



Corrections to a recently published area taxonomy of Australia

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After the publication of “Towards an Australian Bioregionalisation Atlas: A provisional area taxonomy of Australia’s biogeographical regions” (Ebach *et al.* 2013), we were informed of an incorrect, and missing type locality for the Cape York Peninsula respectively. The correct type locality for the Cape York Peninsula Cracraft 1991 phyto- and zoogeographical sub-regions, is McIlwraith Range, Coen, Queensland, Australia, 13°46'27.00"S 143°19'18.00"E.

We were also informed of an incorrect listing of sub-regions in the Terrestrial Phytogeographical Regions. The phytogeographical sub-regions Adelaide Cracraft 1991, Eyre Cracraft 1991 and Hampton Ladiges *et al.* 2005 are included in the Eremaean Region and not the phytogeographical South-west Region which only includes a single sub-region, South-west Interzone (Nicholls 1933).

The Terrestrial Zoogeographical sub-region Eastern Queensland Cracraft 1991 is missing from the Torresian Region section. The taxonomy is:

Sub-Region EASTERN QUEENSLAND Cracraft 1991

(Fig. 4)

Eastern Queensland Cracraft 1991: 214.

Diagnosis. The western margin of the Great Dividing Range and eastern watershed between the Glass House Mountains and the Einasleigh Uplands.

Type locality. Mount Molangul, Gindoran Queensland, Australia, 24°40'3.00"S 151°31'39.00"E.

Remarks. Cracraft (1991) was uncertain about the boundaries of this sub-region, therefore we have divided up the original area of Cracraft (1991) into Eastern Queensland and the McPherson-Macleay sub-regions.

In addition, the zoogeographical sub-region Arnhem Land Cracraft 1991 (at the bottom of page 328), which occurs in the Torresian Region, is incorrectly labelled as Atherton Plateau Cracraft 1991. The correct taxonomy is:

Sub-Region ARNHEM LAND Cracraft 1991

(Fig. 4)

Arnhem Land Cracraft 1991: 213.

Diagnosis. “(W)oodland and low woodland habitats of Arnhem Land ... isolated from the Kimberley Plateau to the west by the Victoria and Daly River valleys [...] to the south by the lowlands of the northern interior desert, and to the south-east by drier, more open habitats around the Gulf of Carpentaria” (Cracraft 1991: 213).

Type locality. Nourlangie Rock, Kakadu, Northern Territory, Australia, 12°52'1.10"S 132°48'40.14"E.

Remarks. Both the Cape York Peninsula and Arnhem Land diagnoses refer to “drier lands, more open habitats”. These may be defined geographically, referring to the boundaries of deserts or savannahs. While these diagnoses are vague (i.e. not specifying which interior desert), they do communicate where one would expect to find a biotic break.

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References

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