

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

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Definitions

Term	Definition
Least Concern (LC)	Available data indicate the species does not meet IUCN criteria for listing as threatened; the majority of species.
Data Deficient (DD)	Those species for which there is not sufficient data on population size or trend to unambiguously determine the conservation status.
Not Evaluated (NE)	Includes vagrants in the NT and species with uncertain taxonomy.
Not Assessed (NA)	Includes introduced species, species for which the only NT records are disputed, and species not found within NT jurisdictional boundary (e.g. marine species recorded nearby in Commonwealth waters).

Plant family

Acanthaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Brunoniella</i> sp. Daly River road (N.Byrnes 1275)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. The taxon is known only from near the Adelaide River crossing on Daly River Rd in the Northern Territory (NT). The taxon is a geophytic herb; it flowers in the build up to the wet season but may be hard to detect at other times. The taxon is known from three locations and six records with an EOO of 320km² and AOO of 12km². Estimates are highly uncertain as plants are only evident during the wet season when access is difficult.</p> <p>The taxon meets the area requirements under criterion B for Endangered, but data on distribution, abundance and thus the scale of possible threats are highly uncertain. Land clearing, grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are current threats across parts or even much of its potential range and plausible categories range from LC to Endangered.</p> <p>Probably more widely distributed on clay loam soils in the Daly Basin but this taxon has had no species-specific survey. Targeted survey is very likely to locate additional subpopulations.</p>
<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised in the NT. The species is widespread and common in the northern NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>
<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>largiflorens</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised in the NT. The species is widespread and common in the northern NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised in the NT. The species is widespread in the southern NT. While it is relatively uncommon, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>pogonantha</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Very common and widespread in central Australia. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Alismataceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Butomopsis latifolia</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional records and information from recent surveys are now available. In the NT, there are scattered distributional records from Bullo River to Arafura Swamp. The species also occurs overseas, but not in any other Australian state. Although the taxon is uncommon, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely that further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common.

Amaranthaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>calpicola</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	New information: Widespread in SA and southern NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the taxon is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>macrocytidia</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	New information: Widespread in SA, QLD, NSW and southern NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the taxon is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>sphaerocarpa</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	New information: The taxon has a scattered distribution across SA, NSW and southern NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the taxon is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>variabilis</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	New information: Widespread but sparsely distributed in WA, SA, QLD, NSW, VIC and southern NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the taxon is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Gomphrena humilis</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional distributional data are available. The species is an annual herb from 5 locations in the NT Gulf, including Limmen NP and Roper River but also widespread in inland QLD. The species also has a large range across north central QLD. While it is relatively rare in the NT, when QLD subpopulations are considered, they appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.

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<i>Maireana turbinata</i>	NE	LC	New information: The species is now known from two localities near the SA border. It appears relatively common and widespread in drier parts of SA and other southern states. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Ptilotus crispus</i>	NE	DD	New information: Now known to occur in the NT, from one record at Bradshaw. The species also occurs interstate (WA) where it is known from 10 records. Much relevant NT Herbarium material is on loan interstate and cannot be curated. Additional targeted survey may also be required. Data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Ptilotus giganteus</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. An annual plant growing in sandstone habitats. The species is known from five locations scattered across the southern parts of the Top End but it is apparently relatively common in the Kimberley Region, WA. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Ptilotus robynsianus</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised for the NT, but application of this name to NT material remains uncertain, pending a revision of the genus by an interstate specialist. Relevant herbarium specimens are on loan and cannot be curated. Additional survey may be required. Data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are thus highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.

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<i>Ptilotus</i> sp. Fish River (D.L. Lewis 2249)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. An annual herb, currently known from two areas - Fish River (four locations) and Wongalara (two locations). The species has an EOO of 8,535km² and an AOO estimated using a 2km by 2km grid cell size of 24km². The spatial separation of the known records and the habitat suggest it is more widespread and common than the records indicate. However, data on distribution and abundance are highly uncertain as this taxon appears similar to other small annual <i>Ptilotus</i> spp. and is highly likely to have been misidentified in the past. Many relevant collections are on loan so the Herbarium collection cannot be curated. The species has had no targeted survey.</p> <p>LC appears the most plausible category although Near Threatened cannot be ruled out. Land clearing, grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are current threats across some parts of its likely range.</p>
<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i>	Listed at subspecies level	LC	<p>New information: <i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i> has now been assessed as LC and both subspecies are now LC.</p>
<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	<p>New information: Additional distributional data are available. This subspecies occurs sporadically around the NT coastline with some records in central Australia. It has an extent of occurrence of 766,009km² in the NT and also occurs in WA and QLD. It is known in the NT from 20 records from 15 localities.</p>

Amaryllidaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Crinum kakaduense</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The taxon concept requires further evaluation and clarification of its application to NT material. Until the taxonomy is resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Crinum muelleri</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The taxon concept requires further evaluation and clarification of its application to NT material. Until the taxonomy is resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Crinum roperense</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The taxon concept requires further evaluation and clarification of its application to NT material. Until the taxonomy is resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.

Aponogetonaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Aponogeton euryspermus</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: other. Application of this name to NT material is uncertain. Additional curation of Herbarium specimens, survey and taxonomic investigation may be required. Jacobs et al. 2006 indicate that the taxon <i>A. euryspermus</i> occurs only in WA. However, Hellquist & Jacobs (2011) cite two specimens from NT (T.S. Henshall 1869 & L.A. Craven 2277) as this species. Confusingly, these same specimens are cited in the 2006 publication as 'almost certainly' belonging to <i>Aponogeton tofus</i> . An even earlier publication (Hellquist & Jacobs 1998) included <i>A. tofus</i> (and the two cited specimens) within the concept of <i>A. euryspermus</i> . It appears that the 2011 publication was prepared well before the publication date. It is unclear as to where the two NT specimens should be placed.

Araceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Typhonium roxburghii</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Recent taxonomic study has revealed the occurrence of this taxon in Australia. It is also widespread in Malesia from Peninsula Malaysia to New Guinea. In Australia, apparently restricted to Elcho Island where known from one locality. Targeted survey at an appropriate time of year is required. It is possible, even likely that further survey in appropriate habitats using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common. Based on the known distribution and abundance of other disjunct NT rainforest species, it may be a restricted endemic or it may be relatively widespread and both VU and LC are plausible categories.

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<i>Typhonium russell-smithii</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional distributional data are available. This species has a wide distribution with additional localities recorded from Coburg in 2005 by IDC, some new determinations and a new collection made in 2016. Soil conditions appear to be varied. The species is relatively widespread in the Wadeye area, and Finnis River to Cobourg, Kakadu NP, central-east Arnhem in at least 11 localities. Soils vary considerably from pebbly plateau margins and loamy river flats to deep sands. There is a collection bias with <i>Typhonium</i> spp. due to their ephemeral emergence. This species has had little targeted survey and much of its range falls within areas poorly surveyed at the time of year when it is emergent. Further populations are highly likely. There are no plausible threats across most of its range.
<i>Typhonium</i> sp. Murgarella (G. Wightman 1075)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Recent taxonomic study has revealed the existence of this taxon. It is known only from Murgarella in the NT. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is uncommon and has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. Targeted survey at an appropriate time of year is required. Based on the known distribution and abundance of other NT <i>Typhonium</i> spp., it may be a restricted endemic or it may be relatively widespread and both V and LC are plausible categories.
<i>Typhonium</i> sp. Oenpelli (K. Brennan 8237)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Recent taxonomic study has revealed the existence of this taxon. The taxon is known only from near Oenpelli (Gunbalanya). While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is uncommon and has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. Targeted survey at an appropriate time of year is required. Based on the known distribution and abundance of other NT <i>Typhonium</i> spp., it may be a restricted endemic or it may be relatively widespread and both V and LC are plausible categories.

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<i>Typhonium</i> sp. Wollogorang (B.G. Thomson 3016)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Recent taxonomic study has revealed the existence of this taxon. The taxon is known only from Wollogorang. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is uncommon and has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. Targeted survey of suitable habitat at an appropriate time of year is required.</p> <p>Based on the known distribution and abundance of other NT <i>Typhonium</i> spp., it may be a restricted endemic or it may be relatively widespread and both VU and LC are plausible categories.</p>

Araliaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Trachymene bivestita</i>	NE	DD	<p>New information: Not previously recorded from the NT. The species is known from one location in the NT, on the old St Vidgeons Station where recorded growing in Lancewood thicket. The species also occurs in QLD. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon or has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. The location possibly threatened by mining activities. The NT locality is highly disjunct from the main QLD population, which occurs in drier country inland from Melville Bay south to near Townsville, where it appears to be relatively common. The morphological and genetic distinctness of the NT subpopulation requires investigation.</p>

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Trachymene bivistita</i> var. <i>bivistita</i>	NE	DD Listed at species level	<p>New information: Not previously recorded from the NT. The species is known from one location in the NT, on the old St Vidgeons Station where recorded growing in Lancewood thicket. Also in QLD. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon or has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. The location is possibly threatened by mining activities.</p> <p>The NT locality is highly disjunct from the main QLD population, which occurs in drier country inland from Melville Bay south to near Townsville, where it appears to be relatively common. The morphological and genetic distinctness of the NT subpopulation requires investigation.</p>

Areaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	NE	LC	<p>New information: A rare vagrant. One mature plant was recently found to be naturally occurring on Marchinbar Island. The fruit is commonly disperse by sea and washes up on NT beaches but rarely establishes. Also commonly cultivated at settlements; very widespread elsewhere in Asia-Pacific in cultivation and as apparently wild populations. Cultivated throughout the tropics.</p>

Asparagaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Long flowers (D.E. Albrecht 13681)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. However, data are highly uncertain as this taxon looks similar to other <i>Thysanotus</i> spp. and is likely to have been misidentified in the past. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further field and taxonomic work may also be needed to clarify the relationship of this taxon to closely related taxa. Both VU and LC are plausible categories.

Asteraceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Acunniana procumbens</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Previously included in a broader concept of <i>Wedelia cunninghamii</i> sens. lat., it is now regarded as occurring in the western Top End of NT, including Tiwi Islands, Cobourg Peninsula and south to Pine Creek and near Batchelor. There is likely to have been some reduction in the population due to land clearing on Melville Island and in the Darwin area. However, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. In addition, the taxon is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are few obvious threats.
<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i>	LC	Listed at variety level	Taxonomy: two varieties are now recognised, with differing conservation assessments.

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. This variety is common in suitable habitat and widespread in the northern Top End of the NT. The subpopulations are sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. In addition, the taxon is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats.
<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i> var. <i>lavenia</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. This variety appears to have been widespread and relatively common in eastern QLD and NSW, with two records from the NT. The NT specimens appear to be intermediate between the two varieties (Orchard 2011). Orchard 2011 also notes that there are very few modern collections, suggesting it may have declined and thus an inter-jurisdictional assessment may be warranted.
<i>Apowollastonia cylindrica</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is widespread and relatively common across northern Australia. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. No threats are apparent.
<i>Apowollastonia hibernica</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species has a relatively wide distribution but few records from Goyder River to Tennant Creek. The species is probably a habitat specialist, mostly on limestone. Although the taxon is relatively uncommon, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. The area it occurs in has received a relatively low intensity of general survey and targeted survey of potentially suitable habitat is needed.

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Brachyscome gilesii</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. While it is restricted to the southern NT, south of Alice Springs, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. In addition, the taxon is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats.
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	LC	Listed at subspecies level	Taxonomy: the two recently described subspecies have differing conservation assessments.
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. Existing records show that this subspecies is known from six dispersed records in the south of the NT and SA. Subspecies <i>racemosum</i> appears widespread and common in southern NT. However, around 26 collections of <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> remain to be curated to subspecies level and it is likely that some of these will be subsp. <i>glandulosum</i> . While is likely to be more common and widespread than the few records indicate, the available data suggests the species is uncommon if not rare. However, until the curation of this taxon is more complete, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned. Both VU and LC are plausible categories.
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

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<i>Olearia</i> sp. Waterhouse Range (S. Mcalpine s.n.)	DD	LC	New information: The species is known from four general localities SW of Alice Springs. The species is known from 7 locations with an EOO of 196km ² and an AOO estimated using a 2km by 2km grid cell size at 28km ² . The available data suggests the population is plausibly very localised and small enough to qualify for a threatened category under criterion D2. However, no plausible threats are evident. The taxon meets the area requirements under IUCN criterion B for Endangered (EOO < 5,000km ² and/or AOO < 500km ²), but is not apparently declining, not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, and there are no obvious threats. This taxon has had little species-specific survey and is likely to be more common and widespread than the few records indicate.
<i>Pentalepis eclipoides</i>	LC	Listed at subspecies level	Taxonomy: the three recently described subspecies have differing conservation assessments. Several new species have been described and the species concept is now narrower than that used for previous assessments. Subspecies <i>P. cucullata</i> is DD.
<i>Pentalepis eclipoides</i> subsp. <i>cucullata</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: occurs among boulders on a sandstone scree-slope and there are no obvious threats. Endemic to the NT.
<i>Pentalepis eclipoides</i> subsp. <i>eclipoides</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: also occurs in WA. Nationally, the taxon is widespread and not at risk.
<i>Pentalepis eclipoides</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: occurs at scattered localities from the Kimberley in WA to western Arnhem Land in the NT.
<i>Pentalepis grandis</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. Known from 3 locations in the VRD, NT (Wave Hill Station and Pidgeon Hole) where it appears to be locally common. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it has a relatively restricted distribution, survey has not been sufficiently targeted to give an accurate picture of abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year. Additional targeted survey is required. VU, NT and LC are all plausible categories.

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<i>Pentalepis kakaduensis</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Apparently rare and known only from Napier Peninsula and Kapalga in Kakadu NP. An annual species in Eucalypt woodland, no threats are apparent. Although some parts of Kakadu NP are some of the best surveyed parts of the NT, it is potentially more common than the records indicate.</p> <p>The taxon meets the area requirements under IUCN criterion B for CR (EOO < 100km² and AOO < 10km²), but is not apparently declining, not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, and there are no obvious threats. Meets the area and location requirements under criterion D for Vulnerable (AOO < 10km²; locations < 6), but lacks plausible threats that are likely to make the species Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time. This taxon has had no species-specific survey.</p>
<i>Pentalepis linearifolia</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. One subspecies is known from the NT, at Wongalara Station and the Fish River area. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon or has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. As the two known locations are c. 300km apart and there is much poorly surveyed potential habitat, it is likely that further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common. LC appears the most plausible category but NT and VU cannot be ruled out.</p>
<i>Pentalepis linearifolia</i> subsp. <i>nudibranchoides</i>	NE	DD Listed at species level	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. In the NT, known from Wongalara Station and the Fish River area. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon or has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. As the two known locations are c. 300km apart and there is much poorly surveyed potential habitat, it is likely that further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common.</p> <p>LC appears the most plausible category but NT and VU cannot be ruled out.</p>

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<i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i>	DD	LC	Taxonomy: revised circumscription. This taxon is now more narrowly defined than in the past. Subspecies <i>trichodesmoides</i> is the only subspecies known from the NT and this assessment is for that taxon only. It is widespread in WA through the Kimberley and Pilbara, just extending to the NT where it is known from Limbunya Stn. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>trichodesmoides</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: revised circumscription. This taxon is now more narrowly defined than in the past. It is widespread in WA through the Kimberley and Pilbara, just extending to the NT where known from Limbunya Stn. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Pluchea mesotes</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species has a restricted distribution in Eastern Arnhem Land and Groote Eylandt where it is known from nine localities and 10 records with an EOO of 136km ² and AOO estimated at 32km ² . The taxon meets the area requirements under IUCN criterion B for Vulnerable but there is no evidence or reason to believe there is continuing decline, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. There are no obvious grazing, weed invasion or development pressures that would cause the taxon to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Pluchea punctata</i>	NE	DD	New information: The first record in the NT is from 2018. Known from one location in NT and two locations in QLD (all southern Gulf country). While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale. LC appears the most plausible category but NT and VU cannot be ruled out.
<i>Podolepis aristata</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: genus newly revised. Following generic revision, this taxon is now more narrowly defined than in the past. The species is apparently widespread and relatively common in very southern NT and also occurs in SA and QLD. Only subsp. <i>auriculata</i> occurs in the NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Podolepis aristata</i> subsp. <i>auriculata</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: genus newly revised. This taxon is now more narrowly defined than in the past. Only subsp <i>auriculata</i> occurs in NT. The species is widespread in the NT south of Alice Springs; also SA, QLD. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Podolepis remota</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. In the NT, the species is known only from two records near the SA and WA border. The species is also known from six records from the Pilbara region. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Additional survey is required to establish AOO, EOO, population size and any threats.</p>
<i>Pterocaulon ciliosum</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. The species is very widespread near the Gulf and in the eastern Top End but apparently is uncommon. The species is also very widespread and apparently common in East QLD but the NT subpopulations are scarcely disjunct. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent. Likely to be more common in the NT than the records indicate, but targeted field survey is needed to confirm this.</p>
<i>Pterocaulon discolor</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread in the western Top End of NT from Fish River to near Oenpelli, but relatively uncommon; on sandstone substrates. The species is known from 11 locations with an EOO of 37,001km² and AOO estimated at 44km². The species is an NT endemic. While it is relatively uncommon and by some estimates close to qualifying for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B, there is no evidence or reason to believe there is continuing decline or extreme fluctuations. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered within 10 years by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely to be more common than the current records indicate, as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year. Targeted field survey is needed to confirm this.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Pterocaulon intermedium</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. The species occurs at scattered localities along the northern and Gulf coasts.</p> <p>The species is also very widespread and apparently relatively common in QLD and WA.</p> <p>The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent. Likely to be more common in the NT than the records indicate, but targeted field survey is needed to confirm this.</p>
<i>Pterocaulon paradoxum</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. The species occurs at scattered localities along the NT north coast and is also widespread in the Kimberley region of WA.</p> <p>The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>
<i>Pterocaulon redolens</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. In the NT, it is known only from the Gulf region near the QLD border but is very widespread and apparently common in QLD.</p> <p>The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>
<i>Pterocaulon tricholobum</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread in the Top End of the NT north of 17 degrees, but mostly on well-developed sandstone and absent from laterite dominated areas. It is also common and widespread in the Kimberley region of WA.</p> <p>The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Pterocaulon xenicum</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Restricted in the NT to NW Tanami; the species also occurs in adjacent WA but is known from only seven locations in total.</p> <p>While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions.</p> <p>LC appears the most plausible category but NT and VU cannot be ruled out.</p>
<i>Sigesbeckia australiensis</i> subsp. <i>australiensis</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	<p>Taxonomy: subspecific ranks are now recognised. Only one subspecies occurs in the NT and the previous conservation assessment at the species level also applies to the NT subspecies.</p>
<i>Sphaeromorphaea harrisii</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known in the NT from two records from eastern Arnhem Land (Gove and Bickerton Island) but relatively common and widespread on Cape York. The species occurs in poorly drained habitats.</p> <p>The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent. Potentially more common in NT than records indicate as area is relatively poorly surveyed.</p>
<i>Sphaeromorphaea littoralis</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is very widespread and common in NT, and drier areas of QLD, SA and NSW. Virtually all NT material previously under <i>S. australis</i> is now <i>S. littoralis</i>.</p> <p>The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Xerochrysum boreale</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is reasonably widespread but uncommon in the northern-most parts of the NT. Very rare in WA and QLD. Although the taxon is relatively uncommon, it is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Xerochrysum interiore</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described species. The species is widespread and relatively common in the southern-most parts of the NT, with a limited distribution in adjoining states. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Bignoniaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Dolichandrone occidentalis</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is widespread and common from northern Pilbara to the western VRD. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Bixaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cochlospermum arafuricum</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional distributional data are available. The species is relatively common although not abundant in woodland and open forest vegetation over an extensive area of central to eastern Arnhem Land. It is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no immediate or obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Boraginaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Heliotropium melanopedii</i>	NE	DD	New information: Not previously recorded for the NT. Known from one record, from southern VRD; on grey clay soil. There are also two records from QLD at similar latitudes. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, the plant appears generally similar to other species of <i>Heliotropium</i> and has a limited seasonal window for detection. As the known locations are hundreds of kilometres apart and there is much poorly surveyed potential habitat, it is likely that further survey of these using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common. However, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. LC appears the most plausible category but NT and VU cannot be ruled out.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Heliotropium subreniforme</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional distributional data are available. The taxon is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations are sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Campanulaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i> var. <i>gibbosa</i>	NE	LC	New information: Not previously recorded for the NT. The taxon is known from four records from the Uluru-Kata Tjuta NP area. Occurs throughout the continent. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Cannabaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Celtis strychnoides</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread and relatively common in inland dry vine thickets. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Caryophyllaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Polycarpaea</i> sp. Sandstone (C.R. Dunlop 4567)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread and common in sandstone habitats in the western Top End of the NT. The taxon is apparently endemic to the NT. The subpopulations are large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat is secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Celastraceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. Leafless (I.D. Cowie 14078)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread in the Top End of the NT. Although the current data suggest that the taxon is relatively uncommon, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is very likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as there are a number of similar taxa and it is likely to have been confused in previous surveys.
<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. Swollen gynophore (W.R. Barker 2041)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread south of 17 degrees south in latitude. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Cleomaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cleome</i> sp. Large coastal (Barritt 1797)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Recent taxonomic studies have revealed the existence of this taxon. An apparently distinctive taxon found on coastal dunes, further taxonomic work is needed to clarify the relationship of this taxon to <i>C. viscosa</i> . The NT Herbarium collection also requires further curation and further field survey may also be required. Until the status and curation of this taxon is more complete, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.

Commelinaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Aneilema</i> sp. Cannon Hill (P. Martensz 810)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Apparently endemic to the NT. Although the taxon is relatively uncommon and meets some IUCN thresholds, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely to be more common and widespread in sandstone habitats in western Arnhem Land than the current records indicate. Substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year and it has almost certainly been confused with other similar taxa in previous surveys. Further survey is required.
<i>Cartonema</i> sp. Antrorse (N. Byrnes 231)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: taxon recognised by Conran (unpublished). Known from the western side of Litchfield NP and Melville Island, in poorly drained habitats. The area is well relatively surveyed. The species apparently occurs also in WA. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious, immediate threats over most of its range, it is not apparently declining and the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. While urban development, grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are developing threats across parts of its range, the species is not likely to decline sufficiently in ten years to qualify for NT, VU, CR or EX. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year. Also, there are a number of similar species with which it has probably been confused in past surveys.

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cartonema</i> sp. Bulbous	NE	DD	Taxonomy: this taxon is recognised by Conran (unpublished). It apparently has a restricted distribution in Kakadu-Western Arnhem Land. However, further work is needed to resolve the application of this name to NT material and there is a high degree of uncertainty surrounding the species concept. The species limits and concept in this and closely related taxa (<i>Cartonema parviflora</i> segregates) are uncertain and need careful re-evaluation. Until the taxonomy is resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are uncertain and a conservation code cannot be readily assigned.
<i>Cartonema</i> sp. El Sharana (Martensz & Schodde AE587)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: taxon recognised by Conran (unpublished) but the species concept may require re-evaluation. Although the taxon appears relatively uncommon, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The species is probably relatively common in sandstone habitats in western Arnhem Land but further survey is required.
<i>Cartonema</i> sp. Goyder River (I.D. Cowie 8334)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Although the taxon is relatively uncommon, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely to be more common and widespread in sandstone habitats in western Arnhem Land than the current records indicate. Substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year and it has almost certainly been confused with other similar taxa in previous surveys. The species is probably relatively common in sandstone habitats in western Arnhem Land but further survey is required to confirm this.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cartonema</i> sp. Korlobidahdah (R.K. Harwood 874)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Although the taxon is relatively uncommon, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely to be more common and widespread in sandstone habitats in western Arnhem Land than the current records indicate. Substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year and it has almost certainly been confused with other similar taxa in previous surveys. The species is probably relatively common in sandstone habitats in western Arnhem Land but further survey is required to confirm this.
<i>Cartonema</i> sp. Pedicellate (M. Lazarides 7850)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Common in sandstone habitats in Nitmiluk and western Arnhem Land, and also in the Darwin Rural area. The taxon is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations are large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. A threat from sand extraction is present over a small part of its range, however this is not sufficient for the species to qualify as threatened.
<i>Cartonema</i> sp. Tufted (L.A. Craven 2323)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: taxon recognised by Conran (unpublished). Application of this name to NT material needs to be clarified. Data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Cartonema spicatum</i> var. <i>humile</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread in the Top End of the NT north of 17 degrees. The species also occurs interstate. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cartonema spicatum</i> var. <i>spicatum</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread in the Top End of the NT north of 17 degrees. The species also occurs interstate. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Murdannia</i> sp. Kakadu (R.K. Harwood 1409)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from one collection from the base of Mt Brockman. Many general surveys and fire plot monitoring studies in the area have not produced any additional records. The available habitat data, as well as the high floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is rare. The species is likely to be fire tolerant and occurs in a secure habitat with no obvious threats. While the species is likely to be more common and widespread than the single record indicates, the available data suggests the population is plausibly localised and small enough to qualify for listing in a threatened category under IUCN criterion D2. However, the population is apparently not declining; no plausible threats are evident, and the species is very unlikely to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions.

Convolvulaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Bonamia fruticosa</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Restricted in the NT to the Spirit Hills area, but also widely and sparsely distributed in the Kimberley. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Bonamia longipilosa</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. Known in the NT from one record near Kalkarindji; also from three records in NW QLD at similar latitudes. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, the known locations are hundreds of kilometres apart and there is much poorly surveyed potential habitat, so it is likely that further survey using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common. However, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. LC appears the most plausible category but NT and VU cannot be ruled out.
<i>Bonamia multiflora</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and relatively common, from near Darwin to eastern QLD (Mt Isa, near Cairns). The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Bonamia wilsoniae</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Known from 6 records/locations, from Spirit Hills to Nitmiluk, although the species is not common. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of its distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further curation of the NT Herbarium collection may also reveal additional records. Until these issues are resolved, data on its distribution, abundance and possible threats are uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.</p> <p>LC appears the most plausible category but NT and VU cannot be ruled out.</p>
<i>Ipomoea brassii</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: Additional expert curation of the Herbarium collection has occurred and it is evident that this taxon is relatively common and widespread. It extends from Litchfield NP to Nicholson River in the Gulf and into QLD. It is highly likely to have been previously overlooked due to its similarity to a number of other <i>Ipomoea</i> taxa and lack of knowledge of diagnostic characters for identification. The current 20 records are considered to underrepresent its true abundance.</p>
<i>Ipomoea dunlopii</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. While it has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats in Kakadu NP and adjacent western Arnhem Land, it appears widespread and common within that area. There is also an outlying subpopulation on sandstone near Adelaide River. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Ipomoea imperati</i>	DD	LC	Other: QLD information is now included in the assessment. Known in NT from coastal dunes in eastern Arnhem Land and on Cape York and also overseas. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, and it is close to qualifying for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B (6 locations; AOO 24km ²), it has no obvious threats, is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations and it is unlikely to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions.
<i>Ipomoea limosa</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and relatively common from the West Kimberley to QLD Gulf country. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	NE	Listed at subspecies level	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. The two subspecies have differing conservation assessments.
<i>Merremia umbellata</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. Extends from WA through NT to QLD, occurring in near wetlands near the coast. Although the taxon is relatively uncommon, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations, there are no obvious threats and it is not apparently declining. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Merremia umbellata</i> subsp. <i>umbellata</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. Known from 3 locations, from Melville Island and Kakadu NP. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to have been confused with the common <i>M. gemella</i> during previous surveys. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions.
<i>Polymeria angusta</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. While recent taxonomic studies suggest the existence of this taxon in the NT, further work is needed to clarify the application of this name to NT material. Until the taxonomy is resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Polymeria lanata</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. While recent taxonomic studies suggest the existence of this taxon in the NT, further work is needed to resolve the application of this name to NT material. Until the taxonomy is resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.

Cucurbitaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cucumis althaeoides</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Very widespread and common. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cucumis picrocarpus</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Very widespread and common. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised sub specific rank. All NT material is this taxon. Thus, the existing conservation status at species level (LC) also applies to this taxon.

Cyperaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Actinoschoenus pentagonus</i>	DD	LC	New information: Recent field work has revealed the existence of this taxon in the NT and its distribution there. Taxonomic studies have resulted in a clearer circumscription of the species and the concomitant curation of herbarium collections has provided a better knowledge of its wider distribution. In the NT, the species is restricted to Spirit Hills area of Keep River NP, but it is widespread in the north and west Kimberley in sandstone habitats. No plausible threats are evident and the taxon is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations are sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Actinoschoenus</i> sp. Mount Brockman (R.C. Hinz 362)	DD	LC	New information: Known from 12 locations from near Nabarlek to Nitmiluk NP. While it has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats in Kakadu NP and adjacent western Arnhem Land, it appears widespread and relatively common within that area. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution, there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Cyperus flaccidus</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. The collection requires additional curation before any basic parameters can be established. The data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Cyperus flavidus</i>	NE	DD	New information: Newly recorded for the NT. Known from one location at Mistake Creek, Wildman River Station. Occurs from tropical Africa to Australia, common in Malesia. Often confused with the common <i>C. polystachyos</i> and curation of the collection may be needed. The data are so uncertain that LC and threatened categories are plausible, although it is thought likely to be LC or perhaps NT.
<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	Listed at subspecies level	LC	New information: <i>Cyperus haspan</i> subsp. <i>juncooides</i> is currently the only taxon known from NT. Records previously attributed to ssp. <i>haspan</i> were found to be <i>C. tenuispica</i> (IDC 11/9/2013). The assessment for subsp. <i>juncooides</i> thus also applies at species level.
<i>Cyperus imbricatus</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. Appears relatively widespread across northern coastal NT. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Cyperus ramosus</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Previously treated as variety of <i>C. conicus</i> and further curation of that taxon is required. However, the taxon appears relatively widespread and common.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Cyperus viscidulus</i>	DD	LC	New information: Recent surveys show it has a wide distribution across the Kimberley and VRD to the Gulf where it is relatively widespread and common. The subpopulations appear well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It occurs in rocky, fire protected habitats and no other threats are evident. The taxon is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats for this species.
<i>Schoenoplectiella blakei</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The collection requires curation before any basic parameters can be established.
<i>Schoenoplectiella lateriflora</i> var. <i>lateriflora</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: This subspecies was not previously recognised. All NT collections are this taxon and thus the conservation status applied at species level should be applied to the subspecies.
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. Douglas Springs (C.R. Michell 2787)	DD	LC	New information: Apparently endemic to Bloomfield Springs - Douglas Springs area of Nitmiluk NP and Kakadu NP. The species occurs on mud stone pavement along the western edge of the Marrawal Plateau from Bloomfield Springs to c. 10km WSW of Douglas Springs and is common in very limited areas of suitable habitat. The species almost qualifies for Endangered under IUCN criteria B1, 2 (eight locations; EOO of 29km ² ; Area of Occupancy of 32km ² (2km x 2km grid cell size); area occupied by the species less than 1km ²) but it is not obviously declining, not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, and there are no obvious threats. Fire is not seen as a threat as the habitat is fire resistant and fuel is sparse. All populations occur in National Parks and mining is not seen as a plausible threat.

Dilleniaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Hibbertia brownii</i> subsp. <i>brownii</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. However, this is the widespread common form of <i>H. brownii</i> and the previous assessment for the species applies.
<i>Hibbertia brownii</i> subsp. <i>cordate</i> (J. Russell-Smith 10682)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from a few localities in the headwaters of the Liverpool River. Very likely to be a restricted endemic and of restricted range. The type subspecies is widespread and common.
<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. Marrawal (K.G.Brennan 3194)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from six locations and 17 records with an EOO of 459km ² and an AOO of 32km ² estimated using a 2km by 2km grid cell size a 2km by 2km grid cell size. The species is a resprouting perennial which appears to be relatively fire resistant and occurring in <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> woodland. The species occurs on the western edge of the Marrawal Plateau in Nitmiluk NP and Kakadu NP. The taxon meets the area requirements under IUCN criterion B for Vulnerable, but as the habitat is very remote with no obvious grazing, weed invasion or development pressures the taxon is not apparently declining, not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, there are no obvious threats and the species is very unlikely to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time.

Droseraceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Drosera cucullata</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The collection requires curation before any basic parameters can be established, but many collections are on loan interstate.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Drosera findlaysoniana</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The collection requires additional curation before any basic parameters can be established, but many collections are on loan interstate.
<i>Drosera fragrans</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The collection requires additional curation before any basic parameters can be established, but many collections are on loan interstate.
<i>Drosera kenneallyi</i>	NE	LC	New information: Newly recognised in the NT. The species is known from Bathurst Island, Kakadu NP, near Pine Creek and Cox Peninsula and also in NW Kimberley. Lowrie also lists Dundee Beach. The species occupies seasonally waterlogged sites such as bogs. Although the taxon appears relatively uncommon, it is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely to have been confused with other <i>Drosera</i> species in previous surveys and further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common.
<i>Drosera nana</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The Herbarium collection requires curation before any basic parameters can be established, but many collections are on loan interstate.
<i>Drosera serpens</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. The Herbarium collection requires curation before any basic parameters can be established, but many collections are on loan interstate.

Eriocaulaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Eriocaulon fenshamii</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is known from one specimen from the Wessel Islands. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is uncommon and has a restricted distribution, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is potentially more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions.

Euphorbiaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Acalypha lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	NE	DD Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The variety is now recognised. Only one variety occurs in NT and the Data Deficient status previously applied to <i>Acalypha lanceolata</i> also applies to var. <i>lanceolata</i> .
<i>Euphorbia accedens</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. According to Halford and AVH, the distribution extends from Wave Hill to east of Mt Isa, QLD. Although the taxon appears relatively uncommon, there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely to have been confused with other <i>Euphorbia</i> species in previous surveys and further curation of the NT Herbarium collection as well as survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology are likely to show the species to be more common.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Euphorbia albrechtii</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species appears to be widespread and common in WA and southern NT.
<i>Euphorbia armstrongiana</i> var. <i>armstrongiana</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: variety is newly recognised. Widespread and common on sandstone habitats in the western Top End.
<i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>erythrantha</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Appears to be widespread and relatively common in WA, SA, and NSW, and SW NT.
<i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>hispidula</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Appears to be widespread and relatively common in central NT and WA.
<i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Appears to be widespread and common in central NT, WA and QLD
<i>Euphorbia cinerea</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional expert curation of the NT Herbarium collection has occurred and it is evident that this taxon is relatively common and widespread in southern Kimberley and very western parts of VRD.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Euphorbia crassimarginata</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Appears to be relatively widespread and common in W QLD extending to near Larrimah in the NT. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent. Further curation of the NT Herbarium collection may also reveal additional records.
<i>Euphorbia ferdinandi</i> var. <i>appendiculata</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Nationally LC. Appears to be relatively widespread and common in SW QLD, SA, W NSW with a few collections from S NT.
<i>Euphorbia ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Appears to be widespread and common. Nationally LC. The species also occurs in several states.
<i>Euphorbia ferdinandi</i> var. <i>saxosiplaniticola</i>	NE	DD Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Appears to be uncommon in southern NT and northern SA.
<i>Euphorbia gregoriensis</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution it is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The species occurs in the VRD, including Gregory NP.
<i>Euphorbia hassallii</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Appears to be widespread and common across northern monsoonal Australia. National LC.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Both varieties have been assessed as Least Concern.
<i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>robustior</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Newcastle Creek to east of Richmond in QLD. Although the taxon appears relatively uncommon, there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. It is likely to have been confused with other <i>Euphorbia</i> species in previous surveys and further curation of the NT Herbarium collection as well as survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology are likely to show the species to be more common.
<i>Euphorbia macdonaldii</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Both subspecies are relatively common in north QLD. Var. <i>macdonaldii</i> just reaches the NT and is the only subspecies in the NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Euphorbia macdonaldii</i> var. <i>macdonaldii</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Relatively common in north QLD, it just reaches the NT. It is the only subspecies in the NT. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Euphorbia mitchelliana</i> var. <i>filipes</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Occurs in many localities around the Gulf of Carpentaria and across the north coast, in NT and QLD. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Euphorbia mitchelliana</i> var. <i>longiloba</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and relatively common in northern NT and on Cape York. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Euphorbia mitchelliana</i> var. <i>mitchelliana</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread and common in northern NT.
<i>Euphorbia papillata</i> var. <i>laevicaulis</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Probably LC nationally. Halford indicates only one location in the NT, but the species is relatively common in inland tropical QLD.
<i>Euphorbia papillata</i> var. <i>papillata</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and relatively common in southern NT, western QLD, and SA and occurs just into WA. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Euphorbia philochalix</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. Halford lists only one disjunct record from southern NT, but the species is relatively common in inland subtropical WA. While recent taxonomic studies suggest the existence of this taxon in the NT further work is needed to resolve the application of this name to NT material. The single NT specimen needs to be re-examined to verify the identification as there is conflicting evidence as to its identity. Until the curation of this taxon is more complete, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned. The species is probably LC nationally.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Euphorbia porcata</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and common in southern NT, SA and WA as well as western QLD and NSW. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Euphorbia psilosperma</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread but apparently rare. Occurs in very scattered localities from near Port Hedland, WA, eastward to Daly Waters, NT. General survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is rare. While the AOO appears low and the number of locations just exceeds the IUCN threshold for Vulnerable, it is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats.
<i>Euphorbia schultzii</i> var. <i>schultzii</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread and exceedingly common in northern NT north of about Mataranka.
<i>Euphorbia thelephora</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. All three varieties are LC.
<i>Euphorbia thelephora</i> var. <i>australis</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and relatively common. Halford indicates only two locations in the NT, but it is common in semi-arid SA and also occurs in QLD and NSW. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Euphorbia thelephora</i> var. <i>rugosa</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Apparently relatively uncommon (11 locations nationally), with a relatively restricted distribution in semi-arid NT, SA and QLD. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, it is not apparently declining and the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Euphorbia thelephora</i> var. <i>thelephora</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. While known from seven locations in the NT, it appears common in inland tropical and semi-arid QLD, and also in SA and NSW. At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Euphorbia trigonosperma</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and common across north-western Australia. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Euphorbia victoriensis</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is rare in the NT; it occurs also in SA and WA but its distribution is restricted. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Fabaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Acacia clavisetia</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. Restricted to the Spirit Hills area of Keep River NP and adjacent areas of WA (Bedford Downs, Osmond Range and north of Warmum). The species is known from 6 locations in total. Suitable habitat is localised within a relatively wide range. The species is assessed as Priority 3 in WA.
<i>Acacia doreta</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is known in the NT from seven widely separated locations (N Tanami to MacDonnell Ranges), but is widespread in WA. The species occurs in rocky habitats with no immediate or obvious threats.
<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	New information: This variety was not previously recorded in NT. It is widespread and common in WA and SA, with scattered occurrences in southern NT, NSW and QLD. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the var is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Acacia</i> sp. Bradshaw (B. Wirf 1484)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Originally identified from flowering material as the similar <i>Acacia praetermissa</i> but DNA analysis confirmed it is not that species. Known from one location on Bradshaw Field Training Area (FTA), which is highly disjunct from the <i>A. praetermissa</i> population. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it has a restricted distribution, survey has not been sufficiently targeted to give an accurate picture of its true distribution, abundance and possible threats. Further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Acacia</i> sp. Dinner Creek (K.G. Brennan 354)	DD	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. New information: Recent field work and taxonomic study have revealed the existence of this taxon and added to knowledge of distribution and abundance. Known from the South Alligator River Valley to Katherine Gorge Rd at six locations with an EOO of 2,046km² and an AOO of 24km². It meets the area and location requirements under IUCN criterion B for Vulnerable, but it is not declining, is not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, and there are no obvious threats. Sustained inappropriate fire regimes are a plausible threat, but are very unlikely to cause the species to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time.</p> <p>This taxon has had no species-specific survey and is likely to have been confused with <i>A. gonocarpa</i> in some previous surveys. Potentially more common in sandstone habitats in western Arnhem Land than the records indicate but further survey is required to confirm this.</p>
<i>Acacia</i> sp. Timber Creek (D.L. Lewis 2090)	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. The taxon is a segregate of <i>A. nuperrima</i>. The taxon is relatively widespread and common in the north-western NT.</p> <p>The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>
<i>Acacia wickhamii</i>	Listed at subspecies level	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly revised. Only subsp. <i>wickhamii</i> occurs in the NT. Very widespread and common. There are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p>
<i>Acacia wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>wickhamii</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	<p>Taxonomy: newly revised. Very widespread and common. There are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p>

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Aenictophyton reconditum</i> subsp. <i>reconditum</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Subspecific ranks appear not to have been recognised in the NT until recently. Subspecies <i>reconditum</i> is the only subspecies found in NT. It is widespread across the Great Sandy Desert in WA and extends east to around Tennant Creek. The previous assessment of LC for the species in NT also applies to the subspecies. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Cajanus</i> sp. Elcho Island (J.R. Maconochie 2213)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is known from five locations in northern Arnhem Land. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of its distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.
<i>Cajanus</i> sp. Limmen (C.R. Michell 137 & J. Egan)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Curation of herbarium collections is incomplete. It is likely that further curation of the Herbarium collection would show the species to be more common. Until this is undertaken, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Cajanus</i> sp. Purnululu (I.D. Cowie 783)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species occurs in a relatively restricted area of the western VRD and East Kimberley. While it has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats, it appears relatively widespread and common within that area. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Indigofera erubescens</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is reasonably common in southern NT and western QLD and was first described in 2012. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Indigofera</i> sp. Areyonga (D.J.Parsons 30)	DD	LC	New information: The species occurs in the West MacDonnell Ranges, west of Finke Gorge NP. The species grows in sandstone gorges and on rocky substrates in steep gullies, and it resprouts after fire. The species is known from four locations with an EOO of 144km ² and an AOO of 16km ² estimated using a 2km by 2km grid cell size. The taxon meets the area and location requirements under IUCN criterion B for Endangered, but it is not known to be declining, is not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, and there are no obvious threats. The taxon meets the AOO and location requirements under IUCN criterion D for Vulnerable but estimates are highly uncertain, very likely to be underestimates and may be revised upwards after targeted survey. There are no plausible threats that are likely to cause the species to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time. It has had no species specific survey and is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year.
<i>Indigofera</i> sp. Groote Eylandt (D.J. Dixon 1365 & I.D. Cowie)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Recent taxonomic studies have revealed the existence of this taxon. Known from 5 locations in the Gulf and on Groote Eylandt, but not common. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Indigofera</i> sp. Mackinlayi (A.A. Mitchell 7086)	DD	LC	New information: Additional distributional data are available as the Herbarium collection has been curated and various previously undetermined specimens were redetermined to <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Mackinlayi, the name accepted by the Australian Plant Census. It was also apparent that <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Marrawal and <i>I.</i> sp. Ja Ja are the same taxon and this has also increased the number of records. Although <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Mackinlayi has a relatively restricted distribution from Nltmluk to Murganella and is not especially common, it is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to quickly become endangered by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Sesbania</i> sp. Spirit Hills (R.A. Kerrigan 1196)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from four locations and five records with an EOO of 183km ² and an AOO of 20km ² using a 2km by 2km grid cell size. The taxon is apparently endemic. The available data, as well as the high floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is a rare species endemic to the one area. An annual species in wetter areas in sandstone ranges. The taxon meets the area requirements under IUCN criterion B for Endangered, but as the surrounding habitat is very rocky with no obvious grazing, weed invasion or development pressures the taxon is not apparently declining, it is not severely fragmented, there are unlikely to be extreme fluctuations, there are no obvious or current threats, and the species is very unlikely to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Tephrosia maculata</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from Cape York Peninsula where it appears to be relatively common and two collections in Arnhem Land. The species also occurs in PNG, Timor and other parts of Malesia.</p> <p>At national level, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p> <p>It is considered likely that further curation of the Herbarium collection would show the species to be more common.</p>
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>clementii</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. This name has not been previously applied in the NT.</p> <p>Although curation of the NT Herbarium collection is incomplete, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>rosea</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	<p>New information: Improved curation has resulted in an increase in the number of records available for evaluation.</p> <p>While curation of the NT Herbarium collection is incomplete, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.</p>
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Central (P.K. Latz 17037)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised taxon. Curation of herbarium collections is incomplete as many collections of this group are on loan to an interstate researcher.</p> <p>Until curation can be completed, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Deserts (J.R. Maconochie 1403)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread in southern NT but relatively uncommon. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. E Kimberley Flora (C.A. Gardner 9937)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from the Victoria River and Gulf regions; the species is also known from QLD and is widespread in the Kimberley region of WA. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Muddy Bay (P.I. Forster 15313)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is widespread and common and also occurs in QLD. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Northern (K.F. Kenneally 11950)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Most specimens from northern NT previously attributed to <i>T. supina</i> belong to this species. Very widespread and common, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Sparse pinnae (C.R. Michell 2202)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Has a wide distribution across the Kimberley extending into western NT. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Tephrosia stipuligera</i>	NE	LC	New information: Newly discovered record for the NT. The species is widespread and relatively common in the Kimberley Region, just extending into western NT (one location in the VRD). At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Vigna</i> sp. Greta Creek (R.J. Lawn AQ532201)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from one NT collection, from Lake Finnis, also QLD, but distributional data are unavailable. Habitat - margin of lake; subject to seasonal inundation; black sandy loam soil. Until records for this taxon are available through AVH or other means, distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned. Confused with <i>Vigna lanceolata</i> sens lat in the past.
<i>Vigna</i> sp. McDonald Downs Station (R.A. Perry 3416)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is widespread south of Katherine to north of Alice Springs; it also occurs in QLD, but records are not in AVH; the species' habitat is common and there are no obvious threats. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Vigna</i> sp. Station Creek (R.J. Lawn CG3284)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species occurs from Katherine, northern VRD and northern Gulf; in Gregory NP and Limmen NP in the NT and also in QLD (west of Cairns). The species occurs on sandy soil, sometimes on sandstone. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats. Previously confused with <i>V. lanceolata</i> sens. lat. in previous surveys and likely to have been under collected.

Flagellariaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Flagellaria indica</i> var. <i>australiensis</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. A common species, the Australian material is predominantly this variety. However, it appears unlikely that this sub specific taxon will continue to be recognised.

Haemodoraceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Haemodorum</i> sp. Cobourg Peninsula (I.D. Cowie 10416)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is known from two collections from Cobourg Peninsula. The species occurs on well drained sites in Eucalyptus forest, so is likely to be relatively common within its restricted range. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it has a relatively restricted distribution, survey has not been sufficiently targeted to give an accurate picture of its true distribution, abundance and possible threats.
<i>Haemodorum</i> sp. Wildman River (I.D. Cowie 13660 & N. Cuff)	NE	DD	New Information and Taxonomy: newly discovered and recognised. The species is known only from Wildman River in the NT but it is possibly conspecific with an undescribed taxon known from QLD. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, the plant is relatively inconspicuous and has a narrow seasonal window for detection so survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats.

Haloragaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Haloragis gossei</i> var. <i>gossei</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: This variety was not previously recognised. All NT collections are this taxon and thus the conservation status applied at species level should be applied to the variety.
<i>Haloragis odontocarpa</i>	LC	DD	Mistake. All three forms are currently Data Deficient and thus the species as a whole should also be Data Deficient. However, these need to be reassessed using National data.

Hydrocharitaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Halophila minor</i>	NE	LC	<p>New information: Recent taxonomic studies have revealed the existence of this taxon. The Flora of Australia records this taxon as occurring in the NT, based on the specimen Wightman 4630. It is widespread and common along the QLD coast and also occurs in WA. At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or threats that would cause the species to decline sufficiently in a short time to qualify for VU, CR or EX.</p> <p>In the NT, the genus has a negative detection bias because it is marine and occurs in remote areas of the NT. <i>Halophila minor</i> is likely to have been confused with other <i>Halophila</i> species in previous surveys, and has had no species-specific survey. Further curation of the NT Herbarium collection may also reveal additional records.</p>

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Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Najas graminea</i> var. <i>graminea</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. All NT records of <i>Najas graminea</i> Delile belong to var. <i>graminea</i> . The taxon has formerly been assessed as <i>Najas graminea</i> and all conservation information for that name applies to var. <i>graminea</i> .

Isoetaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Isoetes cristata</i>	DD	LC	New information: The species is an annual semi-aquatic herb, recorded from 10cm to 15cm standing water. The species is known from only five collections from five disjunct locations, including Nitmilik and Gregory NPs. The species has an estimated AOO of 20km ² (0.02 degree grid) and EOO of 55,670km ² (minimum convex polygon), which are uncertain estimates. The taxon meets Area of Occupancy and location IUCN thresholds for listing as Vulnerable but no immediate threats are identified except in the Wildman area where land development is likely to occur in the future. The species is cryptic with a strong negative detection bias because of its lifeform, difficulty of field identification and swamp habitat. It is likely to be more common than present records reflect.

Lamiaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Anisomeles brevopilosa</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread and apparently relatively common in the NT, extending from near Kununurra in WA across the VRD and Gulf to the extreme north-west of QLD. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.
<i>Anisomeles carpentarica</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species occurs in the Eastern NT, from Elcho Island in the NT through eastern Arnhem Land to Karumba, QLD. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Anisomeles farinacea</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread in the Kimberley region, but in the NT it is rare and known from three records from Gregory National Park, Bullo River and Bradshaw. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no threats are apparent.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Anisomeles grandibractea</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is an NT endemic, confined to eastern parts of Kakadu National Park and the Oenpelli area, where it is apparently relatively common. It has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats in Kakadu NP and adjacent western Arnhem Land, occurring at 10 locations scattered across that limited area (EOO of 3,077km ² ; AOO of 40km ²). It is close to qualifying for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B. Although the taxon is apparently uncommon, however, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations, there are no obvious threats and no reason to believe there is continuing decline. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year and there has been no targeted survey.
<i>Anisomeles inodora</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is found at widely scattered localities in the northern Kimberley and coastal NT, but is also common on Cape York Peninsula, QLD. The species is known from Cobourg, central Arnhem Land and Gove Peninsulas in the NT, with a possible record from the southern Gulf. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Anisomeles leucotricha</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. An NT endemic, from Melville Island, Cobourg, lowland Kakadu and Litchfield national parks to the Pine Creek area. The species is apparently relatively common in the western Top End, with one VRD record that needs to be checked. While urban development, intensification of land uses, grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are developing threats across parts of its range, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Anisomeles salviifolia</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. NT endemic, confined to the south-western Gulf of Carpentaria including Maria Island, the islands of the Sir Edward Pellew group, and Bing Bong Station on the mainland. It has a limited distribution in the NT Gulf Region, occurring at 11 locations scattered across that limited area (EOO of 3,700km ² ; AOO of 44km ²). It is close to qualifying for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B. Although the taxon is apparently uncommon, however, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations, there are no obvious threats and no reason to believe there is continuing decline. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year and there has been no targeted survey.
<i>Anisomeles viscidula</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Widespread from the north-west Kimberley in WA to the eastern NT. The species has scattered localities through the northern VRD, southern Top End and Gulf. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats are apparent.
<i>Anisomeles xerophila</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species occurs especially in the southern Gulf Region, with scattered locations from Katherine south to Tennant Creek and east to Clonclurry in north-western QLD. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats are apparent.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Callicarpa brevistyla</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: The species occurs at Mt Bunday East; Groote Eylandt, Wigram Island, and is relatively common on Cape York. The species is considered LC in QLD. Grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are current threats to the Mt Bunday population. Other NT populations appear secure.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.</p>
<i>Gmelina hollrungii</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. There is uncertainty over the application of this name to NT material. This taxon occurs in New Guinea and de Kok attributes one NT collection from Cobourg Peninsula to this name. However, no specimens at the NT Herbarium appear to fit his characters, and he did not look at our material at all. All NT material appears to be <i>G. australis</i>.</p>
<i>Microcorys elliptica</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: A sandstone cliff face specialist (same habitat as <i>Dubouzetia</i>) known from Mt Brockman, Northern Outliers and more recently from adjacent upper Magela Creek. The species has an AOO (0.02 degree grid) of 40km² and EOO (minimum convex polygon) of 274km² and is known from 10 localities. The available data, as well as the high floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs and the relative intensity of survey of the area strongly suggest it is a rare species endemic to a restricted area. The taxon meets the area requirements under IUCN criterion B for Vulnerable but is not obviously declining, not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, and there are no obvious threats. As no plausible threats are evident and there is no reason to infer or project a decline, LC is appropriate.</p>

Lentibulariaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Utricularia geoffrayi</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. While recent taxonomic studies suggest the existence of this taxon in NT further work is needed to resolve the application of this name to NT material including additional curation of the collection. Until these issues are resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are presently highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Utricularia linearis</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is known only from the type location, a lagoon at Howard River Park, with <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> . Similar, potential habitat is relatively common. Reported by carnivorous plant enthusiasts (on the Web) to be in Litchfield NP - try Tabletop Swamp. Detectability may be low because of both poor seasonal access and the relatively small life form. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed in an appropriate season.
<i>Utricularia</i> sp. Limmen (B.M. Stuckey 655 & I.D. Cowie)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Probably a Gulf endemic but additional survey is required.
<i>Utricularia</i> sp. Towns River (C. Brock 976 & D. van den Hoek)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Apparently an NT endemic, confined to the Limmen River area. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, the plant is cryptic and has a narrow seasonal window for detection at a time when access is difficult, so survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats.

Linderniaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Bonnaya ciliata</i> subsp. <i>ciliata</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: this subspecies was not previously recognised. All NT collections are this taxon and thus the conservation status applied at species level should be applied to the subspecies.
<i>Lindernia pusilla</i>	NE	DD	New information: Now known in the NT from a single specimen from near Port Bradshaw, Gove Peninsula and also from one collection from Cape York Peninsula. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is rare, survey has not been sufficiently intense at an appropriate time of year to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Additional targeted survey is required.

Lomariopsidaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Nephrolepis arida</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. The species is very restricted, at least in the NT where it is currently known from one record in central Australia. The species limits and concept in this and closely related species are uncertain and need careful re-evaluation. Various authors have applied different species concepts. Until these issues are resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.

Malvaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Helicteres cana</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly described. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Helicteres integrifolia</i> subsp. St Vidgeons (K. Manning 425)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The taxon is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations are large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Hibiscus bacalusius</i>	DD	LC	New information: The taxon almost qualifies for Vulnerable under IUCN criteria B1a, 2a (eight localities; EOO of 787km ² ; AOO of 32km ²) but it lacks sufficient decline, fluctuations or threats.
<i>Hibiscus setulosus</i>	DD	LC	New information: Now known from 11 records widely distributed across the Top End from Spirit Hills to Nicholson River on the QLD border. The species also occurs in WA and QLD. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats are apparent. It is likely to be under represented in the collection due to a negative collection bias with the genus and poor survey within some areas of its extent of occurrence.
<i>Sida atherophora</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. One subspecies is known from the NT. In the NT, the species is known only from Groote Eylandt. However, it is very widespread and apparently common in QLD. At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

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<i>Sida atherophora</i> subsp. <i>atherophora</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. In the NT, it is known only from Groote Eylandt. However, the species is very widespread and apparently common in QLD. At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Sida magnifica</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. Known from one record on Groote Eylandt, in near-coastal vegetation fringing vine thicket. It appears relatively common in QLD in the Mackay to Cairns area, extending inland. At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Sida</i> sp. Groote Eylandt (C.R. Dunlop 9300 & G.J. Leach)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species appears to be reasonably common on sandstone on Groote Eylandt. The group needs revision and appropriate taxonomic rank for recognition is to be finalised. The species has an estimated EOO of 1,479km ² and AOO of 28km ² and occurs at six to seven locations. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, and it is close to qualifying for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B, it has no obvious threats, is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations and it is unlikely to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time.
<i>Sida</i> sp. Mcarthur River (T.S. Henshall 1619)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Sida</i> sp. Musselbrook (M.B. Thomas MRS437)	NE	LC	New information: A QLD taxon name recently used in the NT. According to the 2015 QLD census, it is widely distributed in that state, but also there are 24 collections from the NT at the QLD Herbarium. Application of this name to NT material and its relationship to NT phrase names needs to be clarified but it is expected that it is synonymous with another phrase name already in use in NT. Available evidence indicates it is widespread in QLD and probably also the NT.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Sida</i> sp. Nitmiluk (P.A. Fryxell 4220 & L.A. Craven)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. It has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats in Arnhem Land, Nitmiluk and south of Daly River. The species has an estimated EOO of 18,800km ² and AOO of 24km ² and is known from six locations. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, and it is close to qualifying for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B, it has no obvious threats, is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations and it is unlikely to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time.
<i>Sida</i> sp. Tawallah Creek (P.K. Latz 14542)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Sida</i> sp. Victoria River (I.D.Cowie 5058)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Triumfetta mellina</i>	NE	LC	New information: The existence of this species in the NT appears to have been previously overlooked, although the earliest NT specimen was collected in 1973. The species is restricted to a limited area on either side of the NT-QLD border in the Gulf region. The species has an estimated AOO (0.02 degree grid) of 100km ² and EOO- (minimum convex polygon) of 11,178km ² . It is known from approx. 25 locations. It has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats in the Gulf Region and meets some numeric criteria for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B. However, although the taxon is apparently uncommon and has a restricted distribution, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations, there are no obvious threats and no reason to believe there is continuing decline. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year and there has been no targeted survey.

Myrtaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Eucalyptus gregoryensis</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional records and information from recent surveys is now available. Confined to the Gregory NP area, and Jasper Gorge to Gordon Creek, in an arc of c. 110km by 20km. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution it is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Eucalyptus limitaris</i>	DD	LC	New information: A box or mallee tree known in the NT from the upper Victoria River (Ord Vict. Plain bioregion which is a poorly surveyed area) and adjacent Kimberley region. The previous assessment was based only on NT data. Franklin and Preece note it has a "Wide distribution in WA and NT (EOO = 111,865km ²), moderate number of records (81) and no known threat".

Nymphaeaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Nymphaea immutabilis</i> subsp. <i>immutabilis</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional survey records are available. The taxon is widely distributed, although records are sparsely distributed. No obvious threats are evident.

Orchidaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Calochilus holtzei</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: The species is widespread in northern NT, but usually in small sparse subpopulations of few plants. The species is known from approx. 22 locations in the NT and also is known from WA. Its QLD occurrence is uncertain, although documented in AVH. The species occurs in <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> woodlands (well-drained soil) and <i>E. tetradonta</i> open forest back from edges of ridges on deep laterite pebbles.</p> <p>While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is rare, it has few obvious threats, loss of habitat is minimal, it is not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations and it is unlikely to become Extinct or Critically Endangered in a short time. While urban development, intensification of land uses, mining, plantation forestry, grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are developing threats across small parts of its range, the subpopulations appear sufficiently well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p>
<i>Empusa habenarina</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: The species occurs in the NT to NSW (along the east coast) and is considered LC in QLD. The species has a National Area of Occupancy (AOO: 0.02 degree grid) of 268km² and EOO of 2,155,326km² (minimum convex polygon). The plant has a negative detection bias in the NT because it has a narrow seasonal window for detection when access is difficult and so survey across much of its range have not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of its AOO and abundance. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Nervilia dallachyana</i>	DD	LC	<p>In the NT the species is known from Virginia (R. Kerrigan 2/2/2004), Green Ant Creek, Adelaide River Crossing on the Daly River road and Gove. It is collected from one RF 30 years ago and 400 individuals were counted at this locality. The species is also widespread and common along the QLD coast. LC. Jones (2006) notes that NT plants have a much broader labellum, so it may warrant an isolated population assessment.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or acute threats. Urban development, intensification of land uses, grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are developing threats across parts of its NT range, but the species is not likely to decline sufficiently rapidly to qualify for Critically Endangered or Extinct in a short period of time.</p> <p>While general survey in the NT suggests it is relatively uncommon there, the plant is cryptic and has a narrow seasonal window for detection so survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution and abundance.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Nervilia peltata</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: The species is known in the NT from 12 locations, including Tiwi Islands, Daly Basin, Kakadu NP and Arnhem Land; it is also known from seven scattered areas along the QLD coast. The species is regarded as LC in QLD.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or acute threats. Urban development, intensification of land uses, grassy weed invasion and changed fire regimes are developing threats across parts of its NT range, but the species is not likely to decline sufficiently rapidly to qualify for Critically Endangered or Extinct in a short period of time.</p> <p>While general survey in the NT suggests it is relatively uncommon there, the plant is cryptic and has a narrow seasonal window for detection, so survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution and abundance. Found in RF and open forest, its wide distribution and habitat suggest it is more common than the current records indicate.</p>

Phyllanthaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Phyllanthus eremicus</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Barrett & Telford cite three collections from central Northern Territory, E and W side; it is also reported from the Ninety Mile Beach area south of Broome, but from less than 10 locations in total. The species has an estimated AOO of 32km² (0.02 degree grid) and EOO of 261,969km² (minimum convex polygon) and is known from seven locations.</p> <p>Based on the available data, it is close to qualifying for a threatened category under IUCN criterion B. However, although the taxon is apparently uncommon, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations, there are no obvious threats and no reason to believe there is continuing decline.</p> <p>In addition, much material is on loan and cannot be curated. The genus is taxonomically difficult and many specimens are not accurately curated at the specific level. The wide distribution, extensive areas of apparently suitable habitat and sparseness of survey effort through its range, also suggest it is more common and widespread than the records indicate.</p>
<i>Phyllanthus lacerosus</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: Additional survey records are available. The taxon is widespread across drier parts of monsoonal NT, WA and QLD, but records are sparsely distributed. The subpopulations appear well dispersed and sufficiently large that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.</p>
<i>Sauropus filicinus</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: The species is a pendulous perennial of sandstone rock-faces in Kakadu NP. The species is confined to Mt Brockman and northern outliers and is known from 15 collections. The species has an estimated AOO of 40km² (0.002 degree grid) and EOO of 315.62km² (minimum convex polygon) and is known from approx. 10 locations. The taxon meets some numeric criteria for listing as Endangered under IUCN criterion B2, but lacks decline or fluctuations.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Sauropus gracilis</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: The species almost qualifies for listing as Endangered under IUCN criteria B1a, 2a (two localities, EOO of 138km²) but lacks sufficient decline or fluctuations; it meets numeric criteria for listing as Vulnerable under IUCN criterion D2 (AOO < 20km² or locations <=5) but lacks required plausible threats.</p> <p>The species grows from sandstone cliffs. The area of potential occupancy is under-surveyed in relation to the scale of floristic variation in the region and occurrence of several similar related species.</p>
<i>Synostemon rhytidospermus</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: name reinstated in the NT. The species was formerly included under a broad concept of <i>Sauropus trachyspermus</i> which is not an NT taxon. The species is a multi-stemmed, resprouting perennial sub shrub that is widespread south of Katherine.</p>
<i>Synostemon trachyspermus</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: revised circumscription. The species forms part of a group of closely related taxa occurring across the NT. The available data are highly unreliable and represent several taxa that have been confused. Curation of herbarium collections is incomplete as many collections of this group are on loan to an interstate researcher who has not yet published sufficiently. Until these issues are resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.</p>

Plantaginaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Adenosma caerulea</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in NT. NT specimens were previously misidentified. Known from three records from eastern Arnhem Land in NT, but apparently relatively common on Cape York Peninsula.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.</p>
<i>Adenosma</i> sp. Kakadu (W.R. Barker 7839)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised, following specialist advice. Apparently restricted to western edge of W Arnhem Plateau. Likely to be RR and potentially NT. Additional survey is required.</p>

Poaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Digitaria cowiei</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly described. A slender annual grass endemic to the NT, it is known from three locations in the Gulf hinterland, in lancewood/bullwaddy thicket or scree slopes. Based on the limited available data, it qualifies for Endangered under IUCN criteria B1, 2 (three localities; EOO of 375km ² ; AOO of 12km ²); meets numeric criteria for listing as Vulnerable under IUCN criterion D2 (AOO < 20km ² or locations =3). Land clearing and pasture improvement with Buffel grass are a likely to have affected or eliminated one location. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense at an appropriate time of year to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Thus it is also plausibly Least Concern.
<i>Digitaria divaricatissima</i> var. <i>divaricatissima</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Subspecific ranks were not previously recognised in the NT. There is only one subspecific rank recognised for the NT and all material belongs to this taxon. As <i>Digitaria divaricatissima</i> has been previously assessed as Least Concern at species level, this assessment also applies to the single subspecific taxon.
<i>Ectrosia schultzii</i> var. <i>schultzii</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	New information: Additional curation of collections has occurred and it is evident that the variety is widespread and common in northern NT, QLD and WA. Many survey records are not identified to subspecific rank and many are likely to apply to this taxon. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Isachne minutula</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widely distributed in north QLD and the NT with one record from WA. The species is known from 5 scattered locations in the NT.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.</p>
<i>Micraira</i> sp. Oenpelli (P.K. Latz 7838)	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from 4 scattered localities in Kakadu NP-Western Arnhem Land.</p> <p>While it has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats in Kakadu NP and adjacent western Arnhem Land, it appears reasonably widespread within that area. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently well dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p> <p>It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or time of year and it is easily confused with other <i>Micraira</i> species.</p>
<i>Micraira spinifera</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: The species almost qualifies for Endangered/Vulnerable under IUCN criteria B1a, 2a (five localities; EOO = 916km²) but lacks sufficient decline or fluctuations; the species meets numeric criteria for listing as Vulnerable under IUCN criterion D2 (locations <=5) but lacks required plausible threats. Records of <i>M. spinifera</i> are a very low proportion of the NT <i>Micraira</i> records (six of 213), indicating that it is rare compared to other <i>Micraira</i> species. The restricted range, limited areas of suitable habitat, and few known locations but lack of plausible threats suggests that LC is an appropriate code. No threats are inferred as the species is a rock pavement specialist. The species may qualify as a Restricted Range endemic.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Panicum latzii</i>	DD	LC	New information: Curation of the NT Herbarium collection has resulted in new information on the distribution and abundance. It appears to be widespread and relatively common. Collections were previously misidentified as <i>P. decompositum</i> and survey records of <i>D. compositum</i> are very likely to include many records of this species. The species is a perennial now known from 27 NT collections; it is quite widespread across NT, from Katherine to N Tanami and Tennant Creek and also occurs in WA and QLD. The species occurs on clay.
<i>Panicum seminudum</i> var. <i>seminudum</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Subspecific ranks were not previously recognised in the NT. Widespread and common across northern Australia. The subpopulations appear large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats are apparent.
<i>Pseudoraphis minuta</i>	NE	Listed at variety level	Taxonomy: newly recognised as occurring in the NT. The two varieties have differing conservation assessments.
<i>Pseudoraphis minuta</i> var. <i>laevis</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known only from the type locality on the Gorromuru River Floodplain in northern NT. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon and has a low detection rate because of poor seasonal access, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. Grassy weed invasion and sea level rise may be current threats in the medium term. This taxon has had no species-specific survey and targeted survey is very likely to locate additional subpopulations.
<i>Pseudoraphis minuta</i> var. <i>minuta</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is known in Australia only from five dispersed locations from northern NT and also occurs in Malesia. While grassy weed invasion and sea level rise are current threats across parts of its range, the subpopulations appear sufficiently well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become Critically Endangered or Extinct in a short time. This taxon has had no species-specific survey and targeted survey is very likely to locate additional subpopulations.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Triodia mitchellii</i>	NE	LC	New information: Not previously recorded for the NT. Widespread in NSW and QLD. At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Arnhemland (G.M. Wightman 1447 & L.A. Craven)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution it is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented by human activities, and there are no obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Bradshaw (C.R. Michell 2655 & C. Yates)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from a single record from Bradshaw FTA. No additional records have resulted from two general surveys and fire plot monitoring studies in the area. However, the area has been less intensively surveyed than Gregory NP, or Nitmiluk NP. The available habitat data, as well as the high floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is rare. The species is likely to be fire tolerant and occurs in a secure habitat with no obvious threats. While is likely to be more common and widespread than the single record indicates, the available data suggests the population is plausibly very localised and small enough to qualify for a threatened category under IUCN criterion D1 or 2. However, no plausible threats are evident.
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Hodgson Downs (I.D. Cowie 9896)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution and abundance. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been intensively surveyed. The species is likely to be fire tolerant and occurs in a relatively secure habitat. Mining may have affected one population but the others have no obvious threats.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Inverway (P.L. Wilson 898)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is known from two localities in the SW VRD and is associated with dolomite or limestone. While general survey in the region in which it occurs suggests it is uncommon and has a restricted distribution, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution and abundance. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been intensively surveyed. The species is likely to be fire tolerant and occurs in a secure habitat with no obvious threats. It is also likely to occur in adjacent areas of WA.
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Limmen NP (P.K. Latz 11178)	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from 6 locations in Limmen NP and adjacent areas. The species occurs on sandstone substrates. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution it has been confused with <i>Triodia latzii</i> and <i>T. sp.</i> Hodgson Downs during previous surveys and the abundance is underestimated. It is not apparently declining, is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are few obvious threats. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Liverpool River (I.D. Cowie 9003)	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from on location on the lateralised rim of a Tertiary plateau near Maningrida. The available habitat data, as well as the high floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is rare and highly likely to be a localised endemic with a restricted range. However, estimates of population size, trends, EOO and AOO are highly uncertain. Mining, stochastic events and inappropriate fire regimes are plausible threats and it is plausible that the population is very small. Equally current fire regimes may not be a threat and the population may exceed IUCN thresholds for listing as threatened. Survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of its true distribution and abundance, and further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Nabarlek (B. Rice 3119)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from a single collection from sandstone substrates in the Nabarlek area. The high floristic diversity, patterns of endemism in the genus and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is rare and highly likely to be a localised endemic with a restricted range. However, estimates of population size, trends, EOO and AOO are highly uncertain. Mining, stochastic events and inappropriate fire regimes are plausible threats and it is plausible that the population is very small. Equally current fire regimes may not be a threat and the population may exceed thresholds.</p> <p>It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.</p>
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Wollogorang (K.G. Brennan 6616)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. The species is known from two locations in the headwaters of Settlement Creek, on Wollogorang. The species occurs on rocky sandstone or quartzite slopes. The available survey and habitat data, as well as the floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is uncommon and likely to be a localised endemic with a restricted range. However, estimates of population size, trends, EOO and AOO are highly uncertain. Mining, stochastic events and inappropriate fire regimes are plausible threats and it is plausible that the population is very small. Equally current fire regimes may not be a threat and the population may exceed thresholds.</p> <p>It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Triodia triticoides</i>	DD	LC	<p>Known in WA from the East Kimberley and in the NT from Keep River and Spirit Hills. Occurs in remote sandstone country, often on massive outcrops. General surveys in the area in which it occurs show it is uncommon. EOO 3264km², AOO 36km² and locations nine. The taxon meets the area and location requirements under IUCN criterion B for Vulnerable, but it is not obviously declining, not severely fragmented, there are no extreme fluctuations, and there are no obvious threats.</p> <p>Estimates are uncertain, but very likely to be underestimates and are likely be revised upwards after targeted survey. This taxon has had no species-specific survey. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale.</p>
<i>Urochloa gilesii</i> var. <i>nothochthona</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Widespread in Central Australia (WA, NT, SA, QLD, NSW) but records are sparse. An annual grass.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.</p> <p>A large amount of material in Australian Herbaria has not been curated to sub specific level. Further curation of these Herbarium collections is likely to reveal additional records.</p>
<i>Whiteochloa multiciliata</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: Additional records and information from recent surveys are now available. It appears appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. Populations are often sparse although widespread with no obvious threats. An annual grass.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Yakirra muelleri</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional survey data are available and curation of the herbarium collection has occurred. Although the data suggests this species is not especially common, it is widely distributed across the Gulf district of the NT, from Edith River to Groote Eylandt and south to Davenport Ranges. The subpopulations appear well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The taxon is not apparently declining, it is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and there are no obvious threats for this annual species.

Polygalaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Comesperma secundum</i> subsp. <i>oligotrichum</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Two sub specific taxa are now recognised for the NT. Until curation of the NT Herbarium collection can be completed, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Comesperma secundum</i> subsp. <i>secundum</i>	NE	DD	Taxonomy: Newly recognised. Two sub specific taxa are now recognised for the NT. Until curation of the NT Herbarium collection can be completed, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain and a conservation code cannot be confidently assigned.
<i>Polygala barklyensis</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. The species is known from four locations in the NT (Malapunya Station and Limmen NP) and also occurs in NW QLD, where it is known from approximately 13 locations. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.

Portulacaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Calandrinia</i> sp. Chewings Range (D.E. Albrecht 10561)	NE	DD	The species is apparently restricted to the MacDonnell Ranges area where it is known from one collection and location. The species occurs in rock crevices on an upper south-facing slope of range. The available survey and habitat data, as well as the floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is rare and likely to be a localised endemic with a restricted range. However, estimates of population size, trends, EOO and AOO are highly uncertain. Mining, stochastic events and inappropriate fire regimes are plausible threats and it is plausible that the population is very small. Equally, current fire regimes may not be a threat and the population may exceed IUCN thresholds for listing as threatened. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as other areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.

Proteaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Grevillea agrifolia</i> subsp. <i>agrifolia</i>	NE	LC Listed at species level	New information: The subspecies have not been previously recognised in the NT. Only one subspecies occurs in the NT and the previous conservation assessment at species level also applies to the subspecies.

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Grevillea</i> sp. Magela Creek (I.D. Cowie 10273 & B. Crase)	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Restricted to sandstone areas from Upper Magela Creek to the headwaters of the Katherine River. Reasonably secure with few immediate threats.</p> <p>While it has a limited distribution in sandstone habitats in Kakadu NP and adjacent western Arnhem Land, it appears widespread and relatively common within that area. Although the taxon has a relatively restricted distribution there are no obvious threats, the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p>

Salviniaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Azolla rubra</i>	NE	LC	<p>New information: Not previously recorded for the NT. It is widespread in Australia and has been recorded in all mainland states as well as overseas.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or serious threats.</p>

Sapindaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Dodonaea barklyana</i>	DD	LC	New information: Additional records and information from recent surveys and curation of the Herbarium collection is now available. The data show it is widespread and relatively common in NT and western QLD. While records are relatively sparse, the regions in which it occurs are also sparsely surveyed.
<i>Dodonaea hispidula</i> var. <i>arida</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	New information: Additional survey records are available and collections have been recently curated. Now known to be relatively widespread and common across drier parts of monsoonal NT and WA. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.
<i>Dodonaea hispidula</i> var. <i>phylloptera</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	New information: Additional survey records are available and collections have been recently curated; the species is now known to be relatively widespread and common in the VRD. The subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.

Scrophulariaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Eremophila arachnoides</i>	NE	LC	<p>New information: First recorded for the NT in 2010, where it is known from one location. The species also occurs in WA and appears relatively common in SA. Only subsp. <i>tenera</i> is known from NT. The NT occurrence is not a major outlier from that in adjacent states.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats.</p>
<i>Eremophila arachnoides</i> subsp. <i>tenera</i>	DD	LC Listed at species level	<p>New information: First recorded for the NT in 2010, where it is known from one location. The species also occurs in WA and appears relatively common in SA. Only subsp. <i>tenera</i> is known from NT. The NT occurrence is not a major outlier from that in adjacent states.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats.</p>

Smilacaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Smilax blumei</i>	NE	LC	<p>New information: Not previously recorded from the NT. Known from Cape Arnhem, Groote Eylandt and Gunn Point in coastal vine thicket. The species appears to be relatively common in the QLD wet tropics.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats.</p> <p>Further work is needed to resolve the application of this name to NT material and there is a high degree of uncertainty surrounding the species concept in NT.</p>

Solanaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Solanum apodophyllum</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Confined to the Mount Gilruth area of western Arnhem Land where it is known from two or three locations. The available survey and habitat data, as well as the high floristic diversity, patterns of endemism and geographic complexity of the area in which it occurs strongly suggests it is rare and highly likely to be a localised endemic with a restricted range. However, estimates of population size, trends, EOO and AOO are highly uncertain. Mining, stochastic events and inappropriate fire regimes are plausible threats and it is plausible that the population is very small. Equally, current fire regimes may not be a threat and the population may exceed the IUCN thresholds for listing as threatened.</p> <p>It is likely to be at least a little more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions. Further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology is required.</p>
<i>Solanum cowiei</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: Additional information from recent surveys and collecting is now available. Although the taxon has a relatively patchy distribution there are no obvious threats, it is not apparently declining and the habitat is secure, it is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations. In addition the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events.</p>
<i>Solanum emmottii</i>	NE	LC	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Occurs in SW QLD, just extending into NT. Assessed as LC in QLD. The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats.</p>

Summary of proposed changes to non-threatened categories in the NT for plants

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Solanum fecundum</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly described. Relatively common and widespread in the Kimberley, VRD and Top End, just extending to QLD. The sub-populations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats.
<i>Solanum wilkinsii</i>	NE	LC	Taxonomy: newly recognised. Endemic to near coastal areas of Eastern Arnhem Land, in sandy soils. The species is known from 8 locations and has an estimated EOO of 16,000km ² and AOO of 32km ² . The species is seen on deeper sandy soils and likely regenerates after fire (<i>Solanum</i> spp. are typically fire weeds). The taxon meets the area requirements under IUCN criterion B for Vulnerable but as the habitat is remote with no obvious fire, grazing, weed invasion or development pressures the taxon is not apparently declining, not severely fragmented, and there are unlikely to be extreme fluctuations. Also, there are no obvious or current threats and the subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. This taxon has had no species-specific survey. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale.

Stylidiaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Stylidium fluminense</i>	DD	LC	<p>New information: Now a national assessment. The species has an estimated AOO of 276km² (0.02 degree grid) and an EOO of 74, 8,612km² (minimum convex polygon) and occurs at more than 100 locations. The species is very widespread in the Kimberley and Pilbara, and rare in the NT where it is known from Tufa Dams in Limestone Gorge, Gregory National Park and also from the Ord Victoria Plain bioregion. It is recorded but not vouchered in the NT Herbarium (Plot 2901 from SE Bathurst Island by IDC).</p> <p>The subpopulations appear sufficiently large and well enough dispersed that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears secure, and the species is not severely fragmented, there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations and no significant threats are apparent.</p>

Thismiaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Thismia tectipora</i>	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly described. Apparently endemic to Melville Island. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon, the plant is extremely cryptic and is probably present only at the height of the wet season so survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to be more common and widespread than the current records indicate as substantial areas of apparently suitable habitat have not been surveyed at an appropriate scale or under appropriate seasonal conditions.</p>

Zygophyllaceae

Scientific / Common name	Current TPWCA listing category	Proposed TPWCA listing category	Justification
<i>Tribulus micrococcus</i>	NE	LC	<p>New information: Apparently recorded from the NT (APC and AVH) but there are no specimens in the NT Herbarium under this name. Very widespread and common in QLD and NSW with outlying occurrences in SA and NT.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats. However, further work is needed to resolve the application of this name to NT material.</p>
<i>Tribulus</i> sp. Mt Larrie (D.E.Albrecht 11583)	NE	DD	<p>Taxonomy: newly recognised. Known from two locations in the West MacDonnell Ranges. While general survey in the area in which it occurs suggests it is relatively uncommon or has a low detection rate, survey has not been sufficiently intense to give an accurate picture of distribution, abundance and possible threats. It is likely to have been confused with other <i>Tribulus</i> species in previous surveys and further survey in suitable habitats using an appropriate methodology would show the species to be more common. However, the species limits and concept in this and closely related species are highly uncertain and need careful re-evaluation. Until the taxonomy is resolved, data on distribution, abundance and possible threats are highly uncertain. Buffel grass may be a plausible or developing threat.</p>
<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	NE	LC	<p>New information: Now recorded from the NT. Relatively common in SA; very widespread in southern WA, SA, QLD, NSW and VIC.</p> <p>At a national level, the subpopulations appear large and well dispersed such that the species is not prone to become endangered quickly by human activities or stochastic events. The habitat appears relatively secure, the species is not severely fragmented, and there appear to be no extreme population fluctuations or obvious threats.</p>