



Bush Blitz summary: Jawoyn Country, Northern Territory 2025

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Contributors

The Bush Blitz program is coordinated by Parks Australia, which is part of the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. The program is a partnership between the Australian Government, BHP and Earthwatch Australia.

Research agencies involved in this Bush Blitz were the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, the Northern Territory Herbarium, the Western Australian Museum, the Australian Museum, CSIRO, and the University of Adelaide.

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Cover images: Jawoyn Country, Glenn Moore © Western Australian Museum; Northern Sedge Frog (*Carichyla bicolor*), Jodi Rowley © Australian Museum; fungus, Sherie Bruce © CSIRO.

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Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

BHP

earthwatch AUSTRALIA

Australian Government
Parks Australia

Bush Blitz

Acknowledgement of Country

The Bush Blitz program acknowledges the Jawoyn people and other First Nations people of Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present.

We recognise First Nations peoples as the country's first scientists and custodians of biodiversity knowledge passed through generations.

We are committed to working alongside First Nations communities in respect, partnership and continued learning.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are advised that this document may contain names and images of deceased persons.



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Summary

From 31 March to 11 April 2025, the Bush Blitz program visited Jawoyn Country in the Northern Territory. The Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz aimed to increase scientific knowledge of the area's biodiversity, strengthen partnerships with the Jawoyn people, and inform and engage the broader community about biodiversity conservation.

The study area included Nitmiluk National Park and surrounding Aboriginal Land Trust lands, a biologically diverse region of largely intact eucalypt forests, sandstone plateaus, valleys and waterways. Surveys focused on remote and under-surveyed habitats, particularly sandstone uplands and waterways that are difficult to access. Helicopters were used to reach otherwise inaccessible locations, allowing scientists and rangers to investigate areas with limited previous survey effort.

At least 1,348 species were recorded during the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz, including approximately 22 species new to science. These included 5 vascular plants, 5 spiders, 2 pseudoscorpions, 6 true bugs, 3 wasps and 1 ant, with further taxonomic work likely to reveal additional undescribed species. Significant findings included new records for the Northern Territory and important distribution data for poorly known plants, invertebrates and freshwater fishes.

Two threatened reptile species were recorded – Mertens' Water Monitor (*Varanus mertensi*) and Arnhem Land Gorges Skink (*Bellatorias obiri*). Other notable findings included new locality records for endemic freshwater fishes, major range extensions for several butterflies, dragonflies and damselflies, and baseline biodiversity data for fungi from a region that had not previously been surveyed for this group. The Bush Blitz also documented 14 introduced plant and animal species, providing valuable information for land managers.

Specimens collected during the Bush Blitz will be lodged with the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory and the Northern Territory Herbarium. Biodiversity data that is not considered sensitive will be made publicly available and will contribute to future research, conservation planning and land management across Jawoyn Country.

Strong partnerships with the Jawoyn Association and the Jawoyn, Nitmiluk and Warddeken IPA rangers were central to the success of the Bush Blitz. The program fostered meaningful two-way knowledge exchange, bringing together cultural knowledge and scientific expertise to improve understanding of biodiversity on Country and support informed land management decisions.

Community engagement was another key component of the Bush Blitz. Through Bush Blitz TeachLive, 6 teachers from across Australia assisted with the fieldwork, sharing their experiences with more than 1,200 students. The program also included a well-attended community day in Katherine and generated extensive local, national and international media coverage, helping raise awareness of the biodiversity values of Jawoyn Country and the importance of collaborative approaches to conservation.

Introduction

About the Bush Blitz program

The Bush Blitz program helps scientists record species that live in protected areas across Australia.

An estimated 580,000 to 680,000 species are found in Australia (Chapman 2009), but three-quarters of this biodiversity is unknown to Western science. Around 45% of continental Australia and over 90% of our marine area have never been comprehensively surveyed by scientists. Increasing our understanding of Australia's biodiversity is critical for conservation, biosecurity, agriculture, human and animal health and many other activities.

Bush Blitz locations are selected based on a number of criteria but there is a particular focus on places where biodiversity is poorly known. To identify these places, modelling is used to reveal where species diversity has not been adequately sampled. In addition, national collections review their databases to find locations that are underrepresented in museums and herbaria.

The objectives of the Bush Blitz program are to:

1) increase scientific knowledge of Australia's biodiversity
2) partner with First Nations peoples to enrich our shared knowledge and protect native species
3) inform and engage communities to respect and protect biodiversity.

This report explains how each of these objectives was met during the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz.

The Bush Blitz program is the world's largest biodiversity survey program uncovering species new to Western science. The program is an innovative partnership between the Australian Government (through the Natural Heritage Trust and Parks Australia), BHP and Earthwatch Australia. This collaborative scientific program harnesses the expertise of many of Australia's top taxonomists from museums, herbaria, universities, and other research institutions and organisations across the country to document Australian biodiversity.

The Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

This Bush Blitz was hosted on Jawoyn Country, in the Northern Territory, from 31 March to 11 April 2025. Base camp was at the Katherine Showgrounds. Katherine is the fourth largest settlement in the Northern Territory and is located on the Katherine River, 320 km southeast of Darwin.

Jawoyn is a word that refers to language, culture, people and Country. Jawoyn Country covers around 55,000 square kilometres and includes Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park, the southern section of Kakadu National Park, the south-western corner of Arnhem Land and the towns of Katherine and Pine Creek. The Jawoyn Association represents and supports the Jawoyn people and Country (Jawoyn Association).

Jawoyn Country is a biologically diverse and important part of northern Australia – an area of largely intact eucalypt woodlands with remote sandstone plateaus combined with associated valleys and waterways.

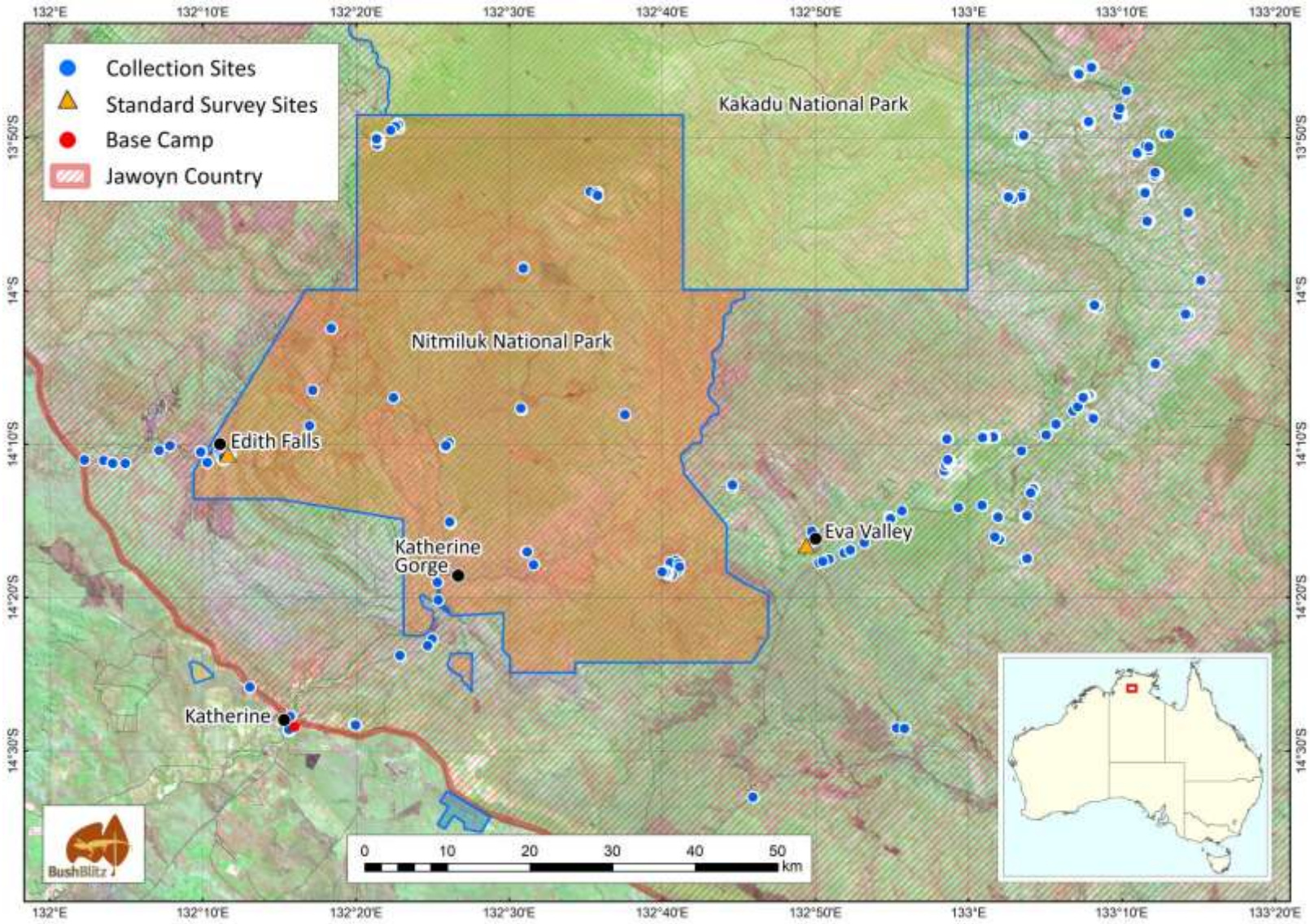
Nitmiluk National Park is jointly managed by Jawoyn Traditional Owners and the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. Since the late 1990s, the Jawoyn Rangers have been caring for Country by incorporating traditional values and culture with the latest scientific practice.

The Bush Blitz was planned for the end of the Wet Season to maximise the opportunity to find a range of animals and flowering of plants. As it was likely that water in the landscape would make some sites impossible to reach by road, the team had access to 2 helicopters as well as 4WD vehicles.

We worked on Jawoyn Country with the Jawoyn and Nitmiluk rangers to access and survey the biodiversity of Jawoyn Country.

The study area, which is shown in Map 1, included Nitmiluk National Park and the surrounding Aboriginal Land Trust lands (Jawoyn, Manyallaluk and Arnhem Land) within Jawoyn Country excluding Kakadu National Park. The map also shows the locations of Katherine, Katherine Gorge, Edith Falls, Eva Gorge, the 2 standard survey sites and the other collection sites.

Map 1 Study area for the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz



The Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz team

Logistics

The Bush Blitz program (Parks Australia) provided the logistical coordination and overall leadership for the Bush Blitz. Jo Harding and Helen Cross were the team leads, assisted by Bryan Lessard, Kate Gillespie and Kate Grarock.

Earthwatch Australia coordinated community outreach and the participation of teachers. Earthwatch Australia staff involved were Megan McLeod and Shannon Anstee.

Scientific

The Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (MAGNT) and the Northern Territory Herbarium (NT Herbarium) were the host institutions for this Bush Blitz, providing the core group of personnel and accessioning the specimens into their collections. Experts from the Australian Museum, CSIRO, the University of Adelaide and the Western Australian Museum (WA Museum) also conducted field and laboratory work and are included in Table 1.

Also in the field were MAGNT staff Alan Anderson, Rebecca Webb and Sue Horner, who provided technical support, and Caitlin Conway who worked on communications.

Field assistants

Bush Blitz TeachLive is an educational and professional development program that places Australian primary and secondary school STEM and geography teachers as research assistants on a Bush Blitz. Teachers work alongside scientists, reinvigorate their love for science, generate new ideas and learn new skills to take back to their schools. Teachers also teach 'live' to their classrooms via the TeachLive website and videoconferencing, taking their students on a virtual Bush Blitz and inspiring the next generation. For further information about TeachLive on the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz, refer to the Citizen science: teacher participation section.

Staff from the Jawoyn Association also assisted in the field – Tristin Maroney (Ranger Coordinator) and Jawoyn Rangers Alister Jnr, Lazarus Manbulloo, Levina Woodbury, Robert, Samson Andrews, Shania Baruwei and Whalen. Rangers from Nitmiluk National Park (Amanda Arnold, Anthony Cadell, Deb Wildish, Jasmine ‘Yaz’ Jackson and Phil Runyu), rangers from the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) (Zachariah Namarnyilk, Sylvaris Gumurdul, Suzannah Nabulwad, Maureen Namarnyilk, Kayla Nagurrgurrba and Al Loughran), and women from the Banatjarl Strongbala Wimun Grup also joined the field team.



Figure 1: Some of the scientists and helicopter pilots involved in the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz (Helen Cross © Bush Blitz)



Bryan Lessard © Bush Blitz

Biodiversity on Jawoyn Country

BushBlitz

1 Biodiversity on Jawoyn Country

This section summarises the initial scientific findings of the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz and shows how it increased scientific knowledge of Australia's biodiversity.

Information has been extracted from the scientific reports provided by Bush Blitz scientists, which can be referred to for more detailed information.

Background and methods

Taxonomy

Taxonomy is the science of naming, classifying and documenting species, providing the foundation to all we know about biodiversity. Most Bush Blitz scientists are taxonomists who identify plants and animals using example specimens available in museums and herbaria and specialist identification tools known as keys. If they can't key out a specimen or find a matching specimen in collections, the species is likely unknown to Western science. Taxonomists then follow a strict process to describe and name the species in the scientific literature. The Bush Blitz program contracts taxonomists to describe species using material collected on a Bush Blitz.

Specimens

Australia's museums and herbaria aim to keep representative examples (specimens) in their collections of the country's plants, animals and fungi. Once in a collection, specimens and their data are used by scientists, cultural practitioners, industry, government agencies and the public all over the world for further research and management purposes.

The methods used for collecting specimens vary depending on the target group and, even within a group, a variety of different techniques are used to collect a range of species. Figure 2 shows a malaise trap, which is one of several methods used to collect flying insects.



Figure 2: A malaise trap being used to collect flying insects (Bryan Lessard © Bush Blitz)

Scientists need a permit, authorisation and permission to collect animals, plants and fungi, or to conduct any scientific research in the Northern Territory. They only take what is needed and must follow strict rules to ensure that any animals they collect are treated humanely.

Bush Blitz scientists collect specimens to help fill gaps in the taxonomic knowledge of Australia's biodiversity. Specimens may also be needed to confirm identification, by comparing them with specimens already held in collections along with published scientific literature. During a Bush Blitz, scientists begin the process of preserving and labelling specimens. Plant specimens ideally include part of the plant with leaves, flowers and fruit and may constitute whole plants if they are small. The plant material is pressed and dried between newspaper and cardboard, as shown in Figure 3. Tissues are also taken for future molecular analysis (where authorised).



Figure 3: Plant specimens being labelled and pressed in the field by Ian Cowie (Helen Cross © Bush Blitz)

Animals can be selectively sampled whole or, for larger animals, a tissue sample may be taken, such as the tip of a lizard's tail. Invertebrates without an exoskeleton, marine animals and tissue samples are often preserved in a container with ethanol. Insects are usually dried and pinned, as shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4: A selection of pinned and dried butterflies from Jawoyn Country (Jared Archibald © MAGNT)

Following the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz, animal specimens will be deposited at and cared for by the MAGNT, with some duplicate frog and reptile specimens deposited in the Australian Museum collection. Plant and fungi specimens will be deposited at the NT Herbarium, with duplicate plant specimens distributed to other herbaria where appropriate.

Collection sites

All scientific teams are asked to survey 2 or more standard survey sites, selected to represent different habitat types. The use of standard survey sites provides a unique opportunity to examine broad-spectrum biodiversity across animals, plants and fungi. Among other benefits, it provides the opportunity for land managers to use these sites for ongoing monitoring and training of future staff. Each standard survey site is centred on a point but the actual area surveyed varies between taxonomic groups.

Following consultation with the Jawoyn Association, 2 standard survey sites were established. Apart from these standard survey sites, site selection was left to the discretion of the individual scientists, with guidance from the Jawoyn Association. When selecting sites, teams prioritised areas that were under-surveyed and had high potential for significant findings. Individual teams also considered the suitability of sites based on covering a variety of habitat and vegetation types, fire history, the presence of freshwater or plants flowering and certain physical features.

Locational data

The locations of collection sites are recorded using global positioning systems. After a Bush Blitz, the precise location where each species was recorded is provided to land managers. In addition, specimen data (including location and geocode) is added to the database of the museum or herbarium where specimens are lodged. This data is eventually drawn into the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) – a dataset that pulls together Australian biodiversity data from multiple sources. Scientists are also encouraged to add their observational data to ALA via iNaturalist. Unless considered sensitive, for cultural or other reasons, the locational data of records is available to the public. As part of this national dataset, Bush Blitz data helps improve our understanding of Australia's biodiversity and can be used to underpin conservation and land management decisions.

Species of particular interest

All records made on a Bush Blitz are valuable. However, recording the following types of species is particularly useful for improving biodiversity knowledge and conservation land management.

Species new to science

The Bush Blitz program uses the term *new to science* for species that were not recognised by Western science before this Bush Blitz. This means that no specimens were found in museum or herbarium collections, or existing specimens were only recognised as a separate species as a result of the Bush Blitz. We acknowledge that First Nations peoples may have been aware of the species prior to Western recognition and description.

Since 2010, the Bush Blitz program has identified more than 2,100 species new to science collected across Australia.

Threatened species

Many Australian species are endemic – found nowhere else in the world. Approximately 92% of Australian plants, 87% of mammals and 93% of reptiles are endemic (Chapman 2009). The

percentage of invertebrates that are endemic is likely to be similar. Changes to the landscape resulting from human activity have put many of these unique species at risk. Over the last 200 years, many species have become extinct. Many other species are considered to be threatened – that is, at risk of extinction.

Native species that are determined to be at risk of extinction are protected under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Depending on the assessed level of risk, threatened species can be listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. In addition to the EPBC Act threatened species lists, each state and territory maintains its own list of threatened species.

In this report, a species is considered threatened if it is listed under the EPBC Act or the Northern Territory's *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976* (TPWCA). The TPWCA statuses given in this report were taken from the Northern Territory Government website accessed 21 April 2026.

It is important to note that threatened species lists do not include all species that are at risk of extinction. Although the majority of animal species are invertebrates, far more vertebrates are listed as threatened – mainly because they are more 'charismatic' and better known. For example, 101 species of invertebrates are currently listed as threatened under the EPBC Act, compared to 164 bird species (EPBC Act List of Threatened Fauna, accessed 13 June 2025). Even among the listed invertebrates, there is a bias towards groups such as butterflies, dragonflies, molluscs and crustaceans. The Bush Blitz program targets the understudied and unrepresented groups, with a focus on species that have not yet been identified by science, let alone had their conservation status assessed. Knowing that a species exists is the first step towards conserving it, since naming and describing species is the first step to assessing and protecting threatened species.

Introduced species

The Bush Blitz program uses the term *introduced species* to describe a plant, animal, or other organism that, due to human activity, has established self-sustaining populations beyond its presumed natural geographic range.

Introduced species have a major impact on Australia's environment, threatening our unique biodiversity and reducing overall species abundance and diversity. Protected areas help conserve Australia's rare and threatened ecosystems and provide refuge for species at risk. The inclusion of introduced species records as part of this report is designed to provide land managers with information to assist with the management of any introduced species that are known to cause harm.

New records

Understanding species distribution is essential for biodiversity conservation, ecological research and environmental management. Information gathered on which species are present provides important baseline data, particularly for taxonomic groups that have not been surveyed in the

study area before. In these cases, most records will be new for the study area and the known range of many species will have been extended.

Taxonomic groups studied and personnel

A number of taxonomic groups were selected as main targets for this Bush Blitz. Table 1 lists the groups surveyed, along with the personnel responsible for fieldwork, species identifications and reporting of findings.

Table 1 Taxonomic groups surveyed and personnel

Group	Personnel and affiliation
Frogs and reptiles	Jodi Rowley (Australian Museum) Dane Trembath (Australian Museum) Alana de Laive (MAGNT)
Freshwater fishes and crustaceans	Michael Hammer (MAGNT) Glenn Moore (WA Museum)
Wasps	Erinn Fagan-Jeffries (University of Adelaide)
Ants	François Brassard (MAGNT)
Ants and general invertebrates	Kirsti Abbott (MAGNT)
True bugs	Nikolai Tatarnic (WA Museum)
Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) and Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies)	Jared Archibald (MAGNT)
Arachnids and myriapods	Jeremy Wilson (WA Museum)
Plants	Nick Cuff (NT Herbarium) Aiden Webb (NT Herbarium) Kym Brennan (NT Herbarium) Ian Cowie (NT Herbarium)
Fungi and lichens	Sherie Bruce (CSIRO)

Other experts, staff and volunteers assisted with identifications, reporting and specimen processing. These personnel and their roles are mentioned in the individual scientific reports.

Additional taxa were collected opportunistically and there was a collaborative approach to collecting. For example, some specimens and observations of butterflies and dragonflies were provided by other teams. Jared Archibald compiled a bird list from observations made by multiple amateur ornithologists on the Bush Blitz team.

Species lists

Lists of all species recorded during the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz (Appendix A: Species lists) were compiled using data from participating institutions. These are not intended to be complete lists of the biodiversity of the study area.

Some specimens could only be identified to family or genus level, due to the time-intensive nature of species identification for some taxonomic groups, which often requires detailed microscopic examination. In addition, some taxonomic groups lack active specialists and up-to-date literature, making species-level identification impossible.

Unidentified Bush Blitz specimens are held in institutional collections for future identification and study. Collections hold many such specimens, including undescribed (unnamed) species, as well as known (already named and described) species that have not yet been identified to species level. Funding taxonomic research on Bush Blitz specimens is a key component of the program.

Nomenclature and taxonomic concepts used in this report are consistent with the Australian National Species List (NSL). At the time of reporting, some names of vascular plants adopted by the NSL from the Australian Plant Census (APC) were not in current use by the NT Herbarium. In these instances, the name used by the NT Herbarium is given in brackets following the APC name.

Key findings

Summary of records

Preliminary results indicate that at least 1,348 species were recorded during the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz, including approximately 22 species new to science (listed in Appendix B: Species new to science). Further research may reveal additional species new to science in the material collected. Two threatened vertebrate species (listed in Appendix C: Threatened species) and 14 introduced plants and animals (listed in Appendix D: Introduced species) were also recorded.

Table 2 provides a summary of the plant, animal and fungi records made on the Bush Blitz.

Table 2 Summary of plant, animal and fungi records

Group	Common name	Total species recorded	Species new to science	Threatened species	Introduced species
Mammalia	Mammals	2	0	0	2
Aves	Birds	96	0	0	0
Reptilia	Reptiles	29	0	2	1
Amphibia	Frogs	14	0	0	1
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned fish	15	0	0	0
Hymenoptera	Ants	171	1	0	5
	Bees	3	0	0	1
	Wasps	115	3	0	0
Lepidoptera	Butterflies	41	0	0	0
	Moths	3	0	0	0
Odonata	Dragonflies and damselflies	31	0	0	0
Heteroptera	True bugs	68	6	0	0
Orthoptera	Katydids	1	0	0	0
Arachnida	Harvestmen	1	0	0	0
	Mites	1	0	0	0
	Pseudoscorpions	9	2	0	0
	Scorpions	2	0	0	0
	Spiders	86	5	0	1

Group	Common name	Total species recorded	Species new to science	Threatened species	Introduced species
Myriapoda	Centipedes	4	0	0	0
Crustacea	Crabs, crayfish and prawns	3	0	0	0
Plantae	Vascular plants	609	5	0	3
	Green algae	1	0	0	0
Fungi	Fungi	40	0	0	0
Lichens	Lichens	3	0	0	0
Total		**1,348**	**22**	**2**	**14**

Note: Threatened species include those listed as threatened under the Commonwealth EPBC Act or an equivalent listing under the TPWCA (NT). Introduced species may include species that are native to Australia.

Where Jawoyn names for animal groups were given to scientists, the name is written in brackets on first use.

Freshwater fishes (Giyowk, Jawoyn language)

Genetic studies suggest that freshwater fishes in northern Australia are more diverse than is currently recognised. Jawoyn Country has been poorly surveyed for freshwater fishes. For example, in Nitmiluk National Park, only Edith Falls had been surveyed before this Bush Blitz. The Arnhem Land Escarpment has isolated, rocky headwater streams that support highly specialised and endemic fish species. This Bush Blitz helped improve knowledge of these range-restricted species, supported two-way learning with the Jawoyn people, and provided genetic samples for broader taxonomic work.

Fish surveys added significant information on species distributions in the area, including for 3 narrow-range endemic species collected from upland sandstone streams above waterfalls – Barraway's Fish (*Hypseleotris barrawayi*), Exquisite Rainbowfish (*Melanotaenia exquisita*) and the undescribed Sandstone Purplespotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda* sp.), which is shown in Figure 5. Barraway's Fish and Sandstone Purplespotted Gudgeon are only known to occur on Jawoyn Country.



Figure 5: The undescribed Sandstone Purplespotted Gudgeon (Michael Hammer © MAGNT)

More widespread species, such as Western Rainbowfish (*Melanotaenia australis*) and Northern Purplespotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda mogurnda*), were also collected. These specimens will help researchers understand cryptic species and how fish move between river systems separated by waterfalls and shallow catchment divides.

None of the fish species recorded during the Bush Blitz are listed as threatened. However, Barraway's Fish is recognised as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. It was found in low to medium abundance at 3 locations, including at Leliyn Edith Falls. Even though people had previously mentioned seeing Barraway's Fish at Leliyn Edith Falls, this was a new range confirmation. Having another isolated sub-population is good for the long-term survival of the species.

Several additional sites were located for Exquisite Rainbowfish on small streams above waterfalls and an outlying population of Flyspecked Hardyhead (*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*) was recorded in the upper Edith River, above the Leliyn Edith Falls.

The waterfalls at Nibuldakya Centipede Dreaming appear to separate closely related species living in the middle part of the Katherine River from those living further upstream. For the purplespotted gudgeons, a sandstone species lives only in the upper escarpment, while a more common species lives below the falls, with only a minor area of overlap. Likewise, the Eastern and Western rainbowfish meet in this region across several river systems. Above the Nibuldakya falls, only a local form of Eastern Rainbowfish occurs, likely a new subspecies, while Western Rainbowfish dominate below the falls. Some mixed schools and possible low-level hybridisation have been seen, and samples from this survey will help confirm what is happening genetically.

Eastern Rainbowfish, specifically the subspecies Checkered Rainbowfish (*Melanotaenia splendida inornata*), is the dominant rainbowfish in the Roper River. Eastern Rainbowfish usually have yellow tails. However, some of the fish in the upper Roper tributaries have red tails, which is a Western Rainbowfish feature. This suggests headwater connections between the Katherine and Roper catchments – genetic testing could help confirm how fish are moving between them.

In addition to management recommendations, the freshwater fishes report includes a pictorial summary of upland sandstone fishes from the study area, with available language names.

Frogs and reptiles

The true biodiversity of frogs and reptiles across large areas of northern Australia, including Jawoyn Country, is poorly known to Western science. A better understanding of this biodiversity is urgently needed for conservation planning. Recent genetic studies show that many well-known "species" in northern Australia are actually several species that look alike (cryptic species). The team particularly looked for frogs, geckos and skinks known to include cryptic species in other parts of northern Australia.

The voucher specimens, associated tissues and frog call recordings collected on this Bush Blitz will help reveal the true diversity of frogs and reptiles on Jawoyn Country. One of the geckos has been tentatively identified as the Jewelled Velvet Gecko (*Oedura gemmata*) (Figure 6), which falls within the Marbled Velvet Gecko (*Oedura marmorata*) species complex. Ongoing taxonomic work on this complex is revealing several undescribed species, and this specimen will be a valuable contribution to those studies.



Figure 6: A Jewelled Velvet Gecko collected during the Bush Blitz (Dane Trembath © Australian Museum)

During the Bush Blitz, 2 threatened reptiles were recorded. Mertens' Water Monitor (*Varanus mertensi*), which was seen at multiple sites, has experienced population declines in the Daly River region due to predation on toxic Cane Toads (*Rhinella marina*). The other threatened reptile – Arnhem Land Gorges Skink (*Bellatorias obiri*) – was observed at 2 sites. This species appears to have suffered a population decline, possibly related to changed fire regimes and predation by feral cats.

The Asian House Gecko (*Hemidactylus frenatus*) is common throughout much of the Northern Territory. Although not detected at remote sites, this introduced gecko was present around buildings in Katherine. The introduced Cane Toad is also common throughout much of the Northern Territory and was seen at many sites. Cane Toads are known to have an impact on reptile populations and Jawoyn Rangers confirmed that goannas had declined since the arrival of Cane Toads.

Ants

The order Hymenoptera contains ants, bees, wasps and sawflies. Despite being essential for ecosystem functioning, many groups are vastly understudied in Australia. It is estimated that less than 30% of Australia's estimated 44,000 species of Hymenoptera are described. The high diversity, low proportion of described species and lack of suitable identification resources for many families make identifying specimens beyond family or generic level time-consuming. Jawoyn Country is home to a diverse hymenopteran fauna and collections were made by 2 teams during the Bush Blitz, with one focusing on ants and the other wasps.

Many locations in Nitmiluk National Park and the surrounding Jawoyn Country have never been surveyed for ants because they are remote and hard to reach. Also, most ant species in monsoonal Australia are undescribed because there is high ant diversity and Australia has no full-time ant taxonomists. Even so, most of the ants collected could be assigned to a species group or complex and genetic analysis now underway will help produce a more accurate species list.

It is likely that several of the ant species collected are new to science. Genetic analyses will be needed to confirm which ones. However, scientists are confident that *Pheidole* nr. *dispar* is new to science because the most similar species, *Pheidole dispar*, is dimorphic, meaning it has 2 specialised groups of individuals within a colony (castes) whereas *Pheidole* nr. *dispar* is trimorphic, having 3 castes. This situation is extremely rare in the genus *Pheidole*.



Figure 7: The potential species new to science *Pheidole* nr. *dispar*, showing minor (top), media (middle) and major (bottom) worker castes (François Brassard © MAGNT)

Only 5 of the 171 ant species recorded were introduced species. Although most of these were only found in urban areas or near developments, a few were found in a pristine habitat.

While looking for ants, scientists found an 'ant cemetery' where dozens of ants had succumbed to zombie-ant fungi (*Ophiocordyceps* sp.). This represents a new host-association and potentially a new species of zombie-ant fungi that is mentioned in the Fungi and lichens section of this report.

Wasps

Although only in the field for 4 full days, the team studying non-ant Hymenoptera collected over 300 specimens, representing more than 100 unique taxa. There are very few bee and wasp specimens from the Northern Territory in public collections, so the Bush Blitz specimens are an incredibly valuable resource for future taxonomic studies. Not all of the bee specimens have been identified yet and there are likely several species among them.

As Hymenoptera are highly diverse with limited taxonomic expertise in Australia, only 11 species could be identified to species level. However, for some wasp families, DNA barcoding helped the team work out how many distinct taxa were collected. The specimens and DNA barcode data are now available for future taxonomic research.

Although only 3 wasp species have been confirmed as new to science, there are probably many more among the material collected. Working out which species were unknown before the Bush Blitz will require detailed taxonomic studies in each subfamily, comparing each specimen with historical material. One of the species new to science, *Phanerotomella* sp. BBJA_sp1, is shown in Figure 8.



Figure 8: New to science wasp *Phanerotomella* sp. BBJA_sp1 (Tiahni Bament © University of Adelaide)

The only introduced species observed was the European Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*). This species is commercially used in agriculture but may compete with native insects in natural environments.

Many of the genera, and even some of the families, recorded will be first records for the study area on public databases. However, this is partially due to the small number of identified wasp records on ALA, rather than these taxa being rare in the area. If identifications are confirmed, 2 of the 11 taxa identified to species level are new records for the Northern Territory. *Ceratomansa spinifrons* and *Phanerotomella naumanni* were collected 1,300 km and 750 km respectively from the nearest known records.

Butterflies and moths (Merlemerle, Jawoyn language)

Although butterflies are one of the best-known insect groups, some Australian species still need to be formally described or have their distributions accurately mapped. As this Bush Blitz included the first targeted surveys of diurnal (day-flying) butterflies and moths on Jawoyn Country, it provided a baseline list of these species for the region.

Jawoyn Country was found to support a moderate diversity of diurnal butterflies and moths typical of tropical woodland, riverbank, and escarpment communities of northern Australia. In total, 44 species were recorded. More species are likely to be found with surveys done at other times of year or in different habitats.

The most common butterfly recorded was the Blue Argus (*Junonia orithya albicincta*) followed by the Orange Ringlet (*Hypocysta adiante antrius*), the Common Crow (*Euploea corinna*) and the Large Grass-yellow (*Eurema hecabe*). This was expected, as many sites were in their preferred habitats – riverbank habitats next to open eucalyptus woodland. The richest site recorded 21 species, while 2 sites recorded only 3 species.

Among the 41 butterfly species recorded were 2 skippers (Hesperiidae) that are endemic to the Northern Territory. Although food plant mapping had predicted their presence, this confirmed it, providing significant extensions to their known geographic range. Northern Iris-skipper (*Mesodina gracillima*) is a recently described species known from several sites across the northern Top End. The 2 specimens collected extend its known range by 115 km to the south. Northern Grass-dart (*Taractrocera ilia*) is a stone country specialist previously known only from Western Arnhem Land. The 8 specimens collected confirm its presence on the Southern Arnhem Land plateau and extend its known range by 74 km to the south.



Figure 9: A Northern Grass-dart resting on a sandstone outcrop (Jared Archibald © MAGNT)

Dragonflies and damselflies (Murrumbij, Jawoyn language)

Dragonflies and damselflies (Odonata) are also well-known insects and, as they have aquatic nymphs, they are often used as bio-indicators for climate change, water pollution and other studies. However, no targeted surveys had been carried out on Jawoyn Country before the Bush Blitz. Conditions at the end of the Wet Season were ideal for collecting odonates and the 31 species recorded establish a good baseline list for the region. Overall, Jawoyn Country appears to support a moderate diversity of dragonflies and damselflies.

Three of the species recorded represent significant range extensions. Australian Pygmyfly (*Nannophya australis*), one of Australia's smallest dragonflies, was recorded 1,070 km from the closest record at Cape York Peninsula – this was a new record for the Northern Territory and a massive range extension. It is possible that this species ranges over a far larger area of the Top End than previously known, as they would be easily overlooked, particularly as their favoured habitat is very difficult to access.



Figure 10: New record for the Northern Territory, the tiny Australian Pygmyfly (Jared Archibald © MAGNT)

Blue Slim (*Aciagrion fragile*) and Australian Slimwing (*Lathrecista asiatica festa*) were range extensions for the Northern Territory of 280 km and 152 km respectively.

The most abundant dragonfly species was the Pygmy Percher (*Nannodiplax rubra*), which was recorded at 14 of the 20 sites surveyed. The most abundant damselfly species was the Black-winged Threadtail (*Nososticta baroalba*), which was found at 12 of the 20 sites surveyed. However, over a third of species were only recorded from a single site, with a single specimen or observation, suggesting that species richness in the region is higher than that recorded.

The richest survey site, with 16 species recorded, was a spring-fed stream running through escarpment country and falling into a densely vegetated gorge. This site was unburnt and incorporated a diverse range of habitats with no Water Buffalo interference or damage. At the other extreme, there were 4 sites with only one species recorded and one site where none were recorded. Despite displaying hot fire damage, these sites had seemingly regenerated well and appeared to be excellent odonate habitat.

ALA records suggest there are at least 15 additional odonate species recorded in the general area. Further surveys need to be undertaken during different seasons, and in differing habitats to gain a comprehensive record of the odonate fauna of this region.

True bugs

The hemipteran suborder Heteroptera (true bugs) is represented in Australia by more than 2,500 species, with over 400 described in the past 20 years. Many true bugs are phytophagous, feeding on a broad range of host plants, and are most abundant when plants are flowering.

More than 250 specimens were collected during the Bush Blitz. These represent 68 species across 16 families and include 6 species believed to be new to science:

- Agriopocorini BBJAW21 – this unusual leaf-footed bug (shown in Figure 11, left) does not key out to any of the described taxa and represents both a genus and species new to science.
- Cydnidae BBJAW54 – using the most recent key, this burrowing bug does not match any of the known genera and appears to be both a genus and species new to science.
- Aeptini BBJAW52 – this stink bug matches no described species.
- Eysarcorini BBJAW58 – this single specimen is similar to another in the WA Museum collection, which was recently identified as an undescribed genus of the tribe Eysarcorini.
- Deraeocorinae BBJAW75 – this taxon is unlike any of the known genera in Australia and is likely new to science.
- Tingidae BBJAW22 – this minute, jet black tingid (shown in Figure 11, right) may belong to the genus *Nethersia* but is unlike any of the known species.



Figure 11: Two of the true bug species that are new to science – Agriopocorini BBJAW21 (left) and Tingidae BBJAW22 (right) (Nikolai Tatarnic © Western Australian Museum)

An additional 16 species were collected that are either known but undescribed or require further study to determine if they are new to science.

Arachnids and centipedes

A wide range of arachnids (spiders, scorpions and their relatives) and a few centipedes were recorded during the Bush Blitz. A particularly high diversity of web-building and foliage-dwelling spiders was recorded. However, because these are relatively conspicuous species, most are already described. Undescribed diversity is more likely to be found in hard-to-detect groups that live in burrows, leaf litter or microhabitats under rocks, logs or bark. Many of these taxa

have low dispersal ability and small natural ranges, making them both highly diverse over relatively small areas and especially vulnerable to habitat loss.

Two of these hard-to-detect groups were targeted during the Bush Blitz – mygalomorph spiders and pseudoscorpions. Mygalomorph spiders are robust, burrow-building spiders, including trapdoor spiders and tarantulas. Pseudoscorpions are tiny arachnids that resemble scorpions and live under bark or rocks and within leaf litter or foliage. These groups were effectively sampled using targeted survey methods, uncovering a high proportion of undescribed or poorly known species.

Collections included 5 spider and 2 pseudoscorpion species considered new to science. Of these, 4 are mygalomorph spiders – 2 open-holed *Aname* species and 2 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', is a reminder that even relatively conspicuous, well-known groups such as orb-weavers contain unrecognised diversity.



Figure 12: A new to science trapdoor spider (genus *Idiosoma*), collected during the Bush Blitz (Rebecca Webb © MAGNT)

The known ranges of 3 species were extended. The lynx spider *Oxyopes amoenus* and crab spider *Isala cambridgei* were confirmed as present in the Northern Territory while crab spider *Xysticus geometres* was recorded in the territory for the first time.

Other invertebrates

The wasp mimic katydid *Veria colorata*, shown in Figure 13, was also collected during the Bush Blitz and represents a new record for the Northern Territory. The nearest record is from Torrens Creek in Queensland, around 1,500 km away.



Figure 13: New record for the Northern Territory, wasp mimic katydid *Veria colorata* (Rebecca Webb © MAGNT)

Plants

Jawoyn Country supports very high plant diversity, with more than 40% of the Northern Territory's plant species represented. Despite this, much of the region is poorly surveyed, particularly areas east of Nitmiluk and Kakadu national parks.

Plant surveys during the Bush Blitz focused on habitat types known to support high plant diversity and with a greater likelihood of containing range-restricted and endemic species, in areas with little previous survey effort. These habitats are mainly found on elevated sandstone plateaus associated with the Arnhem Plateau Bioregion.

As expected, targeted surveys undertaken during favourable conditions for plants, in rare and difficult to access habitats that had not previously been surveyed, resulted in many interesting findings.

From the 1,206 plant specimens collected, 5 species are considered new to science and 4 of these are shown in Figure 14:

- *Neustanthus* sp. Douglas Springs (K.G.Brennan 13988) NT Herbarium – a trailing vine known only from a single location at Douglas Springs in Nitmiluk National Park.
- *Oldenlandia* sp. two-petals (K.G.Brennan 4754) NT Herbarium – a small annual herb previously treated as *Oldenlandia intonsa*, recognised as a distinct species following collections made during this Bush Blitz.
- *Utricularia* sp. Marrawal (K.G.Brennan 13983) NT Herbarium – similar to *U. triflora* and currently known only from swamps on the Marrawal Plateau in Nitmiluk National Park.

- *Tephrosia* sp. Manyallaluk (I.D.Cowie 15116 & K.G.Brennan) Cowie – a perennial subshrub.



Figure 14: Plant species considered new to science: top left, *Neustanthus* sp. Douglas Springs, top right *Oldenlandia* sp. two-petals and bottom left *Utricularia* sp. Marrawal (© Kym Brennan); bottom right, *Tephrosia* sp. Manyallaluk (Aiden Webb © NT Herbarium)

The additional plant new to science was *Portulaca* sp. areolate seeds (I.D.Cowie 15171 & N.J.Cuff) Cowie – a succulent herb, related to *Portulaca bicolor* but distinguished by its different seed surface morphology.

Notably, 4 of the 5 species new to science were collected from Nitmiluk National Park, despite most survey sites being located outside the park. Although 2 of the 5 species had been collected previously, they were only recognised as species new to science through the additional collections and observations made during the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz.

Collections also included 27 undescribed but previously known species. Most notably, *Stylidium* sp. Twin Falls (L.A. Craven 5870) was collected for the first time since it was originally collected in Kakadu National Park in 1980.

Range extensions of up to 345 km and significant infill in distribution were noted for 173 species. This highlights the value of additional surveys in these historically under-collected and inaccessible areas during favourable seasonal conditions. A further 86 species represented noteworthy distribution infill of otherwise widespread species. In addition, 4 vascular plant species were collected in Nitmiluk National Park for the first time – *Chrysopogon pallidus*, *Curculigo ensifolia*, *Gardenia ewartii* subsp. *ewartii* and Blady Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*).

Although no threatened plant species were recorded during the Bush Blitz, 25 of the species are of conservation significance – 2 are Near Threatened and 23 are Data Deficient (Northern Territory flora online, accessed 8 May 2026).

The floristic condition of Jawoyn Country is generally very good and, where present, introduced species are typically associated with drainage or river corridors where there is also evidence of feral animal disturbance. Only 2 of the introduced species encountered are listed as Declared Weeds in the Northern Territory, and they were found in relatively small populations. The most prominent was Hyptis (*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*), which in some locations is beginning to dominate the middle layer of woodland in the upper parts of drainage areas. Hyptis is declared as a Class B weed in the Northern Territory, requiring control. While not currently declared in the Northern Territory, Annual Mission Grass (*Cenchrus pedicellatus*) is treated with the declared Perennial Mission Grass (*C. polystachios* syn. *C. setosus*) in a legislative sense and so is considered here as a Class B weed. Collectively they are also recognised as contributing to a listed Key Threatening Process (Invasion of northern Australia by Gamba Grass and other introduced grasses) operating at the regional scale in the Northern Territory.

Further plant surveys in northern Jawoyn Country, particularly in similarly rare and highly biodiverse habitats and undertaken during optimal conditions, are likely to produce similar results. Although only one non-vascular plant (green alga) was recorded, it is likely that targeting habitats which are permanently wet or with reduced fire frequency would yield significant new records in this group.

Fungi and lichens

Fungi and lichens play vital roles in the environment, but little is known about their diversity in northern Australia. This is mainly due to limited past survey effort, seasonal growth patterns and difficulties in identifying species. As a result, fungi and lichens are under-represented in biodiversity records and conservation planning.

Jawoyn Country has not been surveyed for fungi before and very few records existed before the Bush Blitz. During the Bush Blitz, fungal diversity was recorded across a range of habitats, including open eucalypt woodland, sandstone escarpments, monsoon rainforest patches and alongside waterways. In total, 172 fungal records were documented, including 42 records based on field observations only. The fungi recorded belonged to several ecological groups, including species that form relationships with plant roots, species that break down wood, and others found in soil and leaf litter.

Fungi were identified using visible features, photographs and limited microscope work. No DNA testing was carried out. Where it was not possible to confirm a species, identifications were kept at a higher level, such as family.

It was not possible to identify range extensions because of the very limited previous records. However, this Bush Blitz provided new location records for fungi, establishing a useful baseline for future surveys, seasonal monitoring and more detailed taxonomic work.

During the Bush Blitz, ants were found infected with a fungus known as “zombie ant” fungus (Figure 15). The infected ants were seen clinging to plants in raised positions, which is typical behaviour caused by this type of fungus. The ants were identified as *Polyrhachis senilis* and the fungus as belonging to the *Ophiocordyceps* group. Attempts to grow the fungus in the lab and analyse its DNA were not successful. More targeted sampling and testing would be needed to identify it to species level.



Figure 15: Ant infected by a fungus within the *Ophiocordyceps* complex, observed attached to vegetation during the Bush Blitz, with the fruiting body protruding from the ant's head (François Brassard © MAGNT)

Given that fungal fruiting is strongly influenced by season and rainfall, surveys conducted under different conditions would provide a more complete picture of fungal diversity across the region.



Bryan Lessard © Bush Blitz

Partnering with the Jawoyn, Nitmiluk and Warddeken rangers

BushBlitz

2 Partnering with the Jawoyn, Nitmiluk and Warddeken rangers

New partnerships

For the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz, we worked with Phil Mitchell and Tristin Maroney from the Jawoyn Association, Jaco Venter and Gill Towler from NT Parks and Wildlife, and Al from the Warddeken IPA to bring together several key ranger groups. These rangers guided Bush Blitz scientists on Country as they worked together to enrich local knowledge of biodiversity and search for species new to science. This led to a meaningful exchange of cultural knowledge and scientific collaboration.

We also worked closely with the Jawoyn Association and Jawoyn and Nitmiluk rangers in planning, collection site selection, supervision of scientists on Country and the daily operation of fieldwork.

Two-way science in the field

Bush Blitz scientists and 16 Aboriginal rangers undertook fieldwork to fill knowledge gaps and generate foundational biodiversity data that will assist with future planning, management and conservation of local species living on Country. Rangers received hands-on training in methods for collecting, labelling and preserving animals, plants and fungi. This included setting up and servicing malaise flight intercept traps and hand netting to collect flying insects, sampling and pressing fungi and plant specimens, and recording frog calls using the citizen science app FrogID. The scientists were fortunate to also learn more about the cultural importance and connection of local species to enrich their scientific understanding of biodiversity. Working together also provided an opportunity to plan collaborative two-way science projects into the future.

Scientists consistently highlighted the strength of the collaboration with Jawoyn, Warddeken and Nitmiluk rangers, describing the Bush Blitz as a highly effective and rewarding example of two-way learning on Country. They emphasised how the Bush Blitz brought together people with different expertise, from Traditional Owners and rangers to researchers, teachers and support staff, and created a unique environment where knowledge flowed in both directions. Many noted that working in this way deepened their understanding of biodiversity by connecting scientific observations with cultural knowledge and the lived experience of Country. Scientists described the Bush Blitz as an extraordinary, fun, and enlightening experience – working alongside the rangers and Traditional Owners on Country, where two-way learning happened every day, enabled scientific findings to be contextualised with cultural significance, and expanded scientific thinking beyond a list of species.

Several scientists also reflected on the practical value of these partnerships for finding species new to science and future research. They described ranger knowledge as instrumental in locating important habitats and species which enabled them to identify new-to-science species. One example was when Alister Jnr (Jawoyn Ranger) helped spider taxonomist Jeremy Wilson locate stable creek embankments that are prime habitat for trapdoor spiders. Alister guided the scientific team to Manyallaluk, a tributary of Emu Creek, where he swam as a child and noticed

large spider holes in the banks. Together, Alister and the team found several trapdoor burrows that belonged to a new-to-science species of the ‘saddle-legged’ trapdoor spider genus *Conothele*.

Overall, the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz was not only scientifically productive, but was also enriched by the mutual exchange of knowledge, shared learning and a collaborative approach that strengthened relationships and laid foundations for continued engagement through future research, adding to our knowledge of Jawoyn biodiversity.



Figure 16: Jawoyn Rangers in the field: left, catching a robber fly (family Asilidae) with an insect net (Bryan Lessard © Bush Blitz) and, right, setting up a malaise flight intercept trap to collect flying insects (Kirsti Abbott © MAGNT)



Figure 17: Jawoyn Rangers and François Brassard searching for local ant species on Jawoyn Country (Kirsti Abbott © MAGNT)

National Seed Bank and Warddeken Ranger exchange

We supported Warddeken IPA Rangers (Zachariah Namarnyilk, Sylvaris Gumurdul, Suzannah Nabulwad, Maureen Namarnyilk, Kayla Nagurrgurrba and Al Loughran) from Mamadawerre, on the Arnhem Plateau east of Kakadu National Park, to participate in the Bush Blitz. This was an excellent opportunity to facilitate new partnerships and knowledge transfer among the Jawoyn and Nitmiluk rangers, Bush Blitz scientists and the National Seed Bank. Ranger Sylvaris Gumurdul enjoyed his experience saying "It's important for me to learn different knowledge, techniques and skills with the Bush Blitz science program. I learned about collecting reptiles, insects, fish, mushrooms and plants … and share the knowledge with young ones and the rangers back at home."



Figure 18: Left, Freya Brown (National Seed Bank) and Warddeken IPA Rangers discussing seed conservation on Jawoyn Country (Tom North © National Seed Bank); right, Warddeken IPA Rangers collecting seeds (Freya Brown © National Seed Bank)

National Seed Bank scientists Freya Brown and Tom North worked closely with the Jawoyn and Warddeken rangers to discuss plant conservation, seed collecting and banking on Country. Freya and Tom explained the work they do at the National Seed Bank and how they can share skills and use of seed banking to help conserve threatened plant species on Country.

During the Bush Blitz, Freya and Tom also assisted the NT Herbarium staff to collect flora samples and had productive discussions with them, Caroline Chong (NT Threatened Species Officer) and Sherie Bruce (CSIRO-UQ PhD candidate) about future collaborations.

Continuing Connections

The Bush Blitz Continuing Connections project aims to strengthen partnerships between the First Nations groups and scientists who participate in a Bush Blitz. The project supports them to collaborate in two-way scientific research, which may include co-publishing new species, upskilling in species identification and monitoring methods, developing local identification tools or co-presenting findings at conferences.

Curation in collections

In late 2025, Jawoyn Elders and Jawoyn Rangers Levina Woodbury, Shania Baruwei, Robert Williri and Tristin Maroney were supported by Continuing Connections to attend an educational tour of the animal and plant collections at the MAGNT and the NT Herbarium. During the tour, they learnt about the curation process and were able to see how specimens collected during the Bush Blitz earlier in the year were processed, preserved and being researched.



Figure 19: Miliwanga "Millie" Wurrben (Senior Jawoyn Elder) visiting the MAGNT in Darwin where Bec and Sue show her specimens collected from the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz now curated in the insect collection (Kirsti Abbott © MAGNT)

Sharing learnings at the Territory NRM Conference, Darwin

Continuing Connections also supported the Jawoyn Rangers to visit Darwin in November 2025 to attend a workshop with the MAGNT and NT Herbarium scientists who participated in the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz. They developed a 15-minute co-presentation in partnership with

MAGNT and NT Herbarium researchers and Bush Blitz for the Territory Natural Resource Management Conference. Together they presented the key learnings from the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz.

Tristin Maroney (Jawoyn Ranger Coordinator) presented a brief introduction, followed by Jo Harding (Bush Blitz) who provided an overview of the Bush Blitz program. Levina Woodbury and Shania Baruwei (Jawoyn Rangers) talked about the importance of two-way science and choosing sites on Country. Michael Hammer (MAGNT) and Nick Cuff (NT Herbarium) then talked about the scientific results and the animals and plants found on Country.

The conference presentation was well received and provided a valuable model for two-way partnerships for documenting and describing species new to all sciences moving forward.



Figure 20: Tristin Maroney presenting at the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz presentation at the Territory Natural Resource Management Conference (Darwin, November 2025) (Kirsti Abbott © MAGNT)

Territory NRM Conference Abstract

Bush Blitz on Jawoyn Country. Informing a Healthy Country through Australia's nature discovery program

Tristin Maroney. Jawoyn Association. Katherine, NT 0850.

Kirsti Abbott. Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory. The Gardens, Darwin NT 0820.

Michael Hammer. Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory. The Gardens, Darwin NT 0820.

Nicholas Cuff. NT Herbarium. Palmerston NT 0830.

Jo Harding. Bush Blitz. Canberra ACT 2601

Bush Blitz is Australia's largest nature discovery program. It is a cross-sector partnership that facilitates field exploration to document and describe plant and animal species, typically in protected, remote and rarely visited natural landscapes. In April 2025, Bush Blitz partnered with Jawoyn Association to explore unique habitats in southern stone country; Jawoyn Country. The Bush Blitz team expertly supported Jawoyn Rangers as well as scientists, curators, technicians and teachers from around Australia, and Warddeken Rangers joined for a week's exchange. For two weeks teams were dropped into locations to search for species new to science and document biodiversity important for land management. The focus was on plants, fungi, reptiles and amphibians, freshwater fishes and crustaceans, butterflies, dragonflies, wasps, true bugs, ants and mygalomorph spiders.

Early highlights of the trip underscore the importance of partnerships and collaboration. The collections of flora, fauna and fungi will be cared for at Northern Territory biological collection organisations, the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory and the Northern Territory Herbarium, for ongoing access and collaborative work to improve our understanding of NT biodiversity and how land managers can protect our natural heritage.



Bryan Lessard © Bush Blitz

Community outreach and engagement

BushBlitz

3 Community outreach and engagement

Community engagement is an important part of a Bush Blitz. The program actively involves local schools and the public to raise awareness of local biodiversity and taxonomy as a foundational science, as well as inspiring people to get involved in protecting biodiversity. The Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz included teacher participation and a community day to share the exciting scientific findings of the Bush Blitz with the wider community.

Citizen science: teacher participation

Earthwatch Australia delivers the education and outreach components of the Bush Blitz program, including the recruitment and coordination of citizen scientists. As part of the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz, Bush Blitz TeachLive provided professional development for 6 teachers from across Australia. The teachers brought a variety of life experience, which supported meaningful learning and effective knowledge sharing.

Teachers who joined the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz were James Phillips (Montrose Bay High School, Tasmania), Lynette Gaff (Christmas Island District High School, Western Australia), Natasha Johnston (Darwin High School, Northern Territory), Thomas Hennessy (Katherine High School, Northern Territory), Tikiri Silva (Glen Waverley Secondary College, Victoria) and Tracey Vaught (Torquay College, Victoria).

Their main role was to help the taxonomists in the field, acting as research assistants to trap and collect specimens. Through this work, they gained practical scientific skills, including collecting and pressing plants, setting up pitfall traps and sweeping for invertebrates. In the evenings, they learned to use microscopes and other lab equipment while assisting with the labelling and processing of specimens collected each day.

The teachers also communicated with their classes throughout the week, with more than 1,200 students directly engaged via Google Classroom and Padlet pages. Students were able to read daily field reports from their teacher, view photos and videos from the Bush Blitz, and interact by asking questions and completing activities such as quizzes.

Teachers are encouraged to continue to share the knowledge and experience gained during the Bush Blitz with students and wider networks after returning to their schools. To enable this, they can apply for a grant to develop and deliver a biodiversity project or activity. All 6 teachers who participated in this Bush Blitz were awarded a grant. They are also required to develop a lesson plan sequence using the knowledge gained during the Bush Blitz. These will be uploaded onto the Earthwatch website as education resources available for public use.



Figure 21: Teacher Tracey Vaught collecting insects with Erinn Fagan-Jeffries (Shannon Anstee © Earthwatch Australia)

Lynette said "My biggest take away is that knowledge is not as important as connection when engaging people with their environment... I learnt many techniques from both the scientists and rangers that I can bring back to my work with students. A very enriching experience."

Community day

A community event was held at the YMCA Henry Scott Recreation Centre in Katherine on Saturday 5 April, with scientists displaying specimens they had collected, as well as equipment used for taxonomic research. The TeachLive participants helped the scientists and created interactive activities for kids, such as drawing and water colouring.



Figure 22: Teacher Lynette Gaff at the community day (© John-Ross Pearce Scharnberg)

Over the 2-hour event, around 100 local community members came through to learn about the Bush Blitz and their local biodiversity. The event was a great success, with feedback from both attendees and scientists overwhelmingly positive.

Media engagement

In the media release promoting the Bush Blitz, both the Jawoyn Association and the Director of MAGNT provided quotes.

The Jawoyn Association said "Jawoyn people have always shared, cared for, and worked our Country. That principle continues to guide everything we do. Hosting Bush Blitz on Jawoyn land is another way we can demonstrate our strong and ongoing connection to Country and culture — not just to visitors, but to the next generations of Jawoyn people too.

This work is also about knowledge exchange. Our rangers and land managers are out on Country every day, drawing on cultural knowledge that has been passed down for thousands of years. Bringing that together with western science and biodiversity research allows us to strengthen what we know, identify what we're protecting, and make informed decisions based on the best available data.

The information collected through Bush Blitz will support the Jawoyn Association as we continue to deliver on our own vision for Country — one that is healthy, strong, and managed by

our people. We look forward to using this knowledge to guide how we care for our land and to support opportunities for education, conservation, and sustainable development into the future."

Adam Worrall, Director of MAGNT, said "It is exciting to see the collaboration and coordination of these cultural and science experts so that we might learn more about the biodiversity in this extraordinary country".

The Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz generated a lot of excitement among local, national and international news outlets that promoted the shared scientific findings and collaborative teamwork.

Top media stories

The top media stories included the announcement of the Bush Blitz to Jawoyn Country shared by the Northern Territory Government and the NT News, followed by the scientific findings and excitement of uncovering zombie ants on Country shared by Australian Geographic, ABC News Online and SBS Japan. ABC News also filmed several participants searching for species on Jawoyn Country and during the community day to promote the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz as an exciting example of two-way science and community engagement (ABC News).

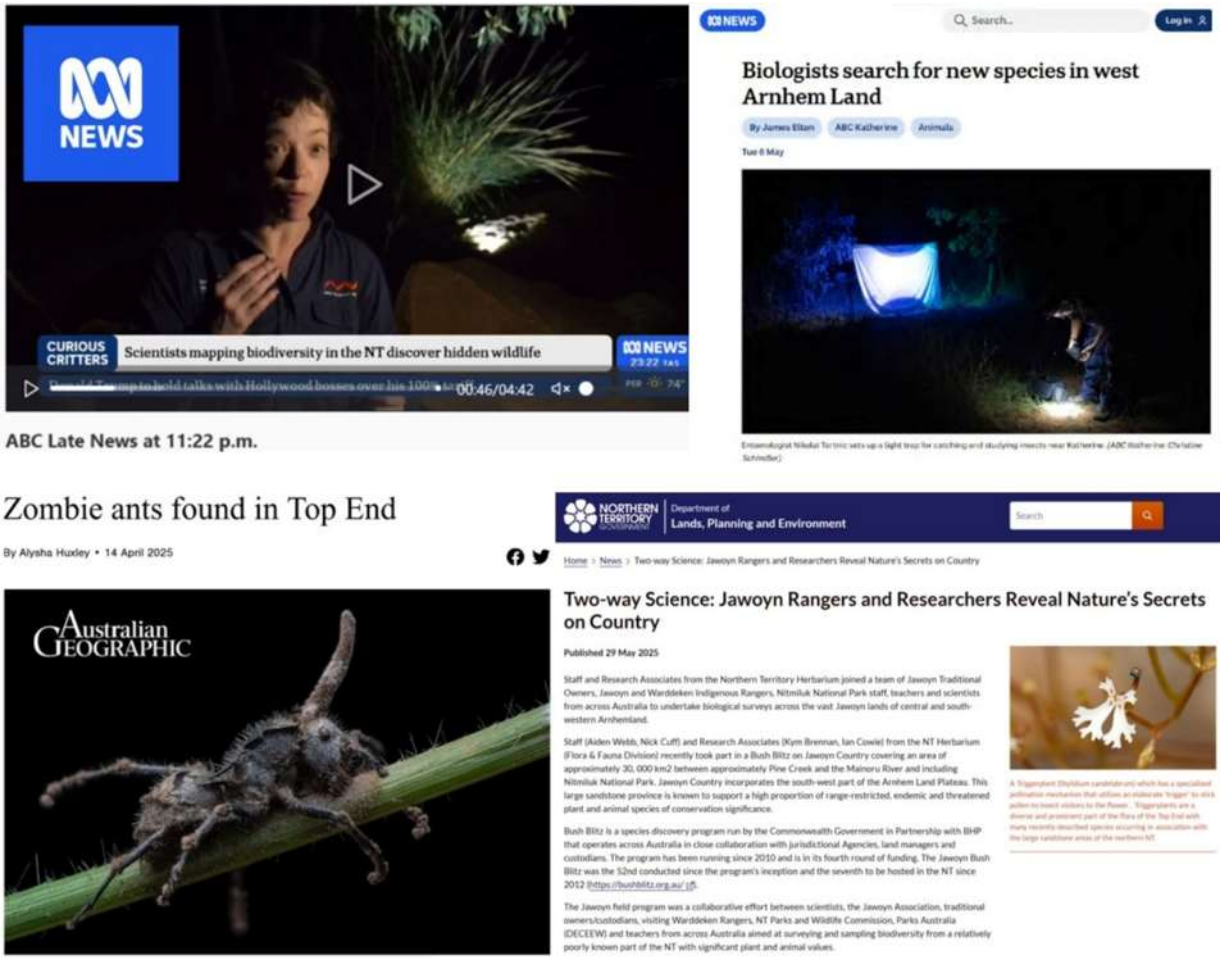


Figure 23: Screenshots of online media coverage of the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz



NT News

Researchers Glenn Moore and Kate Gillespie (above left); and Megan McLeod (right) in action. A Gehyra pamela gecko (centre). Picture: Caitlin Conway

Bush Blitz uncovers NT's hidden wildlife

Taylor Mason

A team of scientists, Indigenous rangers and Traditional Owners are uncovering the Northern Territory's hidden biodiversity in a Bush Blitz expedition on Jawoyn Country.

The two-week program, which runs until April 11, brings together experts from institutions across Australia to document plant and animal species, many of which may be new to science.

Since its inception in 2010, Bush Blitz has discovered more than 2000 previously unknown species, adding crucial data to national biodiversity records.

This year's expedition covers diverse habitats, from Nitmiluk National Park to remote stone country, with researchers investigating everything from frogs and fungi to butterflies and wasps.

A helicopter was used to access remote areas during the survey on Jawoyn Country. Picture: Tracey Vaught

MAGNT director Adam Worrall highlighted the importance of the program.

"Programs like Bush Blitz provide a powerful platform to share knowledge and strengthen connections to Country through both cultural understanding and scientific discovery," he said.

"Every new specimen contributes to a broader understanding of the Territory's unique ecosystems and helps inform future research, education, and conservation efforts."

The Jawoyn Association, which is co-hosting the expedition, sees the program as an opportunity to integrate Traditional knowledge with scientific research.

"Jawoyn people have always shared, cared for, and worked our Country ... That principle continues to guide everything we do," a spokesperson said. "Bringing that together with western science and biodiversity research allows us to strengthen what we know, identify what we're protecting, and make informed decisions based on the best available data."

Exciting discoveries are already emerging from the expedition.

The fish research team recorded "a species new to the Katherine region".

Meanwhile, another researcher uncovered "zombie ants infected by a cordyceps-like fungus".

A wasp previously unrecorded in the NT was found at the "basecamp light Wednesday night", and a "spider potentially new to science" was also discovered.

Additionally, a scientist hopes to "describe a true bug that is completely new to science".

MAGNT will host a free talk at the Discovery Centre in Darwin on April 12, where attendees can learn about the species uncovered during the expedition and the role they play in the NT's fragile ecosystems.

Figure 24: NT News article covering the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz



François Brassard and Sherie Bruce sharing their findings in the Bush Blitz field lab (Bryan Lessard © Bush Blitz)

Appendices

Appendix A: Species lists

Table A1 List of fauna species recorded on the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Group	Family	Species	Common name
Mammals	Bovidae	*Bos taurus*	Cattle
	Bovidae	*Bubalus bubalis*	Water Buffalo
Birds	Accipitridae	*Tachyspiza fasciatus*	Brown Goshawk
	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	Wedge-tailed Eagle
	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea-Eagle
	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	Whistling Kite
	Accipitridae	*Hamirostra melanosternon*	Black-breasted Buzzard
	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	Black Kite
	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian Owlet-nightjar
	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	Azure Kingfisher
	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo leachii*	Blue-winged Kookaburra
	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	Forest Kingfisher
	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	Sacred Kingfisher
	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	Plumed Whistling-duck
	Anatidae	*Radjah radjah*	Radjah Shelduck
	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian Darter
	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	Fork-tailed Swift
	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	White-necked Heron
	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*	Eastern Cattle Egret
	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	Intermediate Egret
	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	Black Bittern
	Artamidae	*Artamus (Angroyan) cinereus*	Black-faced Woodswallow
	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	White-breasted Woodswallow
	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	Pied Butcherbird
	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian Magpie
	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	Bush Stone-curlew
	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua (Licmetis) sanguinea*	Little Corella
	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus banksii*	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah
	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Cockatiel
	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
	Campephagidae	*Lalage (Lalage) tricolor*	White-winged Triller

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Caprimulgidae	*Eurostopodus argus*	Spotted Nightjar
	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	Masked Lapwing
	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	Golden-headed Cisticola
	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	Bar-shouldered Dove
	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	Peaceful Dove
	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	Crested Pigeon
	Columbidae	*Petrophassa rufipennis*	Chestnut-quilled Rock Pigeon
	Columbidae	*Phaps (Phaps) chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing
	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	Dollarbird
	Corcoracidae	*Struthidea cinerea*	Apostlebird
	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian Crow
	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	Pheasant Coucal
	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum (Dicaeum) hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird
	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	Spangled Drongo
	Estrildidae	*Lonchura (Munia) castaneothorax*	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
	Estrildidae	*Lonchura (Munia) flaviprymna*	Yellow-rumped Mannikin
	Estrildidae	*Neochmia (Neochmia) phaeton*	Crimson Finch
	Estrildidae	*Poephila (Neopoephila) personata*	Masked Finch
	Estrildidae	*Stizoptera bichenovii*	Double-barred Finch
	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia guttata*	Zebra Finch
	Falconidae	*Falco (Ieracidea) berigora*	Brown Falcon
	Falconidae	*Falco (Tinnunculus) cenchroides*	Nankeen Kestrel
	Falconidae	*Falco (Falco) longipennis*	Australian Hobby
	Gruidae	*Antigone rubicunda*	Brolga
	Maluridae	*Malurus (Leggeornis) lamberti*	Variegated Fairy-wren
	Maluridae	*Malurus (Musciparus) melanocephalus*	Red-backed Fairy-wren
	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	Blue-faced Honeyeater
	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera (Lichmera) indistincta*	Brown Honeyeater
	Meliphagidae	*Manorina (Myzantha) flavigula*	Yellow-throated Miner
	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus (Melithreptus) albogularis*	White-throated Honeyeater
	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela (Cosmeteira) obscura*	Dusky Honeyeater
	Meliphagidae	*Philemon (Philemon) argenticeps*	Silver-crowned Friarbird
	Meliphagidae	*Philemon (Philemon) buceroides*	Helmeted Friarbird
	Meliphagidae	*Philemon (Microphilemon) citreogularis*	Little Friarbird
	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula flavescens*	Yellow-tinted Honeyeater
	Meliphagidae	*Stomiopera unicolor*	White-gaped Honeyeater
	Meropidae	*Merops (Merops) ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater
	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Monarchidae	*Myiagra (Piezorhynchus) alecto*	Shining Flycatcher
	Oriolidae	*Oriolus (Mimeta) flavocinctus*	Yellow Oriole
	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian Figbird
	Otididae	*Ardeotis australis*	Australian Bustard
	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla (Colluricincla) harmonica*	Grey Shrike-thrush
	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla (Colluricincla) woodwardi*	Sandstone Shrike-thrush
	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus (Pardalotinus) striatus*	Striated Pardalote
	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	Little Pied Cormorant
	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth
	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus (Pomatostomus) temporalis*	Grey-crowned Babbler
	Psittacidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	Red-winged Parrot
	Psittacidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	Budgerigar
	Psittacidae	*Platycercus (Violania) venustus*	Northern Rosella
	Psittacidae	*Psitteuteles versicolor*	Varied Lorikeet
	Psittacidae	*Trichoglossus rubritorquis*	Red-collared Lorikeet
	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Chlamydera nuchalis*	Great Bowerbird
	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	White-headed Stilt
	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura (Sauloprocta) leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail
	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura (Setosura) rufiventris*	Northern Fantail
	Scolopacidae	*Tringa (Rhyacophilus) glareola*	Wood Sandpiper
	Strigidae	*Ninox (Ninox) novaeseelandiae*	Southern Boobook
	Strigidae	*Ninox (Hieracoglaux) connivens*	Barking Owl
	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Glossy Ibis
	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian White Ibis
	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	Straw-necked Ibis
	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	Eastern Barn Owl
Reptiles	Agamidae	*Ctenophorus slateri*	Slater's Ring-tailed Dragon
	Agamidae	*Lophognathus gilberti*	Ta-ta Lizard
	Chelidae	*Emydura subglobosa worrelli*	Worrell's River Turtle
	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	Night Tiger
	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	Common Tree Snake
	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	Keelback
	Crocodylidae	*Crocodylus johnstoni*	Freshwater Crocodile
	Diplodactylidae	*Oedura gemmata*	Jewelled Velvet Gecko
	Diplodactylidae	*Oedura marmorata*	Marbled Velvet Gecko
	Diplodactylidae	*Strophurus ciliaris*	Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko
	Elapidae	*Demansia papuensis*	Greater Black Whipsnake
	Elapidae	*Furina ornata*	Moon Snake

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra australis*	Northern Dtella
	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra nana*	Northern Spotted Rock Dtella
	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra pamela*	Arnhem Land Watercourse Dtella
	Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	House Gecko
	Gekkonidae	*Heteronotia binoei*	Bynoe's Gecko
	Pygopodidae	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's Snake-lizard
	Pythonidae	*Antaresia childreni*	Children's Python
	Pythonidae	*Aspidites melanocephalus*	Black-headed Python
	Pythonidae	*Liasis olivaceus*	Olive Python
	Scincidae	*Bellatorias obiri*	Arnhem Land Gorges Skink
	Scincidae	*Carlia amax*	Two-spined Rainbow Skink
	Scincidae	*Ctenotus coggeri*	Brown-backed Ctenotus
	Scincidae	*Ctenotus inornatus*	Bar-shouldered Ctenotus
	Scincidae	*Ctenotus vertebralis*	Scant-striped Ctenotus
	Scincidae	*Eremiascincus isolepis*	Northern Bar-lipped Skink
	Varanidae	*Varanus mertensi*	Mertens' Water Monitor
	Varanidae	*Varanus scalaris*	Spotted Tree Monitor
Frogs	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	Cane Toad
	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes lignarius*	Woodworker Frog
	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	Ornate Burrowing Frog
	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia remota*	Remote Froglet
	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia crassa*	Fat Toadlet
	Pelodryadidae	*Carichyla bicolor*	Northern Sedge Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Colleeneremia rubella*	Little Red Tree Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Litoria coplandi*	Common Rock Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Litoria inermis*	Bumpy Rocket Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Litoria nasuta*	Rocket Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Litoria personata*	Masked Rock Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Litoria spaldingi*	Northern Creek Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Mahonabatrachus meirianus*	Rockhole Frog
	Pelodryadidae	*Pengilleyia ridibunda*	Northern Laughing Tree Frog
Fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis* sp. NW	Northwest Glassfish
	Apogonidae	*Glossamia aprion*	Mouth Almighty
	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*	Flyspecked Hardyhead
	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris barrawayi*	Barraway's Fish
	Eleotridae	*Mogurnda mogurnda*	Northern Purplespotted Gudgeon

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Eleotridae	*Mogurnda* sp. sandstone	Sandstone Purplespotted Gudgeon
	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia australis*	Western Rainbowfish
	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia exquisita*	Exquisite Rainbowfish
	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia splendida inornata*	Checkered Rainbowfish
	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia trifasciata*	Banded Rainbowfish
	Plotosidae	*Neosilurus hyrtlii*	Hyrtl's Catfish
	Terapontidae	*Hephaestus carbo*	Coal Grunter
	Terapontidae	*Hephaestus fuliginosus*	Sooty Grunter
	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	Spangled Grunter
	Terapontidae	*Syncomistes bonapartensis*	Lake Bonaparte Grunter
Ants	Formicidae	*Acropyga* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Anochetus paripungens*	na
	Formicidae	*Anochetus rectangularis*	na
	Formicidae	*Anochetus rufostenus*	na
	Formicidae	*Anochetus* sp. D	na
	Formicidae	*Anochetus* sp. E	na
	Formicidae	*Anochetus* sp. gra1 (*graeffei* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus setosus*	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. cla1 (*claripes* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. den1 (*denticulatus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. fie1 (*fieldae* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. nov1 (*novaehollandiae* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. nov2 (*novaehollandiae* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. nov3 (*novaehollandiae* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. pel1 (*pellax* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. ret1 (*reticulatus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. rub1 (*rubiginosus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. rub2 (*rubiginosus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Camponotus* sp. rub3 (*rubiginosus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Cardiocondyla* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Cardiocondyla* sp. B	na
	Formicidae	*Cardiocondyla wroughtonii*	Yellow Sneaking Ant
	Formicidae	*Carebara* sp.	na
	Formicidae	*Chelaner* sp. ins1 (*insolescens* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Chelaner* sp. ins2 (*insolescens* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Chelaner* sp. ins3 (*insolescens* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Crematogaster* sp. aus1 (*australis* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Crematogaster* sp. C1	na
	Formicidae	*Crematogaster* sp. con1 (*cornigera* gp.)	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Formicidae	*Crematogaster* sp. lae1 (*laeviceps* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Crematogaster* sp. lae2 (*laeviceps* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Crematogaster* sp. lae3 (*laeviceps* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Crematogaster* sp. que1 (*queenslandica* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Froggattella kirbii*	Common Froglet Ant
	Formicidae	*Hypoponera* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Hypoponera* sp. B	na
	Formicidae	*Hypoponera* sp. C	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex anteroinclinus*	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex obscurus*	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex reburrus*	Bearded Meat Ant
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex rufoinclinus*	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex sanguineus*	Northern Meat Ant
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. anc1 (*anceps* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. exs1 (*exsanguis* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. har1 (*hartmeyeri* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. lut1 (luteoclypeatus complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. min1 (minor complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. min2 (minor complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. mjo1 (*mjobergi* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. mjo2 (*mjobergi* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. mjo3 (*mjobergi* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. mjo4 (*mjobergi* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. pal1 (*pallidus* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Iridomyrmex* sp. pal2 (*pallidus* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Leptogenys adlerzi*	na
	Formicidae	*Lioponera* sp. sin1 (*singularis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Melophorus* sp. cas 1 (*castaneus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Melophorus* sp. dic1	na
	Formicidae	*Melophorus* sp. ruf1 (*rufoniger* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Melophorus* sp. ruf2 (*rufoniger* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus minimus*	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. aja1 (*ajax* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. aur1 (*aureolus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. aur2 (*aureolus* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. C1	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. mjo1 (*mjobergi* gp.)	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. pub1 (*pubescens* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Meranoplus* sp. uni1 (*unicolor* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium maryannae*	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. and1 (*andersini* complex)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. car1 (*carinatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. car2 (*carinatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. lae1 (*laeve* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. lae2 (*laeve* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. lae3 (*laeve* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. lae4 (*laeve* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. lae5 (*laeve* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. lae6 (*laeve* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. nig1 (*nigrius* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. nig2 (*nigrius* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. nig3 (*nigrius* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. nig4 (*nigrius* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium* sp. nig5 (*nigrius* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Monomorium topend*	na
	Formicidae	*Nylanderia* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Nylanderia* sp. B	na
	Formicidae	*Nylanderia* sp. C	na
	Formicidae	*Nylanderia* sp. D	na
	Formicidae	*Ochetellus flavipes*	Spinifex Ant
	Formicidae	*Ochetellus* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Ochetellus* sp. B	na
	Formicidae	*Odontomachus* sp. nr. *turneri*	na
	Formicidae	*Odontomachus* sp. ruf1 (*ruficeps* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Oecophylla smaragdina*	Green Tree Ant
	Formicidae	*Opisthopsis haddoni*	Savanna Strobe Ant, Haddon's Strobe Ant
	Formicidae	*Opisthopsis haddoni rufoniger*	na
	Formicidae	*Opisthopsis* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Papyrius* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Paraparatrechina* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Paraparatrechina* sp. B	na
	Formicidae	*Paraparatrechina* sp. C	na
	Formicidae	*Paraparatrechina* sp. D	na
	Formicidae	*Paraparatrechina* sp. E	na
	Formicidae	*Paratrechina longicornis*	Longhorn Crazy Ant
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* nr. *dispar*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. A1	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. A2	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. amp1 (*ampla* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. amp2 (*ampla* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. amp3 (*ampla* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. B1	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. E1	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. F1	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. J1	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. mjo1 (*mjobergi* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. mjo2 (*mjobergi* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. nr. *impressiceps*	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. var1 (*variabilis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Pheidole* sp. var2 (*variabilis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis anderseni*	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis gab*	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis melanura*	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis nourlangie*	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis pseudothrinax*	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis schenkii*	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis senilis*	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis* sp. app1 (*appendiculata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis* sp. inc1 (*inconspicua* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis* sp. nr. gab	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis* sp. nr. gab2	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis* sp. nr. gab3	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis* sp. obt1	na
	Formicidae	*Polyrhachis trapezoidea*	na
	Formicidae	*Ponera* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Pseudoneoponera* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Pseudoneoponera* sp. B	na
	Formicidae	*Pseudoneoponera* sp. C	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. aur1 (*aurata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. aur2 (*aurata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. aur3 (*aurata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. aur4 (*aurata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. aur5 (*aurata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. bor1 (*borealis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. bor2 (*borealis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. bor3 (*borealis* gp.)	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. bor4 (*borealis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. bor5 (*borealis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. con1 (*convexa* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. dub1 (*dubia* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. ret1 (*reticulata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. ret2 (*reticulata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. ret3 (*reticulata* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Rhytidoponera* sp. ten1 (*tenuis* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Solenopsis geminata*	Ginger Ant, Tropical Fire Ant
	Formicidae	*Solenopsis* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Solenopsis* sp. B	na
	Formicidae	*Solenopsis* sp. C	na
	Formicidae	*Strumigenys* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Tapinoma* sp. A	na
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium bicarinatum*	Bicolored Pennant Ant
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium lanuginosum*	Wooly Ant
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium* sp. spi1 (*spininode* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium* sp. str1 (*striolatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium* sp. str2 (*striolatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium* sp. str3 (*striolatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium* sp. str4 (*striolatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium* sp. str5 (*striolatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium* sp. str6 (*striolatum* gp.)	na
	Formicidae	*Tetraponera punctulata*	Savanna Black Tree Ant
	Formicidae	*Trichomyrmex mayri*	na
Bees	Apidae	Apis mellifera	European Honey Bee
	Apidae	Tetragonula sp.	na
	[Superfamily] Apoidea	Apoidea spp.	na
Wasps	Bethylidae	Bethylidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Aleiodes* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Aleiodes* sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Braconidae	*Bracon* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	Braconidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	Braconidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Braconidae	*Coccygidium necatrix*	Fall Armyworm Slayer
	Braconidae	Dolichogenidea sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	Doryctinae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Ipodoryctes* sp. BBJA_sp2	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Braconidae	*Microplitis* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Pambolus* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotoma* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotoma* sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotoma* sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotoma* sp. BBJA_sp4	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotoma* sp. BBJA_sp5	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotoma* sp. BBJA_sp6	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotoma* sp. BBJA_sp7	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotomella naumanni*	na
	Braconidae	*Phanerotomella* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Rhaconotus* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Rhaconotus* sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Braconidae	*Spathius* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Braconidae	*Spathius* sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Braconidae	Telengaiinae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Chalcididae	Chalcididae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Chalcididae	Chalcididae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Chrysididae	Chrysididae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Chrysididae	*Stilbum cyanurum*	Emerald Cuckoo Wasp
	Crabronidae	*Pison* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Crabronidae	*Tachytes* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Crabronidae	*Trypoxylon* BBJA_sp1	na
	Dryinidae	Dryinidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Encyrtidae	Encyrtidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Encyrtidae	Encyrtidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Encyrtidae	Encyrtidae sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp10	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp4	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp5	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp6	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp7	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp8	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophidae sp. BBJA_sp9	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophinae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Eulophidae	Eulophinae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp4	na
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp5	na
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp6	na
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp7	na
	Eupelmidae	Eupelmidae sp. BBJA_sp8	na
	Eurytomidae	Eurytomidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Eurytomidae	Eurytomidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Eurytomidae	Eurytomidae sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	Eurytomidae	Eurytomidae sp. BBJA_sp4	na
	Eurytomidae	Eurytomidae sp. BBJA_sp5	na
	Figitidae	Figitidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Ichneumonidae	*Ceratomansa spinifrons*	na
	Ichneumonidae	*Dicamptus* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Ichneumonidae	*Paraphylax* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Ichneumonidae	*Temelucha* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Megastigmidae	Megastigmidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Mutillidae	*Australotilla* s. l. sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Mutillidae	Mutillidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Mutillidae	Mutillidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Mymaridae	Mymaridae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Mymaridae	Mymaridae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Pergidae	Pergidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Pergidae	Pergidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Philanthidae	*Cerceris* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Philanthidae	*Cerceris* sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Platygastridae	Platygastridae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Pteromalidae	Pteromalidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp10	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp11	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp12	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp13	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp4	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp5	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp6	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp7	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp8	na
	Scelionidae	Scelionidae sp. BBJA_sp9	na
	Scoliidae	*Radumeris radula*	Yellow Hairy Flower Wasp
	Scoliidae	Scoliidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Scoliidae	Scoliidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Sphecidae	*Sceliphron laetum*	Common Mud Dauber
	Sphecidae	*Sphex cognatus*	Black Digger Wasp
	Systasidae	Systasidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Thynnidae	Thynnidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Thynnidae	Thynnidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	Thynnidae	Thynnidae sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	Thynnidae	Thynnidae sp. BBJA_sp4	na
	Torymidae	Torymidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Trichogrammatidae	Trichogrammatidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Vespidae	*Delta latreillei*	Orange-tailed Potter Wasp
	Vespidae	Eumeninae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Vespidae	*Polistes schach*	na
	Vespidae	*Pseudabispa bicolor*	na
	Vespidae	*Ropalidia* sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Vespidae	Vespidae sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	Vespidae	Vespidae sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	[Superfamily] Chalcidoidea	Chalcidoidea sp. BBJA_sp1	na
	[Superfamily] Chalcidoidea	Chalcidoidea sp. BBJA_sp2	na
	[Superfamily] Chalcidoidea	Chalcidoidea sp. BBJA_sp3	na
	[Superfamily] Chalcidoidea	Chalcidoidea sp. BBJA_sp4	na
Butterflies	Hesperiidae	*Mesodina gracillima*	Northern Iris-skipper
	Hesperiidae	*Ocybadistes flavovittatus vesta*	Narrow-brand Grass-dart
	Hesperiidae	*Pelopidas lyelli lyelli*	Lyell's Swift
	Hesperiidae	*Suniana lascivia larrakia*	Dingy Grass-dart
	Hesperiidae	*Taractrocera ilia*	Northern Grass-dart
	Hesperiidae	*Taractrocera ina*	No-brand Grass-dart
	Hesperiidae	*Telicota augias krefftii*	Bright-orange Darter
	Lycaenidae	*Anthene lycaenoides godeffroyi*	Pale Ciliate-blue
	Lycaenidae	*Arhopala eupolis asopus*	Purple Oak-blue
	Lycaenidae	*Candalides urumelia*	Spotted Opal
	Lycaenidae	*Catochrysops panormus platissa*	Forget-me-not
	Lycaenidae	*Erina erina erina*	Small Dusky-blue

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Lycaenidae	*Erina geminus gagadju*	Twin Dusky-blue
	Lycaenidae	*Euchrysops cnejus cnidus*	Spotted Pea-blue
	Lycaenidae	*Famegana nisa*	Black-spotted Grass-blue
	Lycaenidae	*Freyeria putli putli*	Jewelled Grass-blue
	Lycaenidae	*Lacturnea lacturnus australis*	Orange-tipped Pea-blue, Tailed Cupid
	Lycaenidae	*Prosotas dubiosa dubiosa*	Purple Line-blue
	Lycaenidae	*Theclinesthes miskini miskini*	Wattle Blue
	Lycaenidae	*Zizina otis labradus*	Common Grass-blue
	Nymphalidae	*Acraea terpsicore*	Tawny Coster
	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	Tailed Emperor
	Nymphalidae	*Danaus petilia*	Lesser Wanderer
	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	Common Crow
	Nymphalidae	*Hypocysta adiante antirius*	Orange Ringlet
	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas alimena darwinensis*	Blue-banded Eggfly
	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina*	Varied Eggfly
	Nymphalidae	*Junonia hedonia*	Brown Argus
	Nymphalidae	*Junonia orithya albicincta*	Blue Argus
	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	Meadow Argus
	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	Evening Brown
	Nymphalidae	*Mydosama sirius sirius*	Cedar Bush-brown
	Nymphalidae	*Ypthima arctous arctous*	Dusky Knight
	Papilionidae	*Papilio demoleus sthenelus*	Chequered Swallowtail
	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona*	Lemon Migrant
	Pieridae	*Cepora perimale*	Caper Gull
	Pieridae	*Eurema alitha novaguineensis*	Scalloped Grass-yellow
	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe*	Large Grass-yellow
	Pieridae	*Eurema herla*	Macleay's Grass-yellow
	Pieridae	*Eurema laeta sana*	Lined Grass-yellow
	Pieridae	*Eurema smilax*	Small Grass-yellow
Moths	Erebidae	*Argina astrea*	Crotalaria Podborer
	Erebidae	*Utetheisa lotrix*	Salt-and-Pepper Moth
	Noctuidae	*Idalima metasticta*	Speckled Day-moth
Dragonflies and damselflies	Aeshnidae	*Gynacantha nourlangie*	Cave Duskhawker
	Coenagrionidae	*Aciagrion fragile*	Blue Slim
	Coenagrionidae	*Agriocnemis pygmaea*	Pygmy Wisp
	Coenagrionidae	*Austroagrion exclamationis*	Northern Billabongfly
	Coenagrionidae	*Ceriagrion aeruginosum*	Redtail
	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura aurora*	Aurora Bluetail
	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura heterosticta*	Common Bluetail

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion lucifer*	Citrine-headed Riverdamsel
	Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion microcephalum*	Blue Riverdamsel
	Gomphidae	*Austroepigomphus (Xerogomphus) turneri*	Flame-tipped Hunter
	Lestidae	*Lestes concinnus*	Dusky Spreadwing
	Libellulidae	*Agrionoptera insignis allogenes*	Red Swampdragon
	Libellulidae	*Crocothemis nigrifrons*	Black-headed Skimmer
	Libellulidae	*Diplacodes haematodes*	Scarlet Percher
	Libellulidae	*Lathrecista asiatica festa*	Australasian Slimwing
	Libellulidae	*Macrodiplax cora*	Wandering Pennant
	Libellulidae	*Nannodiplax rubra*	Pygmy Percher
	Libellulidae	*Nannophlebia mudginberri*	Top End Archtail
	Libellulidae	*Nannophya australis*	Australian Pygmyfly
	Libellulidae	*Neurothemis stigmatizans*	Painted Grasshawk
	Libellulidae	*Notolibellula bicolor*	Bicoloured Skimmer
	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum caledonicum*	Blue Skimmer
	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum migratum*	Rosy Skimmer
	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum sabina*	Slender Skimmer
	Libellulidae	*Pantala flavescens*	Wandering Glider
	Libellulidae	*Potamarcha congener*	Swampwatcher
	Libellulidae	*Rhodothemis lieftincki*	Red Arrow
	Libellulidae	*Rhyothemis braganza*	Iridescent Flutterer
	Libellulidae	*Rhyothemis graphiptera*	Graphic Flutterer
	Libellulidae	*Tramea loewii*	Common Glider
	Platycnemididae	*Nososticta baroalba*	Black-winged Threadtail
True bugs	Alydidae	*Leptocorisa acuta*	Paddy Bug, Rice Bug
	Alydidae	*Noliphus erythrocephalus*	Colourful Broad-headed Bug
	Alydidae	*Riptortus* BBJAW13	na
	Alydidae	*Riptortus linearis*	Bean Podsucking Bug
	Anthocoridae	Anthocoridae BBJAW6	na
	Coreidae	Agriopocorini BBJAW21	na
	Coreidae	*Amorbus* BBJAW67	na
	Coreidae	*Amorbus robustus*	na
	Coreidae	*Aulacosterjanus serrulatus*	na
	Coreidae	*Gralliclava australiensis*	na
	Coreidae	*Mictis profana*	Crusader Bug
	Cydnidae	Cydnidae BBJAW54	na
	Gelastocoridae	*Nerthra* BBJAW77	na
	Geocoridae	*Germalus victoriae*	Big-eyed Bug

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Largidae	*Physopelta* BBJAW86	na
	Lygaeidae	*Graptostethus* BBJAW85	na
	Miridae	*Adelphocorisella rubricornis*	na
	Miridae	*Ancoraphylus arctous*	na
	Miridae	*Asterophylus* BBJAW63	na
	Miridae	*Campylomma* BBJAW23	na
	Miridae	*Carenotus* BBJAW46	na
	Miridae	Cremnorrhinini BBJAW79	na
	Miridae	*Creontiades* BBJAW81	na
	Miridae	Deraeocorinae BBJAW75	na
	Miridae	*Erysivena* BBJAW74	na
	Miridae	*Melaleucaphylus beaufortiae*	na
	Miridae	Mirinae BBJAW57	na
	Miridae	Orthotylini BBJAW65	na
	Miridae	Orthotylini BBJAW68	na
	Miridae	Phylini BBJAW28	na
	Miridae	*Setocoris* BBJAW71	na
	Miridae	*Tytthus chinensis*	na
	Miridae	"Zanchiini" BBJAW88	na
	Pachygronthidae	*Pachygrontha austrina*	na
	Pachygronthidae	*Stenophyella macreta*	na
	Pentatomidae	Aeptini BBJAW52	na
	Pentatomidae	*Alcaeus* BBJAW2	na
	Pentatomidae	*Aspideurus flavescens*	na
	Pentatomidae	*Borrichias frenchi*	na
	Pentatomidae	*Bromocoris souefi*	na
	Pentatomidae	*Cephaloplatus darwini*	na
	Pentatomidae	Eysarcorini BBJAW58	na
	Pentatomidae	*Kalkadoona* BBJAW45	na
	Pentatomidae	*Macromolus nervosus*	na
	Pentatomidae	*Nezara viridula*	na
	Pentatomidae	*Ocirrhoe* BBJAW26	na
	Pentatomidae	*Oncocoris* BBJAW19	na
	Pentatomidae	*Paramenestheus terricolor*	na
	Pentatomidae	*Piezodorus oceanicus*	na
	Pentatomidae	*Poecilometis* BBJAW49	na
	Pentatomidae	*Poecilometis nigriventris*	na
	Reduviidae	*Australcnema lineativentris*	na
	Reduviidae	Harpactorinae BBJAW25	na
	Reduviidae	Harpactorinae BBJAW76	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Reduviidae	*Havinthus rufovarius*	na
	Reduviidae	*Ischnolestes maculipes*	na
	Reduviidae	*Poecilosphodrus gratiosus*	na
	Reduviidae	*Polytoxus* BBJAW50	na
	Reduviidae	*Ptilocnemus* BBJAW87	na
	Reduviidae	*Undiareduvius aquilonius*	na
	Rhyparochromidae	*Dieuches* BBJAW83	na
	Rhyparochromidae	*Horridipamera nietneri*	na
	Rhyparochromidae	Lethaeini BBJAW84	na
	Rhyparochromidae	*Pseudopachybrachius guttus*	na
	Scutelleridae	*Choerocoris paganus*	na
	Scutelleridae	*Coleotichus costatus*	na
	Tingidae	*Nethersia* BBJAW20	na
	Tingidae	Tingidae BBJAW22	na
Katydids	Tettigoniidae	*Veria colorata*	na
Harvestmen	Assamiidae	Assamiidae sp.	na
Mites	Caeculidae	*Neocaeculus* sp.	na
Pseudoscorpions	Amblyolpiidae	*Amblyolpium* sp.	na
	Chernetidae	*Barbaraella* sp.	na
	Chernetidae	Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-A'	na
	Chernetidae	Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-B'	na
	Garypidae	*Synsphyronus* sp.	na
	Olpiidae	*Beierolpium* sp.	na
	Olpiidae	*Euryolpium* sp.	na
	Olpiidae	*Indolpium* sp.	na
	Sternophoridae	*Afrosternophorus* sp.	na
Scorpions	Buthidae	*Lychas* sp.	na
	Hormuridae	*Hormurus longimanus*	na
Mygalomorph spiders	Anamidae	*Aname* sp. nov. 'MYG1068'	na
	Anamidae	*Aname* sp. nov. 'MYG1069'	na
	Halonoproctidae	*Conothele* sp. nov. 'MYG1070'	na
	Idiopidae	*Idiosoma* sp. nov. 'MYG1071'	na
	Theraphosidae	*Selenocosmia* sp. indet.	na
Modern spiders	Anapidae	Anapidae sp.	na
	Araneidae	*Araneus* sp. indet. 'eburneiventris grp'	na
	Araneidae	*Argiope katherina*	na
	Araneidae	*Argiope ocyaloides*	na
	Araneidae	*Argiope picta*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Araneidae	*Argiope protensa*	na
	Araneidae	*Argiope radon*	na
	Araneidae	*Austracantha minax*	Jewel Spider
	Araneidae	*Cyclosa* sp. indet.	na
	Araneidae	*Cyrtophora exanthematica*	na
	Araneidae	*Cyrtophora moluccensis*	na
	Araneidae	*Hortophora transmarina*	na
	Araneidae	*Leviana mulieraria*	na
	Araneidae	*Neoscona* sp. nov. 'FP-14205'	na
	Araneidae	*Neoscona theisi*	na
	Araneidae	*Poecilopachys* sp. 'nr. *australasia*'	na
	Araneidae	*Poltys milledgei*	na
	Araneidae	*Trichonephila edulis*	Australian Golden Orb-weaving Spider
	Cheiracanthiidae	*Cheiracanthium* sp.	na
	Clubionidae	*Clubiona* sp.	na
	Corinnidae	*Nyssus coloripes*	Spotted Ground Swift Spider
	Deinopidae	*Asianopis* sp.	na
	Dolomedidae	*Dolomedes facetus*	na
	Gnaphosidae	Gnaphosidae sp.	na
	Lamponidae	*Asadipus* sp. 'cf. *kunderang*'	na
	Lamponidae	*Notsodipus* sp. 'cf. *marun*'	na
	Lycosidae	*Hogna crispipes*	na
	Lycosidae	*Hogna* sp. 'NT3'	na
	Lycosidae	Lycosidae sp.	na
	Lycosidae	Lycosidae sp. '*Allocosa obscuroides* grp'	na
	Miturgidae	*Miturga* sp.	na
	Oxyopidae	*Oxyopes amoenus*	na
	Oxyopidae	*Oxyopes macilentus*	na
	Oxyopidae	*Oxyopes papuanus*	na
	Pholcidae	*Crossopriza lyoni*	na
	Pholcidae	*Pholcitrichocyclus djauan*	na
	Pholcidae	*Physocyclus globosus*	na
	Pisauridae	*Dendrolycosa kakadu*	na
	Salticidae	*Cosmophasis thalassina*	na
	Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. nov. 'NT2'	na
	Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. 'NT1'	na
	Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. 'NT3'	na
	Salticidae	*Cytaea* sp. 'NT4'	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Salticidae	*Euryattus bleekeri*	na
	Salticidae	*Holoplatys* sp.	na
	Salticidae	*Mopsus mormon*	na
	Salticidae	*Myrmarachne* sp.	na
	Salticidae	*Ocrisiona* sp.	na
	Salticidae	*Thyene concinna*	na
	Salticidae	*Zenodorus orbiculatus*	na
	Scytodidae	*Dictis striatipes*	Striped Spitting Spider
	Segestriidae	*Ariadna* sp.	na
	Selenopidae	*Karaops nitmiluk*	na
	Sparassidae	*Isopedella castanea*	na
	Sparassidae	*Neosparassus magareyi*	na
	Sparassidae	*Neosparassus* sp. 'NT1'	na
	Sparassidae	Sparassidae sp.	na
	Sparassidae	*Yiinthi kakadu*	na
	Tetragnathidae	*Leucauge granulata*	na
	Tetragnathidae	*Tetragnatha rubriventris*	na
	Theridiidae	*Argyrodes antipodianus*	na
	Theridiidae	*Argyrodes fissifrons*	na
	Theridiidae	*Latrodectus hasseltii*	Redback Spider
	Theridiidae	*Parasteatoda decorata*	na
	Theridiidae	*Steatoda sp. indet.*	na
	Theridiidae	Theridiidae sp.	na
	Thomisidae	*Amyciaea albomaculata*	na
	Thomisidae	*Australomisidia* sp.	na
	Thomisidae	*Isala cambridgei*	na
	Thomisidae	*Runcinia* sp.	na
	Thomisidae	Thomisidae sp.	na
	Thomisidae	*Thomisus spectabilis*	na
	Thomisidae	*Xysticus geometres*	na
	Trachelidae	*Orthobula* sp.	na
	Trachycosmidae	*Morebilus* sp.	na
	Trachycosmidae	Trachycosmidae sp.	na
	Trochanteriidae	*Hemicloea* sp.	na
	Uloboridae	*Miagrammopes* sp. indet.	na
	Uloboridae	*Uloborus* sp. indet.	na
	Zodariidae	*Storena* sp.	na
	Zodariidae	Zodariidae sp.	na
Centipedes	Geophilidae	Geophilidae sp.	na
	Scolopendridae	*Ethmostigmus muiri*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Scolopendridae	*Ethmostigmus rubripes*	na
	Scolopendridae	*Scolopendra morsitans*	na
Crustaceans	Gecarcinucidae	*Austrothelphusa transversa*	Freshwater Crab
	Palaemonidae	*Macrobrachium bullatum*	Northwest Australian River Prawn
	Parastacidae	*Cherax quadricarinatus*	Redclaw

na Not available.

Table A2 List of flora and funga species recorded on the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Group	Family	Species	Common name
Vascular plants	Acanthaceae	*Dicliptera armata*	na
	Aizoaceae	*Trianthema rhynchocalyptrum*	na
	Alismataceae	*Caldesia oligococca* var. *oligococca*	na
	Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena canescens* subsp. *canescens*	Pink Everlasting
	Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena flaccida*	Bunched Gomphrena
	Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena involucrata*	na
	Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena magentitepala*	na
	Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus corymbosus*	na
	Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus distans*	na
	Anacardiaceae	*Blepharocarya depauperata*	na
	Anacardiaceae	*Buchanania obovata*	na
	Apocynaceae	*Alyxia tropica*	na
	Apocynaceae	*Carissa lanceolata*	na
	Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum viminale*	na
	Apocynaceae	*Hoya australis* subsp. *rupicola*	na
	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum polyanthum*	na
	Araliaceae	*Trachymene didiscoides*	na
	Araliaceae	*Trachymene microcephala*	na
	Arecaceae	*Livistona inermis*	Fan Palm
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra macfarlanei*	na
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra tropica*	na
	Asparagaceae	*Sowerbaea alliacea*	na
	Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus chinensis*	na
	Asteraceae	*Allopterigeron filifolius*	na
	Asteraceae	*Bidens biternata*	na
	Asteraceae	*Blumea psammophila*	na
	Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum* var. *cinereum*	na
	Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum* var. *lanatum*	na
	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon discolor*	na
	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia spechtii*	na
	Bixaceae	*Cochlospermum gillivraei*	na
	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum orientale*	na
	Boraginaceae	*Euploca foliata (Heliotropium foliatum)*	na
	Boraginaceae	*Euploca rhadinostachya (Heliotropium rhadinostachyum)*	na
	Burmanniaceae	*Burmannia coelestis*	na
	Byblidaceae	*Byblis filifolia*	na
	Byblidaceae	*Byblis liniflora*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea breviflora*	na
	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea corymbosa*	na
	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea holtzei*	na
	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea incana*	na
	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea longiflora*	na
	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea* sp. sandstone (C.R.Dunlop 4567)	na
	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea spirostylis*	na
	Celastraceae	*Stackhousia intermedia*	na
	Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis exserta*	na
	Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis racemosa*	na
	Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis* sp. carinate (L.A.Craven & C.R.Dunlop 6668)	na
	Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis* sp. squamose seeds (P.K.Latz 3581)	na
	Cleomaceae	*Arivela cleomoides (Cleome cleomoides)*	na
	Cleomaceae	*Arivela tetrandra* (sens. lat.) (*Cleome tetrandra* (sens. lat.))	na
	Combretaceae	*Terminalia carpentariae*	Wild Peach
	Combretaceae	*Terminalia ferdinandiana*	Kakadu Plum
	Combretaceae	*Terminalia pterocarya*	na
	Commelinaceae	*Aneilema* sp. Cannon Hill (P.Martensz 810)	na
	Commelinaceae	*Cartonema parviflorum*	na
	Commelinaceae	*Cartonema* sp. Korlobidahdah (R.K.Harwood 874)	na
	Commelinaceae	*Cartonema* sp. pedicellate (M.Lazarides 7850)	na
	Commelinaceae	*Cartonema spicatum*	na
	Commelinaceae	*Commelina ensifolia*	Scurvy Grass
	Commelinaceae	*Cyanotis axillaris*	na
	Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia media*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia multiflora*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia wilsoniae*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea diversifolia*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea eriocarpa*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea gracilis*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea polymorpha*	Silky Cow-vine
	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea tolmerana* subsp. *tolmerana*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Merremia incisa*	na
	Convolvulaceae	*Xenostegia tridentata*	na
	Cucurbitaceae	*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *cucumerina*	Annual Gourd
	Cupressaceae	*Callitris intratropica*	Cypress Pine

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia macrantha (Fimbristylis macrantha)*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia oxystachya (Fimbristylis oxystachya)*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia pachyptera (Fimbristylis pachyptera)*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Anthelepis undulata*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Arthrostylis aphylla*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus albescens (Lipocarpha chinensis)*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus cracens*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus cunninghamii* subsp. *uniflorus*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus haspan* subsp. *juncoides*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus leptocarpus (Lipocarpha microcephala)*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus microcephalus* subsp. *microcephalus*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus microcephalus* subsp. *saxicola*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus portae-tartari*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus pulchellus*	White Button Sedge
	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus squarrosus*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Diplacrum caricinum (Scleria caricina)*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis jacobsiana*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis ochrostachys*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis acicularis*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis caloptera*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis cinnamometorum*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis clavata*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis crosslandii*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis densa*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis furva*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis fusca*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis littoralis*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis macassarensis*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis nutans*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis pallida*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis pterigosperma*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis rupestris*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis simplex*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis* sp. Charles Darwin (J.L.Egan 5300)	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis sphaerocephala*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis squarrulosa*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis tetragona*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis trigastrocarya*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Fuirena ciliaris*	Small Club Rush
	Cyperaceae	*Fuirena umbellata*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora affinis*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora exserta*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora heterochaeta*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora longisetis*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora pterochaeta*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora* sp.	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora* sp. Arnhem (P.K.Latz 2999)	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora* sp. Koongarra (B.L.Rice 2486)	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora subtenuifolia*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora wightiana*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus* sp. Douglas Springs (C.R.Michell 2787)	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria annularis*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria laxa*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria pygmaea*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria rugosa*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria* sp. McMinns Lagoon (M.M.J.van Balgooy 1272)	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria* sp. Oenpelli (P.K.Latz 3049)	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria* sp. Wilton River (P.K.Latz 2756A)	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleria sphacelata*	na
	Cyperaceae	*Scleroschoenus compositus* (*Actinoschoenus* sp. sandstone (P.K.Latz 7686))	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia alopecota*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia auriculiflora* subsp. *minor*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia brevipedunculata*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia cactifolia*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia candicans*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia ciliolata*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia echiifolia* subsp. *macrantha*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia fractiflexa* subsp. *fractiflexa*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia haplostemona*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia juncea*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia lepidota*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia oblongata* subsp. *megalanthera*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia sphenandra*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia tomentosa*	na
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia triquetra*	na
	Droseraceae	*Drosera aquatica*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Droseraceae	*Drosera banksii*	Banks' Sundew
	Droseraceae	*Drosera dilatatopetiolaris*	na
	Droseraceae	*Drosera subtilis*	na
	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon cinereum*	na
	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon fistulosum*	na
	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon scullionii*	na
	Euphorbiaceae	*Calycopeplus collinus*	na
	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia mitchelliana* var. *mitchelliana*	na
	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia muelleri*	na
	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia schultzii* var. *schultzii*	na
	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia tannensis* subsp. *eremophila*	na
	Euphorbiaceae	*Microstachys chamaelea*	na
	Euphorbiaceae	*Monotaxis tenuis*	na
	Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius* subsp. *precatorius*	Crabs Eye
	Fabaceae	*Acacia alleniana*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia brockii*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia conspersa*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia galioides*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia gonocarpa*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia helicophylla*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia humifusa*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia lamprocarpa*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia latescens*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia latifolia*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia linarioides*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia lycopodiifolia*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia mimula*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia multisiliqua*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia producta*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia sericoflora*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia shirleyi*	Lancewood
	Fabaceae	*Acacia* sp.	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia sublanata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia umbellata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Acacia yirrkallensis*	na
	Fabaceae	*Aphyllodium schindleri*	na
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea bossiaeoides*	na
	Fabaceae	*Cajanus geminatus*	na
	Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista grisea*	na
	Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista longipes*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista nomame*	na
	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria crispata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria novae-hollandiae* subsp. *crassipes (Crotalaria crassipes)*	na
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia reclinata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Dunbaria singuliflora*	na
	Fabaceae	*Galactia* sp. Katherine (J.R.Maconochie 517)	na
	Fabaceae	*Galactia* sp. short inflorescence (R.A.Kerrigan 595)	na
	Fabaceae	*Galactia tenuiflora*	na
	Fabaceae	*Glycine hirticaulis* subsp. *leptosa*	na
	Fabaceae	*Gompholobium subulatum*	na
	Fabaceae	*Grona brownii (Desmodium brownii)*	na
	Fabaceae	*Grona filiformis (Desmodium filiforme)*	na
	Fabaceae	*Grona glareosa (Desmodium glareosum)*	na
	Fabaceae	*Grona heterocarpos* var. *strigosa (Desmodium heterocarpon* var. *strigosum)*	na
	Fabaceae	*Grona pullenii (Desmodium pullenii)*	na
	Fabaceae	*Grona pycnotricha (Desmodium pycnotrichum)*	na
	Fabaceae	*Hovea arnhemica*	na
	Fabaceae	*Indigastrum parviflorum*	na
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera colutea*	na
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera haplophylla*	na
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera pratensis*	na
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera* sp. Mackinlayi (A.A.Mitchell 7086)	na
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera verruculosa*	na
	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia arnhemica*	na
	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia effusa*	na
	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia pendens*	na
	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia reclinata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia remota*	na
	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia spicata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia stellaris*	na
	Fabaceae	*Leptosema bossiaeoides*	na
	Fabaceae	*Leptosema uniflorum*	na
	Fabaceae	*Leptosema villosum*	na
	Fabaceae	*Neustanthus* sp. Douglas Springs	na
	Fabaceae	*Plagiocarpus axillaris*	na
	Fabaceae	*Rothia indica* subsp. *australis*	na
	Fabaceae	*Senna arcuata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Senna leptoclada*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Fabaceae	*Templetonia hookeri*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia bifacialis*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia carriemichelliae*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia crocea*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia gyropoda*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia leptoclada*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia oblongata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia phaeosperma*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia polyzyga*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia remotiflora*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia reticulata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia simplicifolia*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia* sp. Manyallaluk	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia* sp. Maud Creek (C.R.Michell 43)	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia* sp. Pentecost River (I.D.Cowie 4168)	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia spechtii*	na
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia subpectinata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Uraria lagopodioides*	na
	Fabaceae	*Uraria* sp. Litchfield (C.R.Dunlop 5220)	na
	Fabaceae	*Vigna lanceolata*	Parsnip Bean, Maloga Bean
	Fabaceae	*Vigna vexillata*	Cow Pea
	Fabaceae	*Zornia areolata*	na
	Fabaceae	*Zornia prostrata*	na
	Gentianaceae	*Exacum tetragonum*	na
	Gleicheniaceae	*Dicranopteris linearis*	Hay Rake Fern
	Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera conospermoides*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia armstrongiana*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia cirrifica*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia coronopifolia*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia gloeophylla*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia heppleana*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia holtzeana*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia janamba*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia kakadu*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia leiosperma*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia purpurascens*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia redacta*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia* sp.	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Lechenaultia filiformis*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola angulata*	na
	Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola browniana* subsp. *browniana*	na
	Haemodoraceae	*Haemodorum brevicaule*	na
	Haemodoraceae	*Haemodorum ensifolium*	na
	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus implexus*	na
	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus leptothecus*	na
	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum trachycarpum*	na
	Hemerocallidaceae	*Caesia setifera*	na
	Hemerocallidaceae	*Corynotheca lateriflora*	na
	Hydatellaceae	*Trithuria cowieana*	na
	Hydrocharitaceae	*Najas browniana*	na
	Hydrocharitaceae	*Najas malesiana*	na
	Hydrocharitaceae	*Vallisneria rubra*	na
	Hypericaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*	na
	Hypoxidaceae	*Curculigo ensifolia*	na
	Iridaceae	*Patersonia macrantha*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Anisomeles viscidula*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum floribundum*	Lolly bush
	Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Muniria angustisepala*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Muniria quadrangulata*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia jamesii*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia lanuginosa*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia pungens*	na
	Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia ternifolia*	na
	Lauraceae	*Cassytha candida*	na
	Lauraceae	*Cassytha capillaris*	Hairless Dodder-laurel
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia arnhemica*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia brennanii*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia caerulea*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia chrysantha*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia circumvoluta*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia dunlopii*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia gaagudju*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia kamienskii*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia lasiocaulis*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia leptoplectra*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia limosa*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia minutissima*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia muelleri*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia nivea*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia quinquedentata*	na
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia* sp. Marrawal	na
	Limeaceae	*Macarthuria vertex*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Bonnaya ciliata*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia aplectra*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia brennanii*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia clausa*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia dunlopii*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia petrensis*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia pustulosa*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia tectanthera*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia thyridostoma*	na
	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia venustula*	na
	Lindsaeaceae	*Lindsaea ensifolia*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme ambigua*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme exserta*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme floribunda*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme gentianea*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme glaucescens*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme laevis*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme laricifolia*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme multicaulis*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme nudicaulis* var. *nudicaulis*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme nummularia*	na
	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme retroloba*	na
	Lycopodiaceae	*Palhinhaea cernua (Lycopodiella cernua)*	na
	Lythraceae	*Rotala mexicana*	na
	Malvaceae	*Corchorus sidoides*	na
	Malvaceae	*Dicarpidium monoicum*	na
	Malvaceae	*Helicteres cana* subsp. *cana*	na
	Malvaceae	*Helicteres cana* subsp. *latifolia*	na
	Malvaceae	*Helicteres serpens*	na
	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus aneuthe*	na
	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus fallax*	na
	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus geranioides*	na
	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus leptocladus*	na
	Malvaceae	*Sida macropoda*	na
	Malvaceae	*Sida* sp. McArthur River (T.S.Henshall 1619)	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Malvaceae	*Sida* sp. Nitmiluk (P.A.Fryxell 4220 & L.A.Craven)	na
	Malvaceae	*Triumfetta cinerea*	na
	Malvaceae	*Triumfetta glaucescens*	na
	Malvaceae	*Triumfetta pannosa*	na
	Malvaceae	*Triumfetta plumigera*	na
	Malvaceae	*Triumfetta sylvicola*	na
	Malvaceae	*Waltheria indica*	na
	Melastomataceae	*Melastoma malabathricum* subsp. *malabathricum*	Banks Melastoma, Native Lasiandra
	Meliaceae	*Owenia vernicosa*	na
	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides furculifolia*	na
	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides minima*	na
	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides parvifolia*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Asteromyrtus magnifica*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Blakella kombolgiensis*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix achaeta*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix brownii*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix decussata*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix exstipulata*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix megaphylla*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia arnhemensis*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia dichromophloia*	Small-fruited Bloodwood
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia dunlopiana*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia ferruginea* subsp. *ferruginea*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia jacobsiana*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia latifolia*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia polycarpa*	Long-fruited Bloodwood
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia ptychocarpa*	Swamp Bloodwood
	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia umbonata*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus herbertiana*	Kalumburu Gum
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus miniata*	Darwin Woollybutt, Northern Woollybutt
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phoenicea*	Scarlet Gum
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tectifica*	Darwin Box
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus umbrawarrensis*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Homalocalyx ericaeus*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Myrtaceae	*Lithomyrtus cordata*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Lithomyrtus densifolia*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Lithomyrtus kakaduensis*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Lithomyrtus repens*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon grandiflorus*	Freshwater Mangrove
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viridiflora*	Broad Leaved Paperbark
	Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene remota*	na
	Myrtaceae	*Xanthostemon paradoxus*	Northern Penda
	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia coccinea*	na
	Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea violacea*	Blue Waterlily
	Olacaceae	*Olax aphylla*	na
	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia octovalvis*	na
	Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum reticulatum*	na
	Orchidaceae	*Phoringopsis byrnesii (Arthrochilus byrnesii)*	na
	Orobanchaceae	*Buchnera linearis*	na
	Orobanchaceae	*Centranthera cochinchinensis*	na
	Orobanchaceae	*Centranthera tranquebarica*	na
	Orobanchaceae	*Striga curviflora*	na
	Philydraceae	*Philydrum lanuginosum*	na
	Phrymaceae	*Uvedalia linearis* var. *linearis*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma parvifolium*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus carpentariae*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus exilis*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus indigoferoides*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus* sp.	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus* sp. broad tuberculate seeds (B.G.Thompson 2370)	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus sulcatus*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera coerulea*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon cowiei*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon dunlopii*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon lissocarpus*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon pinifolius*	na
	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon stenocladus*	na
	Picrodendraceae	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Tree, Bitter Bark
	Picrodendraceae	*Petalostigma quadriloculare*	Bitter Crab, Witchetty Bush

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum ferrugineum* subsp. *ferrugineum*	na
	Plantaginaceae	*Limnophila aromatica*	Rice Paddy Herb
	Plantaginaceae	*Limnophila fragrans*	na
	Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia debilis*	na
	Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia lythrifolia*	na
	Poaceae	*Alloteropsis semialata*	na
	Poaceae	*Aristida dominii*	na
	Poaceae	*Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*	na
	Poaceae	*Aristida inaequiglumis*	na
	Poaceae	*Aristida jacobsiana*	na
	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica* var. *queenslandica*	na
	Poaceae	*Aristida schultzii*	na
	Poaceae	*Aristida superpendens*	na
	Poaceae	*Arundinella nepalensis*	na
	Poaceae	*Capillipedium parviflorum*	na
	Poaceae	*Cenchrus pedicellatus* subsp. *unispiculus*	na
	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon oliganthus*	na
	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon pallidus*	na
	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon setifolius*	na
	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon bombycinus*	na
	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon procerus*	na
	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon refractus*	na
	Poaceae	*Digitaria breviglumis*	na
	Poaceae	*Digitaria gibbosa*	na
	Poaceae	*Digitaria oraria*	na
	Poaceae	*Dimeria chloridiformis*	na
	Poaceae	*Dimeria ornithopoda*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis agrostoides (Ectrosia agrostoides)*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis confusa (Ectrosia confusa)*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis cumingii*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis divergens (Ectrosia laxa)*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis fallax*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis filicaulis*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis lilliputiana (Heterachne gulliveri* var. *gulliveri)*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis nightingaleae (Ectrosia schultzii* var. *annua)*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis rigidiuscula*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis schultzii*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis stagnalis*	na
	Poaceae	*Eragrostis stenostachya*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Poaceae	*Eriachne armitii (Eriachne armittii)*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne avenacea*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne basalis*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne basedowii*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne burkittii*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne capillaris*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne ciliata*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne compacta*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne filiformis*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne mucronata*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne nodosa*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne obtusa*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne schultziana*	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne* sp. Marrawal (I.D.Cowie 9228 & D.J.Dixon)	na
	Poaceae	*Eriachne sulcata*	na
	Poaceae	*Eulalia annua*	na
	Poaceae	*Eulalia mackinlayi*	na
	Poaceae	*Germainia truncatiglumis*	na
	Poaceae	*Heteropogon triticeus*	Giant Speargrass
	Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	Blady Grass
	Poaceae	*Isachne confusa*	na
	Poaceae	*Ischaemum decumbens*	na
	Poaceae	*Ischaemum tropicum*	na
	Poaceae	*Micraira adamsii*	na
	Poaceae	*Micraira dentata*	na
	Poaceae	*Micraira multinervia*	na
	Poaceae	*Micraira pungens*	na
	Poaceae	*Micraira tenuis*	na
	Poaceae	*Mnesithea formosa*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum australiense* var. *intermedium (Yakirra australiensis* var. *intermedia)*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum clarksoniana (Arthragrostis clarksoniana)*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum effusum*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum majusculum (Yakirra majuscula)*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum mindanaense*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum nullum (Yakirra nulla)*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum pauciflorum (Yakirra pauciflora)*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum trachyrhachis*	na
	Poaceae	*Panicum trichoides*	na
	Poaceae	*Paspalum scrobiculatum*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Poaceae	*Perotis rara*	na
	Poaceae	*Pheidochloa gracilis*	na
	Poaceae	*Pseudopogonatherum contortum*	na
	Poaceae	*Pseudoraphis spinescens*	na
	Poaceae	*Sacciolepis indica*	na
	Poaceae	*Sacciolepis myosuroides*	na
	Poaceae	*Schizachyrium crinizonatum*	na
	Poaceae	*Schizachyrium fragile*	na
	Poaceae	*Schizachyrium pachyarthron*	na
	Poaceae	*Schizachyrium pseudeulalia*	na
	Poaceae	*Sehima nervosum*	na
	Poaceae	*Setaria apiculata*	na
	Poaceae	*Sorghum intrans*	na
	Poaceae	*Sorghum plumosum* var. *plumosum*	Perennial Sorghum
	Poaceae	*Sorghum stipoideum*	na
	Poaceae	*Sporobolus pulchellus*	na
	Poaceae	*Thaumastochloa brassii*	na
	Poaceae	*Thaumastochloa major*	na
	Poaceae	*Thaumastochloa striata*	na
	Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	Kangaroo Grass
	Poaceae	*Triodia bitextura*	na
	Poaceae	*Triodia microstachya*	na
	Poaceae	*Triodia plectrachnoides*	na
	Poaceae	*Triodia procera*	na
	Poaceae	*Urochloa holosericea* subsp. *velutina*	na
	Poaceae	*Urochloa polyphylla*	na
	Poaceae	*Whiteochloa multiciliata*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma aphyllum*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma secundum*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Polygala barbata*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Polygala bifoliata*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Polygala clavistyla*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Polygala coralliformis*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Polygala exsquarrosa*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Polygala parviloba*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Polygala succulenta* var. *congesta*	na
	Polygalaceae	*Salomonia ciliata*	na
	Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia vaginalis (Monochoria vaginalis)*	Heartleaf False Pickerelweed

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia uniflora*	na
	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca bicolor*	na
	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca* sp. areolate seeds	na
	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca* sp. rock pools (K.A.Menkhorst 310)	na
	Proteaceae	*Banksia dentata*	Tropical Banksia
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea brevis*	na
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea decurrens*	na
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea dryandri* subsp. *dasycarpa*	na
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea goodii*	na
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea myosodes*	na
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea polyacida*	na
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea pteridifolia*	Golden Grevillea
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea pungens*	Flame Grevillea
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea* sp. Magela Creek (I.D.Cowie 10273 & B.Crase)	na
	Proteaceae	*Hakea arborescens*	Tree Hakea
	Proteaceae	*Persoonia falcata*	Wild Pear, Geebung
	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes brownii*	na
	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes contigua*	na
	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes fragillima*	na
	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes praetermissa*	na
	Pteridaceae	*Pteris platyzomopsis (Platyzoma microphyllum)*	na
	Restionaceae	*Dapsilanthus spathaceus*	na
	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra gemmata*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Coelospermum reticulatum*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Gardenia ewartii* subsp. *ewartii*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Gardenia faucicola*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Gardenia fucata*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Gardenia resinosa* subsp. *resinosa*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia* sp. two-petals	na
	Rubiaceae	*Paranotis mitrasacmoides* subsp. *mitrasacmoides (Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides* subsp. *mitrasacmoides)*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax pendulina*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax saligna*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Scleromitrion laceyi (Oldenlandia laceyi)*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Scleromitrion largiflorens (Oldenlandia largiflorens)*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Scleromitrion thysanotum (Oldenlandia thysanota)*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce calliantha*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce erectiloba*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce fabiformis*	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce leptoloba*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce platyloba*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce rupicola*	na
	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce stenophylla*	na
	Rutaceae	*Boronia grandisepala* subsp. *grandisepala*	na
	Rutaceae	*Boronia lanuginosa*	na
	Rutaceae	*Drummondita borealis*	na
	Santalaceae	*Anthobolus filifolius*	na
	Santalaceae	*Exocarpos latifolius*	Broad Leaved Ballart, Native Cherry
	Santalaceae	*Santalum lanceolatum*	Northern Sandalwood
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea arnhemica*	na
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea hispidula* var. *hispidula*	na
	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella arnhemica*	na
	Sapotaceae	*Sersalisia sericea*	na
	Simaroubaceae	*Samadera* sp. Mary River (I.D.Cowie 1454)	na
	Solanaceae	*Solanum* aff. *lapidosum*	na
	Solanaceae	*Solanum clarkiae*	na
	Solanaceae	*Solanum dioicum*	na
	Solanaceae	*Solanum lucani*	na
	Stemonaceae	*Stemona australiana*	na
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium brachyotis*	Short-eared Triggerplant
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium candelabrum*	na
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium exiguum*	na
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium pachyrrhizum*	na
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium semipartitum*	na
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium* sp. Twin Falls (L.A. Craven 5870)	na
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium synaptum*	na
	Taccaceae	*Tacca leontopetaloides*	Tacca, Arrowroot
	Thelypteridaceae	*Cyclosorus interruptus*	Swamp Shield Fern
	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea filifolia*	na
	Violaceae	*Afrohybanthus enneaspermus*	na
	Xyridaceae	*Xyris cheumatophila*	na
	Xyridaceae	*Xyris complanata*	Hatpins, Yellow-eye
	Xyridaceae	*Xyris pusilla*	na
	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulopis pentandra*	na
Green algae	Characeae	*Chara* sp.	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
Fungi	[Kingdom] Fungi	Fungi (unassigned)	na
	[Division] Basidiomycota	Basidiomycota indet. (coralloid fungus)	na
	[Class] Agaricomycetes	Agaricomycetes sp.	na
	[Order] Agaricales	Agaricales gen. et sp. indet.	na
	[Order] Agaricales	Agaricales gen. indet.	na
	[Order] Agaricales	Agaricales gen. indet. (minute saprotrophic agaric)	na
	[Order] Agaricales	Marasmiaceae indet.?	na
	[Order] Agaricales	Tricholomataceae s.l. or related?	na
	Agaricaceae	Agaricaceae sp.	na
	Amanitaceae	*Amanita* sp.	na
	Amanitaceae	*Amanita* sp. (tentative)	na
	Boletaceae	Boletaceae sp.	na
	Boletaceae	Boletaceae sp. (sensu lato)	na
	Boletaceae	Boletaceae sp. (tentative)	na
	Cortinariaceae	*Cortinarius* sp.	na
	Dacrymycetaceae	*Dacryopinax* sp.	na
	Gomphaceae	*Gomphus* sp.	na
	Hygrocybaceae	*Hygrocybe* sp.	na
	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrophoraceae sp.	na
	Hymenochaetaceae	Hymenochaete sp.	na
	Hymenogastraceae	Hymenogastraceae sp.	na
	Marasmiaceae	Marasmiaceae sp.	na
	Marasmiaceae	Marasmiaceae sp. (marasmioid, leaf-litter agaric)	na
	Marasmiaceae	*Marasmius* sp.	na
	Mycenaceae	*Mycena* sp.	na
	Physaraceae	*Physarum* sp.	na
	Polyporaceae	*Ganoderma* sp.	na
	Polyporaceae	*Ganoderma* sp. indet.	na
	Polyporaceae	Polyporaceae gen. indet.	na
	Polyporaceae	*Polyporus* sp.	na
	Polyporaceae	*Polyporus* sp. (sensu lato; small stipitate polypore)	na
	Polyporaceae	*Trametes* sp.	na
	Polyporaceae	*Trametes* sp. indet.	na
	Psathyrellaceae	*Psathyrella* sp.	na
	Psathyrellaceae	Psathyrellaceae sp.	na
	Russulaceae	*Russula* sp.	na
	Russulaceae	Russulaceae sp.	na
	Sclerodermataceae	*Scleroderma* sp.	na

Group	Family	Species	Common name
	Stemonitidaceae	*Stemonitis* sp.	na
	Strophariaceae	Strophariaceae sp. (sensu lato)	na
Lichens	Acarosporaceae	*Acarospora* sp. (cf. *Acarospora* group)	na
	Acarosporaceae	Acarosporaceae sp.	na
	Teloschistaceae	*Caloplaca* sp.	na

na Not available.

Appendix B: Species new to science

Table B3 List of species new to science found on the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Group	Family	Species
Ants	Formicidae	*Pheidole* nr. *dispar*
Wasps	Braconidae: Cheloninae	*Phanerotomella* sp. BBJA_sp1
	Braconidae: Doryctinae	*Spathius* sp. BBJA_sp1
	Braconidae: Doryctinae	*Spathius* sp. BBJA_sp2
True bugs	Coreidae	Agriopocorini BBJAW21
	Cydnidae	Cydnidae BBJAW54
	Miridae	Deraeocorinae BBJAW75
	Pentatomidae	Aeptini BBJAW52
	Pentatomidae	Eysarcorini BBJAW58
	Tingidae	Tingidae BBJAW22
Spiders	Anamidae	*Aname* sp. nov. 'MYG1068'
	Anamidae	*Aname* sp. nov. 'MYG1069'
	Araneidae	*Neoscona* sp. nov. 'FP-14205'
	Halonoproctidae	*Conothele* sp. nov. 'MYG1070'
	Idiopidae	*Idiosoma* sp. nov. 'MYG1071'
Pseudoscorpions	Chernetidae	Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-A'
	Chernetidae	Chernetidae gen. nov. 'PSEAAF' sp. nov. 'sp. BB-B'
Vascular plants	Fabaceae	*Neustanthus* sp. Douglas Springs
	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia* sp. Manyallaluk
	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia* sp. Marrawal
	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca* sp. areolate seeds
	Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia* sp. two-petals

Appendix C: Threatened species

Table C4 List of threatened reptiles recorded on the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Family	Species	Common name	Status	Comments
Scincidae	*Bellatorias obiri*	Arnhem Land Gorges Skink	Endangered (EPBC) Endangered (TPWC)	A live and a dead specimen were recorded at one site and a second live specimen was recorded at a site 20 km away.
Varanidae	*Varanus mertensi*	Mertens' Water Monitor	Endangered (EPBC) Vulnerable (TPWC)	Seen at multiple sites; tracks and/or seen at all freshwater sites.

Appendix D: Introduced species

Table D5 List of introduced fauna species recorded on the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Group	Family	Species	Common name	Comments
Mammals	Bovidae	*Bos taurus*	Cattle	Single feral bull sighted
	Bovidae	*Bubalus bubalis*	Water Buffalo	Wallows and animals sighted all over Jawoyn Country from the air; control needed to curb environmental degradation and spread of weeds
Reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	House Gecko	Encountered at base camp and throughout Katherine township; common on buildings
Toads	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	Cane Toad	Found at multiple sites, including Edith Falls; common
Ants	Formicidae	*Paratrechina longicornis*	Longhorn Crazy Ant	2 thriving colonies found; near a road at Edith Falls, but in Manyallaluk it was found on trees in a 'pristine' habitat near community
	Formicidae	*Solenopsis geminata*	Ginger Ant, Tropical Fire Ant	Bush Blitz lab in Katherine; few workers found
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium bicarinatum*	Bicolored Pennant Ant	One colony found near Manayallakuk, on tree in 'pristine' habitat near community
	Formicidae	*Tetramorium lanuginosum*	Wooly Ant	Found at one site in a 'pristine' habitat
	Formicidae	*Trichomyrmex mayri*	na	Found at 2 sites; near a cement path at Edith Falls but also in a 'pristine' habitat
Bees	Apidae	*Apis mellifera*	European Honey Bee	Nitmiluk NP, along the Jatbula trail; 2 individuals were caught at the standard survey site whilst sweep netting
Spiders	Pholcidae	*Crossopriza lyoni*	A daddy long-legs	Several specimens and webs found under a shelter at Edith Falls; tend to cluster in man-made structures so are unlikely to affect native fauna

na Not available

Table D6 List of introduced flora species recorded on the Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Family	Species	Common name	Comments
Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum* var. *cinereum*	Ironweed	Rare in area; associated with significant buffalo disturbance in perennially moist areas of the drainage system; unlikely to significantly impact the structure/function of the ecosystem
Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*	Hyptis	2 sites; infrequent along tracks to significant infestation of waterways; one site supported a high-density infestation along an ephemeral creek line, likely to have been facilitated by buffalo; class B weed
Poaceae	*Cenchrus pedicellatus*	Annual mission grass	2 sites; infrequent at one site, more established at the other but no significant infestations; beginning to spread at one site, where possibly assisted by buffalo movement; likely wind assisted at other site

Glossary

Term	Definition
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
Described	A taxon that has been officially named and recognised by scientists, with details published in a scientific journal.
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)
Genus (plural genera)	A taxonomic category that ranks between family and species, consisting of related species (e.g. *Acacia*).
Introduced	A plant, animal, or other organism that, due to human activity, has established self-sustaining populations beyond its natural geographic range.
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
Lineage	A sequence of species each of which is considered to have evolved from its predecessor.
MAGNT	Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
New to science	A species that, as far as can be ascertained, was not known to Western science before this Bush Blitz.
NT Herbarium	Northern Territory Herbarium
Range extension	Increase in the known distribution or area of occurrence of a species.
Taxon (plural taxa)	A member of any particular taxonomic group (e.g. a species, genus, family).
Taxonomy	The categorisation and naming of species. The science of identifying and naming species, as well as grouping them based on their relatedness.
Threatened	Fauna or flora that are listed under Section 178 of the EPBC Act (or equivalent State legislation) in any one of the following categories – extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, conservation dependent.
TPWC	*Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976* (NT)
Type specimen(s) (holotype, syntypes)	The specimen (or set of specimens) on which the description and name of a new species is based.
Undescribed taxon	A taxon (usually a species or genus) that has not yet been formally described and named.
Vascular plants	A lineage of plants that possess well-developed veins (vascular tissue) in their stems, roots and leaves. Vascular plants include the majority of familiar land plants: flowering plants, ferns, conifers, cycads and fern allies, but not bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, hornworts), fungi, lichens or algae.
Vouchers (voucher specimens)	Any specimen, usually a dead animal or preserved plant sample, that serves as a basis of study and is retained as a reference.
WA Museum	Western Australian Museum

References

Chapman, AD 2009, Numbers of Living Species in Australia and the World 2nd edn, Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra, accessed 13 September 2021.

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