

Kimberley marine biota. Historical data: additional phyla (Brachiopoda, Bryozoa, Annelida, Platyhelminthes, Sipuncula, Cnidaria and Chordata)

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ABSTRACT – This is the final paper in this series on historical marine biodiversity records of the Kimberley, north-western Australia from the *Woodside Collection Project (Kimberley) 2009–2015*. Here we document the historical records of seven additional phyla extracted from collection data from three Australian museums participating in the project. Although these data were not included as targeted project taxa and are too few for meaningful statistical analyses or comparison, they are of interest for their historical value (oldest specimens and presence data), the baseline information the data contain, and for highlighting the significant knowledge gap they represent. Within the seven phyla, 121 species are recorded from 44 locations in the Project Area, with 48.6% of the original records excluded for reasons explained in Sampey et al. (2014).

KEYWORDS: natural history collections, species inventory, biodiversity, NW Australia, baseline data

INTRODUCTION

The utilisation of natural science collections to provide baseline biodiversity information to inform conservation and environmental management decisions is increasingly being recognised (Pyke and Ehrlich 2010; Costello et al. 2013). The Western Australian Museum (WAM) and other Australian natural science institutions have accumulated marine voucher records from the Kimberley Project Area (Project Area) (see Sampey et al. 2014 and defined below) since the late 1800s. This has resulted in significant collections of marine specimens with associated metadata. However, much of the data, and their interpretation, are either unpublished or published in specialist taxonomic literature, and thus not readily accessible to researchers and conservation managers. To address this situation WAM instigated the *Woodside Collection Project (Kimberley) 2009–2015* (the Project) in conjunction with other Australian museums and the Western Australian Herbarium (WAH). The Project had two main components: an historical assessment of the known marine voucher-based records housed in Australian museum collections (Jones et al. 2017), and a series of marine biodiversity surveys undertaken during 2009–2014, with results currently in preparation.

The historical component (1880s–2009) collated records of shallow water (<30 m) marine flora and fauna (restricted to fishes and targeted invertebrate taxa) from the Project Area. The intent was to provide information on general trends in diversity patterns and collection gaps, both spatial and taxonomic, for these taxa.

The additional phyla included here were not targeted taxa for the Project, but were part of the original datasets, although their records were much fewer in number. Here we provide an inventory of the known records for these taxa. Because these phyla are represented by a small dataset comparative statistical analyses have not been undertaken.

METHODS

Full details of the Project methodology are outlined in Sampey et al. (2014).

The Project Area was defined by the coordinates 19.00°S 121.57°E; 19.00°S 118.25°E; 12.00°S 129.00°E; 12.00°S 121.00°E. It encompassed the coast, which formed a natural inshore boundary, from south of Broome to the Western Australian/Northern Territory border, extending beyond the 1000 m bathymetric contour to include the shelf edge atolls (Figures 1–5).

Data for the phyla were sourced from the collection databases of the WAM, Australian Museum (AM) and Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (MAGNT) as per Sampey et al. (2014). Three of the phyla are only partially represented, with the Scleractinia (Richards et al. 2014) and Octocorallia (Bryce et al. 2014) removed from the Cnidaria, the class Polychaeta (Hutchings et al. 2014) removed from the Annelida, and the Ascidiacea being the only class included in the Chordata.

Species names were checked (30 July 2016 to 18 January 2017) using the *World Register of Marine Species* (WoRMS, 2014). The species taxonomic determinations were assigned to a geographical location in Table 1 and the following assessments provided: number of species per phyla, number of inshore and offshore species for each phyla, number of species co-occurring at both inshore and offshore sites, and number of geographical locations per phyla. Also provided are total species counts, and totals for species inshore, offshore, and at both inshore and offshore sites. Table 2 details location coordinates, data on collection years, species counts per location, number of collection events and total collecting events, and occurrences of phyla across each location.

Location distribution maps (Figures 1–5) were prepared for each phylum from data provided in Appendices 1 and 2. Figure 1 is a composite map displaying locations for Brachiopoda (4 locations), Annelida (2) and Platyhelminthes (1). Figure 2 displays the locations for the Sipuncula (11 locations); Figure 3 the Cnidaria (28); Figure 4 the Chordata (17) and Figure 5 the Bryozoa with 9 locations. All maps have the Project Area boundary marked in grey with a map projection GDA94 and a scale of 1:6, 250,000.

RESULTS

A total of 121 species from seven phyla are documented (Appendix 1), with 48.6% of the original data excluded for a number of reasons including that the data was beyond the scope of the project (i.e. wrong depth and/or geographical location), specimens were incompletely identified, and potential for taxonomic duplication as a result of taxonomic qualifiers (e.g. “aff.”, “cf.” and “?”). A full explanation of the data exclusion rationale used in the Project is provided in Sampey et al. (2014).

The number of species for each phylum was: Brachiopoda (3 species), Bryozoa (12), Annelida (3), Platyhelminthes (2), Sipuncula (5), Cnidaria (27) and Chordata (69). These species were from 44 locations (5 offshore and 39 inshore), with 47 species inshore, 86 offshore, and 12 species occurred both inshore

and offshore. Inshore is here defined as extending from the coast to the 50 m bathymetric contour, with the offshore continuing seaward to the continental edge.

There were 56 separate collecting events associated with the 121 species, with 37 single and seven multiple events, of which six occurred in Broome, three at Ashmore Reef and five other locations hosted two collecting events each. Although Broome had most collecting events, only 13 species across six phyla within a 77 year collection period were recorded, while Ashmore Reef had 77 species from five phyla over 16 years, and with half the collecting events (Appendix 2).

The time period for the collecting events was from 1913 to 2002. The three oldest records were the sea jelly, *Pseudorhiza haeckeli* Haerke, 1884, collected in 1913 from Freshwater Bay; the brachiopod, *Lingula adamsi* Dall, 1873 collected from Broome in 1921 and the ascidian, *Pyura arenosa* (Herdman, 1882) from Kuri Bay in 1964 (Appendix 2).

DISCUSSION

Historical marine floral and faunal collections provide baseline biodiversity and ecological data, and are important references for contributing to the determination of biotic assessments and human impacts associated with marine environments. The papers of this series (Jones et al. 2017) have detailed the historical collections found in the Kimberley Project Area, and provide fundamental knowledge for future research.

The majority of species reported here from the Project Area were collected from offshore reefs: Ashmore Reef (77 species), Rowley Shoals (11) and Scott Reef (1). Due to their remote location and the dates of the collecting events these species counts can be attributed to museum survey work. Inshore, Broome (13 species) had six separate collecting events over a wide date range (1921–2002), suggesting ad hoc collecting rather than targeted effort.

The collation of data on these phyla clearly indicates a lack of expert collecting and taxonomic attention. This highlights the critical information gap associated with these phyla.

Wilson (2014) noted that the Kimberley marine ‘minor phyla’, including the Platyhelminthes, nemertines, brachiopods and bryozoans are virtually unstudied. In this data synthesis we note the relatively high number of ascidian species (69), and modest number of non-scleractinian and octocoral cnidarian species (27), have counts much higher than those of the remaining five phyla, totalling 25 species.

The comparatively high ascidian species count (69) can be attributed to the extensive ascidian

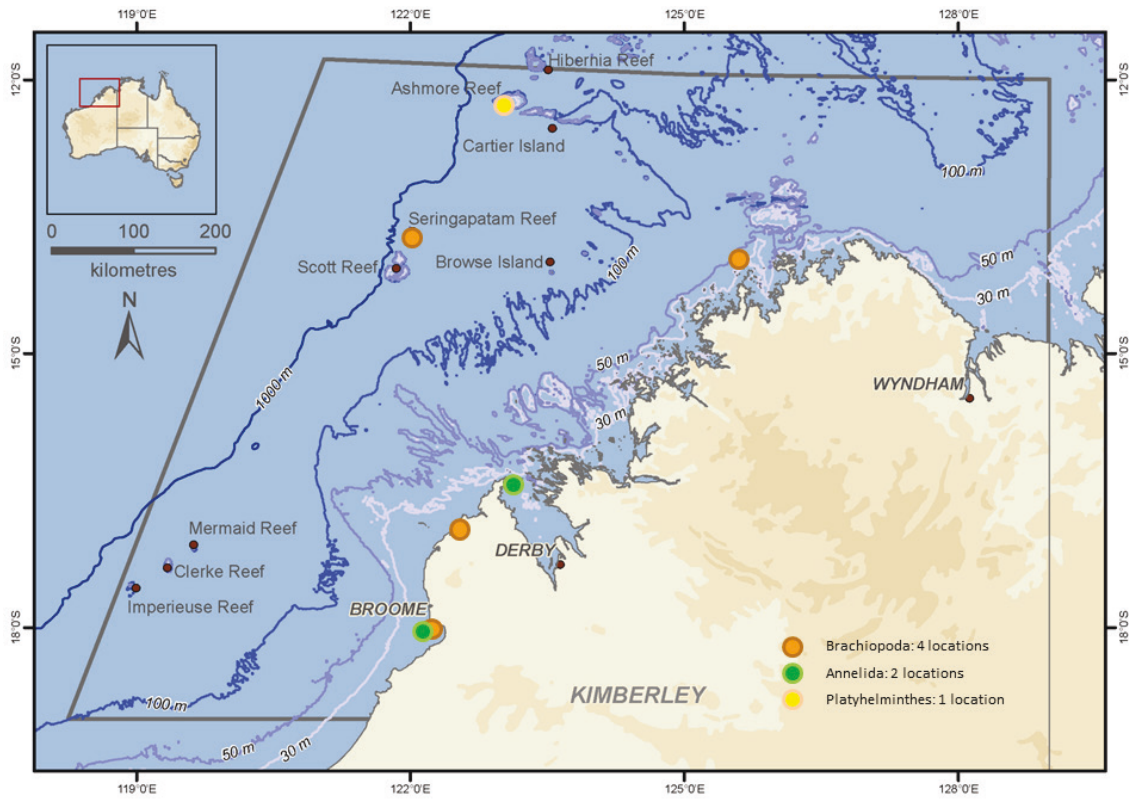


FIGURE 1 Brachiopoda locations (4 locations), Annelida (2) and Platyhelminthes (1). The Project Area boundary is marked in grey. Map projection: GDA94, Scale: 1:6, 250,000.

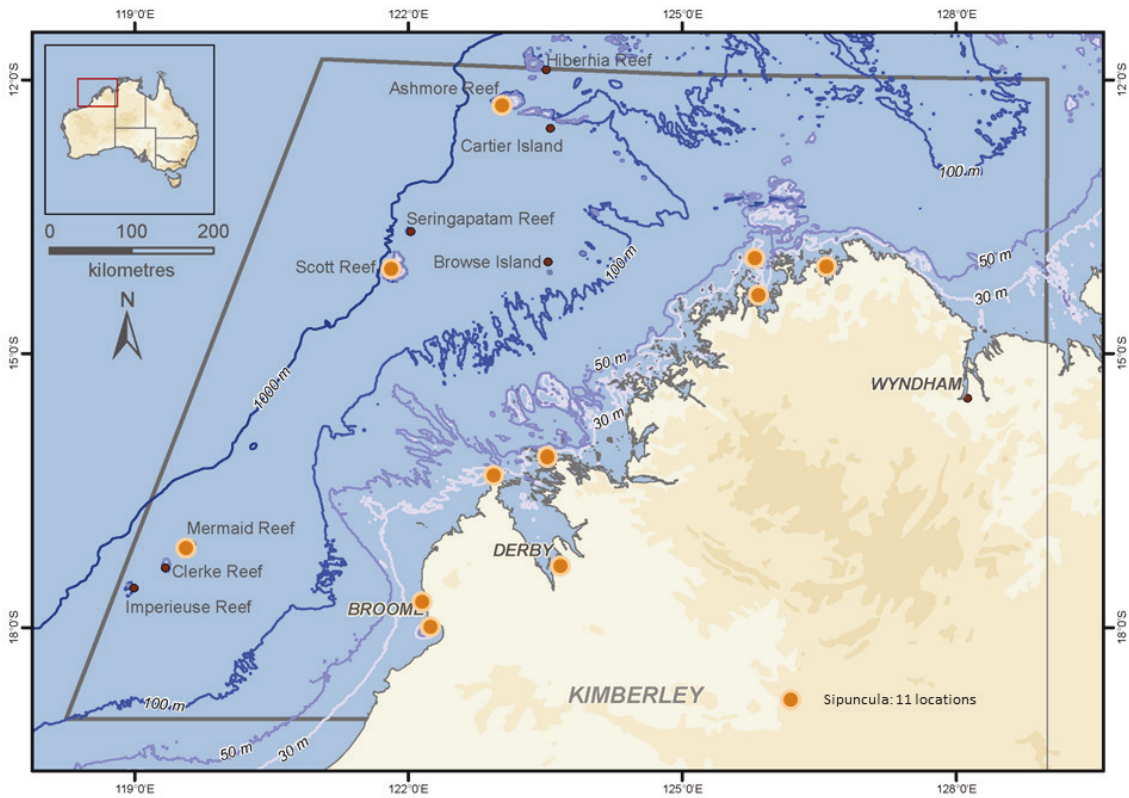


FIGURE 2 Sipuncula locations (11 locations). The Project Area boundary is marked in grey. Map projection: GDA94, Scale: 1:6, 250,000.

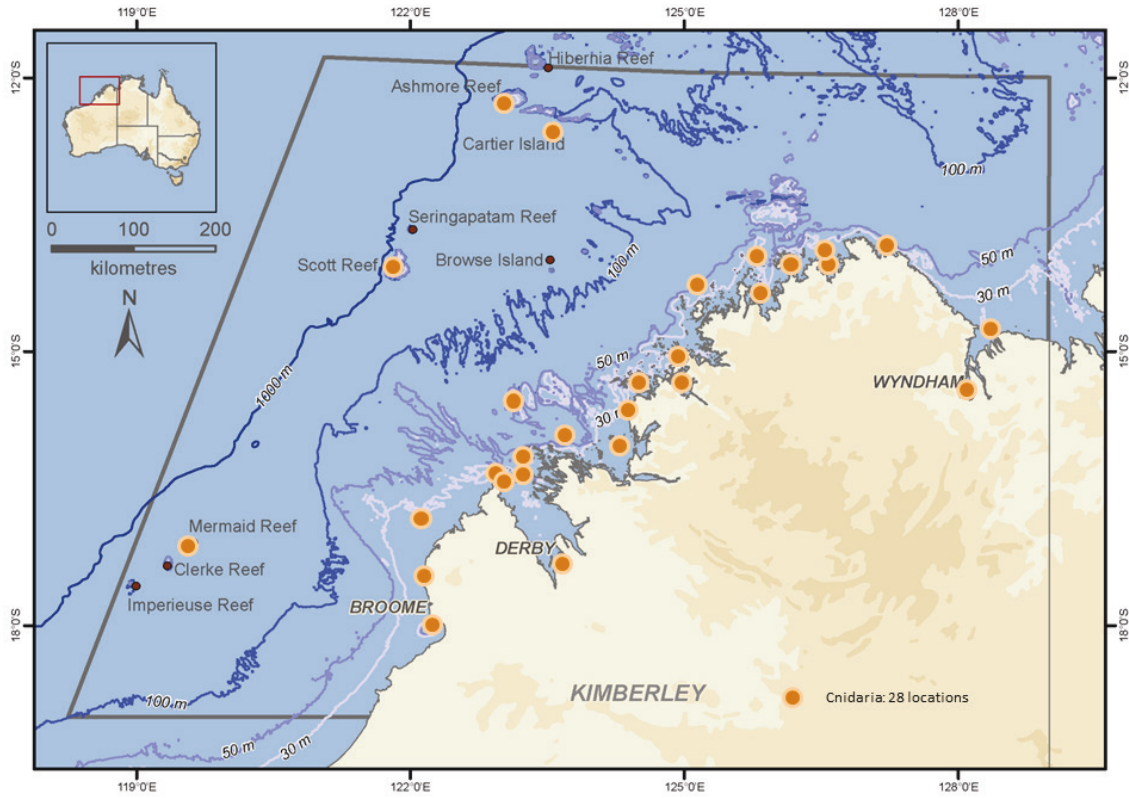


FIGURE 3 Cnidaria locations (28 locations). The Project Area boundary is marked in grey. Map projection: GDA94, Scale: 1:6, 250,000.

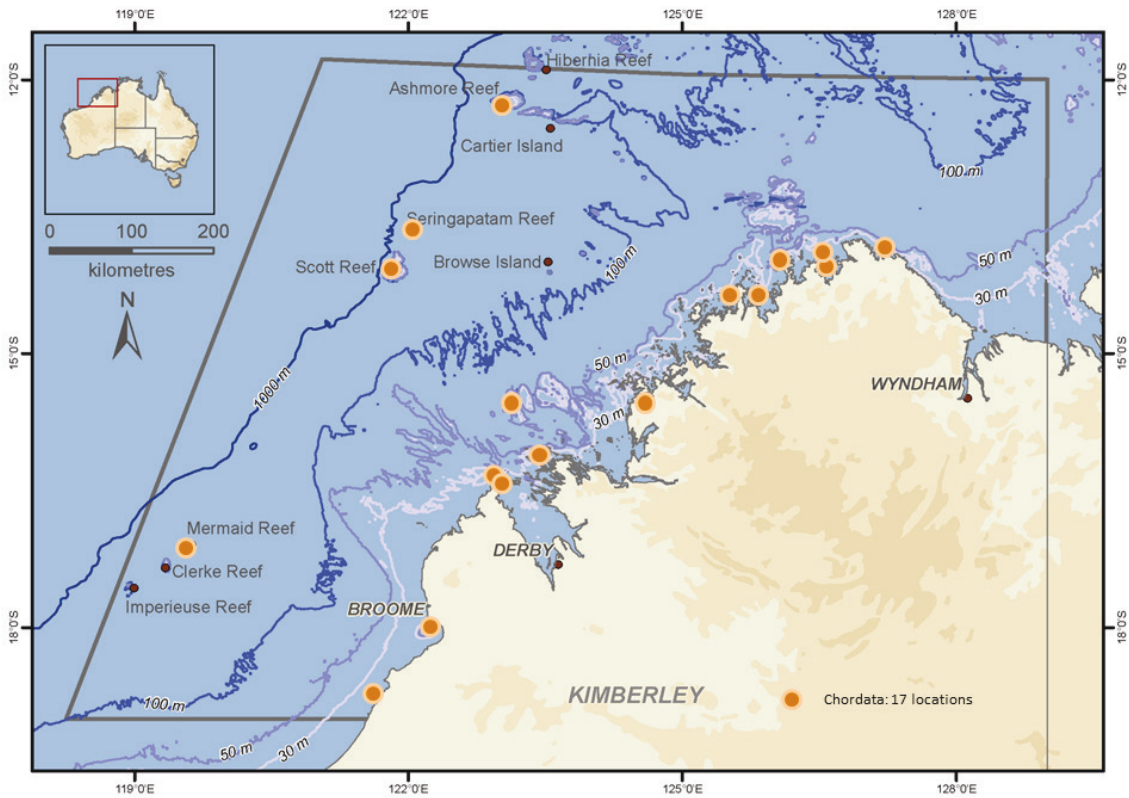


FIGURE 4 Chordata locations (17 locations). The Project Area boundary is marked in grey. Map projection: GDA94, Scale: 1:6, 250,000.

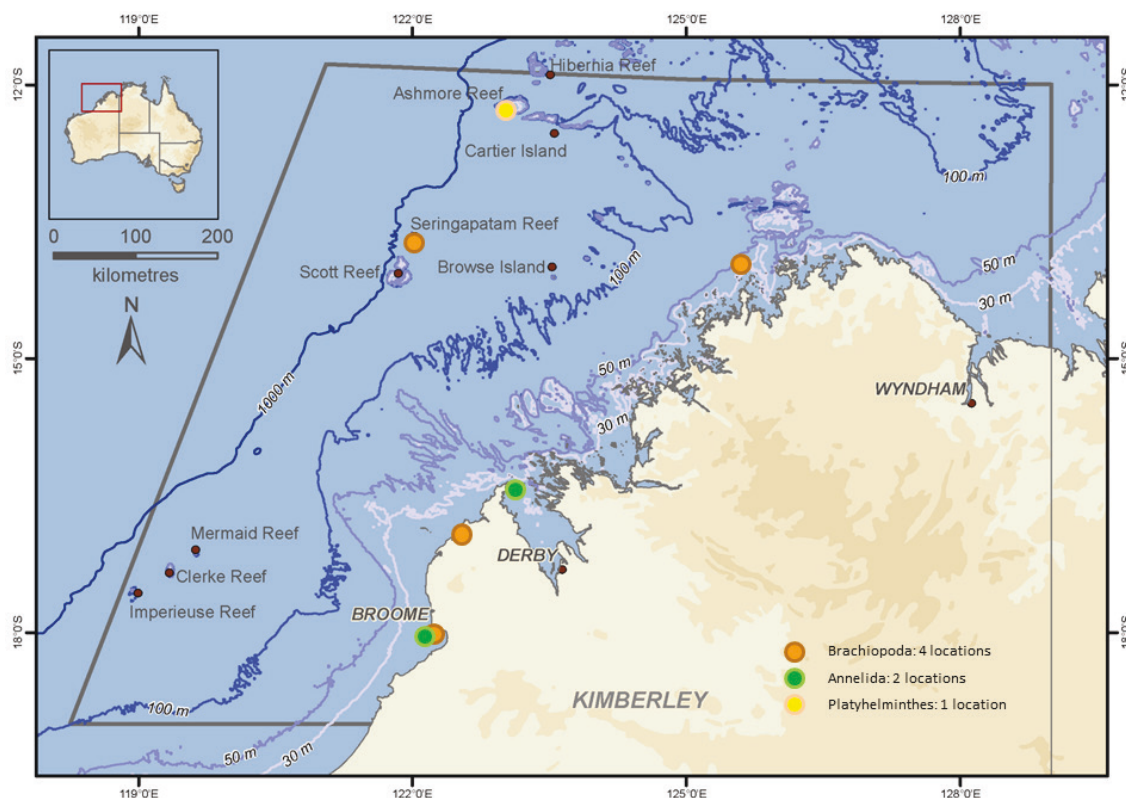


FIGURE 5 Bryozoa locations (9 locations). The Project Area boundary is marked in grey. Map projection: GDA94, Scale: 1:6, 250,000.

research of Dr. Patricia Mather (née Kott) (12 December 1925 – 4 January 2012). Kott (2006) noted that ascidians from Australian waters are known from relatively few locations and few specimens, with some known only from type specimens. Kott (2008b) reported that of the 50 known species previously recorded from Western Australia and/or adjacent locations only 21 were taken more than once. Examination of Kott's papers relevant to tropical Australia (Kott 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b, 2009) reveal that ascidian collections, albeit far from comprehensive, were obtained from trawl and sled surveys along the north-west Australian continental edge and slope. However, very little material, other than from opportunistic collecting, was made from remote coastal Kimberley waters.

The Bryozoa, Platyhelminthes, Cnidaria and Chordata had a greater number of species from offshore compared to inshore locations, and in all cases the majority of species originated from the continental edge atoll, Ashmore Reef. Ashmore was visited by both WAM (Berry, 1993) and MAGNT (Russell et al. 2005) who conducted museum surveys, and separately by individual researchers during the 1980s and 1990s. These phyla were collected incidentally.

Twelve bryozoan species were reported in this synthesis. The British Museum collections hold over 200 bryozoan specimens from the Kimberley region, including Holothuria Bank (Cook 1965). In her paper, Cook predicted a high proportion of free-living conical bryozoan species would be represented in tropical Australian habitats similar to those found at Holothuria Bank. This habitat, consisting of sand, mud and shell, is common at many inshore Kimberley locations (Bryce personal observation) yet to be surveyed for bryozoans.

In seven previously published reports from the Kimberley (Berry 1986; Johnstone 1990; Berry 1993; Brown and Skewes 2005; Russell et al. 2005; Willan 2005; Bryce 2009), and six unpublished reports (Wells 1989; Morgan 1992; Wells et al. 1995; Walker et al. 1996; Bryce et al. 1997; Walker 1997), none reported on any of the seven phyla included in this paper, although these records represent collecting effort on these expeditions.

The current survey work (2009–2014) by WAM and partner agencies has also not incorporated these phyla into survey methodology. This can be attributed to a lack of taxonomic expertise for these phyla and collection logistical constraints. However, it also highlights that biodiversity surveys still

focus on more abundant, and higher profile taxa, such as Scleractinian corals and fishes. Future research into these seven phyla is necessary to provide a more complete assessment of biodiversity in Kimberley marine habitats and bioregions.

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APPENDIX 1 Species inventory for the seven phyla in this report, with summed data for voucher locations (os = offshore).

| Taxa | Inshore | Offshore | Adele Island | Asmore Reef ^{os} | Augustus Island | Beagle Bay | Bedford Island | Broome | Camden Sound | Cape Joubert | Cape Leveque | Caring Bay ^{os} | Cassini Island | Cockatoo Island | Derby | Freshwater Bay | Gregory Island | Heritage Reef | James Price Point | Jones Island | Koolan Island | Kurri Bay | Lacpede Islands | Lesueur Island | Long Reef | Lord Island | Macleay Island | Medusa Banks | Montague Sound | Montgomery Reef | Napier Broome Bay | Naturalists Beach | One Arm Point | Parry Harbour | Port Warrender | Powerful Island | Rogers Strait | Rowley Shoals ^{os} | Scorpion Island | Scott Reef ^{os} | Seringapatam Reef ^{os} | Sunday Island | Waigwin Island | Willie Creek | Wynham |
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| Phylum: Brachiopoda (Figure 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class: Lingulata | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Lingulidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lingula adamsi</i> Dall, 1873 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lingula anatina</i> Lamarck, 1801 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class: Rhynchonellata | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Laqueidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Frenulina sanguinolenta</i> (Gmelin, 1791) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Brachiopoda species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Phylum: Bryozoa (Figure 5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class: Gymnolaemata | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Adeonidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adeonellopsis</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Candidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Caberea</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Catenicellidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Caticella</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Lepraliellidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Celleporaria</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Margaretidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Margaretta</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family: Electridae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Conopeum</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Taxa | Inshore | Offshore | Adele Island | Ashmore Reef ⁰⁵ | Augustus Island | Beagle Bay | Bedford Island | Brome | Camden Sound | Cape Joubert | Cape Leveque | Careening Bay | Carter Island ⁰⁵ | Cassini Island | Cockatoo Island | Derby | Freshwater Bay | Gregory Island | Heritage Reef | James Price Point | Jones Island | Koolan Island | Kurri Bay | Lacepede Islands | Lesueur Island | Long Reef | Lord Island | Macleay Island | Medusa Banks | Montague Sound | Montgomery Reef | Napier Broome Bay | Naturalists Beach | One Arm Point | Parry Harbour | Port Warrender | Powerful Island | Rogers Strait | Rowley Shoals ⁰⁵ | Scorpion Island | Scott Reef ⁰⁵ | Seringapatam Reef ⁰⁵ | Sunday Island | Wailgwin Island | Willie Creek | Wynham |
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Phylum: Platyhelminthes (Figure 1)

Class: Rhabditophora
Family: Planoceridae sp. ● 1
 cf. Pseudocerotidae sp. ● 1

Total Platyhelminthes species 2
Platyhelminthes species inshore / offshore 0 2
Platyhelminthes species inshore and offshore 0
Number Platyhelminthes locations 1

Phylum: Sipuncula (Figure 2)

Class: Phascolosomatidea
Family: Aspidosiphonidae
Aspidosiphon laevis Quatrefages, 1865 ● 1

Family: Phascolosomatidae
Phascolosoma arcuatum (Gray, 1828) ● 1
Phascolosoma nigrescens (Keferstein, 1865) ● ●

Class: Sipunculidea
Family: Golfingiidae
Nephasoma diaphanes corrugatum Cuttler & Cutler, 1986 ● 1

Family: Themistidae
Themiste lageniformis (Baird, 1868) ● 1

Total Sipuncula species 5
Sipuncula species inshore / offshore 4 2
Sipuncula species inshore and offshore 1
Number Sipuncula locations 11

| Taxa | Inshore | Offshore | Adele Island | Ashmore Reef ⁰⁵ | Augustus Island | Beagle Bay | Bedford Island | Brome | Camden Sound | Cape Joubert | Cape Leveque | Careening Bay | Cartier Island ⁰⁵ | Cassini Island | Cockatoo Island | Derby | Freshwater Bay | Gregory Island | Heritage Reef | James Price Point | Jones Island | Koolan Island | Kurri Bay | Lacpede Islands | Lesueur Island | Long Reef | Lord Island | Macleay Island | Medusa Banks | Montague Sound | Montgomery Reef | Napier Broome Bay | Naturalists Beach | One Arm Point | Parry Harbour | Port Warrender | Powerful Island | Rogers Strait | Rowley Shoals ⁰⁵ | Scorpion Island | Scott Reef ⁰⁵ | Seringapatam Reef ⁰⁵ | Sunday Island | Wailgwin Island | Willie Creek | Wynham |
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Phylum: Cnidaria (Figure 3)

Class: Anthozoa

Order: Actiniaria

Family: Actiniidae

Entacmaea quadricolor

(Leuckart in Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)

Macrodactyla doreensis

(Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

Family: Phymanthidae

Phymanthus muscosus

Haddon & Shackleton, 1893

Family: Stichodactylidae

Heteractis crispa

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

Heteractis malu (Haddon & Shackleton, 1893)

Stichodactyla gigantea (Forskål, 1775)

Stichodactyla haddoni (Saville-Kent, 1893)

Stichodactyla mertensii Brandt, 1835

Stichodactyla tapetum

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

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(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

(Hemprich & Ehrenberg in Ehrenberg, 1834)

Family: Thalassianthidae

Cryptodendrum adhaesivum Klunzinger, 1877

Heterodactyla hemprichii Ehrenberg, 1834

Order: Antipatharia

Family: Antipathidae

Antipathes sp.

Cirripathes sp.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Wynham | |
| Willie Creek | |
| Wailgwin Island | |
| Sunday Island | |
| Seringapatam Reef ⁰⁵ | |
| Scott Reef ⁰⁵ | |
| Scorpion Island | |
| Rowley Shoals ⁰⁵ | |
| Rogers Strait | |
| Powerful Island | |
| Port Warrender | |
| Parry Harbour | |
| One Arm Point | |
| Naturalists Beach | |
| Napier Broome Bay | |
| Montgomery Reef | |
| Montague Sound | |
| Medusa Banks | |
| Macleay Island | |
| Lord Island | |
| Long Reef | |
| Lesueur Island | |
| Lacpede Islands | |
| Kurri Bay | |
| Koolan Island | |
| Jones Island | |
| James Price Point | |
| Heritage Reef | |
| Gregory Island | |
| Freshwater Bay | |
| Derby | |
| Cockatoo Island | |
| Cassini Island | |
| Cartier Island ⁰⁵ | |
| Careening Bay | |
| Cape Leveque | |
| Cape Joubert | |
| Camden Sound | |
| Brome | |
| Bedford Island | |
| Beagle Bay | |
| Augustus Island | |
| Ashmore Reef ⁰⁵ | |
| Adele Island | |
| Offshore | |
| Inshore | |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Order: Siphonophorae | | |
| Family: Physaliidae | | |
| <i>Physalia physalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | • | 1 |
| Class: Scyphozoa | | |
| Order: Rhizostomae | | |
| Family: Catostylidae | | |
| <i>Crambione</i> cf. <i>mastigophora</i> Maas, 1903 | • | 1 |
| Family: Lychnorhizidae | | |
| <i>Pseudorhiza haeckeli</i> (Haacke, 1884) | • | 1 |
| Total Cnidaria species | 27 | |
| Cnidaria species inshore / offshore | 14 | 17 |
| Cnidaria species inshore and offshore | 4 | |
| Number Cnidaria locations | 28 | |
| Phylum: Chordata (Figure 4) | | |
| Class: Ascidiacea | | |
| Family: Clavelinidae | | |
| <i>Clavelina arafurensis</i> Tokioka, 1952 | • | 1 |
| <i>Clavelina meridionalis</i> (Herdman, 1891) | • | 1 |
| <i>Clavelina moluccensis</i> (Sluiter, 1904) | • | 1 |
| <i>Clavelina robusta</i> Kott, 1990 | • | 1 |
| Family: Didemnidae | | |
| <i>Didemnum albopunctatum</i> Sluiter, 1909 | • | 1 |
| <i>Didemnum aratore</i> Kott, 2004 | • | 1 |
| <i>Didemnum candidum</i> Savigny, 1816 | • | 1 |
| <i>Didemnum domesticum</i> Kott, 2004 | • | 1 |
| <i>Didemnum fragile</i> Sluiter, 1909 | • | 1 |
| <i>Didemnum fuscum</i> Sluiter, 1909 | • | 1 |
| <i>Didemnum lilipution</i> Kott, 2004 | • | 1 |
| <i>Didemnum membranaceum</i> Sluiter, 1909 | • | 1 |

APPENDIX 2 Location and collection data for specimens included in this report (^{OS} = offshore).

| Location | Latitude (Decimal Degrees) | Longitude (Decimal Degrees) | Collection years | Species count | Number collection events | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | | | | | Brachiopoda | Bryozoa | Sipuncula | Annelida | Platyhelminthes | Cnidaria | Chordata |
| Adele Island | -15.49707 | 123.15976 | 1990 | 3 | 1 | • | | | | • | • |
| Ashmore Reef ^{OS} | -12.22469 | 123.01342 | 1986-2002 | 77 | 3 | • | • | | • | • | • |
| Augustus I | -15.39967 | 124.57206 | 1991 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| Beagle Bay | -16.91552 | 122.49213 | 1988 | 1 | 1 | • | | | | • | |
| Bedford Island | -16.14178 | 123.31799 | 1989 | 1 | 1 | | • | | | | |
| Broome | -17.97570 | 122.23610 | 1921-2002 | 13 | 6 | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Camden Sound | -15.54621 | 124.48663 | 1957 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| Cape Jaubert | -18.94047 | 121.55237 | 1983 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | • |
| Cape Leveque | -16.40726 | 122.91059 | 1978, 1988 | 4 | 2 | | | • | | • | • |
| Careening Bay | -15.10048 | 125.02444 | 1998 | 2 | 1 | • | | | | • | |
| Cartier Island ^{OS} | -12.52797 | 123.55047 | 1992, 1996 | 2 | 2 | | | | | • | |
| Cassini Island | -13.93935 | 125.62679 | 1991, 1998 | 1 | 2 | • | | | | • | |
| Cockatoo Island | -16.09227 | 123.59561 | 1961 | 1 | 1 | | | • | | | |
| Derby | -17.32932 | 123.66716 | 1975 | 1 | 1 | | | • | | | |
| Freshwater Bay | -13.99410 | 126.19765 | 1913 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| Gregory Island | -16.31567 | 123.31276 | 1989 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| Heritage Reef | -14.24354 | 125.15063 | 1991 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| James Price Point | -17.47943 | 122.14527 | 1977 | 2 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| Jones Island | -13.73949 | 126.35175 | 1991 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | • |
| Koolan Island | -16.13496 | 123.74915 | 1978, 1986 | 1 | 2 | | | | • | | • |
| Kuri Bay | -15.47389 | 124.51000 | 1964 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | • |
| Lacepede Islands | -16.86275 | 122.14051 | 1982 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | • |
| Lesueur Island | -13.80000 | 127.25000 | 1991 | 4 | 1 | | | | | • | • |
| Long Reef | -13.88209 | 125.77734 | 1991 | 1 | 1 | | | • | | | |
| Lord Island | -16.15860 | 123.46530 | 1991 | 5 | 1 | | | | | • | • |
| Macleay Island | -15.94149 | 123.69954 | 1996 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| Medusa Banks | -14.65195 | 128.33742 | 1963 | 1 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| Montague Sound | -14.33330 | 125.55830 | 1976 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | • |
| Montgomery Reef | -15.93150 | 124.20481 | 1990 | 1 | 1 | • | | | | | |
| Napier Broome Bay | -14.05931 | 126.62001 | 1991 | 1 | 1 | | | • | | | |
| Naturalists Beach | -15.02600 | 125.35556 | 1988 | 2 | 1 | | | | | • | |
| One Arm Point | -16.43959 | 123.06824 | 1975 | 3 | 1 | | | | | • | • |

| Location | Latitude (Decimal Degrees) | Longitude (Decimal Degrees) | Collection years | Species count | Number collection events | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|---|
| | | | | | Brachiopoda | Bryozoa | Sipuncula | Annelida | Platyhelminthes | Cnidaria | Chordata | |
| Parry Harbour | -13.96987 | 126.08002 | 1991 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | • |
| Port Warrender | -14.52651 | 125.84677 | 1976 | 1 | 1 | | | • | | | | |
| Powerful Island | -16.08331 | 123.44091 | 1991 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | • | |
| Rogers Strait | -15.44165 | 124.61670 | 1990 | 1 | 1 | | • | | | | | |
| Rowley Shoals ^{OS} | -17.33581 | 119.33294 | 1982 | 11 | 1 | | • | • | | | • | |
| Scorpion Island | -13.86664 | 126.60000 | 1982 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | • | |
| Scott Reef ^{OS} | -14.05426 | 121.78070 | 1984 | 8 | 1 | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Seringapatam Reef ^{OS} | -13.65903 | 122.04328 | 1984, 1998 | 2 | 2 | • | • | | | | | • |
| Sunday Island | -16.42605 | 123.18445 | 1991 | 5 | 1 | | | | • | | • | • |
| Wailgwin Island | -15.53083 | 124.40167 | 1988 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | • | |
| Willie Creek | -17.76360 | 122.21371 | 1975 | 1 | 1 | | | • | | | | |
| Wyndham | -15.46387 | 128.12179 | 1980 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | • | |
| Total collecting events | | | | | 56 | | | | | | | |