

Groundwater dependent fauna of South Australia



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• *Phreatochiltonia anopthalma* (Hyalidae)

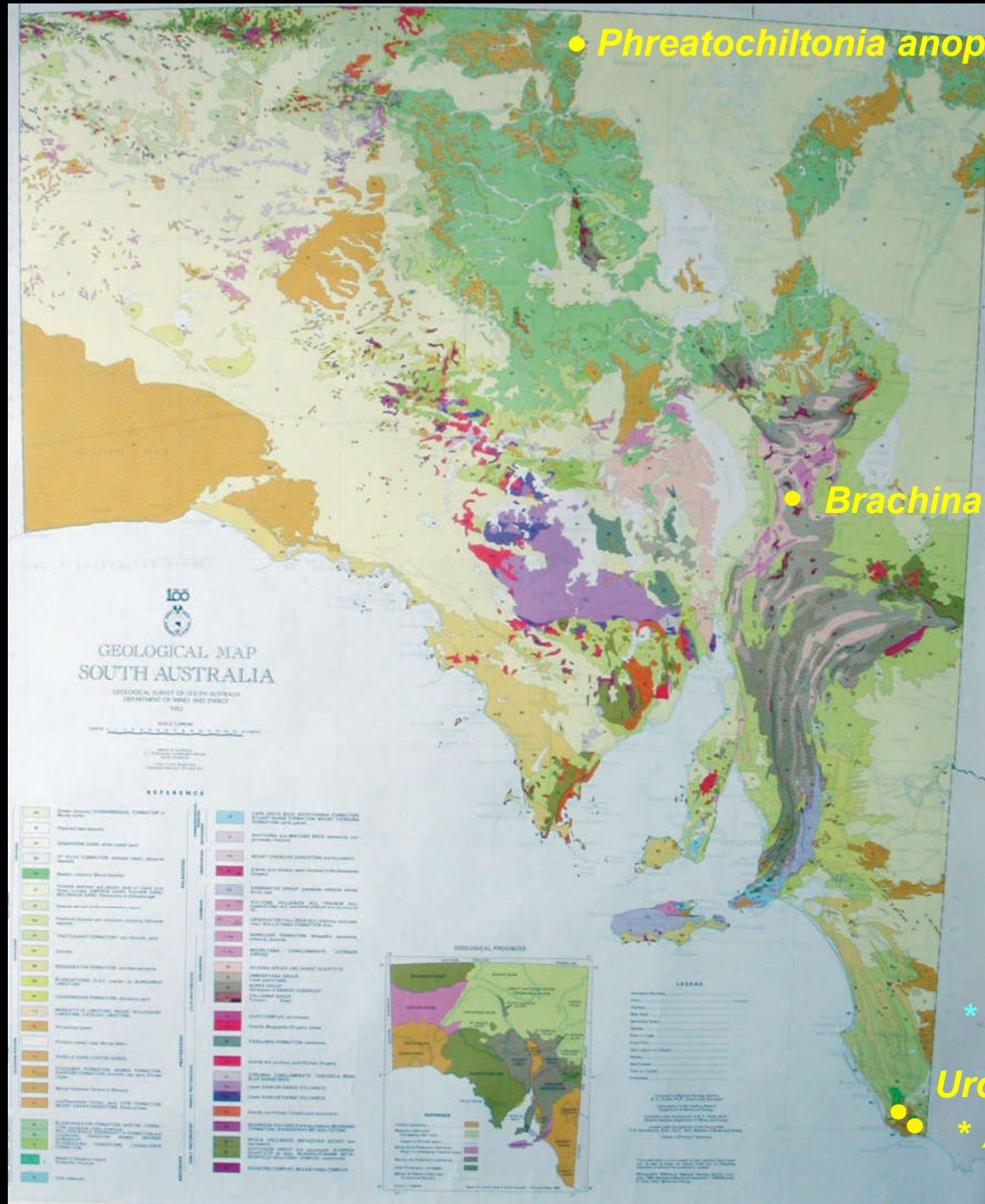
Current Knowledge

• *Brachina invasa* (Melitidae)

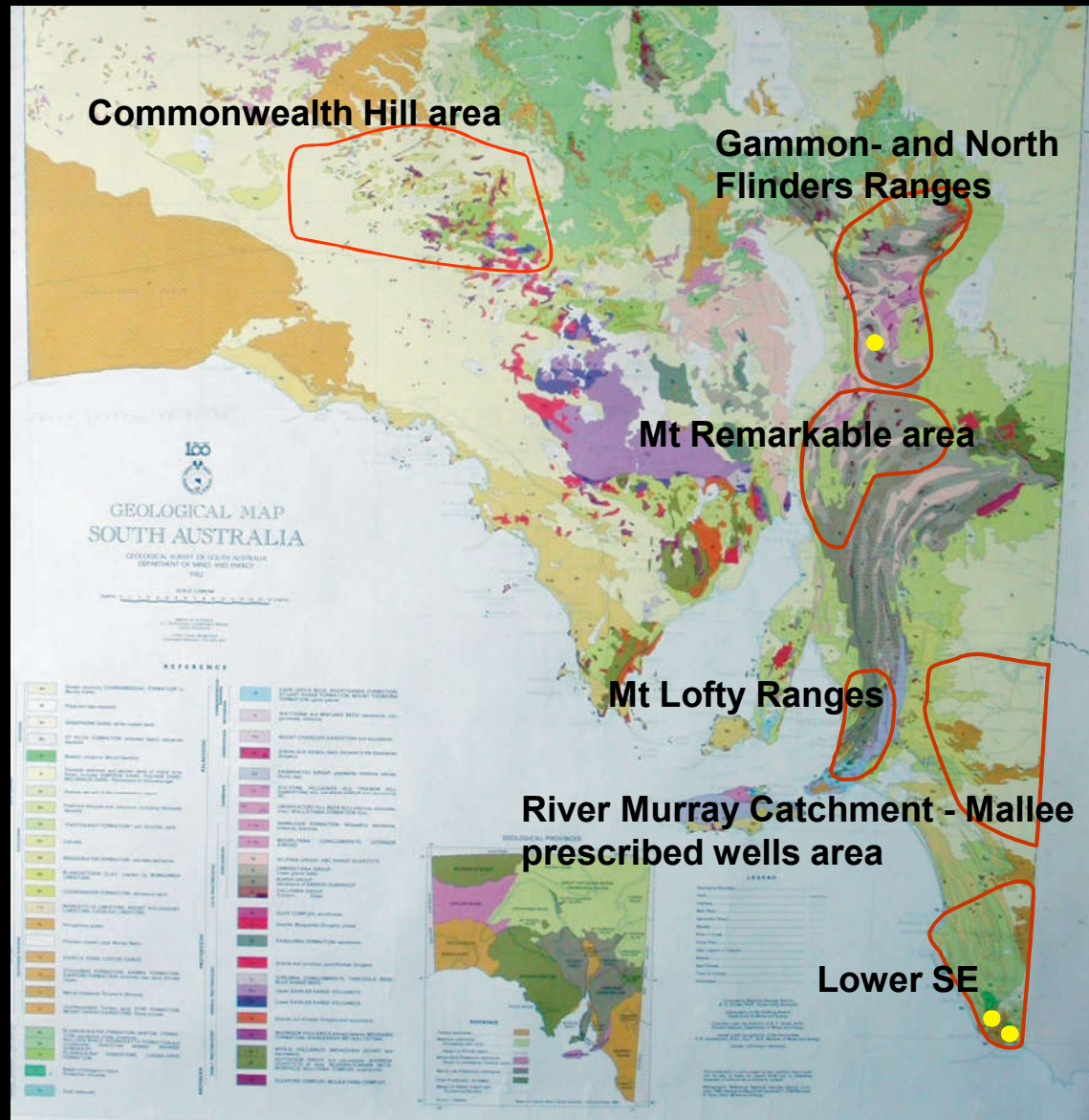
* *Koonunga crenarium* (Syncarida)

Uronyctus longicaudus (Neoniphargidae)

* *Austrogammarus telsosetosus*
(Paramelitidae)



Predicting areas with stygofauna potential



Evolutionary Factors:

Historical:

- marine regressions
- climatic catastrophes

Physical:

- proper interstitia sizes
- karst
- fractured rocks
- coarse sediments
- permanent water

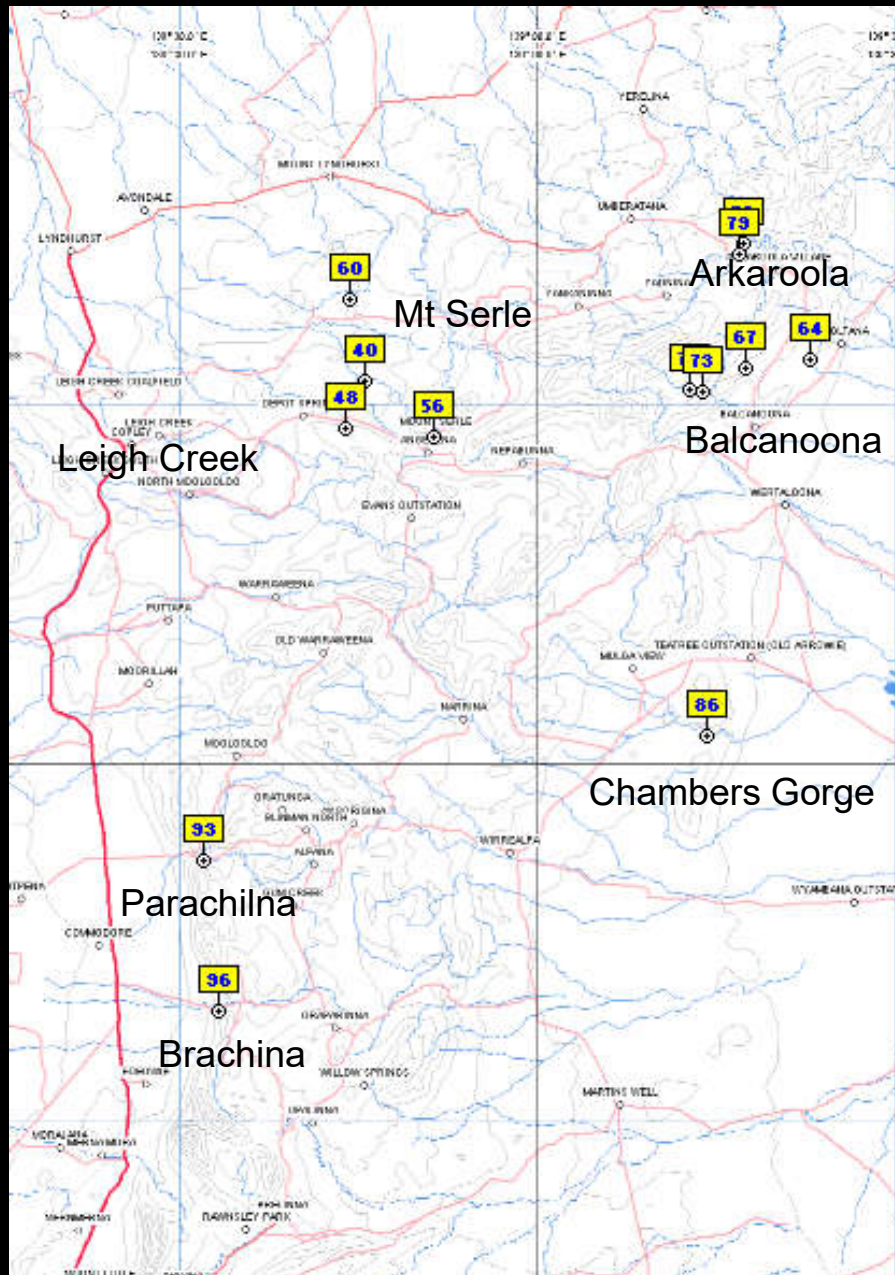
Commonwealth Hill area



- N-rim of Gawler craton
- **Calcretes**
- palaeodrainage valleys

- calcretes shallow, no aquifers
- groundwater deep >60 m
- no stygofauna found

Gammon- and North Flinders Ranges



Evolutionary Factors:

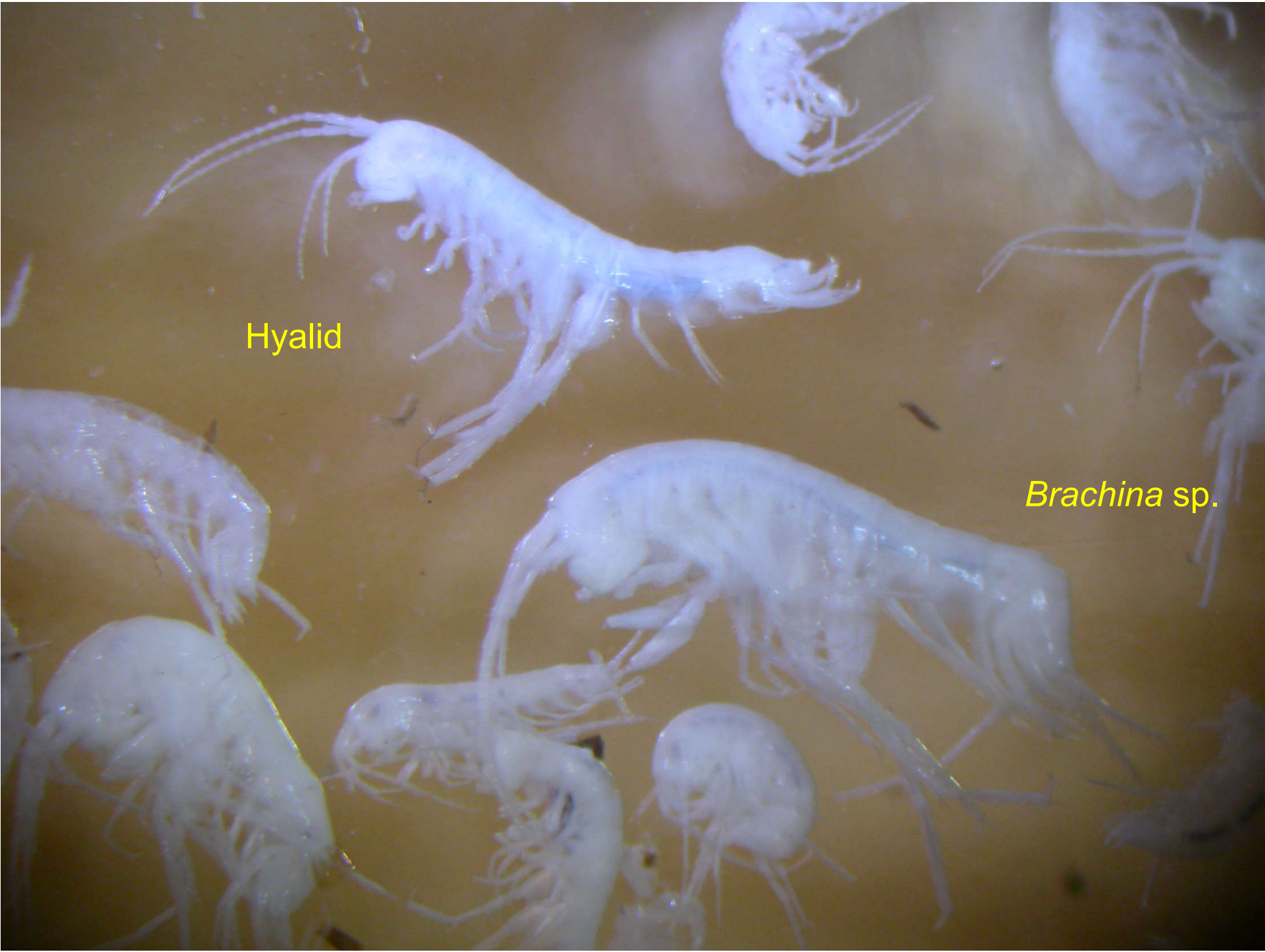
Historical:

- Cretaceous (80Mya) shore line
- lacustrine episodes at Eocene (45Mya)
- Pleistocene (1.6-0.1Mya)

Physical:

- proper interstitia sizes
- karst
- fractured rocks
- coarse sediments
- permanent water

Diverse Stygofauna !



Hyalid

Brachina sp.

Mount Remarkable and South East Flinders Ranges



Evolutionary Factors:

Historical:

- no obvious regressions

Physical:

- proper interstitia sizes
- fractured rocks?
- coarse sediments
- permanent water

Fauna :

Isopoda (*Heterias*)

Dytiscidae (*Copelatus*,
Limbodessus)

Hydrobiid snails



Mambray Creek

Mount Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Hills



Evolutionary Factors:

Historical:

- no obvious regressions

Physical:

- proper interstitia sizes
- fractured rocks?
- coarse sediments
- permanent water

Fauna :

Isopoda (*Heterias*)

Dytiscidae (*Limbodessus*)

Hydrobiid snails

River Murray Catchment – Mallee prescribed wells area

Evolutionary Factors:

Historical:

- marine trans/regressions
Oligocene-Pliocene (30-5Mya)

Physical:

- proper interstitia sizes?
 - karst?
 - permanent water

No fauna found yet

Lower South-East SA - Mount Gambier area



Evolutionary Factors:

Historical:

- Miocene limestones (20-10Mya)
- Pleistocene regressions

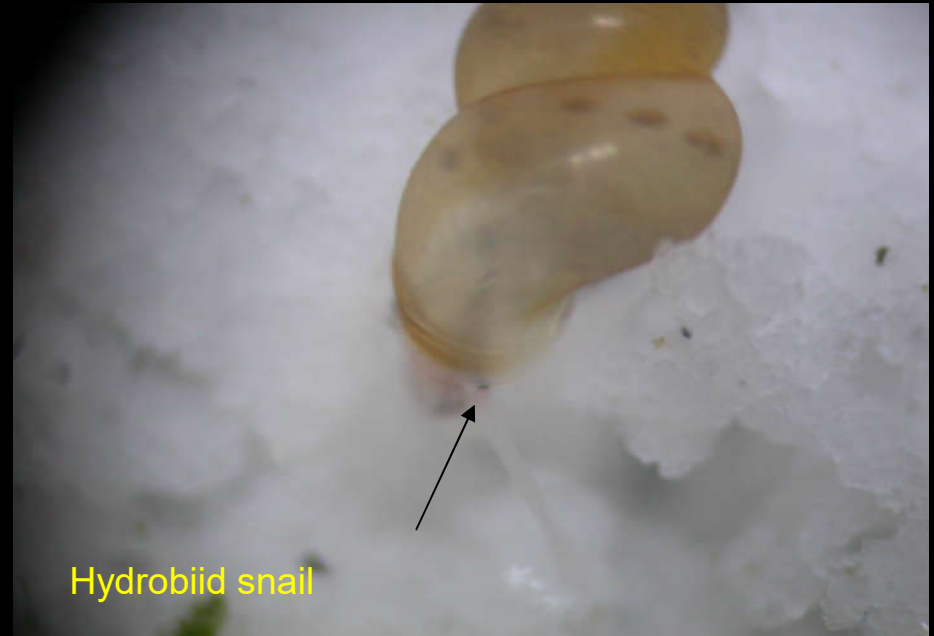
Physical:

- karst (caves, sinkholes, springs)
- permanent water

Diverse Stygofauna !



Uronyctus longicauda



Hydrobiid snail



Heterias sp. nov.



Neoniphargus sp. nov.



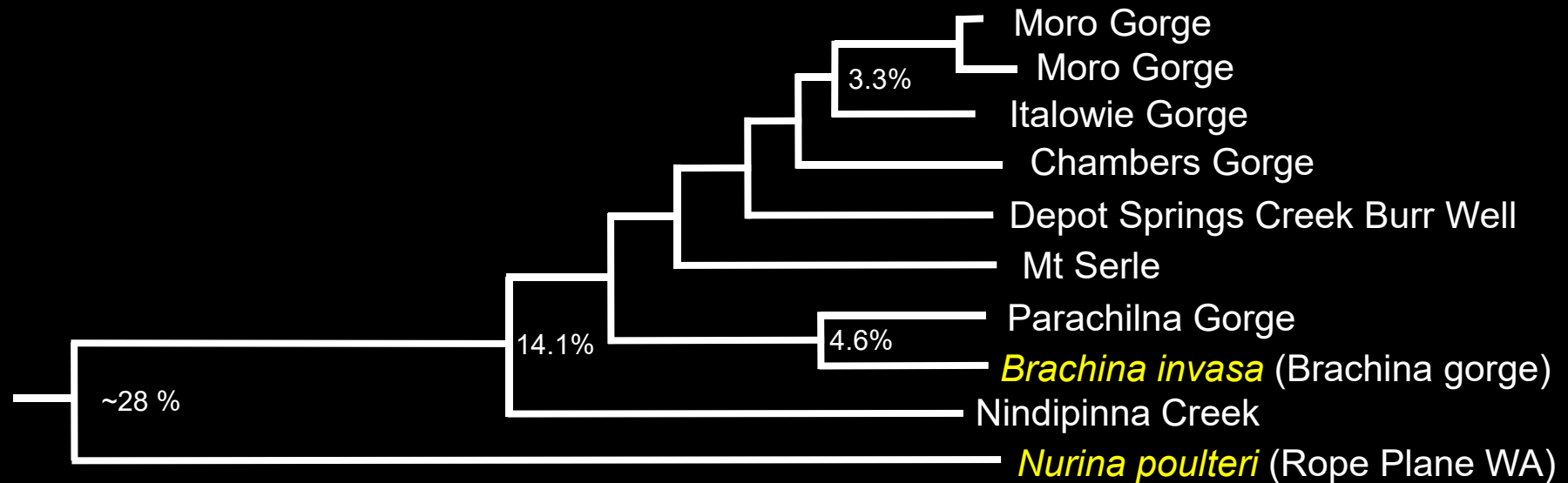
Summary stygofauna survey

- Gammon Ranges and Northern Flinders Ranges
- Lower SE (Mount Gambier)
 - rich stygofauna biodiversity
- Hydrobiid snails and *Heterias* widespread
- Different amphipod families, locally diverse
- Many more new species expected

Phylogenetic assessment of biodiversity

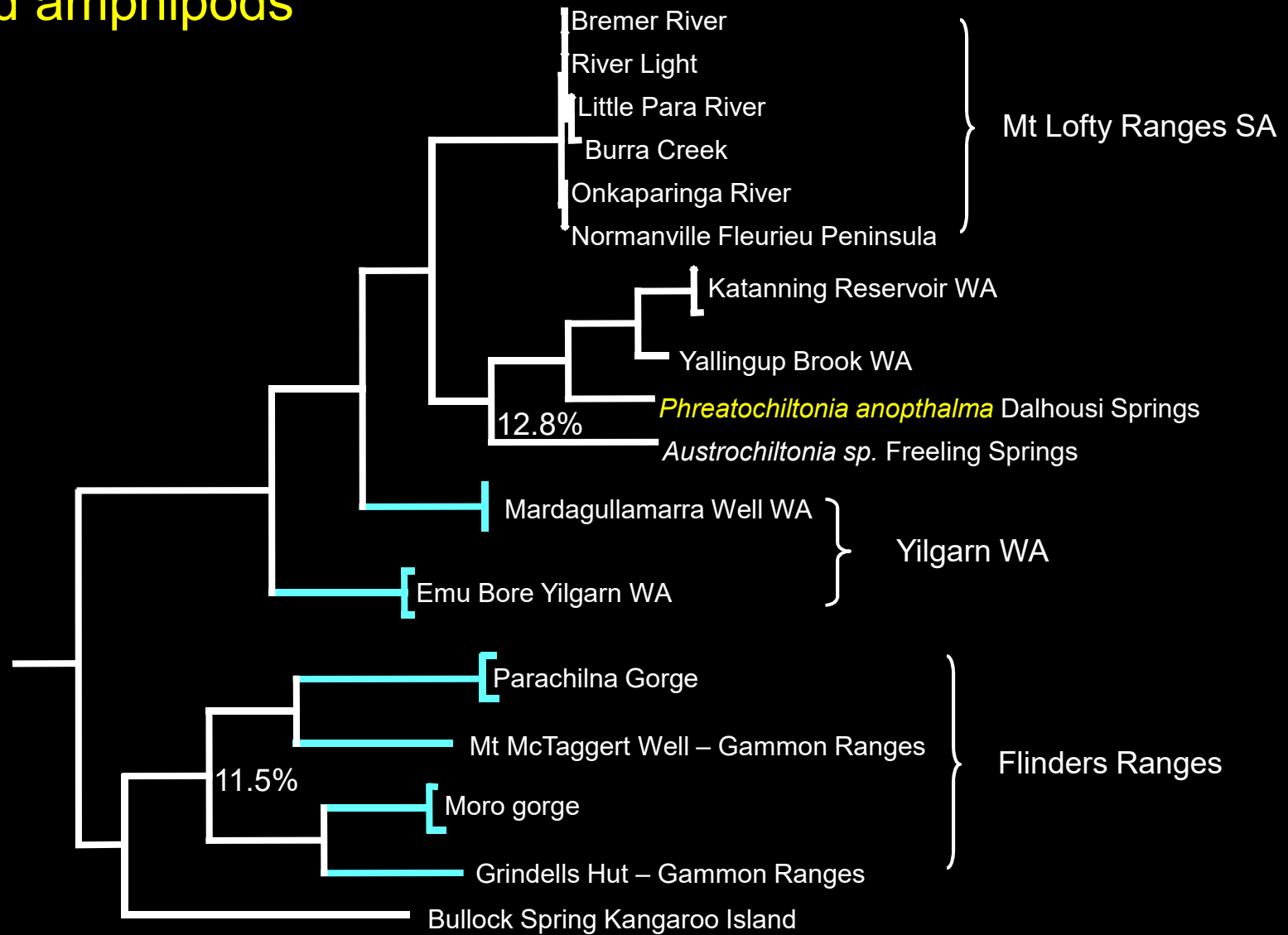
- Majority of the fauna undescribed
 - cryptic species common in stygofauna
 - lack of funding for alpha-taxonomy
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- extract DNA of body part
 - keep rest as voucher
 - sequence mtDNA (+nuclearDNA)
 - do phylogenetic analyses
(including molecular clock analyses)

Flinders Ranges melitid amphipods



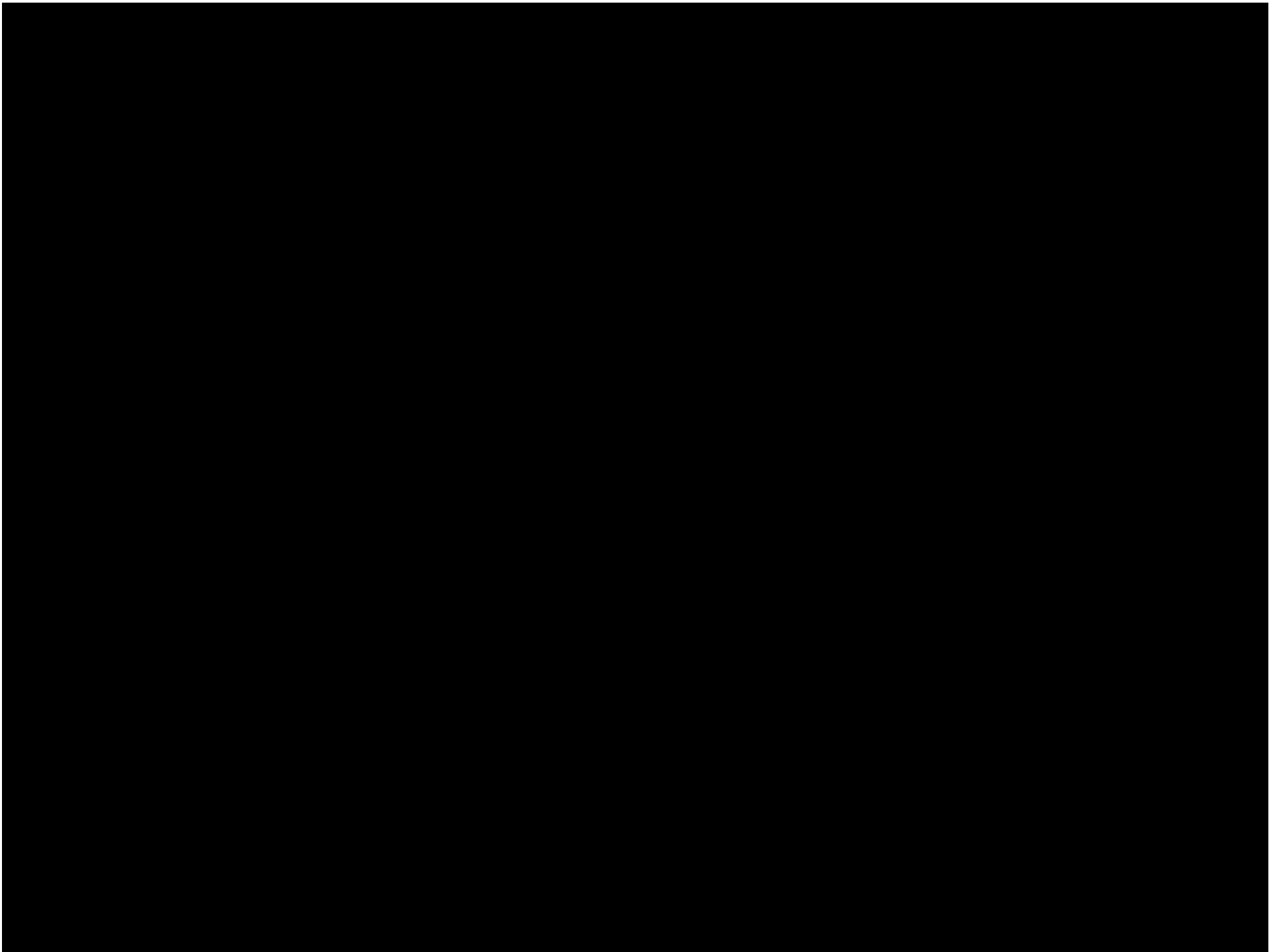
- > 8 species of *Brachina*
- close localities isolated at least 1.6 Mya
- basal divergence at least 7 Mya
- huge divergence with *Nurina*

Hyalid amphipods

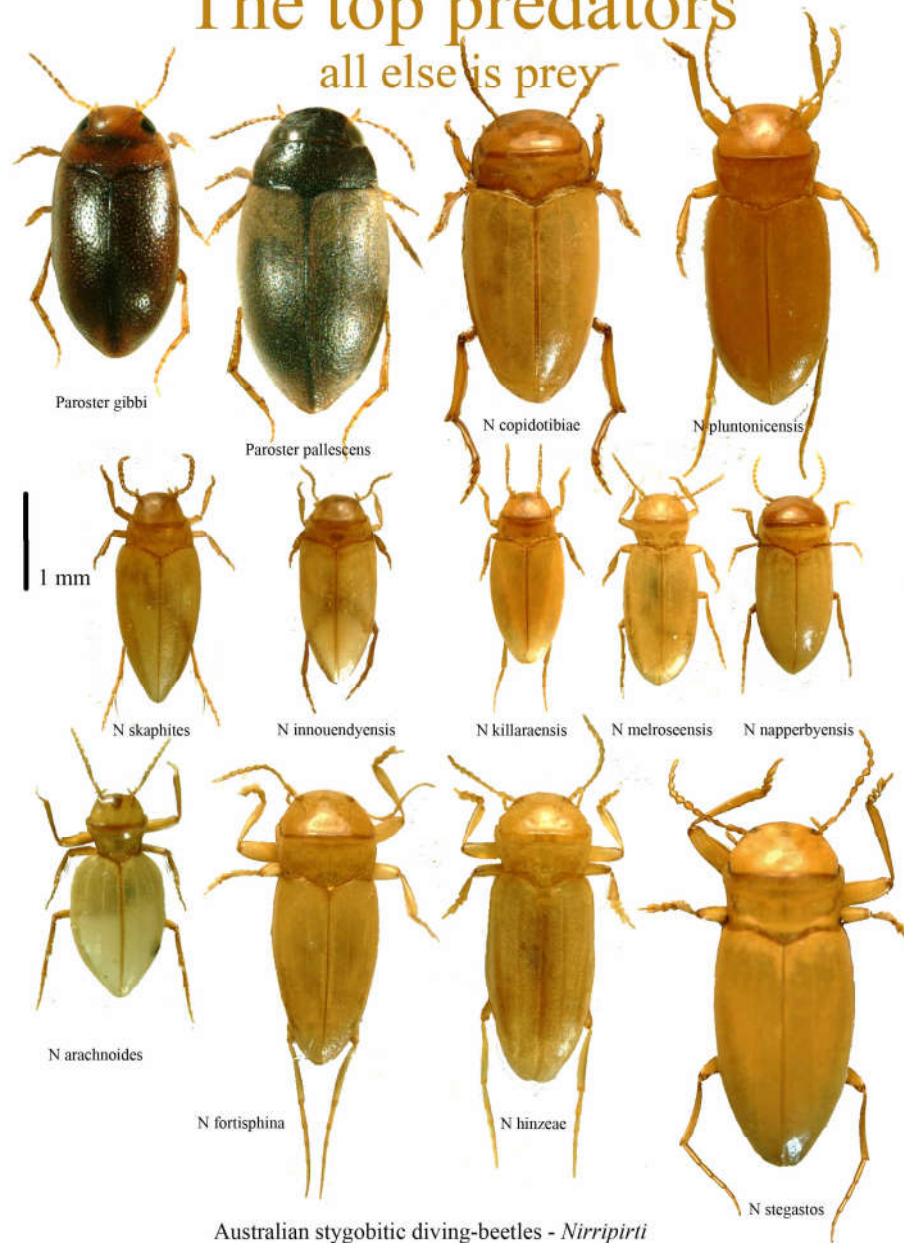


Summary Phylogenetic assessment

- detection of cryptic species
- relationship between species
- biological age of the species
- DNA-sequences data-based
- available for future reference
- study of evolution of stygofauna

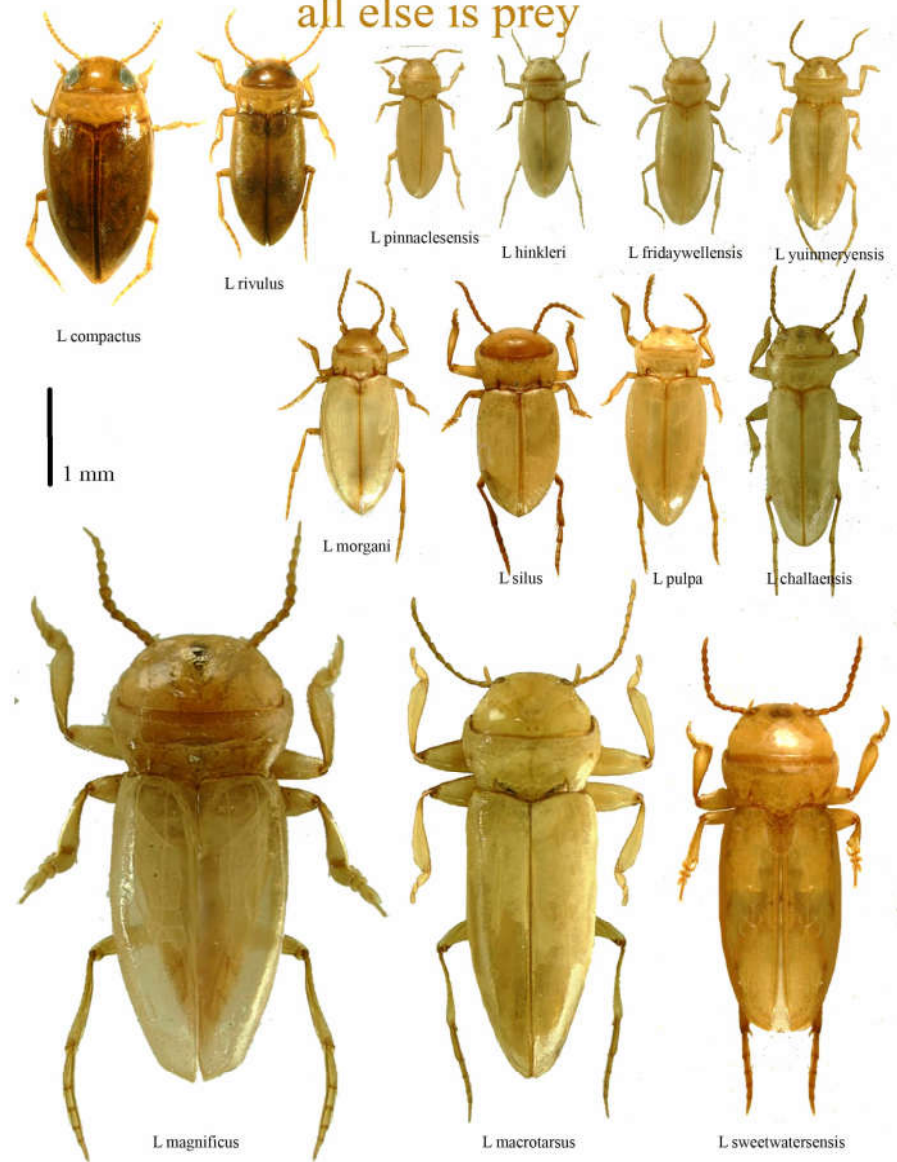


The top predators all else is prey



Australian stygobitic diving-beetles - *Nirripi*

The top predators all else is prey



Australian stygobitic diving-beetles - *Limbodessus*

