Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Arachnida and Myriapoda

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Jeremy Wilson

Julianne Waldock

Mark Harvey

Volker Framenau



A newly discovered undescribed species of the trapdoor spider genus *Idiosoma*, collected on the Jawoyn Bush Blitz (Photo by Rebecca Webb, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory).

Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this report is consistent with:

The Australian Faunal Directory (AFD)

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List of contributors

List of contributors to this report.			
Name	**Institution/affiliation**	**Qualifications/area of expertise**	**Level/form of contribution**
Jeremy Wilson (principal author)	***Western Australian Museum***	***Arachnology***	***Survey participant and primary report author***
Julianne Waldock	***Western Australian Museum***	***Arachnology and Myriapodology***	***Final identifications and species information***
Mark Harvey	***Western Australian Museum***	***Arachnology and Myriapodology***	***Pseudoscorpion identifications***
Volker Framenau	***Murdoch University***	***Arachnology***	***Araneidae and Lycosidae identifications***

Abstract

We surveyed the arachnid and myriapod fauna of the Jawoyn determination area during a ten-day Bush Blitz expedition. The study area, located northeast of Katherine, encompasses Nitmiluk National Park and the southeastern portion of Kakadu National Park. Specimens were collected broadly across habitats, although no passive sampling methods (e.g. pitfall trapping) were employed. In total, 158 specimen vials (some containing multiple individuals) were added to the state collection, with DNA-grade tissue preserved for 72 of these. These specimens represent 103 putative species, including 8 that we consider to be undescribed.

A particularly high diversity of web-building spiders (e.g. Araneidae, Theridiidae) and foliage-dwelling spiders (e.g. Thomisidae, Sparassidae) was recorded; however, being relatively conspicuous, most of these species are already described. We did, however, identify an undescribed species of orb-weaver and documented range extensions in two species of foliage-dwelling spiders. The highest proportion of undescribed or unidentifiable diversity occurred among more cryptic, inconspicuous groups such as mygalomorph spiders (trapdoor spiders and their relatives), pseudoscorpions, and ground- or litter-dwelling arachnids (e.g. the spider families Gnaphosidae, Lycosidae, Zodariidae). We recommend that future surveys and management efforts prioritise these cryptic groups, which remain taxonomically under-represented and understudied compared to more conspicuous taxa.

1. Introduction

The arachnid (spiders and their relatives) and myriapod (centipedes and millipedes) fauna of the Jawoyn determination area was surveyed during a ten-day expedition. The region lies northeast of Katherine and includes Nitmiluk National Park and the southeastern portion of Kakadu National Park.

Active sampling methods were used to maximise detection of a diverse range of taxa. These included visual searching for wandering spiders, web-building spiders, and burrowing species; turning logs, rocks, and bark to locate sedentary taxa; litter sifting for ground-dwelling arachnids and myriapods; and nocturnal surveys with headlamps and UV torches to detect night-active spiders and scorpions. Pitfall trapping (effective for ground-active spiders and scorpions) and vegetation beating (effective for foliage-dwelling spiders) were not employed and may have produced different assemblages.

In tropical northern Australia, conspicuous species such as orb-weavers (Araneidae), huntsman spiders (Sparassidae), jumping spiders (Salticidae), and scolopendrid centipedes (Scolopendridae) are expected and are largely described. In contrast, undescribed diversity is concentrated in more cryptic groups that occupy burrows, leaf litter, and microhabitats under rocks, logs, or bark. These include burrowing spiders (Mygalomorphae, Lycosidae, Zodariidae), flat spiders (Selenopidae, Trachycosmidae), scorpions, pseudoscorpions, harvestmen (Opiliones), and geophilomorphan centipedes. Many of these taxa have low dispersal ability and correspondingly small natural ranges, which makes them both highly diverse over relatively small areas, particularly vulnerable to habitat loss.

Two focus groups were mygalomorph spiders (trapdoor spiders, tarantulas, and relatives) and pseudoscorpions (Pseudoscorpiones). Mygalomorph spiders are robust, burrow-building arachnids. In the Jawoyn determination area, tropical families were expected, including tarantulas (Theraphosidae), brush-footed trapdoor spiders (Barychelidae), and saddle-legged trapdoor spiders (Halonoproctidae). These groups are highly diverse, include many undescribed species, and often have small distributions. Pseudoscorpions are tiny arachnids that resemble scorpions but lack a tail. They inhabit cryptic microhabitats under bark, rocks, and within leaf litter and foliage.



A scorpion of the species *Hormurus longimanus*, collected on the Jawoyn Bush Blitz (Photo by Rebecca Webb, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory).

2. Methods

2.1 Site selection

Site selection was limited somewhat by trip logistics and accessibility, but, in general, we tried to select sites that represented different habitats within the determination area. We primarily tried to target (i) monsoon forest in sheltered areas, often near water, (ii) flood plains with deeper soil profiles, which represent prime habitat for some species of burrowing spiders, (iii) rocky areas on the sandstone plateau. Many sedentary species prefer areas that are not exposed to direct sunlight for most of the day, so for many sampling methods we targeted south-facing slopes (protected from strong sunlight for most of the day). We tried to avoid marshy areas, where there was a low chance of finding burrowing spiders in waterlogged soil (and accessibility was limited).

2.2 Survey techniques

- ***Active daytime searching for burrow entrances*** – To find and excavate the burrows of mygalomorph spiders and other burrowing arachnids, we searched areas with deeper soil profiles, and especially stable embankments near drainage lines, visually searching for evidence of burrow entrances, upon finding them we excavated the burrow to extract the spider.
- ***Active daytime searching for webs*** – Some spiders stay in their webs during the day, or hide near their webs, so searching for webs can be used to collect web-building species.

- ***Active daytime searching on foliage*** – Some spider species hide in foliage during the day, either on bark, or on leaves. Many species hide in the centre of *Pandanus*, between the interlocking leaves. We investigated these microhabitats with thick gloves.
- ***Active nighttime searching using a headlamp and UV lamp*** – some spider species only build webs at night, and other spiders actively hunt at night, and these spiders can be sampled using a head-lamp at night to reveal their webs or eye-shine. Scorpions fluoresce under UV light, and are active night hunters, so can be found using a UV torch. We surveyed at night with normal and UV torches to look for these species.
- ***Flipping rocks*** – Many spider, scorpion, centipede, harvestmen, and pseudoscorpion species are adapted to living in the flat spaces under rocks. Rocks are flipped, searched carefully, and returned to their original position.
- ***Peeling bark*** – As above, many species live in the flat space between bark and the trunk of trees. Bark is peeled off the tree, checking the removed bark and the trunk underneath for cryptic arachnid species.
- ***Sifting leaf-litter*** – Other small, cryptic arachnid and myriapod species live in loose piles of leaf litter, preferring shaded areas where leaf-litter builds up to provide a moist, sheltered microhabitat. We used a sifter and a white tray to sift leaf litter and search for small arachnids and myriapods living within it.

2.2.1 Methods used at standard survey sites

All of the above, except nighttime searching, were employed at the standard survey sites.

2.3 Identifying the collections

Species were identified as far as possible in the field by Jeremy Wilson, and then final confirmation was done with a microscope in the laboratory, by Julianne Waldock (most specimens), Mark Harvey (Pseudoscorpions), and Volker Framenau (Araneidae and Lycosidae). Key literature used include:

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3. Results and Discussion

Appendix 1 lists all arachnids and myriapods recorded during the Bush Blitz. Collections made during this Bush Blitz will result in 158 specimens being added to public collections and publicly accessible databases.

3.1 Un-named or not formalised taxa

One species is believed to be undescribed but previously documented. It is a species of *Cytaea* jumping spider that was previously documented by Nick Volpe, a nature photographer from Darwin.

Table 1. Putatively un-named or not formalised taxa

Taxon	Comment
Cytaea sp. nov. 'NT2'	A new species of jumping spider.

3.2 Species new to science

In this report, 'species new to science' means species that were not recognised by Western science before this Bush Blitz.

The expedition yielded several new arachnid species, mostly representing cryptic, inconspicuous groups. Four mygalomorph spiders were discovered, including two open-holed *Aname* species and two trapdoor-building species (*Conothele* and *Idiosoma*), reflecting the high degree of undescribed diversity in these burrowing species across northern Australia. A new orb-weaver, *Neoscona* sp. nov. 'FP-14205', highlights that even relatively conspicuous, well-known groups such as orb-weavers contain unrecognised diversity, while two new pseudoscorpions (*Chernetidae* gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-A' and 'sp. BB-B') reveal the distinctiveness of bark-dwelling micro-arachnids.

Table 2. Species new to science

Species	Comment
Aname sp. nov. 'MYG1068'	A new species of burrowing mygalomorph spider (trapdoor spiders and their relatives) in a group that make open, silk-lined burrows.
Aname sp. nov. 'MYG1069'	A new species of burrowing mygalomorph spider (trapdoor spiders and their relatives) in a group that make open, silk-lined burrows.
Conothele sp. nov. 'MYG1070'	A new species of burrowing mygalomorph spider (trapdoor spiders and their relatives) in a group that make silk-lined burrows with trapdoors, often in soil embankments.
Idiosoma sp. nov. 'MYG1071'	A new species of burrowing mygalomorph spider (trapdoor spiders and their relatives) in a group that make silk-lined burrows with trapdoors, often in soil embankments.
Neoscona sp. nov. 'FP-14205'	A new species of orb-weaving spider.
Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-A'	A new genus and species of pseudoscorpion that lives under the bark of trees.
Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-B'	A new genus and species of pseudoscorpion that lives under the bark of trees.



A newly discovered undescribed species of the wishbone spider genus *Aname*, collected on the Jawoyn Bush Blitz (Photo by Rebecca Webb, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory).

3.3 Introduced species

See comments.

Table 3. Introduced species recorded

Introduced species	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance	Comments
Crossopriza lyoni	Under a shelter at Edith Falls	Several specimens and webs	This is one of many daddy-long-legs that has spread around the world, however they tend to cluster in man made structures so are unlikely to affect the native fauna.

3.4 Threatened species

Not Applicable.

3.5 Range extensions

See comments.

Table 5. Range extensions or significant infill in distribution records for species			
Species	**Location sighted/observed**	**Distance from nearest known record (km)**	**Comments**
Oxyopes amoenus	Site 152, on Waterhouse River, ca. 120 km NE of Katherine	NA	Very few, uncertain records from NT, but this specimen matches the Holotype, confirming the existence of the species in the state.
Isala cambridgei	Site 32, c. 43 km NE. of Eva Valley (Manyallaluk)	NA	No previous confirmed records from NT.
Xysticus geometres	Site 75, c. 25 km NE. of Eva Valley (Manyallaluk)	NA	Previous records all from QLD.

3.6 Genetic information

Tissue samples were taken from 72 of the collected specimen vials and are currently stored in the Western Australian Museum's tissue collection (but will be offered to Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory). These samples were primarily obtained from species belonging to groups that are currently under study or for which little genetic information is available. The mygalomorph spiders and pseudoscorpion genetic data will be generated and examined as part of ongoing research programs by J. Wilson and M. Harvey respectively and will be published on GenBank.

4. Information on species lists

See **Appendix 2**, compiled by Julianne Waldock, for further information on some of the species collected on this expedition.

5. Information for land managers

No specific information, see above.

6. Other significant findings

See this report and Appendix 2.

7. Conclusions

This Bush Blitz survey revealed a diverse assemblage of arachnid and myriapod species within the Jawoyn determination area, particularly in Nitmiluk National Park and the southeastern portion of Kakadu National Park. Our targeted methods effectively captured cryptic and burrowing taxa, uncovering a high proportion of undescribed or poorly known species, especially among mygalomorph spiders, pseudoscorpions, and ground- or litter-dwelling arachnids. One undescribed but previously recognised species was collected, seven

species are newly recognised as undescribed, and the known ranges of three species were extended based on our findings. These results highlight the exceptional taxonomic richness and ecological significance of this tropical region and emphasise the value of continued, targeted sampling to document short-range endemism, refine the distributions of widespread taxa, and support future taxonomic and conservation research. Specimens and tissue samples collected during this survey will contribute directly to museum collections, taxonomic revisions, and long-term biodiversity studies.

Acknowledgements

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A species of tarantula (Theraphosidae) collected on the Jawoyn Bush Blitz (Photo by Rebecca Webb, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory).

References

See the ‘Identifying the Collection’ section for references relevant to identification.

Appendices

Appendix 1. List of Arachnida and Myriapoda recorded during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz.

Family	Species	Common name	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened species (NT)	Introduced species
Mites						
Caeculidae	*Neocaeculus* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
ARANEAE: MYGALOMORPHAE (trapdoor spiders, tarantulas, and relatives)						
Anamidae	*Aname* sp. nov. 'MYG1068'	na	yes	no	no	no
Anamidae	*Aname* sp. nov. 'MYG1069'	na	yes	no	no	no
Halonoproctidae	*Conothele* sp. nov. 'MYG1070'	na	yes	no	no	no
Idiopidae	*Idiosoma* sp. nov. 'MYG1071'	na	yes	no	no	no
Theraphosidae	*Selenocosmia* sp. indet.	na	no	no	no	no
ARANEAE: ARANEOMORPHAE (modern spiders)						
Anapidae	Anapidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Araneus* sp. indet. 'eburneiventris grp'	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Argiope katherina*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Argiope ocyaloides*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Argiope picta*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Argiope protensa*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Argiope radon*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Austracantha minax*	Jewel Spider	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Cyclosa* sp. indet.	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Cyrtophora exanthematica*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Cyrtophora moluccensis*	na	no	no	no	no

Family	Species	Common name	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened species (NT)	Introduced species
Araneidae	*Hortophora transmarina*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Leviana mulieraria*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Neoscona* sp. nov. 'FP-14205'	na	yes	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Neoscona theisi*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Poecilopachys* sp. 'nr. *australasia*'	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Poltys milledgei*	na	no	no	no	no
Araneidae	*Trichonephila edulis*	Australian Golden Orb-weaving Spider	no	no	no	no
Cheiracanthiidae	*Cheiracanthium* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Clubionidae	*Clubiona* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Corinnidae	*Nyssus coloripes*	Spotted Ground Swift Spider	no	no	no	no
Deinopidae	*Asianopis* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Dolomedidae	*Dolomedes facetus*	na	no	no	no	no
Gnaphosidae	Gnaphosidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Lamponidae	*Asadipus* sp. 'cf. kunderang'	na	no	no	no	no
Lamponidae	*Notsodipus* sp. 'cf. marun'	na	no	no	no	no
Lycosidae	*Hogna crispipes*	na	no	no	no	no
Lycosidae	*Hogna* sp. 'NT3'	na	no	no	no	no
Lycosidae	Lycosidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Lycosidae	Lycosidae sp. '*Allocosa obscuroides* grp'	na	no	no	no	no
Miturgidae	*Miturga* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Oxyopidae	*Oxyopes amoenus*	na	no	no	no	no
Oxyopidae	*Oxyopes macilentus*	na	no	no	no	no

Family	Species	Common name	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened species (NT)	Introduced species
Oxyopidae	*Oxyopes papuanus*	na	no	no	no	no
Pholcidae	*Crossopriza lyoni*	na	no	no	no	yes
Pholcidae	*Pholcitrichocyclus djauan*	na	no	no	no	no
Pholcidae	*Physocyclus globosus*	na	no	no	no	no
Pisauridae	*Dendrolycosa kakadu*	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Cosmophasis thalassina*	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. nov. 'NT2'	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. 'NT1'	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. 'NT3'	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. 'NT4'	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Euryattus bleekeri*	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Holoplatys* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Mopsus mormon*	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Myrmarachne* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Ocrisiona* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Thyene concinna*	na	no	no	no	no
Salticidae	*Zenodorus orbiculatus*	na	no	no	no	no
Scytodidae	*Dictis striatipes*	Striped Spitting Spider	no	no	no	no
Segestriidae	*Ariadna* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Selenopidae	*Karaops nitmiluk*	na	no	no	no	no
Sparassidae	*Isopedella castanea*	na	no	no	no	no
Sparassidae	*Neosparassus magareyi*	na	no	no	no	no
Sparassidae	*Neosparassus* sp. 'NT1'	na	no	no	no	no

Family	Species	Common name	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened species (NT)	Introduced species
Sparassidae	Sparassidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Sparassidae	*Yiinthi kakadu*	na	no	no	no	no
Tetragnathidae	*Leucauge granulata*	na	no	no	no	no
Tetragnathidae	*Tetragnatha rubriventris*	na	no	no	no	no
Theridiidae	*Argyrodes antipodianus*	na	no	no	no	no
Theridiidae	*Argyrodes fissifrons*	na	no	no	no	no
Theridiidae	*Latrodectus hasseltii*	Redback Spider	no	no	no	no
Theridiidae	*Parasteatoda decorata*	na	no	no	no	no
Theridiidae	*Steatoda* sp. indet.	na	no	no	no	no
Theridiidae	Theridiidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Thomisidae	*Amyciaea albomaculata*	na	no	no	no	no
Thomisidae	*Australomisidia* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Thomisidae	*Isala cambridgei*	na	no	no	no	no
Thomisidae	*Runcinia* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Thomisidae	Thomisidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Thomisidae	*Thomisus spectabilis*	na	no	no	no	no
Thomisidae	*Xysticus geometres*	na	no	no	no	no
Trachelidae	*Orthobula* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Trachycosmidae	*Morebilus* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Trachycosmidae	Trachycosmidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Trochanteriidae	*Hemicloea* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Uloboridae	*Miagrammopes* sp. indet.	na	no	no	no	no
Uloboridae	*Uloborus* sp. indet.	na	no	no	no	no

Family	Species	Common name	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened species (NT)	Introduced species
Zodariidae	*Storena* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Zodariidae	Zodariidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Harvestmen						
Assamiidae	Assamiidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Pseudoscorpions						
Amblyolpiidae	*Amblyolpium* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Chernetidae	*Barbaraella* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Chernetidae	Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-A'	na	yes	no	no	no
Chernetidae	Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-B'	na	yes	no	no	no
Garypidae	*Synsphyronus* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Olpiidae	*Beierolpium* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Olpiidae	*Euryolpium* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Olpiidae	*Indolpium* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Sternophoridae	*Afrosternophorus* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Scorpions						
Buthidae	*Lychas* sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Hormuridae	*Hormurus longimanus*	na	no	no	no	no
Centipedes						
Geophilidae	Geophilidae sp.	na	no	no	no	no
Scolopendridae	*Ethmostigmus muiri*	na	no	no	no	no
Scolopendridae	*Ethmostigmus rubripes*	na	no	no	no	no
Scolopendridae	*Scolopendra morsitans*	na	no	no	no	no

na Not available

Appendix 2. Further information on some species collected on the Jawoyn Bush Blitz, provided by Julianne Waldock (Western Australian Museum) with reference to the scientific literature.

ARANEAE (SPIDERS)

Family Araneidae

- ***Araneus* sp. indet. 'eburneiventris grp'**
  This species group includes several green- to light brown species with uncertain status, as it is unclear which species corresponds to *A. eburneiventris* (Simon, 1908). The generic status is also uncertain. The genus is currently under revision in an ABRS-funded project at Murdoch University.
- ***Argiope katherina*** Levi, 1983
  Australian endemic. Found in northeastern Western Australia near the Northern Territory border and in northern N.T.
- ***Argiope ocyaloides*** L. Koch, 1871
  Known from eastern Queensland, northern N.T., and northwestern W.A. The *World Spider Catalogue* (2025) lists the distribution as Queensland only, but the W.A. Museum has a single collection from Drysdale River Station and two additional collections from the Wilinggin–West Kimberley Bush Blitz confirming the species' presence in northwestern W.A. and northern N.T. Records on iNaturalist also suggests it to occur across the top end.
- ***Argiope picta*** L. Koch, 1871
  Distributed from Indonesia (Moluccas), New Guinea, and New Hebrides to northern Australia (N.T. and Qld) (*WSC*, 2025).
- ***Argiope protensa*** L. Koch, 1872
  Occurs in New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. Recorded from all Australian states. Absent from the very wet east coast (Qld, N.S.W., Vic.), northern Qld, and the extreme southwest of W.A.
- ***Argiope radon*** Levi, 1983
  Endemic to Australia. Known from northwestern W.A., northern N.T., and the Gulf Country to northern Qld (*WSC*, 2025).
- ***Austracantha minax*** (Thorell, 1859)
  Iconic, widespread species, endemic to Australia (including Tasmania) (*WSC*, 2025).
- ***Cyrtophora exanthematica*** (Doleschall, 1859)
  Known from northwestern W.A., northern N.T., and along the east coast from Qld to northern N.S.W. Also recorded from Myanmar to the Philippines (*WSC*, 2025).
- ***Cyrtophora moluccensis*** (Doleschall, 1857)
  Known from northwestern W.A., northern N.T., and along the east coast from Qld to northern N.S.W. Also occurs from India to Japan, through Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau, Micronesia, Fiji, Tonga, and French Polynesia (*WSC*, 2025).
- ***Hortophora transmarina*** (Keyserling, 1865)
  Occurs in Papua New Guinea and Australia (W.A., N.T., Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Norfolk Island) (*WSC*, 2025). A large orb-weaving spider with a more tropical distribution than *Hortophora biapicata* (L. Koch, 1871).

- ***Leviana mulieraria*** (Keyserling, 1887)
  Occurs across tropical northern Queensland, N.T. (previously recorded from Nitmiluk National Park), and the Kimberley region of W.A.
- ***Neoscona theisi*** (Walckenaer, 1841)
  Within Australia, found across northwestern W.A., into N.T., and eastern Qld and N.S.W. Widespread globally (Cyprus, Israel, Caucasus, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Philippines, China to Indonesia, Japan, Australia). Introduced to Seychelles and Pacific Islands (*WSC*, 2025).
- ***Neoscona* sp. nov. 'FP-14205'**
  Identified by Volker Framenau (Araneidae expert) and assigned a Fauna Portal species code. Northern Australian and east-coast south to about Sydney
- ***Poltys milledgei*** Smith, 2006
  Tentatively identified as *P. milledgei*, which is known to occur within the survey area.
- ***Trichonephila edulis*** (Labillardière, 1799)
  A single female specimen collected 10 km east of Eva Valley junction. The species is found Australia-wide except in the wetter regions.

Family Corinnidae

- ***Nyssus coloripes*** Walckenaer, 1805
  Known from all Australian states including Tasmania. Introduced to New Zealand.

Family Dolomedidae

- ***Dolomedes facetus*** L. Koch, 1876
  A single juvenile specimen with the characteristic colour pattern of this species has been tentatively assigned. *D. facetus* is distributed across the Top End, west to the Kimberley and east to northern Queensland, extending down the east coast to southern Victoria (with records also in northeastern Tasmania). Also known from New Guinea and Samoa (*World Spider Catalogue*, 2025).

Family Lycosidae

Most specimens are juveniles, but Volker Framenau was able to assign generic names for some of the species. A single female *Allocosa obscuroides* group specimen from Katherine Showgrounds (*A. obscuroides* Strand recorded from Indonesia and Australia). A single female of an unknown genus was collected about 10 km from the Eva Valley Road junction. Several juvenile *Hogna cf. crispipes* were collected at a number of locations within the survey area, including SS2 (*H. crispipes* (L. Koch, 1877) occurs across Australia except Tasmania, as well as through the Indian Ocean into the Pacific) (*WSC*, 2025). An indeterminate juvenile was also collected at SS2. Another species of *Hogna* (*Hogna* sp. 3) was found at the Manyallaluk Creek crossing.

Family Miturgidae

A single juvenile specimen of *Miturga* sp. indet. was collected 5 km southeast of Eva Valley.

Family Oxyopidae

- ***Oxyopes amoenus*** L. Koch, 1878
  Widespread across Australia (endemic), with uncertain records from N.T. (a single observation near Nitmiluk, N.T., supplied by Earth Guardians Weekly Feed, and a specimen in the Australian Museum from near Alice Springs) and South Australia. This female specimen matches published images for this species in Baehr et al. (2017).
- ***Oxyopes macilentus*** L. Koch, 1878
  Recorded from Pakistan, China, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia (*WSC*, 2025). Within Australia, occurs across northern Australia from the Kimberley through northern N.T. and northern and eastern Qld, south to northern N.S.W. (ALA).
- ***Oxyopes papuanus*** Thorell, 1881
  Occurs in New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Australia (Queensland) (*WSC*, 2025). Within Australia, found across northern Australia from the Kimberley to northern N.T. and northern and eastern Qld (ALA).

Family Pholcidae

- ***Crossopriza lyoni*** (Blackwall, 1867)
  Probably native to Africa and/or Asia. Introduced to the Americas, Belgium, Germany, Australia, and Micronesia (*World Spider Catalogue*, 2025). A circum-tropical species known in Australia from northwestern W.A. into the Top End (N.T.) and northeastern Qld, with additional east coast and sporadic inland records.
- ***Pholcitrichocyclus djauan*** (Huber, 2001) (females)
  Collected from two sites (SS2 and Site 19). This genus includes several native species. *This species* was described from a male from Katherine Gorge; females are undescribed, but this is the only *Pholcitrichocyclus* species known from this area in the N.T.
- ***Physocyclus globosus*** (Taczanowski, 1874)
  Known from North America. Introduced to St. Helena, Africa, Czechia, Iran, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Pacific Islands, and the Galápagos. Australian records suggest a preference for wet or tropical habitats.

Family Pisauridae

- ***Dendrolycosa kakadu*** Raven & Hebron, 2018
  Possible range extension. The original collections used in the species description were from South Alligator River and Radon Creek.

Family Salticidae

- ***Cosmophasis thalassina*** (C.L. Koch, 1846)
  Distributed from Malaysia to Australia (*WSC*, 2025). Within Australia, known from the Kimberley (W.A.), northern N.T., and northern Qld, extending down the east coast to northern N.S.W. (*WSC*, 2025).
- ***Cytaea* spp.**
  A speciose genus with a circum-tropical global distribution. Four different species

collected: *Cytaea* sp. 1, *Cytaea* sp. 2 (putative new species), *Cytaea* sp. 3, and *Cytaea* sp. 4.

- ***Euryattus bleekeri*** (Doleschall, 1859)
  Known from Sri Lanka to Australia (*WSC*, 2025), with *ALA* records from Queensland, northern N.T., and eastern Qld south to northern N.S.W.
- ***Holoplatys* sp. indet.** (juvenile)
  A widespread genus ranging from most states of Australia to New Zealand, New Guinea, Caroline Islands, China, Thailand, and Indonesia. Many species are endemic to Australia.
- ***Mopsus mormon*** Karsch, 1878
  Occurs in New Guinea (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea) and Australia (N.T., Qld, N.S.W.) (*WSC*, 2025). Within Australia, it is a northern species, ranging across northern Australia from the Kimberley (W.A.), through northern N.T. and northern Qld, to the east coast and south to eastern N.S.W.
- ***Myrmarachne* sp.**
  A single juvenile belonging to a highly speciose genus of ant-mimicking spiders with a global distribution.
- ***Thyene concinna*** (Keyserling, 1881)
  According to *WSC* (2025), this species is only recorded from Queensland, but *ALA* includes several records (from the WAM collection) from northwestern W.A. into the Pilbara and the Top End.
- ***Zenodorus orbiculatus*** (Keyserling, 1881)
  Recorded from Australia (Qld, N.S.W.) (*WSC*, 2025), as well as northwestern W.A. and northern N.T.

Family Scytodidae

- ***Dictis striatipes*** L. Koch, 1872
  Global distribution: Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Iran, tropical Asia, Korea, Japan, China to Australia, and Pacific Islands. Introduced to the USA and Mexico (*WSC*, 2025).

Family Selenopidae

- ***Karaops nitmuluk*** (single indet. juvenile)
  Possibly *K. nitmuluk* Crews, 2023, a species only known from Nitmiluk National Park, N.T.

Family Sparassidae

- ***Isopedella castanea*** Hirst, 1993
  Similar to *I. meraukensis*, which has a more tropical distribution and is only known from Alligator River and far northern Qld in Australia and New Guinea. *I. castanea* occurs across the Kimberley, both coastal and inland.
- ***Yiinthi kakadu*** Davies, 1994
  Occurs across the Kimberley in W.A. and within Kakadu National Park, N.T.
- ***Neosparassus magareyi*** Hogg, 1903
  Widely distributed across northwestern W.A. and northern N.T. Original collections from “the Northern Territory of South Australia” (Hogg, 1903).
- ***Neosparassus* sp. 'NT1'**
  Undetermined species of *Neosparassus*.

Family Tetragnathidae

- ***Leucauge granulata*** (Walckenaer, 1841)
  Occurs from India, Sri Lanka, and China through Indonesia (Sunda Islands) to Australia and French Polynesia (*WSC*, 2025). Within Australia, distributed along the eastern seaboard and across northern Qld into northern N.T. (*ALA*).
- ***Tetragnatha rubriventris*** Doleschall, 1857
  Recorded by *WSC* (2025) from New Guinea and Australia (Qld). Specimens identified by Rosemary Gillespie (WAM, 1999) confirm the species' presence at several N.T. sites, including Kakadu NP, Litchfield NP, Cooinda, and Nhulunbuy.

Family Theridiidae

- ***Argyrodes antipodianus*** (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880)
  Australia, New Caledonia, and New Zealand (*WSC*, 2025). Within Australia, found in all states including Tasmania, though absent from the drier central regions.
- ***Argyrodes fissifrons*** O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869
  Recorded from Sri Lanka to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, China, and Australia (Qld) (*WSC*, 2025). No records from N.T. (*ALA* or *WSC*).
- ***Latrodectus hasselti*** Thorell, 1870
  Globally distributed from Southeast Asia to Australia, introduced to Pakistan, India, Japan, and New Zealand (*WSC*, 2025). Recorded from all Australian states including Tasmania.
- ***Parasteatoda decorata*** (L. Koch, 1867)
  Recorded from Indonesia (Krakatau), New Guinea, and Australia (Qld) (*WSC*, 2025). No confirmed records from N.T. (listed as *Achaearanea decorata* in *ALA*).
- ***Steatoda* sp. indet.** (juvenile)
  Possibly a native species (there are non-native *Steotoda* in Australia).

Family Thomisidae

- ***Amyciaea albomaculata*** (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)
  A green tree-ant mimic known from Australia and New Guinea. Restricted to northern Australia, including northwestern W.A., northern N.T., and northeastern Qld.
- ***Isala cambridgei*** (Thorell, 1870)
  Australia (S.A., Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas., and W.A.). Single juvenile specimen. No confirmed records from N.T. previously (*I. obtusifrons* is a synonym).
- ***Runcinia* sp. indet.**
  Scattered records for this genus from northern N.T. and northwestern W.A.
- ***Thomisus spectabilis*** Doleschall, 1859
  Distributed from India to Australia. Within Australia, occurs mainly in northern regions, including northwestern W.A., northern N.T., and eastern Qld and N.S.W. (*ALA*).
- ***Xysticus geometres*** L. Koch, 1874
  WSC (2025) records this species only from Qld.

Family Trachycosmidae

- ***Morebilus* sp. indet.** (juveniles)
  Morebilus diversus (L. Koch, 1875) is the only species of this genus recognised from the N.T. (Platnick 2002). It is widespread across northern Australia, occurring from northern W.A. and the Top End through to northern Qld.

Family Trochanteriidae

- ***Hemicloea* sp. indet.** (♀)
  Listed as Gnaphosidae in ALA but still placed in Trochanteriidae by WSC. The specimen exhibits typical trochanteriid characters. The female epigynum resembles those illustrated by Simon (1908) for *Hemicloea* species described from Australia.

Family Uloboridae

- ***Miagrammopes* sp. indet.**
  This genus has been recorded from the N.T. in ALA, and the specimen conforms to that distribution.

SCORPIONES

Family Hormuridae

- ***Hormurus longimanus*** (Locket, 1995)
  Originally described from Oenpelli Cave and Kakadu National Park.

CHILOPODA (CENTIPEDES)

Family Scolopendridae

- ***Ethmostigmus muiri*** L.E. Koch, 1983b
  Australian endemic with a sporadic distribution across northern Australia, including the N.T. (Wongalara Wildlife Sanctuary and Tanami Desert).
- ***Ethmostigmus rubripes*** (Brandt, 1840)
  Occurs throughout mainland Australia except in wetter regions and Tasmania. Also found in Southeast Asia, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands (L.E. Koch, 1983b).
- ***Scolopendra morsitans*** Linnaeus, 1758
  Widespread across the Australian mainland except southern regions and Tasmania. Also known globally from much of the tropics and warm temperate regions (L.E. Koch, 1983a).

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