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

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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

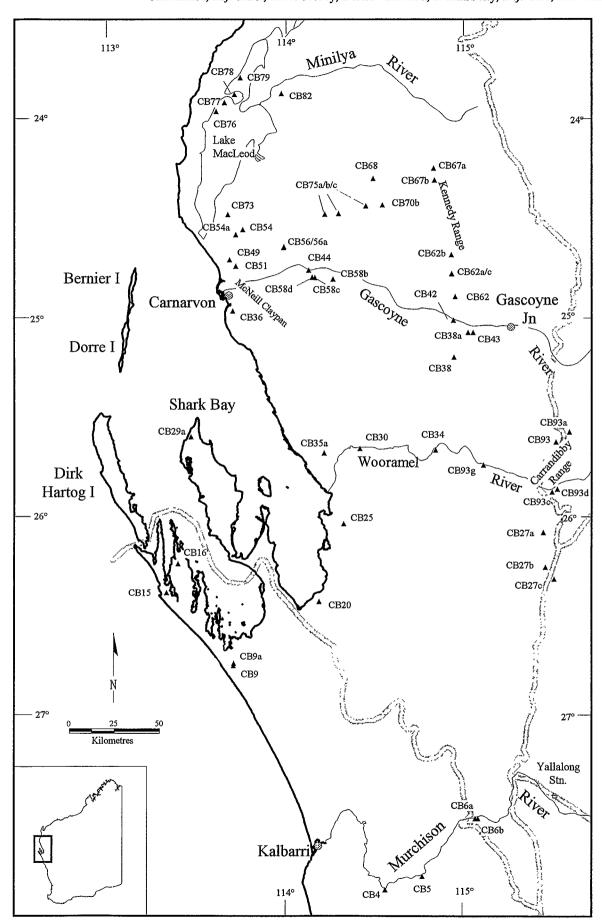


Figure 1 Map of the survey area and boundary of the southern Carnarvon Basin, showing the distribution of the aquatic sampling sites and places mentioned in text. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

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 1 Winter 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

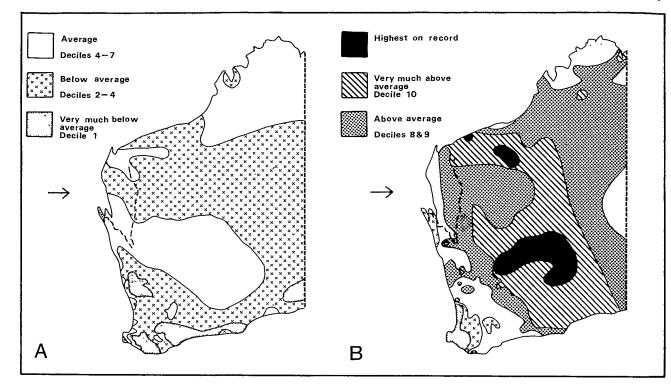


Figure 2 Rainfall deciles in Western Australia in winter 1994 and summer 1995. A. Winter 1994. B. Summer 1995. The arrow indicates the southern Carnarvon Basin. Data from Bureau of Meterology.

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 2 Dates 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	reconnaissance	_	Most sites north of Gascoyne River not visited
17–30 August 1994	winter	47	
11–13 October	winter	2	CB78, CB79 and aerial survey of Lake MacLeod
15–27 March 1995	summer	37	
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 μm sample was collected with 50 m of less vigorous sweeping and included all habitats other than benthos. The 250 µm sample was preserved in 70% alcohol; the 50 μm 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 β = -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.

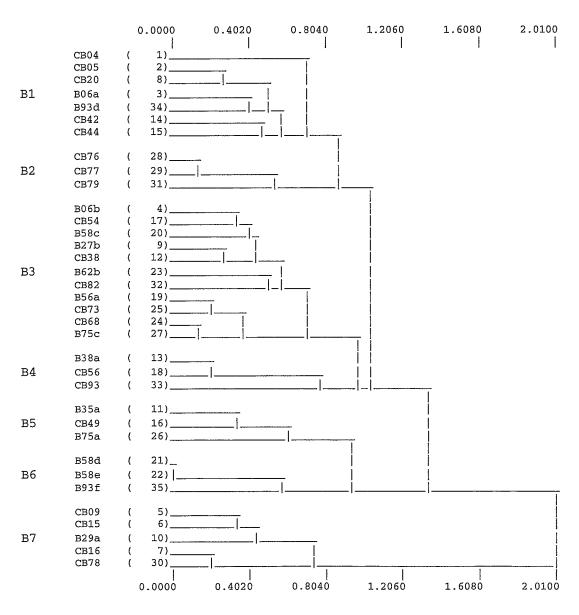


Figure 3 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into seven groups (B1-7) based on waterbird use. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

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,

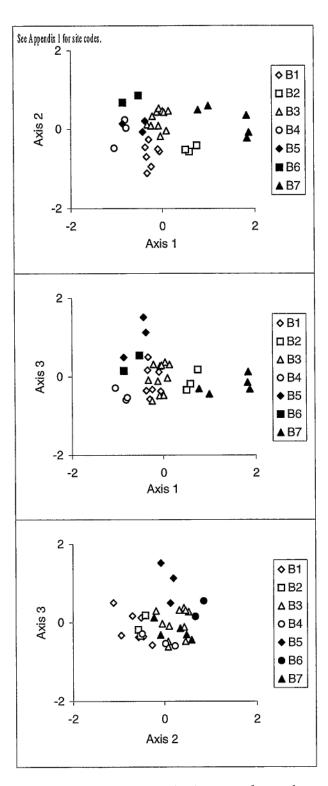


Figure 4 Ordination of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin based on waterbird use. Wetland groups from Figure 3 are superimposed on ordination (three dimensions, stress=0.08).

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

		BBBBBBB 0020944	ввв 777	B3 CCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBB 05523685767 64878226385 b cb b a c	CCC BBB 359	BBB 347	CCC BBB 559 883	BBBBB 01217
BI	Australasian Grebe Australian Shelduck Australian Wood Duck Black-fronted Dotterel Pacific Black Duck Eurasian Coot Great Egret Straw-necked Ibis Yellow-billed Spoonbill	**** **** **** **** ** ** ** **		* *** * * * * *	**		**	
BII	Grey Teal White-faced Heron Hoary-headed Grebe Pink-eared Duck White-necked Heron	**** **** *** *	***	****** ********* * ** ** * ****	**	*	***	*
BIII	Australian Pelican Darter Black Swan Little Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	** ** *** ***	* * *			*	
BIV	Banded Lapwing Black-tailed Native Hen		+ 	*	+ 	* * ***	 	
BV	Banded Stilt Red-capped Plover Curlew Sandpiper Red-necked Stint		+ * * *	I	+ 	+ 	+ 	* * * * * * * * * * *
BVI	Common Greenshank Red-kneed Dotterel Common Sandpiper Red-necked Avocet	* * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	*	 	 * **		**
BVII	Black-winged Stilt Little Egret Pied Cormorant Silver Gull Caspian Tern Great Crested Grebe Gull-billed Tern	*	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					*

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 3 Frequency 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
4–6	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. 444 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)

Described 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.

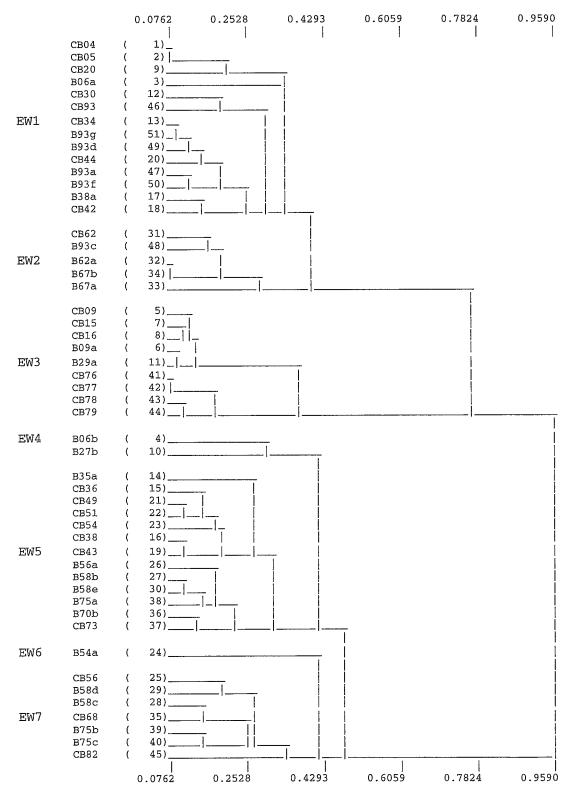


Figure 6 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into seven groups (EW1-7) according to their environmental characteristics in winter (sites CB25 and CB62c were excluded). See Appendix 1 for site codes.

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 5 Mean 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 gro	Wetland group								
	IW1	IW 2	IW 3	IW 4	ÎW 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/Cla	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±.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 ^b	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)

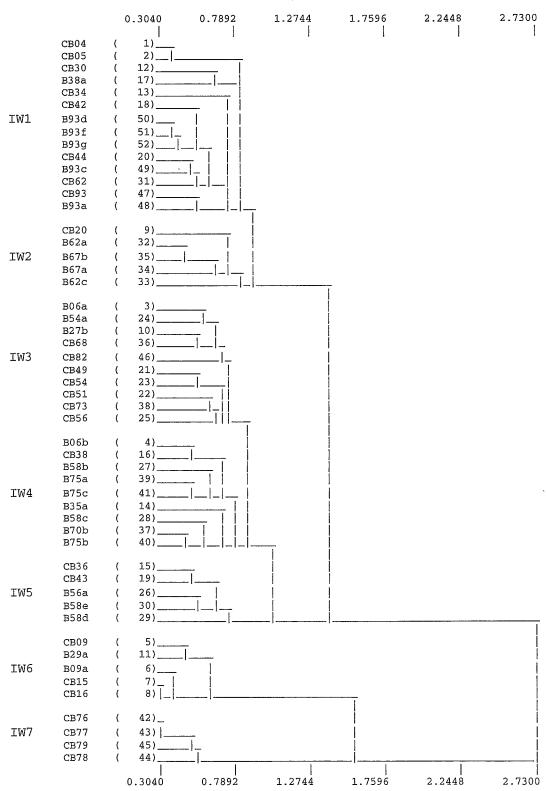


Figure 7 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into seven groups (IW1-7) according to their invertebrate fauna in winter (site CB25 was excluded). See Appendix 1 for site codes.

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

Table 6 Significant correlations between environmental variables and the distribution of 51 wetland sites in ordinations based on the winter and summer invertebrate faunas of the sites. ***, P<0.001; **, P<0.01; *, P<0.05.

Variable	Winte ordinat		Summer ordination				
	r	\boldsymbol{P}	r	P			
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.

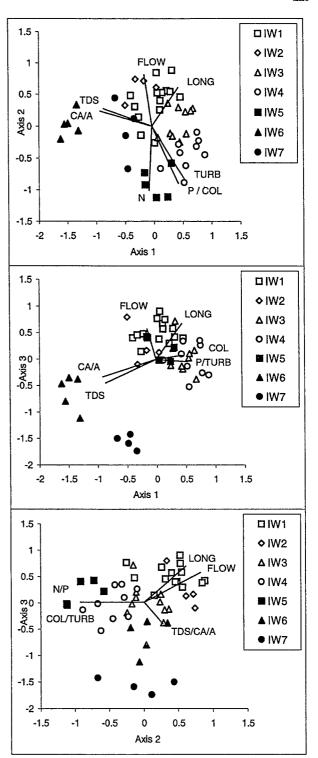


Figure 8 Ordination of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin based on their invertebrate fauna in winter, showing environmental gradients in the ordination space (three dimensions, stress=0.17).

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

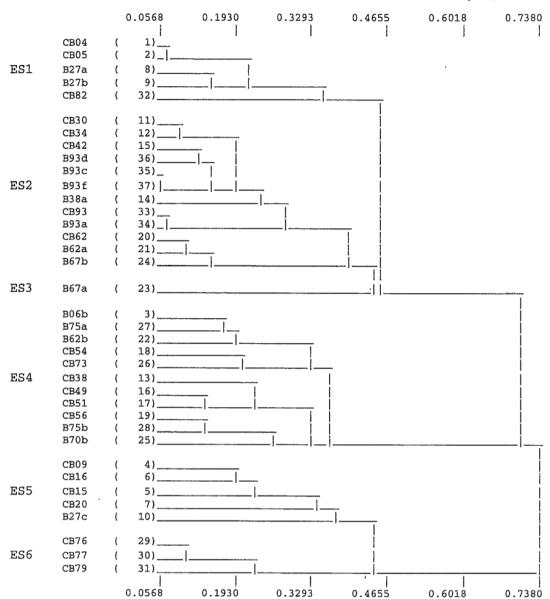


Figure 9 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into six groups (ES1-6) based on their environmental characteristics in summer. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

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

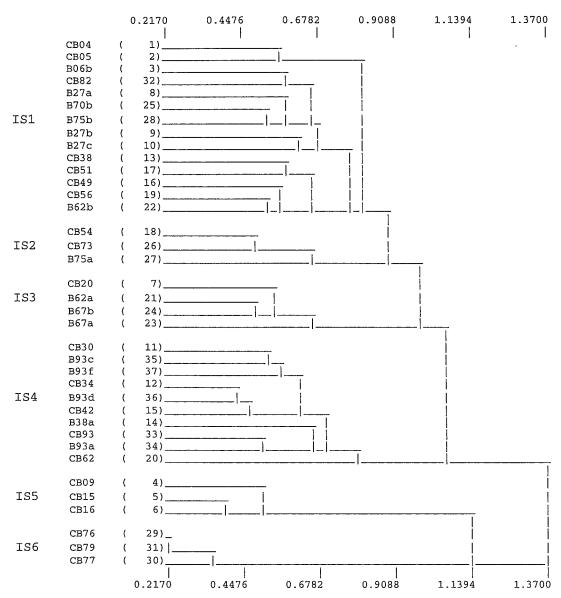


Figure 10 Classification of wetland sites in the southern Carnarvon Basin into six groups (IS1-6) according to their invertebrate fauna in summer. See Appendix 1 for site codes.

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.

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 south-western 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.

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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*†	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			
CB25*					Permanent swamp		
	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# †	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 par		
CB38*†	Chagra Well claypan	25°11'47"S	114°57'02"E	Iimba Iimba	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 Jimba Jimba	River pool		
CB43*		25°04'17''S	115°03'30"E	Jimba Jimba Jimba Jimba			
	Un-named claypan			•	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*†		24°18'07"S	114°50'28"E				
	Scooped Hole			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			
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 Gilroyd	River pool		
CB93g*	Meedo Pool	25°44'29''S	115°06'59"E		River pool		

Appendix 2

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

descript	tion of vari	iables.														
Site	Season	ЬН	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	Longitude	Flowb
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	68	1200	62000	1100	0.060	0.377	0.872	2.4	0.01	0.005	76	27.525	115.087	1
CB06b CB09	winter	7.4 7.3	108 52	1100 50	17000 15	84 52000	0.217 13.740	0.203 0.228	1.917 0.415	3.4 0.53	0.01 0.04	0.005 0.024	6.7	27.525 26.753	115.087 113.709	1
CB09	summer winter	7.8	106	3	0.91	180000	25.618	0.226	0.370	2.1	0.04	0.024	0.7	26.753	113.709	1 1
CB09a	winter	8.6	126	23	0.85	85000	34.043	0.269	0.543	3.2	0.02	0.002		26.742	113.710	1
CB15	summer	7.8	77	39	5.1		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		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		0.005	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 CB27a	winter	8	83 77	56	250	290000 310	0.351	0.159 1.266	3.082	0.87	0.09	0.014	6.9	26.035 26.08	114.331 115.453	1 2
CB27b	summer summer	6.7	75	60	300	150	0.303	1.171	2.397	0.67	0.07	0.014	1.9	26.256	115.464	1
CB27b	winter	7.38	92	34	440	45	0.127	0.323	0.799	1.7	0.11	0.25	1.,,	26.256	115.464	1
CB27c	summer	7.5	78	51	26	1700	4.154	0.334	1.046	4.2	0.04	0.092	1.3	26.315	115.514	1
CB29a	winter	8.6	139	7	0.5	94000	38.521	0.267	0.530	2.2	0.02	0.017		25.600	113.470	1
CB30	summer	8.6	110	17	3.5	150	0.780	2.325	2.820	0.21	0.01	0.003	8	25.658	114.422	4
CB30	winter	8.91	102	24	1.1	140	0.811	2.611	4.622	0.54	0.01	0.11		25.658	114.422	2
CB34	summer	8.1	95	15	1.5	260	0.939	1.604 0.452	2.242 1.551	0.31	0.01	0.004	9	25.665	114.848 114.848	4
CB34 CB35a	winter winter	9.4 7.8	137 68	7 55	0.38 37000	230 480	0.656 0.101	0.452	2.397	0.69 0.84	0.01 0.24	0.014		25.665 25.681	114.848	2 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	0.027	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	6	1.8	690	5.324	0.802	0.971	0.28	0.01	0.001		25.071	115.030	2
CB42	summer	8.1	96	12	5.1	660	1.153	0.730	1.289		0.005	0.003	7.8	25.009	114.948	2
CB42 CB43	winter winter	8.6 8.5	74 95	5 180	0.35 36000	1700 550	2.387 0.021	0.434 0.061	0.767 0.799	0.45 1.5	0 0.39	0.002 0		25.009 25.072	114.948 115.058	2 1
CB43 CB44	winter	8.6	130	7	0.27	360	0.622	0.804		0.58	0.39	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		113.686	1
CB49	winter	8.2	98	88	4100	230	0.119	0.233		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		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		1
CB54a	winter	6.59	53	35	410	110	0.254		14.380	0.81	0.03	0.015	20	24.579	113.720	1
CB56 CB56	summer winter	7.8 8.5	85 121	91 260	4500 820	550 56	0.300 0.380	2.672 0.436	5.592 2.996	1.7 0.43	0.17 0.06	0.05 0.02	20	24.643	113.992 113.992	1 1
CB56a	winter	7.4		12000	38000	500	0.299	1.338	8.788	3.9	0.84	0.02			113.993	1
CB58b	winter	8	101	1900	43000	250	0.069	0.276	2.397	3.1	0.52	0			114.271	1
CB58c	winter	8.1	95	48	380	68	0.312	2.869	9.587	0.77	0.03	0.003			114.168	1
CB58d	winter	9.3	156	780	880	91	0.053	0.339	1.198	1.9	0.01	0.015			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	4
CB62	winter	7.6	74	6	0.45	2000	1.150	0.513		0.51	0.01	0		24.891		4
CB62a CB62a	summer winter	8.2 8.8	124 158	76 23	2.9 0.34	11000 10000	0.733 1.120	0.396 0.387	0.257 0.194	0.99 0.68	0.01	0.007 0.006	64		114.938 114.938	4 4

CB67a																	
CBG7a summer 6.4 10 13 21 1200 1.79 1.047 0.47 0.21 0.034 15 2.2424 114.870 3 CB67b winter 8.6 188 24 0.7 7200 1.211 0.534 0.234 0.01 0.001 12.2424 114.871 3 CB67b winter 8.6 188 24 0.7 7200 1.211 0.634 0.23 0.01 0.005 12.2424 114.841 4 CB68b winter 8.1 110 140 400 43 0.43 0.233 1.332 0.53 0.02 0.00 14.427 1 CB70b winter 9.4 100 1400 400 2.02 1.15 0.66 0.13 2.4228 114.548 1 CB73b winter 8.5 91 100 2300 0.201 0.145 0.723 0.7 1.1 0.04 2.4477 113.6	Site	Season	hЧ	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	Flowb
CBG7a summer 6.4 10 13 21 1200 1.79 1.047 0.47 0.21 0.034 15 2.2424 114.870 3 CB67b winter 8.6 188 24 0.7 7200 1.211 0.534 0.234 0.01 0.001 12.2424 114.871 3 CB67b winter 8.6 188 24 0.7 7200 1.211 0.634 0.23 0.01 0.005 12.2424 114.841 4 CB68b winter 8.1 110 140 400 43 0.43 0.233 1.332 0.53 0.02 0.00 14.427 1 CB70b winter 9.4 100 1400 400 2.02 1.15 0.66 0.13 2.4228 114.548 1 CB73b winter 8.5 91 100 2300 0.201 0.145 0.723 0.7 1.1 0.04 2.4477 113.6	CB62b	summer	76	70	490	3100	400	0.145	1.013	1 198	37	0.01		22	24.68	114 936	1
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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 winter 7.9 152 13 3.6 53000 9.465 0.223 0.321 0.01 0.002 23.961 113.611 1 CB77 winter 7.8 164 14 4.8 41000 7.811 </td <td>CB75a</td> <td></td> <td>7.5</td> <td>72</td> <td>810</td> <td>30000</td> <td></td> <td>0.069</td> <td>0.857</td> <td>0.799</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>20</td> <td>24.474</td> <td>114.224</td> <td></td>	CB75a		7.5	72	810	30000		0.069	0.857	0.799	6			20	24.474	114.224	
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 winter 8.2 147 9 0.26 46000 9.932 0.219 0.404 0.51 0.01 0.002 23.961 113.611 1 CB77 winter 8.9 145 5 0.21 4000 8.318 0.237 0.402 0.05 0.01 3.9 23.915 113.656 1 CB77 winter 7.4 133 8 0.05 32460				110	2300				0.954		2.1	1.5	0.047		24.474	114.224	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 8.9 145 5 0.21 40000 8.318 0.237 0.402 0.38 0.05 23.915 113.656 1 CB77 winter 7.4 133 8 0.05 32460 7.402 0.268 0.608 0.85 0.005 0.01 3.9 23.915 113.656 1 CB79 winter 7.4 133 8 0.05 32460	CB75b	summer	8	121	160	1500	730	0.254	4.686	9.587	1	0.15	0.076	39	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 0.366 0.24 0.005 0.01 3.9 23.915 113.656 1 CB78 winter 7.4 133 8 0.05 32460 7.402 0.268 0.608 0.85 0.005 0 3.2 23.788 113.746 1 CB79 winter 7.3 105 12<	CB75b	winter		84	550	1400	76	0.315	1.886	3.595	1.5	0.06	0.012		24.472	114.302	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 0.02 23.872 113.712 1 CB79 winter 7.3 105 12 0.05 41220 7.088 0.267 0.375 0.48 0.005 0.017 6.3 23.868 113.746 1 CB82 winter 8.8 84 110		winter		104	460	700			0.551		1.5	0.07	0.011		24.433	114.455	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 0 3.2 23.782 113.712 1 CB79 summer 7.2 84 17 0.6 40000 5.419 0.242 0.416 0.28 0.005 0 3.2 23.788 113.7146 1 CB79 winter 7.3 105 12 0.05 41220 7.088 0.267 0.375 0.48 0.005 0 3.2 23.788 113.746 1 CB82 winter 8.8 84	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
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 0 3.2 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 0 3.2 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 23.868 113.776 1 CB82 winter 8.8 102		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
CB78 winter 7.4 133 8 0.05 32460 7.402 0.268 0.608 0.85 0.005	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
CB79 winter 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	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
CB79 winter 7.3 105 12 0.05 41220 7.088 0.267 0.375 0.48 0.005	CB78	winter	7.4	133	8	0.05	32460	7.402	0.268	0.608	0.85	0.005			23.872	113.712	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 0.004 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 7.6 99 15		summer		84	17	0.6	40000	5.419	0.242	0.416	0.28	0.005	0	3.2		113.746	1
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	CB79	winter	7.3	105	12	0.05	41220	7.088	0.267	0.375	0.48	0.005			23.788	113.746	1
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		summer				540	140	0.741	5.356		0.41	0.06	0.017	6.3			
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		winter	8.8	84	110	100	340	0.676	0.977		0.56	0.02	0.026				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		summer												6.9			
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 winter 8.7 142 7 0.25 580 1.332 1.103 1.174 0.48 0 0.005 0.014 6.6 25.863 115.531 2 CB93f summer 8.3 89 14 3.4 680 1.712 1.033 1.027 0.28 0.05 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		winter		102			180	0.692	5.289		2.8	0.01	0.04				
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		summer					120					0.01		11			
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		winter					64										2
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		summer										0.005	0.014	6.2			4
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		winter			7			1.416									
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		summer												6.6			
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		winter															
														6			
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																	
	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

 ${\bf Appendix~3} \\ {\bf Waterbirds~recorded~at~wetlands~in~the~southern~Carnarvon~Basin~1994-95.~See~Appendix~1~for~wetland}$ site names.

Black Swan Australian Shelduck Australian Wood Duck Pacific Black Duck Australasian Shoveler Grey Teal Pink-eared Duck Hardhead Unidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Great Crested Grebe Unidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified cormorant Unidentified cormorant Australian Pelican White-faced Heron	4 1 3 1	4 4 4 8 3 1 9 2 2	1 1 6 17 2 6 3	20 3 10					11 17 2 56			4		 		-,-			2	1				
Australian Wood Duck Pacific Black Duck Australasian Shoveler Grey Teal Pink-eared Duck Hardhead Unidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Great Crested Grebe Unidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	3	4 8 3 1 9 2	1 6 17 2	3					2 56			4												
Pacific Black Duck Australasian Shoveler Grey Teal Pink-eared Duck Hardhead Unidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Great Crested Grebe Unidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified commorant Unidentified commorant Australian Pelican	3	3 1 9 2	6 17 2	3					56			4					_							
Australasian Shoveler Grey Teal Pink-eared Duck Hardhead Jnidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Great Crested Grebe Jnidentified grebe Jarter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Jnidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	3	3 1 9 2	17 2 6									•					7		,	4				
Grey Teal Pink-eared Duck Hardhead Juidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Freat Crested Grebe Juidentified grebe Jarter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Juidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	1	1 9 2	2	10															1					
Pink-eared Duck Hardhead Juidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Freat Crested Grebe Juidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Juidentified cormorant Juidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	1	1 9 2	2	10					34			7					18	5	11	2		4	9	,
Hardhead Jnidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Great Crested Grebe Jnidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Jnidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	1	1 9 2	6						54			4					3	,	••	-		•	3	
Unidentified duck Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Great Crested Grebe Unidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified commorant Australian Pelican	1	1 9 2										•					-						_	
Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe Great Crested Grebe Unidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified cormorant Australian Pelican		1 9 2																						
Great Crested Grebe Unidentified grebe Darter Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	2	9	3						3															
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Darter ittle Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant ittle Black Cormorant Juidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	2	2																						
Little Pied Cormorant Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	2								8															
Pied Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Unidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	2	7.																	1					
Little Black Cormorant Unidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	2	_							1										2					
Jnidentified cormorant Australian Pelican	4																		1	8				
Australian Pelican																			•	Ů				
			2	9					2			1				1	6		3				2	<u>!</u>
Little Egret																								
White-necked Heron				1											2				3				1	
Great Egret	1		1																2	1				
Unidentified egret																								
Striated Heron																								
Nankeen Night Heron Straw-necked Ibis			6																9					
Royal Spoonbill			U																					
Yellow-billed Spoonbill			1																1					
White-bellied Sea-eagle																								
Buff-banded Rail									1															
Baillon's Crake									6															
Dusky Moorhen				1																				
Black-tailed Native-hen		50							74						9				6	8	1			
Eurasian Coot Bar-tailed Godwit		30							74										O	0				
Whimbrel																								
Marsh Sandpiper																								
Common Greenshank								1																
Terek Sandpiper																								
Common Sandpiper	1														1					1	1			
Grey-tailed Tattler																								
Ruddy Turnstone																								
Great Knot Red-necked Stint													7											
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper													,											
Curlew Sandpiper													15											
Pied Oystercatcher																								
Black-winged Stilt									6															
Banded Stilt					80		8						1250											
Red-necked Avocet									1								1							
Pacific Golden Plover																								
Grey Plover					3		13	1		4			13											
Red-capped Plover Greater Sand Plover					3		13	1		4			13											
Black-fronted Dotterel			2						7					1			1	3	2	2				
Red-kneed Dotterel			_						•					-	10		-	_	_	_				
Banded Lapwing																								
Unidentified wader																								
Silver Gull							1																	
Gull-billed Tern							1																	
Caspian Tem																								
Unidentified Tern														 										
No. of birds	13	87	48	44	83	Λ	23	^	235	4	0			1				-	44	 	2	. 4	1:	_ `

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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.

	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s	× 5	CB06hs	CRO6hw	CB09s	CB09w	CB09aw	CB15s	CB15w	CB16w	CB20s	CB20w	CB25w	CB27as	CB2/bs	CB27cs	CB29aw	CB30s	CB34s	CB34w	35aw	CB36w	CB38S	CB38as	CB38aw	CB42s	CB42w	CB43w	CB44w	CB49s	CB49W
·	B	9	9 8	3 8	<u> </u>	2	88	CB	CB	2	8 5	3 8	38	CB	CB	CB	3 5	8	<u>B</u>	<u>ප</u> ප	3 8	CB	B	8	9 8	3 8	<u>B</u>	8 8	<u>B</u>	B 8	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3 8
PROTISTA																																-	
LOBOSEA															٠																		
ARCELLINIDA																																	
Arcellidae																																	
Arcella sp.																																	
Centropyxidae																																	
Centropyxis sp.																	. 1																
Difflugiidae																																	
Difflugia corona Wallich																																	
Diflugia aff. gramen Penard																	. 1													_		_	
Difflugia sp. A	•					•	•	·	•	•			•	Ī	•		1	•	•		•	٠	•	•	•						•		
Lesquereusidae	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	٠	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	٠	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
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Netzelia sp.	٠	•	•	•		•	٠	•	٠	•	• •	•	•	•	٠	•		•	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	• •	•	•	•	٠	•	•	
NEMATODA	•	٠				•	•	•	•	•		•	•	٠	٠	•	• •	•		•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	٠	•	_	•	•	
Nematoda sp.	•	•		L		I	•	•	•	٠		•	•	٠	٠	•		٠	1	•	•	•	٠	•	•		٠	•	•	1	•	•	
ROTIFERA	٠	٠		•		•	٠	•	٠	٠		•	•	٠	٠			٠	٠		•	٠	٠	•	•		٠	٠	٠	-	•	٠	
DIGONONTA	٠						•		٠	٠			•	٠	-		٠.		٠		•	٠	٠							•			
Digononta sp.									٠								•												1				
BDELLOIDEA																																	
Philodinidae																																	
Philodina sp.																																	
MONOGONONTA																																	
Conochilidae																																	
Conochilus dossuarius Hudson																1																	
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Conochilus hippocrepis (Schrank)	•	٠			٠	•		٠	٠				•		•	•	•		•	•	1	٠	٠	•	•			•	•	٠		•	
Conochilus natans (Seligo)	٠	٠		•			٠	•	•	•		•	٠	٠	٠	•		٠	٠	•		٠	٠	•	•		•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	
Conochilus sp.	•	:	٠			•	•	٠	•	٠	•		•	٠	٠	٠	1.	٠	٠		٠	٠	٠		•			٠	٠		•	•	
Trochosphaeridae	٠	٠					٠	٠	٠	٠	•		•	٠	•	٠		٠	٠			٠			•		•		٠				
Horaella brehmi Donner	•	٠												٠	٠			٠	٠		•						•			٠			
Filiniidae							٠	٠											٠		•		-										
Filinia australiensis Koste																	. 1																
Filinia longiseta (Ehrenberg)																	1 1			. 1													
Filinia longiseta limnetica																																	
(Zacharias)		٠			1.																												
Hexarthridae																																	
Hexarthra brandorffi Koste																										. 1							
Hexarthra fennica (Levander)											1.	1							1								1						
Hexarthra mira (Hudson)	1		1 .		. 1	1										I	1 .			1 .	1		-	•	ı	1.	_	-	-				
Testudinellidae	-					-						·				-	•	•		-	-	·			-		·	•	•	•	•	•	
Testudinella patina (Hermann)		•	. 1		1	1	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•		٠	•		•	•		,	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		
Flosclariidae	•	•																															
Lacinularia sp.	•	•				•	•	•	•	•			•															•	•	•	•	•	
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Sinantherina procera (Thorpe)	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•																						
PLOIMIDA	٠	٠				•	٠	٠	٠	٠		•															٠	•	٠		•	•	
Brachionidae		٠				٠	•	•	•	•			٠	٠																		•	
Brachionus angularis Gosse					1	٠		٠					٠	٠				1		. 1	. 1					. 1						•	
Brachionus bidentatus Anderson		٠						٠																									
Brachionus calyciflorus Pallas																				. 1		1											
Brachionus dichotomus Shephard																						1	1										
Brachionus dimidiatus (Bryce)																																	
Brachionus falcatus Zacharias																																	
Brachionus keikoa Koste						,					_	•	•																				
Brachionus lyratus Shephard	•	•	•		. 1																					• •							•
Brachionus nilsoni Ahlstrom		•							•																	•							
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Brachionus aff. novaezealandiae																																	
(Morris)	٠		. 1							•			•	•				٠															
Brachionus aff. pinneenaus Koste &																																	
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Brachionus plicatilis (Muller)											1.			1																			
Brachionus quadridentatus Hermann	1																												-			2	
2. 20. 30 mm quant nomina 110 mm min	•	•			•	•	•	•	•			•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	٠	•	•	•	-	•

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Brachionus quadridentatus rhenanus	Ö	0	ט ט	0	ט	Ü	Ü	0	0 (ح ر	0	Ö	<u>ں</u>	Ç	O C	ر ر	<u>ں ر</u>	Ö	C) (<u> ၁</u> ပ	0	O C	<u>) (</u>	ح ر	<u> </u>	O	0	<u> </u>	<u>ن ر</u>	0	00	<u>ن ر</u>
(Lauterborn)														1																		
Brachionus rubens Ehrenberg					1																											
Brachionus urceolaris (Mueller)																																
Brachionus sp.																																
Keratella australis (Berzins)			1 1	1		1											1.							1	-						٠	
Keratella sp. nov. (aff. australis grp)																								1.	1		i		. 1			
Keratella procurva (Thorpe)																				. 1	1					1						
Keratella quadrata (Muller)																	. 1															
Keratella slacki (Berzins)																•					•					٠					٠	
Keratella tropica (Apstein)						٠									٠							1			٠	٠				I	•	
Keratella sp. A		٠			٠									•	•		٠					٠	•		-	٠		•		٠	٠	
Plationus patulus (Muller)	٠	•		٠	•		٠	•	•		٠		•	٠	-	•		•	٠		1	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	1		•	•	
Platyias quadricornis Ehrenberg	•	•		٠	٠	•	•	•	•		-	٠	٠	٠	•	•	• •	٠	•	• •	•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•	. 1
Asplanchnidae		•		•		•	•	٠	•		•	•	•	•	•			•			٠	•	•		•	•	•	•	• •	-	•	
Asplanchna brightwelli (Gosse) Asplanchna sieboldi (Leydig)	•	•	•	1	,	•	•	•			•	•		٠	•	•	1 .	•			•		•		1	•	•	•	• •	•	•	1
Asplanchna sp. nov. (aff. sieboldi)	•			٠	•	•	•	•			•	٠	•	•		•		٠	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Asplanchna sp. B	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•		•		•	•		•	•		•	•						•	
Notommatidae	•				•	•	•					•											•									
Cephalodella gibba (Ehrenberg)																				. 1												
Eosphora aff. anthadis Harring &																																
Myers																		1														
Eosphora najas Ehrenberg													1																			
Notomamta aff. copeus (Ehrenberg)					1																											
Notomamta aff. tripus Ehrenberg					1																											
Notommatidae sp. A																																
Synchaetidae																																
Polyarthra dolichoptera Idelson					1			•					•	٠												1		1				
Proalidae	٠												٠	٠				•			٠				•	٠	٠	•		٠	•	
Proales sigmoidea (Skorikov)		•			1		٠	•			•		٠	٠	٠			•	٠	٠	•		•	•				٠	•	٠	٠	
Trichocercidae	٠	٠		•	٠		•	•	•				•	٠	٠	•		٠	٠		٠	•	•	•	-	•	٠	•		-	•	• •
Trichocerca pusilla Jennings	•	٠		•			•	•			•		•	•	•	•	1 1	•		1 .		•		•		•	٠	•		•	•	
Trichocerca similis (Wierzejski)		٠		•	1	•	•						•	•	•		1 1	•			•		1	•		٠	•	•		•	•	•
Trichocerca similis grandis (Hauer) Trichocerca sp.	•	•		•	•		•		•	•	•	٠	•	•	•		1		•	•	•	•	1	•	•		•	•		•	•	• •
Dicranophoridae		•											•		•				•				•			•				•		
Dicranophorus epicharis Harring &	·																															
Myers					1																									1		
Lecanidae																																
Lecane grandis (Murray)													I																			
Lecane hornemanni (Ehrenberg)																														•		
Lecane luna (Mueller)					1									•				٠		. i	•					•	1			-	•	•
Lecane bulla Gosse					•	٠		•					٠		•			•	٠			1	•	•		٠		•	1.	1	•	
Lecane papuana (Murray)	٠	٠			1	٠		٠		•		٠	•	٠	٠	•			٠	٠.	٠		•	•				•		٠	•	
Lecane thalera (Harring & Myers)	•	٠			•	٠		•				٠	i	•	٠	•			•	•	٠	٠	•	•						٠	•	
Lecane ungulata (Gosse)	•	٠			٠	•	•	•		•		٠	٠	٠		•		•	٠	٠		٠	٠	•	•	•	٠	•		٠	•	
Lecane sp. B	•	•			•	•		•	•			٠	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•		•		
Lecane sp. C Euchlanidae	•	•			•	•	•	٠		•		•				•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•	
Euchlanis dilatata Ehrenberg	1		1 .	. 1		•	•		•			•								. 1				1			1		. 1	1		
Euchlanis sp. nov.					·	Ì							1	·												-		•				
Euchlanis sp. B																																
Mytilinidae																																
Mytilina ventralis macracantha																																
(Gosse)																														1		
Trichotriidae																																
Macrochaetus collinsi (Gosse)		٠							•										٠	٠.						-				٠		
MOLLUSCA						•						٠									٠									•		
BIVALVIA												•		٠	•	•	•	•		•			•							٠	•	
Bivalvia sp.	•	٠			•	٠	٠	٠		•	٠	•	•	•	•	٠		•			٠	٠	•	•		•	•	٠				
VENEROIDA	•	٠			٠	•	٠	•				•	٠	•	٠	٠		٠	٠		٠		•	•		٠	•	•		٠	٠	
Laternulidae		٠				٠		•	•			•	٠	•	•	•		٠	•				•	•		٠	•	•		•		
Laternula aff. anatina (Linnaeus)	•	•	•		•	٠	٠	•	•				•	٠	•	•			•	•	٠	•	•	•			•	•		•	•	

	CB04s	CB04w	805s 805w	CB06aw	CB06bs	B06b1	CB09s	CB09w CB09w	815s	CB15w	CB16s	CB16W	CB20w	CB25w	CB27as	CB27bw	CB27cs	CB29aw	CB30w	CB34s	CB34w	CB35aw	CB30w	CB38w	CB38as	В38ач	CB42s	CB42w CB43w	344w	CB49s	CB49w
GASTROPODA	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	ט כ	<u>ن</u> ز	Ö	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u></u>) D	<u>ئ</u>	<u>.</u>			<u>.</u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>ีวิ โ</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>ට</u> ව	<u>ว </u>	<u></u>	<u>ີ</u> ບ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>ີ</u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>
NEOTAENIOGLOSSA																									٠				·		
Cruncattidae																															
runcatella aff. guerinii Villa &																															
/illa	1		1 .					. 1	1	1																					
Bithyniidae																															
Gabbia sp. A		1																													
Gabbia sp. B																															
Aarginellidae						٠															٠										
Aarginellidae sp.						٠																				-					
PISTHOBRANCHIA																															
Scaphandridae		•				•				•	•											•			٠		•				
Acteocina sp.													٠																		
Diaphanidae		٠				•	٠		•		٠		٠			•	•				•	•		•	•	•	•		٠		
Diaphanidae sp.										٠	•											-									
BASOMMATOPHORA	٠			٠		-	•						٠	٠		•					•				•		•				
Planorbidae							. `						٠				•	•			-				-		•				
Glytophysa sp.	٠				1	٠	•			•				•															٠		
Gyraulus sp.	1					•	•						•	-														1.	1		
sidorella newcombi (Adams &																															
Angas)		•									•			٠		•						•								ì	
sidorella sp. B				. 1									•	•	٠.		•					I .			٠					1	
Leichardtia sp.											•											. :	1.			-					ì
Lymnaeidae											•														٠						
ustropeplea lessoni (Deshayes)											•			•			-											1.	1		
NNELIDA																						-									
POLYCHAETA																															
PHYLLODOCIDA																											٠				
Vereidae										٠															٠						
Vereidae sp.																									٠						
Polynoidae																															
Polynoidae sp.																															
CAPITELLIDA																													٠		
Capitellidae																															
Capitellidae sp.									-																						
DRBINIIDA																•															
Orbiniidae																															
Orbiniidae sp.					٠																										
OLIGOCHAETA					•											•								٠							
UBIFICIDA						٠			٠								٠														
Enchytraeidae																													٠		
Enchytraeidae sp.	•			•					1								•								٠						
Tubificidae	•									٠				٠																	
ubificidae sp.		1					•		•		•							•			•								•	٠	
Vaididae	٠		•		٠	٠	•		•				•	٠															٠	٠	
Allonais pectinata (Stepenson)				•	٠	٠	٠		٠				٠	•			٠	•												٠	•
Dero furcata (Muller)	٠				٠	٠	٠										-							•						1	
Dero nivea Aiyer					٠	•												-									•				
Dero sp.													٠			٠	-													1	
lais sp. CB1					٠															٠	•							•	i		
lais sp.		٠				٠			•																						
Pristinella jenkinae (Stephenson)														-																٠	
ristina longiseta Ehrenberg																					1										
Pristina sp.																															
PISTHOPORA																				٠											
pisthopora sp.										-																					
IIRUDINAE														-																	
firudinae sp. H1																															
RTHROPODA																															
RACHNIDA																															
YDRACARINA																															
																								-							
lydracarina sp.									-									. !													
Iydracarina sp. Iydrachnidae					•																									•	٠
Iydracarina sp. Iydrachnidae <i>Iydrachna approximata</i> Halik										•		 														1	•		•	. 1	

	· CB51w
	CB54s
	· CB56s
	· CB56w
	· CB56aw
	· CB58bw
	· CB58cw
	· CB58dw
	CB58ew
	CB62s
	CB62w
	CB62aw
	CB62cw CB67as
	CB67as
•	CB67bs
	CB67bs
•	CB68w
	CB70bs
	CB700W
	CB73w
	CB75as
	CB75as
	CB75bs
	CB75bw
	CB75cw
	CB76s
	CB76w
	CB77s
	CB77w
	CB78w
	CB79s
	· CB79w
	CB82s
	· CB82w
	CB93s
	CB93w
	CB93as
	CB93aw
	CB93cs
	CB93cw
	· CB93ds
	· CB93dw
	CB93fs
	· CB93fw
	CB93fw CB93gw
	Total
 	. 1014

Aquatic fauna of the southern Carnarvon Basin

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)4s)4w)5s	CBOSw	CB06bs	CB06bw	36c	CB09w	79aw	5w	. s9	CB16w	30s	CB20w	CB25w CB27as	CB27bs	CB27bw	CB27cs	CB29aw	% % % %	34s	CB34w	Saw	% % X	38	88as	CB38aw	12s	12w	73w	. 4 w 19s	M61	ls
	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s	ָבָּאָ בַּאַ	3 8	CB	CB09s	ğ g	CB09av	CB15w	CB16s	CB	CB20s	ë ë	3 6	CBC	CB	CB	3 6	CB30w	CB34s	S (3	<u>ن</u> ان و	3 8	CB	<u>CB</u>	CB42s	CB42w	CB43w	CB498	CB49w	CB51s
Eylaidae	•		•		•	٠	٠			٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	٠	٠	•		•	٠	•		•	•		٠	•	٠.		٠	٠
Eylais sp. Hydrodromidae	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	٠	-	•	•	•	•	•	1 .	•	•	1	•	•			•	٠
Hydrodroma sp.	•	1		 1 .		•					•		•				•				•	1			•	•						•	
Limnesiidae																										i							Ċ
Limnesia aff. australica Lundblad																					1	1						1		. 1	1.		
Hygrobatidae																																	Ì
Coaustraliobates longipalpis																																	
(Lundblad)																						l											
Corticacarus sp.																																	
Unionicolidae																																	
Recifella sp.	•				٠	•	•				•			•				٠		٠	٠				٠	٠				. 1	Ι.		٠
Unionicola aff. lundbladi K.O. Viets	•					•	٠				•					•						1											
Pionidae	٠		•				٠			•	٠	•	٠	٠			•	•		٠	٠	٠	•			٠						٠	٠
Piona australica K.O. Viets	٠	٠			٠	٠	٠			•	•	•	•			•	٠	•				٠				•	٠	٠				•	٠
Piona cumberlandensis (Rainbow)						٠				٠	٠	٠					٠	-		٠	•	1	•		•	٠	٠						٠
Attridae	٠	٠				٠	٠						•			•	٠	•		•	٠	٠	•		•	•	٠	٠	٠				
Albia aff. rectifrons K.Viets Arrenuridae	•		•	•			•	•		•	•	•	٠	•		٠		•		•	٠	•	•		•	•	•		•			٠	٠
Arrenuridae Arrenurus balladoniensis Halik	٠	•				•	٠	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	٠	,	•	•	٠.		•	
Arrenurus sp. A		•	. 1	 I	•	٠	•			•	•	•	1	•		٠	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	٠	1	•	•		٠.	٠	
Arrenurus sp. B	•						•				•					•	•			•	•				٠	٠	•	•				•	
CRUSTACEA										•						•												i					
ANOSTRACA																																Ċ	Ì
Branchipodidae																																	
Parartemia informis Linder					٠										1.																		
Parartemia sp. A								ì																									
Thamnocephalidae							٠																										٠
Branchinella affinis wonganensis																																	
Linder	•			. 1	1	1	•	•		٠				•		•					٠	٠	1		٠						. 1	•	1
Branchinella denticulata Linder		•						•	•	•		٠	•	•		٠		•		•	٠	•	•		٠	•		•	•			٠	٠
Branchinella sp. nov. (aff. lyrifera)	٠	•		•	٠		•	•		٠	•	•	٠	•		-	•	٠				•	•		•	•	٠		•			1	•
Branchinella occidentalis (Dakin) Branchinella wellardi Milner		٠	•		1		٠	•		•		•	•			•	٠	•		•	٠	٠	•	1 1		٠	•	٠	•	1.	. 1	٠	٠
Branchinella probiscida Henry		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		٠	•			٠	•	•	. 1	•		•	•	•		•	•	•
Brachinella sp. A	•	•					•		•		•	•	٠	•	• •				•		٠	•	•		•		٠		•	1 .	•	•	•
NOTOSTRACA	_	•			•							•	•					•		٠	•	•	•		•		•	•	•		•	•	•
Triopsidae																																	
Triops australiensis australiensis																																	
Spencer & Hall					1											l		1				1		. 1							. 1		1
CLADOCERA																																	
Sidiidae				•																													
Diaphanosoma aff. australiensis																																	
Korovchinsky	•	•		•		٠	٠			٠	•	•	٠	•		•	•	•		٠	•	٠	•		٠	٠		•	•			•	•
Diaphanosoma excisum Sars	•	•	i.	•			•	•		٠		٠		•			٠			٠	٠		•		•	٠	٠	•	•		•	٠	•
Diaphanosoma unguiculatum Gurney			1		1																	1		,						,	ι.		
Diaphanosoma sp.				•														•	•	•	•	1	•	. 1				•	•		•	•	
Latonopsis australis Sars	Ċ	•			·								1							•						•		•					
Latonopsis brehmi Petkovski																													•				
Sarsilatona aff. papuana (Daday)		ı																															
Chydoridae																																	
Alonine gen. nov.																									1								
Alona cambouei Guerne & Richard																																	
Alona diaphana King	ì												1								1							l					
Alona aff. inreticulata Shen et al.																																	
Alona aff. rectangula Sars																																1	
Alona rectangula novaezealandiae																																	
Sars																							•										٠
Alona rectangula pulchra Hellich								-																					1		٠		
Alona setuloides Smirnov & Timms		•														1	l																-
Alona sp. nov. (aff. A. diaphana																																	
vermiculata)						٠					٠							•		•	•	•	•					•	٠.	•			٠
Alona sp. nov. A	٠	•			•			•	•	•			•	•		1				•	•		•	•		٠	•		•		٠	٠	٠

Aquatic fauna of the southern Carnarvon Basin

Total

	CB04s	CB04w	CB05w	CB06aw	CB06bs	CB06bw	CB09%	CB09aw	CB15s	CB15w	CB16w	CB20s	CB20w	CB25w	27he	CB27bw	CB27cs	CB29aw	CB30w	CB34s	CB34w	CB36w	38s	CB38w	38as	CB38aw	CB42s	CB42w CB43w	CB44w	CB49s	CB49w
	<u>පි දි</u>	3 8	38	8	B	පී දි	3 8	3 8	8	<u>පි පි</u>			CB	8	_		<u>ප</u> (9 8	9 8	<u>ප</u>	8 8	3 8	<u>8</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>8</u>	8	38	3 8	<u> 8</u>	CB	CB49
Alona sp. nov. B	•	•		•	•		•					•		•	. 1	•		•		٠	•			:	•	٠					
Alona sp. nov. C	•	•		•		•		•				•		•			٠			٠	•		٠	1		٠					
Alona sp. nov. D				•	•	•		•				•		•		•	•			٠	•	•	٠		•	•					
Alona sp. nov. E Alona/Biapertura sp. A				•	•			•				•				•	•			٠			٠		•	•					
Biapertura affinis s.l. (Leydig)					•				•			•	•	•		,	•			٠	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Biapertura aff. longinqua Smirnov				•	,	•		•	•			•	•	•		•	•			•			٠	•		•	•		•	•	•
						•		•				•		•		•	•	•				•	•		•	•		•	:	•	
Biapertura aff. macrocopa (Sars) Biapertura rigidicaudis Smirnov		•	٠,	,		•		•	•			٠			٠,		٠	•	٠.	1	1		٠	1		٠		۷.	1		:
			. 1	1					•			•	•	•			•			1	•	•	٠			•	•			٠	1
Biapertura aff. rigidicaudis Smirnov		•		•		•		•	٠			٠	•	•		1	٠	•		:	•		-			٠	•			•	
Biapertura sp. nov.	•				•				٠			+		•			٠			1			-			٠					
Biapertura sp. B	•							•	•	•		•	•		•		•			ı		•	+			•	•		:	٠	٠
Biapertura sp. C	:							•				•	•	•			•			٠	•	•	٠		•		•		1	•	•
Celsinotum hypsilophum Frey	1	1		•	٠			•												:	•	•	٠						:	•	
Chydorus eurynotus Sars				•	٠		٠,	•	•											1			•					1.	1	٠	•
Dunhevedia crassa King	•	1 .	. 1	:	٠			•	٠		٠.	+	٠				•	•					•	•			•			٠	
Ephemeroporus barroissi Richard		•		1				•	٠			•	٠	•			٠	•		٠	•		•				. !	1.		٠	
Leydigia aff. acanthocercoides																															
(Fischer)					•										. 1		•				•	•	•		٠		•				
Monospilus' diporus Smirnov &																-															
Timms	•				•			•	٠			٠	٠			1	•	•			•									*	
Monospilus' aff. diporus Smirnov &																															
Timms	•	•		٠				•							. 1	•	•							•					٠	•	
Monospilus' elongatus Smirnov &																															
Timms	•				1							•	•	•	٠.		•	•			•	•	•			٠	•	. ł			
Planicirclus alticarinatus Frey	•	•				•		•							. 1	1					•	•	٠		•	•		٠.	•	•	
Rak sp. nov.	•	•			•			•				•	٠	•				-					٠							٠	
Macrothricidae	•	•												•			٠				•	•	٠			٠	•			•	
Macrothrix breviseta Smirnov				٠		٠		•				1	1									•							٠	•	
Macrothrix aff. hirsuticornis																															
Norman & Brady		1 .							•			•	•	٠	. 1	٠	1	-				•	•	1			•		1	•	•
Macrothrix aff. spinosa King				•									•	•			1	•		1	•	•		٠		٠					
Macrothrix sp. nov.		•		٠		-								•	٠.	٠				•			•	•	•				٠	٠	٠
Macrothrix sp. A Neothrix armata Gumey	1							•	•				٠	٠	. 1	:				•		•									
-				•											٠,	1						•		٠		٠				•	٠
Neothrix paucisetosa Smirnov					•	•		٠							1	•				•							•		•		
Neothrix sp. nov. (aff. superarmata)				1				٠				•		-		•						•		1	•				1		
Neothrix sp. Moinidae	1 .				•							•		•		٠								•						•	
Moina aff. australiensis Sars				٠	•			•															•	٠	•	•			•		•
Moina aff. flexuosa Sars	•							•	•		•		•	•		+	1		1 1		1 .	1				•		. 1		1	
Moina micrura Kurz					,				•	٠.			•									•	•		,				•		
Moina mongolica Daday	•		٠.	•	٠	•		•											•	1		•			1					1	
Moina aff. weismanni Ishikawa	1 .				•	•		•	•		•		•	•	٠.	•									•						
Moina sp. D	•			•	•			•	•			•	•	•				•					•		•				•		
Bosminidae			•	•	•			•	•			•	•	•		•				•		•			-			, .		•	
Bosmina meridionalis S ars	,	•	٠	•	٠			•			•	•		•			•		•			•	•	•	•			,	•	•	
Daphniidae				•	•			•	٠		•	٠	•							•			•	•		•			•	•	
Ceriodaphnia cornuta Sars					1	•		•	•		•	•	•							1	, ,		•		1	•	1		•	•	
Ceriodaphnia aff. dubia Richard	•											•	•							•	•	•	•		•	•		, .	٠	•	•
Ceriodaphnia aff. laticaudata			•					•				-	•			•	٠	•													
Mueller																															
				٠				•			•													٠							•
Daphnia angulata Hebert				•																				:							•
Daphnia carinata King			•	•	•			•			•		٠	٠		1			. 1					i		٠					•
Daphnia cephalata King			•		:	:		•			•			•		٠							•			•					•
Daphnia projecta complex Hebert			•		1	1 .		٠			•			٠	٠.	•					1.		1	1		٠			•		•
Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. barbata)								٠			•				1								٠			•					. :
Daphnia sp. nov. (aff. gibba)																	•			٠		1							٠		-
Daphnia sp.			-						٠													•								٠	
Daphniopsis pusilla Serventy				٠				1		1 .	1													٠					٠	٠	-
Scapholeberis kingi Sars			-		•			٠			٠					٠										٠					
Simocephalus aff. heilongjiangensis																															
Shi & Shi	1 .																			1							1 1	1.			
Simocephalus vetulus elisabethae																											,				
(King)	. 1	1.	1																										1		

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Simocephalus victoriensis Smirnov &																				•									
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<i>llyocryptus</i> sp. nov. OSTRACODA	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	. 1	•	٠.	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•		
Frachyleberididae	•	•		•	•	٠.	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•		•	•	•		
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Actinocythereis scutigera (Brady) C ytherideidae													•																
Cyprideis australiensis Hartmann						. 1													٠			•							
Paradoxostomatidae					•					•	٠		٠																
Paradoxostoma sp.					•		•			•	٠					٠			٠		٠				•				
Pectocytheridae																						٠			•	٠			
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(McKenzie)											•					•			٠										
Darwinulidae	•			•	٠			•					٠	•		•		٠					•						
Darwinula sp.													٠					٠				٠			•				
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Phlyctenophora aff. zealandia																													
(Brady) sensu Hartmann						. l																					•		
Limnocytheridae																		٠				•	•						
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Paralimnocythere sp. nov. 275	٠	•		•	•		٠	٠		٠	•		•	•	•	I		٠	٠		•	•	1		•	٠	•	•	
Paralimnocytherid gen. nov.	•			•		1.	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•		•		٠	٠		•	٠	٠			٠	٠	•	
Cypridopsidae	٠	•		•			•	٠		٠	•		•	•				•	•		•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	
Cypridopsis funebris Brady	٠	•		•		•	•	٠		•	•		•	•		•		•	٠	1 .	•	•		•	•	٠		•	
Sarscypridopsis aculeata (Costa)		٠	1 l							٠	•	1 1	•					1		. 1	١.		•	1	١.	٠		1	1 1
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Ilyocypris australiensis Sars					٠	1.	٠						•	•		•	. 1		1		•		1	1	. 1	٠			
Ilyocypris perigundi De Deckker					-			٠	•		•		•	•		•		•	٠			•	•			-	•	-	1 .
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Ampullacypris sp. nov. 469		•		•	٠		٠	٠			٠	٠.	٠	•								1				٠			
?Ampullacypris sp. nov. 498	٠			•	1		٠				٠		٠			•		•	•			•	٠	•		•	•	•	
Australocypris insularis (Chapman)							1	1	. 1		1						1	٠				٠		•					
Bennelongia sp. nov. 414#						1.				٠	٠		٠	•						1		1	1	1		•			. 1
Bennelongia australis (Brady)	1	•		1	1			٠		٠	•		•	•	1	•			٠			٠	•	•		•	•	•	•
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Bennelongia sp.		٠									٠		٠	•				. 1	1		•	•	٠		• •	٠	•		
Candonocypris novaezelandiae																													
(Baird)			. 1	•	٠		•	٠		٠	٠	1.	٠	•		٠													
Cypericercus salinus De Deckker				1	٠						•					٠	1	٠.	1	•					. 1				
Cypericercus sp. nov. 415				1	٠													. 1											i I
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Cypretta baylyi McKenzie				1	1	i.								1	1 1	1				. 1	1	1	1	•	. 1				. 1
Cypretta sp. 488		-																										•	1 .
Cyprinotus kimberleyensis																													
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Heterocypris tatei (Brady)	•			•			•				-											٠	•		1.	٠		•	1 .
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	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s CB05w	CBOSw	CB06bs	CB06bw	CB09s	CB09w	CB09aw	CB15s	CB15w	CB10S	CB10w CB20s	CB20w	CB25w	CB27as	CB27bs	CB2/bw	CB29aw	CB30s	CB30w	CB34s	CB35m	CB36w	CB38.	CB38w	CB38as	CB38aw	CB42s	CB42w	CB43w	CB44w	CB498	CB45w
Cletocamptus confluens (Schmeil) Cletocamptus dietersi (Richard)				I I		•	1	•		1			1 . . 1																					
Nannomesochra arupinensis (Brian)																													٠					
Laophontidae															-	٠		-	٠	٠							٠							
Heterolaophonte oculata (Gurney)										·																٠								•
Onychocamptus bengalensis (Sewell)		1											. 1	1																				
Quinquelaophonte wellsi (Hamond)							1	1																										
Ameiridae																				٠														
Ameira sp. 308															-																			
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Nitocra affinis Gurney																																		
Diosaccidae																																		
Amonardia sp. nov.																													-					
Amphiascoides subdebilis (Willey)																			-															
Amphiascopsis cinctus (Claus)																																		
Bulbamphiascus imus (Brady)																	٠																	
Robertsonia mourei (Nogueira)																																		
Robertsonia propinqua (Scott)																																		
Robertsonia sp. A																																		
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Tisbella timsae Gurney																																		
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Ceinidae																														٠		٠		
Ceinidae sp. A2		1					1			1	1				٠			•					•				٠	٠				٠		•
Ceinidae sp. A3		1		1																•		•					٠		•	,				
DECAPODA					-																		٠				٠	٠		٠				
Decapoda sp. M1							•								٠												•	٠				٠	•	•
INSECTA											٠				•		•			٠							٠	٠	٠	٠			•	
EPHEMEROPTERA						-										٠					٠						٠	•	•	٠	•	•		
Caenidae		٠					•							•	٠	٠	•				-				•			٠	•	•	•	•	٠	
Tasmanocoenis sp. ARR J or M	1	1		i		1												٠		1	1	1	1			•	1	•	1	1	٠	1		
Baetidae			•						٠						٠	•	•	•							•		•	٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠	
Cloeon sp.		ì		1	1.	٠	•	٠		٠	-	٠			•	٠											1	1	1	•	•	1	•	•
Baetidae genus 1 WA sp. 2			•	•		•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•		•	•	٠	٠	•		1	٠	•	•	•	•		-	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•
ZGYOPTERA		٠					•			٠	٠	٠		٠	•	٠	•	٠		•	٠	•	-	•	•		•	•			•	٠	•	•
Coenagriidae								٠		٠	٠	•	•		•	٠	٠			•	•		•	•	•		٠	٠	•	•	•	٠	٠	•
Austroagrion coeruleum (Tillyard)											•			1						٠							٠	1	٠				•	
Ischnura aurora (Brauer)									٠							٠			l		٠	1									٠		•	
Ischnura heterosticta (Burmeister)		1		1												l																		
Xanthagrion erythroneurum Selys	1			1	1								. 1			l	1	I	Ι.			l							1	1		1		1
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Austrolestes annulosus (Selys)				1	i.																													
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Hemianax papuensis (Burmeister)	1	1		1		•	•			•							•													•				

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Total

	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s	CBOSW	CB06aw	CDOODS	BOOM	CROOW	CB09aw	B15s	B15w	B16s	B16w	CB20s	B20w	B25w	D2/as	CB27bw	CB27cs	B29aw	CB30s	B34s	B34w	B35aw	B36w	B38s	CB38w	B38as	CB38aw	CB428	CB43w	CB44w	CB49s	CB49w	CB516
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Corduliidae Hemicordulia tau Selys	•	•	•			•		•	•				•	•	1	•		1						٠		•	•	•		•		1	1	•	
Procordulia affinis (Selys)	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•			11.1												
Libellulidae									·		Ċ	Ċ								Ċ					•										
Austrothemis nigriscens (Martin)																																			
Diplacodes bipunctata (Brauer)	•	•	•	•	1	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		•	•			•									1		•	
Diplacodes haematodes (Burmeister)	٠.	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•							•		. 1		٠	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	
Orthetrum caledonicum (Brauer)			•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	٠		1		1					. 1		•			•	ı	•	•		•	•	•	
	•	1	•	•	1	•	•		•	•	٠	•	٠	,	1		1 .			•	•		•	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	• •	•	•	•	
Pantala flavescens (Fabricius)	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	1		1	•	•	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Trapezostigmata stenoloba Watson	•	٠	•	•	•	•				•	٠	٠	•	•	1	•	•		•		٠	•		•	•	٠	•	•	•	•			•	•	
Libellulidae sp.	•	٠	•	•	•	•				•	٠	٠	•	•	٠	٠	•		٠		•		•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
HEMIPTERA	•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	•		٠	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•		٠	•	•	
Saldidae	•	٠	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	٠	•		•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Pentacora sp.	•		•			•	•	٠	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•		٠	٠	•		•	٠	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Saldula sp. A	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		٠.	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•		•		•	
Saldula sp. B	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	٠		٠	•	•	•		٠	•	•	. I	•	٠		٠	•	•	•	•		•	1	•	
Gerridae	•	٠	٠	•		•			•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•		•	•	•		٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		٠	٠	٠	
Limognogonus fossarum gilguy																														1					
Anderson & Weir		٠	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•						•														
Limnogonus sp.	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	1		٠	•	•		•		٠	٠	•	•	•	•		•	٠	٠	
Veliidae	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	1							٠	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	٠	٠	
Microvelia oceanica Distant	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		٠	٠	•	•	1	•	1				•		•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Microvelia peramoena Hale	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•		٠	•	•		•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Microvelia sp.		•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		٠	•	•			•	•		٠	•	•	
Mesoveliidae		٠	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Mesovelia vittigera Horvath	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Mesovelia sp. Corixidae	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		٠	•	•	•	•	1	•				•				٠		٠	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
		٠	•	•	•	•		•			•	•	•		•	•							•	•		•	•	•	•	•		٠	•	٠	
Agraptocorixa eurynome (Kirkaldy)	1		•	•			•	٠		٠	٠	•	٠	1	•	•	•			٠	•		•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Agraptocorixa hirtifrons (Hale)	•	•	•	٠	•	•		•		٠	-	٠	٠	•	•	•	•				•		٠	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	• •		•	٠	
Agraptocorixa parvipunctata (Hale)			٠		•	1	•				٠	٠	٠	٠				1 1	٠	•			٠	٠	•	٠	1	٠	1			٠	1	٠	
Agraptocorixa sp.	٠	٠	1	٠		•	•			٠	٠	٠			•							1.	•		•	٠	•	•	•	•			٠	٠	
Micronecta annae s.l. (Kirkaldy)		1		1						٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•									٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	1.	٠	•	•	
Micronecta gracilis Hale	1	٠	1	•		•	•	-		٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	1 1	1	٠	•		•			1		•	•	•		٠	1	•	
Micronecta robusta Hale	•	٠	•	•	I	•						•	٠	•	•	•	•			•	•		•		•		٠	•	•	•		٠	•	٠	
Micronecta ? halei Wroblewski	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•			•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•		٠	٠					٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•		٠	•	٠	
Micronecta sp. A	٠		•	•	٠		•	•		٠	•	٠	٠		1										٠			•	•			٠	•	٠	
Micronecta sp.	٠			•			•		•			٠	٠	1	•	•	•		•			. 1	٠	٠	٠	٠		1	•	•		•	•	٠	
Sigara mullaka Lansbury	•	٠	•	٠	•				•		•	-	•	•	1	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	
Belostomatidae	•	٠		•	•		•							٠															•	•		٠	•	•	
Diplonychus eques (Dufour)	•		•	•	•			•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠										•			•	•	•		•	•	٠	•	•	
Lethocerus distinctifemur Menke	٠	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	٠	•					•	•				•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	
Notonectidae		٠		•	•		•			٠	•	٠	•	•		•								٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Anisops calcaratus Hale	,	٠	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	٠		•					•				•	٠	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	
Anisops gratus Hale	•	•	•	•	•		1 .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 1			•			٠		•	1	•	•	•		•	1		
Anisops hackeri Brooks	•	•	•		•		•	•		•	٠	•							•		•			•	•		٠		•	•		•	•	•	
Anisops nabilla Lansbury			•	•	•	1	•		•		٠		٠	٠	•	•				•	•		•									•	٠	٠	
Anisops nasuta Fieber	•	•	•															. 1				•													
Anisops stali Kirkaldy Anisops thienemanni Lundblad	•	٠			1																							•	•						
	•			•		1																			•		•					•	•	•	
Anisops sp. A	•		1							•														•	,								•		
Anisops sp.	•	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•																1			•	1	•		•	•	•	
Pleidae		•			•		•	•		٠													1				٠			•	•	1	•		
Plea sp. nov.	•	•	•		•	•	•			•	•		•	1												٠		•	•	•		,	•	•	
DIPTERA	•		•		٠		•				٠	•									•						•			•			•	•	
Tipulidae	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•			٠							•			•			•			•	•			٠	
Tipulidae sp.	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•		•	٠	٠	٠	•		•	•				٠		•		•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•			•	•	
Simuliidae									• •	•	•	٠	•		•	٠			٠		•		•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•		•			
Simulium ornatipes Skuse	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•			٠				٠					•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•			•	٠	
Simuliidae sp.	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	٠						•				٠	•				٠	٠	٠	•	•	•		•	٠	٠	
Culicidae		٠	٠		٠	•																			٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•				٠	
Aedes camptorhynchus (Thomson)	٠	٠	٠	•	•	-		•				٠		٠											٠	٠	•	•				٠	•	٠	
Aedes sp. ENM 71	•	٠	•	•	•					٠	٠	•	٠		٠	•	•		٠		•		٠	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•			•	٠	•	
Anopheles annulipes s.l. Walker																														•					
sensu Liehne														1								1 1							1		1	1			

	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s	CBOS	Books	CB06bw	CB09s	CB09w	2B09aw	CB15w	CB16s	CB16w	02.dr	CB25w	CB27as	CB27bs	CB27bw	CB29aw	CB30s	CB30w	.B34s	B35aw	CB36w	CB38s	CB38w	CB38as	.B38aw	CB42w	CB43w	CB44w	CB49s	CB45W
Anopheles sp.	<u> </u>		<u>- </u>				•				•		- `			•									•				·		•	
Culex annulirostris Skuse													1				. 1	١.		i										1		
Culex australicus Dobrotworsky &																																
Drummond	٠	•	•			٠	•	٠		•	٠	٠	•															•	•	•	•	
Culex sp.	-	•	•	•		٠	٠	•	• •	•	٠	•	•		٠	•		•	٠	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•		٠	•	•	
Chaoboridae Chaoboridae sp.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		٠	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		٠	•	•	•
Pyschodidae	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Psychodidae sp.																																
Chironomidae																																
Cricotopus sp. CBO9																																
? Limnophyes pullulus (Skuse)														1.			1 .						1									l .
Nanocladius sp. CBO1 Parakieffiella sp. CBO5	1		1	1 .	 														1		1 .	 						l 1		1	•	
Parametriocnemus? Ornaticornis																																
Kieffer sensu Cranston ?Parametriocnemus sp. CBO4	٠					٠																			1							
Rheocricotopus sp. CBO6																																
Orthocladiinae ?gen. ?sp. CBO2						1					•					•								•								
Orthocladiinae ?gen. ?sp. CBO8	٠	•																											-			
Ablabesmyia spp.^	1	•	•	•	1 1		•	•	•		٠	٠	•		1						1						i		٠	1	•	
Coelopynia pruinosa Freeman	:		1				٠		•	٠	•	•													•			1 1		1		
Larsia? albiceps (Johannsen) Paramerina sp. CBT5	1	1	•	1			•			•	•	•	•		•												•	ι.	•			
Paramerina sp. CBT7	•	•	•			٠	•		•	•	•	•	•		•													 I	•	1	•	
Procladius spp. CBT1!	1		1	1		•					•		1	1.	1												1	1 1	•	1	1	
Chironomus aff, alternans Walker	1													1.																		
Chironomus tepperi Skuse	1																															. 1
Cladopelma curtivalva Kieffer				1	. 1																											
Cladotanytarsus sp. CBC27																1	1				1							1.				
Cladotanytarsus sp. CBC2		1		1																		1.				1		. 1				
Cryptochironomus griseidorsum Kieffer					1 1										•	1	1 .		ı								1		1	1	1	•
Dicrotendipes sp. CBC13				1	1									1.					1		1						1	١.		1	1	
Dicrotendipes jobetus Epler				1							٠				-	1	•		-												•	
? Harnischia sp. CBC21	٠	٠			•			٠			•	٠	•								•		٠	•			•		I	٠		
Kiefferulus intertinctus Skuse	٠	•		•		٠		•		•	٠	٠	•	1.									٠	•	٠	•	•	1	•	•		
Paraborniella sp. CBC14	•	•			1 1					•	•	•	•		•									٠	٠	٠	•		•			•
Parachironomus sp. CBC22 Paracladopelma sp. CBC15	1	1	1		1	٠	•	•		•	•		•			٠	1							٠	•	•			•	1	1	
Paratendipes sp. CBC24	•	•	•			٠				•	•				•	•					•			•	•							
Polypedilum watsoni Freeman					1														1		,			Ċ	Ì							
Polypedilum leei Freeman				1																	1							. 1		1		
Polypedilum nubifer (Skuse)	1				١.								1	l.																		
Rheotanytarsus? juliae Glover sensu Cranston		•																														
? Stictochironomus sp. CBC26																																
Tanytarsus barbitarsus Freeman				•					. 1	1	1						•		٠					٠		•						•
Tanytarsus sp. CBC16	1				١.		•			•	•	-																		:	•	
Tanytarsus sp. CBC3 Chironomini ?gen. ?sp. CBC9	٠	1	•				٠	•		•	•			1.	1	1			1	1						1	i	l 1		I	•	
Ceratopogonidae	•		•	1		•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•			٠	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Forcipomyinae sp.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•	•	1	•	•		•	• •			•				•	•	•	
Culicoidinae sp.		1		1							•	1																	•	1		
Palpomyinae sp.					l .														ì													
Ceratopogonidae sp. A		1		1																1							1			i		
Ceratopogonidae sp. B								l																								
Ceratopogonidae sp. C								1																								
Ceratopogonidae sp. D														l .																		
Ceratopogonidae sp. E														l .																		
Ceratopogonidae sp.	1				. 1		1				l		i												٠	1		١.				
Stratiomydidae																																
Stratiomyidae sp.				•			1		. 1												. :	١.		٠	٠							
Tabanidae																											•					
Tabanidae sp. A																																

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Total

	CB04s	CB04w	CB05w	CB06aw	CB06bs	CB06bw	CB09s	CB09aw	CB15s	CB15w	CB16w	CB20s	CB20w	CB25w	CB2/as	CB27bw	CB27cs	CB29aw	CB30w	CB34s	CB34w CB35aw	CB36w	CB38s	CB38w	CB38as	CB42s	CB42w	CB43w	CB44w	CB49w	CB51s
<u> </u>	<u>8</u>	3 8	9 8	8	CB	<u>®</u>	9 8	9 9	CB	<u>පු ප</u>	88	CB	CB			8 8	9 8	3 5	8	88	3 8	88	B	<u>B</u> B	<u> </u>	38	CB		უ <u>წ</u>	G (CB
Tabanidae sp. B	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	٠	•	•	1.		•		•	•			•							•	•
Dolichopodidae Dolichopodidae sp.	•						•							•																	
Empididae			. ,																												
Empididae sp.																															
Sciomyzidae															. ,		-														
Sciomyzidae sp.																	-														
Ephydridae								•	-				٠	•		-											•				•
Ephydridae sp. A								. 1					٠	٠		٠			•	٠			٠	٠			٠	•		٠	•
Ephydridae sp. B	•					٠		1	٠			٠				٠	•		٠	٠		•	•	٠	•	•	٠	•		•	٠
Ephydridae sp. C	•	•			•	•	•		٠			•	•	•		•	•		-	٠		•	•	•	•		٠	•		٠	•
Ephydridae sp. D	٠	•		•		٠	•		•	•		-	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	٠	•	•	1 .	٠	٠			•
Ephydridae sp. E Muscidae	•	•				•	•		•		• •	•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		٠	•		•	•
	•	•		•	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	٠			•	•		•	•	•		٠	•	•		•	•	• •	•	٠
Muscidae sp. LEPIDOPTERA	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•			•	•			•				•
Pyralidae	•	•			٠	٠	•		•	•			•	•													Ċ				
Pyralidae spp.		1			·																										
TRICHOPTERA																															
Hydroptilidae																															
Acritoptila globosa Wells																											1				
Hellyethira sp.																															
Ecnomidae																															
Ecnomus sp.																. 1											1				•
Leptoceridae						-				•		•	٠	•					•	•			٠		•		•	٠			•
Notalina fulva Kimmins	٠	1	. 1	١.			•		•	•		•	1	•	•		•			٠		•	٠	•	•		•	•		•	•
Oecetis sp. AV6	٠	•		•		٠	•		•	•			i			•	•		•		•		٠	٠	•		:	٠	1 .		٠
Oecetis sp. AV28				. 1	٠	٠	•		•	•		1		•	1 .		•		•	1				-	•	1 1	1	•	1 .	. 1	•
Triplectides australis Navas	i	٠		. 1	٠	٠	•		•	•		•	1		1		•	•		1			1	•	•	1 .	1	•	1 .	•	•
COLEOPTERA	•	•		•	•	٠	•		•	•		•	٠		•	•	•		•		•		•	•	•	• •	•	٠	• •	•	•
Coleoptera sp. C Haliplidae	•	•	٠.	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•				•		•									•			
Haliplus fuscatus Clark			1.																	1			·			. 1					
Haliplus testudo Clark	1																														
Gyrinidae																															
Dineutus australis (Fabricius)																					1 .								. 1	i.	
Dytiscidae																															
Allodessus bistrigatus (Clark)	1		1.		1							. 1			1	1 1	l	. 1	1		. :	ι.	1		1	1.			. 1	1.	i
Allodessus sp.							•	-																			٠				
Antiporus femoralis (Boheman)																•	٠		•	•	•		٠			•	1	•			•
Copelatus irregularis Macleay	•	•			٠	٠	•	-		•		•	٠	•			•											•		•	•
Cybister tripunctatus (Olivier)		•		•			٠										. 1											1	•		
Eretes australis (Erichson) Homeodytes scutellaris (Germar)	1	•			1		•						•	٠																	
Hydroglyphus daemali (Sharp)	٠	•	•	•	1	•	•		•	•	•	•		•												. 1					
Hydroglyphus leai (Guignot)						•							٠	•																	
Hydrovatus opacus (Sharp)																															
Hyphydrus elegans (Montrouzier)				. 1																			1			. 1			. :	i.	
Laccophilus sharpi Regimbart																															
Macroporus/Megaporus sp.				. 1	1																										
Necterosoma penicillatus (Clark)								. 1		1	. 1	١.																			
Necterosoma regulare Sharp		1	1.						1		1.						I		. 1		1	1.				. 1	1	1	1	1.	
Necterosoma sp.			. 1	ι.									1									. 1				1.					
Paroster sp. nov.																															1
Platynectes decempunctatus																															
(Fabricius)				1									٠								٠										
Platynectes sp.													٠	٠					•		•			٠	•		•	•			
Rhantus suturalis W.S. MacLeay		•				-			•			•	٠	•	•					•	•		٠				٠	•			٠
Sternopriscus multimaculatus (Clark)				. 1					•	•			٠			1.					1 .	1.	٠	•	1			•			
Tiporus tambreyi Watts		•						•	•	•		•			•		٠				•				•		٠				
Tiporus sp. nov.									•			•	•	•		•	-	•		٠	•		٠	٠	٠		٠				•
Uvaris pictipes (Lea)	•		. 1	١.	•	•	•		•	•			٠	•	•		•			٠	•		•	•	•		•	•			
Dytiscidae sp.	•	•					•			•		•		•	•				۱.	٠	•		٠	٠	•	•		•	•		•
Hydraenidae	•	•			•		•		•			•			•		•			٠					•		٠.		•		•
Hydraena sp.	•	•			•		•	•		•	1	•	•	•	•		٠	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 1	•	٠		1 .	•

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	CB04s	CB04w	CB05s	CB05w	CB06aw	CBOobs	CBOOK	B09w	CB09aw	CB15s	BISW	CB16s	CBI6W	CB20s	CB25w	CB27as	CB27bs	CB27bw	CB27cs	CB30s	CB30w	CB34s	CB34w	B35aW	B38s	CB38w	CB38as	CB38aw	CB42s	CB42w	CB43w	CB44w CB49e	CB49w	CB51s
Ochthebius sp.	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	1		<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>ر</u>		<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>			<u>.</u>	<u></u>			<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>ာ (</u>			<u>ပ</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>ع ر</u>	<u>ن ر</u>	<u> </u>	<u>ပ</u>	<u>U</u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u>ე (</u>	<u>ع ر</u>	<u>) </u>	C
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Berosus approximas Fairmaire			1		1											1													1					
Berosus dallasae Watts	1	1		1																			1						1					
Berosus munitipennis Blackburn															1																			
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Hydrophilus brevispina Fairmaire																																	•	•
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Limnoxenus zealandicus (Broun)																										-	-						•	•
Paracymus pygmaeus (W. MacLeay)																											·	•	•				•	•
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^{**} 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

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