
*Marine insects collected at Tryon Island* is copyright by Elizabeth N. Marks 1980.

Permission granted by the Queensland University of Technology Library and the executors of the estate of Dr Elizabeth Nesta Marks for display of this publication on the QUT SERF website.
Black Spinefoot - *Siganus spinus*
Black Trevally
Happy Moments
Gold-spotted Spinefoot - *Siganus chrysops*
Ring-tailed Surgeon-Fish - *Acanthurus xanthopterus*
Convict Surgeon-Fish - *Acanthurus triostegus*
Five-banded Surgeon-Fish - *Acanthurus triostegus*
Brown Unicorn-Fish - *Macro unicorns*
Moorish Idol - *Zanclus cornesens*
Redhead Goby - *Paragobiodon echinocephalus*
Striped Toby - *Canthigaster valentini*
Big-spotted Trigger Fish - *Balistoides niger*
Wedge-tailed Trigger Fish - *Rhinecanthus acaripes*
White-barred Trigger Fish - *Rhinecanthus aculeatus*
Blue-spotted Box-fish - *Ostracion tuberculatus*

COMMENT: White-tip Shark - A specimen was speared by members of another party camped on the island. The stomach was examined and found to be empty. A test of juices in the stomach showed a pH 1.0. It is quite evident that food would be quickly digested. It is also a fact that examination of the stomach shows an absence of food in the majority of cases.

Common Flying Fish: Two flying fish were observed on the return trip to Gladstone. They were observed between Tryon and North-West Islands. They were visible for only one or two seconds. As they were not very large it was accepted that they were *Exocoetus volitans*.

REFERENCES


MARINE INSECTS COLLECTED AT TRYON ISLAND

By ELIZABETH N. MARKS

The biology of insects (Hemiptera, Coleoptera and Diptera), springtails (Collemboidea), mites and a spider known from Australian coral reefs was discussed by Marks (1971). Careful observations by naturalists can add much to our knowledge of them. Collections from the intertidal zone at Tryon Island were
made on 23rd-25th August 1977 by A.B. Cribb, A. Ewart, J. Hembrow and D. Reeves. Low water was at 1051 hrs on 24th and 1158 hrs on 25th.

The species from Tryon I. would find refuge in crevices in the coral where air is trapped when the tide floods, with two exceptions. Halobates apparently live entirely on the water surface. The aquatic larvae and pupae of Clunio live amongst algae, and at very low tides the adults emerge, mate and lay eggs in the brief hour or two before the incoming tide drowns them.

COLEMBOLA. Two species (with long and with short antennae) on beach rock, 1000 - 1100 hrs; the latter species on rubble ridge, 1100 - 1200 hrs, S. side of island on 24th. Collembola under coral slabs on reef crest, low tide, on 25th.

HEMIPTERA. One Halobates sp. (Gerridae), one Hermatobates sp. (Hematobatidae) and one Halavelia sp. (Veliidae) entangled in alga on the rubble and algae ridge 1100 - 1300 hrs, 25th. The same Halavelia sp. was taken in shallow pools in beach rock and in the rubble crest on 23rd; on the rubble ridge on N. side of island, 1100 - 1200 hrs on 24th; and in open pools among reef rubble on the reef crest at low tide on 25th.

DIPTERA. Clunio sp. near pacifica (Chironomidae): Males on the rubble ridge, N. side of island 1100 - 1200 hrs on 24th; on open pools among reef rubble on reef crest at low tide on 25th; and males, females and pupal skins entangled in alga on the rubble and algae ridge, 1100 - 1300 hrs on 24th.

COLEOPTERA. One species of Staphylinidae on beach rock, N. side of island 1000 - 1100 hrs on 24th and on rubble and algae ridge 1100 - 1300 hrs on 25th.

ACARIS. One mesotigmatid mite on beach rock, N. side of island 1000 - 1100 hrs on 24th and, with another mite (Oribatii), on rubble and algae ridge 1100 - 1300 hrs on 25th. One species of Bdellidae from rubble ridge, N. side of island 1100 - 1200 hrs, collected by A. Ewart, was identified by M.H. Wallace, CSIRO Division of Entomology, as Bdellodes pacifica Atys, a species known only from islands off the Queensland coast: Low Is., West Molle I. and Heron I.

REFERENCES


MARINE MOLLUSCS OF TRYON ISLAND, CAPRICORN GROUP

By R.B. Cribb*

Tryon Island lies towards the northern end of the Capricorn Group, approximately 83 km northeast of Gladstone, Queensland. The coral cay surmounts a platform reef approximately 16 ha in area, which shelters a wide variety of distinctive, shell-bearing molluscs. During the Queensland Naturalists' Club expedition to the island in August

* 63 Gap Creek Rd, Brookfield, Q. 4069.

141