



Regionally Endemic Species in Otago

Scott Jarvie

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Salt pan cress, *Lepidium kirkii* Petrie. A regionally endemic vascular plant only known to occur on patches of saline/sodic soils (sometimes referred to as salt pans) in the semi-arid region of Central Otago. Photograph by John Barkla on the front and back covers.

Burgan skink, *Oligosoma burganae* Chapple et al. 2011. A regionally endemic skink species restricted to the Rock and Pillar and Lammermoor Ranges in Otago. Photograph by Carey Knox on the frontispiece.

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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of regionally endemic species in the Otago Region, meaning they are not found elsewhere on Earth. A total of 360 species were identified as regionally endemic to Otago, with the species group mainly focused on being those found in the terrestrial realm. This includes birds, bryophytes, reptiles, select invertebrate groups, vascular plants, although freshwater fish and some freshwater invertebrates are included. Of the species assessed, 194 had been assessed nationally for their threat status, with 170 (88 percent) having elevated extinction risk (Threatened, At Risk, or Data Deficient). Other species groups should have their regional endemics identified. The report will support the Otago Regional Council, our iwi partners, territorial authorities in the region, stakeholders, landowners, and community groups to provide an evidence base to inform biodiversity management across the region. This includes highlighting the biota (flora, fauna, and fungi) in Otago that are regionally endemic, including those that are at risk or threatened with extinction, which the Council has statutory obligations to protect.

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of species that are regionally endemic to Otago, meaning they are found nowhere else on Earth. A summary is provided of the number of regionally endemic species for select taxonomic groups, including birds, bryophytes (mosses, hornworts and liverworts), select invertebrates groups, reptiles, and vascular plants. The report will support the Otago Regional Council, iwi partners, territorial authorities in the region, stakeholders, landowners, and community groups to provide an evidence base to inform biodiversity management across the region. This includes highlighting the flora, fauna, and fungi in Otago that are regionally endemic and at risk or threatened with extinction, which the Council has statutory obligations to protect.

Background

An endemic species is a species (or taxon) whose geographic range or distribution is confined to a single given area. Although the species may inhabit a small area, such as a single lake, or its range may extend across an entire region, it is considered endemic if it not found natively anywhere else in the world. Endemic species are often found in isolated areas, such as on island or on a mountain within a mountain range, and they often have specialised adaptations that allow them to survive only in unique habitats. Such specialisations often make them susceptible to the effects of environmental disturbances.

Our indigenous biodiversity in Aotearoa New Zealand makes a significant contribution to overall global diversity, with an estimated 80,000 species of native animals, plants and fungi. Our high level of endemism among these native species and large proportion of threatened species makes Aotearoa New Zealand an internationally recognised world ‘hotspot’ for biodiversity (Myers et al. 2000). The high endemism is largely the result of our long isolation from other land masses and diverse geography and climate, allowing unique flora, fauna and fungi to develop. For example, Aotearoa New Zealand’s endemic species include all our native frogs and reptiles, more than 90% of our insects, approximately 80% of vascular plants and a quarter of bird species. At regional scales in Aotearoa New Zealand, an area that has long been recognised to have extraordinary regional endemism is Otago.

In Aotearoa New Zealand the Department of Conservation – Te Papa Atawhai manages indigenous species nationally under the Wildlife Act (1953), but regional and district councils have statutory obligations to maintain indigenous biodiversity under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), including to manage the habitats of threatened species. This report provides a preliminary list of regionally endemic, largely terrestrial taxonomic species found in Otago (see Appendix 1 for a map of the Region).

Methods

Data sources

1. Compilation of information from regional conservation statuses and species lists

To compile information on regionally endemic species in Otago, initially sources were:

- A. Recently completed regional conservation status reports for six taxonomic groups (bats, 2023b; indigenous vascular plants, 2024a; birds, 2024b; reptiles, Jarvie et al. 2024c; mushroom fungi, i.e., selected species of non-lichenised agarics, boletes and russuloid fungi, Jarvie and Cooper 2024; amphibians, Jarvie 2024; see website link for more information: www.orc.govt.nz/environment/biodiversity/regional-threat-assessments/).
- B. Recently completed compilations of species lists for two groups (lichen and non-lichenised fungi; fungi from 2005 report by Hitchmough et al., excluding those taxa included in the de Lange et al. 2018 report).
- C. Recently completed spreadsheets for five groups (hornworts and liverworts, Pritchard 2025a; mosses, Pritchard 2025b; freshwater fish, Campbell 2025; marine mammals, Jarvie 2024b; parasitic mites and ticks, Jarvie 2024c; Onychophora, Jarvie 2024d; see pages of the following website link for more information: www.orc.govt.nz/environment/biodiversity/otago-species/).
- D. Recently completed species lists for four taxonomic groups in Aotearoa by region (amphibians, Dale et al. 2025; bats, Pryde et al. 2025; birds, Thomas 2025; reptiles, Knox and Hitchmough 2025; Jarvie and Monks, 2025).

2. Collation of information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility

The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF, www.gbif.org/) was used as a secondary source, because it captures data from many institutions with standardised terminology. GBIF has become the ‘go-to’ aggregator for such information and has directly enabled a steady increase in scientific publications¹ and a 1:12 societal benefit². To get data not available on GBIF, contact was made with the curators of Tūhura Otago Museum (OMNZ), Canterbury Museum (CMNZ), the Te Papa – Museum of New Zealand (MONZ) and Lincoln University (LUNZ), as these collections either don’t publish, or have limited records, on GBIF. Responses were received from every institution. A geographical filter was then applied using the GIS layer for the Otago Regional Council’s administrative boundary (<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/120946-regional-council-2025/>).

To validate the preliminary list the following was also completed:

¹ More than 10,000 scientific papers enabled by GBIF-mediated data

² Report reveals return on investments in GBIF

- A. Each species was checked to see if specimens were from outside Otago.
- B. Online searches were conducted for any indication that the species was not only from Otago. The taxonomic name was used in the search, and any information returned was typically a text-based description (e.g., ‘species x is often in the Waikato and Auckland regions ...’). Online sources included Wikipedia, Wikispecies, iNaturalist, specialist taxonomic portals (World Spider Catalogue (<https://wsc.nmbe.ch/>), Scalenet (García Morales et al. 2016), Thysanoptera Aotearoa (Thrips of New Zealand) [Mound et al. 2017]), and published literature.

3. *Additional sources of information*

To ensure backward and forward compatibility with changes in taxonomic nomenclatures to future proof the compilation, the New Zealand Organisms Register (NZOR, www.nzor.org.nz) ‘matching’ function was used to match the names of type species and return an NZOR identification number. NZOR is an actively maintained compilation of all organism names relevant to Aotearoa New Zealand: indigenous, endemic or exotic species or species not present in Aotearoa New Zealand but of national interest to our conservation and biosecurity agencies. NZOR is digitally and automatically assembled on a regular basis from several taxonomic data providers. It provides a consensus opinion on the preferred name for an organism, any alternative scientific names (synonyms), common and Māori names, relevant literature, and the data provider’s view on the documented presence/absence in New Zealand.

Next, the database of the New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS, <https://nztcs.org.nz/>) was used to match the names of type species with their conservation status (if it had been assessed) by ‘marrying’ with the Species ID. For each taxonomic group, the latest threat assessment information is provided: i.e., amphibians (Burns et al. 2025), indigenous vascular plants (de Lange et al. 2024), rhytididae (carnivorous snails; Walker et al. 2024), bats (O’Donnell et al. 2023), mushroom fungi (selected species of Agaricales, Boletales, Russulales; Cooper et al. 2022), Orthoptera (wētā, crickets and grasshoppers; Trewick et al. 2022), parasitic mites and ticks (Acari; Heath et al. 2022), birds (Robertson et al. 2021), reptiles (Hitchmough et al. 2021), spiders (Sirvid et al. 2021), leaf-veined slugs and amber snails (Barker et al. 2021), pūpūharakeke/flax snails (Walker et al. 2021), hornworts and liverworts (de Lange et al. 2020), marine macroalgae (Nelson et al. 2019), marine mammals (Baker et al. 2019), chimaeras, sharks and rays (Duffy et al. 2018), freshwater fishes (Dunn et al. 2018), lichens (de Lange et al. 2018), Onychophora (Trewick et al. 2018), hymenoptera (Ward et al. 2017), lepidoptera (Hoare et al. 2017), mosses (Rolfe et al. 2016), stick insects (Buckley et al. 2016), earthworms (Buckley et al. 2015), fleas (Heath et al. 2015), aphids (Stringer et al. 2012), coleoptera (Leschen et al. 2012), diptera (Andrew et al. 2012), hemiptera (Stringer et al. 2012), small or less well-known terrestrial invertebrates

(Buckley et al. 2012), nematodes (Yeates et al. 2012), micro-snails (Mahlfeld et al. 2012), and fungi excluding selected species of Agaricales, Boletales and Russulales (Hitchmough et al. 2007; other taxa were re-assessed by Cooper et al. 2022).

Results

A total of 360 species are recorded as endemic to or occurring only in Otago (Table 1). The most speciose group was invertebrates with 302 taxa, followed by indigenous vascular plants with 40 taxa, freshwater fish with nine taxa, reptiles with six taxa, bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) with two taxa, and birds with one taxon.

Table 1. The number of species that are endemic to Otago from different functional groups with different orders (listed initially by functional groups then the order with the most species)

Functional group	Order name	Common name	Number of species
Invertebrates (n = 302)			
	Araneae	Spiders	73
	Diptera	Flies	64
	Coleoptera	Beetles	46
	Lepidoptera	Moths	32
	Sarcoptiformes	Mites (feather, skin)	20
	Hymenoptera	Wasps, bees, ants	17
	Hemiptera	True bugs	15
	Plecoptera	Stoneflies	8
	Trichoptera	Caddisflies	6
	Orthoptera	Weta, grasshoppers	5
	Opilliones	Harvestmen	5
	Trombidiformes	Chiggers (mites)	5
	Entomobryomorpha	Springtails	1
	Diplostracha	Water fleas	1
	Dorylaimida	Roundworms (dorylaims)	1
	Isopoda	Crustaceans (pill bugs, woodlice, slaters, or sowbugs)	1
	Pseudoscorpiones	False scorpions	1
	Stylommatophora	Land snail, slugs	1
Vascular plants (n = 40)			
	Asterales	Daisies, sunflowers	11
	Boraginales	Borages, for-me-nots	7
	Poales	Grasses	7
	Capparales	Brassicales – mustard, capers	3
	Araliales	Ivy family	2
	Rosales	Roses	2
	Thymelaeales	Daphne	2
	Apiales	Umbellifers (celery, carrot or parsley)	1
	Caryophyllales	Inks, carnations	1
	Fabales	Legumes, peas, beans	1
	Oxalidales	Wood sorrel	1
	Ranunculales	Buttercups	1
	Violales	Violets	1
Freshwater fishes (n = 9)			
	Galaxiiformes	Galaxiids	8
Reptiles (n = 6)			
	Squamata	Lizards and snakes*	6
Bryophytes (n = 2)			
	Bartramiales	Mosses	1
	Jungermanniales	Liverworts	1
Birds (n = 1)			
	Suliformes	Gannets, cormorants, and allies	1

*Note that terrestrial snakes are not resident indigenous species in Aotearoa New Zealand

Of the regional endemics, 194 taxa had their conservation status assessed nationally in the NZTCS (Table 2). This means only ~54 percent of regionally endemic taxa in the Region had been assessed nationally. Conservation statuses for these species from the NZTCS are as follows: 47 taxa in the Threatened category (Nationally Critical = 25; Nationally Endangered = 15; Nationally Vulnerable = 6; Nationally Increasing = 1), 56 taxa

in the At Risk category (Declining = 2; Naturally Uncommon = 52; Relict = 2) and 25 taxa in the Not Threatened category. Sixty-six taxa were assessed as Data Deficient, meaning there was insufficient data to assign a conservation status, while 165 taxa have not been assessed yet.

Table 2. Number of regionally endemic species in Otago assessed in the New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS), with their threat category and status.

NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Taxon count
Threatened (n = 47)		
	Nationally Critical	25
	Nationally Endangered	15
	Nationally Vulnerable	6
	Nationally Increasing	1
At Risk (n = 56)		
	Declining	2
	Naturally Uncommon	52
	Relict	2
Not Threatened (n = 25)	Not Threatened	25
Data Deficient (n = 66)	Data Deficient	66
Total		194

In the Otago region the invertebrate species had the most regional endemics (Table 3). Of these, the orders with more than ten regional endemic taxa are Araneae, Diptera, Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Sarcoptiformes, Hymenoptera and Hemiptera. Whereas the following taxonomic groups have eight taxa or less in their orders: Plecoptera, Orthoptera, Trombidiformes, Trichoptera, Opiliones, Dorylaimida, Entomobryomorpha, Isopoda, Pseudoscorpiones and Stylommatophora.

Many regionally endemic invertebrates have not had their conservation status assessed nationally (Table 3; 159 out of 302 or ~53 percent). Of the taxa that have a national conservation status, 18 were Threatened (Nationally Critical = 11; Nationally Endangered = 5; Nationally Vulnerable = 3), 37 were At Risk (Naturally Uncommon = 35; Relict = 2), 23 were Not Threatened, and 64 were Data Deficient.

Table 3. Regionally endemic invertebrate species in Otago. The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) categories and statuses are provided. The NZTCS reports are Andrew et al. 2012, Grainger et al. 2018, Hoare et al. 2017, Leschen et al. 2012, Marlfield et al. 2012, Sirvid et al. 2021, Stringer et al. 2012, Trewick et al. 2022, Ward et al. 2016, and Yeates et al. 2012.

Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Akatorea otagoensis</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Desidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Alistra centralis</i> (Forster, 1970)	Araneae	Hahniidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Amaurobioides maritima</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1883	Araneae	Anyphaenidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Anoteropsis flavescens</i> L. Koch, 1878	Araneae	Lycosidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Anoteropsis urquharti</i> (Simon, 1898)	Araneae	Lycosidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Aorangia poppelwelli</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Stiphidiidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Ascuta leithi</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cambridgea arboricola</i> (Urquhart, 1891)	Araneae	Desidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cambridgea secunda</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Desidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria aperta</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria apica</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria assimilis</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria catlinensis</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria depressa</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria dunedinensis</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria kakanuiensis</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria lomasi</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria maxima</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria napua</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria pilama</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria toddae</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cantuaria vellosa</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Idiopidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Cycloctenus fugax</i> Goyen, 1890	Araneae	Cycloctenidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Dunedinia pullata</i> Millidge, 1988	Araneae	Linyphiidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Dunstanoides kochi</i> (Forster & Wilton, 1973)	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Duripelta otara</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Gasparia montana</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Gasparia nava</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Gohia parisolata</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Goyenia multidentata</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)

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Endemic invertebrates

Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Haplinis dunstani</i> (Blest, 1979)	Araneae	Linyphiidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Haplinis marplei</i> Blest & Vink, 2003	Araneae	Linyphiidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Hapona otagoa</i> (Forster, 1964)	Araneae	Desidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Hexathele waipa</i> Forster, 1968	Araneae	Hexathelidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Huttonia palpimanoides</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880	Araneae	Huttoniidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Laestrygones otagoensis</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Lamina minor</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Toxopidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Makora mimica</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Mamoea rufa</i> (Berland, 1931)	Araneae	Desidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Mangareia maculata</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Maniho centralis</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Desidae	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Meringa leith</i> Forster, 1990	Araneae	Physoglenidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Meringa otago</i> Forster, 1990	Araneae	Physoglenidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Migas linburnensis</i> Wilton, 1968	Araneae	Migidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Migas lomasi</i> Wilton, 1968	Araneae	Migidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Migas taierii</i> Todd, 1945	Araneae	Migidae	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Migas toddae</i> Wilton, 1968	Araneae	Migidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Neoramia alta</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Stiphidiidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Neoramia matua</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Stiphidiidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Neoramia nana</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Stiphidiidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Neoramia otagoa</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Stiphidiidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Otagoa wiltoni</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Oramia littoralis</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Agelenidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Pakeha protecta</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Cycloctenidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Pakeha subsecta</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Cycloctenidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Panoa tapanuiensis</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Desidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Parafroneta monticola</i> Blest, 1979	Araneae	Linyphiidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Paravoca otagoensis</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Cycloctenidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Protoerigone otagoa</i> Blest, 1979	Araneae	Linyphiidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Rayforstia antipoda</i> (Forster, 1959)	Araneae	Anapidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Rinawa otagoensis</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Hahniidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Subantarctia centralis</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)

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Endemic invertebrates

Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Subantarctia trina</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Tangata otago</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Tangata tautuku</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Tautukua isolata</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Viridictyna kikkawai</i> Forster, 1970	Araneae	Dictynidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Waiporia hawea</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	At Risk	Relict	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Waiporia wiltoni</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Wiltonia graminicola</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Wiltonia porina</i> Forster & Platnick, 1985	Araneae	Orsolobidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Zealanapis otago</i> Platnick & Forster, 1989	Araneae	Anapidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Zealotenus cardronaensis</i> Forster & Wilton, 1973	Araneae	Miturgidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Spiders 2020 (Sirvid et al. 2021)
<i>Asilis annulicornis</i> Wittmer, 1979	Coleoptera	Cantharidae			
<i>Catoptes robustus</i> (Sharp, 1886)	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Chalcolampra apicula</i> Wardhaugh & Leschen, 2021	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae			
<i>Chalepistes curvus</i> (Barratt & Kuschel, 1996)	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Chalepistes dugdalei</i> (Chalepistes dugdalei, 1996)	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Chalepistes patricki</i> (Barratt & Kuschel, 1996)	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Duvaliomimus</i> (Duvaliomimus) <i>taieriensis</i> Townsend, 2010	Coleoptera	Carabidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Eugnomus alternans</i> Broun, 1917	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Inophloeus inuus</i> Pascoe, 1875	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Inophloeus praelatus</i> Broun, 1886	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Irenimus minimus</i> Brown, 2017	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Lithocia stictica</i> Broun, 1923	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Lyperobius cupiendus</i> Broun, 1886	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Maoritrechus nunni</i> Townsend, 2010	Coleoptera	Carabidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Mecodema laeviceps</i> Broun, 1904	Coleoptera	Carabidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Mecyclothorax otagoensis</i> Liebherr & Marris, 2009	Coleoptera	Carabidae			
<i>Megadromus fultoni</i> Broun, 1882	Coleoptera	Carabidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Megadromus</i> sp. 8 "Omeo Hut" (Omeo Hut, Otago, CMNZmega08)	Coleoptera	Carabidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)

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Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Metacorneolabium zanolium</i>	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae			
<i>Mimopeus lewisianus</i> (Sharp, 1903)	Coleoptera	Tenebrionidae			
<i>Mimopeus rugosus</i> Bates, 1873	Coleoptera	Tenebrionidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Nicaeana fraudator</i> (Marshall, 1931)	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Oofterus monticola</i> Laroche & Larivière, 2017	Coleoptera	Carabidae			
<i>Orchymontia otagensis</i> Ordish, 1984	Coleoptera	Hydraenidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Oregus inaequalis</i> (Laporte de Castelnau, 1867)	Coleoptera	Carabidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Pedalopia novaezelandiae</i> Laporte de Castelnau, 1867	Coleoptera	Carabidae			
<i>Pentarthrum fultonii</i> Broun, 1893	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Pentarthrum subsericatum</i> Wollaston, 1873	Coleoptera	Curculionidae			
<i>Prodontria capito</i> (Broun, 1909)	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae			
<i>Prodontria jenniferae</i> Emerson, 1997	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Prodontria lewisii</i> Broun, 1904	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Prodontria modesta</i> (Broun, 1909)	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Prodontria montis</i> Emerson, 1997	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae			
<i>Prodontria patricki</i> Emerson, 1997	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Prodontria pinguis</i> Given, 1952	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Prodontria regalis</i> Emerson, 1997	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Rygmodes opimus</i> Broun, 1880	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae			
<i>Sciacharis</i> (Sciacharis) <i>t autukuensis</i> Franz, 1986	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae			
<i>Scopodes basalis</i> Broun, 1893	Coleoptera	Carabidae			
<i>Syrphetodes cirrhogon</i> Leschen & Buckley, 2015	Coleoptera	Ulodidae			
<i>Taenarthrus capito</i> (Jeannel, 1938)	Coleoptera	Carabidae			
<i>Trichopsida popei</i> Laroche & Larivière, 2013	Coleoptera	Carabidae			
<i>Trichopsida propinqua</i> (Broun, 1917)	Coleoptera	Carabidae			
<i>Waitatia bellicosa</i> Bordoni, 2005	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae			
<i>Zeadelium senile</i> Watt, 1992	Coleoptera	Tenebrionidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Coleoptera 2010 (Leschen et al. 2012)
<i>Zeolymma brachypterum</i> Steel, 1950	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae			

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Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Eulimnadia marplei</i> Timms & McLay, 2005	Diplostracha	Limnadiidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Amphineurus operculatus</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Amphineurus perarmatus</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Amphineurus senex</i> Alexander, 1922	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Anabarhynchus castaneus</i> Hutton, 1901	Diptera	Therevidae			
<i>Anabarhynchus fuscofemoratus</i> Lyneborg, 1992	Diptera	Therevidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Anabarhynchus indistinctus</i> Lyneborg, 1992	Diptera	Therevidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Anabarhynchus spiniger</i> Lyneborg, 1992	Diptera	Therevidae			
<i>Anabarhynchus triangularis</i> Lyneborg, 1992	Diptera	Therevidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Anabarhynchus tricoloratus</i> Lyneborg, 1992	Diptera	Therevidae			
<i>Anabarhynchus wisei</i> Lyneborg, 1992	Diptera	Therevidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Ceratomerus earlyi</i> Plant, 1991	Diptera	Therevidae			
<i>Culiseta novaezealandiae</i> Pillai, 1966	Diptera	Culicidae			
<i>Dicranomyia acanthophallus</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Dicranomyia allani</i> Alexander, 1959	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Dicranomyia circularis</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Dicranomyia huttoni</i> Edwards, 1923	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Dicranomyia megastigma</i> Alexander, 1922	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Dicranomyia otagensis</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Dicranomyia primaeva</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Discobola haetara</i> Johns, 2007	Diptera	Limoniidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Dolichopeza howesi</i> Alexander, 1922	Diptera	Tipulidae			
<i>Gonomyia oliveri</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Gynoplistia aculeata</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Gynoplistia aurantiopyga</i> Alexander, 1922	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Gynoplistia hirsuticauda</i> Alexander, 1923	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Gynoplistia (Cerozodia) laticosta</i> Alexander, 1930	Diptera	Limoniidae			

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Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Heteria flavibasis</i> Malloch, 1930	Diptera	Tachinidae			
<i>Hilara anisonychia</i> Collin, 1928	Diptera	Empididae			
<i>Hilara philpotti</i> Miller, 1913	Diptera	Empididae			
<i>Hilara vector</i> Miller, 1923	Diptera	Empididae			
<i>Hilarempis kaiteriensis</i> (Miller, 1913)	Diptera	Empididae			
<i>Libnotes falcata</i> Alexander, 1935	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Limnophila oliveri</i> Alexander, 1923	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Liriomyza vicina</i> Spencer, 1976	Diptera	Agromyzidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Metalimnophila penicillata</i> (Alexander, 1922)	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Metalimnophila simplicis</i> (Alexander, 1922)	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Molophilus analis</i> Alexander, 1923	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Molophilus pictipleura</i> Alexander, 1922	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Neolimnia ura</i> Barnes, 1979	Diptera	Sciomyzidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Neolimnia vittata</i> Harrison, 1959	Diptera	Sciomyzidae			
<i>Nothodixa otagensis</i> (Alexander, 1922)	Diptera	Dixidae			
<i>Oropezella nigra</i> Miller, 1923	Diptera	Hybotidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Pales exitiosa</i> (Hutton, 1904)	Diptera	Tachinidae			
<i>Paracladura lyrifera</i> Alexander, 1923	Diptera	Trichoceridae			
<i>Parahydina angusta</i> Mathis and Zatwarnicki, 2019	Diptera	Ephydriidae			
<i>Parentia defecta</i> Bickel, 1991	Diptera	Dolichopodidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Pericoma barbata</i> Satchell, 1950	Diptera	Psychodidae			
<i>Pollenia hispida</i> Dear, 1986	Diptera	Polleniidae			
<i>Pollenia immanis</i> Dear, 1986	Diptera	Polleniidae			
<i>Pollenia uniseta</i> Dear, 1986	Diptera	Polleniidae			
<i>Pseudolycoriella hauta</i> Köhler, 2019	Diptera	Sciaridae			
<i>Pseudolycoriella plicitegmenta</i> Köhler, 2019	Diptera	Sciaridae			
<i>Pseudolycoriella porehu</i> Köhler, 2019	Diptera	Sciaridae			
<i>Psychodocha pulchra</i> (Satchell, 1954)	Diptera	Psychodidae			
<i>Psychodocha tridens</i> (Satchell, 1954)	Diptera	Psychodidae			

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Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Rhabdomastix neozelandiae</i> Alexander, 1922	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Scatella subvittata</i> Tonnoir & Malloch, 1926	Diptera	Ephydriidae			
' <i>Spilogona</i> ' <i>argentifrons</i> Malloch, 1931	Diptera	Muscidae			
<i>Spilogona dolosa</i> (Hutton, 1901)	Diptera	Muscidae			
<i>Tasiocera bituberculata</i> Alexander, 1924	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Tephritis marginata</i> Malloch, 1931	Diptera	Tephritidae			
<i>Thinempis otakouensis</i> (Miller, 1910)	Diptera	Empididae			
<i>Tricimba dugdalei</i> Spencer, 1977	Diptera	Chloropidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Diptera 2010 (Andrew et al. 2012)
<i>Zelandomyia otagensis</i> (Alexander, 1923)	Diptera	Limoniidae			
<i>Longidorus waikouaitii</i> Yeates, Boag & Brown, 1997	Dorylaimida	Longidoridae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Nematodes 2010 (Yeates et al. 2012)
<i>Entomobrya promontorium</i> Jordana and Greenslade, 2020	Entomobryomorpha	Entomobryidae			
<i>Aneurus (Aneurodellus) brevipennis</i> Heiss, 1998	Hemiptera	Aradidae			
<i>Anzygina barrattae</i> Fletcher & Larivière, 2009	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hemiptera 2010 (Stringer et al. 2012)
<i>Chinamiris zygatus</i> Eyles & Carvalho, 1991	Hemiptera	Miridae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Hemiptera 2010 (Stringer et al. 2012)
<i>Eriococcus argentifagi</i> Hoy, 1962	Hemiptera	Eriococcidae			
<i>Eriococcus crenilobatus</i> Hoy, 1962	Hemiptera	Eriococcidae			
<i>Eriococcus latilobatus</i> Hoy, 1962	Hemiptera	Eriococcidae			
<i>Forsterocoris salmoni</i> Woodward, 1953	Hemiptera	Rhyparochromidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hemiptera 2010 (Stringer et al. 2012)
<i>Hypsithocus hudsonae</i> Bergroth, 1927	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Hemiptera 2010 (Stringer et al. 2012)
<i>Kiwisaldula laelaps</i> (White, 1878)	Hemiptera	Saldidae	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Kiwisaldula yangae</i> Larivière and Larochelle, 2018	Hemiptera	Saldidae			
<i>Montanococcus thriaticus</i> Henderson, 2007	Hemiptera	Eriococcidae			
<i>Paradorydium sertum</i> Knight, 1973	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae			
<i>Romna oculata</i> Eyles & Carvalho, 1988	Hemiptera	Miridae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Hemiptera 2010 (Stringer et al. 2012)
<i>Trioza gourlayi</i> Tuthill, 1952	Hemiptera	Trioziidae			
<i>Ventrispina dugdalei</i> Cox, 1987	Hemiptera	Pseudococcidae			
<i>Adelencyrtoides tridens</i> Noyes, 1988	Hymenoptera	Encyrtidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Amblyaspis breviscutellaris</i> Buhl, 2011	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Ceratanaphes monticola</i> Noyes & Valentine, 1989	Hymenoptera	Mymaridae			

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<i>Chorebus paranigriceps</i> Berry, 2007	Hymenoptera	Braconidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Leptacis arcuata</i> Buhl, 2011	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Leptacis fuscalata</i> Buhl, 2011	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Platygaster novaezealandiae</i> Buhl, 2011	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Prosynopeas notaulicum</i> Buhl, 2017	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae			
<i>Shireplitis frodoi</i> Fernandez-Triana and Ward, 2013	Hymenoptera	Braconidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Shireplitis tolkienii</i> Fernandez-Triana and Ward, 2013	Hymenoptera	Braconidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Woldstedtius gaudius</i> Ward, 2013	Hymenoptera	Ichneumonidae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Zelandonota rufiscutum</i> Buhl, 2011	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Hymenoptera 2014 (Ward et al. 2017)
<i>Zelostemma longipedicellatum</i> Buhl, 2017	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae			
<i>Zelostemma medionitens</i> Buhl, 2017	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae			
<i>Zelostemma brevistriatum</i> Buhl, 2017	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae			
<i>Zelostemma laevicornu</i> Buhl, 2017	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae			
<i>Zelostemma popovicii</i> Buhl, 2017	Hymenoptera	Platygastridae			
<i>Austridotea benhami</i> Nicholls, 1938	Isopoda	Idoteidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Aoraia oreobolae</i> Dugdale, 1994	Lepidoptera	Hepialidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Lepidoptera 2015 (Hoare et al. 2017)
<i>Aoraia orientalis</i> Dugdale, 1994	Lepidoptera	Hepialidae			
<i>Archyala culta</i> Philpott, 1931	Lepidoptera	Tineidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Lepidoptera 2015 (Hoare et al. 2017)
<i>Arctesthes siris</i> (Hudson, 1908)	Lepidoptera	Geometridae			
<i>Arctesthes titanica</i> B.H. Patrick, H.J.H. Patrick, R.J.B. Hoare, 2019	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	Lepidoptera 2015 (Hoare et al. 2017)
<i>Atomotricha lewisi</i> Philpott, 1927	Lepidoptera	Oecophoridae			
<i>Dichromodes gypsotis</i> Meyrick, 1888	Lepidoptera	Geometridae			
<i>Dichromodes ida</i> Hudson, 1905	Lepidoptera	Geometridae			
<i>Dichromodes simulans</i> Hudson, 1908	Lepidoptera	Geometridae			
<i>Epichorista tenebrosa</i> Philpott, 1917	Lepidoptera	Tortricidae			
<i>Gelophaula palliata</i> (Philpott, 1914)	Lepidoptera	Tortricidae			
<i>Hierodoris gerontion</i> Hoare, 2005	Lepidoptera	Oecophoridae			
<i>Hierodoris polita</i> Hoare, 2005	Lepidoptera	Xyloryctidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Lepidoptera 2015 (Hoare et al. 2017)

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Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Hydriomena clarkei</i> (Howes, 1917)	Lepidoptera	Geometridae			
<i>Lycaena</i> sp. "Chrystalls Beach boulder"	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Lepidoptera 2015 (Hoare et al. 2017)
<i>Loxostege</i> sp. "salt pan"	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	At Risk	Relict	Lepidoptera 2015 (Hoare et al. 2017)
<i>Mallobathra cataclysmia</i> Clarke, 1934	Lepidoptera	Psychidae			
<i>Mallobathra memotuina</i> Clarke, 1934	Lepidoptera	Psychidae			
<i>Mallobathra perisseuta</i> Meyrick, 1920	Lepidoptera	Psychidae			
<i>Notoreas</i> "South Shag River"	Lepidoptera	Geometridae			
<i>Orocrambus cultus</i> Philpott, 1917	Lepidoptera	Crambidae			
<i>Orocrambus geminus</i> Patrick, 1991	Lepidoptera	Crambidae			
<i>Orocrambus lindsayi</i> Gaskin, 1975	Lepidoptera	Crambidae			
<i>Orocrambus punctellus</i> (Hudson, 1950)	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Lepidoptera 2015 (Hoare et al. 2017)
<i>Phylacodes cauta</i> Meyrick, 1905	Lepidoptera	Plutellidae			
<i>Pyrgotis humilis</i> Philpott, 1930	Lepidoptera	Tortricidae			
<i>Scoparia caliginosa</i> Philpott, 1918	Lepidoptera	Crambidae			
<i>Scoparia pascoella</i> Philpott, 1920	Lepidoptera	Crambidae			
<i>Scoparia tuicana</i> Clarke, 1926	Lepidoptera	Crambidae			
<i>Scoriodyta suttonensis</i> Hattenschwiler, 1989	Lepidoptera	Psychidae			
<i>Tinea furcillata</i> Philpott, 1930	Lepidoptera	Tineidae			
<i>Tingena terrena</i> (Philpott, 1926)	Lepidoptera	Oecophoridae			
<i>Americovibone remota</i> Taylor, 2016	Opiliones	Neopilionidae			
<i>Cenefia sorenseni hawea</i> Forster, 1954	Opiliones	Triaenonychidae			
<i>Nuncia</i> (Corinuncia) <i>sublaevis</i> (Pocock, 1903)	Opiliones	Triaenonychidae			
<i>Rakaia macra</i> Boyer & Giribet, 2003	Opiliones	Pettalidae			
<i>Prasma sorenseni regalia</i> Forster, 1954	Opiliones	Triaenonychidae			
<i>Pharmacus notabilis</i> Hegg, Morgan-Richards and Trewick, 2022	Orthoptera	Rhaphidophoridae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Orthoptera 2022 (Trewick et al. 2022)
<i>Pharmacus senex</i> Hegg, Morgan-Richards and Trewick, 2022	Orthoptera	Rhaphidophoridae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Orthoptera 2022 (Trewick et al. 2022)
<i>Pharmacus vellestris</i> Hegg, Morgan-Richards and Trewick, 2022	Orthoptera	Rhaphidophoridae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Orthoptera 2022 (Trewick et al. 2022)
<i>Isoplectron pallidum</i> (Richards, 1972)	Orthoptera	Rhaphidophoridae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Orthoptera 2022 (Trewick et al. 2022)
<i>Sigaus childi</i> Jamieson, 1999	Orthoptera	Acrididae	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	Orthoptera 2022 (Trewick et al. 2022)
<i>Nesoperla patricki</i> McLellan, 2003	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)

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Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Zelandobius auratus</i> McLellan, 1993	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Zelandobius crawfordi</i> McLellan, 2008	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Zelandobius edwardsi</i> McLellan, 2008	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Zelandobius inversus</i> McLellan, 1993	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Zelandobius mariae</i> McLellan, 1993	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Zelandobius montanus</i> McLellan, 1993	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Zelandoperla maungatuaensis</i> Foster, McCulloch & Waters, 2019	Plecoptera	Gripopterygidae			
<i>Synsphyronus lineatus</i> Beier, 1966	Pseudoscorpiones	Garypidae			
<i>Austrachipteria novazealandica</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Achipteriidae			
<i>Cultroribula otagoensis</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Astegistidae			
<i>Dicrotegaeus incurvus</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Cerocepheidae			
<i>Dicrotegaeus mariehammerae</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Cerocepheidae			
<i>Lanceoppia</i> (Baioippia) <i>trapezoides</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Oppiidae			
<i>Macrogena abbreviata</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Ceratozetidae			
<i>Macrogena brevisensilla</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Ceratozetidae			
<i>Macrogena hexasetosa</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2016	Sarcoptiformes	Ceratozetidae			
<i>Magellozetes crassisetosus</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Ceratozetidae			
<i>Microlamellarea minuta</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Lamellareidae			
<i>Pedunculozetes ovatum</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Chamobatidae			
<i>Porallozetes badamdorji</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2016	Sarcoptiformes	Punctoribatidae			
<i>Pterochthonius roynortoni</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Atopochthoniidae			
<i>Safrobates gerdi</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2016	Sarcoptiformes	Oribatellidae			
<i>Safrobates insignis</i> Ermilov, Behan-Pelletier & Minor, 2016	Sarcoptiformes	Oribatellidae			

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Endemic invertebrates

Name and authority	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Report name
<i>Scapheremaeus gibbus</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Cymbaeremaeidae			
<i>Scapheremaeus luxtoni</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Cymbaeremaeidae			
<i>Tripiloppia alpina</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Oppiidae			
<i>Tripiloppia frigida</i> Ermilov & Minor, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Oppiidae			
<i>Zealandozetes southensis</i> Ermilov, Minor & Behan-Pelletier, 2015	Sarcoptiformes	Maudheimiidae			
<i>Alsolemia cresswelli</i> Climo, 1978	Stylommatophora	Charopidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Land Snails 2010: (Mahlfeld et al. 2012)
<i>Costachorema hebdomon</i> McFarlane, 1981	Trichoptera	Hydrobiosidae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Oeconesus angustus</i> Ward, 1997	Trichoptera	Oeconesidae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Olinga christinae</i> Ward & McKenzie, 1998	Trichoptera	Conoesucidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Philorheithrus harunae</i> Henderson & Ward, 2006	Trichoptera	Philorheithridae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Pseudoeconesus paludis</i> Ward, 1997	Trichoptera	Oeconesidae	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Tiphobiosis quadrifurca</i> Ward, 1997	Trichoptera	Hydrobiosidae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Freshwater invertebrates 2018 (Grainger et al. 2018)
<i>Aceria microphyllae</i> Manson, 1984	Trombidiformes	Eriophyidae			
<i>Diversipes laticaudatus</i> Khaustov and Minor, 2018	Trombidiformes	Scutacaridae			
<i>Pedaculops propinqua</i> Manson, 1984	Trombidiformes	Eriophyidae			
<i>Scutacarus cornutus</i> Khaustov and Minor, 2018	Trombidiformes	Scutacaridae			
<i>Scutacarus incisus</i> Khaustov and Minor, 2018	Trombidiformes	Scutacaridae			

Forty vascular plant taxa are endemic to Otago (Table 4). The most speciose order was Asterales with 11 taxa, then Boraginales and Poales with seven taxa, Capparales with three taxa, Araliales, Rosales, and Thymelaeales with two taxa, and Apiales, Caryophyllales, Fabales, Oxalidales, Ranunculales and Violales all with one taxon.

Thirty-four regionally endemic vascular plants have had their conservation status assessed nationally (Table 4; de Lange et al. 2024), while all 40 taxa had their conservation status assessed regionally (Table 4; Jarvie et al. 2025). In the recent regional threatened classification 20 species were assessed as Regionally Threatened (Regionally Critical = 13; Regionally Endangered = 4; Regionally Vulnerable = 3), 16

species were Regionally At Risk (Regionally Declining = 3; Regionally Naturally Uncommon = 13) and four taxa were Regionally Data Deficient.

Table 4. Regionally endemic vascular plants species in Otago. The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) and Regional Threat Classification System (RTCS) categories and statuses are provided from de Lange et al. 2024 and Jarvie et al. 2025, respectively.

Name and authority	Common name	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	RTCS category	RTCS status
<i>Abrotanella patearoa</i> Heads		Asterales	Asteraceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Acaena</i> aff. <i>rorida</i> (OTA 59561; Pool Burn)	bidibidi	Rosales	Rosaceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Acaena tesca</i> B.H.Macmill.	bidibidi	Rosales	Rosaceae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Anisotome</i> (b) (CHR 511716); "Otago bog")		Araliales	Apiaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Anthosachne aprica</i> (Å.Löve & Connor) C.Yen & J.L.Yang	blue wheat grass	Poales	Poaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Vulnerable
<i>Apium</i> "inland saline"		Apiales	Apiaceae			Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Brachyscome humilis</i> G.Simpson & J.S.Thomson	daisy	Asterales	Asteraceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyscome</i> "Taiari"		Asterales	Asteraceae			Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Cardamine sciaphila</i> Heenan	cross	Capparales	Brassicaceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Carex applanata</i> Thorsen & de Lange		Poales	Cyperaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Endangered
<i>Carex</i> aff. <i>aucklandica</i> "Dunstan"		Poales	Cyperaceae			Regionally Data Deficient	Regionally Data Deficient
<i>Carex</i> aff. <i>wakatipu</i> (e) (CHR 472041; Bendigo)		Poales	Cyperaceae			Regionally Data Deficient	Regionally Data Deficient
<i>Carmichaelia compacta</i> Petrie	Cromwell broom	Fabales	Fabaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Declining
<i>Celmisia haastii</i> var. <i>toментosa</i> G.Simpson & J.S.Thomson	daisy	Asterales	Asteraceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia lindsayi</i> Hook.f.	Lindsay's daisy	Asterales	Asteraceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Craspedia argentea</i> Breitw. & K.A.Ford, sp. nov.		Asterales	Asteraceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Craspedia</i> (ll) (CHR 629757; Otago)		Asterales	Asteraceae	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Regionally Data Deficient	Regionally Data Deficient
<i>Craspedia</i> (y) (CHR 516260; Cape Saunders)		Asterales	Asteraceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Festuca matthewsii</i> subsp. <i>pisamontis</i> Connor		Poales	Poaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gingidia grisea</i> Heenan		Araliales	Apiaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Declining
<i>Helichrysum simpsonii</i> subsp. <i>tumidum</i> (Cheeseman) de Lange & Blanchon		Asterales	Asteraceae	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Vulnerable
<i>Kelleria villosa</i> var. <i>barbata</i> Heads		Thymelaeales	Thymelaeaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella</i> aff. <i>pectinata</i> (a) (CHR 580894; Nevis)		Asterales	Asteraceae	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Vulnerable
<i>Lepidium crassum</i> Heenan & de Lange	thick-leaved scurvy grass	Capparales	Brassicaceae	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Endangered
<i>Lepidium kirkii</i> Petrie	salt-pan cross	Capparales	Brassicaceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Luzula traversii</i> var. <i>tenuis</i> Edgar	wood-rush	Poales	Juncaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Endangered
<i>Melicytus</i> aff. <i>crassifolius</i> (b) (CHR 616706; Cape Saunders)		Violales	Violaceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Montia</i> aff. <i>fontana</i> (CHR 681612; "Otago alpine flush")		Caryophyllales	Montiaceae			Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis albosericca</i> Hook.f.		Boraginales	Boraginaceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Myosotis bryonoma</i> Meudt, Prebble & Thorsen	forget-me-not	Boraginales	Boraginaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon

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Regionally endemic species in Otago

Endemic vascular plants

Name and authority	Common name	Order	Family	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	RTCS category	RTCS status
<i>Myosotis goyenii</i> Petrie subsp. <i>goyenii</i>		Boraginales	Boraginaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Declining
<i>Myosotis hikuwai</i> Meudt et al. 2022.		Boraginales	Boraginaceae	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Endangered
<i>Myosotis oreophila</i> Petrie		Boraginales	Boraginaceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Myosotis umbrosa</i> Meudt, Prebble & Thorsen		Boraginales	Boraginaceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Oxalis</i> aff. <i>magellanica</i> (CHR 472028: "Otago alpine flush")		Oxalidales	Oxalidaceae			Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea sericeovillosa</i> subsp. <i>alta</i> C.J.Burrows		Thymelaeales	Thymelaeaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa pygmaea</i> Buchanan		Poales	Poaceae	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon
<i>Solenogyne christensenii</i> (Petrie) de Lange, Jian Wang ter & Barkla, comb. nov.		Asterales	Asteraceae	Threatened	Nationally Critical	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Ranunculus</i> (c) (CHR 472008; Garvie Range)		Ranunculales	Ranunculaceae	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Naturally Uncommon

In Otago six lizard species are regional endemics (Table 5). Of these six, three are skinks and three are geckos. Two of the largest, most colourful species of skinks in Aotearoa New Zealand are the regionally endemic Otago skink (*O. otagense*) and grand skink (*O. grande*). Shiny black with bold blotches of gold, the Otago skink can reach 30 cm in length on a heavy-set body and is a true giant among the country's endemic skinks. The grand skink is a little smaller and more svelte than the Otago skink, and its black skin is peppered with tiny golden flecks. A small alpine skink is the third regionally endemic skink and is restricted to two populations in inland Otago; it is known as the Burgan skink (*O. burganae*). The three gecko species that are endemic to Otago belong to the *Woodworthia* species complex: Raggedy Range gecko (*W. "Raggedy"*), schist gecko (*W. "Central Otago"*), and the Kawarau gecko (*W. "Cromwell"*). These three gecko species are medium-sized, with diurno-nocturnal activity patterns, and typically occur in rocky habitats. All six regionally endemic lizards are at risk or threatened with extinction as assessed in the national and regional threat classifications (Hitchmough et al. 2021; Jarvie et al. 2024).

Table 5. Regionally endemic reptile species in Otago. The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) and Regional Threat Classification System (RTCS) categories and statuses are provided from Hitchmough et al. 2021 and Jarvie et al. 2024, respectively.

Name and authority	Common name	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	RTCS category	RTCS status
<i>Oligosoma burganae</i> Chapple et al., 2011	Burgan skink	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Vulnerable
<i>Oligosoma grande</i> (Gray, 1845)	grand skink	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Endangered
<i>Oligosoma otagense</i> (McCann, 1955)	Otago skink	Threatened	Nationally Endangered	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Endangered
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Central Otago"	schist gecko	At Risk	Declining	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Declining
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Cromwell"	Kawarau gecko	At Risk	Declining	Regionally At Risk	Regionally Declining
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Raggedy"	Raggedy Range gecko	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Vulnerable

In Otago two bryophytes are regionally endemic (Table 6). One of these species is a liverwort (*Neolepidozia patentissima* var. *ampliata*, with a national threat assessment of Data Deficient), while the other is a moss (*Conostomum pusillum* var. *otagoensis*, whose threat status has not yet been nationally assessed).

Table 6. Regionally endemic bryophyte species in Otago. The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) category and status for the liverwort is from de Lange et al. 2020.

Name and authority	Order	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	Functional group
<i>Neolepidozia patentissima</i> var. <i>ampliata</i> (J.J. Engel & G.L.Sm.) E.D. Cooper	Jungermanniales	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	liverwort
<i>Conostomum pusillum</i> var. <i>otagoensis</i> Fife	Bartramiales			moss

The only regionally endemic bird species is the Otago shag/matapo, i.e., known to currently exclusively breed in the region (Table 7). Although a Holocene fossil and archaeological midden assemblages indicate a former wider distribution across the eastern Te Waipounamu/South Island, following human arrival the species became

restricted to rocky cliffs and islands off Otago. The Otago shag has recently extended their range northwards and southwards, and now occur from the southern Catlins north towards the Waitaki River. Using updated information released since national assessment, research suggests the species is not having a population increase > 10% but would have a stable count of $\pm 10\%$ between 2007 and 2021 (Parker & Rexer-Huber 2022). This is why there is a difference between the national status and the regional status.

Table 7. Regionally endemic bird species in Otago. The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) category and status is from Robertson et al. 2021 and the Regional Threat Classification (RTCS) category and status is from Jarvie et al. 2025.

Name and authority	Common name	Māori name	NZTCS category	NZTCS status	RTCS category	NZTCS status
<i>Leucocarbo chalconotus</i> G.R. Gray, 1845	Otago shag	matapo	Threatened	Nationally Increasing	Regionally Threatened	Regionally Vulnerable

Nine freshwater fishes are endemic to the Otago region, all of which are Galaxiid species (Table 8). There are two slim and slender species from the pencil galaxias group – lowland longjaw galaxias (*Galaxias cobitinis*) and alpine galaxias (Manuherikia River) (*G. aff. paucispondylus* “Manuherikia”), and seven belong to the cigar-shaped *Galaxias vulgaris* species complex: central Otago roundhead galaxias (*G. anomalus*), Taieri flathead galaxias (*G. depressiceps*), Eldon’s galaxias (*G. eldoni*), dusky galaxias (*G. pullus*), Teviot flathead galaxias (*G. “Teviot”*), Clutha flathead galaxias (*G. “species D”*), and Nevis galaxias (*G. “Nevis”*). All of Otago’s endemic freshwater fishes are threatened with extinction (Dunn et al. 2018).

Table 8. Regionally endemic freshwater fishes in Otago. The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) categories and statuses are provided from Dunn et al. 2018.

Name and authority	Common name	NZTCS category	NZTCS status
<i>Galaxias anomalus</i> Stokell, 1959	central Otago roundhead galaxias	Threatened	Nationally Endangered
<i>Galaxias cobitinis</i> McDowall & Waters, 2002	lowland longjaw galaxias (Kakanui River)	Threatened	Nationally Critical
<i>Galaxias depressiceps</i> McDowall & Wallis, 1996	Taieri flathead galaxias	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Galaxias eldoni</i> McDowall, 1997	Eldon’s galaxias	Threatened	Nationally Endangered
<i>Galaxias pullus</i> McDowall, 1997	dusky galaxias	Threatened	Nationally Endangered
<i>Galaxias “Teviot”</i>	Teviot flathead galaxias (Teviot River)	Threatened	Nationally Critical
<i>Galaxias aff. paucispondylus</i> “Manuherikia”	alpine galaxias (Manuherikia River)	Threatened	Nationally Endangered
<i>Galaxias “Nevis”</i>	Nevis galaxias (Nevis River)	Threatened	Nationally Endangered
<i>Galaxias “species D”</i>	Clutha flathead galaxias	Threatened	Nationally Critical

Summary and conclusions

The Otago Region has a diverse biota (fauna, flora and fungi) reflecting the region's contemporary landscapes, geological past and climatic history. Alpine areas, river valleys, dryland ecosystems and coastal landscapes are among the many ecosystems that contribute to this biodiversity.

For most taxonomic groups, the process of obtaining data and verifying regional endemics within the Otago region worked well, particularly with the data-driven approach trialled. However, it would be highly valuable to have all institutions in Aotearoa New Zealand provide data to GBIF as a central aggregator of biodiversity information. This would enhance access to data and provide better taxonomic and geographical coverage.

Endemic species

A total of 360 species were identified as regionally endemic to Otago. Although it is often difficult to create lists of endemic species for a region, with the traditional approach being to create a list by sifting through published literature, examining specimens in collections, and/or conducting new sampling. However, these are time consuming tasks, typically done by a researcher with a restricted taxonomic focus. The combination of the data-driven and traditional approaches has made regionally endemic lists of species feasible.

Because of the increasing number of digital records now makes such a task much easier and taxonomically more comprehensive, the data-driven approach used in this report to generate a preliminary regional list of endemic species worked well. For example, it returned several well-known endemic species, such as the Cromwell chafer beetle (*Prodontria lewisi*), speargrass weevil (*Lyperobius cupiendus*), Maungatua stonefly (*Zelandoperla maungatuaensis*), salt pan cress (*Lepidium kirkii*), Cromwell broom (*Carmichaelia compacta*), Otago skink (*Oligosoma otagense*), grand skink (*O. grande*), among many others.

Despite this, the endemic list should be considered preliminary. The biggest issue is that the list has been created with incomplete digital information about almost all the species. Consequently, the extent of the geographical distribution is also likely to be incomplete (although there are some exceptions; for example, the Cromwell chafer beetle, the Maungatua stonefly, salt pan cress and the grand skink).

Greater confidence could be obtained by:

- A. Digitising all specimens that already exist in taxonomic collections
- B. Undertaking new field surveys to better delimit a species distribution (e.g., it is likely that some of the regionally endemic species listed in this report will also be present in the Southland and Canterbury regions).

Taxa that are potentially regionally endemic that do not appear in this report should be reported to the Otago Regional Council for future assessment and inclusion in subsequent reports. Future reports intend to also focus on regional endemic lists for species from lesser-known taxonomic groups, e.g., fungi, freshwater invertebrates, spiders.

Recommendations

- Complete compilation of regional endemic lists for species from lesser-known taxonomic groups.
- Support initiatives to digitise all specimens and samples of endemic species in the Otago Region. This will give important information on their geographical distributions.
- Encourage institutions to become data providers to GBIF as a central aggregator of biodiversity information. This will enhance access to data and provide better taxonomic and geographical coverage.
- Encourage and support national initiatives on the digitisation of specimens and the georeferencing of locality information.

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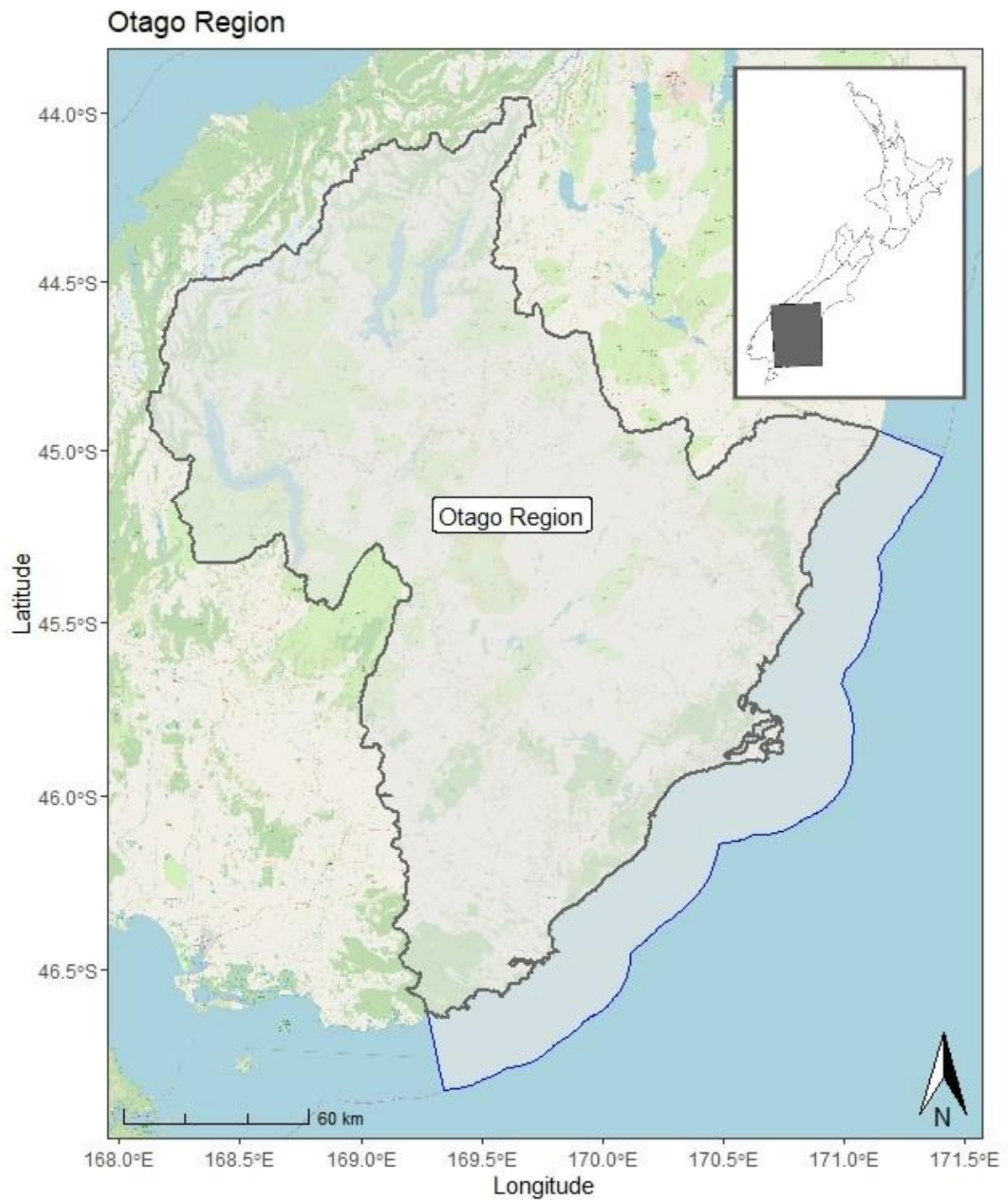
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Appendices



Appendix 1: Map of the Otago Region, showing the coastal marine area. Inset map shows Otago in relation to the remainder of Aotearoa New Zealand



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