

## A new species of *Phyllurus* (Lacertilia : Gekkonidae) and a revised phylogeny and key for the Australian leaf-tailed geckos

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### Abstract

*Phyllurus gulbaru*, sp. nov., is a highly distinct species of leaf-tailed gecko restricted to rocky rainforest of Pattersons Gorge, north-west of Townsville. The possession of a cylindrical, non-depressed, tapering original and regenerated tail separates *P. gulbaru* from all congeners except *P. caudiannulatus*. From this species *P. gulbaru* is separated by having a partially divided, as opposed to fully divided, rostral scale. Furthermore, the very small spinose body tubercles of *P. gulbaru* are in marked contrast to the large spinose body scales of *P. caudiannulatus*. An analysis of 729 bp of mitochondrial 12S rRNA and cytochrome *b* genes reveals *P. gulbaru* to be a deeply divergent lineage with closer affinities to mid-east Queensland congeners than the geographically neighbouring *P. amnicola* on Mt Elliot. In conservation terms, *P. gulbaru* is clearly at risk. Field surveys of Pattersons Gorge and the adjacent ranges indicate that this species is restricted to a very small area of highly fragmented habitat, of which only a small proportion receives a degree of protection in State forest. Further, there is ongoing, unchecked destruction of dry rainforest habitat by fire. Under current IUCN criteria, *P. gulbaru* warrants an Endangered (B1, 2) listing.

### Introduction

Explorations in the rainforest of Queensland continue to lead to the discovery of remarkable new vertebrate species (e.g. Couper *et al.* 1993, 1996, 2000; Covacevich *et al.* 1993; Richards *et al.* 1994; McDonald 1997). In recent times most of these have been discovered in remote isolated patches of rainforest. Such species tend to have extremely localised distributions reflecting historical contraction and isolation of rainforest, and the effects of human activity over more recent time. Of particular interest over the last decade have been the leaf-tailed geckos (*Phyllurus*, *Saltuarius* and *Orraya*). Targeted surveys of small isolated rainforest patches along the Queensland coast, coupled with detailed morphological and molecular studies, have greatly advanced our knowledge of these geckos (Couper *et al.* 1993, 1997, 2000). This is reflected in 12 species currently recognised across three genera (Couper *et al.* 2000) as opposed to four species in one genus a decade ago (Covacevich 1975; Bauer 1990).

Couper *et al.* (2000) presented a phylogeny of the leaf-tailed geckos in which *Saltuarius* and *Phyllurus* were shown to be monophyletic groups. *Saltuarius occultus* Couper, Covacevich & Moritz 1993, from McIlwraith Range, was recognised as a deeply divergent lineage basal to *Saltuarius* and *Phyllurus*. Re-evaluation of the morphological data, combined with new molecular information, resulted in reassignment of this species at the generic level: *Orraya occultus* (Couper, Covacevich & Moritz 1993). The molecular data showed the leaf-tail geckos to represent ancient lineages, with the split between *Saltuarius* and *Phyllurus* dated at *c.* 58–74 million years ago and the divergence among species in the mid-east Queensland (MEQ) clade of *Phyllurus* being *c.* 31–38 million years ago. Thus it

was postulated that the MEQ *Phyllurus* represent the relictual distribution of an ancient group separated by pre-Pleistocene contraction of rainforest.

Here we present the description of a new, highly distinct, species of *Phyllurus*, the most northerly member of the genus. Mitochondrial DNA sequencing allows the phylogeny presented in Couper *et al.* (2000) to be revised to include this species. Additionally, an updated key to the leaf-tailed geckos is included.

## Methods

### *Morphometrics*

All measurements were taken using Mitutoyo electronic callipers. Supralabials, infralabials and subdigital lamellae were counted on both sides of specimens examined. These are presented as separate left/right counts for the holotype data and as a mean and mode elsewhere. External morphological characters follow Covacevich (1975) and Couper *et al.* (1993). Skeletal definitions follow Bauer (1990). The following abbreviations apply: snout to vent length (SVL); tail length (T), from posterior margin of cloaca to tip of tail; attenuated tip of original tail (TT); head length (HL); head width (HW); snout length (S). Additional measurements include: length of front leg (L1) axilla to tip of longest digit; length of hind leg (L2) groin to tip of longest digit; neck length (NL) axilla to posterior margin of ear; neck width (NW) width across narrowest point.

All specimens examined are held in the Queensland Museum. Comparisons with other *Phyllurus* spp. are based on Covacevich (1975) and Couper *et al.* (1993, 2000).

### *Molecular systematics*

In addition to the material cited in Couper *et al.* (2000), liver samples from *P. gulbaru* (QMJ75778 and QMJ78069) were also examined.

Portions of the mitochondrial 12S rRNA and cytochrome *b* genes were amplified and sequenced using primers 12Sa and 12Sb (Palumbi 1996) and Ph-1 and cyt-b2 (Couper *et al.* 1997) respectively. PCR conditions were as described in Couper *et al.* (1997). Products were gel-purified and sequenced on an ABI 377 automated sequencer following standard dye-termination sequencing protocols. The resulting data-set consisted of 811 nucleotides, 399 base pairs (bp) corresponding to codons 1–133 of the cytochrome *b* gene, and 412 aligned bp of the 12S rRNA gene. Sequences from the protein-coding cytochrome *b* gene were unambiguously aligned using the translated amino acid sequence. Sequences from the 12S rRNA gene were aligned using a model of secondary structure (Hickson *et al.* 1996). Areas of ambiguous alignment were excluded from subsequent analyses due to our lack of confidence in positional homology. The final data-set contained 729 bp of aligned mtDNA sequence from all species of *Phyllurus*, *Saltuarius*, *Orraya* and *Carphodactylus*.

For phylogenetic analysis we used a Bayesian approach as implemented in MRBAYES (Huelsenbeck and Ronquist 2001; for reviews of Bayesian analysis see Huelsenbeck *et al.* 2001; Lewis 2001). We specified a General Time Reversible model of nucleotide substitution with gamma-distributed rate variation among nucleotide sites and a proportion of invariant sites. All parameters of the nucleotide substitution model (nucleotide frequency, transition probabilities for each nucleotide change, proportion of invariant sites, and the shape of the gamma distribution) were estimated simultaneously with the tree search. We ran four separate Markov-Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) chains with random starting parameters for 500 000 generations. The values on the branches represent the probability that the subsequent clade occurs in the majority-rule consensus of 10 000 trees resulting from sampling every 10 generations for the last 100 000 MCMC generations. This value reflects the proportion of times the MCMC simulation resulted in a tree with that clade and is a meaningful measure of support (i.e. the posterior probability of that clade).

## Systematics

The new species is assigned to *Phyllurus* on the basis of mtDNA sequence data and by the following synapomorphies (after Bauer 1990): anteriormost autotomy septum in fifth caudal vertebra; postmental scales subequal (not enlarged); tail terminating in a small knob; and males without preanal pores. This assignment is supported further by the following character states (after Couper *et al.* 1993): nostril not in contact with rostral shield; rostral partially divided; tail tip finely attenuated; and axilla invaginated.

*Phyllurus gulbaru*, sp. nov. (Gulbaru gecko)

(Fig. 1)

*Holotype*

QMJ75778, ♂ (original tail), Palm Tree Ck, Paluma Range (19°20'S, 146°28'E), north-east Queensland (NEQ), C. Hoskin, G. Dolman, A. Mousalli, G. Joseph and A. Lane, 6 March 2001.

*Holotype data*

QMJ75778, Male; SVL 89.9 mm; L1 41.2 mm; L2 48.8 mm; T 81.0 mm; TT 17.0 mm; HL 23.9 mm; HW 20.2 mm; S 11.3 mm; NL 18.6 mm; supralabials 14/15; infralabials 13/14; subdigital lamellae 17/17.

*Paratypes*

QMJ78069, ♂ (regenerated tail), collection details as for holotype; QMJ78123, ♀ (original tail), Pattersons Gorge, Paluma Range (19°17'S, 146°29'E), NEQ, C. Hoskin and M. Higgie, 3 December 2001.

*Diagnosis*

*P. gulbaru*, sp. nov., is the only *Phyllurus* with a partially divided rostral scale and a cylindrical, tapering, non-depressed tail (original and regenerated).

*Description*

SVL (mm): 81.2–89.4 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 86.6). Proportions as % SVL: L1 46.8–47.5 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 47.1); L2 54.1–57.1 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 55.5); T 87.2–88.9 ( $n = 2$ , mean = 88.1); HL 27.1–29.3 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 28.2); HW 22.3–23.3 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 22.6); S 11.8–12.3 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 12.1); NL 17.8–19.2 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 18.5); NW 8.6–9.7 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 9.1).



Fig. 1. *Phyllurus gulbaru*, sp. nov. (holotype, QMJ75778), Pattersons Gorge, NEQ (Conrad Hoskin).

*Head:* Large, depressed, triangular, distinct from neck; covered in very small granules with larger pale conical tubercles at back and sides of head; skin of head co-ossified with skull; deep, vertical groove partially dividing rostral scale ( $n = 3$ ); rostral not in contact with nostril; 6–7 scales along the dorsal margin of rostral shield ( $n = 3$ ); ear opening elliptical, vertical, much less than half as large as eye, raised projection overhangs upper margin of ear; supralabials 13/14 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 13.7, mode = 14); infralabials 13–15 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 13.8, mode = 14); eyelids with blue tinge in life; tongue with terminal groove, anterior half purple/blue in life, dark grey in preservative. *Neck:* broad NW % HW: 38.4–41.5 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 40.3), covered in small granules that are intermixed with larger pale conical tubercles. *Body:* depressed, covered in small granules; flank granules intermixed with larger pale conical tubercles; tubercles very small on back; basal scales surrounding flank tubercles not enlarged; no enlarged tubercles or granules on ventral surface of body. Preanal pores absent. Axilla deeply invaginated. *Limbs:* long, covered in small pointed tubercles dorsally; lacking enlarged tubercles on ventral surface, except on upper forelimb; digits strong, strongly compressed distally; subdigital lamellae (fourth toe) 16/17 ( $n = 3$ , mean = 16.7, mode = 17). Male preanal organs enlarged ( $n = 2$ ) with conspicuous cloacal spurs on anterior-lateral margin. *Original tail:* ( $n = 2$ ) cylindrical, slightly depressed, not flared, contracted at base and attenuated at tip, terminating with a minute rounded white ‘knob’; dorsal surface, except for attenuated tip, with prominent enlarged spinose tubercles especially along margins and at tail base; small tubercles on distal one-quarter of tail and minute granules on attenuated tail-tip; ventral surface smooth with a mosaic of fine round scales. *Regenerated tail:* ( $n = 1$ ) slightly depressed, cylindrical, bulbous at base and tapering to tip; covered with uniform granules, aligned in fine concentric rings for the full length of the tail, no spinose tubercles.

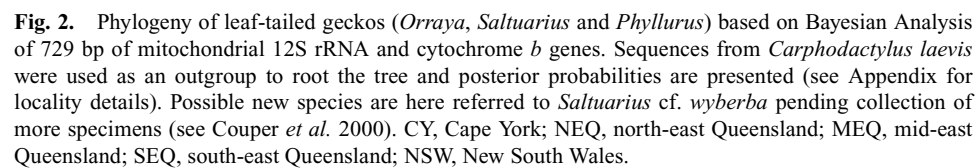
Additionally measurements (mm) were taken in the field (CJH, 3 December 2001) of 4 males: SVL 84.0–87.0 (mean = 85.5), regenerated TL 30.0–57.0 (mean = 47.3); 3 gravid females (each with 2 eggs): SVL 92.0–93.0 (mean = 92.3), regenerated TL 50.0–63.0 (mean = 55.3); 1 immature female: SVL 76.0, regenerated TL 38; and 1 juvenile: SVL 54.0, original TL 41.0.

#### *Pattern*

In spirit, dorsal base colour grey with irregular dark blotches on head, body and limbs; blotches on body may tend to align roughly transversely ( $n = 1$ ) or align along the dorsal mid-line ( $n = 2$ ); a pair of large dark and white blotches immediately anterior to tail base. Blotches aligned transversely on limbs; digits strongly banded; inner anterior digit with only slightly reduced pigment. Body and limbs ventrally off-white to cream (immaculate), slight peppering on chin and blotching ventrally on upper forelimb; pectoral and postcloacal regions also with darker pigmentation; labials off-white, mottled with brown. Original tail dorsally grey, marked with irregular dark blotches showing some alignment along mid-line; eight cream bands on tail, 2 and 4 poorly defined, only those on attenuated portion (4) extend to ventral surface, distal ‘knob’ white; ventrally cream, peppered with brown specks. Regenerated tail lacking cream bands; dorsally grey, mottled with irregular dark blotches; ventral surface similar, but with reduced pigmentation.

#### *Skeletal and soft tissue features*

Material examined: (radiographs) QMJ75778, QMJ78069. Supraocular portion of frontal grooved; presacral vertebrae 26; sacral vertebrae 2; lumbar vertebrae 2; first autotomy septum on postsacral vertebra 5; abdominal vertebrae bearing reduced ribs 4;



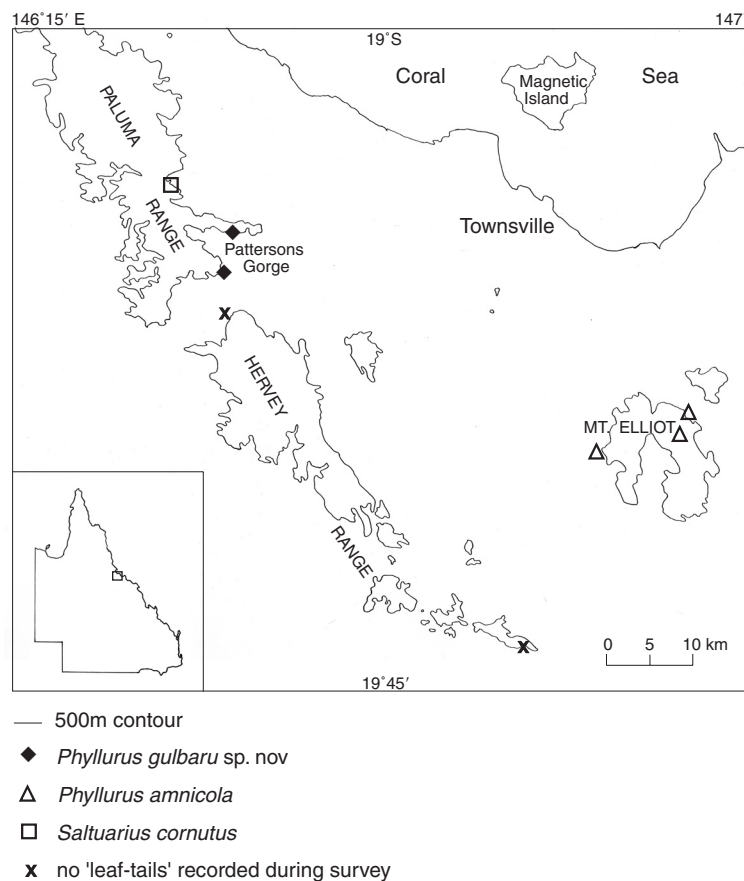
rib-free cervicals 3; sternal ribs 3; mesosternal ribs 2. The small size of the type series did not allow for the preparation of an alizarin-stained specimen. Hence, we were unable to assess the nature of the anterior process of the interclavicle or the size of the epipubic cartilage.

### Comparison

*P. gulbaru* can be separated from its congeners, with the exception of *P. caudiannulatus*, by the possession of a cylindrical, non-depressed, tapering original and regenerated tail. *P. gulbaru* can be separated from *P. caudiannulatus* by having a partially divided rostral scale as opposed to fully divided in the latter. Furthermore, the spinosity of *P. caudiannulatus* is in marked contrast to the very small spinose body tubercles of *P. gulbaru*.

### Etymology

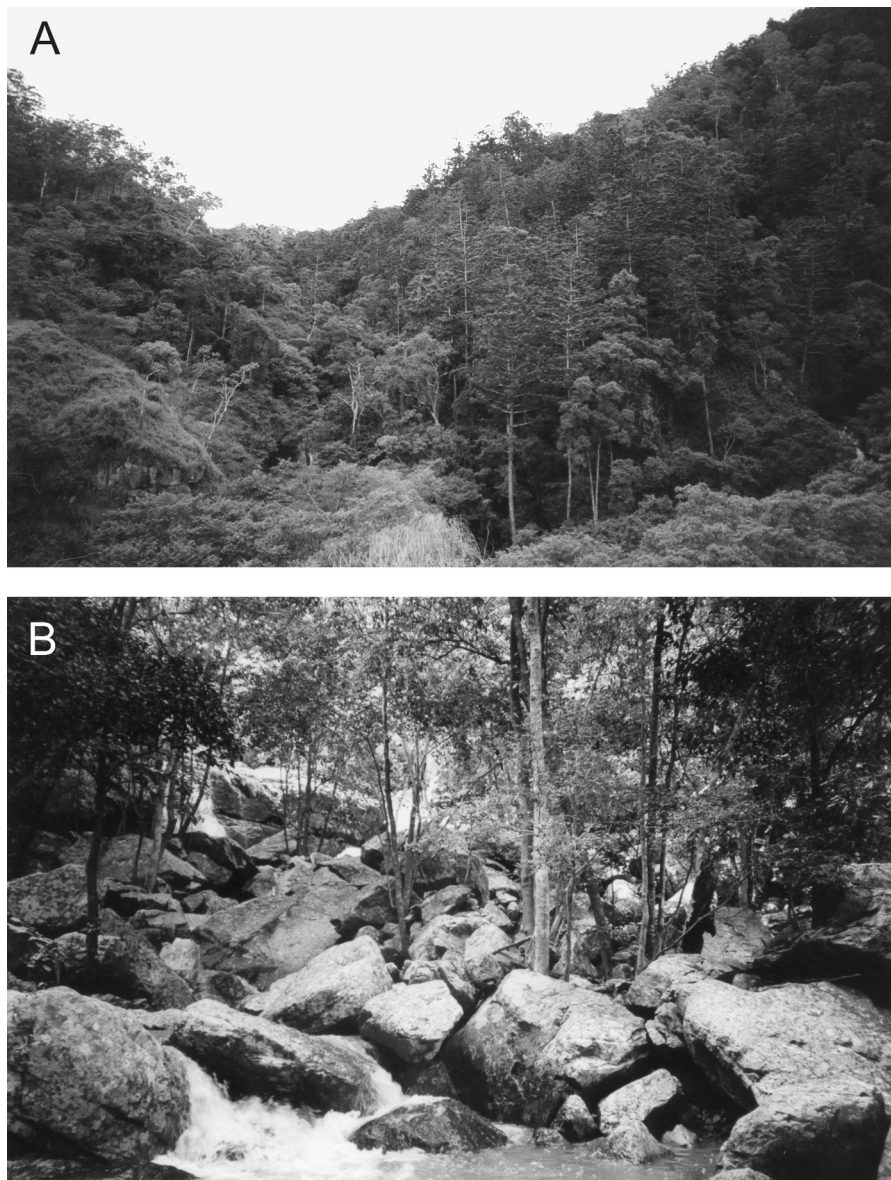
'Gulbaru' is the Aboriginal language name for the Paluma Range (HEMA 1999; Faith Baisden, FATSIL, personal communication). The epithet is to be treated as a noun in apposition.



**Fig. 3.** Leaf-tailed gecko survey records for southern Paluma Range, Hervey Range and Mt Elliot. Surveys were conducted by CJH between February 1998 and April 2002.

*Genetics*

The tree presented in Fig. 2 is the best estimate of relationships given the model of nucleotide substitution and the data. Parsimony analyses with various weighting schemes and ML analyses with the same nucleotide substitution model resulted in similar trees. Posterior probabilities on the branches indicate that there is strong support for most of the clades. Monophyly of *Phyllurus* is well supported and within this genus *P. gulbaru* is



**Fig. 4.** (A) *Araucaria cunninghamii*-dominated rainforest gully and open *Eucalyptus* woodland in Pattersons Gorge, Paluma Range, NEQ – the type locality of *P. gulbaru*, sp. nov. (B) Rocky streamside rainforest in Pattersons Gorge, typical habitat for *P. gulbaru*, sp. nov. (Conrad Hoskin).

strongly supported as a deeply divergent lineage basal to the mid-east Queensland species. The geographically neighbouring species, *P. amnicola*, is not closely related to *P. gulbaru* and represents a deep, basal lineage within *Phyllurus* that is placed by this analysis as the sister species to *P. platurus* of the 'Sydney Sandstone'.

#### *Distribution*

All individuals have been collected from Pattersons Gorge on the extreme southern end of the Paluma Ra. (37 km west of Townsville), at Palm Tree Creek (19°20'S, 146°28'E) and on an unnamed tributary of Black River (19°17'S, 146°29'E), NEQ (Fig. 3). Surveys in the rainforest to the north and south of Pattersons Gorge have failed to locate this species (Fig. 3).

#### *Habitat*

Found amongst boulders in gullies of Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) dominated microphyll to notophyll vine forest (Fig. 4A, B). Such gullies are set in a matrix of open *Eucalyptus* woodland. *Oedura rhombifer* and *Gehyra dubia* were also encountered in this habitat.

#### *Habits*

All individuals have been found at night amongst boulders and rock fissures in close proximity to a stream. Most individuals were found head down on vertical rock surfaces, a few were in rock fissures and one was foraging low on a slender tree trunk amongst boulders. Activity began soon after dark. Of 12 individuals (6♂, 5♀ and 1 juvenile) encountered over two nights, 75% had regenerated tails, a similar proportion to that seen in *P. amnicola* (Couper *et al.* 2000).

#### *Reproduction*

Four gravid females encountered on 3 December 2001 each contained two shelled eggs. One female was collected and laid two oval-shaped eggs in captivity two weeks later. After incubation in vermiculite at 26°C for approximately 60 days the eggs failed. Fully formed embryos were found on dissection. Both males, collected in early March, were sexually mature and in peak reproductive condition with sperm present in the epididymis (inferred from opacity) and turgid testis. From this we infer that mating may occur at least until autumn and that females store sperm through winter. A similar reproductive strategy has been suggested for *P. platurus* (Greer 1989).

### **Discussion**

#### *Biogeography*

Surveys to date indicate that *P. gulbaru* is restricted to two sub-populations in Pattersons Gorge (Fig. 3). Suitable habitat exists immediately to the north on the Paluma Range; however, during a recent survey no *Phyllurus* were located but rather *Saltuarius cornutus* was found amongst boulders in the catchment of Bluewater Creek (19°14.383'S, 146°24.689'E, altitude 450 m) (Fig. 3). This represents a new locality record for this species, the most southerly to date. Leaf-tailed gecko species are known to coexist at only one locality (Many Peaks Range: *S. salebrosus* and *P. caudiannulatus*: Couper *et al.* 2000) and it is possible that competition has limited the distribution of either, or both, *P. gulbaru* and *S. cornutus* in this area. Another possible explanation for the distribution of these two



species relates to the past and present distribution of rainforest along the Paluma Range. The rainforest-restricted vertebrates of the Wet Tropics have recolonised much of their current distributions from Pleistocene refugia (Schneider *et al.* 1998). Currently, there is a narrow break in the distribution of rainforest along the Paluma Range immediately to the north of Pattersons Gorge. Such a dry barrier may have limited the southerly expansion of some rainforest species, such as *S. cornutus*, into Pattersons Gorge.

The rainforest of Pattersons Gorge contains a depauperate subset of the vertebrate fauna of the Wet Tropics, and it is here that many species reach the southern limit of their range (e.g. *Carlia rubrigularis*, *Lampropholis coggeri*, *Dactylopsila trivirgata*) (CJH survey data). The presence of *P. gulbaru*, a narrowly distributed species with its closest affinities to taxa in mid-east Queensland, in Pattersons Gorge is therefore of great interest. Genetic data do not suggest the persistence of refugial populations of *L. coggeri* (CJH, unpublished data) in Pattersons Gorge; rather, that they recolonised from the north. However, the persistence of *P. gulbaru* would suggest that there was historical retention of at least small areas of rainforest in the southern Paluma Range. *P. gulbaru* highlights the ability of *Phyllurus* to persist in small remnants of rainforest, possibly due to their association with rocky microhabitats. Therefore, it is suggested that the rainforest fauna of Pattersons Gorge is primarily composed of Wet Tropics taxa via filtered recolonisation from the north. The discovery of *P. gulbaru* now shows that it contains at least one product of *in situ* or parapatric speciation from a group with a more southerly distribution.

Prior to the discovery of *P. gulbaru*, *P. amnicola* was the only other *Phyllurus* known in NEQ and was seen as the northern relative to the mid-east Queensland species (*P. isis*, *P. ossa*, *P. championae* and *P. nephtys*) and those further to the south (*P. caudiannulatus* in south-east Queensland and *P. platurus* in the Sydney region) (Couper *et al.* 2000). The deeply divergent nature of *P. amnicola* was believed to reflect ancient separation of this species from those further to the south as rainforest contracted. A well recognised historical dry barrier, the 'Burdekin Gap' (Joseph *et al.* 1993), separates the rainforests of Mt Elliot and Paluma from those to the south. The discovery of *P. gulbaru* now indicates that it is in fact the sister taxon to the mid-east Queensland species, from which it has diverged across the Burdekin Gap. This finding further supports an ancient link between the rainforests of mid-east Queensland and the Wet Tropics (Joseph *et al.* 1993). *P. amnicola*, the geographical neighbour of *P. gulbaru*, is now seen to represent a deeply divergent basal lineage within *Phyllurus* rather than the sister taxon of *P. gulbaru*, as might be expected. The genetic data highlight the ancient origins and complex history of the rainforest taxa of the east coast and the importance of small, isolated rainforest remnants such as Mt Elliot and Pattersons Gorge in preserving remnant populations.

### Conservation

*Phyllurus gulbaru* is one of the most narrowly restricted reptile species in Queensland, with conservative estimates of 'areas of occurrence' and 'occupancy' being 23 km<sup>2</sup> and 14 km<sup>2</sup> respectively (criteria defined by IUCN Species Survival Commission 1994). IUCN criteria define Endangered as 'area of occurrence' less than 5000 km<sup>2</sup> or 'area of occupancy' less than 500 km<sup>2</sup> in conjunction with estimates of fragmentation, decline or fluctuations in populations, habitat area or quality. Such a limited distribution would not be of such concern if most of habitat were protected (e.g. *P. isis* in Mt Blackwood National Park: Couper *et al.* 1993; *P. amnicola* in Bowling Green Bay National Park: Couper *et al.* 2000). However, Pattersons Gorge falls just south of the Wet Tropics World Heritage boundary and only a small fraction of the suitable habitat for *P. gulbaru* receives some degree of

protection in Mt Cataract State Forest. Surveys indicate that *P. gulbaru* probably occurs in two subpopulations within Pattersons Gorge that are separated by an expanse of unsuitable habitat. Transfer of Mt Cataract State Forest to a 'Forest Reserve' would provide greater protection to a portion of the habitat occupied by one of these sub-populations.

The reduction and fragmentation of patches of suitable habitat by fire poses a threat to the survival of this species. The apparent restriction of *P. gulbaru* (as for most *Phyllurus*) to steep rocky areas may afford some degree of protection from fire. However, the seven species of *Phyllurus* in Queensland are rainforest-restricted and the conversion of rainforest to *Eucalyptus* woodland by unmanaged burning must be recognised as a threat. Much of the suitable habitat at the type locality has already been destroyed by severe burning since the discovery of this species (CJH, personal observations). Furthermore, burning and grazing have the potential to lead to the isolation of small pockets of suitable habitat between which the geckos would have limited ability to move.

*Phyllurus gulbaru* must be considered a species under threat. Surveys to date indicate a very small and fragmented distribution, very little of which area is protected. Furthermore, the destruction of habitat by unmanaged burning continues to reduce and further fragment the available habitat. For these reasons *Phyllurus gulbaru* should be listed as Endangered (B1,2) (IUCN Species Survival Commission 1994).

#### Key to the Australian leaf-tailed geckos (*Phyllurus*, *Saltuarius* and *Orraya*)

1. Nostril in contact with rostral scale ..... 2  
    Nostril not in contact with rostral scale ..... 6
2. Neck extremely elongate and slender ..... *O. occultus*  
    Neck broad ..... 3
3. Throat strongly tuberculate ..... *S. salebrosus*  
    Throat smooth ..... 4
4. Lower flank tubercles hooked and surrounded by spinose, basal scutes ..... *S. cornutus*  
    Lower flank tubercles not as above ..... 5
5. Original tail bluntly tipped with large tubercles ..... *S. swaini*  
    Original tail finely tipped with only minute tubercles ..... *S. wyberba*
6. Tail cylindrical ..... 7  
    Not as above (leaf-shaped) ..... 8
7. Rostral scale completely divided ..... *P. caudiannulatus*  
    Not as above (partially divided) ..... *P. gulbaru*
8. Anterior portion of original tail without white crossbands or blotches ..... *P. platurus*  
    Not as above (with white crossbands) ..... 9
9. Venter distinctly 'peppered' with brown ..... *P. nepthys*  
    Not as above (plain) ..... 10
10. Rostral scale completely divided ..... *P. championae*  
    Not as above (partially divided) ..... 11
11. Rostral scale partially divided by 2 or 3 grooves, occasionally by a single Y-shaped groove ..... *P. ossa*  
    Not as above (partially divided by a straight groove) ..... 12
12. Anterior flared portion of original tail uniformly covered with enlarged spinose tubercles ..... *P. championae*  
    Not as above (spinose tubercles absent or few and scattered) ..... 13
13. Tail predominantly black, with distinct white blotches present on either side of the vertebral line, SVL < 76 mm ..... *P. isis*  
    Not as above (tail predominantly tan/grey, with anterior most bands broken, but spanning tail width), SVL > 90 mm ..... *P. amnicola*

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**Appendix. Details of collection localities of specimens used in genetic analysis**

Blackdown Tableland (23°46'S, 149°06'E), Bulburin SF (24°31'S, 151°29'E), Atherton (17°16'S, 145°29'E), MT = Malbon Thompson Range (17°05'S, 145°52'E), BT = Big Tableland (15°43'S, 145°17'E), Chaelundi SF (30°01'07"S, 152°30'02"E and 30°03'04"S, 152°21'36"E), Girraween NP (28°50'S, 151°55'E), Lamington NP (28°14'S, 153°08'E), Mt Tamborine (27°55'S, 153°10'E), Eungella NP (21°08'S, 148°30'E), Finch Hatton Gorge (21°06'S, 148°38'E), Cameron Creek (21°34'24"S, 149°11'06"E), Blue Mtn (21°36'S, 148°58'E), Mt Dryander (20°15'S, 148°33'E), Conway Range (20°21'S, 148°41'E), Mt Ossa (20°56'S, 148°49'E), Gosford (33°24'S, 151°21'E), Oakview SF (26°07'23"S, 152°19'01"E), McIlwraith Range (13°45'S, 143°19'E), Pattersons Gorge (19°20'S, 146°28'E).

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