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The Atlas of Living Australia

Literature and web content

Donald Hobern

Director, Atlas of Living Australia

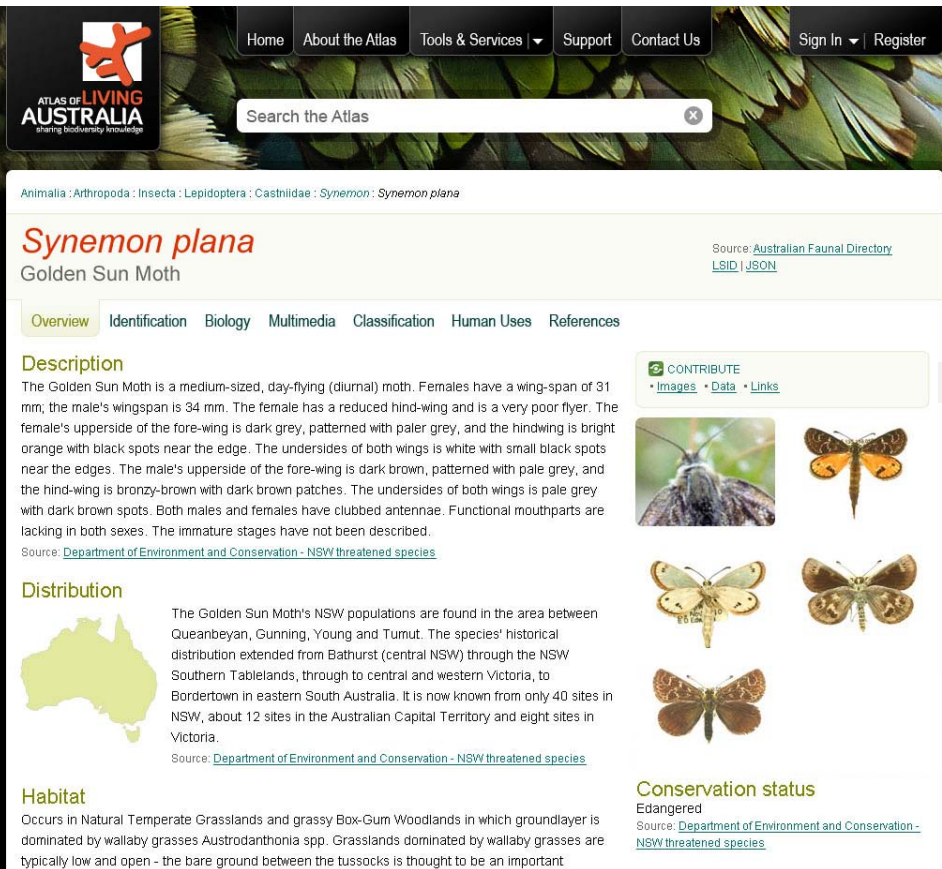
Donald.Hobern@csiro.au

Canberra, 3 June 2010



The Atlas is funded by the Australian Government under the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy and further supported by the Super Science Initiative of the Education Investment Fund

ALA an online digital resource



The screenshot shows the ALA website interface for the species *Synemon plana*. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, About the Atlas, Tools & Services, Support, Contact Us, Sign In, and Register. A search bar is prominently displayed. The main content area features the species name *Synemon plana* in a large, bold font, with the common name Golden Sun Moth below it. A source link to the Australian Faunal Directory is provided. A horizontal menu allows users to navigate through Overview, Identification, Biology, Multimedia, Classification, Human Uses, and References. The Description section provides detailed information about the moth's morphology and behavior. The Distribution section includes a map of Australia highlighting the species' range in NSW and Victoria. The Habitat section describes the typical environments where the moth is found. A 'CONTRIBUTE' button with links for Images, Data, and Links is also visible.

Animalia : Arthropoda : Insecta : Lepidoptera : Castniidae : *Synemon* : *Synemon plana*

Synemon plana

Golden Sun Moth

Source: [Australian Faunal Directory](#)
[LSID](#) | [JSON](#)

[Overview](#) [Identification](#) [Biology](#) [Multimedia](#) [Classification](#) [Human Uses](#) [References](#)

Description

The Golden Sun Moth is a medium-sized, day-flying (diurnal) moth. Females have a wing-span of 31 mm, the male's wingspan is 34 mm. The female has a reduced hind-wing and is a very poor flyer. The female's upperside of the fore-wing is dark grey, patterned with paler grey, and the hindwing is bright orange with black spots near the edge. The undersides of both wings is white with small black spots near the edges. The male's upperside of the fore-wing is dark brown, patterned with pale grey, and the hind-wing is bronzy-brown with dark brown patches. The undersides of both wings is pale grey with dark brown spots. Both males and females have clubbed antennae. Functional mouthparts are lacking in both sexes. The immature stages have not been described.

Source: [Department of Environment and Conservation - NSW threatened species](#)

Distribution

The Golden Sun Moth's NSW populations are found in the area between Queanbeyan, Gunning, Young and Tumut. The species' historical distribution extended from Bathurst (central NSW) through the NSW Southern Tablelands, through to central and western Victoria, to Bordertown in eastern South Australia. It is now known from only 40 sites in NSW, about 12 sites in the Australian Capital Territory and eight sites in Victoria.

Source: [Department of Environment and Conservation - NSW threatened species](#)

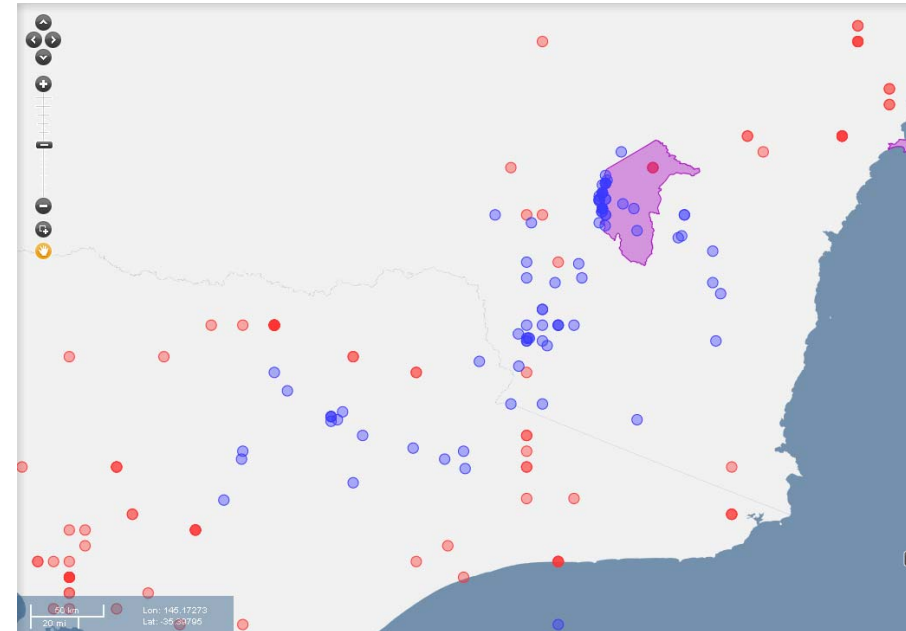

Habitat

Occurs in Natural Temperate Grasslands and grassy Box-Gum Woodlands in which groundlayer is dominated by wallaby grasses *Austrodanthonia* spp. Grasslands dominated by wallaby grasses are typically low and open - the bare ground between the tussocks is thought to be an important

Conservation status

Edangered
Source: [Department of Environment and Conservation - NSW threatened species](#)

[CONTRIBUTE](#)
[Images](#) • [Data](#) • [Links](#)



Royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*)



Gang-gang cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*)

So why bother with literature?

Biodiversity Heritage Library

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Names on this page

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- [Musca corvina](#) 
- [Musca domestica](#) 
- [Muscidae](#) 

-powered by [uBio](#)

Australian insects. Download/About this book 

Zoom: Auto 

Plate XXIX.—DIPTERA.

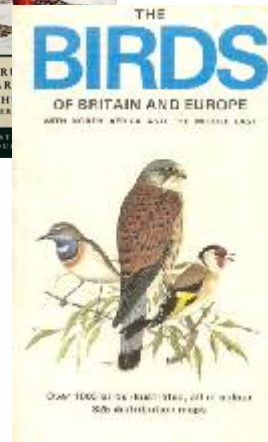
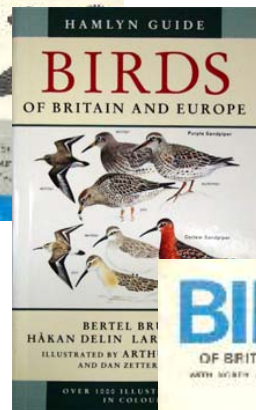
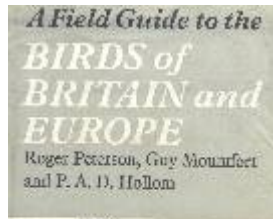
Family MUSCIDAE.

1. *Lucilia tasmaniensis* (Macquart). Large blue-bottle fly.
2. *Lucilia caesar* (Linn.). Introduced sheep fly.
3. *Lucilia sericata* (Meigen). Metallic blue-bottle fly.
4. *Musca domestica* (Linn.). Common house fly.
5. *Musca corsiva* (Fabr.). Bush fly.



Book contributed by NCSU Libraries (archive.org)

Some personal background



Bird(watch)ing

Page 189-76. 9-25 am. ^E

Large numbers of H. sparrow
 hirundines bt. hd. G.a. and G. d. in
 Most birds massed in:
 Whitethroat, Blue Tit, Corn
 Bunting, Garden Warbler, Starlings,
 Skylarks, Yellowhammers, Song
 Thrush and Dunnock. Tree Sparrow

Also Redbank, Cuckoo-shrike
 Sanderlings, Mallard, Kestrel, Roe
 Mering Pull Collared Dove, ♀
 (see also 4.4.76)

* Chestnut
 4 Tree Sparrows 26/1/2000 Royal National Park, Sydney At

H. Spar
 Tyneback
 Black
 Black
 Pale Buff

Large "cloud formation" of
 soft c. 10,000 Starlings

Also Rabbits

- 2 Galah in flight (en route)
- Many Sulphur-crested Cockatoos
- Rock Pigeon
- Silver Gull
- Great Egret
- c. 20 Australian Ibis around McDonalds.
- 1 Little Raven at McDonalds.
- Common Myna
- 2 Laughing Kookaburra heard
- 1 Sacred Kingfisher
- 4 Crimson Rosella
- 4 Dusky Moorhen
- 1 White-throated Treecreeper
- 23 Superb Lyrebird
- Many Superb Fairywren
- 1 Lewin's Honeyeater
- 1 New Holland Honeyeater
- Many Red Wattlebird
- 3 Yellow-throated Scrubwren
- 1 White-browed Scrubwren

SAMPLE CENSUS OF ROOKERIES, 1996
 TETRAD REPORT FORM
 Census Unit, BTO, The Nursery, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 2PU

Observer (name & address): DONALD HOGEEN, 6 ANNEL COUSE, NORTH BADDESLEY, SOUTHAMPTON, SO52 9LR
 County code: GBHA
 Tetrad reference: SU42C

No active rookeries? Mark 'X' here and complete coverage map overleaf

Rookery reference name from OS Landranger map	6 figure grid reference (e.g. 474256)	Date of count (DDMM)	Rookery total (Nests outside tetrad)	Rookery total nest site breakdown by tree type - see key below
1 HOME FARM	414256	26-04	13 (0)	A B C D E F G H I J K L
2 HOME FARM	415256	26-04	13 (0)	A B C D E F G H I J K L
3				A B C D E F G H I J K L
4				A B C D E F G H I J K L
5				A B C D E F G H I J K L
6				A B C D E F G H I J K L
7				A B C D E F G H I J K L
8				A B C D E F G H I J K L
9				A B C D E F G H I J K L
10				A B C D E F G H I J K L
11				A B C D E F G H I J K L
12				A B C D E F G H I J K L
13				A B C D E F G H I J K L
14				A B C D E F G H I J K L
15				A B C D E F G H I J K L
16				A B C D E F G H I J K L
17				A B C D E F G H I J K L
18				A B C D E F G H I J K L
19				A B C D E F G H I J K L
20				A B C D E F G H I J K L

Notes: Nests: A: active, B: bench, E: egg, O: oak, S: sycamore, D: other deciduous, P: Scots pine, C: other coniferous, X: non-trees or unidentified trees (please specify). Enter numbers of nests in the boxes. Classify all nests, so that the sum of the entries equals the (included) rookery total. Your notes: the long row underneath is for notes on nest sites, count accuracy and other notes of interest.

Please read further explanatory notes overleaf, and complete the coverage map.

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY - COUNT SUMMARY SHEET
 PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Observer name: DONALD HOGEEN
 Address: 6 ANNEL COUSE, NORTH BADDESLEY, SOUTHAMPTON, SO52 9LR
 Tel. No: (01703) 738948

1 km square reference (eg NK0212): SU3020
 County code (eg GBNK): GBHA
 Visit date (DDMMYY) (eg 08-04-94): 04-06-96

Early or late visit (E/L): L Weather: Clear
 First half: Start time (HH:MM): 06:40 Finish time: 07:25
 Second half: Start time (HH:MM): 07:35 Finish time: 08:20

Two-letter species code and species name	Distance category	Number of birds recorded on each transect section												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
B- BLACK BIRD	1			1	3		1	3						
BC- BLACK CAP	1							2						
BF- BULLFINCH	1								2					
BT- BLUE TIT	1			3		1	2							1
C- CARRION CROW	1		3						2	1		15		
CC- CHIFF CHAFF	1							2	3	3				
CD- COLLARED DOVE	1						1							
CG- CANADA GOOSE	1													2
CH- CHAFFINCH	1		2			2	1	2	3					1

Please record colony counts in the box at the end of this form

Branching out

Woodpigeon, Swallow, Rock Pipit, Meadow Pipit,
Red Wingtail, Skybark, Many Wren, Dinnoek, Large
numbers of Robins, Blackbird, Chiffchaff, Goldcrest,
Blue Tit, Great Tit, Linnets, Goldfinch, Greenfinch,
Chaffinch, Starling, Magpie, Carrion Crow, Jackdaw

♀ Death's Head Hawkmoth resting on wall of
beach hut. Very good condition. Squeaked
when handled.

13/10/95 Winspit Valley

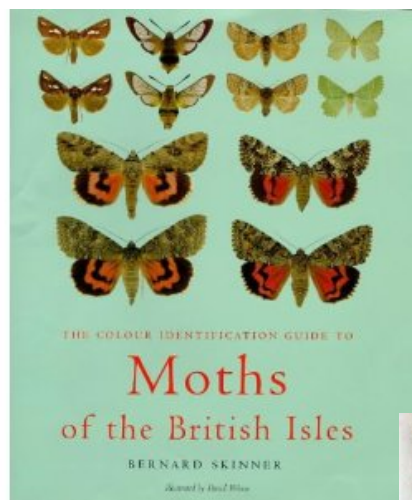
1:00-2:10 pm

Warm and sunny.

Radde's Warbler ^{247 (342 ~~557~~ 560)} in undergrowth to left of path
between Winspit Cottage and sea. Olive-brown
above with very prominent, broad buffish
^(all along length)
eyestripe reaching back to nape. Earcoverts
somewhat mottled with darker colour. Bill
short and stubby. Head large. Bill-needed.
Legs pale, pinkish. Flycatching and moving
steadily through lower stores of vegetation.
Underside rather buffish. Silent.

Meadow Pipit, Dinnoek, Wren, Blackbird, Robin,
Chiffchaff, Goldcrest, Magpie, Rook, Linnets, Yellowhammer.













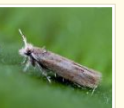
Getting started with moths



UKmoths
Your guide to the moths of Great Britain and Ireland

Moth name search: Go

Families

 Micropterigidae (11 photos)	 Ericranidae (19 photos)	 Hepialidae (14 photos)	 Nectulidae (124 photos)
 Opoteoideae (2 photos)	 Tischeriidae (13 photos)	 Prodoxidae (6 photos)	 Adelidae (17 photos)
 Incurvariidae (28 photos)	 Heliozelidae (8 photos)	 Cossidae (18 photos)	 Zygaenidae (33 photos)
 Limacodidae (10 photos)	 Psychidae (77 photos)	 Tineidae (68 photos)	 Ochsenheimeridae (2 photos)

Recording moths

12/6/97 Hurstley Park 12:00midday
Overcast. Drizzle

- 3 *Crambus perlatta*.
- 2 *Chrysolevchia culmetta*
- 1 Treble Brown Spot
- 1 Lime-spell Pig
- 1 Buff Ermine
- 1 Large Yellow Underwing

12/6/97 Ennel Copse 11:00pm
Overcast.

- 1 Slender Pug (*Eupithecia tenuivata*) at kitchen window. Shortish rounded wings. Prominent discal spot. Crosslines on forewings in strong bands.
- 1 ~~perletta~~ Tineid, perhaps Common Clothes Moth (*Tinea biselliella*). Suttling behaviour. Rather glossy but apparently with faint discal spot.

13/6/97 Hurstley Park 9:00am
Bright. In trap by oak copse near clubhouse.

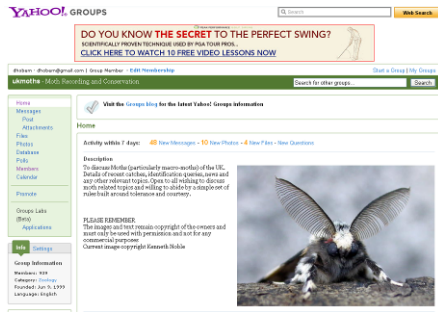
- 3♂ 1♀ Common Swift
- 8 *Chrysolevchia culmetta*
- 3 *Crambus perlatta*
- 3 *Scoparia pyralella*
- 1 Riband Wave (ab. *renu take*) (*Ithaea aversata*)
- 1 Toadflax Pig on trap
- 1 very worn Grey Birch
- 1 Buff tip
- 1 Buff Ermine
- 8 Heart and Dart
- 7 Ingrailed Clay
- 1 Sataceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*)
- 1 Double Square-spot (*Xestia triangularis*)
- 1 Bright-line Brown-eye
- 1 *Lychris* (*Hadena bicarvris*)
- 1 Smoky Wainscot (*Mythimna rapara*)
- 1 Dart Archer
- 1 Treble Lines
- 1 Mottled Rustic

Eriocraniidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Eriocrania subpurpurella</i>												
Hepialidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Orange Swift												
Common Swift												
Nepticulidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Ectoedemia heringi</i>												
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>												
Incurvariidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Incurvaria masculella</i>												
<i>Nematopogon swammerdamella</i>												
<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>												
<i>Adela roanurella</i>												
<i>Adela rufimitrella</i>												
Cossidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Goat Moth												
Zygaenidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet												
Tineidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Nematopogon cloacella</i>												
Gracillariidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Caloptilia alchimiella</i>												
<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>												
Choreutidae	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>												
Glyphipterigidae												

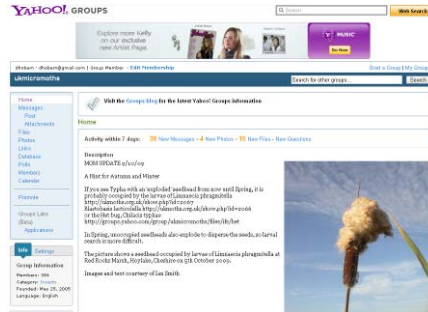
Getting more engaged



Part of a growing community



ukmoths – 939 members



ukmicromoths – 384 members



ukleafminers – 123 members



hantsmoths – 223 members

Welcome to **UKMoths**, your online guide to the moths of Great Britain and Ireland.

Traditionally, moth fieldguides have concentrated on the so-called "macro-moths", of which there are around 800 regular British species. To study all of Britain's species including the often very interesting microlepidoptera, requires an expensive library of reference material.

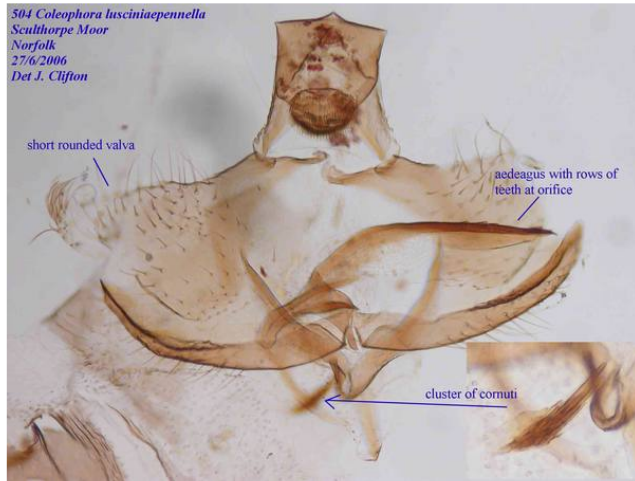
The aim of this site is to illustrate as many species of British moths as possible and to provide this information in an accessible format. Over 2400 species have been recorded in the British Isles, and currently **2020** of these are illustrated, featuring **5536** photographs.

If you have good quality photos of British moths or lifecycle stages **not yet featured on UKMoths** and would like to contribute, please check the [guidelines for contributors](#).

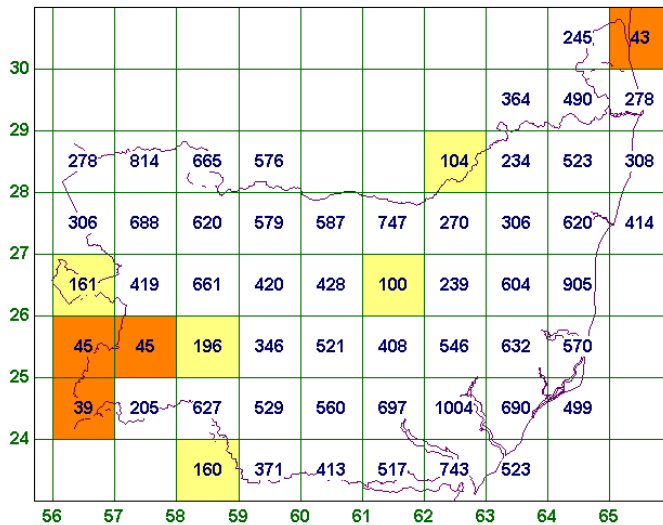
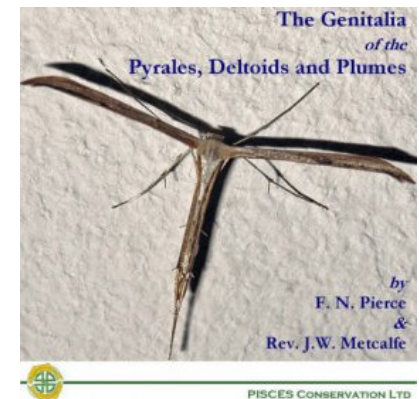
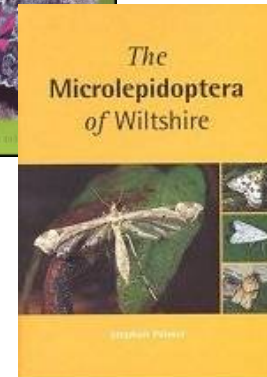
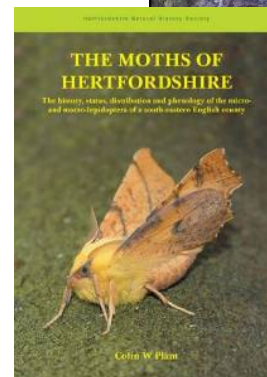
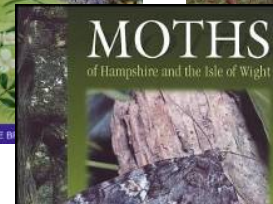
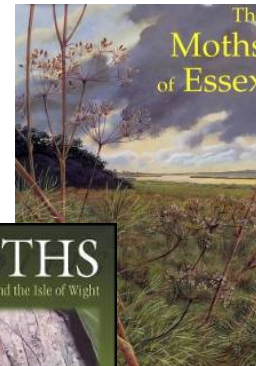
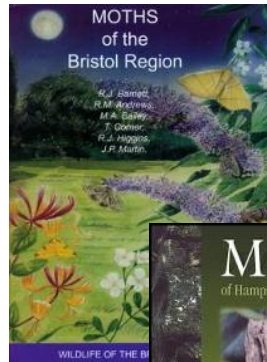
Community-driven content

0504 *Coleophora lusciniapennella* male

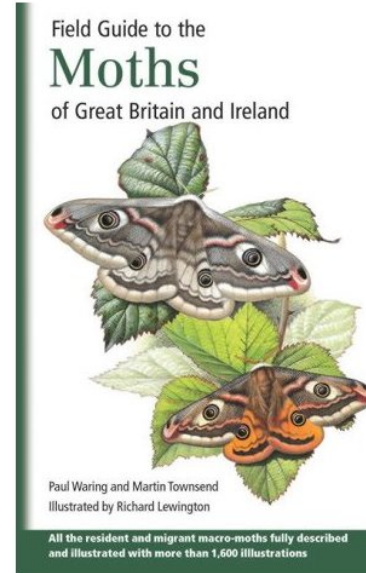
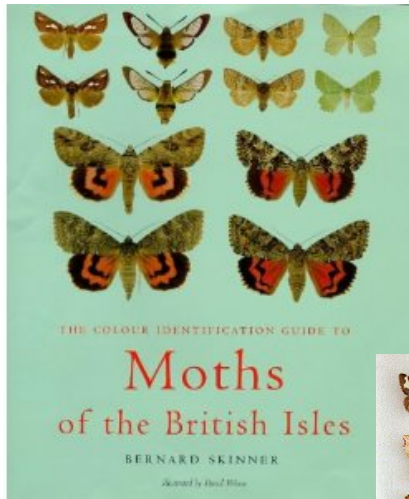
Coleophoridae



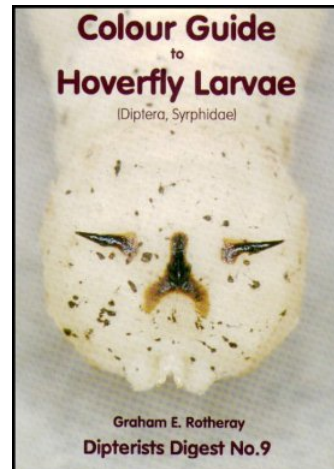
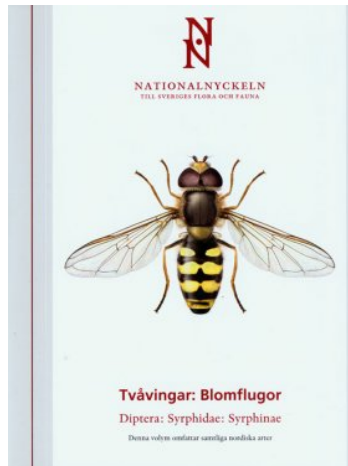
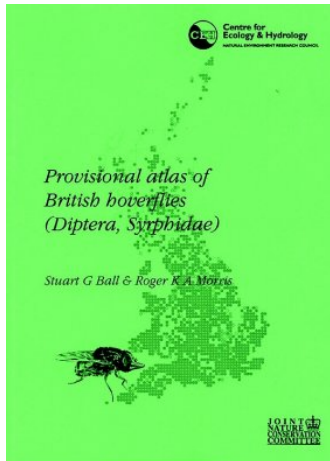
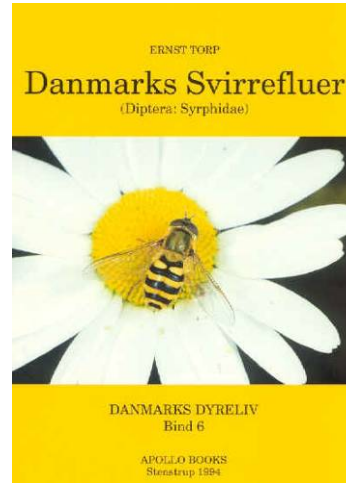
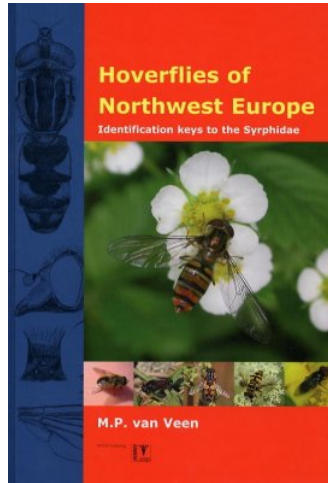
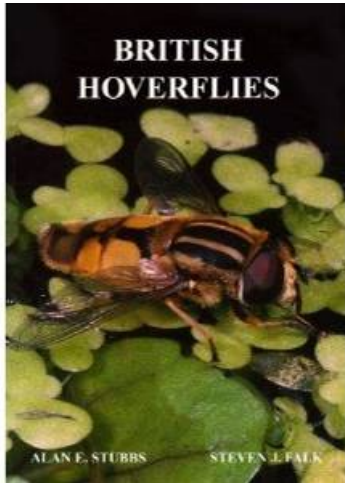
504 *Coleophora lusciniapennella*
Sculthorpe Moor
Norfolk
27/6/2006
Det J. Clifton



Completely new audience



Another example - hoverflies



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Activity within 7 days: [8 New Messages](#) • [2 New Photos](#) • [New Questions](#)

Description
UK Hoverflies exists to enable anyone with an interest in hoverflies in Britain and Ireland to communicate with other people interested in the subject.
The scope of this group is anything to do with hoverflies in Britain and Ireland, although discussion on other groups of flies is fine too. Topics could include: identification, distribution, requests for info e.g. 'where can I see...?', taxonomy, society communication, habitats, ecology, larval ecology of hoverflies with other animals.
Information from organisations involved in insect observation is welcomed.
No adverts please.
Also, please don't post large attachments - these can go in the 'files' section.
Please think carefully before talking about the locations of the very rarer and most threatened species - ask yourself if giving away a location will threaten the species further and err on the side of caution.
Any questions, contact the list manager - Steve.Pridley@ukhoverflies.co.uk

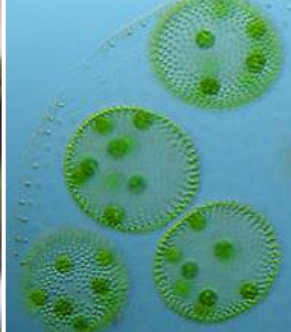
Most Recent Messages (New All) [Advanced](#) [Start Topic](#)

Re: Hoverfly for ID
The hoverfly looks correct. The larvae one would have benefited from capture and pinning! D.
in Andrea
submitted
85 replies

uk-hoverflies – 317 members

So what?

- Information on biodiversity can drive a feedback loop
 - Information enables amateurs to study wildlife
 - Amateur study brings new data and new information
 - Occurrence data
 - Photographs
 - Web sites
 - New literature
 - Enhanced capacity to understand and protect
- Published literature is key to this loop
 - Currently often hard to access
 - BHL is a way to make these resources available to all
 - Digital literature is central to the ALA strategy



The Atlas of Living Australia Participants

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Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery



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Department of the Environment,
Water, Heritage and the Arts



Australian Government
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THE UNIVERSITY
OF ADELAIDE
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ATLAS OF LIVING
AUSTRALIA
sharing biodiversity knowledge



An Australian Government Initiative
National Collaborative Research
Infrastructure Strategy

The Atlas is funded by the
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