTS

Waterbirds

A total of 57 species of waterbird were recorded during surveys with the most commonly occurring being White-faced Heron (28 records of one or more birds at a site on a sampling date), Grey Teal (27), White-necked Heron (16), Pacific Black Duck (14), Black Swan (12), Australian Wood Duck (12), Hoary-headed Grebe (12) and Black-fronted Dotterel (12) (Appendix 3). All species recorded are widespread outside the study area (Blakers *et al.*, 1984).

Lake MacLeod (CB76-79) was clearly the wetland supporting greatest numbers of species and individuals during the surveys (29 292 birds of 25 species in October 1994, including birds counted during an aerial survey of the whole lake). Moderate numbers of birds were recorded on all visits to the bore swamp on Hamelin Station (CB20) (100 birds of 8 species in March 1994; 95 of 12 in August 1994). Lake Julia (CB62b) had 87 birds of 10 species in March 1994. Minilya Pool (CB82) and Winnemia Pool (CB42) were the river pools with most birds (87 birds of 10 species and 42 birds of 12 species, respectively, in August 1994). The birrida north of Big Lagoon (CB29a) supported 1285 shorebirds of 4 species in August 1994, making it the birrida with highest waterbird numbers. Waterbirds were not recorded at 11 sites and at another 10 sites only one species occurred. These 21 sites were not included in multivariate analysis (Appendix 3).

Based on waterbird usage, seven groups of sites were identified (Figure 3). Only sites in groups B1 and 2 supported many species, with average species richness of 10.9±1.3 and 18.3±4.9, respectively. B3 sites showed a considerable range in species richness, with 12 and 10 species, respectively, at CB62b and CB82 but a mean of only 3.9±0.5 at other sites. No site in groups B4-7 had more than four species (Appendix 3). In general terms, B1 sites were large river pools or vegetated swamps. B2 consisted of the three wetter Lake MacLeod sites, B3 sites were freshwater claypans, often with some emergent shrub or herbaceous vegetation, as well as the river pool site CB82. Groups B4-6 contained turbid freshwater claypans. B7 consisted of birridas and the driest Lake MacLeod site (CB78). Groups showed moderately clear separation in ordination space (Figure 4).

Seven groups of waterbirds were identified, based on their pattern of occurrence (Figure 5). Groups BI-III contained the more commonly occurring species. Species groups showed only loose relationships with site groupings but BI species occurred most consistently at river pools and vegetated swamps (B1 sites) and were absent from saline sites. Group BII species had the widest occurrence in the study area, occurring in all site groupings, although concentrated at sites of groups B1-3. Group BIII species occurred mostly at the more species-rich and deeper sites (B1 and 2). Group BIV consisted of the Banded Lapwing and Black-tailed Native-hen,



Figure 4 Ordination of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin based on waterbird use. Wetland groups from Figure 3 are superimposed on ordination (three dimensions, stress=0.08).

two relatively terrestrial waterbirds with limited occurrence in the study area. Groups BV and VI consisted of shorebirds, with BV species being restricted to saline Lake MacLeod and birrida sites (B2 and 7), whereas some BVI species were restricted to freshwater and others occurred in fresh as well as salt water and were present in most site groupings. Group BVII contained a mixture of species that occurred at Lake MacLeod; some were roosting in mangroves, others occurred on the water and some were aerial.

Aquatic invertebrate species richness

At least 492 species of aquatic invertebrate were collected during the surveys (Appendix 4 contains 518 taxa but probably some of these result from the same species being identified at different levels of taxonomic resolution). Fifty per cent of species were microinvertebrates, with many other species (e.g. nematodes, oligochaetes, watermites) also being very small. The major components of fauna richness were rotifers (14% of species), dipterans (14%, of which well over half were chironomids), cladocerans (14%), beetles (11%), ostracods (10%) and copepods (9%). The most frequently recorded taxa were the chironomid species complex *Procladius* spp. CBT1 (62% of samples), beetle *Eretes australis* (43%) and chironomid *Tanytarsus* sp. CBC3 (41%).

Of the 518 taxa in Appendix 4, 423 were collected during winter, 327 in summer and 232 were common to both seasons. The major cause of

			в1		в2			B3	3	в4	В5	В6	в7
		CC	CC	ccc	CCC	CCC	ccc	ccc	cccc	ccc	CCC	ccc	CCCCC
		BB	BBI	BBB	BBB	BBI	BBE	BBE	BBBB	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBBBB
		00	20	944	777	05	523	868	5767	359	347	559	01217
		45	06	324	679	64	878	322	6385	863	595	883	95968
			a	1		b	cb	b	a c	a	aa	def	a
	Australacian Crobe	**	**	*							1		
	Australian Shelduck	**	**										
	Australian Wood Duck	*	**	* *		*	**	**		**			
	Black-fronted Dotterel		**	* * *			٩	۲		**	ĺ	**	
BT	Pacific Black Duck	**	**	* *		, *			*	' *	i		
	Eurasian Coot	*	*	**				*		i i	1		
	Great Egret	*	*	**									
	Straw-necked Ibis		*	*		i		×	r	1	ĺ		
	Yellow-billed Spoonbill		*	*				ł	r	1	Ì	İ	
				~~ ~~ ~~ ·	+ + + +	+		 6 - 4 1		+	+	+ I	+
	Grey Teal White_faced Horon		**	**	***	**	***	***	. * * * *	1			*
ד יד ד	White-faced heron	*	***	*	! *	 	*	**	* **	1	1		1
DTT	Right eared Duck		*		! 	*	* 1	***	•			1	l I
	White-pecked Herop			*		**		* 1	****	1	 * *	***	
	white necked heron				 	। +→-				+	1 +	 +	• +
	Australian Pelican			*	**	l I		ł	۲	1		*	1
	Darter	*	•	* *	**	Í		*		i	Í	İ	İ
BIII	Black Swan	*	* *	**	* * *	1		ł	ł	i	i	Ì	ĺ
	Little Pied Cormorant	k	*	*	***	i i				i	i	i	į
	Little Black Cormorant	*		**	Í * * *	İ				i	İ	Í	Ì
					+	+				+	+	+	+
BIV	Banded Lapwing				1			*			*		
	Black-tailed Native Hen				l					Į	***		ļ
	Banded Stilt			••• ••• •••	+	+ 				+	+ 	+	+ * * *
BV	Red-capped Ployer				۱ ۱ *					1	1	1	*****
101	Curlew Sandniper				*					1	ł		*
	Red-necked Stint				*							ĺ	*
					+	+				+	+	+	+
	Common Greenshank				*	ł		*		1		1	**
BVI	Red-kneed Dotterel				*	1		*		1	*		
	Common Sandpiper	*		*	*						**		
	Red-necked Avocet		*		*			*	*	·	1		I
	Black-winged Stilt		*		+ * *	+ 1				·+	+	+	+
	Little Earet				***	1				1	1		
	Pied Cormorant				***	l				Ì	ĺ	1	l
BUTT	Silver Gull				 * *	i				1	i	1	*
	Caspian Tern				 * *	ł				1	1	i	
	Great Crested Grebe				**					1	1		
	Gull-billed Tern				*					İ	ļ	İ	*

Figure 5 Two-way table of waterbird species groups and wetland site groups in the southern Carnarvon Basin. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

Table 3Frequency of occurrence of aquatic
invertebrate species from the southern
Carnarvon Basin in 90 samples from winter
1994 and summer 1995.

No. of samples in which species occurred	No. of species
1	158
2–3	120
46	80
6–9	44
10–18	52
19–27	22
>27	10

differences in species lists between seasons appeared to be the high proportion of taxa collected infrequently. A third of taxa were recorded only once (although many individuals may have been collected on that occasion) and only 10 species occurred in more than 30% of samples (Table 3). Seasonal preferences were sometimes evident among more common taxa but they did not prevent collection in both seasons; for example, the rotifer Keratella australis had a strong preference for winter (13 out of 14 occurrences) but was recorded once in summer (Appendix 4). The shield shrimp Triops australiensis australiensis showed the opposite pattern, being found at eight of 37 sites in summer and only two of 53 sites in winter. More taxa exhibited preference for winter than summer.

Many new species were collected during the study, including four rotifers, one anostracan, 14 cladocerans (including an undescribed genus), 10 ostracods (including an undescribed genus), four copepods, one hemipteran and two beetles (Table 4). Three named species were recorded in Australia for the first time. The rotifers Hexarthra brandorffi and Proales sigmoidea were previously known from the foothills of the Andes in South America (Koste, 1978) and from Europe and Canada (De Smet, 1996), respectively, and the harpacticoid copepod Robertsonia mourei had been collected only from the Brazilian type locality (Nogueira, 1961). The oligochaete Nais sp. CB1 probably also represents a new record for Australia of a cosmopolitan species (A.M. Pinder, pers. comm.) and collections of the ostracod Zonocypris sp. nov. 466 represent the first time this predominantly African genus has been found in Australia. Identification of the cladocerans Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. barbata) and D. sp. nov. (aff. gibba) requires DNA-typing but both are similar to described African species (C. Wilson, pers. comm.).

Large range extensions within Australia were recorded for many species. At least 27 rotifers previously known from eastern Australia (e.g. Shiel and Koste, 1979) or the Northern Territory (Koste and Shiel, 1983) were recorded in Western Australia for the first time. Several other rotifer taxa that were strongly contracted in preservative remain identified to genus only and the number of range extensions may increase after they have been examined in more detail. About 20 cladoceran species from eastern Australia or the Northern Territory (Smirnov and Timms, 1983; Timms, 1988; Frey, 1991) were recorded from Western Australia for the first time. In many cases the range extensions have considerable conservation significance; for example, *Celsinotum hypsilophum* was previously

Table 4	Undescribed species of aquatic invertebrate
	collected to date only from wetlands of the
	southern Carnarvon Basin in 1994 and 1995.

Rotifera

Keratella sp. nov. (aff. australis group) Asplanchna sp. nov. (aff. sieboldi) Euchlanis sp. nov. Lecane sp. nov.

Anostraca Branchinella sp. nov. (aff. lyrifera)¹

Cladocera

Alonine gen. nov. Alona spp. nov. A–E Biapertura sp. nov. Rak sp. nov. Macrothrix sp. nov. Neothrix sp. nov. (aff. superarmata) Ilyocryptus sp. nov. Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. barbata) Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. gibba) Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. projecta)

Ostracoda

Paralimnocytherid gen.nov.¹ Ampullacypris sp. nov. 469 ?Ampullacypris sp. nov. 498 Bennelongia sp. nov. 414¹ Cypericercus sp. nov. 415 Cypericercus sp. nov. 422 Cypericercus sp. nov. 422 Heterocypris sp. nov. 489 Mytilocypris sp. nov. 426 Zonocypris sp. nov. 466²

Calanoida

Calamoecia halsei³

Cyclopoida

Mesocyclops sp. nov. Neocyclops petovskii⁴

Harpacticoida

Amondaria sp. nov.

Hemiptera

Plea sp. nov.

Coleoptera

Paroster sp. nov. *Tiporus* sp. nov.

¹Common in Basin

²First record of genus in Australia

³Described by Bayly (1998)

⁴Described by De Laurentiis et al. (1997)

known only from the Paroo River region of New South Wales (Frey, 1991). Occurrence in the Carnarvon Basin of the calanoid copepod *Eudiaptomus lumholtzi*, common in northern Australia including the Kimberley (Timms and Morton, 1988), is a 1200 km southwards extension of the western range of the species. Similarly, records from the Carnarvon Basin extend the range of the anostracan *Branchinella probiscida* 2000 km south-westwards (see Geddes, 1981). Menke (1960) recorded the belostomatid hemipteran *Lethocerus distictifemur* as occurring only in eastern Australia and its collection in this study represents a large range extension.



Figure 6 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into seven groups (EW1-7) according to their environmental characteristics in winter (sites CB25 and CB62c were excluded). See Appendix 1 for site codes.

Male ostracods that morphologically appeared to be *Sarscypridopsis aculeata* were collected from Minilya Pool (CB82) both times it was sampled. If this identification is correct, it is the first time males of this common, cosmopolitan species have been recorded (see De Deckker, 1981).

Invertebrate communities and environmental variables

Winter

Based on their environmental characteristics in winter, seven groups of sites were identified (Figure 6). These were large river and rock pools (EW1), small creeks and seeps (EW2), saline sites with a marine connection (birridas and Lake MacLeod, EW3), two very fresh claypans in the south-eastern part of the surveyed area (CB06b, CB27b: EW4), highly turbid claypans with elevated TDS values (EW5), the single crab-hole swamp sampled (CB54a: EW6) and less turbid claypans (EW7).

Seven groups of wetland sites were also identified on the basis of their use by invertebrates in winter (Figure 7). IW1 sites were river pools, rock pools in river channels and the larger flowing streams and, on average, had the highest species richness (44.5±2.6 SE). Group IW2 sites were small flowing streams and seeps, which tended to be brackish (Table 5), and supported 28.8±4.0 species. The bore swamp at Hamelin Station homestead (CB20) also belonged to IW2. Group IW3 contained the more speciose claypan and swamp sites (38.5±3.4 species), which were less turbid and had less coloured water. Three 'river pools' (Minilya Pool CB82, Coollilee Pool CB49 and Boolan Pool CB73) were included in this group but none received through-flow during the survey and it is likely they were ecologically more similar to claypans than rivers. Sites in IW4 were more coloured, turbid claypans with high nutrient levels and intermediate numbers of species (27.8±2.4). One 'river pool' (Bulgra Pool CB70b) was in this group but physiognomically it resembled a claypan. IW5 sites were more coloured and turbid claypans with high nutrient levels and receding water levels, sometimes being close to dry. These claypans contained fewest species (18.2±1.9). Group IW6 sites were birridas and contained few species (11.0±1.5) while IW7 contained the four Lake MacLeod sites, which averaged 16.0±0.9 species. Sites in the latter two groups were saline with high ratios of calcium/ alkalinity (Table 5).

Despite some superficial similarities in site classifications based on invertebrates and environmental variables, concordance between them was poor. Using seven groupings, only 26 of the 51 sites in the two classifications fell into the same groups and the Hubert/Arabie Rand statistic was 0.3435 (1.0 indicates identical classification, 0 indicates total dissimilarity).

Ordination of the wetland sites based on invertebrate data showed the same relationships between site groupings as the classification (Figure 8). Saline sites (IW6 and 7) were strongly separated from rivers and claypans. There was minimal overlap between the three groups of claypans (IW3-5) but the smaller streams and springs (IW2) did not separate clearly from larger river pools (IW1). Eight variables were significantly correlated with site positions in ordination space, including the ratio of calcium/alkalinity, TDS, turbidity and colour (Table 6, Figure 8).

Table 5Mean values (±SE) of environmental variables in winter for the wetland groups identified by UPGMA cluster
analysis based on winter invertebrate data. The significance values of one-way ANOVAs for each variable are
shown. **** P<0.0001,*** P<0.001, NS P>0.05.

Variable				Wetland grou	up			Р
	IW1	IW 2	IW 3	IW 4	IW 5	IW 6	IW 7	
pН	8.6±0.2	8.0±0.4	8.1±0.2	7.8±0.1	8.3±0.3	8.2±0.2	8.0±0.4	NS
DO (% sat.)	112±6	134±23	97±6	97±4	109±12	115±9	132±10	NS
Colour (TCU)	11±2	12 ± 4	315±152	879±265	4432±2490	8.2±3.8	8.5±1.4	****
Turbidity (NTU)	0.7±0.2	0.3±0.03	2587±1195	12620±5509	21196±7284	0.6 ± 0.1	0.14 ± 0.05	****
TDS (mg/L)	946±266	5950±1787	176±45	152±47	490±105	94200±22767	39920±2803	****
Ca/Alkalinity ^a	1.3±0.3	1.8±0.3	0.24±0.06	0.21±0.04	0.10 ± 0.05	35±3	8.8±0.4.	****
Ca+Mg/Cl ^a	1.2 ± 0.4	0.57±0.2	0.87±0.3	0.92±0.3	0.42±0.2	0.26±0.02	0.25 ± 0.01	NS
Ca/SO ₄ ª	3.4±1.6	0.38±0.1	3.0±1.3	2.7±0.9	2.6±1.6	0.56±0.06	0.45 ± 0.05	NS
Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.67±0.17	0.64 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.4	2.3±0.5	2.2±0.5	2.1±0.3	0.54±0.11	****
Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.006 ± 0.001	0.002 ± 0.002	0.17±0.07	0.41 ± 0.16	0.68±0.25	$0.016 \pm .002$	0.005±0.002	****
Chlorophyll (mg/L)	0.017 ± 0.008	0.009 ± 0.003	0.05 ± 0.02	0.03±0.02	0.008±0.005	0.008±0.003	0.011±0.009	NS
Latitude	25.9±0.2	24.9±0.5	25.0±0.3	25.1±0.3	24.8±0.1	26.3±0.2	23.9±0.04	***
Longitude ^b	115.0 ± 0.1	114.7±0.2	114.2±0.2	114.5±0.1	114.2±0.2	113.5±0.1	113.7±0.03	****
Flow ^c	2.3	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-

^a ratio of ionic compositions expressed as milliequivalents

^b Decimal degrees

^c Flow category (see text)



Figure 7 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into seven groups (IW1-7) according to their invertebrate fauna in winter (site CB25 was excluded). See Appendix 1 for site codes.

Based on their pattern of occurrence in winter, sixteen groups of invertebrate species were identified. These included groups that were more or less restricted to each of site groups IW1-4 and 6-7. There were two groups of generalist species that occurred commonly in all but the saline sites. There was no species group restricted to IW5 sites (the depauperate drying-phase claypans) although some species showed a preference for the two turbid claypan groups (IW4 and 5).

Summer

Six groups of wetland sites were identified according to their environmental characteristics

Fable 6	Significant	correlatio	าร	between
	environmental	variables and	the di	istribution
	of 51 wetland s	ites in ordinat	ions bas	sed on the
	winter and sur	nmer invertebi	ate fau	nas of the
	sites. ***, P<0.0	01; **, <i>P</i> <0.01; [*]	⁺ , P<0.0	5.

Variable	Winte	er ion	Summer ordination		
	r	Р	r	Р	
Calcium/alkalinity	0.9401	***	0.8347	***	
TDS	0.8913	***	0.7796	***	
Turbidity	0.8647	***	0.8724	***	
Colour	0.8518	***	0.6198	**	
Flow	0.7544	***	0.7624	***	
Longitude	0.6745	***	0.7272	***	
Phosphorus	0.6133	***	0.6797	***	
Nitrogen	0.5129	**	0.6070	**	
Latitude	0.4286	*	0.5405	**	

in summer. The classification showed some differences from that based on winter environmental data, perhaps because it was a smaller dataset, but rivers, marine-influenced sites and claypans still constituted the major groupings (Figure 9). Concordance of the classifications based on summer environmental and invertebrate data (Figure 10) was equivocal, with 25 of 37 sites being placed in the same groups in both classifications and a Hubert/ Arabie Rand statistic = 0.5255.

Six groups of wetland sites were identified on the basis of their invertebrate fauna in summer (Figure 10). Group IS1 sites were mostly claypans, with the exception of two sites on the lower Murchison River (Hardabut Pool CB04 and Bullock Pool CB05), and had moderate turbidity and colour, and high species richness (38.4±2.8). Group IS2 sites were claypans in the drying phase with high turbidity, high nutrient levels and moderate colour (Table 4). They had lower species richness (19.3±4.8). Group IS3 contained the bore swamp at Hamelin Station homestead (CB20), Birdrong Spring (CB67a) and two small flowing stream sites, which had slightly elevated TDS and averaged 30.2±3.2 species. Group IS4 contained river pools, rock pools and larger flowing stream sites and had high numbers of species (40.0±3.9). Group IS5 sites were saline birridas with very high ratios of calcium/alkalinity and few species (8.3 ± 0.7) ; IS6 comprised the Lake MacLeod sites, which were also saline but had more species (15.3±2.9).

Fourteen groups of invertebrate species were identified, based on their pattern of occurrence at sites in summer. There were species groups restricted to all site groups except IS3 (seeps and streams), and one group of infrequently occurring species showed preference for this habitat. Several groups of generalist species occurred commonly at all but the saline sites.



Figure 8 Ordination of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin based on their invertebrate fauna in winter, showing environmental gradients in the ordination space (three dimensions, stress=0.17).

Wetland types in the southern Carnarvon Basin and important environmental parameters

Wetland classifications derived from winter and summer invertebrate data for a common set of 34 sites showed a high degree of concordance at the five group level (Hubert/Arabie Rand



Figure 9 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into six groups (ES1-6) based on their environmental characteristics in summer. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

statistic=0.7963), with only Hardabut and Bullock Pools (CB04 and CB05) on the lower Murchison River changing from river pool to claypan groups (see Figures 7 and 10). The Murchison River was in spate in summer and the main river channel could not be sampled. Backwaters and small pools associated with the river were sampled instead; these were likely to contain faunas with stronger claypan elements than the river channel and may have caused the changes in classification.

All classifications based on invertebrate data showed the existence of five major wetland groupings: (1) river pools, rock pools and larger flowing streams, (2) seeps, springs and small flowing streams, (3) claypans, (4) birridas, and (5) Lake MacLeod. There were slight differences between seasons in terms of environmental variables that were best related to invertebrate community composition but ratio of calcium/ alkalinity, TDS, turbidity, colour, flow, longitude, phosphorus and nitrogen were significant both seasons (Table 6.). Several of these variables were inter-correlated (Table 7).

DISCUSSION

Climatic variation has considerable implications for any attempt to document the fauna of a region such as the southern Carnarvon Basin. Apart from obvious sampling difficulties if wetlands remain dry in low rainfall years, the fauna of many sites differs according to whether they are full or partially flooded. A Western Australian example of almost complete turnover of invertebrate fauna was provided by Lake Gregory, southern Kimberley, between 1989 and 1991, as a result of the lake flooding and salinity being dramatically reduced (Halse *et al.*, 1998b). The total aquatic invertebrate



Figure 10 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into six groups (IS1-6) according to their invertebrate fauna in summer. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

Table 7	Highly significant correlations (P<0.001)
	between environmental variables in winter
	and summer in southern Carnarvon Basin
	wetlands.

Variables		r
	Winter	Summer
TDS and calcium/alkalinity	0.795	0.611
Colour and phosphorus	0.666	0.817
Colour and turbidity	0.561	0.758
Flow and longitude	0.534	-
Phosphorus and turbidity	0.477	0.624
TDS and longitude	-0.462	-0.497
Nitrogen and colour	0.452	0.640
Nitrogen and turbidity	-	0.575

fauna of an area such as the southern Carnarvon Basin is unlikely to be documented in one year (especially a dry year), nor can the conservation value of individual wetlands be assessed fully. Depending on rainfall patterns, the full value of a wetland may be expressed at intervals of many years or even decades (see Halse *et al.*, 1998a).

Waterbirds

Waterbird data collected during this survey reflected what was already known about broad distributional patterns in the southern Carnarvon Basin (Johnstone *et al.*, 2000). Data from individual sites highlighted the importance of pools in larger rivers, rather than freshwater claypans, as waterbird habitat. Timms (1997) found turbid freshwater claypans in northern New South Wales were also little used by waterbirds.

231

Two groups in the wetland classification contained most sites with high waterbird conservation value (B1, river pools and vegetated swamps; B2, Lake MacLeod), although B3 contained Lake Julia (CB62b) and Minilya Pool (CB82), which were among the richer sites in the Basin for waterbirds, and B7 contained the pan north of Big Lagoon (CB29a), which clearly had potential to support large numbers of migratory shorebirds. The survey reinforced the pre-eminent status of Lake MacLeod as waterbird habitat in the southern Carnarvon Basin (Smith and Johnstone, 1985; Lane et al., 1996) but also showed that some species do not utilise the lake and rely on other habitats, especially river pools (Figure 5). Twenty-one sites were excluded from analyses because either no waterbird or only one species was recorded. There are many possible reasons for waterbirds not being recorded at a site and depauperate sites should not be treated as a natural grouping.

Although we analysed the waterbird data, results should be used cautiously. Sampling effort was low and variable, with a maximum of three surveys per site. Extra surveys would have increased the waterbird list at most sites: for example, two additional surveys at three sites produced an average of 2.7 extra species (Table 8). A further complication is that waterbird populations may have been unusually low, and thus waterbird use of sites unrepresentative, during the summer 1995 sampling period because of widespread, aboveaverage inland rain (Figure 2). Rainfall in the Goldfields between January and March 1995 was the highest on record (Bureau of Meteorology, 1995). Thirteen sites, at which waterbirds were surveyed during summer both in the 1994 reconnaissance trip and in 1995, had almost three times more species in 1994 than 1995 (3.8±1.0 vs 1.3 ± 0.4), when most of the summer surveying was done. This suggests that the phenomenon of

Table 8 Numbers of waterbird species recorded at three sites in three sampling periods during the survey (summer 1994 to summer 1995) and in two subsequent surveys (winter 1995 and summer 1996). Numbers of species first seen in winter 1995 or summer 1996 are also shown. See Appendix 1 for explanation of site codes. ns, not surveyed.

	CB05	CB42	CB82
Summer 1994	6	2	ns
Winter 1994	7	12	10
Summer 1995	1	0	2
Winter 1995	5	6	6
Summer 1996	11	10	1
Extra species winter 1995	2	0	1
Extra species summer 1996	4	1	0
Total number of species	15	14	11

waterbirds moving inland from coastal regions after rain (Bekle, 1983; Halse *et al.*, 1992) applies in the arid as well as the temperate zone.

Aquatic invertebrates

Wetland classifications and environmental variables

As for waterbirds, some aspects of the aquatic invertebrate analysis should be used cautiously. The invertebrate surveys were not conducted during particularly wet years, although Carnarvon and eastern parts of the Basin received aboveaverage rainfall in summer 1995 (Table 1, Figure 2), and some of the wetlands chosen during reconnaissance were dry during all three sampling periods. These included the drier type of 'crabhole' swamps, representatives of which were identified on Carbla and Minilya Stations. Site CB25 on Yaringa Station, the only saline claypan identified in the study area that did not have existing marine connections, was sampled but, because it was in the final stages of drying, contained a depauperate, unrepresentative fauna and was excluded from analyses.

Wetland classifications derived from invertebrate data gave consistent patterns across seasons with five major types of wetland site being recognized (1) river pools, rock pools and larger flowing streams, (2) seeps, springs and small flowing streams, (3) claypans, (4) birridas, and (5) Lake MacLeod. The claypan group could be further divided on the basis of turbidity and stage in the drying cycle (Figures 7 and 8). Less turbid claypans and those where water levels had not receded noticeably had higher species richness, although some species were more or less restricted to highly turbid and drying-phase claypans. Saline pans without current marine influence, such as CB25, may comprise a sixth, uncommon type of wetland.

Previous studies of community composition in wetlands of Western Australia have examined much smaller geographic areas and a restricted range of wetland types. Growns et al. (1992) and Davis et al. (1993) classified 40 shallow, permanent or seasonal lakes on the Swan Coastal Plain according to their invertebrate communities and found two small outlying groups, one of which was related to high salinity and the other to low pH. Groupings among the remaining wetlands appeared to be related to colour and nutrients. In a similar analysis of 23 shallow, permanent lakes on the south-western coast, Edward et al. (1994) found groupings based on invertebrate communities appeared to be related to salinity (although all salinities were <3000 mg L⁻¹) and nutrients. In a study of the macroinvertebrate communities of rivers across north-western Australia, based on family-level identifications, Kay et al. (1999) found variables measuring geographic position, salinity

and river discharge were more important than turbidity, alkalinity and nutrients.

In this survey, wetland groups based on invertebrate communities were best correlated with ratio of calcium/alkalinity (not measured in other studies), salinity, turbidity, colour, flow (which separated rivers and springs from lentic wetlands), geographic position, phosphorus and nitrogen. Storey et al. (1993) suggested that environmental variables best related to wetland groupings vary according to the range of wetland types being studied, scale of the study and landscape setting. For example, environmental variables such as ratio of calcium/alkalinity will show far more variation if birridas, rivers and freshwater claypans are sampled than if only one wetland type is studied. In surveys of small areas, geographical coordinates are unlikely to be important. Similarly, turbidity will probably be more variable in lentic waterbodies than rivers, and show greater variation in northwestern Australia, where soils often contain a high proportion of clay or loam, than on the Swan Coastal Plain, where they are sandy.

Inter-correlation among environmental variables in this survey creates doubt about the validity of some correlations between wetland groupings and environmental variables. The observed correlation between longitude and wetland groupings may have been at least partially the result of strong correlations with TDS, flow regime or distance from the coast (which was not measured), rather than reflecting large-scale zoogeographic pattern. Strong inter-correlations between nutrients, turbidity and colour may obscure the relative influence of these variables on community composition.

Biogeography

Analysis of biogeographical patterns in the southern Carnarvon Basin data is made difficult by the fact that distributions of most aquatic invertebrates are poorly known. About 50 species previously thought to be restricted to the eastern half of Australia were recorded in this survey and species that currently appear endemic to the Basin may be recorded elsewhere when surveys are conducted in other little studied regions of Australia. Inability to identify some faunal groups to species level further obscures biogeographical patterns, as well as preventing assessment of the conservation status of the unidentified animals. Despite being a major component of the fauna of Australian wetlands (e.g. Geddes et al., 1981; Davis et al., 1993), about 40% of ostracods collected were either undescribed or could not be confidently identified to species level. None of the ceratopogonid dipteran larvae could be identified to species.

Most of the undescribed species collected in the southern Carnarvon Basin are probably widespread

(Table 4). Lack of survey in Western Australia means that many widespread species have been recorded rarely. For example, for 50 years the only known Australian locality of the harpacticoid *Cletocamptus confluens* was Shark Bay (Lang 1948), until it was found throughout Western Australia in the 1990s (Halse *et al.*, 1996; this study; Halse, unpubl. data). However, some species belonging to groups for which there has been comparatively high collecting effort should probably be treated as endemic to the Basin until there is evidence to the contrary. These include the calanoid copepod *Calamoecia halsei* (Bayly, 1998), several ostracods and the anostracan *Branchinella* sp. nov. (aff. *lyrifera*).

Gibson et al. (2000) found that, while most of the wetland flora in the southern Carnarvon Basin was typical of arid areas, significant numbers of southwestern and tropical species occurred at the northern and southern limits, respectively, of their ranges. The same is true for aquatic invertebrates and the southern Carnarvon Basin appears to represent a zone where Bassian and Torresian biotic elements meet (see Serventy and Whittell, 1967). Examples of Torresian species that have extended their range southwards are the copepod Eudiaptomus lumholtzi (see Timms and Morton, 1988) and beetles Berosus dallasae and Hydroglyphus leai (see Watts, 1978, 1987). Examples of Bassian species extending north are the copepod Calamoecia tasmanica subattenuata (see Maly et al., 1997) and ostracods Mytilocypris mytiloides and Australocypris insularis (see De Deckker, 1978). Nevertheless, most aquatic invertebrates in the Basin either have Eyrean affinities or occur throughout Australia. Groups such as anostracans and notostracans are typical of the former (Geddes, 1981; Williams, 1968); many corixid hemipterans are examples of the latter (Wroblewski, 1972; Knowles, 1974).

Until now, only the chironomid Archaeochlus, which occurs in small temporary streams on granite outcrops in south-western Australia and is also known from the Drakensberg Escarpment and Namibia in southern Africa, was recognized as a Gondwanan relic in arid parts of Western Australia (Edward, 1986; Cranston et al., 1987). The occurrence of aquatic invertebrates, hitherto known only from South America, in the southern Carnarvon Basin raises the possibility that Gondwanan relics may occur quite commonly in arid areas. It seems unlikely that the copepod Robertsonia mourei, which occurs in Lake MacLeod, could have been transported by migratory shorebirds (Procter et al., 1967) because there is no established flyway between South America and Western Australia. The rotifer Hexarthra brandorffi seems even more unlikely to have been translocated and almost certainly represents a relictual species. Similarly, the undescribed Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. barbata) and D. sp. nov. (aff. gibba) have strong

African affinities and may be Gondwanan (C. Wilson, pers. comm.). Past studies of Gondwanan relics in Western Australia have focussed on the wetter south-west (Edward, 1989; Cranston and Edward, 1992; Horwitz, 1997) and the significance of arid areas as habitat may have been underestimated, particularly for species with a resistant stage in their life history.

Wetland community patterns

Waterbirds and aquatic invertebrates in southwestern Australia appear to respond to the same environmental variables, such as salinity and nutrient levels (see Davis *et. al.*, 1993; Halse *et al.*, 1993; Storey *et al.*, 1993), yet wetlands supporting the largest numbers of waterbird species frequently differ from those with most invertebrates. For example, in a recent survey on the Swan Coastal Plain none of the five wetlands with highest invertebrate richness (Davis *et. al.*, 1993) were among the 20 wetlands with highest waterbird richness or most breeding waterbird species (Storey *et al.*, 1993).

The same pattern applied in the southern Carnarvon Basin. Although there was some superficial agreement between classifications of sites based on waterbirds and aquatic invertebrates, site-by-site comparisons suggested that the processes underlying formation of waterbird and invertebrate assemblages were different. Information about community composition of waterbirds at a wetland could not be inferred reliably from data on invertebrates or vice versa (cf. Figures 3 and 7). Plant communities provided even less information about the biota: the same plant community occurred at marine sites CB09 and CB77, brackish river site CB38a and freshwater coastal pan CB36 (Figure 2 in Gibson et al., 2000), despite these sites supporting three waterbird and four invertebrate communities (Figures 3 and 7). The Carnarvon Basin results mirror those of Yen (1987), who found terrestrial beetles, mammals and vegetation each provided only limited information about the composition of the other two biotic elements at sites in Victoria.

Lack of concordance between classifications based on different taxonomic elements means that inventory of each element is required to identify distribution patterns and important habitats before strategies can be prepared for the conservation and protection of that element. Wetlands with low conservation value for plants may be important for invertebrates or waterbirds.

Rare species and their conservation

A third of aquatic invertebrate taxa were collected only once during this survey (Table 3). The phenomenon was even more pronounced in the flora, with 55 % of species occurring at only one wetland (Gibson *et al.*, 2000). The most obvious implication for both invertebrates and plants is that the number of species recorded in the Basin will grow as survey effort is increased.

Infrequent occurrence may be the result of aquatic invertebrates occurring in a narrow range of wetland types or conditions, being present for a short time in the flooding cycle, or having poor colonizing ability and locally restricted distributions. Maly et al. (1997) argued that poor dispersal, rather than narrow ecological tolerances, shaped the distribution of most calanoid copepods in Australia. However, many of the species with a single occurrence in the Basin were insects (see Appendix 4) with strong powers of flight. Differences between communities of drying-phase (IW5 in winter and IS2 in summer) and other claypans suggested that temporal succession may have contributed to sporadic collection of some species but it seems unlikely to have been the factor underlying all rare occurrences. Gibson et al. (2000) suggested the southern Carnarvon Basin naturally contains many rare plant species and the same seems true for aquatic invertebrate species, although the reasons for rarity are not understood.

Rarity or infrequent occurrence of aquatic invertebrates and other species poses problems for their conservation, particularly when it is unclear whether they are restricted to very few wetlands or occur very infrequently at many sites. Given the high proportion of 'rare' species with poorly understood and unpredictable distributions, it is unlikely that all species can be conserved in a regional nature reserve system. The realistic objective for the reserve system should be protection of examples of all wetland types in the southern Carnarvon Basin and their typical invertebrate communities. Other mechanisms, designed to ensure careful management of wetlands on different land tenures, will be a necessary adjunct to nature reserves for conservation of some rarer, or infrequently occurring, species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding was provided by the Commonwealth through the National Reserves System Co-operative Program of the Australian Nature Conservation Agency (now Environment Australia), together with funds provided by the Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management. We thank W.R. Kay for help with statistical analyses, R. Schulz for chemical analyses, A. Clarke for sorting invertebrate samples and the following for assistance with identifications: I.A.E. Bayly (some calanoids), D. Belk (some anostracans), R. Hamond (harpacticoids), S.A. Harrington (culicids), J.M. McRae (polychaetes), J.K. Moulton (simuliids), G.L. Pesce (some cyclopoids), S. Slack-

Smith (molluscs), P.J. Suter (ephemeropterans), R.M. St Clair (trichopterans), C.H.S. Watts (coleopterans) and C. Wilson (*Daphnia*). A. Clarke, W.R. Kay and M.J. Smith assisted with fieldwork, N. Hall did much of the databasing and M.N. Lyons produced Figure 1.

REFERENCES

- Anonymous (1984). Streamflow records of Western Australia, vol. 3, basins 618-809. Public Works Department, Perth.
- Anonymous (1995). *Australia's world heritage*. Department of Environment, Sports and Territories, Canberra.
- APHA (1989). Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. American Public Health Association, Washington.
- Austin, M.P. and Belbin, L. (1982). A new approach to the species classification problems in floristic analysis. *Australian Journal of Ecology* 7: 75–89.
- Bayly, I.A.E. (1998). New species of Calamoecia and Boeckella (freshwater Copepoda: Calanoida) from Western Australia and Queensland. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia 81: 177-182.
- Bekle, H. (1983). Effects of unseasonable rains in January 1982 on waterfowl in south-western Australia. II. Records of late breeding from inland localities. Western Australian Naturalist 15: 126–130.
- Belbin, L. (1991). Semi-Strong Hybrid Scaling: a new ordination algorithm. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 2: 491–496.
- Belbin, L. (1993). PATN: pattern analysis package. CSIRO, Canberra.
- Blakers, M., Davies, S.J.J.F. and Reilly, P.N. (1984). *The atlas of Australian birds*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.
- Burbidge, A.H., McKenzie, N.L. and Harvey, M.S. (2000). A biogeographic survey of the southern Carnarvon Basin, Western Australia: background and methods. *Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement* No. 61: 1–12.
- Bureau of Meteorology (1995). *Monthly rainfall review, Australia*. Bureau of Meteorology, National Climate Centre, Melbourne.
- Cranston, P.S. (1994) *The immature stages of the Australian Chironomidae*. Taxonomy Notes 1. Co-operative Research Centre for Freshwater Ecology, Albury.
- Cranston, P.S., Edward, D.H.D. and Colless, D. (1987). Archaeochlus Brundin – a midge out of time (Diptera: Chironomidae). Systematic Entomology 12: 313–334.
- Cranston, P.S. and Edward, D.H.D. (1992). A systematic reappraisal of the Australian Aphroteniinae (Diptera: Chironomidae) with dating from vicariance biogeography. *Systematic Entomology* **17**: 41–51.
- Davis, J.A., Rosich, R.S., Bradley, J.S., Growns, J.E., Schmidt, L.G. and Cheal, F. (1993). Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain, vol. 6. Wetland classification on the basis of water quality and invertebrate community data. Water Authority of Western Australia, Perth.

- De Deckker, P. (1978). Comparative morphology and review of mytilocyprinid ostracods (family Cyprididae). Australian Journal of Zoology Supplement 58: 1–62.
- De Deckker, P. (1981). Ostracoda from Australian inland waters – notes on taxonomy and ecology. *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Victoria 93: 43–85.
- De Laurentiis, P., Pesce, G.L. and Halse, S.A. (1997). Discovery of the first representative of the genus Neocyclops Gurney in Australia, and description of Neocyclops (Neocyclops) petkovsii n. sp. (Copepoda, Halicyclopinae). Bulletin Zoölogisch Museum Universiteit van Amsterdam 16: 15-19.
- De Smet, W.H. (1996). Rotifera, Vol. 4. The Proalidae (Monogononta). Guides to the identification of the microinvertebrates of the continental waters of the world. Vol. 9. SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague.
- Edward, D.H.D. (1986). Chironomidae (Diptera) of Australia. In De Deckker, P. and Williams, W.D. (eds). Limnology in Australia. CSIRO, Melbourne.
- Edward, D.H.D. (1989). Gondwanaland elements in the Chironomidae (Diptera) of south-western Australia. *Acta Biologica Debrecen Oecologica Hungarica* 2: 181– 187.
- Edward, D.H., Gazey, P. and Davies, P.M. (1994). Invertebrate community structure related to physicochemical parameters of permanent lakes of the south coast of Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 77: 51–63.
- Frey, D.G. (1991). The species of *Pleuroxus* and of three related genera (Anomopoda, Chydoridae) in southern Australia and New Zealand. *Records of the Australian Museum* 43: 291–372.
- Geddes, M. C. (1981). Revision of Australian species of Branchinella (Crustacea: Anostraca). Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 32: 253–295.
- Geddes, M.C., De Deckker, P., Williams, W.D., Morton, D.W. and Topping, M. (1981). On the chemistry and biota of some saline lakes in Western Australia. *Hydrobiologia* 82: 201–222.
- Gentilli, J. (1972). Australian climate patterns. Nelson, Melbourne.
- Gibson, N., Keighery, G.J. and Lyons, M.N. (2000). Vascular flora of the wetlands and rivers of the southern Carnarvon basin, Western Australia. *Records* of the Western Australian Museum Supplement No. 61: 175–199.
- Growns, J.E., Davis, J.A., Cheal, F., Schmidt, L.G., Rosich, R.S. and Bradley, S.J. (1992). Multivariate pattern analysis of wetland invertebrate communities and environmental variables in Western Australia. *Australian Journal of Ecology* 17: 275–288.
- Halse, S.A., Vervest, R.M., Munro, D.R., Pearson, G.B. and Yung, F.H. (1992). Annual waterfowl counts in south-west Western Australia – 1989/90. Technical Report 29. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth.
- Halse, S.A., Williams, M.R., Jaensch, R.P. and Lane, J.A.K. (1993). Wetland characteristics and waterbird use of wetlands in south-western Australia. *Wildlife Research* 20, 103–126.

- Halse, S.A., Shiel, R.J. and Pearson, G.B. 1996. Waterbirds and aquatic invertebrates of swamps on the Victoria-Bonaparte mudflat, northern Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 79: 217– 224.
- Halse, S.A., Pearson, G.B. and Kay, W.R. (1998a) Arid zone networks in time and space: waterbird use of Lake Gregory in north-western Australia. *International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences* 24: 207– 222.
- Halse, S.A., Shiel, R.J. and Williams, W.D. (1998b). Aquatic invertebrates of Lake Gregory, north-western Australia, in relation to salinity and ionic composition. *Hydrobiologia* 381: 15–29.
- Horwitz, P. (1997). Comparative endemism and richness of the aquatic invertebrate fauna in peatlands and shrublands of far south-west Australia. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* 56: 313–321.
- Hubert, L. and Arabie, P. (1985). Comparing partitions. Journal of Classification 2: 193–218.
- Jaensch, R.P. and Vervest, R.M. (1990). Waterbirds in remote wetlands in Western Australia, 1986–8, Part 2: Lake MacLeod, Shark Bay, Camballin Floodplain and Parry Floodplain. Report 69. Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union, Melbourne.
- Johnstone, R.E., Burbidge, A.H. and Stone, P. (2000). Birds of the southern Carnarvon Basin, Western Australia. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement No. 61: 371-448.
- Kay, W.R., Smith, M.J., Pinder, A.M., McRae, J.M., Davis, J.A. and Halse, S.A. (1999). Patterns of distribution of macroinvertebrate families in rivers of north-western Australia. *Freshwater Biology* 41: 299–316
- Koste, W. (1978). Rotatoria Die rädertiere Mitteleuropas (Uberordnung Monogononta). 2 Vols. Borntraeger, Stuttgart.
- Koste, W. and Shiel, R.J. (1983). Morphology, systematics and ecology of new monogonont Rotifera from the Alligator Rivers region, Northern Territory. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **107**: 109–121.
- Knowles, J.N. (1974). A revision of Australian species of Agraptocorixa Kirkaldy and Diaprepocoris (Heteroptera: Corixidae). Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 25: 173–191.
- Lane, J., Jaensch, R. and Lynch, R. (1996). Western Australia. In Blackley, R., Usback, S. and Langford, K. (eds) A directory of important wetlands in Australia. Australian Nature Conservation Agency, Canberra.
- Lang, K. (1948). Monographie der Harpacticoiden. Hakan Ohlsson, Lund.
- Lansbury, I. (1969). The genus Anisops in Australia (Hemiptera-Heteroptera, Notonectidae). Journal of Natural History 3: 433–458
- Maly, E.J., Halse, S.A. and Maly, M.P. (1997). Distribution and incidence patterns of *Boeckella*, *Calamoecia*, and *Hemiboeckella* (Copepoda: Calanoida) in Western Australia. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **48**: 615–621.
- McKenzie, K.G. (1971). Palaeozoogeography of

freshwater Ostracoda. Bulletin du Centre de Recherches de Pau Societe Nationale des Petrole S D Aquitaine 5: Supplement 207–237.

- McKenzie, N.L., Halse, S.A. and Gibson, N. (2000). A nature conservation reserve system for the southern Carnarvon Basin. *Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement* No. 61: 547–567.
- Menke, A.S. (1960). A review of the genus *Lethocerus* (Hemiptera: Belostomatidae) in the eastern hemisphere with description of a new species from Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 8: 285– 288.
- Nogueira, M.H. (1961). Robertsonia mourei n. sp., encontrada na Lagoda da Conceicao – Santa Catarina (Copepoda, Harpacticoidea). Buletim da Universidade do Parana Curitiba 10: 1–7.
- Procter, V.W., Malone, C.R. and De Vlaming, V.L. (1967). Dispersal of aquatic organisms: viability of disseminules recovered from the intestinal tract of captive Killdeer. *Ecology* 48: 672–676.
- SAS Institute. (1989). SAS/STAT user's guide, version 6, 4th edn. SAS Institute Inc., Cary.
- Serventy, D.L. and Whittell, H.M. (1967). Birds of Western Australia. Lamb Publications, Perth.
- Shiel, R.J. and Koste, W. (1979). Rotifera recorded from Australia. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia 103: 57–68.
- Smith, L.A. and Johnstone, R.E. (1985). The birds of Lake MacLeod, upper west coast, Western Australia. Western Australia Naturalist 16: 83–87.
- Smirnov, N.N. and Timms, B.V. (1983). Revision of the Australian Cladocera (Crustacea). Records of the Australian Museum Supplement 1: 1–132.
- Sneath, P.H.A., and Sokal, R.R. (1973). Numerical taxonomy: the principles and practice of numerical classification. Freeman, San Francisco.
- Storey, A.W., Vervest, R.M., Pearson, G.B. and Halse, S.A. (1993). Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain, vol. 7: Waterbird usage of wetlands on the Swan Coastal Plain. Water Authority of Western Australia, Perth.
- Timms, B.V. (1988). The biogeography of Cladocera (Crustacea) in tropical Australia. *Internationale Revue der Gesampten Hydrobiologie* 73: 337–356.
- Timms, B.V. (1997). A comparison between saline and freshwater wetlands on Bloodwood Station, the Paroo, Australia, with special reference to their use by waterbirds. *International Journal of Salt Lake Research* 5: 287–313.
- Timms, B.V. and Morton, D.W. (1988). Crustacean zooplankton assemblages in freshwater of tropical Australia. *Hydrobiologia* 164: 161–169.
- Watts, C.H.S. (1978). A revision of the Australian Dytiscidae (Coleoptera). Australian Journal of Zoology Supplement 57: 1-166.
- Watts, C.H.S. (1987). Revision of the Australian Berosus Leach (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). Records of the South Australian Museum 21: 1–28.
- Williams, W.D. (1968). The distribution of *Triops* and *Lepidurus* (Branchiopoda) in Australia. *Crustaceana* 14: 119–126.

- Wroblewski, A. (1970). Notes on Australian Micronectinae (Heteroptera, Corixidae). *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne* **40**: 681–703.
- Wyrwoll, K.-H., Stoneman, T., Elliott, G. and Sandercock, P. (2000). The geo-ecological setting of the Carnarvon Basin, Western Australia. *Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement* No. 61: 29–75.

Yen, A.L. 1987. A preliminary assessment of the correlation between plant, vertebrate and coleoptera communities in the Victorian Mallee. In Majer, J.D. (ed.) The role of invertebrates in conservation and biological survey. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth.

Manuscript received 29 June 1998; accepted 4 August 1998.

Appendix 1

Wetland sites sampled in the southern Carnarvon Basin, 1994-95. * sampled August 1994, ‡ October 1994, # July 1995 (winter), † March 1995 (summer).

Site no	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Tenure	Туре
CB04* †	Hardabut Pool	27°53'11"S	114°34'04''E	Mt View	Billabong
CB05* †	Bullock Pool	27°49'04''S	114°46'31"E	Riverside	River pool
CB06a* t	Un-named swamp	27°31'26''S	115°04'20''E	Coolcalalaya	Ephemeral swamp
CB06b* +	Un-named claypan	27°31'29''S	115°05'14''E	Coolcalalaya	Ephemeral pan
CB09* †	Un-named birrida	26°45'13''S	113°42'34''E	Tamala	Birrida
CB09a*	Un-named birrida	26°44'31''S	113°42'37"E	Tamala	Birrida
CB15*†	Un-named birrida	26°23'05''S	113°20'08''E	Carrarang	Birrida
CB16*†	Un-named birrida	26°14'20"S	113°23'56''E	Carrarang	Birrida
CB20*†	Hamelin Pool	26°25'40''S	114°11'33"E	Hamelin	Permanent swamp
CB25*	Un-named claypan	26°02'07''S	114°19'50''E	Yaringa	Ephemeral pan
CB27a †	Nr Wardawarra Pool	26°04'49"S	115°27'10''E	Yalardy	River pool
CB27b# t	Un-named swamp	26°15'22"S	115°27'49"E	Talisker	Ephemeral swamp
CB27ct	Un-named swamp	26°18'54"S	115°30'50''E	Talisker	Ephemeral swamp
CB29a*	Pan N of Big Lagoon	25°36'01"S	113°28'10"E	Marine Park	Birrida
CB30#†	Nr Namararra Well	25°39'30"S	114°25'20"E	Wooramel	River pool
CB34*†	Mundilya Pool	25°39'54''S	114°50'54''E	Meedo	River pool
CB35a*	Un-named canegrass pan	25°40'52"S	114°13'14''E	Wooramel	Ephemeral canegrass pan
CB36*	Ephemeral marsh	24°57'51"S	113°42'16"E	Brickhouse	Ephemeral coastal marsh pan
CB38* †	Chagra Well claypan	25°11'47''S	114°57'02''E	Jimba Jimba	Ephemeral pan
CB38a* †	Salt Gully	25°04'17"S	115°01'48"E	Jimba Jimba	River pool
CB42* †	Winnemia Pool	25°00'32"S	114°56'52"E	Jimba Jimba	River pool
CB43*	Un-named claypan	25°04'17''S	115°03'30''E	Jimba Jimba	Ephemeral pan
CB44*	Rocky Pool	25°45'23''S	114°08'08"E	Brickhouse	River pool
CB49* †	Coollilee Pool	24°42'21"S	113°41'10"E	Boolathana	River pool
CB51#†	Un-named canegrass pan	24'44'21"S	113°43'14"E	Boolathana	Ephemeral canegrass pan
CB54* †	Nr Cardabia Swamp	24°33'10''S	113°45'35"E	Boolathana	Canegrass swamp
CB54a#	Cardabia Swamp	24°34'44"S	113°43'13E	Boolathana	Crabhole swamp
CB56* †	Tirigie Claypan	24°38'34''S	113°59'29''E	Boolathana	Ephemeral pan
CB56a*	Un-named pan	24°38'19"S	113°59'35"E	Boolathana	Ephemeral pan
CB58b*	Un-named claypan	24°48'08"S	114°16'15"S	Doorawarrah	Ephemeral pan
CB58c*	Un-named bluebush swamp	24°47'44"S	114°10'05"E	Doorawarrah	Ephemeral bluebush swamp
CB58d*	Un-named canegrass pan	24°47'37''S	114°09'14"E	Brickhouse	Ephemeral canegrass pan
CB58e*	Un-named claypan	24°47'35"S	114°09'14"E	Brickhouse	Ephemeral pan
CB62*†	Mooka Ruin springs	24°53'26''S	114°57'29"E	Mooka	River pool
CB62a* †	Un-named creek	24°46'28''S	114°56'17"E	Mooka	River pool
CB62b †	Lake Julia	24°40'46''S	114°56'11"E	Mooka	Ephemeral swamp
CB62c*†	Un-named spring	24°46'31"S	114°56'20''E	Mooka	Hillside seep
CB67a* †	Birdrong Spring	24°14'40''S	114°52'11"E	Mardathuna	Hillside seep
CB67b* †	Scooped Hole	24°18'07''S	114°50'28''E	Mardathuna	River pool
CB68*	Un-named swamp	24°17'46''S	114°29'47''E	Hill Springs	Ephemeral swamp
CB70b* †	Bulgra Pool	24°25'41''S	114°32'54"E	Mardathuna	River pool
CB73* †	Boolan Pool	24°28'38''S	113°40'36"E	Boolathana	River pool
CB75a* †	Cattle Camp Pan	24°28'25''S	114°13'27''E	Cooralya	Ephemeral pan
CB75b* †	Bluebush Bore Swamp	24°28'19''S	114°18'08"E	Cooralya	Bluebush swamp
CB75c*	Dwyers Pan	24°26'00''S	114°27'18"E	Mardathuna	Ephemeral pan
CB76* †	Lake McLeod	23°57'39''S	113°36'40"E	Gnaraloo/Dampier Salt	Birrida
CB77*†	Lake McLeod	23°54'53"S	113°39'23''E	Gnaraloo/Dampier Salt	Birrida
CB78‡	Lake McLeod	23°52'19"S	113°42'43"E	Gnaraloo/Dampier Salt	Marine pan
CB79‡ †	Lake McLeod (Blue Holes)	23°47'16"S	113°44'44"E	Gnaraloo/Dampier salt	Marine pan
CB82*†	Minilya Pool	23°52'04"S	113°58'44"E	Minilya	River pool
CB93* †	Cardilya Pool	25°37'34''S	115°31'28''E	Carey Downs	River pool
CB93a* †	Bidgelang Pool	25°34'32''S	115°36'01"E	Carey Downs	River pool
CB93c* †	Callytharra Spring	25°52.59"S	115°30.14"E	Carey Downs	River pool
CB93d* †	Nunnery Pool	25°51'45"S	115°31'53"E	Carey Downs	River pool
CB93f* †	Boothawalla Pool	25°47'31"S	115°17'26"E	Carey Downs	River pool
CB93g*	Meedo Pool	25°44'29''S	115°06'59"E	Gilroyd	River pool

Appendix 2

Values of environmental variables collected in the southern Carnarvon Basin in winter and summer. See text for description of variables.

												(1				
Site	Season	Hd	DO (% sat.)	Colour (TCU)	Turbidity (NTU)	TDS (mg/L)	Ca/Alkalinity	Ca+Mg/Cl	Ca/SO4	Total N (mg/L)	Total P (mg/L)	Chlorophyll (mg/l	SiO ₂	Latitude ^a	Longitude ^ª	Flow ^b
CB04	summer	7.7	85	63	310	300	0.507	0.891	1.833	0.68	0.08	0.005	9.6	27.886	114.568	2
CB04	winter	8.2	98	14	0.24	3600	1.035	0.265	0.582	0.39	0.01	0.002		27.886	114.568	2
CB05	summer	6.2	83	77	280	260	0.468	0.926	1.917	0.75	0.06	0.007	11	27.818	114.775	2
CB05	winter	8	110	8	2	1100	1.097	0.286	0.675	0.41	0	0.007		27.818	114.775	2
CB06a	winter	8.3	120	14	0.76	23	0.196	0.669	4.793	0.44	0.01	0.006	-	27.524	115.072	1
CB06b	' summer	7.5	100	1100	62000	1100	0.060	0.377	1.017	24	0.01	0.005	76	27.525	115.087	1
CBUGD	summer	7.4	52	50	17000	52000	13 740	0.203	0.415	0.53	0.01	0.005	67	27.525	113.007	1
CB09	winter	7.5	106	3	0.91	180000	25 618	0.220	0.410	21	0.04	0.024	0.7	26.753	113.709	1
CB09a	winter	8.6	126	23	0.85	85000	34.043	0.269	0.543	3.2	0.02	0.004		26.742	113.710	1
CB15	summer	7.8	77	39	5.1	140000	18.994	0.197	0.411	1.6	0.02	0.147	3	26.385	113.336	1
CB15	winter	8	85	3	0.45	57000	34.043	0.286	0.657	2.1	0.01	0.015	-	26.385	113.336	1
CB16	summer	7.7	71	200	20	270000	6.596	0.195	0.186	1.2	0.005	0	7.4	26.239	113.399	1
CB16	winter	8.1	119	5	0.5	55000	44.907	0.282	0.719	1	0.02	0.002		26.239	113.399	1
CB20	summer	7.6	40	36	3.6	6300	2.537	0.258	0.513	0.24	0.005	0.004	9.6	26.428	114.193	2
CB20	winter	8.2	167	3	0.35	6000	2.585	0.264	0.568	0.35	0.01	0.001		26.428	114.193	2
CB25	winter	-	83			290000		0.159						26.035	114.331	1
CB27a	summer	8	77	56	250	310	0.351	1.266	3.082	0.87	0.09	0.014	6.9	26.08	115.453	2
CB2/b	summer	6.7	75	60	300	150	0.303	1.171	2.397	0.67	0.07	0.015	1.9	26.256	115.464	1
CB2/b	winter	7.38	92	34 E1	440	45	0.127	0.323	0.799	1.7	0.11	0.25	1 0	26.256	115.464	1
CB200	winter	7.5	120	51	20	94000	28 521	0.334	0.530	4.Z	0.04	0.092	1.5	26.515	113.314	1
CB29a	summer	8.6	110	17	35	150	0.780	2 325	2 820	0.21	0.02	0.017	8	25.658	114 422	1
CB30	winter	8.91	102	24	1.1	140	0.811	2.611	4.622	0.54	0.01	0.11	Ŭ	25.658	114.422	2
CB34	summer	8.1	95	15	1.5	260	0.939	1.604	2.242	0.31	0.01	0.004	9	25.665	114.848	$\overline{4}$
CB34	winter	9.4	137	7	0.38	230	0.656	0.452	1.551	0.69	0.01	0.014		25.665	114.848	2
CB35a	winter	7.8	68	55	37000	480	0.101	0.123	2.397	0.84	0.24			25.681	114.221	1
CB36	winter	8	88	400	9100	630	0.075	0.040	0.399	1.1	0.67	0.027		24.964	113.705	1
CB38	summer	7.5	81	120	6700	370	0.076	0.426	0.240	1.2	0.43		9.2	25.196	114.951	1
CB38	winter	8.2	105	400	10000	190	0.060	0.177	0.141	1.6	0.58			25.196	114.951	1
CB38a	summer	8.6	88	8	5.8	1400	7.293	0.982	0.923	0.41	0.01	0.02	4.3	25.071	115.030	2
CB38a	winter	9.1	115	10	1.8	690	5.324	0.802	1 220	0.28	0.01	0.001	770	25.071	115.030	2
CB42	summer	0.1 8.6	90 74	12	0.25	1700	2 2 2 2 7	0.750	1.209	0.17	0.005	0.005	7.0	25.009	114.940	2
CB42 CB43	winter	85	95	180	36000	550	0.021	0.454	0.707	15	039	0.002		25.009	114.940	1
CB44	winter	8.6	130	7	0.27	360	0.622	0.804	2.896	0.58	0.02	0.001		25.756	114.136	2
CB49	summer	6.9	87	110	1200	460	0.190	0.776	1.525	0.82	0.21	0.036	16	24.706	113.686	1
CB49	winter	8.2	98	88	4100	230	0.119	0.233	0.737	1.3	0.48	0.008		24.706	113.686	1
CB51	summer	6.5	91	110	2400	710	0.086	0.426	0.599	0.62	0.35		7.4	24.739	113.721	1
CB51	winter	8.44	104	70	5300	410	0.055	0.268	0.533	1.5	0.33	0.078		24.739	113.721	1
CB54	summer	8.2	40	91	50000	930	0.076	0.079	0.409	5	0.96		2.8	24.553	113.760	1
CB54	winter	8.2	95	1400	12000	260	0.046	0.138	0.369	1.8	0.05	0.008		24.553	113.760	1
CB54a	winter	6.59	53	35	410	110	0.254	2.228	14.380	0.81	0.03	0.015		24.579	113.720	1
CB56	summer	7.8	85	91	4500	550	0.300	2.672	5.592	1.7	0.17	0.05	20	24.643	113.992	1
CB56	winter	8.5	121	260	820	56	0.380	0.436	2.996	0.43	0.06	0.02		24.643	113.992	1
CB56a	winter	7.4 Q	100	12000	38000	250	0.299	1.338	0./00	3.9 21	0.84	0		24.639	113.993	1
CB58c	winter	0 81	95	1900	45000	250	0.009	2 869	2.397	077	0.52	0 003		24.002	114.271	1
CB58d	winter	9.3	156	780	880	91	0.053	0.339	1.198	19	0.00	0.015		24 794	114 154	1
CB58e	winter	8.2	104	8800	22000	680	0.056	0.304	1.798	2.4	1.5	0		24.793	114.154	1
CB62	summer	8.3	150	120	17	11000	2.176	0.477	0.412	2.8	0.01	0.006	25	24.891	114.958	$\overline{4}$
CB62	winter	7.6	74	6	0.45	2000	1.150	0.513	0.472	0.51	0.01	0	-	24.891	114.958	4
CB62a	summer	8.2	124	76	2.9	11000	0.733	0.396	0.257	0.99	0.01	0.007	64	24.774	114.938	4
CB62a	winter	8.8	158	23	0.34	10000	1.120	0.387	0.194	0.68	0	0.006		24.774	·114.938	4

Site	Season	Hd	DO (% sat.)	Colour (TCU)	Turbidity (NTU)	TDS (mg/L)	Ca/Alkalinity	Ca+Mg/Cl	Ca/SO4	Total N (mg/L)	Total P (mg/L)	Chlorophyll (mg/L)	SiO ₂	Latitudeª	Longitudeª	Flow ^b
CB62b	summer	7.6	70	490	3100	400	0.145	1.013	1.198	3.7	0.01		22	24.68	114.936	1
CB67a	summer	6.4	10	13	21	1200	1.796	1.047	0.474	0.47	0.21	0.034	15	24.244	114.870	3
CB67a	winter	6.9	68	8	0.21	1300	1.921	1.029	0.499	0.91	0	0.012		24.244	114.870	3
CB67b	summer	8.6	138	24	0.7	7200	1.211	0.534	0.234	0.43	0.01	0.005	16	24.302	114.841	4
CB67b	winter	8.2	145	12	0.34	6500	1.473	0.607	0.288	0.64	0	0.016		24.302	114.841	4
CB68	winter	8.1	110	140	400	43	0.435	2.933	1.332	0.53	0.02	0.009		24.296	114,497	1
CB70b	summer	9.4	120	80	250	300	1.217	0.894	1.667	2.2	0.06	0.14	24	24.428	114.548	î
CB70b	winter	7.8	101	1100	1400	74	0.294	1.278	2.397	5.5	0.64	0.134		24.428	114.548	1
CB73	summer	8.8	94	160	960	3000	0.238	0.145	0.723	7	1.1	0.042	15	24.477	113.677	1
CB73	winter	8.5	97	1000	2300	240	0.071	0.507	1.370	4.5	0.56	0.113	10	24.477	113.677	1
CB75a	summer	7.5	72	810	30000	1200	0.069	0.857	0.799	6	5.1	01220	20	24.474	114.224	1
CB75a	winter	8.2	110	2300	2700	91	0.124	0.954	1.198	2.1	1.5	0.047		24.474	114.224	1
CB75b	summer	8	121	160	1500	730	0.254	4.686	9.587	1	0.15	0.076	39	24.472	114.302	1
CB75b	winter	7.5	84	550	1400	76	0.315	1.886	3.595	1.5	0.06	0.012		24.472	114.302	1
CB75c	winter	7.2	104	460	700	53	0.434	0.551	0.599	1.5	0.07	0.011		24.433	114.455	1
CB76	summer	7.9	152	13	3.6	53000	9.465	0.223	0.382	0.55	0.01	0.005	20	23.961	113.611	1
CB76	winter	8.2	147	9	0.26	46000	9.032	0.219	0.404	0.51	0.01	0.002		23.961	113.611	1
CB77	summer	7.8	164	14	4.8	41000	7.811	0.242	0.386	0.24	0.005	0.01	3.9	23.915	113.656	1
CB77	winter	8.9	145	5	0.21	40000	8.318	0.237	0.402	0.31	0	0.02		23.915	113.656	1
CB78	winter	7.4	133	8	0.05	32460	7.402	0.268	0.608	0.85	0.005			23.872	113.712	1
CB79	summer	7.2	84	17	0.6	40000	5.419	0.242	0.416	0.28	0.005	0	3.2	23.788	113.746	1
CB79	winter	7.3	105	12	0.05	41220	7.088	0.267	0.375	0.48	0.005			23.788	113.746	1
CB82	summer	6.9	74	21	540	140	0.741	5.356	2.846	0.41	0.06	0.017	6.3	23.868	113.979	2
CB82	winter	8.8	84	110	100	340	0.676	0.977	2.538	0.56	0.02	0.026		23.868	113.979	2
CB93	summer	8	109	28	0.7	80	0.456	4.112	7.190	0.41	0.01	0.009	6.9	25.626	115.524	2
CB93	winter	8.8	102	24	1.7	180	0.692	5.289	23.967	2.8	0.01	0.04		25.626	115.524	2
CB93a	summer	8.4	108	23	1.4	120	0.609	2.395	6.591	0.44	0.01	0.006	11	25.576	115.600	2
CB93a	winter	7.7	106	13	0.28	64	0.537	1.210	4.793	0.55	0	0.002		25.576	115.600	2
CB93c	summer	7.6	99	15	6.9	590	1.522	1.023	1.065	0.18	0.005	0.014	6.2	25.877	115.502	4
CB93c	winter	8.4	108	7	0.25	1700	1.416	0.590	0.799	0.23	0	0.001		25.877	115.502	4
CB93d	summer	8.1	99	11	16	310	1.416	1.414	1.031	0.24	0.005	0.014	6.6	25.863	115.531	2
CB93d	winter	8.7	142	7	0.25	580	1.332	1.103	1.174	0.48	0	0.001		25.863	115.531	2
CB93f	summer	8.3	89	14	3.4	680	1.712	1.033	1.027	0.28	0.005	0.009	6	25.792	115.291	4
CB93f	winter	8.4	108	17	0.25	420	0.832	1.179	3.414	0.78	0.01	0.026		25.792	115.291	2
CB93g	winter	9.5	161	10	0.31	480	0.949	1.022	1.580	0.72	0.01	0.03		25.741	115.116	2
						-										

^a decimal degrees ^b flow category

.

Appendix 3 Waterbirds recorded at wetlands in the southern Carnarvon Basin 1994-95. See Appendix 1 for wetland site names.

Species	CB04	CB05	CB06a	CB06b	CB09	CB09a	CB15	CB16	CB20	CB25	CB27a	CB27b	CB27c	CB29a	CB30	CB34	CB35a	CB36	CB38	CB38a	CB42	CB43	CB44	CB49	CB51	CB54	CB54a
Black Swan		4							11												2		1				
Australian Shelduck	4	4 4	1	20					17			4							7				4				
Pacific Black Duck	1	8	6	3					56			7							•		1		•				
Australasian Shoveler			17	10					1			7							19	5	11		2		1	0	
Pink-eared Duck			2	10					54			4							3	5	11		2		4	3	
Hardhead	3																										
Australasian Grebe	1	3	6						3																		
Hoary-headed Grebe		1	3						5			7											2				
Great Crested Grebe		9							8																		
Darter		2																			1						
Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant		2							1												2						
Little Black Cormorant	2																				1		8				
Unidentified cormorant																											
White-faced Heron			2	9					2			1						1	6		3					2	
Little Egret				1													2				2					1	
Great Egret	1		1														2				2		1			1	
Unidentified egret																											
Nankeen Night Heron																											
Straw-necked Ibis			6																		9						
Yellow-billed Spoonbill			1																		1						
White-bellied Sea-eagle									1																		
Baillon's Crake									6																		
Dusky Moorhen				1													0							1			
Eurasian Coot		50							74								9				6		8	1			
Bar-tailed Godwit																											
Marsh Sandpiper																											
Common Greenshank								1																			
Common Sandpiper	1																1						1	1			
Grey-tailed Tattler																											
Great Knot																											
Red-necked Stint														7													
Curlew Sandpiper														15													
Pied Oystercatcher									2																		
Black-winged Stilt Banded Stilt					80		8		0					1250													
Red-necked Avocet									1										1								
Grey Plover																											
Red-capped Plover					3		13	1		4				13													
Greater Sand Plover Black-fronted Dotterel			2						7							1			1	3	2		2				
Red-kneed Dotterel																	10										
Banded Lapwing Unidentified wader																											
Silver Gull							1																				
Guil-billed Tern Caspian Tern							1																				
Unidentified Tern																											
No. of birds No. of species	13 7	87 10	48 12	44 6	83 2	0 0	23 4	2 2	235 17	4 1	0	23 5	0 0	1285 4	0 0	1	22 4	1	36 6	8 2	44 13	0	29 9	2 2	4 1	15 4	0 0

CB56	CB56a	CB58b	CB58c	CB58d	CB58e	CB63		CB02a	CB62b	CB62c	CB67a	CB67b	CB68	CB70b	CB73	CB75a	CB75b		26/82	CB76	CB77	CB78	CB79	CBLM	CB82	CB93	CB93a	CB93c	CB93d	CB93f	CB93g	I	No.of birds
6									17						2					16	3		12	853 12	1	5 1			3 2				903 26 73 92
5			3						22 2							2				1605	63		228	1044	42 17		2		2				3135 31 3 0
									20 10				4						6	1	2		1	2	2				2				15 51 3 29
									1											3 3 4 60	3 11 44 71		4 2 4	8 16 257 207 22					2				20 39 307 353 22
	1	. 1	1	1		1	2		6 3				2		1	1		1	2 1	70 3 16	2 2 16	2	2 10	368 16	2 7 1			1	1 1	1 2	1	l	445 74 42 23
																								5 34 2	1								10 34 2 0 16
																					1				1 6								1 8 1 1
									5							2	2						6	20									1 12 163 6
									5													40	5 55 2 1	10 3									10 5 104 2 5
																							4 24 1 85										4 24 1 92
																				53			4 27 38 70	3 151 8084									42 3 248 9492
																			1			8	5 1 31 150	297									305 1 31 192 10
	1				1	1			1 2								2						3	17781					3	ł			24 14 4 17781
														_						42 2 2 10	1		2	43 7 47									88 10 50 10
1	2 3	2 2	1 1	4 : 2 :	2 2	2 2	2 1	0 0	94 12	0) ()	7 3	0 4	4 3	7 4	1 1	10 4	1890 15	219 12	50 3	787 28	29292 25	80 10	6 2	2 1	. 1 1	16		3	1 : 1	34504

.

Appendix 4 Aquatic invertebrates collected during winter 1994 or 1995 and summer 1995 in the southern Carnarvon Basin. See Appendix 1 for wetland site names.

					2	(n)	\$	_	R								. 3		2				2				~						-
	04s	04w	05s	05 v	U6a	iaon Nabi	ő	^60	09av	15s	15w	16w	20s	20W	25w 27o	27b:	27b	27c	29a/	30w 30w	34s	34w	35av	38s	38w	38a	38a'	42s	42w 42w	44 v v	49s	49w	51s
<u>.</u>	G	B	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	38	38	8	g	B	88	9 8	8	B	88	38	88	88	9 8	38	B	88	98	98	89	CB	G	<u>ع</u>	<u>ê</u> e	98	CB	è i	ë
PROTISTA					•								•			• •							•										
LOBOSEA				•											•								•										
ARCELLINIDA				•					•						•								•										
Arcellidae																																	
Arcella sp.									•		•				•								•		-								
Centropyxidae			•	•	•																				-								
Centropyxis sp.				•					•						-		1								•								
Difflugiidae				•	•				•																•								
Difflugia corona Wallich									٠						•																		
Diflugia aff. gramen Penard													•		•		1						•							•			
Difflugia sp. A									•								1		• •			•											
Lesquereusidae					•					٠	•		•									•	•		-								
Netzelia sp.				•							•				•							•	•							• •			
NEMATODA									•																								
Nematoda sp.				1		. 1	Ι.												1.						•				. 1	ι.			
ROTIFERA				•	•						•											•							• •				
DIGONONTA										•																				•			
Digononta sp.				•									•							•									1.				
BDELLOIDEA				•	•															• •		•	•		•					•			
Philodinidae		•		•						•	•			•																			
Philodina sp.																									•	•				•			
MONOGONONTA											•											•											
Conochilidae		·	•	•	•				•	•	•		•		•							•			-		•			•			
Conochilus dossuarius Hudson															. :	ι,																	
Conochilus hippocrepis (Schrank)																					I												
Conochilus natans (Seligo)																									-								
Conochilus sp.																. 1																	
Trochosphaeridae			•																														
Horaella brehmi Donner																																	
Filiniidae																																	
Filinia australiensis Koste																	1																
Filinia longiseta (Ehrenberg)																. 1	1			. 1													
Filinia longiseta limnetica																																	
(Zacharias)					1						-																						
Hexarthridae															•																		
Hexarthra brandorffi Koste											•				•									• •		1				•			
Hexarthra fennica (Levander)			•					-			1	. 1			• •			•	1.		•	•					1			•		-	
Hexarthra mira (Hudson)	1		1		•	1 1					•				. 1	L 1			. 1	ι.	1			. 1	1							•	
Testudinellidae		•		•	•			•	·		•				• •	• •		•				•	•							•		•	
Testudinella patina (Hermann)			•	1	1	. 1										•					1					1		•		-	•	•	•
Flosclariidae	·		•		•			•		•	•					• •						•	•			•							•
Lacinularia sp.	•		-		•		•			•				-	• •	•	٠	•		• •	1	•	•	•						•	•	•	•
Sinantherina procera (Thorpe)		·	•	•	·		•	•	·	•	•		•	·	• •	• •	1	•				·	•		•	•			• •				
PLOIMIDA	•	·	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	• •	• •		·	• •	•	·	•		• •	•	•	•			•	·	·	• •	•		·	·
Brachionidae	•	·	·	·	•		•	•	·	·	• •	•••	·	·	• •	•	•	•		• •	·	·			•	·		•	•		•	•	·
Brachionus angularis Gosse		·	·	·		1.		•			• •		•	·		•	•	1		. 1	1	•	•		·	1	·	·		•	·	·	·
Brachionus bidentatus Anderson	•	·	•	•	•		•	·	٠	·	• •	• •	٠	•	• •	•	•			• •	•	•				•			• •	•	·	•	·
Brachionus calyciflorus Pallas	•	·		•	•	• •	•	•	٠	•	• •		٠	·	• •	•	•	•		1	·	1	•			•				•	·	·	·
Brachionus dichotomus Shephard				•	•				·				•			•				•		1	1										
Brachionus dimidiatus (Bryce)				•					·		•		·		• •	•			•			•										•	
Brachionus falcatus Zacharias	•	•	•	•	•	• •				•			•	•	• •	•				• •	1		•					•		•		•	•
Brachionus keikoa Koste					•					•	•					•				•	·	•	•	•								•	•
Brachionus lyratus Shephard		•	•		•	1.			•	•					•	•				•										•	•	•	
Brachionus nilsoni Ahlstrom			1	·									1			•												1				•	•
Brachionus aff. novaezealandiae																																	
(Morris)			•	1						•						•																	
Brachionus aff. pinneenaus Koste &																																	
Shiel			•			ι.			-	•			•			•									•							•	
Brachionus plicatilis (Muller)			•	•					•	•	1.	• •	•	1		•				•		•	•								•	•	
Brachionus quadridentatus Hermann	1		1		1				•			. ,		•			•			•									•		2		

										•	.									• •		•				•		•	· CB51w
						•		н .		•				•			•		· ·		• •	• •	٠	·	• •	•		·	· CB54s
																	•			•			• •		• •	·	· ·	·	· CB54w
							⊷						· ·	• •			•	•	· ·	•		•	• •	•	•	-	•	·	CB54aw
			• •					• •			• •		•	• •		•	•	•	· ·	•	• •		• •		· ·		· ·	·	· CB56s
						• •	• •	- ·		-	• •	· ·		- ·			• •	•	· ·	• •	·	·	• •	·	•	·	• •		CB56w
			• • •		•	· ·	•	· ·		•	• •			· ·			• •	• •	·	• •	• •		•	•	•			·	· CB56aw
					•		•	•	•		•	• •	•	•		·	·		•	·	• •	• •	• •	·	•		• •		CB58bW
	•					• •	• •	·	· ·		• •	· ·	•••	• •			• •		• •	•	• •	•	• •	·			•	•	· CB38CW
н			· ·			٠	• •	•	• •		·	• •	•	• •		· ·	• •		• •	•	• •	•	• •	·	• •		• •	•	· CB38dw
• •			· ·		•	· ·		•••	• •	•	•	• •	•	· ·	·	· ·	• •	•	• •	•	• •	•	• •	·			•	•	CB38ew
• •	·	н. · ·	• •		•	· ·	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	·	• •		•	·	•	• •	• •	·		• •		• •			·	CB02S
· ·					•	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	•	• •		• •	•		• •	•	• •		•	·	•	•		•	CB02w
	·	<u> </u>		•	· ·	•	• •	• •	• •		• •		•••	• •		•	• •		·	•	• •		•	·	• •	•			CB02as
. 🛶	·		• •	• •		·	•		• •		•		·			• •	•	•	• •	•	• •			•					CB62bs
•	·	⊢ · · ·	• •		• •	•	•	•	•		• •	•	•	• •		·	•	•	· ·	•				÷				÷	CB62cv
• • •			•		·	•		• •			• •	• •	•	• •		•	• •	• •	•••	•	• •								CB67as
			· ·		•	• •		• •	• •		• •	• •	•	• •		•••	•	•••											CB67au
		• • • •			•	• •		• •	• •		• •		•	• •															· CB67bs
	·	<u> </u>			•	•	•	• •	• •		• •		• •			÷		•											· CB67by
· • ·									•			· 		<u> </u>															CB68w
р .	•																												· CB70bs
	•																												CB70bw
				<u> </u>																					•				CB73s
								<u>.</u>			·																		· CB73w
																			• •		•		•	·			•		CB75as
																								•		·	· ·	•	· CB75aw
														•			· ·	•	· ·	• •			•	·		·	· ·	·	· CB75bs
_ · ·	-		•						•		•		• •	•		•	· ·	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	·	•	•	·	٠	- CB75bv
						•			•	•	•	•					•	•	•	• •			· ·		• •		• •	·	· CB75cw
			· ·			•	• •	•	• •	•		·		• •		• •	•	•	•	,	•	• •	•	·	•		• •		· CB76s
			• •	• •	•	· ·	•	٠	· ·	•	· ·	• •	•	• •			·	• •	• •	-	•	• •	• •	•	• •	·	•	·	CB76w
• • •	•		• • •		•	· ·	• •	· ·	· ·		• •	• •	·	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	-		• •	• •		· ·	•	·		CB7/s
	•				• •	· ·	• •	· ·	• •	•	• •	• •	·	• •	·		• •		• •	- ·		• •	· ·	•	· ·	•	• •	•	· CB//W
• • •	·		• •		·	• •	•••	• •	•••		• •	·	•	• •	·	•	• •	٠	• •	•	•		• •	•	•		• •	·	CB700
• • •	•		• • •		· ·	•	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	•	•	• •	<u> </u>		•	• •	•	• •	•	•••	•	· CB798
•	•				•	• •	• •	•	•	•	• •		• •	• •	•		• •		• •	• •	•	• •	•	·	• •		• •	·	CB82c
• • •	•		• •		•	• •	•	н .	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	•		•	<u> </u>		•••	•					÷	CB82w
•	·		• •	- · ·	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	•	· –	• •	• •	• •			•	•••		• •		•••	•				· ·	÷	CB02w
		· · · · ·			•	• •	- ·		•		•	• •		• •			•			 _									- CB93w
	·		• •	•	•	• •		• •							•										<u> </u>				CB93as
مسر	•		-				-	÷	•																				· CB93av
									-											L .									· CB93cs
	·																												CB93cv
		·						_ .																					· CB93ds
																				<u> </u>									· CB93dv
			-	<u> </u>			<u>н</u> .	_ .						-	. .										_ ·				· CB93fs
_																	ш .												· CB93fw
_																				<u>.</u> .	•			•		•	•		· CB93gv
																													Total
4	2	1 2 3 1	3 6	- 8		⊢ .	10	4 16	- .	2	ω 4	. 2		2 1	Я		-	4		15.	-				4				1.000

CB048 CB048 CB058 CB058 CB058 CB058 CB058 CB058 CB058 CB098 CB098 CB098 CB098 CB098 CB098 CB098 CB1555 CB155 CB1555 CB1555 CB1555 CB15555 CB1555 CB1555 CB1555 CB15555 CB15555 CB15555 CB1

·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>		_		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-			<u> </u>	_			-				-	-	-					_		<u> </u>
Brachionus quadridentatus rhenanus																																
(Lauterborn)		•	•	•		·	•		•	•	•	•		. 1	·	•		•	·	· ·	·	·		•	·	•	• •		·	• •	• •	·
Brachionus rubens Ehrenberg	•			•	•	1	•		•	•	•	•	•		٠	•		·	•			·		•	·	·	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	•
Brachionus urceolaris (Mueller)				•	•	•	•						-		•					• •		•			•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	•
Brachionus sp.					•	•		-				•										•			-	•	•			•		
Keratella australis (Berzins)			1	1	1		1.										1.						. 1			•	•			•		
Keratella sp. nov. (aff. australis grp)																							. 1		1		1		1			
Keratella procurva (Thorpe)																				. 1	1					1						
Keratella avadrata (Muller)																	. 1															
Karatella slacki (Berzins)	•	·	·	•	•	•	•	•••		•	•	•				·						•		-		į.				-		•
Keratella tropica (Apstein)	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	• •		·	•	•	•	• •		•	• •		•	• •	·	1					•		-	1		•
Kenatella on A	•	•	·	•	•	·	•	•••	•	•	•	•	•	• •	·	•	• •		·	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	·	•	•••	•
Keratetta sp. A		•	·	•	•	·				•	·	·		•••	·	•			·	• •	,	·	•••	•	•	•	• •	· ·	•	•	• •	·
Plationus patulus (Muller)	•	•	·	•	·	•	•	• •	•	•	·	•		• •	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	1	•	• •		•	•	• •	• •	·	•	• •	
Platyias quadricornis Ehrenberg	·	•	·	•	•	•	•		-	•	•	•	-		·	•	• •	•	•	•••	•	·		•	·	·	•	• •	·	•	· ·	1
Asplanchnidae		·	·	•	·	·	•	• •	• •	•	·	·	•		·		·	·		• •	·	·	•••	•	·	·	•	• •	·	•	• •	·
Asplanchna brightwelli (Gosse)	·	·	·		1	1	•			•	·	•	•	•	·	•	1.	•		•••	·			•		·	•	• •	·	•	• •	•
Asplanchna sieboldi (Leydig)	•		·	·	•	•	•			·	·	·	•			•	. 1	ι.	•		·	·	• •	• •	1	·	•	• •	•	•	. 1	•
Asplanchna sp. nov. (aff. sieboldi)				•	•		•						-			•	• •	•	·		•	•		•	•				1	•	• •	-
Asplanchna sp. B							•											•														
Notommatidae																																
Cephalodella gibba (Ehrenberg)																				. 1												
Eosphora aff. anthadis Harring &																																
Mvers																		1														
Fosphara naias Ehrenherg														1																		
Notomanta off consus (Ebrenberg)						1																										
Notomania all copeus (Eliciberg)	·	•	•	·	•	,	·			·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•••	•	•••	·	•			•	·		• •	•	•	• •	•
Notomamia ari. tripus Enrenberg	•			•	·	1	·	• •	• •				·		•	·	•	• •	·	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	·	·	• •	-
Notommatidae sp. A	•		•		·	·	·	• •	• •	·	·		·	•	·	•		• •	·		·	·			·	·	·	• •	·	·	•	•
Synchaetidae	-	·	•	·	·	·	•			·	·	·	•			·	•	• •	·	• •	·	·	• •	• •	•	÷	•	•••	•	·	• •	•
Polyarthra dolichoptera Idelson	•	•	•	·	•	1	•		•	·	·		·	• •	•	·	•	• •	·	·	·	·	• •	· ·	•	1	•	1.	·	·	• •	·
Proalidae		•	·	·	·	·	·	• •		•				• •	·	·	•	• •	·	• •	·	·	• •		·	·	·	• •	•	·	• •	
Proales sigmoidea (Skorikov)						1	·	• •	•		•	·		• •	•	·	•	• •	·	•	·	·	• •	•		·		• •		·	• •	•
Trichocercidae	·	·	·	•	•	·		• •		·	·	·			·	·	•	• •	·	· •	٠	·	• •		•	•	·	• •	·	·	• •	·
Trichocerca pusilla Jennings		•		·	·	•	•	• •	•	•	·	·			•	·	·	·		1.		•	• •		•	•	·	• •	·	·		•
Trichocerca similis (Wierzejski)		•	٠	·	·	1	•	•							•		1	ι.					1.		1		•			·	•	•
Trichocerca similis grandis (Hauer)		•						•									1						1.		·				•	•		
Trichocerca sp.																																
Dicranophoridae																																
Dicranophorus epicharis Harring &																																
Myers						1																								1		
Lecanidae																																
Lecane grandis (Murray)														1.																		
Lecane hornemanni (Ehrenberg)																																
Lecane luna (Mueller)						1														. 1							1					
Lecane bulla Gosse									_													1						. 1		1		
Lecane papuana (Murray)				·	•	1			•																							
Lecture pupulita (Multay)	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•			•	· ·	•	·			·	• •	•				·					•		
Lecane malera (Harring & Myers)	·	·	·	·		•	•		-	•	·		•	1.	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	·	•	• •	•		•	•	•	•	• •	•
Lecane ungulata (Gosse)	·	·	·	·	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	• •		·	•	• •	•	•		·	•	•••	·	·	•	• •	•	·	• •	•
Lecane sp. B	·	·	·	·	•	•	•			•	•	·	·	• •	•	·	•	• •	•		·		•	• •	·	·	·	• •	·	·	•	•
Lecane sp. C	·	·		·		÷	·	•	•	·	·		·			·		• •	·	·			•		·	·	·	• •	·		• •	•
Euchlanidae	·	•	·	·	·	·	·	•		•	·	·	·			·	•	• •	·	• •	·	•	•	• •	·	·	·	• •	·	·	• •	•
Euchlanis dilatata Ehrenberg	1	·	1	·	1	1	•	•	• •	·	·	•		• •		•	•	• •	•	. 1	·	•	. !	1.	·	·	1		1	1	· ·	-
Euchlanis sp. nov.	·	٠	·	·	·		·	•		•	•	•		1		•	•	• •	·	·	•	•	•				·		·	·	• •	•
Euchlanis sp. B	·	·		·	•						·	·		• •		·	•	•	·		·	•	•	• •	·	·	·	•		·	•	
Mytilinidae					•			•		•							•					•	•				•		•	·		
Mytilina ventralis macracantha																																
(Gosse)																														1		
Trichotriidae																																
Macrochaetus collinsi (Gosse)																																
MOLLUSCA																																
BIVALVIA			-																													
Bivalvia sp	,																					,			•							
VENEROIDA	·	·	•							•		•			•	÷			_		•	-			•	-	•		•			
I sternulidas	•	·		·	·	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	• •	•	·	•	•	•	• •	·		•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•
	·	·	•	•	•		•		• •	·	·	•	•	• •	·	·	·	• •	•	• •			•		•	·	•	• •	·	·	•	•
Laternula att. anatina (Linnaeus)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	•		•	·	·		•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	·	•	• •	·		·	• •	·	•	• •	•

				CB51w 🕞
				CB54s
				CB54w
				CB54aw
				CB56s
	· · · <u>.</u> · · · · · · · · ·			CB56w E
				CB56aw a
				CB58bw
				CB58cw 🛱
· <i>·</i> · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB58dw n
				CB58ew g
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB62s
	· · · բ · · · · բ · · ·			CB62w
	سويد و مواد مو			CB62as
				CB62aw
				CB62bs
· · · · · · · ·				CB62cw
· · · · · · ·				CB67as
				CB67aw
· · · · · · ·		• • • • • • • • • • • • • •		CB67bs
· · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · <u>-</u> · · ·			CB67bw
				CB68w
				CB70bs
· · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · <u>-</u> · · · ·		CB70bw
· · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB73s
				CB73w
				CB75as
				CB75aw
• • • • • • •				CB75bs
• • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB75bw
· · · · · · · ·				CB75cw
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB76s
· · • · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · ·			CB76w
· · <u>-</u> · ·			· · · · · · · · ·	CB77s
· · · <u>·</u> · · · · ·		• • • • • • • • • • •		CB77w
				CB78w
· · · • · · · ·				CB79s
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB79w
			a a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a sea a	CB82s
				CB82w
	<u>.</u>	· •·····		CB93s
• • • • • • • • •				CB93w
• • • • • • • • •				CB93as
	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB93aw
	$\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots = \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		CB93cs
• • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB93cw
• • • • • • •	··· · ·· · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB93ds
• • • • • • • • •				CB93dw
• • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB93fs
· · · · · <u>-</u> · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB93fw
• • • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·		CB93gw
	·			Total 14
ш, . U, . , ш. ш	ω.4-1 α σ - σ - σ - σ - σ	. 2691. 1 6. 1999		V

.

	304s	304w	305s 305w	306aw	306bs	306bw	209%	309aw	315s	815w 816s	816w	B20s	820w	922W	327bs	327bw	327cs 329aw	330s	334s	334w	335aw	530W	338w	338as	338aw	342s	342w 343w	344w	349s	349w 851°
<u></u>	<u> </u>	0	บบ	σ	0	00	30	00	0	00	0	0	0	50	0	0	บบ	00	ບັບ	ទីប	<u>ບ</u> ເ	ບີເ	00	ΰ	ΰ	00	50	<u>5</u>	00	<u> 5 5</u>
GASTROPODA	•	•		•		•		•	·	• •	٠	·	·	• •	·	·	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •			•	·	• •	•	·	• •
NEOTAENIOGLOSSA	•	•	•••	·	·	·		·	·	• •	·	•	·	• •	·	•	• •	·	• •	•	٠	• •	• •	•	•	·	• •	•	·	• •
Truncattidae	•	·	• •	·	·	·	• •	·	•	• •	•	·	·	• •	·	·	• •	·	• •	·	·	• •	•••	·	·	•	• •	·	·	• •
Truncatella aff. guerinii Villa &																														
villa Bithuniidaa	1	•	Ι.	•	•	·	•••	1	1	1.	•	•	·	• •	·	•	• •	•		·	•	• •	• •	·	·	·	•••	·	•	• •
Gabbia sp. A	•	•	• •	·	•	•	• •	•	·	• •	·	·	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	•••	•	•	• •	• •	·	٠	·	•••	•	•	•••
Gabbia sp. R	·	1	• •	·	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	•		•	• •	•	•	• •			•		• •	• •	•	·	·	• •	•	•	• •
Marginellidae		·		•	•	•	•••	•	·	• •	•	·	·	• •	•	•	• •	•	• •	·	•	• •	• •	•	·	•	• •	·	·	
Marginellidae sp					·			·			•		·				•••	·	•••	·	•	• •	•••	·	•	•	•••	·	•	•••
OPISTHOBRANCHIA																								ż				•		
Scaphandridae																		•			•				•	•				
Acteocina sp.																														
Diaphanidae						•																								
?Diaphanidae sp.																														
BASOMMATOPHORA																														
Planorbidae							. .																-							
?Glytophysa sp.					1	•																								
Gyraulus sp.	1			•																							1.	1		
Isidorella newcombi (Adams &																														
Angas)		•	• •	·		•	• •		•								• •				·								1	
Isidorella sp. B	•	•	• •	1		•		•	•		•	·	·	• •	·	•				•	I		•	•	·				1	. 1
?Leichardtia sp.	•	•	•••	•	•	•		•	•	• •	•	•	•			·	• •	·		·	•	1.	-	·	•	·	• •	•		1.
Lymnaeidae	•	·	•••	•	•	•	• •			•	•	·	•		•	•	•	·	• •		•	• •	•	·	·	·	• •	•	·	
Austropeplea lessoni (Deshayes)	·	·	• •	·	·	•		•	·	• •	·	·	•	• •	•	-	• •	•	• •	·	·	• •	•	·	·	·	1.	1	•	
ANNELIDA	٠	·	•••	·	·	•		•	•	• •	•	•	·	•	•	•	•••	•		•	•	• •	•	·	•	·	• •	·	•	• •
	•	•	• •	·	·	•	•	•		• •	•	•	·	• •	٠	·	·				•	• •	•	·	·	·	• •	·	·	• •
Neroidee	-	·	•		·	•	•••	•	•	• •	·	·	•	• •	·	·	• •	·	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	·	·	• •	•	•	• •
Nereidae sp	·	·	•••	·	·	•	• •	·	·	• •	·	·	·	• •	-	•	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	·	•	•	•••	•	·	• •
Polynoidae	·	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	• •	•	·		•	·	•	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	·	·	
Polynoidae sp	•	•			·						•		·	• •			• •		• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•
CAPITELLIDA					•								•				• •		•••	•	•	• •	•	·	•	•	• •	·	•	•••
Capitellidae												÷						÷										•	•	
Capitellidae sp.																														
ORBINIIDA																														
Orbiniidae																									-	-				
Orbiniidae sp.						• •							-																	
OLIGOCHAETA																		•						•						
TUBIFICIDA					•	•	-			• •	-	-	•				• •													
Enchytraeidae			•			• •		·	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•			•										•	•	
Enchytraeidae sp.	•	•		·	•	• •		·	1	• •	•	•	•		·	•	• •	·			·		•	•	·	•		•	•	
Tubificidae	•	·	•••	·		• •	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	· ·	·	·	-			•	·		·	•	• •
Tubificidae sp.		1	•••	·	·	• •		·	·	· ·			•	• •	•	·		•		•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	·	·	•••
Allongia postingta (Stanonaon)	·	•	•	•	•	• •	•••	•	•	• •	·	•	·	• •	·	·	• •	·	• •	•	•	• •		·		•	• •	·	·	• •
Daro furcata (Muller)		•	• •	•	·	• •	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•••	•	• •	•	·	• •	•	·	·	•	• •	•	1	• •
Dero nivea Aiver	•	•	• •	·	•	• •	•••	•		• •	·	·	•	• •	·	•	• •	·	•••	•	·	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	·	1	• •
Dero sn			•	•	•	• •	•••	•	•	• •	·	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	•	•	• •		1	• •
Nais sp. CB1											•							•		·	•	• •	•	·	•	•	•••	•	•	
Nais sp.																				÷	÷							-		
Pristinella ienkinae (Stephenson)																		-	-		-			-	-	-	-			
Pristina longiseta Ehrenberg								ż												1			•		•			·	÷	
Pristina sp.																										-				
OPISTHOPORA																														
Opisthopora sp.																														
HIRUDINAE																														
Hirudinae sp. H1																														
ARTHROPODA	·																													
ARACHNIDA	•																													
HYDRACARINA		•		•	•		•						•		•														•	
Hydracarina sp.	•	•			•		•		·		•	•				•		1											•	
Hydrachnidae			•••	·	•		•	·	·	• •	•	·	•	• •	•	•	· ·	•	• •	•			•	·		•		•	•	
Hydrachna approximata Halik	•	•	• •		•		•	·	·	· ·	•		•	. 1	•			·			•	•	•	•	1	۰.	• •		1	
Hydrachna sp.	•	•			•		•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•												

	CB51w 🍃
	فط CB54s
	CB54w a
	CB54aw
	CB56s 🚡
	CB56w E
	CB56aw
	CB58bw
	CB58cw
	CB58dw 🖁
	CB58ew 2
	CB62s
	CB62w
	CB62as
and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	CB62aw
and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	CB62bs
and the second sec	CB62cw
	CB67as S
	CB67aw P
	CB67bs
	CB67bw
	CB68W
$\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots $	CB/0bs
	CB700W
	CB73s
\cdot \cdots \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot	CB75w
	CD75as
	CB75bs
	CB75bw
	CB75cw
	CB76
	CB76w
	CB77s
	CB77w
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB78w
	CB79s
	CB79w
	CB82s
	CB82w
	CB93s
	CB93w
	CB93as
	CB93aw
	CB93cs
	CB93cw
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB93ds
	CB93dw
	CB93fs
	CB93fw
	CB93gw
	Total 🕺
「」、 「」、 「」、 「」、 「」、 「」、 「」、 「」、 「」、 「」、	I 0

	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s	CB05w	CB06aw	CB06bs		CB09w	CB09aw	CB15s	CB15w	CB16s	CB20s	CB20w	CB25w	CB27as	CB27bw CB27bw	CB27cs	CB29aw	CB30s	CB34s	CB34w	CB35aw	CB38c	CB38w	CB38as	CB38aw	CB42s	CB42w CB43w	CB44w	CB49s	CB49w CB51s
Eylaidae		•							•																		•					
Eylais sp.		1																			-			1.			1					
Hydrodromidae					•																											
Hydrodroma sp.		1		1						-												1										
Limnesiidae										-					-								•				-					
Limnesia aff. australica Lundblad																					1	ł						1		1		
Hygrobatidae																																
Coaustraliobates longipalpis																																
(Lundblad)																						1										
Corticacarus sp.																																
Unionicolidae																																
Recifella sp.																														1		
Unionicola aff. lundbladi K.O. Viets																						1										
Pionidae																									·					•	•	• •
Piona australica K Ω Viets																			•	• •	•	•	•		•		•		• •	•	•	
Piona cumberlandensis (Rainbow)	•	·	•	•					•		·	• •	•	•	•			•	•	• •	•				•	•	•	•	•••	·	•	• •
Aturidae	•	·		•	•	•	• •	•	·	•	•	• •	•••	·	·	·	• •	•	·	• •	·	1	•	•••	·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •
Albig off registrong V Vieto	·	•	·	•	•		•••	•	•	·	•		•	·	·	·	• •	•	·	• •	·	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•••	·	·	•
Andrea and recujuons K. viets	•		·		·			·	·	·	·	• •	•••	·			•	·	·	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•		• •	·	•	•••
Arrenuruz halladonianaia Halik	•	·	·	•	•		• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	·	•	• •	·	·	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•		·	• •	:	·	• •
Arrenurus balladoniensis Halik		·	•	÷	•	•	• •	·	•	•	•	• •		·	·	·	• •	·	·	• •	•	·	•	• •	·	·	1	·	• •	1	•	•••
Arrenurus sp. A	·	·	·	T	•	•	•	·	·	•	•	• •	. 1	·	·	•	• •	·	·	• •	·	•	•		·	·	·	·	• •	•	٠	•••
CRUSTA CEA		·	•	•		•	•	·	·	·	·	• •	•	·	·	·	• •	·	·	• •	•	•	•		·	·	·	•	• •	·	·	•••
	·	·	·	·	·	•		·	•	·		• •	•	•	·	·	•	·	·	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	·	•	·	• •	·	·	• •
ANOSTRACA	·	•	·	·		•	•	·	·		·	• •	•	·	·	·	• •			• •	·		•		•	•	·	·	· ·	·	·	· ·
Branchipodidae	·	·	·		·	•		•	·	·	·	• •	•	·	•	•	• •	·	·	• •	·	•	•		•		-	·	• •	•	·	• •
Parartemia informis Linder	·	·	·	·	·	•		÷	·		•		•	•	1	•	•••	·	•	• •	•	•	•				•	•	• •	•	•	• •
Parartemia sp. A	·	·	•	·	·	•		1	·		•	• •	•	·	·	•	• •	•	·	• •	·	•	•	• •	•		-	·	·		·	· ·
Thamnocephalidae	·				·		• •	·	•	٠	٠	• •	•	·	·	·	• •		·	• •	·	·	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	•••
Branchinella affinis wonganensis																																
Linder	·	·	·	·	1	1 1	ι.	·	·	·	·	•	•	·	·	·	• •	·	·	• •	·	•	1.	• •	•	•		•	• •	•	1	. 1
Branchinella denticulata Linder		·	·	·	·			•		•	•		•	·	·		•	·	•	• •	•	•	•		•	•		•	• •	•	•	· ·
Branchinella sp. nov. (aff. lyrifera)	·	·	·	·	•	•		•	·	·	-		•	•	·	•		•	•		•	•	•	• •			•	•			•	1.
Branchinella occidentalis (Dakin)						1																	. 1	1 1	-				. 1		1	
Branchinella wellardi Milner																								. 1								
Branchinella probiscida Henry													•																. 1			
Brachinella sp. A															-								•									
NOTOSTRACA																																
Triopsidae				•						•			•																			
Triops australiensis australiensis																																
Spencer & Hall				•		1				•			•				1	1				1		1							1	. 1
CLADOCERA			•							•							•															
Sidiidae					•	-																										
Diaphanosoma aff. australiensis																																
Korovchinsky	•																															
Diaphanosoma excisum Sars			1																													
Diaphanosoma unguiculatum Gurney			1			1											1					1		1						1		
Diaphanosoma sp.																									1							
Latonopsis australis Sars													1																			
Latonopsis brehmi Petkovski																	1 1															
Sarsilatona aff. papuana (Daday)		1																														
Chydoridae																																
Alonine gen. nov.																									1					÷	÷	
Along cambouei Guerne & Richard																				• •		·					•		•••	•		
Alona dianhana King	;	•	•	•		• •	•		·	•		•••		•	•		• •	•	•	• •		•	•••	•	•		•		• •	·	•	• •
Along off investiguites Char at -1	1	·	·	•	•	• •	•		·	·	•	• •	1	·	·	•		·	·	•	1	•	•••	•	•	•	·	1	•	·	•	•••
Alona all. inreliculata Shen et al.	•		•	•	·	•	•	•	·	·	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	·		• •	·	·		•	•	·		•	• •		·	•••
Alona all. rectangula Sars	·	·			•		·	•	·	·	•	• •	·	·	·	·	•	·	•		·	•		•	•	·		•	• •	•	•	1.
Aiona reciangula novaezealandiae																																
Sars	·	•	•	·			•	·		·	•	•		•	•	•		·	·	•••	·	•	• •	•	·	·	·	•	• •	٠	·	• •
Alona rectangula pulchra Hellich	•	·	·	·				•		·	-			·		•				• •	•			•		•	•	. 1	1.	•	•	
Alona setuloides Smirnov & Timms		•	•								•					•	1 1											•			•	
Alona sp. nov. (aff. A. diaphana																																
vermiculata)				•							•						ι.											• .				
Alona sp. nov. A																	1.															

		· · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • •			51w
		.		· · · · · · · · ·		J4S ⊨ 54
· ·		· · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · ·)4W
· -						34aw -
· -		 .	· · ·		CB5	20S
						36W
• •					CB5	56aw
				ه میشو د د د	CB5	58bw
				.		58cw
				· · · <u> </u>	CB5	58dw
				<u>.</u>	CB5	58ew
					CB6	52s
						52w
					CB6	52as
					CB6	52aw
					CB6	62bs
					СВ6	52cw
			, , ,			67as
						67aw
						67bs
• •	• • •					67bw
• •	• • •		., .			58w
·						70he
• •	• • •					70bw
• -	• • •	· · · · · · · -		· · · · · · · · •		730 730
•	• • •			· · · · · · · · ·		1 JS 72
	· · ·			· · · · · · · · ·		15W 7500
• •	• • •		· • · · ·			1 Jas 75 aug
• •		· · · · · · · ·				75aw
• •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			CB7	13DS
· -	· · ·	· · · · · · · · ·			CB7	/Sbw
·		· · · · · · · ·		· · · · – ·		/SCW
					CB7	76s
				· · · · · · · ·	CB7	16w
					CB7	17s
					CB7	17w
						78w
					CB7	79s
					СВ7	79w
			ه ه د مسو		Свя	82s
					с	82w
						93s
						93w
						93as
						93aw
	• •					93cs
• •			-			93cw
• •	• • •					93de
• •	• • •	· · • · · · · · · ·	⊢ · ·			23day
• •	• •					13UW 02fa
• •	• •	· · • · · · · · · ·	⊢ ·			10IS
· ·	• •	· · <i>·</i> · · · · · · · ·				13IW
• •					CB9	13gw
7	2	16	, 10 7	. 1 4 2 7 1 1 1	Tota	al

S.A. Halse, R.J. Shiel, A.W. Storey, D.H.D. Edward, I. Lansbury, D.J. Cale, M.S. Harvey

	04s	04w	05s	05w	06aw	00bs		w60	.09aw	115s	15w	16s	16w	20m	25w	27as	27bs	27bw	29aw	30s	30w	34w	35aw	36w	38s	38w	38aS	20aw	42w	43w	44w	49s	4уw 51s
	8	8	<u>8</u>	5	80	38	58	38	38	B	5	5	38	3 5	38	8	<u> </u>	88	38	B	8	58	8	B	8	88	38	35	38	B	<u>B</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9 8</u>
Alona sp. nov. B	•	•	·	·	•	•	• •		·	•	•	•	•		•	•	1	•			•				•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	
Alona sp. nov. C	•	·	·	•	·	•	• •	•	•	·	·	·	•		•	•	·	•	• •	·	·	• •	·	·	·	1	•		•	·	·	•	• •
Alona sp. nov. D	•	·	·	•	·	•	•	•	·	·	·	·	•	• •	·	·	•	•	•••	·	·		·	٠	·	·	·	•	·	·	•	•	•••
Alona sp. nov. E	·	·	·	•	·	•	• •	•	·	·	•	·	•	• •	·	·		•		·	·		·	·	·	·	•		•	·	•	·	· ·
Rignarturg affinia sl. (Leudig)	•	·	·	•	·	·	• •	•	•	·	•	·	•	• •	·	·	•	•	•••	•	·	•••	·	·	·	·	·	•••	•	·	•	·	•••
Biaperiura affiliaria sui. (Leydig)	•	·	•	·	·	•	• •	•	•	·	•	•	•	• •	·	·	•	1.	•••	•	•		·	·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	·	•	• •
Biaperiura all. longinqua Sillinov	·	·	·	·	•	·	•	•	·	·	·	·	•	• •	·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	· ·	·	·	·	:	·	• •	•		÷	·	•••
Biapertura all. macrocopa (Sars)	·	·	·	,	1	•	• •	• •	·	•	·	·	•	• •	·	•	•	•	• •	1	·			·	•	1	•	• •	2	•	1	٠	
Biapertura rigiaicadais Shiinov	•	·	٠	3	1	•	• •	• •		•	·	•	•	• •	•	•	1	• •	• •	·	·	1.	•	·	•	·	•	• •	•	•	·	·	1.
Biaperiura an. rigiaicauais Smirnov	·	·	·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	·	•	·	•	• •	·	·	·	1.	• •	·	•		•	·	•	·	•	• •	•	·	•	•	• •
Biapertura sp. B	•	·	·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	·	•	·	•	•	•	·	•	•	•••	·	•	1. 1	·		-	•	•	• •	•	•	·	•	•••
Biapertura sp. D Biapertura sp. C	•	·	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•		•	• •	•		•	• •	• •	•	•		•	•	·	•	•	•••	•	•	•	·	•••
Celsinotum hypsilophum Frey	. 1		ż							•					•							· ·			:							•	• •
Chvdorus eurvnotus Sars																•						1.	÷	÷	÷	÷		. 1	1		1		
Dunhevedia crassa King		1		1																													
Ephemeroporus barroissi Richard					1																								1				
Leydigia aff. acanthocercoides																																	
(Fischer)																	1																
Monospilus' diporus Smirnov &																																	
Timms						•						•	•					1.															
Monospilus' aff. diporus Smirnov &																																	
Timms	•	•	·		·	•		•		•		•	•				1	•			•			•			•				•	·	
Monospilus' elongatus Smirnov &																																	
Timms	·	·	·	·	·	1		•	•	·	·	•	•		•	·	·	•		•	•		•	٠	·	·	•	• •		ł	·	•	• •
Planicirclus alticarinatus Frey	·	٠	٠	·	·	•	• •	•	·	·	·	•	•	• •	•	·	1	1.	• •	·	•	• •	•	·	·		·		·	·	·	·	• •
Rak sp. nov.	·	·	·	·		•		•	·	·	·	·	•		•	·	•	•	• •	•	•		•	·	•	·	·	• •	•	•	•	·	• •
Magnethric knowlests Smirrow	·	·	·		·	•		•	·		·	·	•		•	·	•		•••	·	·	• •	·	·	·	·	·	• •	•	·	·	·	• •
Macrothrix off hirsuticornis	·	·	•	·	•	•	• •	•	·		·	•	•	. 1	•	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	• •	·	·	·	·	•	• •	•	•	·	•	• •
Norman & Brady		1															1	1	ı			1				1					1		
Macrothrix aff. spinosa King	•			•						•	•	·			•		•					1.		•	·		·					•	•••
Macrothrix sp. nov.																								•		÷						•	· ·
Macrothrix sp. A	1																1																
Neothrix armata Gumey																		1.															
Neothrix paucisetosa Smirnov								•									1																. 1
Neothrix sp. nov. (aff. superarmata)					1				•																	1					1		
Neothrix sp.	1				•			•																								•	
Moinidae	·	•	·	•	·	•	•	·	·	•	·		• •	• •			•									•	•				•	•	
Moina aff. australiensis Sars	·	·	1	·	•	•		•	·		·	·	• •		•	·	·	. 1	ι.	1	1	. 1	•	1	·	•	•		•	1	·	1	. 1
Moina aff. flexuosa Sars	·	·	·	·	•			٠	٠	·	·	·	• •	• •	·	·	•			•	·		·	·	·	·	•		·	·	·	·	• •
Moina micrura Kurz	·	•	1	•	·	1		•	·		·	•	•	•	·	1	1	• •	· ·		•	1.	·	·	·	•	1	• •	·	•	٠	1	
Moina mongolica Daday	•	•	•			•		•	•	·	·	·	• •	•	·	·	•	•	•	·	·	•••	•	·	·	·	•		·	·	·	•	• •
Moina sp. D	1	·	·	·	·	•	• •		•	·	·	•	• •	•	•	·	•	• •	• •	•	·	•••	•	•	·	•	•	•••	•	•	·	•	• •
Bosminidae	•			•					ż	•	•				•	•					•	•••	•	•	Ċ					•			
Bosmina meridionalis S ars	1																•								•								
Daphniidae																																	
Ceriodaphnia cornuta Sars	1		1			1										1						1 1					1	. 1					
Ceriodaphnia aff. dubia Richard																						-											
Ceriodaphnia aff. laticaudata																																	
Mueller											•										1												
Daphnia angulata Hebert																			•		•			1									
Daphnia carinata King	•	•		•	•	•					•					•		1.	•	•	1		·			1	•						
Daphnia cephalata King				·	•				·	•	•	•							•	•	•				•	•	•						• •
Daphnia projecta complex Hebert		•				1	1.			•		•				•	•		•		•	. 1			1	1	•					•	
Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. barbata)		•		•	•	•				•							1				•				•	•	•		•		·	•	. 1
Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. gibba)		·	•	•	•	•		•	·	·	•	•	• •		·	·	•		•	•	•		•	1	·	•	•					•	· ·
Daphnia sp.	·	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	• •	•	·	•	·	• •	•	•	•		•	•	·	•	•		·		·	•	• •
Daphniopsis pusilla Serventy	·	·	•	·	•	•		•	1	·	1	•	1.	•	•	•	·		•	•	•		·	·	·	•	•		•	•	·	•	
Scapholeberis kingi Sars	•	·	•	•	·	•	• •	·	·	·	·	·	• •	•	·	·	·	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	·	·	•	•		•	·	·	•	• •
Simocephaius all. heilongjiangensis	,																																
Simocenhalus vetulus elisehethae	1	•	·	•	·	•		•	·	·	•	•	• •	•	·	•	·	• •	•	·	• 1	۱.	·	·	•	·	•	. 1	1	·	·	•	
(King)		1		1																									•		1		
\b/	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	·	-	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	*	•	• •

								• •	· · ·		-	· •		CB51w
						•		•	· ·			• •	·	CB54s -
			السرام مراجع مراجع مراجع المراجع والم		1	•	• •	• •	· ·	· • • •	•	· ·		CB54w
			the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		•	•	• •	• •		·		• •	• •	CB54aw 5
		<u>.</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 .	•	•	• •	· ·	· ·		·	· ·	·	CB56s a
			and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	· · · · ·	•	•		•	• •	•••	• •	•	• •	CB56w
			and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second				·	·	· • ·	· – ·	• •	• •	·	CB56aw
			الأحاج والمتعاد والمتعا			•	• •		• •	• •		• •	•	CB58bw
					•	•	• •	• •	· ·	• • •	•	• •	•	CB58cw
					•		•	•	· ·	· ·	• •	•	• •	CB58dw w
			алы алынын шайман кенен т	<u>.</u> .	•			•	⊷ ·				•	CB58ew g
			the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		•		•	• •	· ·		·	• •	•	CB62s
					•		•	• •		- · ·	•	•	•	CB62w
			and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second					• •	•		•	•	•	CB62as 🖻
					•	•	•	• •	· · ·	• •	·	•		CB62aw
			المراجع فالمستر فالمتاب فالمتنا والمراجع و	· · – ·			• •		• •		• •	• •		CB62bs
					•	•			• •		•	•		CB62cw
			and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second				• •	• •		• • •	• •	• •	•	CB67as
								·	• •	• •	•	·	• •	CB67aw 🖻
			the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s				• •	• •	•	• • •	• •	• •	•	CB67bs
							•		· ·	• • •		• •	• •	CB67bw S.
			المواجاة الدسوان المسابات الماريان		•	•	• •	•	· – ·	• • •	• •	• •	• •	CB68w 7
						•		•	· · ·	<i>.</i>	• •	•	•	CB70bs
				<u>.</u> .		•		• •		· ·	•	•	•	CB70bw
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					• •	· ·	· ·	• •	• •		CB73s
								• •			• •	• •	• •	CB73w
					•				•	· · ·	•••		·	CB75as
				• سو • • •	•				•	· - ·	• •		• •	CB75aw
					•		•	• •	•	· · ·	•		·	CB75bs
	-			· · · 🛏 ·	•		·	• •		• • •	•	·	•	CB75bw
				ه سيو ه و	-	• •		• •	••		•	•	•	CB75cw
					•	•		·	• •	• • •	• •	• •		CB76s
							• • •	• •	· · ·	• •	•••	• •		CB76w
			and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		•			• •	· · ·	•••	•••		• •	CB77s
			and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	, . ·		•		•	• •	• •		• •	·	CB77w
						•		• •	· ·	• •	• •	•	·	CB78w
						•		•	•	• •	•	•		CB79s
								• •	· ·	• •	• •	• •		CB79w
							• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		CB82s
						- ·	• • •	• •	· · ·	- · ·	• •		• •	- CB82w
	-						•	• •	· ·			• •		CB93s
		😐	المراجع والمراجع			•	· •	<u> </u>	· ·	· · -		•		CB93w
							· · ·	_ · ·	· 🗕 ·	· -	• •	·	•	CB93as
			. —			• •	· · •	<u> </u>		· · -	• • •	• •	• •	CB93aw
						•			· · ·		• •	• •		CB93cs
-					•	• •	<u> </u>		• •		• •	• •		CB93cw
	H				•			- · ·	⊷ · ·	н · ·		- ·	·	CB93ds
									•		• •		·	CB93dw
	-		ана ана на на на на на на на на на на на				• •	- ·	·	• •	•			CB93fs
				· ·	•	•	•••		-	· ·		•		CB93fw
-	•					•		•	· ·	· -	• •	·	• •	- CB93gw
														Total 5
S	œ	1 1 1 2 3 1 2 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2	13 13 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Cn.	2 1	ω N δ	0 2 1	641	1 6 2	2 1		(~I W

	\$	¥.	ŝ	Å,	Nac.	obs (hui)	Å Å	e M	Эаw	Ss	Š,	SS .	s S	ð	δw	7as	7bs	/0M	aw /cs	S	Ň	\$ {	A A	Sw .	8s	8w	gas	8aw	3 2	3M	4w	Se de	yw Is
	CBQ	BŐ	CBO		De la				CBO	CB1	CBI		CB2	CB2(CB2	CB2	CB2	n b n b n b n b n b n b n b n b n b n b	CB2	CB3(CB3(i ĝ	à È	CB3	CB3	CB3	CB3	E B C	μ ά ά	CB4	CB4	CB4	BS BS
Simocephalus victoriensis Smirnov &	Ť	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>	Ŭ	<u> </u>						-				-	-												
Timms			·			•		•	•	•		•		•			•	•		•	•	•				•		·		•	•	•	• •
Simocephalus sp.	•	•	-	·	·	•	• •	• •	•	·	·	•		·	·	·	·	1		·	·	•	• •	•	·	·	·	·	• •	•	•	•	• •
Ilyocryptidae	•	·	-	·	·	•	• •	• •	·	·	·	·		·	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	·		·	·	·	·	·		•	·	•	•••
OSTPACODA	·	·	•	·	·	•	• •	• •	·	·	·	•	• •	•	·	•	1	1		•	·	·		•	·	•	·	·		•	•	·	•••
Trachyleberididae	•	·	:								:	•	 					•		•			· ·					•				:	•••
Actinocythereis scutigera (Brady)		ż																															
Cytherideidae																																	
Cyprideis australiensis Hartmann							. :	ι.																									
Paradoxostomatidae																																-	
Paradoxostoma sp.			·			•	•		•	•	•	•		•			•	•		•	•	•			•	•				•			
Pectocytheridae	·	·	·	•	·	·	•		•	·	·	•		•	·	•	·	•		·	·				•	•	·	•	• •	•	·	·	•••
Mckenzieartia portjacksonenesis																																	
(McKenzie)	·	·	·	·	•	•	•	• •	·	·	·	•	• •	•	•	·	·	·	• •	·	·	·		•	·	•	·	•	• •	•	·	•	• •
Darwinuldae Darwinula an	·	•	·	·	•	·	~	•••	·	•	·	•		·	·	·	•	•	• •	·	•	·	• •	•	•	·	·	•	•	•	·	•	• •
Candonidae	•	•	•				•	•••	•	•	•	•	•••	•	•	•	·			•	•	•	• •		•						•	•	•••
Phlyctenophora aff. zealandia	Ċ	·	·	•	•	·	•		-	-	-	-		-	-	-																-	
(Brady) sensu Hartmann							•	ι.																									
Limnocytheridae																																	
Limnocythere dorsicula De Deckker				1																									. 1	ι.	1		
Limnocythere porphyretica De																																	
Deckker	•			·	·	•	•		•	•		•		•	·	•	·	·	• •	·	•	·	• •	•	·		•	•	1.	• •	•	·	•••
Limnocythere aff. porphyretica De																																	
Deckker	•	•	·	•	•	·	•		•	·	·	·		·	·	·	•	•	 ,	•	·	•	1.	•	·	•	·	•	•	• •	·	•	• •
Paralimnocylnere sp. 110v. 273	·	·	·	·	•	•	1	• •	·	•	·	·		·	·	·	·		1.	•	·	·	• •	•	•	1	·	·	•	•••	·	•	•••
Cvpridopsidae	•							· ·				•			•	÷		:			•	÷											
Cypridopsis funebris Brady																							1.										
Sarscypridopsis aculeata (Costa)			1	1									. 1	1							1		. 1	ι.			1	1			1	1	1.
Ilyocyprididae				•			•						• •											•					•				
Ilyocypris australiensis Sars			·	·	·	•	1							•	·	·	·	·	• •	1	·	1	• •	• •	•	1	1	•	1	• •		·	· ·
Ilyocypris perigundi De Deckker		•	·	·	·	·	•		·		·	·	• •	•	·	•	•	•	• •	٠	٠	•	• •	•	·	·	·	·	•	• •	·	1	. 1
Cyprididae	·	•	·		·	·	•			·	·	•		·		٠	•	•	• •	٠	•	·	• •	• •	·	·	•	·	•	• •	·	·	• •
Alboa worood De Deckker	•	1	•	·	•	•	•	•		•	·	·	•••	•	•	•		•	•••	•		•	• •		•		•	•					
?Ampullacypris sp. nov. 498				•				· ·																									
Australocypris insularis (Chapman)								. 1	1		1		1.						. 1														
Bennelongia sp. nov. 414#							1																1	l	1	1	1						1 1
Bennelongia australis (Brady)	1				1	1	•				•					·		1				•							•		·	•	
Bennelongia barangaroo De Deckker	•••		·	•	1	·	1	• •	·	·	·	•	• •	•	·	1	1	1	1.	·	•	,	. 1	1	•	·	·	1	1	• •		1	1 1
Bennelongia sp.	•	·	·	·	·			•	•	·	·	·	• •	·	·	·				·	1	Ţ	•	• •	•	·		·	•	•••		·	• •
(Baird)				1									. 1																				
Cypericercus salinus De Deckker	÷				1															1		1							1			1	
Cypericercus sp. nov. 415					1																1											I	1.
Cypericercus sp. nov. 422							1																										
Cypericercus ?sp. nov. 444			•								•	•				1	•	•				·	. 1	1	1	ł	·			• •		•	. 1
Cypretta baylyi McKenzie			·		1	1	1	•	•		·	·		·	·	1	1	1	1.	•	·	·	. 1	1	1	1	·	•	1	•	•	•	1.
Cypretta sp. 488	•	•	•			·		•		·	•	·		•		·	·	•	•	•	•	·	•		•	·	•	·	•	•	·	1	• •
Cyprinotus kimberleyensis																																	
McKenzie Cyprinotus adwardi McKenzie	1	1	1			•	•	•	•		•	•	• •	•	·	·	·	•	1.	•	•	·	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	• •		•	• •
Diacypris dietzi (Herbst)		÷				Ż		. 1	. 1		1		1.		•	•	•		. 1	•	·	•	•			÷	•			· ·			
Hemicypris deck. (Hereicy) Hemicypris megalops Sars sensu																																	
McKenzie																																	
?Herpetocypris sp.			•								•	•	•										•								i		
Heterocypris tatei (Brady)									•			•						•					•			•		1	•			1	. 1
Heterocypris aff. vatia De Deckker			•							•	•	•			•	٠							•						•			•	
Heterocypris sp. nov. 489				•		1	•	• •		·	·	·		•	•	•	•	•	1.	•	•	•	•		•	·		•	·		•	•	• •
Heterocypris sp.	·	·	·	·	·	•				·	·	·		•	٠	•	·	·	• •	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	·	1		·	·	• •
Ilyodromus amplicolis De Deckker	•	•	·			•	•		•	·	•	•	• •	•		•	·	·		•	·	•	•		1	•	·	·				·	• •

									-								CB51w 🛼
	• • •		• •	• • •													CB54s
								<u> </u>									CB54w a
																·	CB54aw
																	CB56s
				-		<u>ы</u> .,		ы.,									CB56w Ē
	•					_											CB56aw a
						<u>ب</u>		L .									CB58bw 😫
	•																CB58cw ₽
🖬																	CB58dw 6
	•							_									CB58ew 8
										<u>ш</u>							CB62s 🗄
							ш .,			щ							CB62w
							ш.										CB62as B
							ы.,										CB62aw O
																	CB62bs
								 .			<u>⊷</u> ·			• • •			CB62cw a
													• •				CB67as
																•	CB67aw 🛱
																•	CB67bs 🐯
							ы. ·						• •	• • •		• •	CB67bw
			· -				ш ·									• •	CB68w P
<u>.</u> .			· 🛏									•		• •	•	•	CB70bs
			· 🗕	н ·	•		•			•		• • •		• •	• •	• •	CB70bw
		 .	· -	· 🗕 ·		·				• •		•		• •	•	· ·	CB73s
			-	· 🗕 ·			• •		•	· ·		• • •				н .	CB73w
				· 🖬 ·		·	• • •	⊷ · ·	•					• • •		• •	CB75as
<u> </u>			• •	· - ·				• • •	•	• • •		• •		•		• •	CB75aw
			· ·	· ·				• • •	•			•••	• • •	• •	• •	•	CB75bs
· · · · 🛏 ·			-	·	· · ·		· · ·	• • •	•	• • •		•		• •		· ·	CB75bw
			• •	· •• ·			• • •	⊷ · ·	·	• •				• •	•	• •	CB/SCW
			· ·	· · ·			• •	•••	•	· · 🛏		•				• •	CB70s
	· ·		•••	· ·	• •		•		·	· · -		• •		-		• •	CB70W
	· · ·		•	• •	• •	• •	•	• • •				• •	• •			•	CB77
· · · ·	•		•				•			· –		•		• •			CB78W
	• •		• •	•	• •			•	•	. –				- ·			CB70s
	• •		• •	•			• •		·								CB79w
			• •					• •	•	· · -							CB82s
	• • •		• •	· · ·			<u> </u>		•								CB82w
	• • •		·	• •		·- ·	<u>н</u> .,					•					CB93s
· · · · · ·		· • • • •	• •	<u> </u>													CB93w
	•		. –														CB93as
				_ · ·													CB93aw
																	CB93cs
																	CB93cw
																	CB93ds
							-										CB93dw
							· • ••••										CB93fs
							 .									• •	CB93fw
								· ·								•	CB93gw
																	Total B
3 1 5 1 7 1 1	4 4 20	2 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	9 9 9	- 2 -	713.	2 22	× N 3	2	6.7	. 33 –	. თ	- .	ŝ	ω.	2 1	j'''' ŭi

	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s	CB05w	BU6aw	CB06bs	W0000	B09w	CB09aw	CB15s	CB15w	CB16s	CB16W	CB20w	CB25w	CB27as	B27bw	CB27cs	CB29aw	CB30W	CB34s	CB34w	B36w	CB38s	CB38w	CB38as	CB38aw	CB42s	CB43w	CB44w	CB49s	CB49W
Ilvodromus candonites De Deckker	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	1						<u> </u>			<u>.</u>				. 1	<u>.</u>		<u></u>						<u> </u>		1	<u></u>	1		<u></u>
Ilyodromus dikrus De Deckker							1										1.								1							
Ilyodromus aff. viridulus (Brady)					1												1 1															
Ilyodromus sp. nov. 255																									1							
Mytilocypris mytiloides (Brady)		1											. 1	1																		
Mytilocypris sp. nov. 426							1																		1							
Trigonocypris aff. globosa De																																
Deckker		1																														
Newnhamia fenestra King																																
Reticypris pinguis De Deckker		1																														
Strandesia aff phoenir De Deckker																							1						1			
Zanacypris sp. nov. 466	•	·	·	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	•										Ċ		•••		•	•				•	•	• •
Zonocypris sp. nov. 400	•	·		•	•	•	1			•	•				•	•		·	·		·	·	1		1	•				•	•	•••
CONCHOSTRACA	·	·	·	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	• •		•	•	•••	•	•			•		•	Î	·	•	•	•••	•	•	•••
I vnceidae	·	•	·		·	·	•		•		•	•	• •	•	•	•	•••	•		•••		•		•	•	•	•	•	• •	·	·	•••
Lynceus sp. A	•	·	•	•	·	•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	•	• •	·	•		•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•••
Lynceus sp. A Limnadiidaa	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	•	• •	•		• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•		•••	•	·	• •
Limnadonsis en	•		·	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•••	•	·	•	•••	·	·	• •	•	·		•	·	•	•		•••	•	•	• •
Limnadia sp. A	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•••	•	•		•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •
Curricideo	•	•	•	•	·	•	•	• •	•	•	·	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•		·	·	•••	•	•	•	•	•	• •	·	•	• •
Cyzicuae	•	•	•	•	·	•	•	•••	•	•	·	•	• •	•	•	·	· ·	•	•	• •		•	•••		•	•	•	•	· ·	•	•	• •
Cyzicus sp. R	1	·	1	•	•	•	•	•••	•		•	·	• •	•	·	•	1. 1	1	•	• •	•	T		· ·	•	•	•	•		•	1	•
Cyzicus sp. B	·	·	·	•	·	•	•	•••	•	·	•	•	• •	•	•	•		·	•	• •	•	•	• •	. 1	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •
Cyricus sp. C	•	·	•	•	·	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•••	•	•	• •
Cyzicus sp. D	·	•	·	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	·	•	• •	•		•	•••	·	•	·	·	•	• •	•	•	·	·	•	• •		·	• •
Cyclicus sp. E	•	·	;	·	•	·	•	•																								
Cyzicus sp. P	1	·	1		·	•	•	•••	. .																							
Cyzicus sp. H		•	·	•	•	•	•	• •																								
Cyzicus sp. 1	·	•	·			•	•	• •																								
CALANOIDA	•	·	·	·	•	1	•																									
Acartiidae	·	•	•	·	·	•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	• •	·	·	•	• •	·	•		·	•	• •	•	•	·	•	•	•••	•	•	• •
Acartia en 357	·	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	·	•		•	·	•••	•	•	·	·	•	•••	·	•	• •
Centronagidae	·	·	·	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	• •	•	•			•	•	•		·	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	•
Roackalla triarticulata (Thomson)	•		•	•	1	•	•		•	•	·	·	• •		•	,	, ,		•	. 1		•				1	1			·	1	1
Calamoecia halsei Bayly	1	1	•	1	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A																											
Calamorcia ampulla (Carparyon	·	•	·	•	·	•		•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•		•	•			•	•			•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •
form) (Searle)																	1 1											_		_		
Calamoecia canberra Bayly	÷	÷	÷			1	1											•			÷		. 1						. 1			
Calamoecia clitellata Bayly																																
Calamoecia sp. nov. (aff. lucasi Cue																																
form)																																. 1
Calamoecia tasmanica subattenuata																																
(Fairbridge)		1																														
Calamoecia sp.	1		1																													
Diaptomidae						$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$																										
Eudiaptomus lumholtzi Sars																						1										
Cyclopoidae																																
Apocyclops dengizicus (Lepechkine)								. 1			I		1 1	1					1								1					
Australocyclops similis Morton																																
Ectocyclops rubrescens Brady																																
Halicyclops sp. 376													. 1																			
Mesocyclops spp.	1	1	1	1	I	I										1	. 1	1		1 1	1	1				1		1	1.	1	1	1 1
Metacyclops arnaudi sensu Kiefer								1	1																							
Metacyclops arnaudi (Sars)	·	·	•	•		·	•			•	•	•	• •	•	•		1 1	,	•	•	•	•	· ·		·	•	•	•	•••	·	•	1
Metacyclops and CB2		•		•	•	•	•	•••	•	•	•							÷			·				÷	÷	•	•	•••	÷		
Metacyclops sp. CB2 Metacyclops sp. CB4	•	·	·	·	•	•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	• •	-	•	•		1				•			•	·	•	•	• •			• •
Microcyclops op. CD4	•	1			·	•			•	·	•			•	•	•		•	•		•	•			•	•		•	•	;	•	
Microcyclops varicans (Sals)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•••	•	•	•	•		·	•		•••	•	·	1	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	• •	1	·	•••
Macroclops sp. CD2 Necovelops petousbii De Laurentiin	•	·	·	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•		• •	·	•	. 1	٠	·	•••	•	1	•	·	·	• •	•	·	• •
at al								,											,													
the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	·	·	•	·	·	·	•	·	•	•	·	·	• •	•	-	•	• •	•	ł	• •	·	•		•	·	•	·	•	• •	•	•	• •
<i>i nermocyclops decipiens</i> (Kieter)	•	·	·	·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	·	• •	•	•	·	• •	·	·		·	•		•	·	·	·	·	• •	•	I	• •
HAKPACHCUIDA	·	·	·	•	·	·	•	• •	·	·	·	·	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	٠	·		•	·	·	·	·	• •	٠	·	• •
Canthocamptidae	•	·	·	•	•	·	•		•	•	,	•	· ·	•	•	·		·	•	•	•	•		•	·	·	·	•.	• •	·	·	• •
mesochra jiava Lang	•	٠	·	·	٠	•	•	•	1	•	1	•		•	•	•	• •	•	1	• •	•	·		•	•		·	•	· ·	•	•	• •

				. <u>.</u> <u>.</u>	CB51w
			· - ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB54s
			· • ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB54w
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB54aw
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				CB56s
		_			CB56w
					CB56aw
		-			CB58bw
· · · · ·					CB58cw
	· · · · <u>·</u> · · · · · · · · · ·	•			CB58dw
					CB58ew
		-	· – ·		CB62c
	ана ала на селото с селото с селото с селото с селото селото с селото селото селото селото селото селото селото	•			CD028
• • • • •					CB02W
		•		the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	CB62as
	فافا فالمتعو والمام مسو و		• •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB62aw
		•			CB62bs
					CB62cw
					CB67as
					CB67aw
					CB67bs
					CB67bw
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB68w
		-			CB70bs
			<u> </u>		CB70bw
					CB73s
		•	- ·		CB73w
		•			CB75as
• • • •		•			CB75aw
		•	· · ·		CB75bc
· · · · ·		•	• • •		CP75bw
	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•			CD75em
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· • ·	······································	CD76-
سنو -		•			CB/0s
· · •					CB76w
		•			CB77s
· ·					CB77w
سر ، ، بر					CB78w
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB79s
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB79w
					CB82s
					CB82w
					CB93s
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB93w
· · · ⊢ ·		•			CB93as
· · 🛏					CB93aw
		•			CB93cs
		•	• •		CB93cw
		•			CB03de
· · · 🛏 ·		•	• •		CB034m
	ана стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стал Стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стала стал	•	• • •		CD930W
· · · · · ·		•			CBYJIS
	سو ه د مو د د د	•	• •		CRA3IM
	<u> </u>	•			CB93gw
					Total
Ur 00 00	2 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2	6	12 3	[²] 4 4 6 − 6 4 1 5 7 − 7 8 2 − 7	

	4s	4w	5s	Św	6aw	6bs	6bw	ys mo	Qaur Qaur	5s	5w	6s	6w	s o	M 0 4	7as	7bs	7bw	7cs	yaw Os	s ð	4s	4w 5	wec	Å Å	8w	8as	8aw	2s	3 M	4w	s6	۶w Is
	CBQ	CBQ	CBO	CBO	CBQ	CBO	CBO			CBI	CB1	CB1	CB1	CB2	CB2		CB2	CB2	<u>CB3</u>	2 E	CB3	CB3	i CB	38	38	CB3	CB3	<u>CB</u>	CB4	5 <u>8</u>	CB4	CB4	58
Cletocamptus confluens (Schmeil)								1		1	•	1	1		-				•							•		•				•	
Cletocamptus dietersi (Richard)	•	1	·	1	ł	•	•	•		•	·	·	·	1	•		•	·	·		•	•	•	• •		·	•	·	·	•••	•	• •	•••
Nannomesochra arupinensis (Brian)	·	·	•	•	·	•	•	•	• •	•	·	·	·	·	•	• •	•	·			·	·	•	•	• •	·	•	·	·	• •	·	•	•••
Laophontidae	•	·	•	•	•			·		•	·	•	•	•	•	• •	·		•		·	·	·	•	•••	·	·	·	•	• •		•	· •
<i>Heterolaophonie oculaia</i> (Guilley)	•	•	·	·	•		•	•	• •	•	·	•	·		1	•••	•	•	•	•••		•		•	•••	•			•	· ·	÷		
Quinquelaophonte wellsi (Hamond)	•						•		· ·		•	•	•				:				•		•				•					•	
Ameiridae				•										•																			
Ameira sp. 308	•																							•					•				•
Aff. Ameira sp.	•	•	•			•	·	•		• •	·	·	·	•	·		·	·			·	·	·	•		•	•	·	•		•	•	•••
Nitocra affinis Gurney	•	·	•	·		•	·	•	• •	• •	•	·	·	·	·		·	•	•	• •	·	•		•		•	•	•	·			•	•••
Amonardia sp. poy		•	•	•			•	•	•					•	•	· ·	•					•			· ·	•	•	•	•				· ·
Amphiascoides subdebilis (Willey)																																	
Amphiascopsis cinctus (Claus)																																	
Bulbamphiascus imus (Brady)				•				•														•		•		•		•	·		•	•	• •
Robertsonia mourei (Nogueira)		•	•		•	·	·	·			·	•	•	·	•		·	·	·	• •	•	·	•			•	·	·	·	• •	•	•	• •
Robertsonia propinqua (Scott)	•	·	·	•	•		•	·	• •	• •	•	·	·	·	·		·	·	•		•		·	•	• •	•	•	•	·	•••	·	•	•••
Robertsonia sp. A Diossacidae sp	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	÷	•	•••			÷	:	:	· ·		•	•			•					•	•	•	· ·			· ·
Tisbidae																																	
Tisbella timsae Gurney									•										•							•						•	
Thalestridae	•			•	·			•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•		•			•	• •	•	·		•		·	•	
Eudactylopus sp.	•	•	·	•	•	·	·	·	•		•	·	·	·	·		·	·	•	•	·		•	•	• •	• •	·	·	·		·	·	• •
Lourinidae	•	•	·	·	·		·		•	• •	•	·	•	·	•		•	·	•	• •	•		•	•	• •	•••	•	•	:	•••	•	•	•••
ISOPODA	•	•	•		•								•	:								•		•						· ·			· ·
Sphaeromatidae																										•							
Sphaeromatidae sp			1	•				·	•	1.			1	•	•		•		•	•		•	•	·	•	• •	·	•	•				
AMPHIPODA	•	·	·				·	·			•	·	•	•	•		•	·	·	•	• •	·	·	·	•	•••	·	·	·		·	·	• •
Paracalliopiidae	•	·	·	·	·		·	·	•		•	•	·	·	•		·	·	•	•			·	·	•	•••	•	·	·	-	•	·	•••
Paracamophdae sp. A1 Paramelitidae		•	•	•	•		•	•		· ·		•	•	•	•			•		•					•		•	•	•	· ·			· ·
Paramelitidae sp. A4																																	
Ceinidae			•					•	•				•	•						•					•				•	• •	•	•	
Ceinidae sp. A2		1	٠	·	•	•	·	1	•	. 1	1	·	·	•	•		•	·	·	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	·		•	•	•••
Ceinidae sp. A3		1	·	1	·	·	·	·	•		•	•	·	·	•	• •	•	·	-	•	• •	·	·	•	•		•	·	·	•••	·	•	• •
Decapoda sp. M1		•				•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•			•			• •	·	•										
INSECTA																																	
EPHEMEROPTERA			•	•				•			•	•	•	·	•		•		•	•			•		•		·	·	·		·	•	· ·
Caenidae		·	·	÷	·		·	•			•	·	·	·	·	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	·	•		•	·	•		•	·	• •
Tasmanocoenis sp. ARR J of M Bastidae	1	1	·	1	•	·	1	·	•	•	•	•	·	•	·		•	·	•	•	. 1	1	1	•	•	•	1	•	1	1.	1		•••
Cloeon sp.		1	•	1	1							•	•	•							1.	1					1	1	1		1		
Baetidae genus 1 WA sp. 2																					ι.											•	
ZGYOPTERA				•	•	•		•	•		•	·	·		·	• •	•		•	•	• •	•	•	•	•							•	
Coenagriidae		•	•	•	•			•	•		•	·		·	:	• •	•		•	•			•	•	•		•	·	·	• •	·	•	• •
Austroagrion coeruleum (Tillyard)	•		•	·	•	•	•	·	•		•	·		·	1	• •	•	·	•	•	• •	•	·	•	•		·	1	·		·	·	• •
Ischnurg haterosticta (Burmeister)	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	·	·	•	• •		•	1		•••	1	·	•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	
Yanthagrion erythroneurum Selvs	- 1	1	·	1	1	•	•	•	•		•	•	•								· ·	1	•			· ·		•	1	· · ·	•		1.
Megapodagrionidae		•											•								· ·												
Argiolestes pusillus Tillyard																							•							1.			
Lestidae			•		•	•	•	•	•		•					•			•	•				•	•	• •		•					
Austrolestes annulosus (Selys)	•	•	·	1	i	•	·		•		•		•	·			·	•		•	• •	·				• •	·		·	• •		•	·
Austrolestes aridus (Tillyard)				·		·	·	•	•	• •	•	·	·	·	·	. 1	11	•	1		. 1	·		1	1	•••	·	1	·	• •		•	1.
Austrolestes to (Selys)		·	•	·	·	•	·	·	•	• •	•••	•	•	·	•	•		•	•	•	• •	·	•	·	•	•••	•	·	•	• •		•	•••
Gomphidae	•	•	•				•						•			• •										· · ·				•••		•	
Austrogomphus gordoni Watson							•																1							1.			
Aeshnidae							•											•	•										•				
Aeschna brevistyla Rambur			•	•			•	•	•	• •			•		•	•		•		•				•	•				·.	• •		•	
Hemianax papuensis (Burmeister)	1	1		1									•		1		ι.	1	1			1		•	•			1	•	1.			

																																. 1
			• •	· -	•	•	·	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•••	• •	•••		• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•				
			• •	• •	• •	·	•	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •		• •		• •	•	• •	• •		• •	•									. [
	· –		- ·	•	• •	•	·	· ·	·	• •		·	•	•	•	• •		•	• •	•	•	• •	•••	• •	·	•						. f
		· · ·	- ·	•	·	• •	·	•	• •	•	• •	•	· ·	• •	• •	• •	•		•	• •	• •	•	•	•	•	•	• •				-	j ľ
				•	•	•	•	•	·	·	• •		· ·	• •	•	•	• •		•	• •	•	• •	•	•	·	• •	• •	•	•	• •	•	·Ľ
			н ·		• •	•	•			• •		•	•	<i>·</i> ·			•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	•	• •	• •	•		• •	•	· ľ
										•		•	•	• •		•		•	• •	· ·	• •		•	•	•	• •	• •			•	·	ľ
																		• •		· ·	·	• •	• •	· ·		• •	· ·	·	• •	• •	•	·ľ
																		•			• •	• •		· ·	·	•	• •	•	• •	• •	·	·ľ
																							•	•			•	•		• •	·	· [
																															•	
			-																													
- · · · · ·				· ⊔		• –	- ·	- ·	•••				•																			.
			اسبو مسو	• •	• •	·		• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	• •		• •	•		• •											. [
	· - ·	• •	· -	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	·	·	• •	·	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	•	• •	•									, ľ
		• •	• •	•	• •	• •	·	• •	• •	• •		·	• •	• •	• •	•••		•	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•			•	_ ['
• • • •			·	• •	• •	• •	•	•••	• •	• •	·	·	·	•	•	·	•		• •	• •	• •		•	• •		• •	•	·		• •	·	· ľ
			•	•		•		•	• •	•			•	• •		• •	•	• •	·	•••	•	•	•	• •	·		• •	·		• •	·	· ľ
			•	• •	•					• •				· ·		• •	• •	•	•	•••			•	•	•	•	·		•	•	•	· ľ
_			— ·			· -	-													•		•	•	• •		•	·	•		• •	-	· /
			·																				•		÷		• •	•		• •		· [
			_																											• •		·
	🛏 .	• • •	•	•			-																									
		• •	•	• •	•••	•		• •	• •	•		•	•	• •																		.
	•••	• • •	• •	· ·	· ·	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	·	• •	• •	• •		• •															
		• •	н ·	•	· •		•	•	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	•		• •	• •	• •	• •	· ·	•	• •		• •	•	• •	•	-				
		• •	• •	• •	• •		·	• •	• •	·	• •	•	·	• •	• •	• •		·	·	• •	• •	• •	•••	• •	·	•	• •	•			•	÷ ľ
		• • •		• •	• •	•	•		• •	• •	•	٠	·	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	· ·	• •	• •	•	• •	•	· ·	• •	·		• •	·	ľ
<u> </u>			- ·	•	· ·	· ·	·	•		• •		•	•••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	· ·	• •	•	• •		• •	·	·	• •		• •		•	- I'
				·	• •	• •	•	•		• •	• •	•	· ·	· ·	• •	•		•	· ·	•	· ·	• •	• •	· ·	•	•	• •		· ·	• •	·	· ľ
			•	·				•				•	•			• •	•	•	· ·	•	•	• •	•	· ·	•	•	• •	·			·	· ľ
														 .				•	-		•	<u> </u>		• •			•	•		• •		
													-	_ ·							· -			-				-			•	·
													_ .								. <u>س</u>	·	-	•			- ·				•	-
														-			-	-		·								-	 .			_
												_		 .							_						<u>.</u>		_ .			.
			• •		•	• •	•		·					- •												<u> </u>	<u>.</u>		_ .			. 1
			• •	•	• •	• •	•	• •		·			⊷ ·	. <u> </u>	• •	• •		•	•								_		_ .			
	• • • •	• • •	· ·	· ·	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	н ·	• •	•	· · ·	- ·	• •	• •	• •	•••	•	•	-			• •	•	. –	-					, ľ
 .	· · – ·	• • •	• •••	•	· ·	• •	·	•	•	•	• •	•	• •	• •		•	• •	• •	• •	·	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	•	•			•	ľ
		• •	ы ·	• •	• •	• •	•		•	• •			• •	· ·	·	• •	• •	• •	• •	•••	• •	•	•••	• •	•	• •	• •	•	• •	·	•	- I
		• • •	- ·	• •	• •	· -	<u> </u>	- ·	· ·	· ·		•	• •	·	·	•	• •	• •	•••	• •	• •	• •	• •	· ·	•	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	· ľ
• • • •		• • •			· ·	• •	•	н ·	•	· ·		•	•	• •	·	• •	• •	• •	•	· ·	• •	• •	• •	• •	·	• •	•	·	·	• •	•	· ľ
			н .	ш .				· •				•		•	•	• •			· ·	· ·	·		• •	• •	•		• •	·		• •	•	· [
								н .	. ,													• •	• •	• •		•	· ·			·	·	· 1
 .							<u> </u>	_ .																•							•	·
								. سو																								.
							_ .	_ .																								.
					•			_ ·			•																					
- · • • · ·		· - ·	н ·	• •	• •	• •			• •	•••	•	•		• •				•														. 1
• • • • • •		• •	• •	• •	• •		- ·	<u>н</u> .		• •	•	•	· ·	•		·	• •		•	• •	•				•							. [
سو ه		• • •	•	·	· ·	• •	·	- ·	• •	• •	• •	·	•	•	•	• •	• •		•	• •	•	• •	• •	•		•••	•	·	•		•	· [
		• • •	•	• •	• •	• •	- ·		• •	• •	• •	•		• •	• •	• •	·		• •	•	•	•		• •	·	•			•	•		ľ

)4s)4w)5s)5w)6aw	Jobs	MOOL SOC	~ M60	09aw	15s	I5w	16s		202	25w	27as	27bs	27bw	27cs	29aw 30s	30w	34s	34w 25au	36w	38s	38w	38as	58aw 475	42N W	43w	44w	49s	49w 51s
·	CB(i ë	CBO	g	ğ	<u> </u>	5	<u> </u>	CB	GB	8	88	ġ ĝ	ŋ ĕ	jè	i ë	G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ġ è	g	Ö	iii e	<u>9 8</u>	<u>9</u>	g	ë ë	<u>9</u> 8	<u>9</u> 8	<u>8</u> 8	Ő	<u>Ö</u> (<u> 9 8</u>
Corduliidae		•	•			•							•				•						• •		•	•	•	•		•		•	• •
Hemicordulia tau Selys	•	•	•	1	1	·	•	•	•	·	·	·	•	. 1	•	1	·	1	1		·	1	1.	. 1	·	·	•	1		•	1	1	•••
Procordulia affinis (Selys)	•	·	·	·	·	1	•	·	·	•	·	·	•	• •	•	·	·	·	·	•••	·	·	•		٠	·	·	•		•	•	·	• •
Libenundae	•	·	·	·	•	•	•	•••	·	·	·	·	•	• •	•	•	·	•	·	• •	·	•	•	•	•	·	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•••
Diplacades hipunctata (Brauer)	•	•	•		1	•		•••		•	•					•		•	•	· ·	•	•		· ·	•		÷						•••
Diplacodes haematodes (Burmeister)	•	•	•			•					·										·	1	1.			·	Ż		. 1				
Orthetrum caledonicum (Brauer)		1			1					·	÷			1 1		1	1	1				1					1				1		
Pantala flavescens (Fabricius)																1			1												•		
Trapezostigmata stenoloba Watson														. 1																			
Libellulidae sp.																																	
HEMIPTERA																																	
Saldidae	• •		•			•				•	•	•	•		•			•	•		•	•	•							•			
Pentacora sp.	•		•			•	•	•	·	·	·	·	•		•	·	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	·	•		•	•	·	
Saldula sp. A	·	•	·	·	·	•		• •	·	·	•	·	•		•	•	·	·	·	•	•	·	•	• •	•	•	·	·	• •	•	·	:	• •
Saldula sp. B	•	·	·	·	·	·	•	• •	·	·	·	·	•		•	·	·	·	·	• •	·	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	-	·	1	• •
Limogrogonus fossarum gilguy	•	•	·	·		·		• •	·	·	•	·	•	• •	•	·	•	•	•		•	·	•	•••	•	•	·	•	• •	•	·	·	•••
Anderson & Weir																													1.				
Limnogonus sp.																1																	
Veliidae																																	
Microvelia oceanica Distant			•									•		. 1	ι.	1			•				•				•	•	• •				
Microvelia peramoena Hale		•	·	·	•		•		•	·	•	•	·			•		•	•			·	•		•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	• •
Microvelia sp.		·	·	·		•	•		·	·	·	•	•	• •	•	•		•	•		•				•			•	• •	•	·	•	· ·
Mesoveliidae	•	·	·		·	·	•				·	•	·		•	·		·	•		·	·	•		·	·	·	•	• •	•••	·	·	•••
Mesovelia vittigera Horvath	·	·	•	·	·	·	•		·	·	·	·	·	• •		•	·	·	·			·	•	• •	•	·	·	•	• •	•••	·	•	• •
Mesovenu sp. Corividae	•	•	·	·	·	•	•	• •	·	·	·	•	•	• •		•	•	•		•	·	Ċ				÷	•	÷	• •		·	·	•••
Agrantocorixa eurynome (Kirkaldy)	1	·			•									1.																			
Agraptocorixa hirtifrons (Hale)																																	. 1
Agrantocorixa parvinunctata (Hale)						1										1	1	1								1		1				1	
Agraptocorixa sp.			1																		1												
Micronecta annae s.l. (Kirkaldy)		1		1												•													. 1	ι.			
Micronecta gracilis Hale	1	•	l	-			•		•	•		•	•	•			1	1	1						1			•			•	1	
Micronecta robusta Hale			·	·	1	·							•	•			·	·	•		•	·	·			•	·	·			·	·	• •
Micronecta? halei Wroblewski	•	•	·	·	·	·	·	•••	•	•	·	·	·	• •		٠	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	•	•	·	·	·	• •		·	·	• •
Micronecta sp. A	•		·	•	•		•	•	•	•	·	·	•	· · ·	ι.	•	·	·	·		·	•	·				1	·		•••	·	·	• •
Sigara mullaka Lanshury	•								•			•	•			•	•	•	÷		•			•••							•	·	• •
Belostomatidae																																	
Diplonychus eques (Dufour)																																	
Lethocerus distinctifemur Menke								•																	•						•		
Notonectidae				·			•		•		·	·	•	• •			·				·	·			•	·	·	·		• •	·	·	• •
Anisops calcaratus Hale	•	•	·	•	·	·		•	•	·	·	·	•		• •	٠	÷	•	·	· ·	·	·		• •	•	÷		·	• •	•	·	÷	• •
Anisops gratus Hale	•	•	·	•	•		1	•	•	·	·	•	•	•	•••	•	I	1			•	·		•	•	1	·	·	• •	• •	·	1	1.
Anisops nackeri Biooks	•	•	·		·	·	•	•		·	·	•					•				•			•••		•	·	•	• •		•	•	
Anisops nasuta Fieber						1			•			•	•	•		•	•	1				•	•										
Anisops stali Kirkaldy						1										1	1	1	1			,			1							1	. 1
Anisops thienemanni Lundblad					1	1		•	•				•	1	۱.				1	•												1	
Anisops sp. A						1			•				•				•					·		•			•						• •
Anisops sp.	•	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			1	·	·		•	•	•		. 1	1	•	•	1	• •	• •	•	·	• •
Pleidae		•			•		•	•	•	·	•	·	•	• •		•	•	·	•	• •	·	÷	•	•	•	·			•	•	•	·	•
Plea sp. nov.	•	•	·		•	·	•		•	·	·	·	•	1		•	·	•		• •		1	1	•	•		·	•	•	·	1	·	• •
Tipulidae	•		·		÷		•	• •	•		·	·				•	·			• •	•	•	•	•	•	·	·	•	• •	• •		•	•
Tipulidae sp.														•			•	•			•						·						
Simuliidae	-																																
Simulium ornatipes Skuse								•																	•								
Simuliidae sp.							•		•				•	•								•	•		•							•	
Culicidae		•		·	·		•		•		·		•	•		•	•	·			•		•				•	•	• •			·	
Aedes camptorhynchus (Thomson)		·	·	•	•	•	•	•	1	•	1	·	1	•		•	·	•	·		·	·	·		•	·	·		•		·	·	
Aedes sp. ENM 71	•	•	·	•	•		•	•	•	·	·	•	·	•		·	·	•	·		·	•	•		• •	·	•	•	•	• •	•	·	• •
sensu Liehne											_			1							1	1						1		1	1		
CUTTOR AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	•	•		-	•		-	•	•	•	•					•	-	-	-	•	•	-			•		•	-	• •	•	-	•	

		CB51w 🍃
		یف CB54s
		CB54w a
	the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	CB54aw 5
	and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	CB56s a
	na se a construir de la construir de la construir de la construir de la construir de la construir de la constru	CB56w 5
		CB56aw
		CB58bw
		CB58cw
		CB58dw w
	(a, b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b,	CB58ew 2
1		CB62s
1	the second s	CB62w g
-	$\ldots \ldots	CB62as
•		CB62aw
·		CB620S
•		CB02cw
1		CB67aw
		CB67bc
-		CB070s
-		CB68 F
•		CB70bc
		CB70bw
-		CB73s
÷		CB73w
		CB75as
		CB75aw
		CB75bs
		CB75bw
		CB75cw
		CB76s
,		CB76w
		CB77s
		CB77w
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB78w
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB79s
	$\cdots \cdots	CB79w
-		CB82s
1		CB82w
•		CB93s
-		CB93w
•		CB93as
·	$\ldots \ldots	CB93aw
-		CB93cs
1		CB93cw
1		CB93ds
-		CB93dW
-	······································	CR026
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CB03gu
1		N
23		Total 🛐

)4s)4w)5s	MC	Daw Meho	surv why		99w)9aw	5s	5w	so Mo	sos	20w	25w	2/aS	27bw	27cs	29aw	20 M	34s	34w	WPC0	38s	38w	38as	58aw 17e	12.w	13w	14w	19s	12 w 51 s
	CBC	g	88	<u> </u>	36	96	S B	GBC	g	8	88	98	88	G	<u>8</u>	9 g	<u>38</u>	CB3	in the second se	98	GB	<u>8</u>	98	<u>9</u> 9	CB3	<u>8</u>	iii è		<u>G</u>	<u>G</u>	è è	98
Anopheles sp.			•	•	•					•	•		•	•	•		•									•			•	•	•	
Culex annulirostris Skuse			•	•	•				•				1				•	1		. 1							• •		•	1	• •	-
Culex australicus Dobrotworsky &																																
Drummond	•	•		•	•		•	•	·	·	•		·	·	•		•	•	•		•	•		•		•		•		·	•	• •
Culex sp.	-	•	•	·		•	•	•	٠	·	•		·	·	•		•	•	·	• •	·	•			•	·	•	•••	·	·	•	• •
Chaoboridae	-	•	•	•	•		•	•	·	•	•		•	-			•		•			•					•			·	•	• •
Chaoboridae sp.	·	·	•	·	•		•		·	·	•		·	·	•		•	·	·			•		•	•	·	•		·	·	•	• •
Pyschodidae	•	·	•	•	•		•	·	•		-			·	·		•	·	·		•	•		•	•	·	•		·	•	•	•••
Psychodidae sp.	٠	·	•	•	•		-	·	·	·	-		·	·	·	• •	•	•	•	•••	•	•		•	•	•	•		·	·	•	•
Chironomidae	·	·		·	•		•	•	·	·	•		•		·	• •	•	·	•	• •	•	•		•	•	·	•		·	·	•	• •
Cricotopus sp. CBO9	·	•	•	·	•			•	·	·	•		•	·	·	• •	•	·	•	• •	•		•••	•	•	•	•		·	·	•	• •
? Limnophyes pullulus (Skuse)	•	·	•		•		•	·	·	·	•		•	1	•		. 1	•	-	• •		•	. 1		•	•		•	·	•	• 1	ι.
Nanocladius sp. CBO1	1		1	1	•			·	·	·	•	•	·	·	•		•	·	•	1.	1	·		•	•	•	•	1	·	1	•	• •
Parakieffiella sp. CBO5	·	·	•	•			•	•	·	•	·		•	•	·	· ·	•	•	•		•	·		·	•	•	•		•	·		• •
Parametriocnemus ? Ornaticornis																																
Kieffer sensu Cranston																	•		•								•					
?Parametriocnemus sp. CBO4				•		•	-			•													1.		1		•					
Rheocricotopus sp. CBO6		-																														
Orthocladiinae ?gen. ?sp. CBO2						. 1	ι.									•																
Orthocladiinae ?gen. ?sp. CBO8	•						•					•				•			•		•						•				•	
Ablabesmyia spp. [^]	1				1	1										1.	. 1			1.	1					1	1	1 1		1		
Coelopynia pruinosa Freeman			1																			1			•	1		1 1		1		
Larsia ? albiceps (Johannsen)	1	1		1							•				•	•				. 1	1	1				1		ι.				
Paramerina sp. CBT5															•	•				· •				•		•				1		
Paramerina sp. CBT7		·	•	•		1.	•				•				•	-				1.	1	•		-	•	-	-	ι.		•		
Procladius spp. CBT1!	1	1	1	1	1	1			•		•		1	1	•	1.	. 1	•	•		1	1	1.	•	•	1	1	1 1		1	1 .	
Chironomus aff. alternans Walker	1	1			•						•			1		1 2	ι.				1	•										
Chironomus tepperi Skuse	1															•																. 1
Cladopelma curtivalva Kieffer		•	•	1		1.									•			•	•		1	1			•		•			•	•	
Cladotanytarsus sp. CBC27		•	•	•	•		•									•	1				1				•	·	•	1.			•	
Cladotanytarsus sp. CBC2		1	•	1			•		·	•	•					•						1		•		1	•	. 1		·	•	
Cryptochironomus griseidorsum																																
Kieffer		•	•		I	1			•	•	•			•	•	•	1 1	•	•	1.		•		•	•		1		1	1	1	
Dicrotendipes sp. CBC13	·	•	•	1	1		•				•		•	1	•	•			•	1.	1	•	•	•	•	•	1	ι.	•	1	1	•
Dicrotendipes jobetus Epler	•	•	•	1			•	•	•	•	·				•		ι.	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		•		•	
? Harnischia sp. CBC21	•	-	·	•	•		•	•		·	·		•	·	·	•		•	•	•••	•	-		-		•	-		I	·	·	
Kiefferulus intertinctus Skuse	•	•	·	•					·	•	·		·	1	•	•		·	•			•			·	·	·	1	•	·	·	
Paraborniella sp. CBC14	·	·	·		1	Ι.				•	·		-	•	•	•		•	•			·	· ·	•	·	•	•		·	•	•	
Parachironomus sp. CBC22	1	1	1			1.	•	•	·		•		·	·	•		. 1	•	•	•••	•	•		•	•	·	•		•	1	1	
Paracladopelma sp. CBC15	•	•	•		1			•	·	·	•		•	·	٠	•	• •	·	·	· •	•	•		•	·	•	1	•	·	·	·	• •
Paratendipes sp. CBC24	·	٠	•			•		•	·				·	·	•	•		·	•			•		•	·	٠	•		·	•	·	• •
Polypedilum watsoni Freeman	·	·	·	•	1		•		·	·	٠	• •	•	·	•	•	• •	·	•	1.	·	•	• •	·	·	·	•			•	·	• •
Polypedilum leei Freeman	·	•	·	1		•			·		·		·	·	•	•	• •	•	·	• •	1	•	• •	•	·	•	•	. 1	·	1		• •
Polypedilum nubifer (Skuse)	1	·	•	·	1			·	·	·	·		1	1	•	•	• •		•	• •	•	•		•	·	•	•		·	•	•	• •
Rheotanytarsus ? juliae Glover sensu																																
Cranston		•	·		•	• •			·	·	•	•••	·	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	٠	-		•	·	•	•		•	·	•	• •
? Stictochironomus sp. CBC26	·		•	·	•	•	•	•		:			·	•	•	•	• •	•		•	٠	•	•••	•	•	•	•		·	•	·	• •
Tanytarsus barbitarsus Freeman	÷	·	·	·	:		1	·	·	1	1	ι.	•	·	•	•	•••	•		• •	·		•	·	·	•	:			·	·	•
Tanytarsus sp. CBC16	1			·	1		•		·	•	•	• •		:	•			•	•	 	•	1		·	·	•		• •	·	:	•	·
Chiranamini 2000 200 CDC3	•	1	•		•	ι.	-	•	·	•	•		1	1	•	1 1		•		1 1	1		• •		•	1	1	. 1	•	1	•	•••
Canatanaganidaa	·		•	1	•	• •	-	•	•	·	•		•	·	•	• •	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	·	•	•	
Ceratopogonidae	·	•	•	·		•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•		• •	•••	•		•••	·	•		•	٠	·	•		•	·	•	•••
Porcipolityinae sp.	·	•	•		•	•••	-	·	·	·	•	•••	;	·	•	•		•	•	. 1	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•		•••
Cuncolumae sp.	·	1	•	1	•	•		·	·	•	•	1	1		•	• •	· ·	·	•	 ,	•	•	• •	1	•	•	1.	•••	1	1	·	•••
Parponnymae sp.	·	•	·	•	1	•••	-	·	•	•	•		·	•	•	•	. 1		•	ı.	•		• •	•	·	•	•	. 1	·	•	•	, .
Ceratopogonidae sp. P	•	1	•	1	1		•	,	·	·	1		·	·	·	• •	•••		•	. 1	٠	·	• •	٠	·	•	1		·	1	·	• •
Coratopogonidae sp. D	•	·	·	•				1	·	·			•	·	·	• •			·	·	·	·	• •	•	•	·	•	• •	•	·	·	•
Ceratopogonidae sp. C	·	•	·	·	•		•	1	·	·			•	•	·	• •	•	•	•		•	•		•	·	·	•	• •	·	·		•
Ceratopogonidae sp. D	•	·	·	•	•	• •	•	·	·	•	•	• •	•	1	·	•		•	•	•••	·	·		·	•	·	•		•	•	•	•••
Ceratopogonidae sp. E	•	·	·		•	•	,	•	·	•			;	1	·	• •	•		·	•		•		·	·	•	•		·	·	•	•••
Ceratopogonidae sp. Stratiomydidae	1		·	•	•	· .	1	·	•	·	•	۰.	1	•	•		•	·	•	• •	·	•		·	·	1	•	۰.	·	·	•	. 1
Strationyuluae	•	·	·		•	•	,		·	1	•		•	·	·	• •	•	•	·	•		1	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	·	•	•	•••
Guauomyidae sp. Tahanidae	·	·	•	•	•	• •	1	•	·	1	•		•	•	·	• •		•	•	• •	•	ı		•	·	·	•	•••	·	·	•	•
Tabanidae sp. A								•	·				•	•	•				•		•	•	· ·	•		•				•	•	

				CB51
				CB54
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· CB54
				CB54
				- · CB56
				. CR56
				CBS6
a second a second a second second second second second second second second second second second second second				
· · · · · · · · · · ·				
			· · · · · · · · · -	CB38
			· · · · · · · · · ·	· CB28
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· CB58
		المتحاج المتعاط فاستشرا والانتها والتراري		· CB62
		ц.,		· CB62
				- · CB62
				· CB62
				· CB62
				. CR62
<u> </u>				CP67
.		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	· · · · · ·	فا ما مسو مسو مر		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · ·	- ICR0
		a and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		CB6
				· CB68
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · CB70
				CB70
				· CB7
				CB7
				CB7
				CB7
				CB7
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		CP7
				CD7
	• • • • •			
				· CB7
	· · · · · · · ·			CB7
				CB7
		و و و و و و و و و و		· CB78
				CB79
				CB79
				CB8
				CB82
		، ، سو ، سو ، س ، ، . ب		CB9
				CB9
				CR0
<u>.</u>				CRO
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	· · · · · · · · ·	..	<u> </u>	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		CB3
	_ _ _	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· - · · · · · · · ·	· CB93
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· • · · · • • ·	CB9:
			<u> </u>	· CB93
				CB9
				CB9
				177.1

	Ş	A.	s.	A .	ME	SOS (hui)	» s	Å	aw	s	A se	N N	S	ě,	wc Sec	ns Zps	7bw	/cs	S	۸.	st vt	Saw	ŷw	ss	N S	Sas	Ss W	s a	3w	، ا ر	s ac	ls
	CB04	CB04	CB05	CB05				CB05	CB05	GBI		CBIG	CB2(CB2		CB2	CB27	CB2	CB3(CB3	CB3	CB3;	CB36	CB38	CB3	CB3	CB42	CB4	CB4	CB4	CB4	CBS
Tabanidae sp. B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>								•					. 1															1		
Dolichopodidae																																
Dolichopodidae sp.																																
Empididae																																
Empididae sp.																												•		•		
Sciomyzidae																																
Sciomyzidae sp.																																
Ephydridae																														•		
Ephydridae sp. A									1																			•				•
Ephydridae sp. B								1																								
Ephydridae sp. C																							•		•							•
Ephydridae sp. D					•										• •								•	•		•	1.		•			•
Ephydridae sp. E																							-			•		•				•
Muscidae					•	•						•		•					•	•		-	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•
Muscidae sp.																•				•			1	•	•	·		• •				•
LEPIDOPTERA	•													•		•				•						•		•	•			•
Pyralidae																•				•					•			•				
Pyralidae spp.		1										•				•						•										
TRICHOPTERA																									•							
Hydroptilidae																																
Acritoptila globosa Wells																	-											1				
Hellvethira sp.																																
Ecnomidae																																
Ecnomus sp.																	1											. 1				
Leptoceridae																															• •	
Notalina fulva Kimmins		1		1										1																		
Oecetis sp. AV6														1																1	• •	
Oecetis sp. AV28					1								1		. 1	ι.					1.						1 1	1		1	. 1	ι.
Triplectides australis Navas	1				1									1	1	1	1				1.			1			1.	. 1		1		
COLEOPTER A																																
Coleoptera sp. C			1	÷																												
Haliplidae																																
Halinlus fuscatus Clark			1																		1.						. 1	ι.				
Haliplus testudo Clark	1																						· .									
Gyrinidae																																
Dineutus australis (Fabricius)																					. 1	ι.									1.	
Dytiscidae																																
Allodessus histrigatus (Clark)	1		1			1							1		. 1	1	1	1.	1	1		. 1		1		1	1.				1.	. 1
Allodessus sp																																
Antinorus femoralis (Boheman)			÷																									1				
Copelatus irregularis Macleay																	Ż															
Cybister tripunctatus (Olivier)																ι.																
Eretes australis (Erichson)	1		-			1							1			. 1	1	1			. 1	1	1	1	1				1		1	. 1
Homeodytes scutellaris (Germar)						1																										
Hydroglyphus daemali (Sharn)		÷																	1								. 1	1 1				
Hydroglyphus leai (Guignot)																							1									
Hydrovatus opacus (Sharn)																																
Hyphydrus alagang (Montrouzier)	·	·	•	•	,	•			•	•			•	•										1			1	1			1	
Lagaphilus sharpi Ragimbart	•	·	·	•	1	•	• •	•	•	·	• •	•••	•	•	• •	•••	•	• •	•	•	•		·	1	•	·	• •	• •	•	•		•••
Laccophilus sharpi Regimbalt	•	·	•		•	•	• •	•	·	•	• •	•••	•	•		•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •		•	•	·		• •	•	•	• •	•••
Macroporus/Megaporus sp.	•	·	•	•	1	1	• •					•••		•	•	•••	•		•	•	•	•••	·	•	·	•	• •	•••	·	•	•	• •
Necterosoma peniciliatus (Clark)	•	:	•	·	·	•	• •	•	1	÷	1.	. 1	•	•	•	• •	·	•	•	•	• •		•	•	•	•	• •		•	;		•••
Necterosoma regulare Sharp	٠	1	1	:	·	•	• •	•	·	1	•	ι.	•	:	•	• •	•	1.	•	1	1			•	•	•			1	1	1.	•••
Necterosoma sp.	·	·	•	1	·	·	• •	•		•	•	• •	•	1		·	·		•	٠	•		1	•	·	·	1.	• •	·	•	·	:
Paroster sp. nov.	·	·	·	·	·	·	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	·	•	• •	·		•	•	•		•	•	•	·	• •	•••	•	•	•	. 1
Platynectes decempunctatus																																
(Fabricius)	·		·		1			•		·	•			·	·	·	·		•	·		• •	·		•	·	·	•	·		• •	
Platynectes sp.	·	·	•		·		• •	•		•	•		•	·	•	•	·	•	·	•	•		•		•	·	•	•	•		• •	• •
Rhantus suturalis W.S. MacLeay	1	·	•	•	•	·	·	·	•	•	• •		·	·	•	• •	•		•	•	•	• •	·	·		·	•		•	•	•	
Sternopriscus multimaculatus (Clark)					1	•					•		•	·	-	. 1	•			•	. !	1 1	•	·	•	1	•		•	•	•	
Tiporus tambreyi Watts	,	·	•	•	•	•	•	•		·	•		•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	·			·		•		•	
Tiporus sp. nov.	•		•	•	•			•			•			•	•			•	•		•			·	·		•				•	
Uvaris pictipes (Lea)				1							•			·	•			•		•	•				•		•				•	
Dytiscidae sp.					•													•	1	•					•					•		
Hydraenidae			•		-								•		•			•	•		•										•	
Hydraena sp.											. :	1			•				•								. 1	1.			1	

•

			-

			<i></i>
		······································	
	· · · · · · ·		
		(a) A set of the se	
		and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	
		(i) A second se second second	
		والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع وال	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			<u>.</u>
			CI
			CE
CB62 CB62 CB62 CB67 CB67 CB67 CB67 CB7 CB7 CB7 CB7 CB7 CB7 CB7 CB7 CB7 CB			CE
Check Check Ch			CE
CB67 CB67 CB77 CB77 CB77 CB77 CB77 CB77			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	. <i>.</i>	(a) A set of the se	
	<u>.</u>	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	
		والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع المسور والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع	
		والالالا والمراجع المراجع والمستوع والمراجع والمراجع المراجع والمراجع	
		the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
CB37 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB77		والمراجعة والمراجع	
			<u>.</u>
CB75 CB75 CB75 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76			
CB75 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB76 CB77 CB75 CB77 CB75 CB77 CB75 CB77 CB75 CB77 CB75 CB77 CB75 CB77 CB75 CB77 CB75 CB75			
CB76 CB77 CB77 CB77 CB77 CB77 CB77 CB77			<u>-</u>
CB76 CB77 CB77 CB78 CB78 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75			
CB77 CB78 CB78 CB78 CB78 CB79 CB79 CB79 CB79 CB79 CB79 CB79 CB79			
CB73 CB74 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75 CB75			
		ه ای می می می میں دیشن ایر در اس سے بار در سے بار در ان اور اور ا	
		A second seco	
	· · · · · · ·	ويرود والانتقار والمستور والمستور والستار والمستور والم	.
	<u>.</u>	وسرسوية بوواسو وماسون والورا	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		المراجعة المراجع المراجع والمتحد والمستوان والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والم	
	<u> </u>		
CB93			<u>.</u>
			<u>-</u>
	- · · · · · · · ·		. <u>.</u> <u>.</u>
CB92 CB92 CB92			
Total			
	_	ο μ μ´ω ω μ ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο	

	304s	304w	305s	305w	306aw	306bs	306bw	309s	309w	309aw	315s	315w	316s	316w	320s	320w	325w	327as	327bs	327bw	327cs	329aw	330s	330w	334s	334w	335aw	336w	338s	338w	338as	338aw	342s	342w	343w	344w	349s	49w	51s
	Ū	Ū	0	Ū	ວ	ວ	ວ	ວ	D	ວ	ΰ	0	ប	ົວ	<u></u>	0	Ω	ប	0	Ü	Ü	Ü	ปี	Ö	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	0	Ü	Ü	IJ	Ü	Ü	Ü	<u>5</u>	5	5	<u>5</u>
Ochthebius sp.	•	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	٠	·	·	·	•	·	•
Hydraenidae sp.	•	•	·	·	·	·	·		•		·	•	·	·	٠	·	·		·	·	·		·	٠	•	•		·		٠	·	·	٠	·	·	·	·		
Hydrochidae	·	•	٠	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	•	·	•	·	·	·	·	•	٠	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	•	•	•	•	٠	·	·	•	•	•	
Hydrochus sp.	•	•	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	•	·	•	·	·	·	·	·	•	·		·	·	•	1	·		·	·	·	1	•	1	•	I		•	
Hydrophilidae	•	•	·	·	•	·	·	•	·	·	·	·		·		·	·	•	·	•	•	·	·	·	·	•	•	·			•					•		•	
Berosus approximas Fairmaire	•	•	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	•	·	•	·	·				•	•	•	•	•	1					•	
Berosus dallasae Watts	1	1	•	1	·	·	•	·	•	•	·	•	·				·	•	·		·		•	•	·	1		•	•	•			1						
Berosus munitipennis Blackburn	·	٠	·	·		•	·					•	•	•			1	•	•	•									•										
Berosus nutans (W. MacLeay)	1		1	•		1	•	•										1			·					•			1								1		1
Berosus sp.					•	1																												1					
Enochrus deserticola (Blackburn)																																							
Enochrus elongatus (W. MacLeay)																					1							_	_								t		
Enochrus sp. C																		1																		·	•	•	•
Helochares percyi Watts		1	1	1												1																						•	•
Hydrophilus brevispina Fairmaire																												-								Ċ	·	•	•
Laccobius zietzi Blackburn											1	1	1	1														•	•	•	:		•			•		:	:
Limnoxenus zealandicus (Broun)																																							
Paracymus pygmaeus (W. MacLeay)																																							
Paracymus spenceri (Blackburn)																										1										1			÷
Sternolophus immarginatus																																						-	
d'Orchymont																																							
Hydrophilidae sp.						1					I	1	1	1		1							1		1								ı						1
Curculionidae																																							Ī
Curculionidae sp. A																													Ì			Ì		÷			·		
Curculionidae sp. D			1																																	•	•	•	·
Curculionidae sp. F																													Ì							-			•
Curculionidae sp.																1																							ļ
Chrysomelidae sp.																																					•	•	·
Anthicidae																																							Ì
Anthicidae sp.																																				÷	1		Ċ
Helodidae																																						÷	Ċ
Heterocerus delibipes (Blackburn)																															·			•	•	•	•	•	·
Helodidae sp.																				•	·			•	•	•	•	·	·	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	·
Limnichidae								÷									÷	·					•	·	•		•	•	•	·	•	•	•			•	·	·	•
Limnichidae sp.																Ĵ		÷			•	·	•	Ċ	·			•	•	•	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	·	•
Brentidae			-								•					÷	÷	·	•	÷	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	·
Brentidae sp.			1		1							·				•		·	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	-	•	·	·	·	•	•	·	·	•	•	•	·
No of species	43	42	36	42	48	55	20	9	9	10	9	15	7	14	34	35	2	34	51	50	32	7 :	23	27	52 ·	10 :	21 2	25 :	23	· 28 :	25	35	39	38	17	53	44	18	25

** Dapnia projecta and D. sp. nov. (aff. pojecta) were not separated

Bennelongia sp. nov. 414 consisted of a winter and a less common summer form

^ Mesocyclops brooksi (predominantly), Mesocyclops australiensis (Sars) and Mesocyclops sp. nov. were not separated

^ Ablabesmyia spp. consisted of A. notabilis Skuse and, sometimes, A. hilli Freeman

! Procladius spp. consisted of P. paludicola Skuse and, less frequently, a smaller species of Procladius

Aquatic fa
una
of
the
southern
Carnarvon
Basin

32																		•							•	·	·					·		•	•	•	CB51w
																•	•	·	·	•	•	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	·		·	CB54s
12																							•				·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	٠	CB54w
s					-																										•	·	·	•	•		CB54aw
										-																							•		•	•	CB56s
4 																																					CB56w
	÷																																				CB56aw
5	·																																				CB58bw
20	·			•					÷				÷															-									CB58cw
27		•		•		•	•		•		·	·	·	-																_							CB58dw
15				·	·		•		•	•	•	•	·	•	•	-																					CB58ew
19	·	•	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	•	·	•		•	·		•	•	•	•																	CB62s
27	·	·	•	•	·	·	·	•	•	•	·	•	•			•	•	-	•	·	•	•	•	•			-										CB62w
4	·	·	·	·	·			·	·		·		·	·			•	•	•		·	'	•	•		·		•	•	·	·	·					CB62m
35	·	·	·	·	1		·	•	·	·	·	·	·	·			·		-	·	•	·	1	1	•	•	·	•	•	·	·	·	·	·	•	•	CD02as
38	·	·	·	·	·	•	·		·	•	•	·	·	·	•	-	•	·	·	•	•	•	•	·	•	•	•	·	·	-	·	·	•	·	-	•	CDC2aw
33	·	·	·	·	1	·		·	·	·	·	·		·	·		·	1	·	•	·	·	·	-		·	•	-	·	·	•	·		·			CB020S
28	·	٠	•	·		·	·		·	-		·	·	·		-	·	•	•		·	•	·	•	·	·		·	·	·	•	·	·	·		·	CB62cw
21	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	·	·	-	·	•	•	·	•	·	-		-	1		·	·	-	·	•	•	·	·	·	CB67as
15						•		•	·	•	•	·		•	·	•	•	•		·	·	·	·	·	·		·	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	·	·	CB67aw
<u>5</u>								•	•					·		-	•	•	•	·	·	·	·	·			-	•	•	·	·	·	·	·	·		CB67bs
12																•			,	•		·		•	·		·	·	·	·	·	·		·	•	•	CB67bw
μ																•	•					·		•	•	•	•	•	·	·		·	·	·		•	CB68w
 ب																		-		•		•	·	•	·	·	·		•	•	·	·	·	·	•	•	CB70bs
7 3																			•	-						•		•	•	·			•	•	•	•	CB70bw
2																										•				·			·	•	•	·	CB73s
9 4																-														•		•	•			•	CB73w
7 1																																		•		•	CB75as
4 																																					CB75aw
õ																	_																				CB75bs
12																												H									CB75bw
86 N																																					CB75cw
27																																					CB76s
16				Ż	-																																CB76w
14	•	•	•																																		CB77s
15	•		·	·	·	•		•	•			·			÷											ć											CB77w
20	•	•	•			·	•	·	•	•	·	·	·	•	·	•	•	·																			CB78w
17	·	·	·	•	•	•		•	•	·		•	·	•		·	•		·	·	•																CB70s
23	·	·	•		·	•	·	•	•	·		·	·	•		-	•		·	·	•		·	•			•					•	÷				CB70w
20	•			·	·			•	•			·	•	•	•		•		·	·	•	·	•	•	-	•		•	·	·	•						CB820
52	·	·		·	·	·	·	•	•	-		·	·	•	•	·	•	·	·	·	·	-	•	•	•	•	-		·	•	•	·	·	·	•	•	CB025
4	·	•	•	·	•		·	·			•	·	·		•	·	•	·	·	·	·	•	•	•	·	•	•		·	•	·	·	·	•		•	CD02W
51	•	·	·	•	·		·	·	·	·	•	·	·		•	•	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	-	·	·	•		٠	•	-	•	-	·	•		CD02
41	·	·		·	·		·	·	•			·	·			·	-	·	·	•				-	·	·	·	·	·	·			-	·			CB93W
41	·	·		·	·	·	•	·	·	·	•		·	•	·			·			·	·	·		·	•	•		·	•				·			CB93as
65	•	·	·	•			·	·	•		•	·	·	•	·	•	·	-	·	-	·		·	·	·	•		•	·			·	-	·		·	CB93aw
35		·	·	•	·	·	•	·	·	·	·	·	·	•	·	-	·	F	•		·	·	·	•	·	·	-	·	·	·	·	·	•		·	·	CB93cs
50	·	٠		•	·	·		·				·	·	·			•	-	•	·	·	·	·	·		·			·	·			-	·		·	CB93cw
59					·	·		•		•	•	·				-	•	-	·	•	•	•	·	-		•	·			·	·	·				-	CB93ds
58	·					·		•		•	•	•	•		•	·	·	-	•	·	•	·	-	-		·	·			-	•		-	·	·	·	CB93dw
43		•							•		·	•	•			·	•	•	·	•	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		·	·	·	·	٠		·	·	CB93fs
45						-											•	·			·	·	•		·	•	·	•	•	·			·	·	•		CB93fw
43 - 143													•			·	•	•	•	•		·		·	•		·	·	·		•	·	·			·	CB93gw
																																					Total
	2		-		Ś	-			•	4	-		-	Ν	•	25	2	10	-	2	4	-	8	9	S		7	13	-	9	9	·	10	•	-	2	