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# A CLASSIFICATION OF THE AMPHIBIA AND REPTILIA OF AUSTRALIA

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## INTRODUCTION

Following our synopsis of the Reptilia in Australia (Wells and Wellington, 1984) a number of changes have been proposed in both discussions with colleagues and in the recent literature. It was therefore deemed necessary to bring together this additional information and also include within this new synopsis, our considerations regarding the Class Amphibia. Our previous assessment generated much comment from the herpetological community, many researchers agreeing with our fundamental thesis that the Australian reptile fauna was in need of taxonomic reappraisal. There was also agreement in the resurrection of many species that had been unjustifiably synonymised previously, and with our descriptions of new species and genera. Some of these species and genera had long been widely accepted by herpetologists but had not been formally named. During discussions following the last Synopsis, some researchers offered suggestions in the event of a further analysis, principle among these being: i) the description of other members of well-known species complexes, that we had recognized, but did not fully assess, ii) the resurrection of other taxa that we had deferred decision upon until Types could be examined, iii) additional data on the distribution and habitat preferences, iv) clarification of the morphological boundaries of our resurrected genera (which we basically defined by content), v) a reassessment of some of our newly described genera which in some cases appeared to be polyphyletic in their own right, vi) a reconsideration of some of our synonymized genera, and vii) our opinions regarding the Class Amphibia.

In response, we herein present descriptions of many new species and genera and resurrect some species from synonymy in the Reptilia. Additionally, we provide expanded diagnostic data for previously resurrected genera of the reptilia, a generic rearrangement of the amphibia and a synopsis of species (including a number of elevations of sub-species to specific status, and the resurrection of some species from synonymy). We have deferred describing a number of other new species of amphibians, pending the collection of additional specimens.

The taxonomy of the Australian herpetofauna is presently in a state of flux, and it is anticipated that further significant changes may occur in the near future. Our previous Synopsis in some ways opted for the chaos of change in preference to the stability of myth. We have been moved to further comment on a number of genera in an endeavour to clarify some points raised earlier as well as offer more new descriptions. Naturally this will create further discussion, as some assess our rapidly expanding synopses of the Australian fauna. A complete synonymy of all species and an assessment of their distribution and habitat preferences is to be published in the near future (Wells and Peterson, in press). A comprehensive bibliography of primary references was presented in Wells and Wellington (1984), so only those references not appearing there are presented here. Additionally a bibliography of Australasian herpetology has been compiled (Wells and Peterson, in press) and this should be consulted for supporting literature on the ecology, physiology and zoogeography of the species herein presented.

Museum acronyms used are: AM - Australian Museum; BMNH - British Museum of Natural History, London; MNHP - Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; RMNH - Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; SMF - Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt-am-Main; USNM - United States National Museum Washington D.C.; MCZ - Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard; QM - Queensland Museum, Brisbane; NHMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; ZMB - Zoologisches Museum, Universitat Humboldt, Berlin; SAMA - South Australian Museum, Adelaide; SMNS - Staatliches Museum fur Naturkunde, Stuttgart; WAM - Western Australian Museum, Perth; MCG - Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova 'Giacomo Doria', Genoa; AZM - Australian Zoological Museum, Katoomba; NMV - National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne.

We therefore offer the following classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia as a partial reassessment and extension of Wells and Wellington (1984) and look forward to the continuation of objective debate on systematic herpetology in Australia.

## CLASS AMPHIBIA

## ORDER SALIENTIA

## MYOBATRACHIDAE

*ADELLOTUS* Ogilby, 1907  
*Adelotus brevis* (Gunther, 1863)

*ARENOPHRYNE* Tyler, 1976  
*Arenophryne rotunda* Tyler, 1976

*ASSA* Tyler, 1972  
*Asa darlingtoni* (Loveridge, 1933)

*AUSTRALOCRINIA* Heyer and Liem, 1976  
*Australocrinia tasmaniensis* (Gunther, 1864)

*COPLANDIA* GEN.NOV.  
Type Species: *Kyarranus kundagungan* Ingram and Corben, 1975

Diagnosis: A monotypic genus of frogs restricted to rainforest in south-eastern Queensland, readily separated from all other Myobatrachid genera by the following combination of characters: Tympanum hidden; skin smooth; vomerine teeth in two straight series posterior to the choanae; fingers and toes without webbing; ventral surface bright yellow with a red throat; eggs (large and yolky) deposited in water-filled burrows. Etymology: Named for the late Stephen J. Copland in recognition of his contributions to Australian herpetology.  
*Coplandia kundagungan* (Ingram and Corben, 1975)

*CRINIA* Tschudi, 1838  
*Crinia georgiana* Tschudi, 1838

*GEOCRINIA* Blake, 1973. We herein formally synonymise *Paracrinia* Heyer and Liem, 1976 with *Geocrinia*.  
*Geocrinia haswelli* (Fletcher, 1894)  
*Geocrinia laevis* (Gunther, 1864)  
*Geocrinia victoriana* (Boulenger, 1888)

*GLAUERTIA* Loveridge, 1933  
*Glauertia mjobergii* (Andersson, 1913)  
*Glauertia orientalis* (Parker, 1940)  
*Glauertia russelli* (Loveridge, 1933)

*GRADWELLIA* GEN.NOV.  
Type Species: *Pseudophryne major* Parker, 1940  
Diagnosis: A genus of small Myobatrachid frogs, closely allied to *Pseudophryne*, but readily diagnosed by the following combination of characters: Skin smooth, but possessing scattered low 'warts'; ventral surface varies from smooth to slightly granular; hind limbs each possessing a distinctive femoral gland; small inner metatarsal tubercle (but not shovel shaped); inner toe with two phalanges. Species in the genus *Gradwellia* occupy regions of wet forest along east coastal Australia. Etymology: Named in honour of Norman Gradwell past of Sydney, New South Wales in recognition of his contributions to Amphibian larval biology.  
*Gradwellia coriacea* (Keferstein, 1868)  
*Gradwellia major* (Parker, 1940)

*HELEIOPORUS* Gray, 1841  
*Heleioporus albopunctatus* Gray, 1841

*HESPEROCRINIA* GEN.NOV.  
Type Species: *Crinia leai* Fletcher, 1898  
Diagnosis: A group of endemic south-western Australian (relictually distributed) amphibians, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Skin smooth to slightly warty; vomerine teeth usually present as two short rows behind choanae; inner finger and toe not reduced, the first toe being two thirds the length of the second; toes usually have expanded tips, lack fringes and possess distinct subarticular tubercles; tibia of hindlimbs lack the distinctive black marbling of *Geocrinia*; larvae develop inside capsules. Etymology: From the Greek '*Hesperia*' alluding to the western distribution of this assemblage.  
*Hesperocrinia leai* (Fletcher, 1898)  
*Hesperocrinia lutea* (Main, 1963). Tyler, Smith and Johnstone (1984) have synonymised this species with *rosea*; we retain usage of *lutea* pending further investigation of its systematic status.  
*Hesperocrinia rosea* (Harrison, 1927)

*HOSMERIA* GEN.NOV.  
Type Species: *Uperoleia marmorata laevigata* Keferstein, 1867  
Diagnosis: A distinctive complex of Myobatrachid frogs closely allied to *Uperoleia*, but readily identified by the following combination of characters: Skin with numerous tubercles and granules dorsally, but smooth ventrally; paratoid glands well developed; maxillary teeth present; two metatarsal tubercles (moderate sized, but not strongly compressed); fringed toes, but lacking webbing. A complex of species in eastern Australia, of which only one is presently described. Etymology: Named for Mr William (Bill) Hosmer, presently of Cairns, North Queensland, in recognition of his contributions to herpetology.  
*Hosmeria laevigata* (Keferstein, 1867)

*KANKANOPHRYNE* Heyer and Liem, 1976  
*Kankanophryne douglasi* (Main, 1964)  
*Kankanophryne guentheri* (Boulenger, 1882)  
*Kankanophryne occidentalis* (Parker, 1940)

*KYARRANUS* Moore, 1958  
*Kyarranus loveridgei* (Parker, 1940)  
*Kyarranus sphagnicolus* Moore, 1958. Believed to be a species complex.  
*LECHRIODUS* Boulenger, 1882  
*Lechriodus fletcheri* (Boulenger, 1890)

*LIMNODYNASTES* Fitzinger, 1843  
*Limnodynastes affinis* Gunther, 1863. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*; *L. affinis* is believed confined to New South Wales.  
*Limnodynastes depressus* Tyler, 1976  
*Limnodynastes lineatus* De Vis, 1884. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Limnodynastes peronii*; *L. lineatus* is believed confined to Queensland.  
*Limnodynastes peronii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)  
*Limnodynastes platycephalus* Gunther, 1867. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*; we consider that *L. platycephalus* is confined to South Australia.  
*Limnodynastes rugulosus* Keferstein, 1867. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*; *L. rugulosus* is believed confined to eastern New South Wales.  
*Limnodynastes salmini* Steindachner, 1867  
*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* Gunther, 1858. We herein confine *L. tasmaniensis* to Tasmania, but consider that *L. tasmaniensis* is a complex of several species.

**LITTLEJOHNOPHRYNE GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Crinia riparia* Littlejohn and Martin, 1965  
 Diagnosis: A monotypic genus of diminutive, relictually distributed Myobatrachid frogs readily identified by the following combination of characters: Maxillary teeth present; tympanum and columella absent; toes lack webbing; tarsal fold absent; palm smooth; larvae have distinctly flattened bodies; oral disks large; venter heavily flecked with black; confined to the Flinders Range, South Australia. Etymology: Named in honour of Dr Murray J. Littlejohn in recognition of his contributions to amphibian systematics.

*Littlejohnophryne riparia* (Littlejohn and Martin, 1965)

**MEGISTOLOTTIS** Tyler, Martin and Davies, 1979  
*Megistolotis lignarius* Tyler, Martin and Davies, 1979

**METACRINIA** Parker, 1940  
*Metacrinia nicholli* (Harrison, 1927)

**MIXOPHYTES** Gunther, 1864  
*Mixophyes balbus* Straughan, 1968  
*Mixophyes fasciolatus* Gunther, 1864  
*Mixophyes iteratus* Straughan, 1968  
*Mixophyes schevilli* Loveridge, 1933

**MYOBATRACHUS** Schlegel, 1850  
*Myobatrachus gouldii* (Gray, 1841)

**NEOBATRACHUS** Peters, 1863  
*Neobatrachus aquilonius* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981  
*Neobatrachus centralis* (Parker, 1940)  
*Neobatrachus pelobatoides* (Werner, 1914)  
*Neobatrachus pictus* Peters, 1863  
*Neobatrachus sutor* Main, 1957  
*Neobatrachus wilsmorei* (Parker, 1940)

**NEORUINOSUS GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Heleioporus sudelli* Lamb, 1911  
 Diagnosis: A genus of burrowing Myobatrachid frogs closely related to *Neobatrachus* and confined to eastern Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Skin possessing numerous warts dorsally and smooth ventrally; groin skin very loose; toes nearly fully webbed; eye about equal to the distance to the tip of the snout; inner metatarsal tubercle black; indistinct tympanum; reaches about 40mm total length. *Neoruinus* will likely be found to represent a number of undescribed species presently assigned to *N. sudelli*.  
*Neoruinus sudelli* (Lamb, 1911)

**NOTADEN** Gunther, 1873  
*Notaden bennettii* Gunther, 1873  
*Notaden melanoscephus* Hosmer, 1962  
*Notaden nicholli* Parker, 1940

**OPISTHODON** Steindachner, 1867. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Limnodynastes*.  
*Opisthodon fletcheri* (Boulenger, 1888)  
*Opisthodon frauenfeldi* Steindachner, 1867. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *O. ornatus*; *O. frauenfeldi* is believed confined to north-east Queensland.  
*Opisthodon lambi* nom.nov.pro *Limnodynastes marmoratus* Lamb, 1911 (non *Platyplectrum marmoratus* Gunther, 1863). *O. lambi* is believed confined to the western slopes of New South Wales. Etymology: Named for J. Lamb of the Queensland Museum.  
*Opisthodon marmoratus* (Gunther, 1863). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *O. ornatus*; *O. marmoratus* is believed confined to New South Wales.  
*Opisthodon occidentalis* (Cope, 1866). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *O. ornatus*; *O. occidentalis* is believed confined to Western Australia.  
*Opisthodon ornatus* (Gray, 1842)  
*Opisthodon spenceri* (Parker, 1940)

**PERIALIA** Gray, 1845. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Heleioporus*.

*Perialia eyrei* Gray, 1845  
*Perialia inornatus* (Lee and Main, 1954)  
*Perialia insularis* (Loveridge, 1933). *Perialia insularis* is herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Perialia eyrei*; *P. insularis* is believed confined to Rottnest Island, Western Australia and *P. eyrei* is restricted to the south western zone of mainland Western Australia.  
*Perialia psammophilus* (Lee and Main, 1954)

**PHILOCRYPHUS** Fletcher, 1894. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Heleioporus*.  
*Philocryphus australiacus* (Shaw and Nodder, 1795)  
*Philocryphus barycragus* (Lee, 1967)

**PHILORIA** Spencer, 1901  
*Philoria frosti* Spencer, 1901

**PLATYPLECTRUM** Gunther, 1863. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Limnodynastes*.  
*Platyplectrum dorsalis* (Gray, 1841)  
*Platyplectrum dumerilii* (Peters, 1863)  
*Platyplectrum fryi* (Martin, 1972). Herein formally elevated to specific status and confined to the high altitude ranges of northern Victoria and southern New South Wales.  
*Platyplectrum grayi* (Steindachner, 1867). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *P. dumerilii*; *P. grayi* is believed confined to New South Wales.  
*Platyplectrum insularis* (Parker, 1940). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *P. dumerilii*; *P. insularis* is believed confined to Tasmania.  
*Platyplectrum interioris* (Fry, 1913)  
*Platyplectrum terrareginae* (Fry, 1915)  
*Platyplectrum variegatus* (Martin, 1972). Herein formally elevated to specific status and confined to eastern Victoria and south eastern New South Wales.

**PROHARTIA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Pseudophryne fimbrianus* Parker, 1926  
 Diagnosis: A genus of small burrowing Myobatrachid frogs of the arid inland of New South Wales and Queensland and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Maxillary and vomerine teeth absent; paratoid and inguinal glands present and conspicuous; metatarsal tubercles 2; toes slightly fringed with basal webbing; tympanum hidden; rhomboidal pupil. Cogger (1983: Plate 311) provides a diagnostic illustration of a species of *Prohartia* from Nyngan, New South Wales. Etymology: Named for the Australian artist Pro Hart, of Broken Hill, New South Wales.  
*Prohartia fimbrianus* (Parker, 1926)  
*Prohartia rugosa* (Andersson, 1916)

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**PSEUDOPHRYNE** Fitzinger, 1843.  
*Pseudophryne australis* (Gray, 1835).  
*Pseudophryne bibronii* Gunther, 1858. A complex of several undescribed species.  
*Pseudophryne corrobororee* Moore, 1953.  
*Pseudophryne dendyi* Lucas, 1892  
*Pseudophryne pengilleyi* sp.nov.  
 Holotype: Australian Zoological Museum, AZM R250. An adult specimen collected at Coree Flats, Brindabella Range, New South Wales, by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington. Diagnosis: A member of the *Pseudophryne corrobororee* complex, and readily identified from its close relative *P. corrobororee*, by consulting the morphological and distributional data in Woodruff (1975). *Pseudophryne pengilleyi* is confined to the Brindabella Range of the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales, while *P. corrobororee* occurs only in the Snowy Mountains area (as defined by Woodruff, 1975). Pengilley (1985 in press) presents reproductive data that supports our belief that *P. corrobororee* (sensu Cogger, 1983) is in fact two species.

Aspects of the developmental biology of *Pseudophryne pengilleyi* (as *P. corroboree*) is to be found in Domm and Janssens (1971). The *Pseudophryne corroboree* complex has been extensively studied by Pengille (1971a, b and 1973). Etymology: Named for Dr Ross K. Pengille, of Darwin, Northern Territory in recognition of his pioneering work on the biology and ecology of the genus *Pseudophryne*.

*Pseudophryne semimarmorata* Lucas, 1892

**RANASTER** Macleay, 1877

*Ranaster olivaceus* (De Vis, 1884). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Ranaster convexiusculus*. We regard *R. convexiusculus* as being confined to the Island of New Guinea, and *R. olivaceus* as that species from northern Australia, regarded as '*Limnodynastes convexiusculus*' by Cogger, (1983).

**RANIDELLA** Girard, 1853

*Ranidella bilingua* Martin, Tyler and Davies, 1980

*Ranidella deserticola* Liem and Ingram, 1977

*Ranidella englishi* (Parker, 1940). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *R. signifera*; *R. englishi* is believed confined to Tasmania.

*Ranidella glauerti* (Loveridge, 1933)

*Ranidella halmaturina* (Condon, 1941). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *R. signifera*; *R. halmaturina* is believed confined to Kangaroo Is., South Australia.

*Ranidella insignifera* (Moore, 1954)

*Ranidella montiana* (Parker, 1940). Herein formally elevated to specific status and confined to the ranges of south-eastern Australia.

*Ranidella parinsignifera* (Main, 1957)

*Ranidella pseudinsignifera* (Main, 1957)

*Ranidella signifera* (Girard, 1853)

*Ranidella sloanei* (Littlejohn, 1958)

*Ranidella subinsignifera* (Littlejohn, 1957)

*Ranidella tinnula* (Straughan and Main, 1966)

*Ranidella varius* (Peters, 1863). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *R. signifera* and believed confined to South Australia.

**RHEOBATRACHUS** Liem, 1973

*Rheobatrachus silus* Liem, 1973. We herein regard this species as potentially endangered; we recommend urgent protection of this species' habitat and non-destructive population monitoring. Excessive collection practices during critical climatic conditions may have already deleteriously effected this species as it has not been recently observed in its habitat.

*Rheobatrachus vitellinus* Mahoney, Tyler and Davies, 1984

**TAUDACTYLUS** Straughan and Lee, 1966

*Taudactylus acutirostris* (Andersson, 1916)

*Taudactylus diurnis* Straughan and Lee, 1966

*Taudactylus eungellensis* Liem and Hosmer, 1973

*Taudactylus liemi* Ingram, 1980

*Taudactylus rheophilus* Liem and Hosmer, 1973

**TYLERDELLA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Ranidella remota* Tyler and Parker, 1974

Diagnosis: A genus of diminutive Myobatrachid frogs of tropical Australia and the island of New Guinea, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Vomerine teeth absent; tympanum hidden and columella absent; skin on ventral surface smooth to slightly granular; belly usually white, generally lacking the dark flecking and mottling of *Ranidella*. Etymology: Named in honour of Dr Michael J. Tyler in recognition of his contributions to amphibian systematics.

*Tylerdella remota* (Tyler and Parker, 1974)

**UPEROLEIA** Gray, 1841

*Uperoleia arenicola* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia aspera* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia borealis* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia crassa* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia inundata* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia lithomoda* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981. We regard the record of *U. lithomoda* from New Guinea (Tyler and Davies, 1984:123-125) as representing an undescribed species.

*Uperoleia marmorata* Gray, 1841

*Uperoleia micromeles* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia minima* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia talpa* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia trachyderma* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

*Uperoleia variegata* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981

## PELODRYADIDAE

**BRENDANURA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Chiroleptes alboguttatus* Gunther, 1867

Diagnosis: A genus of large Pelodyradid frogs of northeastern Australia, presently regarded as monotypic and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Vomerine teeth distinct; dorsolateral skin fold prominent; dorsal skin with distinctive scattered warts and short folds; ventrally finely granular to smooth (on throat); webbing extends to about midway on toes; inner metatarsal tubercle present and shovel shaped; outer metatarsal tubercle absent; a burrowing species that inhabits the vicinity of temporary streams and marshes of the drier inland ('black soil') regions. Etymology: Named for Miss Brenda Coulson, previously of New Zealand now of Australia, noted natural history photographer.

*Brendanura alboguttata* (Gunther, 1867)

**COGGERDONIA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Hyla adelaidensis* Gray, 1841.

Diagnosis: A monotypic Pelodyradid genus, relictually distributed in south western Western Australia, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Slender body form; dorsal skin smooth; ventrally, coarsely granular to smooth (on throat); pectoral fold present and conspicuous; tympanum exposed; vomerine teeth distinct both between and behind choanae; webbing on fingers reduced, confined to basal area; extensive webbing on toes, about 75 percent complete; disks on fingers and toes only slightly wider than digits; first finger smaller than second, reaching to about the level of the second finger disk; distinctively large inner metatarsal tubercle; outer metatarsal tubercle absent; generally brown to green body colour with darker flecks, a bright red or orange spot on thighs and a distinctive white lateral stripe, extending from below the eye to about mid body. Etymology: Named in honour of Harold G. Cogger of the Australian Museum, Sydney in recognition of his contributions to Australian herpetology.

*Coggerdonia adelaidensis* (Gray, 1841)

**COLLEENEREMIA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Hyla rubella* Gray, 1842

Diagnosis: As presently recognised a monotypic genus of dainty Pelodyradid frogs, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Smooth skin dorsally, sometimes with tiny granules; ventrally granular; disks on fingers and toes distinct; barely any webbing on fingers; toes about two thirds webbed; vomerine teeth largely behind choanae; pectoral fold distinct; medium sized inner metatarsal tubercle; small outer metatarsal tubercle; large distinct tympanum; reaches 35mm SVL. Etymology: Named for Miss Colleen Montgomery of Sydney, New South Wales (previously of South Africa) in appreciation of her interest in wildlife conservation.

*Colleeneremia rubella* (Gray, 1842). Believed to be a complex of several undescribed species.

**CYCLORANA** Steindachner, 1867

*Cyclorana australis* (Gray, 1842)

*Cyclorana brevipes* (Peters, 1871)

*Cyclorana cryptotis* Tyler and Martin, 1977

*Cyclorana cultripes* Parker, 1940  
*Cyclorana longipes* Tyler and Martin, 1977  
*Cyclorana maculosa* Tyler and Martin, 1977  
*Cyclorana maini* Tyler and Martin, 1977  
*Cyclorana novaehollandiae* Steindachner, 1867  
*Cyclorana vagita* Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1981  
*Cyclorana verrucosa* Tyler and Martin, 1977

**DRYMOMANTIS** Peters, 1882. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Litoria*.

*Drymomantis bicolor* (Gray, 1842)  
*Drymomantis chloris* (Boulenger, 1893)  
*Drymomantis cooloolensis* (Liem, 1974)  
*Drymomantis fallax* (Peters, 1880)  
*Drymomantis glauerti* (Copland, 1957). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *D. fallax*; *D. glauerti* is found in the central coastal area of New South Wales.  
*Drymomantis gracilentia* (Peters, 1869)  
*Drymomantis olongburensis* (Liem and Ingram, 1977)

**DRYOPSOPHUS** Fitzinger, 1843. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Litoria*.

*Dryopsophus barringtonensis* (Copland, 1957). Herein elevated to specific status. This species is sympatric with *D. phyllochroa* in the Hastings River region of New South Wales, and possesses distinctive differences in colouration and a totally different call.  
*Dryopsophus brevipalmatus* (Tyler, Martin and Watson, 1972)  
*Dryopsophus citropa* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)  
*Dryopsophus jenolanensis* (Copland, 1957). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *D. citropa*.  
*Dryopsophus nudidigitus* (Copland, 1962). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *D. phyllochroa*; *D. nudidigitus* is believed confined to Victoria and south eastern New South Wales where it is popularly called 'phyllochroa form B'.  
*Dryopsophus pearsoniana* (Copland, 1961). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *D. phyllochroa*; *D. pearsoniana* is believed confined to south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales.  
*Dryopsophus personata* (Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1978)  
*Dryopsophus phyllochroa* (Gunther, 1863). We believe that there is an undescribed member of the species complex in northern New South Wales, but have deferred describing it pending publication of research by Dr Michael Tyler.  
*Dryopsophus subglandulosa* (Tyler and Anstis, 1983)

**LLEWELLYNURA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hyla dorsalis microbelos* Cogger, 1966  
 Diagnosis: A genus of diminutive stream-dwelling Pelodyradid frogs of northern Australia and New Guinea, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Skin smooth dorsally with a few warts and folds; small tubercles above each eye; ventrally skin is granular, smoother towards the gular; no vomerine teeth; no pectoral fold; indistinct tympanum; distinct disks on fingers and toes; 2nd finger longer than first; no webbing on fingers; toes about ½ webbed; distinct inner metatarsal tubercle; no outer metatarsal tubercle; reaches about 25mm total length. Also occurs in New Guinea (*L. dorsalis*). Etymology: Named for Dr Leighton Llewellyn, Head of Wildlife Research, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, in recognition of his support for the freedom of scientific investigation by private researchers.  
*Llewellynura longirostris* (Tyler and Davies, 1977)  
*Llewellynura microbelos* (Cogger, 1966)

**LITORIA** Tschudi, 1838

*Litoria freycineti* Tschudi, 1838  
*Litoria inermis* (Peters, 1867)  
*Litoria kinghorni* (Loveridge, 1950). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *L. lesueurii*; *L. kinghorni* occurs in the high altitude rainforests of northern New South Wales.  
*Litoria latopalmata* Gunther, 1867  
*Litoria lesueurii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

*Litoria nasuta* (Gray, 1842)  
*Litoria nigrofrenata* (Gunther, 1867)  
*Litoria pallida* Davies, Martin and Watson, 1983  
*Litoria peninsulæ* (De Vis, 1884). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *L. nasuta*; *L. peninsulæ* is believed confined to Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.  
*Litoria spaldingi* (Hosmer, 1964). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *L. wotjulumensis*; *L. spaldingi* is believed confined to the northern sector of the Northern Territory.  
*Litoria tornieri* (Nieden, 1923)  
*Litoria wilcoxii* (Gunther, 1864). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *L. lesueurii*; *L. wilcoxii* is found in north-eastern New South Wales.  
*Litoria wotjulumensis* (Copland, 1957)

**MAHONABATRACHUS GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hyla meiriana* Tyler, 1969  
 Diagnosis: A genus of diminutive Pelodyradid frogs readily diagnosed by the following combination of characters: Skin smooth dorsally with low supraocular tubercles varying to uniformly granular texture with numerous low tubercles; ventrally, skin smooth anteriorly, and slightly granular posteriorly and on thighs; pectoral fold absent; vomerines indistinct; toes with moderate webbing, but fingers lacking any webbing, (but possessing distinctively large disks); inner metatarsal tubercle moderate sized, but outer metatarsal tubercle much smaller; tympanum distinct. A genus from tropical Australia. Etymology: Named for Michael Mahoney, of Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales in recognition of his research on Australia's amphibians.  
*Mahonabatrachus meiriana* (Tyler, 1969)

**MOSLEYIA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hyla nannotis* Andersson, 1916  
 Diagnosis: A genus of rainforest-inhabiting Pelodyradid frogs of north eastern Australia and New Guinea, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Distinct vomerine teeth mainly behind the choanae; tympanum indistinct; skin finely granular, sometimes with low warts; outer edge of forearm with a row of tubercles; pectoral fold absent; 2nd finger longer than first; fingers and toes with extensive webbing; disks on fingers and toes large; inner metatarsal tubercle distinct; outer metatarsal tubercle smaller; reaches 65mm SVL; See Wells and Wellington, (1985 in press) for the content of *Mosleyia* in New Guinea. Etymology: Named for Dr Geoff Mosley, Director of the Australian Conservation Foundation.  
*Mosleyia nannotis* (Andersson, 1916)  
*Mosleyia nyakalensis* (Liem, 1974)  
*Mosleyia rheocola* (Liem, 1974)

**NEOPHRACTOPS GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Chiroleptes platycephalus* Gunther, 1873  
 Diagnosis: A genus of arid adapted Pelodyradid frogs of central and northern Australia, readily diagnosed by the following combination of characters: Skin usually smooth and lacking the distinctive dorso-lateral fold of their close relatives in the genus *Cyclorana*; ventrally smooth or slightly granular; a shovel-shaped inner metatarsal tubercle; lacks outer metatarsal tubercle; toes distinctly webbed; constructs chambers in the earth, with impervious lining from bodily secretions for water retention during periods of dry weather.  
*Neophractops manya* (van Beurden and McDonald, 1980)  
*Neophractops platycephalus* (Gunther, 1873). We believe that this is a species complex.  
*Neophractops slevini* (Loveridge, 1950). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *N. platycephalus*; *N. platycephalus* is believed confined to the red sand plains of central Australia, and *N. slevini* on the black soil plains of western New South Wales and southern Queensland.

**NYCTIMYSTES** Stejneger, 1916

*Nyctimystes hosmeri* Tyler, 1964  
*Nyctimystes tympanocryptis* (Andersson, 1916)  
*Nyctimystes vestigia* Tyler, 1964

*PELODRYAS* Gunther, 1858. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Litoria*.

*Pelodyras caerulea* (White, 1790)

*Pelodyras cavernicola* (Tyler and Davies, 1979)

*Pelodyras gilleni* (Spencer, 1896)

*Pelodyras irrorata* (De Vis, 1884). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *P. caerulea*; *P. irrorata* is found in eastern Queensland.

*Pelodyras splendida* (Tyler, Davies and Martin, 1977)

**PENGILLEYIA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Litoria tyleri* Martin, Watson, Gartside, Littlejohn and Loftus-Hills, 1979

Diagnosis: A genus of moderate sized Pelodyradid frogs, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Dorsal surface of skin smooth with numerous minute tubercles; venter skin is granular; pectoral fold present; tympanum distinct; fingers lack webbing; toes strongly webbed; distinct disks on fingers and toes; vomerines as two short series; inner metatarsal tubercle present; outer metatarsal tubercle small; reaches 40mm SVL. Etymology: Named for David Pengilley of Darwin, Northern Territory in recognition of his interest in the effects of urbanisation on herpetofauna.

*Pengilleyia coplandi* (Tyler, 1968)

*Pengilleyia lorica* (Davies and McDonald, 1979). Only tentatively placed in this genus.

*Pengilleyia peronii* (Tschudi, 1838)

*Pengilleyia rothii* (De Vis, 1884)

*Pengilleyia serrata* (Andersson, 1916). Only tentatively placed in this genus.

*Pengilleyia tyleri* (Martin, Watson, Gartside, Littlejohn and Loftus-Hills, 1979)

**RANOIDEA** Tschudi, 1838

*Ranoidea aurea* (Lesson, 1829)

*Ranoidea castanea* (Steindachner, 1867)

*Ranoidea cyclorhyncha* (Boulenger, 1882)

*Ranoidea dahlia* (Boulenger, 1896)

*Ranoidea major* (Copland, 1957). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. raniformis*; *R. major* is believed confined to Tasmania.

*Ranoidea moorei* (Copland, 1957)

*Ranoidea raniformis* (Keferstein, 1867)

*Ranoidea ulongae* (Loveridge, 1950). Herein elevated to specific status.

**RAWLINSONIA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hyla ewingii* Dumeril and Bibron, 1841.

Diagnosis: A genus of medium sized Pelodyradid frogs of the montane and alpine regions of south eastern Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Dorsally skin smooth with low warts; ventrally skin is granular; vomerines present level with choanae; disks on fingers and toes reduced, about as wide as digits; fingers without webbing; toes about 50 percent webbed; distinctive tympanum; inner metatarsal tubercle small; lacks outer metatarsal tubercle; second finger longer than first. Etymology: Named for Dr Peter Rawlinson in recognition of his contributions to Australian herpetology.

*Rawlinsonia alpina* (Fry, 1915). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. verreauxii*; *R. alpina* is found in high altitude regions of south-eastern Australia.

*Rawlinsonia booroolongensis* (Moore, 1961)

*Rawlinsonia calliscelis* (Peters, 1874). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. ewingii*; *R. calliscelis* is found in South Australia.

*Rawlinsonia corbeni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Queensland Museum J 30116, collected at Milla Milla Lookout, Atherton Tableland, north-east Queensland.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Rawlinsonia jervisiensis* complex, most closely related to *R. revelata*, but confined to the Atherton Tableland and Bellenden-Ker Range, north-east Queensland. As mentioned by Ingram, Corben and Hosmer (1982:636) this species has a different call to its congener *R. revelata* (higher pitched call in *R. corbeni*). Etymology: Named for Chris Corben of Brisbane, Queensland.

*Rawlinsonia dentata* (Keferstein, 1868)

*Rawlinsonia ewingii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

*Rawlinsonia jervisiensis* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

*Rawlinsonia krefftii* (Gunther, 1863). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. jervisiensis*; *R. krefftii* is found in the northern part of the Sydney Basin, New South Wales.

*Rawlinsonia oberonensis* (Copland, 1963). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. verreauxii*; *R. oberonensis* is found in the Bathurst region of New South Wales.

*Rawlinsonia paraewingi* (Watson, Loftus-Hills and Littlejohn, 1971)

*Rawlinsonia parvidens* (Peters, 1874). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. ewingii*; *R. parvidens* occurs in southern Victoria.

*Rawlinsonia revelata* (Ingram, Corben and Hosmer, 1982)

*Rawlinsonia verreauxii* (Dumeril, 1853)

**SAGANURA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hyla burrowsi* Scott, 1942

Diagnosis: A genus of montane Pelodyradid frogs from extreme south eastern Australia, most closely related to *Rawlinsonia* and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Skin smooth on chin; venter granular; dorsal skin smooth with small tubercles; pectoral fold present; inner metatarsal tubercle large; outer metatarsal tubercle present and small; vomerines between or behind choanae; tympanum may be conspicuous or indistinct; large disks on fingers and toes; 2nd finger longer than 1st; fingers about 30 percent webbed; toes from 75 percent to completely webbed; supratympanic ridge has distinctive light green zone; heel of adpressed hind limb reaches just past the eye. Etymology: Named for Carl Sagan of Cornell University, USA.

*Saganura burrowsi* (Scott, 1942)

*Saganura maculata* (Spencer, 1901)

**SANDYRANA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hyla infrafnata* Gunther, 1867

Diagnosis: A tropical genus of large, arboreal Pelodyradid frogs from Cape York in Australia, throughout the island of New Guinea and Wallacea, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Vomerine teeth between choanae prominent; pectoral fold absent; tympanum distinct; fingers possess conspicuous webbing; toes almost fully webbed; webbing only extends to base of penultimate phalanx of the fourth finger; second finger longer than first; fingers and toes with large disks; large inner metatarsal tubercle, but lacking outer tubercle; skin on throat usually smooth, but ventrally coarse as is the ventro-lateral region; dorsally, skin is finely granular; when mature, large green to fawn coloured and possessing a distinctive white stripe on edge of lower jaw. A complex of species throughout its range, all being presently regarded as *S. infrafnata*. Etymology: Named for Miss Sandy Ingleby of Sydney, noted amateur mammalogist.

*Sandyrana infrafnata* (Gunther, 1867)

## MICROHYLIDAE

**COPHIXALUS** Boettger, 1892

*Cophixalus concinnus* Tyler, 1979

*Cophixalus exiguus* Zweifel and Parker, 1969

*Cophixalus neglectus* Zweifel, 1962

*Cophixalus ornatus* (Fry, 1912)

*Cophixalus saxatilis* Zweifel and Parker, 1977.

**SPHENOPHYRYNE** Peters and Doria, 1878

*Sphenophryne fryi* Zweifel, 1962

*Sphenophryne pluvialis* Zweifel, 1965

*Sphenophryne robusta* (Fry, 1912)

## RANIDAE

**RANA** Linnaeus, 1758

*Rana daemeli* (Steindachner, 1868)

## BUFONIDAE

**BUFO** Laurenti, 1768

*Bufo marinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

## CLASS REPTILIA

## ORDER CROCODILIA

## CROCODYLIDAE

MOSER

*CROCODYLUS* Laurenti, 1768.*Crocodylus pethericki* sp.nov.

Holotype: Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, Northern Territory. A large stuffed and mounted male (5.3 metres total length) nicknamed 'Sweetheart'. Collected by Dave Lindner and party from the Sweets Lookout Billabong, Finnis River, Northern Territory, on 21 July, 1979. The holotype is on public display in the lower vertebrate gallery in the NTM.

Diagnosis: A large member of the *Crocodylus porosus* complex most closely related to *Crocodylus porosus* and readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: A formidable crocodylian reaching in excess of 6 metres in total length, possessing an enlarged head, relatively small body and short tail compared to that of *Crocodylus porosus* which characteristically have a longer tail and body and much smaller head; *Crocodylus pethericki* has a lower number of scutes along the ventro-lateral body margin; lacks the extra nuchals and the distinctive rosette of nasal scales of *Crocodylus porosus*. Ecologically *Crocodylus pethericki* inhabits the rainforest springs and deeper head waters of the Finnis and Reynolds Rivers, Northern Territory (Habitats D and F in Petherick, 1985 in press). Their main habitat is often subjected to heavy flooding in the breeding season, thus it is usual for *Crocodylus pethericki* to migrate overland to the backwater swamps to breed. The hatchlings are steely-grey in colour, are much more aggressive than *Crocodylus porosus* and emit a higher pitched call when distressed. Mature specimens of *Crocodylus pethericki* are also distinctive in their colour and pattern to that of salt water crocodiles of the coastal lowlands. *Crocodylus pethericki* tends to be much darker (often black) dorsally with a whitish ventral surface. *Crocodylus porosus* tend to be more elaborately patterned with black variegations on brown, and retain the yellow venter from birth to maturity. During the 'Dry Season' aborigines will not swim or search for food in pools inhabited by *Crocodylus pethericki* in the headwater habitats, but readily enter waters occupied by *Crocodylus* on the coastal lowlands. Natives hold the larger black crocodiles of the upper headwaters in great fear, so different is their behaviour to the crocodiles of the lowlands. The Brinken group also regard the Daly River, N.T. as having two types of saltwater crocodile - a large black form in the head waters and the typical salt water crocodile of the lowlands - a situation apparently similar to that of the Finnis and Reynolds Rivers. Aboriginal names for both forms clearly acknowledge these distinctive crocodylians. The Marithiel language group identify the lowland *Crocodylus* as 'Awurumpun', and *Crocodylus pethericki* as 'Kunbiyen'. The Werat group similarly recognise their distinctiveness referring to the lowland *Crocodylus* as 'Yngi' and *Crocodylus pethericki* as 'Mulkyinun'. It is possible that the two variations may be sympatric in some situations. *Crocodylus pethericki* can be easily distinguished from lowland *Crocodylus* at night by the 'eye shine'. *Crocodylus pethericki* eyes glow whitish-blue in the head waters habitats, and *Crocodylus* from the coastal lowland habitats have reddish coloured eye shine in the beam of a spot-light. Deraniyagala

(1939) provides a good diagnostic illustration of the Asian *Crocodylus porosus*. Comparative measurements of *Crocodylus raninus* of Borneo are to be found in Banks (1931: cited as *Crocodylus porosus*). Webb and Messel (1978) also provide comparative morphological data for the Australian lowland population of *Crocodylus* (although their small number of adults - 10 of 1354 specimens - gives only an indication of the extent of variation in mature specimens of this species). It has been generally accepted that the Australian population of *Crocodylus porosus* represents a distinctive taxon to that of the populations of Sri Lanka and Java. *Crocodylus porosus* was originally described by Schneider in 1801 but his description was without type locality or holotype. Mertens (1960) restricted the type locality of *Crocodylus porosus* to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) but the designated Lectotype bears the locality of 'India'. In 1807 Cuvier formally proposed the name *Crocodylus biporcatus* for what has been regarded by some as the Javanese population of *Crocodylus porosus*. Wermuth and Mertens (1977) relegated *C. biporcatus* to a sub-species of *Crocodylus porosus*. Deraniyagala (1953) had erected the name *Crocodylus porosus australis* for the Australian population, a name later synonymised with *C. biporcatus* by Wermuth and Mertens (1977) when they reviewed the world's crocodylians; this was despite Mertens earlier (1960) removal of *C.p. australis* to the synonymy of *Alligator mississippiensis*.

We believe that Deraniyagala's decision that the Australian population warranted separate recognition was sound, but unfortunately his description of *C.p. australis* is invalid on nomenclatural grounds as pointed out by Mertens (1960). The original designation was without type data or description, apparently referring the name to an illustration in Barrett (1950). Although this superficial taxonomic change would have been sufficient to formally name the Australian population, the illustration in Barrett (1950) purporting to be an Australian *Crocodylus porosus* is unfortunately an illustration of *Alligator mississippiensis*. The action of Wermuth and Mertens of regarding the Australian population as representing *C. biporcatus* rather than another taxon is possibly a consequence of Deraniyagala's insufficient description of *C.p. australis*. Thus we consider that *Crocodylus porosus sensu stricto* is referable to Sri Lanka and southern India, *Crocodylus biporcatus* is referable to Java, *Crocodylus raninus* applicable to Borneo and the Australian population of *Crocodylus 'porosus'* represents a distinctive species also (herein regarded as *Crocodylus pethericki*). An illustration of the holotype of *Crocodylus pethericki* can be found in Anon (1982), while Cogger (1983: Plate 385-386) provides illustrations of *C. pethericki* (cited as *Crocodylus porosus*); *Crocodylus porosus sensu stricto* is illustrated by Whitaker (1975:14-15). The obvious morphological and ecological variation in 'salt water' crocodiles is worthy of further investigation. Some naturalists are now questioning the long held belief that the Australian 'salt water' crocodile is only one species, because of the noticeable ecological differences between different populations. The taxonomic questions herein presented indicate that some caution should be exerted by wildlife authorities when restocking programmes are being carried out. The restocking of Australian lowland areas with young obtained from nests of the head water populations may be biologically unsound. Until the total ecology of the habitats to be restocked is fully investigated and the taxonomic study of populations is carried out, restocking programmes may run the risk of being costly ecological and economic disasters. Etymology: Named in honour of Mr Ray Petherick, Australia's foremost authority on the natural history of 'salt water' crocodiles, of Woolaning Station, via Darwin, Northern Territory.

*PHILAS* Gray, 1874

*Philas johnstoni* (Kreff, 1873). We herein recommend further taxonomic investigation of this species as there is considerable variation between populations.

*Philas webbi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R93176. Collected along the McKinlay River, Northern Territory (13 12'S X 131 41'E) on 7 September, 1979 by Graham Webb et. al.

Description of Holotype: A mature female crocodylian closely allied to *Philas johnstoni* of eastern Australia. The holotype measures 94.4cm snout vent length; right ovary 11.0mm X 5.5mm; left ovary 9.5mm X 6.5mm. *Philas webbi* is easily distinguished from *Philas johnstoni* by the lower maximum size of *P. webbi*. Ecological data on *Philas webbi* can be found in Webb (1982, 1983 a,b,c,d.). *Philas webbi* is believed to have a localised distribution in the Northern Territory, centred on the McKinlay River system. The identity of the other populations of the *Philas johnstoni* complex in the Northern Territory, is worthy of further investigation (eg. Anon. 1979). As a consequence we are currently studying their taxonomic status. *Philas johnstoni* is believed confined to north-eastern Queensland. An illustration depicting a mature *Philas webbi* in full gallop can be found in Webb and Gans (1982). Etymology: Named for Dr Grahame Webb, crocodile consultant and novelist of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory.

## ORDER TESTUDINES

## CHELIDAE

Since our last synopsis, we have reassessed the freshwater terrapins and propose the following arrangement for Australia. See also Wells and Wellington (1985b in press) for a review of the Chelidae of New Guinea.

*CHELODINA* Fitzinger, 1826

*Chelodina longicollis* (Shaw, 1794). We recommend taxonomic investigation of this species.

*Chelodina rankini* sp.nov.

Holotype: British Museum (Nat.Hist.) 1908.2.25.1, from the Lower Burdekin River, north east Queensland.

Diagnosis: A comprehensive description of this species is found in Cann, (1978) where it is regarded as *Chelodina novaeguineae*. *Chelodina novaeguineae* is the closest relative of *Chelodina rankini* but the former is confined to the island of New Guinea. *Chelodina rankini* is distributed along the north-east coast of Australia from Cape York Peninsula to just south of Townsville, Qld. Cann, (1978) gives an excellent account of the distribution and general biology of *Chelodina rankini* (as *Chelodina novaeguineae*) and provides colour illustrations (Plate 16) of a juvenile from Edith River, Cape York Peninsula, as well as a juvenile from Herbert River, Queensland (Plate 18), and an adult (Plate 19) from Greta Creek, Queensland. A juvenile *Chelodina novaeguineae* is figured by Cann (1978: Plate 17) also. This should be compared with Plate 69 of Cogger (1983) being of *Chelodina novaeguineae*, and Plates 399-400 showing what is here regarded as *Chelodina rankini*. Whitaker, Whitaker and Mills (1982:10) figures a specimen of *C. novaeguineae*. Morphological data on *Chelodina rankini* (as *Chelodina novaeguineae*) is also provided by Cogger (1983:142). Goode (1967:32) provides morphological comparisons between *Chelodina novaeguineae* from Katow River, New Guinea and *Chelodina rankini* (cited as *Chelodina novaeguineae*) from the Lower Burdekin River, N.E. Queensland (Brit. Mus. No. 1908.2.25.1). Goode (1967: Plate 22) also published an illustration of what is herein regarded as *Chelodina rankini* from Townsville, Queensland. We also take this opportunity to designate as Lectotype of *Chelodina novaeguineae*, BMNH 1946.1.22.36, from Mawatta, Binaturi River (as Katow), Papua New Guinea.

*CHELYMYS* Gray, 1844*Chelymys cooki* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R44816. Collected in the Macleay River, New South Wales (30 46'S X 152 18'E) by John Cann.

Diagnosis: A moderate sized member of the *Chelymys macquarii* species complex, and believed confined to the Macleay River, New South Wales. Cann, (1978:56) provided excellent illustrations of the cranial osteology of this species as well as of mature specimens (Plates 58-59) and a juvenile (Plate 60). From these plates it can easily be distinguished from its nearest relatives also illustrated by Cann (1978) viz. *Chelymys macquarii* (as *Emydura macquarii*) - Plates 32, 33 and 34; *Chelymys sp.* (as *Emydura* species) - Plates 62-63 and *Chelymys signata* (as *Emydura signata*) - Plates 36-37. Cann, (1978) provides comparative morphological and distributional data also. Etymology: Named for Mr Robert Cook, amateur herpetologist of Sydney, New South Wales.

*Chelymys johncanni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Zoological Museum R101. Collected at Rouchel Brook, New South Wales.

Diagnosis: A small member of the *Chelymys macquarii* complex, most readily identified by consulting the comparative data on the morphology and distribution of this and related species in Cann (1978). This most distinctive terrapin is also illustrated by Cann (1978: Plates 62, 63 - a mature specimen from Rouchel Brook, New South Wales). *Chelymys johncanni* is distributed throughout the upper reaches of the Hunter River system, in eastern New South Wales. Named for Mr John Cann, noted authority on reptiles, from La Perouse, New South Wales.

*Chelymys macquarii* (Gray, 1830)*Chelymys signata* (Ahl, 1932)*Chelymys windorah* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Zoological Museum R104, collected in the Windorah district of south-west Queensland.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Chelymys macquarii* species complex, readily identified by consulting the existing comparative morphological and distributional data in Cann (1978). Illustrations of a juvenile from Windorah, Queensland (Plate 73) and adult females from Cooper Creek, Queensland (Plates 71, 74) are also in Cann (1978). *Chelymys windorah* is believed confined to the Cooper Creek-Strzelecki Creek systems of south-western Queensland, and possibly north-eastern South Australia. Its close relatives are *Chelymys sp.* (cf. *macquarii*) from the Darling River system, N.S.W. and *Chelymys macquarii*, both of which are easily distinguished from *Chelymys windorah* by consulting the data in Cann (1978).

*ELSEYA* Gray, 1867

*Elseya dentata* (Gray, 1863). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1947.3.6.3, from Beagles Valley, upper Victoria River, Northern Territory.

*Elseya latisternum* Gray, 1867*Elseya leukops* (Legler and Cann, 1980)*Elseya purvisi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R44654. Mature female collected in a river 15km S., 32.3km E. of Nowendoc, New South Wales (31 39'S X 152 04'E. elevation 183m) by J. Legler et. al., on 23 February, 1973.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Elseya latisternum* complex readily separated from all other *Elseya*, by the excellent illustrations and descriptions of Cann (1978: Plate 65, mature male, Plates 66-67, mature female, Plate 64 habitat of this species). The presence of a bright yellow facial streak readily separates this species from *Elseya latisternum*. Found in rivers of north-eastern New South Wales. Cogger (1983) provides diagnostic illustrations of its nearest relative, *Elseya latisternum* (Plates 408-410). Etymology: Named for Malcolm Purvis of North Sydney, New South Wales, noted herpetologist.

*Elseya stirlingi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An immature specimen in the Australian Museum R68848. Collected in the Cairns district, Queensland, by Stan Stirling during 1970.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Elseya dentata* complex, diagnostic photographs of which appear in Cann, 1978 (Plate 49 - aged specimen from Raglan Creek, East Queensland, Plate 50 - head of mature specimen from Berambah Creek, Queensland.) Its close relative *E. dentata* is confined to the Torresian zoogeographic subregion of the Northern Territory and is figured by Cann (1978) also (Plate 51), a female specimen from Edith River, Northern Territory. Morphological, ecological and taxonomic references are Coventry and Tanner (1973: Vic. Nat. 90:351-353), Cogger, Cameron and Cogger (1983), Cogger (1983) and Goode (1967). Diagnostic illustrations of the cranial osteology of *Elseya stirlingi* (as *Elseya dentata*) appear in Cann (1978:72). Cogger (1983) provides good diagnostic illustrations of *Elseya dentata* (Plates 406-407) and Goode (1967) provides morphological data, showing comparative features between the two species (eg. pages 54-57). Etymology: Named for naturalist Stan Stirling of Kuranda, Queensland.

**HESPEROCHELODINA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Chelodina steindachneri* Siebenrock, 1914

Diagnosis: At present regarded as a monotypic genus confined to north-western Australia, *Hesperochelodina* is readily identified by the excellent diagnostic data for '*Chelodina steindachneri*' in Cogger (1983:143, Plates 404, 405), Goode (1967:33-35) and Cann (1978:50-51, Plate 21).

*Hesperochelodina steindachneri* (Siebenrock, 1914)

**MACROCHELODINA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Chelodina oblonga* Gray, 1841

Diagnosis: A genus of large freshwater chelids readily identified by the following combination of characters: Carapace extremely broad somewhat oval; plastron narrow about twice as long as broad lacking dark patterning of *Chelodina*; second and third vertebrals longer than wide; broad depressed head; gulars meet in front of intergular; four claws on fore-limbs; distributed in Australia and southern New Guinea.

*Macrochelodina billabong* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R72933. Collected at Bullo River Crossing, along the Katherine to Kununurra Rd., Northern Territory, by Harold Cogger et. al., during June, 1978. Diagnosis: A large chelid terrapin, most closely related to *Macrochelodina rugosa*, and readily distinguished by consulting existing published data and illustrations: Cann, (1978) and Cogger, (1983) provide morphological and distributional data on *Macrochelodina* species (as *Chelodina* - part). What we herein regard as *Macrochelodina billabong* is illustrated by Cann (1978: Plate 23, from Berry Springs, N.T.). Morphological data for *Macrochelodina billabong* (as *Chelodina rugosa*) appears in Cogger and Lindner (1974), but the data in Cogger is considered as representing a composite description of *Macrochelodina billabong* and *Macrochelodina rugosa* (given as *Chelodina rugosa* by Cogger, 1983). Cogger (1983: Plate 68) illustrated *Macrochelodina rugosa*; he illustrated *Macrochelodina billabong* from Port Essington, N.T. with Plates 402-403 in the same publication. Cann, (1980: N.T. Nat., 1(3):4-5) provides reproductive data on *Macrochelodina billabong* (as *Chelodina rugosa*). We recognise distinctive zoogeographic differences in the distribution of the *Macrochelodina rugosa* complex. *Macrochelodina rugosa* is considered as being confined to Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. *Macrochelodina billabong* occurs in western and northern flowing rivers of the Torresian sub-region of the Northern Territory. The precise natural distributional limits of this species are difficult to determine at present owing to (i) limited collecting and low specimen numbers in collections, and (ii) the past practice of some aboriginal groups who tended to release terrapins into billabongs and rivers so as to establish food sources.

*Macrochelodina expansa* (Gray, 1857)

*Macrochelodina oblonga* (Gray, 1841)

*Macrochelodina rugosa* (Ogilby, 1890)

*Macrochelodina siebenrocki* (Werner, 1901). Although essentially regarded as a New Guinea species, *M. siebenrocki* is also known from the islands of Torres Strait (see Rhodin and Mittermeier, 1976)

**PSEUDEMYDURA Siebenrock, 1901**

*Pseudemydura umbrina* Siebenrock, 1901

**TROPICOCHELYMYS GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hydraspis victoriae* Gray, 1842b

Diagnosis: A genus of large carnivorous terrapins of rivers, billabongs and marshes throughout tropical Australia and southern New Guinea, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Carapace broadly oval when mature, but may be serrated in the juveniles of some species; plastron about twice as long as broad; intergular marginally longer than broad and fails to contact pectorals; intergular separates gulars; alveolar ridge on maxilla absent; temporal skin usually possessing low tubercles; a distinctive brightly coloured (cream, yellow, pink or red) temporal stripe. A diverse group of species that need urgent taxonomic investigation.

*Tropicochelymys goodei* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult in the Australian Museum. Collected along the Jardine River, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Tropicochelymys krefftii* species complex, most closely related to *Tropicochelymys subglobosa* of the island of New Guinea, and readily identified by consulting the excellent diagnostic illustration and data in Cogger (1983: Plate 72 and Plate 416 from the Jardine River, Queensland; see also p.147). Goode (1967: Plates 94-95) provides comparative illustrations of the holotype of *T. subglobosa* as well as diagnostic data. Cann (1978: Plates 42-43) provides illustrations of *Tropicochelymys subglobosa* (cited as '*Emydura subglobosa*'). *Tropicochelymys goodei* is at present known only from the Jardine River system on Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Its congener *T. subglobosa* is believed confined to the island of New Guinea (see Whitaker, Whitaker and Mills, 1982: pages 7 & 9 for illustrations of *subglobosa*). Etymology: Named for John Goode in recognition of his contribution to the study of the Chelidae.

*Tropicochelymys insularis* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Zoological Museum, AZM R102. Collected on Fraser Island, Queensland.

Diagnosis: Comparative morphological and distributional data on this species and other *Chelymys* (as *Emydura*) is provided by Cann (1978). This distinctive species is confined to Fraser Island, Queensland. It is illustrated as Plate 82 in Cann (1978). McNicol and Georges (1980) provide reproductive data on this species (as *Emydura krefftii*). Etymology: *insularis* - island. *Tropicochelymys krefftii* (Gray, 1871)

*Tropicochelymys leichhardti* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Zoological Museum AZM 103. Collected in the Leichhardt River, Queensland.

Diagnosis: This species is illustrated by Cann (1978: Plate 92) who also provides comparative morphological and distributional data for this and other *Chelymys* (as *Emydura*). Believed confined to the Leichhardt River of Queensland. Etymology: Named for the explorer Ludwig Leichhardt.

*Tropicochelymys victoriae* (Gray, 1842b). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1947.3.5.95.

*Tropicochelymys worrelli* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R53689. Collected at Caranbirini Waterhole, ca. 21km north of MacArthur River, Northern Territory (16 16' S X 136 05' E) by Harold Cogger on 15 February, 1976.

Diagnosis: This distinctive short-necked terrapin is most closely allied to the *Tropicochelymys victoriae* complex, and is readily distinguished by consulting already published morphological data and illustrations. Cann (1978) provides comparative morphological and distributional data on this and other *Tropicochelymys* (as *Emydura* - part), illustrating what is herein regarded

as *Tropicochelymys worrelli* (from Batten Creek, Northern Territory) with Plates 79-81. Cann (1978) also provides a comparative illustration of *T. worrelli* and its nearest relative *T. victoriae* with Plate 88. The distinctive carapace differences are readily observable in this illustration. Etymology: Named for Eric Worrell MBE, of the Australian Reptile Park, Gosford, New South Wales.

## CARETTOCHELYDIDAE

*CARETTOCHELYS* Ramsay, 1886  
*Carettochelys insculpta* Ramsay, 1886

## CHELONIIDAE

*CARETTA* Rafinesque, 1814  
*Caretta caretta gigas* Deraniyagala, 1933

*CHELONIA* Sonnini and Latreille, 1802  
*Chelonia depressa* Garman, 1880  
*Chelonia mydas japonica* (Thunberg, 1787)

*ERETMOCHELYS* Fitzinger, 1843  
*Eretmochelys imbricata squamata* Agassiz, 1857

*LEPIDOCHELYS* Fitzinger, 1843  
*Lepidochelys olivacea* (Eschscholtz, 1829)

## DERMOCHELYIDAE

*DERMOCHELYS* Blainville, 1816  
*Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii* (Garman, 1884). The use of subspecific names for the various 'populations' of *Dermochelys coriacea* (Vandelli, 1761) has generally fallen out of favour amongst herpetologists. We have, however, decided to maintain usage of *D. schlegelii* for the Pacific region pending the availability of further data. As for the authorship of *D. coriacea*, and the need to protect works from suppression, we support the case proposed by Bour and Dubois (1983).

## ORDER SQUAMATA

### SUBORDER SAURIA

#### GEKKONIDAE

*AMALOSIA* Wells and Wellington, 1984  
*Amalosia lesueurii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836)  
*Amalosia phillipsi* sp.nov.  
Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16421. Collected 10km west of Tenterfield (on Bruxner Hwy), New South Wales by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley on 16 February, 1984.  
Diagnosis: A member of the *Amalosia lesueurii* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Rostral broadly rounded and centrally grooved; supranasals enlarged separated by a single scale; dorsal head scales small fairly uniform in size, there being 20 interocular scales (including the raised supraocular series); gular scale rows 50 from the position of the centre of each eye; nasal surrounded by rostral, first supralabial, supranasal and three other smaller scales;

supralabials 12; infralabials 9; mental triangular; post mental only slightly larger than the first row of chin shields; 6-7 rows of enlarged chin shields which merge with minute granular gular scales (similar in size to dorsal scales); body scalation uniformly composed of minute granular scales about half the size of those scales in the middle of the head (scale size from head to mid-body gradual, not discontinuous); upper caudal scales much larger than mid-body, flattened and overlapping; ventral scales minute to enlarged just anterior to the level of the axilla where they are moderately flattened and overlapping; subcaudal scales about twice as large as ventrals (same as upper caudals); caudal scales rows 34 at widest point; 5 enlarged postanal tubercles on each side; subdigital lamellae of fourth toe 7; ear opening less than one third the eye diameter. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 51.3; vent to tail length 47.4; axilla to groin length 26.0; snout to axilla length 18.5; head width at widest point 10; nostril to anterior edge of eye 4.0; forelimb length 12.2; hindlimb length 16.0. Colouration (in alcohol): Snout greyish brown to the interocular region, where a black 'keyhole' pattern extends to the parietal region; this 'keyhole' pattern is surrounded by creamish fawn, extending broadly onto the occiput and nape where it becomes narrower, forming a continuous, irregularly margined, mid-dorsal band; laterally grey, spotted lightly white above the ear; lateral and dorsolateral grey area distinctly demarcated from the creamish dorsal band by a dark brown to black zig zag line which follows its boundary; on the dorsum the zig zag pattern on each side is in phase whereas from a level above the hindlimb and onto the tail the zig zag pattern is out of phase resulting in a break up of the dorsal band into discrete black bordered creamish ocelli; ventrally creamish with the outer edge of the lower jaw grey; subcaudals creamish with a mottled greyish brown terminal region. *Amalosia phillipsi* is confined to granite outcroppings of the New England Plateau of New South Wales and southern Queensland. Cogger, (1983: Plate 459) figures a specimen from Wallangara, Qld. Swanson, (1976: Plate 13) figures a specimen *Amalosia lesueurii* from Sydney, New South Wales. We consider *Amalosia lesueurii* to be confined to the Sydney Basin of New South Wales (sandstone formations). Etymology: Named for Stephen Phillips of the University New England, Armidale, New South Wales.

*Amalosia reticulata* (Bustard, 1969)

*Amalosia rhombifer* (Gray, 1845). We herein regard *Amalosia rhombifer* as being restricted to far northern Australia; material from south east Queensland is believed to represent an undescribed species.

*Amalosia robusta* (Boulenger, 1885). We herein designate as Lectotype BMNH 54.11.1.2. from 'Australia'.

*CARPHODACTYLUS* Gunther, 1897  
*Carpodactylus laevis* Gunther, 1897

*CHRISTINUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984  
*Christinus biggsae* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16778. Collected at Boomanoomana State Forest, Mulwala (near Albury) New South Wales, on 10 August, 1979 by J. Johnson.  
Diagnosis: A member of the *Christinus marmoratus* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Body scales minute and uniform; head scales slightly larger than dorsals; upper caudals slightly larger than dorsals; postmentals moderately enlarged only slightly larger than scales immediately adjacent to infralabial row; nasal surrounded by rostral, first supralabial and three upper scales; supralabials 8; infralabials 8. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 49.6; vent to tail length 54.0 (42.0 regenerated); axilla to groin length 24.7; snout to axilla length 20.6; head length (anterior edge of auricular opening to rostral) 8.6; eye to rostral (origin at centre of eye) 6.4; interocular distance 5.2; maximum head width 9.3. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Body dark chocolate brown, with prominent vertically-aligned whitish fawn splotches, producing a marbling effect; tail essentially the same as dorsum, with the exception that the regenerated portion has

reduced 'marbling' being replaced by thin, somewhat longitudinally aligned dark brown striae. Ventrally creamish-fawn. *C. biggsae* is figured by Cogger (1983: Plate 85, specimen from Warrumbungle Mountains, New South Wales) who cites this species as '*Phyllodactylus marmoratus*'; Swanson (1976: Plate 20) also figures *C. biggsae* (cited as '*Phyllodactylus marmoratus*') from Renmark, S.A. *Christinus biggsae* is the eastern member of the *C. marmoratus* complex; however there is suspicious variation between the different populations in eastern Australia, which may eventually result in *C. biggsae* itself being shown to be composite. Etymology: Named for Miss Christine Biggs of London, U.K.

*Christinus marmoratus* (Gray, 1885). We herein designate as Lectotype BMNH xxi.9.a; we regard the *C. marmoratus* complex as being in need of further investigation.

**CRENADACTYLUS** Dixon and Kluge, 1964

*Crenadactylus bilineatus* (Gray, 1845)

*Crenadactylus horni* (Lucas and Frost, 1895)

*Crenadactylus naso* Storr, 1978

*Crenadactylus ocellatus* (Gray, 1845)

*Crenadactylus rostralis* Storr, 1978

**CYRTODACTYLUS** Gray, 1827

*Cyrtodactylus sadleiri* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R95535. Collected by H.G. Cogger and Mr Sadlier at Aldrich Hill, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean (10 29'S X 105 36'E) on 20 May, 1979.

Diagnosis: Cogger, Sadlier and Cameron, (1983) and Cogger (1983:628 and Plate 875) provide adequate descriptive and diagnostic data to separate this distinctive and endemic species from its nearest relatives in the genus *Cyrtodactylus*. Australia Post issued a most attractive 60c postage stamp on 10 August, 1981 featuring this species (named as *Cyrtodactylus sp.nov.*). Etymology: Named for Dr R. Sadleir.

**DACTYLOPERUS** Fitzinger, 1843: This genus is defined by the following combination of characters: Mainly saxatile Gekkonids distributed through arid and semi-arid Australia; subdigital lamellae divided; slender body form with markedly depressed head; small homogenous body scalation; anterior chin shields contacting 1st and-or 2nd infralabials; 3rd and 4th toes free of webbing; body pattern splotched or spotted.

*Dactyloperus annetteae* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16789. Collected at Willandra National Park, near Hillston, New South Wales, by B. Thornbill on 14 October, 1977.

Diagnosis: A moderate sized member of the *Dactyloperus variegatus* complex readily identified by the following combination of characters: Rostral broadly rounded; supranasals enlarged and together with a moderately enlarged post-nasal forming a distinctive canthus rostralis; infralabials 8; supralabials 9; interocular scales 25; dorsal head scales small homogenous and conical; mental triangular; post mentals large, flanked on either side by a single enlarged chin shield; gular scales minute and juxtaposed; ventral scales slightly larger than gular scales and overlapping; subcaudals medially enlarged; dorsal body scales tiny except on the caudal where they are enlarged and overlapping; no post anal tubercles; 6 preanal pores; enlarged subdigital lamellae on 4th toe 12. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 52.6; vent to tail length 55.9; snout to axilla length 20.5; axilla to groin length 23.3. Colouration (in alcohol): Uniformly light grey on the body; marked with faint grey (darker) dots; ventrally creamish with each scale microscopically dotted with black. Etymology: Named for Miss Annette Martin formerly of Canley Vale, New South Wales, now of Townsville, Queensland.

*Dactyloperus borrooloola* (King, 1984?)

*Dactyloperus catenata* (Low, 1979): A range extension, (representing the first record for this species in New South Wales) was reported by Wells, (1984).

*Dactyloperus cognata* (Borner & Schuttler, 1982)

*Dactyloperus dubia* (Macleay, 1877). The recent resurrection of this species by Max King (1984) is worthy of comment. We consider that *D. dubia* represents a valid taxon as King proposes, but his designation of a Lectotype from near the type locality of another Macleay species *Peripia longicaudis* is perhaps unfortunate. We are of the opinion that *D. longicaudis* could also represent a valid species once more extensive collecting is undertaken on Cape York Peninsula. Thus, King's choice of Helenvale, Queensland as the new type locality for *D. dubia* could directly complicate the taxonomy of the group. A more appropriate locality for the collection of a Neotype for *D. dubia* would have been the original type locality for *D. dubia* (Cape Grenville, south of Shelburne Bay, Cape York Peninsula, Qld.). We disagree with his distribution of *D. dubia*, as it appears to be another Gekkonid locally restricted to the northern sector of Cape York Peninsula; King's contention that *D. dubia* extends as far south as Macquarie Marshes in mid-western New South Wales is herein regarded as nonsense.

*Dactyloperus fenestra* (Mitchell, 1965)

*Dactyloperus grayi* (Steindachner, 1867)

*Dactyloperus kimberleyi* (Borner and Schuttler, 1983)

*Dactyloperus kingi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.28684. Collected near Walgett, New South Wales by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alex Dudley, on 12 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *D. variegatus* complex readily identified by the following combination of characters: Uniform reddish colouration on dorsum of body and tail with indistinct dark brown blotching in life. This distinctive colour pattern readily separates this species from all other *Dactyloperus*. In preservative the holotype of *D. kingi* is grey with indistinct black flecking and transverse banding on the tail, and creamish ventrally with the subcaudals having indistinct dark brown flecking. Measurements of the holotype (mm): Snout vent length 47.9; vent tail length 49.0; axilla groin 20.5; tympanum to tympanum 9.0; tympanum to snout 11.1; eye to eye 5.0; eye to snout 6.9. Cogger (1983: Plate 444) figures a mature specimen from Yetman, N.S.W. (cited as *Gehyra australis* by Cogger). *Dactyloperus kingi* is a riparian woodland species, known to occur along major river systems in north western New South Wales. The holotype was taken from beneath loose bark on the trunk of a living red gum along the bank of a creek. Etymology: Named for Dr Dennis King of Perth, W.A., in recognition of his contributions to herpetology.

*Dactyloperus lazelli* sp.nov.

HOSER

Holotype: Australian Museum Field No.16793. Collected at Mt. Colley, in Cocoparra National Park, near Griffith, New South Wales on 10 June, 1978 by B. Thornbill and A.B. Rose. Diagnosis: A member of the *D. variegatus* complex and identified by the following combination of characters: Rostral rounded, posteriorly raised and with a central groove; supranasal scales enlarged and raised, and separated from contact by a single scale; mental triangular; postmental markedly enlarged, laterally bordered by a single enlarged chin shield on each side; gulars minute granular; ventral scales larger than gular, juxtaposed; subcaudals further enlarged as a partial series of broad plates; dorsal body scalation minute; caudals enlarged, overlapping; supralabials 8; infralabials 8; interocular scales 20 (from edge of supraocular ridge); postanal tubercles 3 on each side; subdigital lamellae 14; preanal pores 17. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout vent length 52.9; vent to tail length 48.2 (partially regenerated); axilla to groin length 26.0; head width 11.3; snout to axilla length 19.3; forelimb length 15.7; hindlimb length 18.3. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsal base colour is fawnish grey with a thick dark brown to black series of interconnected blotches which form a coarse reticulated pattern; interspersed amongst the vertebral pattern are scattered faint white blotches. The regenerated tail is fawn stippled in dark brown. Ventrally light fawn with scales microscopically dotted by black melanocytes. Etymology: Named for Brian Lazell, herpetologist of Sydney, New South Wales.

*Dactyloperus longicaudis* (Macleay, 1877). We herein resurrect

this species from the synonymy of *D. variegatus* and consider *D. longicaudis* as being restricted to Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

*Dactyloperus mestoni* (De Vis, 1890). We herein resurrect this species from the synonymy of *D. variegatus* and consider that *D. mestoni* is confined to east coastal Queensland.

*Dactyloperus minutus* (King, 1982)

*Dactyloperus montium* (Storr, 1982)

*Dactyloperus nana* (Storr, 1978)

*Dactyloperus occidentalis* (King, 1984)

*Dactyloperus pamela* (King, 1982). We herein consider that *Phyria punctulata* Gray, 1842, (regarded by Cogger, Cameron and Cogger, 1983 as a synonym of '*Gehyra australis*') is possibly a senior name to *Dactyloperus pamela* (King, 1982); however the lack of a type specimen of *punctulata* forces us to leave in abeyance moves to relegate *D. pamela* to the synonymy of *punctulata*.

*Dactyloperus pilbara* (Mitchell, 1965)

*Dactyloperus punctatus* (Fry, 1914)

*Dactyloperus purpurascens* (Storr, 1982)

*Dactyloperus robustus* (King, 1984 ?)

*Dactyloperus variegatus* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1836). We herein designate as Lectotype MNHP 2295 from Shark Bay, W.A. (the largest of the syntypes registered under this number).

*Dactyloperus xenopus* (Storr, 1978)

#### DIPLODACTYLUS Gray, 1832

*Diplodactylus alboguttatus* Werner, 1910. We herein designate as Lectotype SMF 8343, from Denham, Shark Bay, Western Australia.

*Diplodactylus byrnei* Lucas & Frost, 1896

*Diplodactylus conspicillatus* Lucas & Frost, 1897

*Diplodactylus damaeus* (Lucas & Frost, 1896)

*Diplodactylus dorotheae* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field No.16790. Collected at Roto, New South Wales by R. Miller, on 7 February, 1983. Diagnosis: A member of the *Diplodactylus byrnei* complex. The holotype (in preservative) is greyish brown dorsally with four brown blotches from the nape to the groin, with the scattered enlarged tubercles of the body darker brown; this gives the dorsum a distinctive flecked and blotched patterning. Ventrally uniform creamish white. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout vent length 47.3; vent tail length 40.0; axilla to groin 18.9; tympanum to tympanum 9.0; tympanum to snout 12.8. *Diplodactylus byrnei* is a species believed confined to central Australia; *Diplodactylus dorotheae* is believed confined to mallee heath lands of western N.S.W. *Diplodactylus dorotheae* is figured by Cogger (1983: Plate 76) specimen from Roto, New South Wales (cited as '*Diplodactylus byrnei*'). Etymology: Named for Dorothy Curnow formerly of Elizabeth Bay, New South Wales.

*Diplodactylus dorsalis* Werner, 1910. We herein formerly resurrect *D. dorsalis* from the synonymy of *D. pulcher*.

*Diplodactylus fulleri* Storr, 1978

*Diplodactylus furcosus* Peters, 1863

*Diplodactylus galeatus* Kluge, 1963

*Diplodactylus granariensis* Storr, 1979

*Diplodactylus hillii* Longman, 1915

*Diplodactylus jonathoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R95612. An adult collected 20km East of the main North-South road, on the road to Iron Range, Qld., (13 06'S X 142 55'E) by H.G. Cogger et.al. on 2 July, 1980.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Diplodactylus stenodactylus* complex, *D. jonathoni* is figured in Cogger (1983: Plate 437), from Mt. Isa, Qld. (cited as '*Diplodactylus stenodactylus*'). Typical *Diplodactylus stenodactylus* is figured by Cogger also (see Plate 438, specimen from Port Hedland, W.A.). Swanson (1976: Plate 3) figures a specimen of *D. stenodactylus* from Wyndham, W.A. Etymology: Named for Mr John Wells of Glenbrook, New South Wales.

*Diplodactylus lucasi* Fry, 1914

*Diplodactylus maini* Kluge, 1962

*Diplodactylus macmillani* Storr, 1978

*Diplodactylus mitchelli* Kluge, 1963

*Diplodactylus occultus* King, Braithwaite and Wombey, 1982

*Diplodactylus ornatus* Gray, 1845

*Diplodactylus platyurus* Parker, 1926

*Diplodactylus polyophthalmus* Gunther, 1867

*Diplodactylus pulcher* (Steindachner, 1870). We herein consider that *D. pulcher dorsotaeniata* Pellegrin, 1909 is a synonym of *D. pulcher*.

*Diplodactylus savagei* Kluge, 1963

*Diplodactylus squarrosus* Kluge, 1962

*Diplodactylus steindachneri* Boulenger, 1885

*Diplodactylus stenodactylus* Boulenger, 1896

*Diplodactylus tessellatus* (Gunther, 1875)

*Diplodactylus vittatus* Gray, 1832

*Diplodactylus wombeyi* Storr, 1978

*Diplodactylus woodwardi* Fry, 1914. We herein formerly resurrect this species from the synonymy of *D. stenodactylus*.

#### EREMIASTOPHRURUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Diplodactylus elderi* Stirling & Zietz, 1893

Diagnosis: A genus of small, *Triodia* inhabiting, Gekkonid lizards of central Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Body scales heterogenous, with scattered low tubercles amongst rounded juxtaposed scales; tubercles surrounded by a rosette of small scales; partly divided rostral; lanceolate mental; supralabials larger than adjacent loreals; no preanal pores; digits long and slender, somewhat depressed, with the enlarged pair of apical plates followed by three rows of lamellae; SVL usually around 50mm (max.); tail possessing small pores capable of exuding viscous, irritating liquid.

*Eremiastrophurus elderi* (Stirling and Zietz, 1893)

*Eremiastrophurus mahoodi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum, Field Series No. 27176. Collected at 12.5km North of Coombah, New South Wales (Grid Reference 463 937 on Menindee 1:250000 map) by Richard Wells and Glenn Shea on 14 January, 1982. Diagnosis: A member of the *Eremiastrophurus elderi* complex, and believed confined to eastern South Australia and far western New South Wales, it is readily distinguished by its more numerous bright yellow spotting on the body. *Eremiastrophurus mahoodi* inhabits *Triodia* clumps on red sand dunes. Swanson (1976: Plate 4) figures a specimen of *E. mahoodi* from Renmark, South Australia (cited as *Diplodactylus elderi*). Cogger (1983: Plate 433) also figures a specimen from Renmark. *Eremiastrophurus elderi* is confined to Western Australia. The holotype of *Eremiastrophurus mahoodi* was taken from a live tussock of *Triodia* on a red sand dune. Etymology: Named for the late Ian Mahood in recognition of his research on wildlife in New South Wales.

*GEHYRA* Gray, 1834: Our previous inclusion of *australis* in *Gehyra* was a computer error.

*Gehyra baliola* (Dumeril & Dumeril, 1851): See Cogger, Cameron and Cogger, (1983:87) and Kluge, (1963) for the synonymy of *G. baliola*.

*Gehyra mutilata* (Wiegmann, 1835). We herein consider that *G. mutilata* is a species complex and only tentatively assign the Australian form to this species. *G. mutilata* is herein regarded as being referable to the Philippines; it is likely that specimens currently regarded as '*Gehyra mutilata*' from Australia represent another taxon. We regard *Gehyra peronii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1836) as being a valid species from Mauritius, and herein designate as Lectotype MNHP 6557 from Ile de France (Mauritius). *Gehyra platurus* (Bleeker, 1858) is herein resurrected as a valid species from Indonesia (Type locality has been restricted to Java by Smith, 1935) but a Neotype will have to be designated. *Gehyra insulensis* (Girard, 1858) is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Gehyra mutilata*; *Gehyra insulensis* is distributed throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and we herein designate as Lectotype USNM 21219 (Hawaiian Islands). *Gehyra pardus* (Tytler, 1865) is herein resurrected

from the synonymy of *Gehyra mutilata*; *Gehyra pardus* is found in Burma. *Gehyra harrieti* (Tytler, 1865) is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Gehyra mutilata*; *Gehyra harrieti* occurs throughout the Andaman Islands in Asia. *Gehyra packardii* (Cope, 1869) is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Gehyra mutilata*; *Gehyra packardii* is found in Malaysia and we herein designate as Lectotype MCZ 5470. *Gehyra beebei* (Annandale, 1913) is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Gehyra mutilata*; we regard *Gehyra beebei* as a valid species from the island of Borneo.

*Gehyra oceanica* (Lesson, 1830): See Cogger, Cameron and Cogger, (1983:88-89) for the synonymy of *G. oceanica*. We regard this species as being a complex of several taxa, and take the preliminary step of designating as Lectotype for *Gehyra oualensis* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1836) MNHP 1776 from Kusiae.

*Gehyra torresiana* (Gunther, 1877). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *G. baliola*; *G. torresiana* is believed distributed throughout the islands of Torres Strait, and far northern Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Accordingly, we herein designate as Lectotype BMNH 77.3.3.9.

#### *HETERONOTIA* Wermuth, 1965

*Heteronotia annulata* (Macleay, 1877): We herein formerly resurrect this species from the synonymy of *H. binoei*; *Heteronotia annulata* was originally described from Palm Is. Qld. but it is also possible that this species occurs on the adjacent mainland.

*Heteronotia anomala* (Peters, 1867)

*Heteronotia australis* (Steindachner, 1867). It is possible that the holotype of this species did not come from 'New South Wales'; we recommend the designation of a Neotype.

*Heteronotia binoei* (Gray, 1845)

*Heteronotia derbiana* (Gray, 1845)

*Heteronotia horneri* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16433. Collected at 10km W. of Tenterfield, New South Wales on 16 February, 1984 by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Heteronotia binoei* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Head scales carinate, rather than conical; dorsal scales as a heterogeneous assemblage of minute and scattered conical scales, generally smaller and more randomly distributed than in its close relative *Heteronotia wadei* sp.nov.; gulars minute; ventrals smooth and enlarged as are the subcaudals; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; preanal pores 7. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 40.0; vent to tail length 52.0; axilla to groin length 21.0; snout to axilla length 16.7. Colouration of holotype (in alcohol): Dorsal body colour dark chocolate brown extensively marked with white flecking laterally and having the enlarged dorsals black or white producing an irregular (not transversely aligned as in *H. wadei*) pattern. Ventrally grey-brown. *Heteronotia horneri* is readily separated from all other *Heteronotia* by its possessing small near uniform tubercles; it is also of smaller build and lacks the distinctive broad banding of some species, being a uniform light yellow-brown all over in life. Confined to the lower parts of the New England Plateau, New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Paul Horner, of the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, N.T.

*Heteronotia spelea* (Kluge, 1963)

*Heteronotia wadei* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.28905. Collected by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, at Lightning Ridge, New South Wales, on 14 February, 1984. Diagnosis: A member of the *Heteronotia binoei* complex, readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Head scales conical, irregular and much smaller than the enlarged body scales; dorsal scales interspersed with extremely enlarged conical scutes which have posteriorly directed carinations; enlarged scutes somewhat longitudinally aligned; gulars small and granular in appearance; ventrals larger than gulars,

flattened and smooth; subcaudals markedly enlarged; supralabials 8; infralabials 6; postmental enlarged, in contact with first infralabial on each side. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout vent length 49.4; vent tail length 59.8; axilla to groin length 25.0; snout to axilla length 19.3; auricular to snout length 11.2; eye to snout length 6.3; forelimb length 14.0; hindlimb length 21.2. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally greyish-fawn with the enlarged dorsal scales either black or white which form an irregular pattern; head faintly marked with black on greyish-fawn; there is a faint black temporal stripe that has an indistinct origin on the snout, extending through the eye and reaching maximum intensity on the temporal; venter creamish with each scale microscopically dotted with black. The holotype was collected beneath a piece of rubbish around the Lightning Ridge rubbish tip, where they were quite common. *Heteronotia wadei* appears to be confined to the rocky ranges of north western New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Mr Robert Wade, of New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney, in recognition of his assistance to herpetologists.

#### *LEPIDODACTYLUS* Fitzinger, 1843

*Lepidodactylus listeri* (Boulenger, 1889)

*Lepidodactylus lugubris* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836). We herein designate as Lectotype MNHP 5323 the largest of the two syntypes bearing this number from Tahiti. We herein resurrect *Hemidactylus meijeri* Bleeker, 1858 from the synonymy of *L. lugubris* and believe that *Lepidodactylus meijeri* is confined to Indonesia. *Peripia cantoris* Gunther, 1864 is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *L. lugubris*, and we believe that *Lepidodactylus cantoris* is confined to Malaysia. *Peripia mysorensis* Meyer, 1874 is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *L. lugubris*; *Lepidodactylus mysorensis* is believed confined to south-east Asia. *Lepidodactylus divergens* Taylor, 1918 is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Lepidodactylus lugubris*; *L. divergens* is believed confined to the Philippines. *Lepidodactylus pumilus* (Boulenger, 1885)

#### *NACTUS* Kluge, 1983

*Nactus galgajuga* (Ingram, 1978)

*Nactus eboracensis* (Macleay, 1877)

#### *NEPHRURUS* Gunther, 1876

*Nephrurus asper* Gunther, 1876

*Nephrurus cinctus* Storr, 1963

*Nephrurus deleani* Harvey, 1983

*Nephrurus laevis* Mertens, 1958

*Nephrurus levis* De Vis, 1886

*Nephrurus occidentalis* Storr, 1963

*Nephrurus pilbarensis* Storr, 1963

*Nephrurus stellatus* Storr, 1968

*Nephrurus vertebralis* Storr, 1963

*Nephrurus wheeleri* Loveridge, 1932

#### *OEDURA* Gray, 1842

*Oedura attenboroughi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 11663. Collected at the Fork Lagoon Rd. turnoff, on the Capricorn Highway, 19 km west of Emerald and 81.5 km east of Bogantungan, Queensland, by Richard Wells and Dean Metcalfe on 28 November, 1976. Paratype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum R4816. Collected at 2km East of Anakie, Queensland (23 33'S X 147 45'E) by Graeme Gow and Linda Gow, on 10 December, 1977.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Oedura marmorata* complex with rounded and juxtaposed body scalation, readily identified from all other *Oedura* by the illustration in Cogger (1983: Plate 464) from Capella, Qld. See other species of related *Oedura* in Cogger, 1983. Cogger illustrates *Oedura cincta* as Plate 462 (cited as *Oedura marmorata*), *Oedura monilis* as Plate 43, *Oedura tryoni* as Plate 467, *Oedura castelnaui* as Plate 458 and another undescribed *Oedura* as Plate 460 (cited as *Oedura marmorata*). Bustard, (1970) provides morphological data on

the *Oedura marmorata* complex for comparison. *Oedura attenboroughi* reaches nearly 100mm in maximum snout vent length and is found in the Emerald District of north-east Queensland. Its close relative *Oedura monilis* inhabits *Callitris*-Ironbark woodland in New South Wales and southern Queensland. The holotype is an adult male that was found beneath exfoliating bark on the trunk of a dead *Acacia* at 0730 hrs. It measures 87.0 mm snout-vent length and 35.0 mm (22.0 regenerated) vent-tail length. Colouration (in life): Dorsally, several distinct blotches of creamish-grey surrounded by patches of yellow and purple. The nape has a broad purple band which fails to meet purple temporal streaks that run the length of the head and dorso-lateral of body. The regenerated portion of the tail is purple. Laterally flecked with grey, yellow and purple. Ventrally creamish-white. One post-anal tubercle. Etymology: Named in honour of David Attenborough, British Author, Conservationist and Narrator.

*Oedura castelnaui* (Thomiot, 1889)

*Oedura cincta* De Vis, 1888. We herein designate as Lectotype QM J226 from Charleville, Queensland.

*Oedura coggeri* Bustard, 1966

*Oedura derelicta* sp.nov

Holotype: A mature specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin R11413. Collected at Jessie Gap, 17km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory on 11 November, 1983 by Ian Archibald.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Oedura marmorata* complex, believed confined to the Macdonald Ranges of central Australia, and readily identified by the excellent coloured illustration in Bustard (1970: Plate 24). Bustard's illustration is of a mature specimen from Alice Springs, N.T. Its congener *Oedura marmorata* is illustrated by Cogger (1983: Plate 460) and can be easily distinguished from this new species by the lack of transverse banding in mature *Oedura marmorata*. Etymology: From the Latin -*derelictus* meaning 'neglected' alluding to the taxonomy of the *Oedura marmorata* complex.

*Oedura fracticolor* De Vis, 1884. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Oedura marmorata*; *O. fracticolor* is believed confined to north Queensland.

*Oedura gemmata* King and Gow, 1983

*Oedura greeri* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R87677. Collected at Mt. Doreen, Northern Territory, (22°02'S X 131°20'E) by Allen E. Greer and P. Greer on 5 October, 1975.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Oedura marmorata* complex and readily identified by the illustration in Cogger (1983: Plate 461, cited as *Oedura marmorata*), herein regarded as *Oedura greeri*. Believed confined to the rock outcroppings in the vicinity of Mt. Doreen, N.T. Etymology: Named for Dr Allen E. Greer Curator of Herpetology, The Australian Museum, Sydney.

*Oedura marmorata* Gray, 1842

*Oedura monilis* De Vis, 1888

*Oedura tryoni* De Vis, 1884

**OEDURELLA** Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913. Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Strophurus* and presently regarded as comprising only one species.

*Oedurella taeniata* Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913

**PHYLLURUS** Schinz, 1822

*Phyllurus caudiannulatus* Covacevich, 1975

*Phyllurus cornutus* (Ogilby, 1892)

*Phyllurus platurus* (White, 1790)

*Phyllurus salebrosus* Covacevich, 1975

*Phyllurus swaini* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16799. Collected in the Richmond Range State Forest, New South Wales between 1-7 December, 1976 by Bruce Gall and Peter Bayliss. Diagnosis: A large member of the *Phyllurus cornutus* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Internasal scales and those of the canthal ridge enlarged, other head scalation comparatively smaller; supralabials 12; infralabials 9; subdigital lamellae 23; dorsal body scalation minute and

granular, with numerous irregularly scattered enlarged conical tubercles, each surrounded by a rosette of smaller scales; the enlarged conical spines are somewhat longitudinally aligned extending onto the neck, over the auricular and temporal regions to the prominent canthal ridge; the dorsal part of the limbs are similarly adorned with these enlarged spines; ventral scales minute and granular, particularly on the gular and they are slightly larger on the chest; one enlarged post-anal tubercle on each side; limbs long and slender with long digits that are strongly clawed. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 124.0; vent to tail length 61.4 (regenerated); axilla to groin length 61.4; snout to axilla length 53.1; eye to rostral 19.4; auricular to rostral 31.8; eye to eye 14.0; auricular to auricular 22.6; forelimb length 52.8. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Faded reddish brown dorsally, head and upper surface of limbs greyish; ventrally creamish to off-white, tinged in part by reddish brown. *Phyllurus swaini* is believed confined to the sub-tropical rainforests and associated wet-sclerophyll forests of N.E. New South Wales and S.E. Queensland. Cogger (1983: Plate 473) illustrates specimens of *Phyllurus swaini* (cited as *Phyllurus cornutus*) from Dorrigo, New South Wales. Typical *Phyllurus cornutus* is illustrated in Cogger (1983: Plates 86 & 472) from Lake Barrine, Qld. *Phyllurus platurus*, a species occasionally confused with this species, is confined to the wet-sclerophyll forests of the Sydney Basin, not occurring north of the Hunter River (Cogger, 1983: Plate 475 shows a typical specimen of *P. platurus* from Sydney, New South Wales). Another species occasionally confused with this taxon is *Phyllurus caudiannulatus* of south east Queensland; Covacevich, (1975) included north-east New South Wales specimens of *P. swaini* in her analysis of *P. caudiannulatus*. An excellent diagnostic photo of *Phyllurus swaini* from Coffs Harbour, New South Wales appears in Swanson (1976: Plate 28) cited as *Phyllurus cornutus*; Swanson also provided an illustration of *Phyllurus platurus* (Plate 27) from Sydney. *Phyllurus swaini* has a clutch size of two. Etymology: Named for Malcolm Swain, of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney.

**PHYRIADORIA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Gehyra australis* (part) Gray, 1845. Lectotype BMNH xxii. 55b, Port Essington, N.T.

Diagnosis: King (1984?) provides adequate diagnostic data for this genus with his redescription of *Gehyra australis*.

*Phyriadoria australis* (Gray, 1845). We herein regard *P. australis* as a species complex and further consider that additional species may warrant transfer to *Phyriadoria* from *Dactyloperus* following investigations currently underway.

**PNOEPUS** Fitzinger, 1843. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Hemidactylus* Gray, 1825

*Pnoepus papuensis* (Macleay, 1877). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Pnoepus frenatus* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1836).

*P. frenatus* is herein regarded as being confined to the islands of Indonesia, and designate as Lectotype MNHP 5135 (largest of the two syntypes registered under this number). We also resurrect *Pnoepus bojeri* (Fitzinger, 1843) from the synonymy of *Pnoepus frenatus*; *Pnoepus bojeri* is believed confined to east Africa and associated islands, and herein designate as Lectotype an unnumbered syntype in the BMNH from Madagascar.

*Hemidactylus hexaspis* Cope, 1869 is herein regarded as a synonym of *Pnoepus bojeri*. We herein resurrect *Hemidactylus vittatus* Gray, 1845 from the synonymy of *Pnoepus frenatus*; *Pnoepus vittatus* is herein regarded as a valid species from Borneo, and we designate as Lectotype an unnumbered syntype in the BMNH from Borneo. We herein also resurrect from the synonymy of *Pnoepus frenatus*, *Hemidactylus punctatus* Jerdon, 1853 and consider that *Pnoepus punctatus* (Jerdon, 1853) is confined to India. The species of *Pnoepus* in southern Japan and the Philippines is herein regarded as *Pnoepus inornatus* (Hallowell, 1861) and designate as Lectotype USNM 7429 being the largest of the three syntypes bearing this number. Provisionally we herein regard *Hemidactylus longiceps* Cope, 1869 as a synonym of *Pnoepus inornatus*. We herein resurrect from the synonymy of *P. frenatus*, *Hemidactylus pumilus* Hallowell,

1861, and regard *Pnoepus pumilus* (Hallowell, 1861) as a valid species from Hong Kong and southern mainland Asia. We herein resurrect *Gecko caracal* Tytler, 1865 from the synonymy of *Pnoepus frenatus*; *Pnoepus caracal* (Tytler, 1865) is believed confined to Burma. *Gecko chaus* Tytler, 1865 is herein regarded as a synonym of *Pnoepus caracal*. We regard *Hemidactylus tristis* Sauvage, 1878 as a synonym of *Pnoepus papuensis* (Macleay, 1877). We also regard as valid the description of *Hemidactylus fragilis* Calebresi, 1915 and consider that *Pnoepus fragilis* is confined to North Africa. We regard the *Pnoepus frenatus* complex as containing many undescribed species, and recommend investigation of this most interesting group.

**PSEUDOTHECADACTYLUS** Brongersma, 1936

*Pseudothecadactylus australis* (Gunther, 1877)

*Pseudothecadactylus cavaticus* Cogger, 1975

*Pseudothecadactylus lindneri* Cogger, 1975

**QUANTASIA GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hoplodactylus tuberculatus* Lucas and Frost, 1900.

Diagnosis: A genus of large rainforest inhabiting Gekkonid lizards of north eastern Australia, New Guinea and associated islands, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Body form solid but slightly depressed with a broad depressed head and a long pre-hensile tail; dorsal scales tiny and granular with scattered tubercles over the dorsum; a laterally positioned skin fold extending from axilla to groin; tail has enlarged ventral plates basally; rounded rostral and mental shields; enlarged postmentals; enlarged labials; preanal pores present; limbs long but powerful and possessing slender clawed digits that are distally compressed; enlarged apical subdigital lamellae absent, but distinctive transverse lamellae present; claws long and positioned between two scales. Cogger (1983:156, Plate 75) should be consulted for descriptive data that clearly separates this species from *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827 sensu stricto.

*Quantasia tuberculata* (Lucas and Frost, 1900)

**RHYNCHOEDURA** Gunther, 1867. Our previous synonymising of this genus with *Diplodactylus* has been reconsidered in the light of a new species from New South Wales, thus making it apparent that *Rhynchoedura* represents a natural assemblage of desert Gekkonids.

*Rhynchoedura ormsbyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16781. Collected at Round Hill Nature Reserve, near Euabalong, New South Wales, (33 03'S X 146 13'E) on 16 May, 1981 by A.B. Rose and J. Brickhill.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Rhynchoedura ornatus* complex and readily identified by the following combination of characters; rostral pointed with a central groove; head scales, granular and fairly homogenous in size, though those on the snout are slightly larger; mental small, pointed, surrounded by two to three rows of slightly enlarged chin shields; supralabials 22, only slightly larger than surrounding scales; infralabials 24; interocular scales 37; dorsal body scales granular, small, homogenous and juxtaposed; dorsal caudals larger, flat and overlapping; ventrally body scales are larger than those of the gular which are minute and granular; a single enlarged post-anal tubercle on each side surrounded by a row of slightly raised scales; two preanal pores; subdigital lamellae undifferentiated from plantar scales. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout vent length 38.7; vent tail length 30.8; snout axilla length 16.7; axilla groin length 18.2; snout to eye length 3.0; head width 6.4; forelimb length 10.5; hind limb length 16.3. Colouration (in alcohol): A creamish basal colouration on the body with a fine, intricate and dense dark brown reticulated pattern. This pattern is interrupted by somewhat longitudinally aligned white dots each about 4-6 scales in diameter; ventrally creamish. Swanson (1976: Plate 23) figures a specimen of *R. ormsbyi* from Wilcannia, New South Wales, cited as *Rhynchoedura ornata*. Etymology: Named for Anthony (Tony) Ormsby of Springwood, New South Wales,

herpetologist and prominent Sydney divorce lawyer.

*Rhynchoedura ornata* Gunther, 1867

**RIDEGEKKO GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Phyllodactylus guentheri* Boulenger, 1885. We herein designate as Lectotype BMNH 62.1.6.29 from Lord Howe Island.

Diagnosis: A monotypic genus of Gekkonid lizards believed confined to Lord Howe and Norfolk Island groups of eastern Australia and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Deep head with a rounded canthus; depressed body form; strong, well-developed limbs, each possessing five clawed digits; smooth, homogenous and minute body scaling; head scales (on snout) larger than body scales; limb scales slightly larger than body scales; head scales subequal; tail with neatly aligned rings of imbricate scales; gular fold prominent; ear opening smaller than the rounded eye; mid-body scale rows 119-160; ventrals slightly imbricate; adpressed limbs overlapping; dilated digits with each possessing a pair of enlarged lamellae distally; each digit has a claw which is positioned between the enlarged distal plates; no femoral or preanal pores; reaches 80 mm SVL. The much more detailed descriptions of *R. guentheri* in Cogger (1971:29-36), Cogger et al. (1983:33-37, 70, Plate 17) and Cogger (1983:192 and Plate 469) should be consulted as being useful for diagnostic purposes. Etymology: Named for Dr W.D.L. Ride, Founding Director of the Museum of Australia, Canberra, A.C.T. and President of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.

*Ridegekko guentheri* (Boulenger, 1885)

**STROPHURUS** Fitzinger, 1843

*Strophurus aberrans* (Glauert, 1952)

*Strophurus ciliaris* (Boulenger, 1885)

*Strophurus intermedius* (Ogilby, 1892)

*Strophurus michaelseni* (Werner, 1910)

*Strophurus rankini* (Storr, 1979)

*Strophurus spinigerus* (Gray, 1842)

*Strophurus strophurus* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836)

*Strophurus taenicaudus* (De Vis, 1886)

*Strophurus williamsi* (Kluge, 1963)

*Strophurus wilsoni* (Storr, 1983)

**UNDERWOODISAURUS** Wermuth, 1965

*Underwoodisaurus asper* (Boulenger, 1913). Believed confined to red soil plains of western New South Wales, where it has previously been regarded as the red colour form of *U. milii*. What we herein regard as *Underwoodisaurus asper* is figured in Swanson (1976: Plate 29) specimen from Wilcannia, N.S.W. Its congener *U. husbandi* is confined to eastern New South Wales. *Underwoodisaurus husbandi* Wells and Wellington, 1984. *Underwoodisaurus milii* (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825). A neotype (from Shark Bay, W.A.) should be designated as the holotype is believed lost.

*Underwoodisaurus sphyrrus* (Ogilby, 1892)

**PYGOPODIDAE**

**ACLYS** Kluge, 1974

*Aclys concinna* Kluge, 1974

**APRASIA** Gray, 1839

*Aprasia aurita* Kluge, 1974

*Aprasia fusca* Storr, 1979

*Aprasia glauerti* Parker, 1956

*Aprasia haroldi* Storr, 1978

*Aprasia inaurita* Kluge, 1974

*Aprasia parapulchella* Kluge, 1974

*Aprasia pseudopulchella* Kluge, 1974

*Aprasia pulchella* Gray, 1839

*Aprasia repens* (Fry, 1914)

*Aprasia rostrata* Parker, 1956

*Aprasia smithi* Storr, 1970

*Aprasia striolata* Lutken, 1863

**DELMA** Gray, 1831

*Delma australis* Kluge, 1974  
*Delma borea* Kluge, 1974  
*Delma elegans* Kluge, 1974  
*Delma fraseri* Gray, 1831  
*Delma grayii* Smith, 1849  
*Delma impar* (Fischer, 1882)  
*Delma inornata* Kluge, 1974  
*Delma molleri* Lutken, 1863  
*Delma nasuta* Kluge, 1974  
*Delma pax* Kluge, 1974  
*Delma plebeia* De Vis, 1888  
*Delma tincta* De Vis, 1888  
*Delma torquata* Kluge, 1974  
*Delma wollemi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R46058. Collected at Milbrodale, New South Wales, on 12 January, 1975 by Richard Wells and Peter Rankin.

Diagnosis: A close relative of *Delma plebeia*, *Delma wollemi* is largely confined to the mid-western slopes of New South Wales, from the Hunter Valley, to the southern edge of the New England Plateau. It is figured in Cogger (1983: Plate 491), specimen from Singleton, New South Wales (Milbrodale?). Cogger (1983:211) also gives a description that appears to be mainly based on material referable to *Delma wollemi* rather than *Delma plebeia* as cited. Kluge (1974) provides an illustration and comparative data on its close relative *D. plebeia*.

**LIALIS** Gray, 1835

*Lialis bicaenata* Gray, 1842  
*Lialis burtonis* Gray, 1835

**OPHIDIOCEPHALUS** Lucas & Frost, 1897

*Ophidiocephalus taeniatus* Lucas and Frost, 1897

**PLETHOLAX** Cope, 1864

*Pletholax gracilis* (Schlegel, in Cope, 1864)  
*Pletholax edelensis* Storr, 1978

**PYGOPUS** Merrem, 1820

*Pygopus baileyi* (Gunther, 1897). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Pygopus nigriceps*; *P. baileyi* is believed confined to Western Australia. We recommend the designation of a Neotype, as the holotype is presumed lost.

*Pygopus klugei* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum Field No.28686. Collected at 6.2 km south of Big Warrambool, (between Walgett and Lightning Ridge) New South Wales by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley on 12 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Pygopus nigriceps* complex, (closely allied to *Pygopus schraderi*) and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Mid-body scales in 26 rows; parietals large; large rectangular frontal; prefrontal single; frontonasals and first and second pairs of nasals forming two longitudinal rows of similar sized scales; nasal minute, positioned at junction of 1st and 2nd nasals and 1st supralabial; supraoculars 2; supraciliaries 3; infralabials 5; supralabials 6; scales on nape markedly smaller than those on the body; dorsal and lateral scales strongly keeled, the keels being longitudinally aligned; ear opening as a narrow slit, much smaller than eye; preanal pores 12; snout vent length 149.5mm; vent tail length 105.0mm (6.5mm regenerated). Colouration in Alcohol: Dorsally, head brownish with a few faint black, longitudinally aligned striations. A clearly demarcated boundary on the nape is created by a change from brown to grey in dorsal colouration. This results in a hooded appearance. The entire dorsal surface including the tail (original) is grey, irregularly variegated with darker grey splotches; regenerated portion of tail is light grey. Laterally, the upper part of the head is brownish; the infra and supralabials are ornamented with two prominent black vertical bars. The lower part of the head is creamish white; the remainder of the lateral region, from behind the 'hood' of the

head, is similar to the dorsum. Venter, immaculate creamish white. *Pygopus klugei* is most closely related to *P. schraderi* (illustrated by Cogger, 1983: Plates 104 & 495) and is readily separated on the basis of the body scalation which is distinctly keeled in *P. klugei* but smooth in *P. schraderi*. *Pygopus klugei* is an inhabitant of the black soil plains of N.W. New South Wales and central Queensland. (see Kluge, 1974 where he mentions a keeled immature specimen of '*Pygopus nigriceps*' from central Queensland, but was uncertain as to whether the keeling of the scales was natural or an artifact of preservation) *Pygopus schraderi* however, is an inhabitant of the red-sand plains of western New South Wales and eastern South Australia. Etymology: Named for Dr Arnold Kluge of the University of Michigan, U.S.A.

*Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacepede, 1804)*Pygopus nigriceps* (Fischer, 1882)*Pygopus orientalis* (Gunther, 1876)*Pygopus schraderi* Boulenger, 1913*Pygopus territorianus* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R56823. Collected near Tennant Creek, Northern Territory, by Dr Smith during June, 1962.

Description: A robust Pygopodid lizard, most closely related to *Pygopus nigriceps* of Western Australia and readily diagnosed by consulting existing descriptive references. Swanson (1976: Plate 34) figures a typical specimen of *Pygopus territorianus* from Tennant Creek, N.T. This species lacks the distinctive keeling of the body scales in *Pygopus klugei* and the reticulated patterning of *Pygopus schraderi* (illustrated in Cogger, 1983: Plate 495, from Euabalong, New South Wales).

**AGAMIDAE**

**AMPHIBOLURUS** Wagler, 1830. We herein regard the resurrection of *Gemmatophora* Kaup, 1827 by Storr, 1982 as not only an unwarranted alteration in violation of the Code (Article 23b) but also because *Gemmatophora* is unavailable.

*Amphibolurus muricatus* (White, 1790)*Amphibolurus norrisi* Witten and Coventry, 1984**CAIMANOPS** Storr, 1974*Caimanops amphiboluroides* (Lucas and Frost, 1902)

**CALOTELLA** Steindachner, 1867. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Diporiphora*.

*Calotella australis* Steindachner, 1867. We herein designate as Lectotype NHMW 19821 being the largest of the two syntypes registered under this number, from Cape York, Queensland. *Calotella nigricollis* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1915). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Calotella australis*; *C. nigricollis* is believed confined to coastal north-east Queensland. *Calotella nuchalis* (De Vis, 1884). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Calotella australis*; *C. nuchalis* is believed confined to south-east Queensland.

**CHELOSANIA** Gray, 1845*Cheilosania brunnea* Gray, 1845**CHLAMYDOSAURUS** Gray, 1825

*Chlamydosaurus kingii* Gray, 1825. We herein regard *C. kingii* as a species complex and recommend taxonomic and ecological investigation.

**CRYPTAGAMA** Witten, 1984*Cryptagama aurita* (Storr, 1981)**CTENOPHORUS** Fitzinger, 1843*Ctenophorus clayi* (Storr, 1966)

*Ctenophorus decresii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1837). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, MNHP 6545 being the larger of the two syntypes registered under this number, from Kangaroo Island, South Australia. We have deferred describing a number of species in this complex as Mr Magnus Peterson has

informed us of his intentions to formally name some members.  
*Ctenophorus dudleyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16795. Collected along the Glenlea fire trail at Yathong Nature Reserve, near Cobar, New South Wales (32 36'S X 145 30'E) on 14 March, 1981 by John Brickhill and A.B. Rose.

Diagnosis: A small member of the *Ctenophorus pictus* complex, light grey-brown dorsally on body and tail; head is darker brown without markings. The vertebral area has black zig-zag pattern interspersed with small whitish blotches. Laterally the body is greyish (darker towards the dorsal) with small whitish spots, aligned transversely to contact the whitish blotches of the vertebral. These transverse rows of spots are emphasized by the presence of wavy, dark brown reticulations on the upper-lateral zone. The tail is irregularly marked with narrow grey bands, which are most intense dorsally. Ventrally, head grey, with an indistinct blackish, centrally positioned chest marking; remainder of venter unmarked; tail creamish yellow. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout vent length 56.0; vent to tail length 98.0; axilla to groin 23.8; tympanum to tympanum 12.6; tympanum to snout 13.7; eye to eye 9.6; eye to snout 8.8. *Ctenophorus dudleyi* is figured in Cogger (1983: Plate 110) from Euabalong, New South Wales (cited as *Amphibolurus pictus*) and a figure of typical *C. dudleyi* (from Wilcannia, New South Wales) also appears in Swanson (1976: Plate 83). *Ctenophorus pictus* is illustrated by Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1983: Plate 7.3 from 40 km east of Bookaloo, South Australia). An inhabitant of red-sand plains in western New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Alexander Dudley of Sydney, New South Wales. *Ctenophorus fionni* (Proctor, 1923). This species is confined to coastal Eyre Peninsula (from Port Lincoln to Streaky Bay) South Australia. *Ctenophorus fionni sensu stricto* is the population referred to as 'D, Southern Form' by Houston (1978:23, Fig.16). There are several undescribed species in this complex which are currently under examination by Mr Magnus Peterson.

*Ctenophorus gibba* (Houston, 1974)

*Ctenophorus maculosus* (Mitchell, 1948)

*Ctenophorus major* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Ctenophorus modestus* (Ahl, 1926). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Ctenophorus decresii*; *C. modestus* is believed confined to South Australia, and we herein take the opportunity of designating as Lectotype ZMB 30092, being the larger of the two syntypes registered with this number.

*Ctenophorus nuchalis* (De Vis, 1884). We herein designate as Lectotype QM J1405 from Delta Station, Bogantungan, Queensland.

*Ctenophorus ornatus* (Gray, 1845)

*Ctenophorus pictus* (Peters, 1866). We herein designate as Lectotype ZMB 4738, the largest of the three syntypes registered under this number, from Adelaide, South Australia. There are several undescribed species in this complex.

*Ctenophorus raffertyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R59925. Collected at Maryvale, Northern Territory, (24 40'S X 134 04'E) by Mick Gillam, during November, 1976.

Diagnosis: A small member of the *Ctenophorus nuchalis* complex most closely allied to *Ctenophorus clayi* of Western Australia and readily distinguished by the existing published data and illustrations. Cogger (1983: Plate 500) figures a specimen of *Ctenophorus raffertyi* from Maryvale Station, N.T. (cited as *Amphibolurus clayi*). *Ctenophorus clayi* is illustrated in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1984: Plates 6.5, 6.6). The morphological data presented by Cogger (1983:222) is more appropriate for *Ctenophorus raffertyi* than *Ctenophorus clayi* although the description is obviously composite. Storr, (1966) and Houston (1978) provide comparative data. *Ctenophorus raffertyi* is believed confined to the Simpson Desert of the Northern Territory and *C. clayi* is largely confined to the arid inland of Western Australia. Etymology: Named for the late Chips Rafferty.

*Ctenophorus reticulatus* (Gray, 1845). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.9.4.35, from Western Australia.

*Ctenophorus rufescens* (Stirling and Zietz, 1893)

*Ctenophorus salinarum* (Storr, 1966)

*Ctenophorus vadrappa* (Houston, 1974)

*Ctenophorus yinnietharra* (Storr, 1981)

**DIPORIPHORA** Gray, 1842

*Diporiphora arnhemica* Storr, 1974

*Diporiphora bennettii* (Gray, 1845)

*Diporiphora bilineata* (Gray, 1842). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.12.75 from Port Essington, Northern Territory.

*Diporiphora convergens* Storr, 1974

*Diporiphora jugularis* (Macleay, 1877). We herein designate as Lectotype AM R40672 from Cape Grenville, Cape York, Queensland.

*Diporiphora lalliae* Storr, 1974

*Diporiphora magna* Storr, 1974

*Diporiphora margaretae* Storr, 1974

*Diporiphora pindan* Storr, 1979

*Diporiphora reginae* Glauert, 1959

*Diporiphora superba* Storr, 1974

*Diporiphora valens* Storr, 1979

**GOWIDON** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Gowidon longirostris* (Boulenger, 1883). We herein designate as Lectotype BMNH 1946.8.28.73 from Champion Bay, Western Australia.

*Gowidon quattuorasciatus* (Sternfeld, 1924)

**HOUSTONIASAURUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Diporiphora winneckeii* Lucas and Frost, 1896

Diagnosis: A group of terrestrial Agamids of central and north-western Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Body scales homogenous; scales keeled; lack dorsal and nuchal crests; gular scales smooth or weakly keeled; scales on lower eyelid do not form a marginal fringe; adpressed hind limb reaches nearly to the ear; preanal pores usually absent (but present in *H. linga*); longitudinal striping on ventral surface in *H. winneckeii*, but absent in *H. linga*; inhabits sand dune deserts, hummock grasslands and mallee - sandridge zones. Etymology: Named for Dr Terry Houston of the Western Australian Museum, Perth.

*Houstoniasaurus linga* (Houston, 1977)

*Houstoniasaurus winneckeii* (Lucas and Frost, 1896)

**HYPASILURUS** Peters, 1867

*Hypsilurus boydii* (Macleay, 1884)

*Hypsilurus spinipes* (Dumeril and Dumeril, 1851)

**INTELLAGAMA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *L(ophura) lesueurii* Gray, 1831

Diagnosis: A genus of large Agamids (up to 1.2m total length), distributed along the east coast of Australia, from Cape York, Queensland to southern Victoria. Distinguished by the following combination of characters: Heterogenous scalation; pronounced dorsal and nuchal crests; tail long and whip-like, laterally compressed and capable of autotomising and regeneration; dorsal and flank scales subequal, keeled with a transverse series of scattered conical scales (enlarged); enlarged spinose cheek scales present; ventral scales slightly to strongly keeled, but gulars smooth; marginal scales of lower eyelid do not form a fringe; preanal pores absent; femoral pores present; adpressed hind limb reaches between snout and eye; capable of bipedal locomotion when highly active; can remain submerged in water for hours, and has been known to overwinter on the bottom of ponds. Cogger (1983: Plates 119, 535 & 536) has illustrations of members of this genus.

*Intellagama howitti* (McCoy, 1884)

*Intellagama lesueurii* (Gray, 1831). A number of undescribed species await investigation.

**LICENTIA** Wells and Wellington, 1984*Licentia cristata* (Gray, 1841)*Licentia mackenziei* (Storr, 1981)

*Licentia scutulata* (Stirling and Zietz, 1893). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, SAMA R3024 being the largest of the two syntypes registered under this number, from between Fraser Range and Queen Victoria Springs, Western Australia.

*Licentia websteri* (Boulenger, 1904). We herein designate as Lectotype BMNH 1946.9.4.31 from Coolgardie district, 400 miles inland of Perth, Western Australia.

**LOPHOGNATHUS** Gray, 1842. Our previous (Wells and Wellington, 1984) synonymising of this genus with *Amphibolurus* has been reconsidered. *Amphibolurus*, rejected by Storr (1982) and Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1984) and substituted with the earlier generic name *Gemmatophora*, is a move which we are not willing to support. Our concept of *Amphibolurus* is that it largely represents a south-eastern Australian radiation, of two described species, *A. muricatus* from the Sydney Basin, New South Wales, and *A. norrisi* from western Victoria and eastern South Australia; there are undescribed species in the Snowy Mountains of southern New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. *Lophognathus* represents an inland radiation.

*Lophognathus burnsi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum, Field Series No.28917. Collected at Collarenebri, New South Wales by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley on 14 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A distinctive member of the *Lophognathus gilberti* complex, readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Snout to vent length 105mm; vent to tail 267mm; rostral to anterior edge of ear 25.6mm; axilla to groin 52mm; subdigital lamellae on 4th toe of right hindlimb 28; mid-body scale rows 112; infralabials 12; supralabials 13. There is an enlarged nuchal series of scales which continues as a vertebral series and which converges with an equally enlarged paravertebral series (on either side), on the base of the tail. The enlarged vertebral series (including nuchals) numbers 63 scales to the convergence point; the enlarged paravertebrals have a less distinctive origin on the nape; there is an enlarged post-auricular series and between this and the paravertebral row is a less distinct post-auricular series. It commences more or less as a continuation of the canthal ridge behind the eye and becomes a dorso-lateral series of enlarged scales which basally borders a series of light coloured blotches. The enlarged post-auricular series converges with an enlarged ventro-lateral-gular series, posterior to the tympanum but anterior to the gular fold. It possesses an indistinct canthal ridge of keeled scales about the same in size as the other head scales; the supraocular scales are smaller and with much less keeling than the surrounding scales; the nasal scale is smaller than its distance to the mouth and is not quite midway between the eye and the rostral; the tympanum is large and distinct, being only slightly smaller than the eye. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally, the head, body and tail has a base colour of dark grey-brown, with irregular black markings. A distinct series of enlarged grey paravertebral blotches is present, these blotches being surrounded by black; the paravertebral blotches coalesce on the tail to form broad, irregular rings with each narrower interspace being of black to dark brown. The legs are grey with wavy (irregular) markings on the upper surface; undersurface of legs dark grey. Laterally, the head is light brown, with a blackish canthus rostralis, an indistinct blackish postocular streak (not reaching tympanum, but reappearing indistinctly postauricularly thus giving the initial appearance of a continuous one) and a creamish infralabial to subauricular region. The body is brownish from the dorso-lateral margin of the paravertebral blotches to the midlateral area; this brownish upper lateral zone is indistinctly marked with small greyish, irregularly positioned, streaks and blotches. The most distinctive marking laterally is a wide, grey, longitudinally directed streak, extending from the groin for about two thirds of the

axilla-groin; this grey streak is black-edged above and below, but the edging is fragmentary. Ventrally, the gular area is creamish grey, but there are three dark brown longitudinally aligned streaks on each side, the most distinct being that which borders the creamish infralabial area. The venter is yellowish-grey tending to be lighter posteriorly, but on the tail yellowish cream predominates. *Lophognathus burnsi* is distributed across western New South Wales and southern Queensland where it inhabits open woodland on blacksoil plains. It is also known from sandy plains, such as the Pilliga Scrub where it may be found in *Callitris* - Ironbark forests. Although often observed basking on roadside piles of bulldozed trees, it does not survive clearing of the woodland. A gravid female collected in the Moree-Collarenebri district in November, 1983 had advanced oviducal eggs and was constructing a burrow for ovipositing when found. This is a fast moving species that readily climbs trees when disturbed. Etymology: Named for Mr Neville Burns of Jannali, New South Wales in recognition of his contributions to public education in New South Wales, by way of his travelling reptile show.

*Lophognathus centralis* (Loveridge, 1933)*Lophognathus gilberti* Gray, 1842*Lophognathus temporalis* (Gunther, 1867)**MANTICHORASAURUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984*Mantichorasaurus albilabris* (Storr, 1974)*Mantichorasaurus sobria* (Storr, 1974)**MOLOCH** Gray, 1841.

*Moloch horridus* Gray, 1841. We regard this species as composite and recommend urgent examination of more specimens from throughout its entire range.

**PHTHANODON** Wells and Wellington, 1984*Phthanodon badius* (Storr, 1965)*Phthanodon citrinus* (Storr, 1965)*Phthanodon dualis* (Storr, 1965)*Phthanodon femoralis* (Storr, 1965)*Phthanodon fordi* (Storr, 1965)*Phthanodon griseus* (Storr, 1965)*Phthanodon gularis* (Sternfeld, 1924)*Phthanodon hawkeswoodi* sp.nov.

Holotype: A mature male in the Australian Museum, Field Series No.16792. Collected along Glenlea central fire trail, in Yathong Nature Reserve, near Cobar, New South Wales (32 36'S X 145 30'E) by A.B. Rose and John Brickhill, on 14 March, 1981.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Phthanodon isolepis* complex, closely allied to *Phthanodon fordi* (with which it has been confused until now). *Phthanodon hawkeswoodi* is figured in Cogger (1983: Plate 504) from Euabalong, New South Wales. A specimen of *Phthanodon fordi* from near Woolgangie, Western Australia is figured in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1984: Plate 5.2). *P. hawkeswoodi* is an abundant, but geographically isolated Agamid of the red sand plains of western New South Wales. Cogger (1974, 1978), provides biological data for *P. hawkeswoodi* (as *Amphibolurus fordi*). Colouration in *P. hawkeswoodi* is spectacular, with a dorsum of greyish brown and dark brown flecking, two distinct rows of large dark brown 'spots' on the body and a distinct broad white dorsolateral stripe extending from the nape to the groin. The upper lateral of the body is the same greyish brown as the dorsum, with heavy dark reddish brown blotching almost forming a number of transverse bars that are aligned with the brown dorsal spotting (but are prevented from merging by the white dorsolateral). The lower lateral of the body is greyish, distinctly edged ventrolaterally by dark brown tending to give a striped appearance to the lower body and tail. Ventrally creamish on body and tail with scattered black flecks and splotches on the gular and thoracic regions. The labials are flecked with dark brown. Measurements of the Holotype (mm): Snout vent length 42.0; vent tail length 97.0; axilla groin length 13.8; tympanum to tympanum 8.8; tympanum to snout 10.0; eye to eye 6.5; eye to snout 6.5. Etymology: Named for Mr. Trevor Hawkeswood, of Brisbane,

Queensland, in recognition of his contributions to botany and entomology.

*Phthanodon isolepis* (Fischer, 1881). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species SMNH 2051, being the largest of the two syntypes registered under this number.

*Phthanodon maculatus* (Gray, 1831)

*Phthanodon rubens* (Storr, 1965)

**POGONA** Storr, 1982

*Pogona barbata* (Cuvier, 1829). We herein designate as Lectotype MNHP 7375 from 'Australia'.

*Pogona henrylawsoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field No. 16814. Collected at 118 km west of Richmond, Queensland by Grant Husband and John Sauer on 5 January, 1978.

Diagnosis: A short-tailed member of an Agamid species complex widely distributed across northern Australia and readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Snout to vent length 130.0mm; vent to tail length 117.0mm; axilla to groin length 71.0mm; head length (rostril to anterior edge of tympanum) 27.4mm; head width (tympanum to tympanum) 25.8mm; distance between eyes 16.8mm; distance between nostrils 10.9mm; rostril to median scale of transverse spine row (head length) 29.2mm; 'beard' absent, but gulars keeled, more so laterally. A gravid female. Colouration (in life): Dorsally orange-brown with the head and vertebral region being distinctly lighter; four pairs of whitish paravertebral blotches between the axilla and groin, with a fifth over the pelvic area; each blotch has narrow transverse contact with another, forming a 'dumbbell' pattern; anterior-most pair extends beyond axilla to nape (in some specimens, the paravertebral blotches partly or completely coalesce); each of the enlarged dorsal spines with a dark brown leading face and orange-brown anteriorly (this is less apparent in spines positioned laterally); enlarged ventro-lateral spines white, but some have a brown base and white tipped; tail generally darker brown than body, with light orange-brown variegations anteriorly, that are slightly less distinct than the paravertebral blotches; last two thirds of tail with narrow, wavy bands of cream, with dark brown interspaces (in some specimens the entire tail is banded in this manner); limbs same as body, with indistinct lighter patches; head with four narrow whitish longitudinal streaks as follows - one pair extend from a point just above the nasal and extend dorso-laterally along the supraocular and terminate just posterior to the orbit, the other pair extend from a point approximately central on an imaginary line joining the anterior edges of the tympanum; a dark brown post-ocular streak contacts the anterior edge of the tympanum (where it is widest); post-ocular streak bordered above by a broad white streak extending from the orbit to just above the posterior edge of the tympanum, and below, by another white streak of varying width, originating sub-orbitally, then extending posteriorly to just below the tympanum. Ventrally, white almost patternless (though sometimes with faint brown ocelli); gular region streaked with brown; undersurface of tail whitish anteriorly, but tending to be faintly brown posteriorly; lining of mouth bright orange; iris colour bright orange. *Pogona henrylawsoni* occurs on the grey and brown soils of a heavy texture (popularly called 'black soil' plains) of western Queensland, in habitats of tussock grasses, (*Astrelba* spp.) and scattered low shrubs. *P. henrylawsoni* readily retreats into deep earth cracks when pursued. It has often been confused with immature *Pogona vitticeps* which occur in some parts of the range of *P. henrylawsoni*, but is easily separated by the uniform, smooth, neatly aligned (and large) ventral scales of *P. henrylawsoni*; in *P. vitticeps* the ventrals are much smaller, somewhat irregularly distributed and strongly keeled. *Pogona henrylawsoni* also lacks the prominent 'beard' of *P. vitticeps* and has a very rounded head shape, rather than the triangular shape of *P. vitticeps*. *P. henrylawsoni* has been observed at 17.5 km north of Rimbanda on 31 December, 1976; 42 km south east of Winton, on 28 December, 1977; 108 km west of Richmond, on 5 January, 1978 (gravid); 55 km west of Richmond, on 5 January, 1978. Additionally, a specimen in the

Queensland Museum (J 1051 - old number D5041) is a specimen of *Pogona henrylawsoni* from Gregory Downs, via Burketown. Etymology: Named for Henry Lawson (17 June, 1867 to 2 September, 1922) Australian poet and philosopher.

*Pogona loriae* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum, Field Series No. 27279. Collected at the West River Crossing, on the road between Ravensthorpe and Jerramungup, Western Australia, on 30 January, 1982 by Richard Wells and Glenn Shea. Diagnosis: A member of the *Pogona minor* complex, most closely related to *Pogona minor* and readily separated from *P. minor* by its much longer tail and its extreme southern distribution. *Pogona loriae* is figured in Cogger (1983: Plates 107 and 512 specimen cited as '*Amphibolurus minimus*' from Norsman, W.A.). It is distributed across extreme southern Western Australia to south western South Australia. *Pogona minima* is herein regarded as being confined to the Houtmans Abrolhos Islands, Western Australia. *Pogona minor* is found throughout the western coast of central W.A. and is figured in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1984: Plate 11.5 from Mt Bruce, Western Australia). The holotype of *Pogona loriae* was taken from beneath a granite rock in an area of regenerated heath. Etymology: Named for Miss Lori Hicks of Mt Warrigal, New South Wales.

*Pogona minima* (Loveridge, 1933)

*Pogona minor* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Pogona mitchelli* (Badham, 1976)

*Pogona nullarbor* (Badham, 1976)

*Pogona vitticeps* (Ahl, 1926)

**RANKINIA** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Rankinia adalaidensis* (Gray, 1841)

*Rankinia boylani* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Rankinia butleri* (Storr, 1977)

*Rankinia caelaticeps* (Smith, 1849). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Rankinia diemensis*; *R. caelaticeps* is believed confined to south-eastern Australia, and we herein designate as Lectotype for *R. caelaticeps* BMNH 1946.9.4.33.

*Rankinia chapmani* (Storr, 1977)

*Rankinia diemensis* (Gray, 1841)

*Rankinia parviceps* (Storr, 1964)

**ROTUNDACRYPTUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Tympanocryptis cephalus* Gunther, 1867.

Diagnosis: A genus of small rotund, terrestrial Agamids inhabiting central and northern Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Head thick and short, distinct from neck; short rotund body with tail tapering rapidly from base and being shorter or only slightly longer than body; four to eight scales between nasal and supralabials; supralabials 12-16; dorsal scales (body) smooth to keeled either in transverse, oblique or longitudinal alignment and with enlarged scattered, spinose scales; gulars and chest scales smooth or feebly keeled; dorsal scales of head smooth to keeled or slightly rugose; usually only one preanal pore; tympanum hidden; up to 50 mm SVL.

*Rotundacryptus cephalus* (Gunther, 1867)

*Rotundacryptus gigas* (Mitchell, 1948)

*Rotundacryptus intima* (Mitchell, 1948)

*Rotundacryptus uniformis* (Mitchell, 1948)

**TACHYON** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Grammatophora caudicincta* Gunther, 1875.

Diagnosis: A genus of swift-moving saxatile Agamids, distributed across northern, central and western Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Dorsal scalation homogenous; keeled imbricate scalation; low nuchal crest; dorsal crest absent (but keeled dorsals are largest ventrally, thus forming a low ridge); ventrals and gulars smooth or weakly keeled; distinctive canthus rostralis; preanal and femoral pores present; tympanum exposed. Illustrations of members of this genus appear in Cogger (1983: Plates; 105, 498 & 499) and Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1984: Plates, 3.1 to 3.6). Etymology: Named for the *Tachyon*, a hypothetical sub-atomic particle that travels faster than light.

*Tachyon caudicinctus* (Gunther, 1875)  
*Tachyon graafi* (Storr, 1967)  
*Tachyon infans* (Storr, 1967)  
*Tachyon macropus* (Storr, 1967)  
*Tachyon mensarum* (Storr, 1967)  
*Tachyon slateri* (Storr, 1967)

**TYMPANOCRYPTIS** Peters, 1863.

*Tympanocryptis centralis* Sternfeld, 1924

*Tympanocryptis houstoni* Storr, 1982

*Tympanocryptis karumba* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R63438. Collected at Karumba, Queensland (17 29'S X 140 50'E) by Allen E. Greer and Phlyp Greer, on 27 June, 1977.

Diagnosis: A small spiny Agamid lizard, most closely related to *Tympanocryptis centralis*, and readily identified by the existing diagnostic literature. Cogger (1983: Plate 538, from Karumba, Qld.) provides an excellent diagnostic illustration of typical *T. karumba*. Mitchell (1948) provides data on *T. lineata*.

*Tympanocryptis lineata* Peters, 1863. We herein designate as Lectotype ZMB 740 from Loos, 4.5 km west of Gawler, South Australia.

*Tympanocryptis macra* Storr, 1982

*Tympanocryptis pinguicollis* Mitchell, 1948

*Tympanocryptis telecom* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian National Wildlife Collection, CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research, Canberra. Collected on Black Mountain, A.C.T. by CSIRO staff.

Diagnosis: A small stout member of the *Tympanocryptis lineata* complex, most closely allied to *Tympanocryptis pinguicollis* of southern Victoria and readily identified by consulting the description in Jenkins and Bartell (1980:96-97, Plate on page 97) who regard this species as '*Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis*'. Mitchell, (1948) should be consulted for comparative data on *T. pinguicollis*. *Tympanocryptis telecom* is only known from the site occupied by the Post Office Tower on Black Mountain, A.C.T. Its survival status is unknown, but must be considered as potentially endangered, as no further specimens have been reported since the disturbance of its habitat for the Telecom facility. More intensive field work may reveal the existence of this species in the ranges of the southern highlands.

*Tympanocryptis tetraporphora* Lucas and Frost, 1895

**UXORIOUSAURIA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Amphibolurus barbatus microlepidotus* Glauert, 1952.

Diagnosis: A monotypic Agamid genus confined to the north of Western Australia and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Transverse series of occipital spines separated from the longitudinally aligned supra-ocular spines; a single central occipital spine and 1-3 moderately large outer spines; small circular cluster of spines near midline; transverse series of nuchal spines narrowly separated from a high oblique cluster of spines; cluster of spines on scapular fold; short series of spines parallel to and behind scapular fold; head relatively small and narrow; body strongly depressed; 3-5 rows of large spines along dorso-ventral margin of body; snout to vent length (mm) 90-180; tail (percent SVL) 180-210; femoral and preanal pores present; 'beard' reduced. See Storr (1982) for comparative data for the genus *Pogona*. Cogger, (1983) provides illustrations of *Uxoriosauria microlepidota* (as '*Pogona microlepidota*'). Etymology: *Uxorious* is from the latin *Uxorius* meaning, excessively fond of another's wife, and alludes to the mating behaviour of the species in this genus.

*Uxoriosauria microlepidota* (Glauert, 1952). We herein designate as Lectotype WAM R591, from Drysdale River Mission, North Kimberley, Western Australia.

**WITTENAGAMA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Amphibolurus nobbi coggeri* Witten, 1972.

Diagnosis: A genus of small terrestrial Agamids distributed from north Queensland to north western New South Wales, and readily identified by the following combination of characters:

Homogenous body scalation; femoral and preanal pores present; longitudinal rows of strongly keeled dorsal scales without scattered enlarged scales; post auricular spinal cluster present; low vertebral crest; distinct nuchal crest capable of erection in males; males practice ritualistic combat; fragile tail, capable of dismemberment; inhabits sandy inland plains with *Callitris* forests, in the lower granite belt of the New England Plateau, coastal forests of south-eastern Queensland and red sand plains of northern Queensland. A largely unstudied group taxonomically and ecologically. Etymology: Named for Dr Geoff Witten, Human Anatomist of Sydney University, noted for his attempt to chromosomally elucidate the phylogeny of the Agamidae.

*Wittenagama coggeri* (Witten, 1972)

*Wittenagama nobbi* (Witten, 1972)

*Wittenagama parnabyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R65949. Collected by Richard Wells and Dean Metcalfe, on 28 November, 1976, at 88km west of Alpha, Queensland. Paratypes: AMR65950-51 same data as holotype; AM R65952 Collected at 107km west of Alpha, Queensland, on 28 November, 1976 by R.Wells and D.Metcalfe.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Wittenagama nobbi* complex, restricted to sand plain woodlands of north Queensland and readily identified by the distinctive yellow paravertebrals, the pink tail and black thoracic patch. In his original description of '*Amphibolurus nobbi*', Witten (1972) provided diagnostic data for the complex as here recognised. He also had a specimen from central Queensland, but was unable to establish its identity owing to the poor condition of the specimen; we herein regard that specimen as being of this new species, *Wittenagama parnabyi*. *W. parnabyi* is illustrated by Swanson (1976: Plate 86) from 'Ravenshoe, Qld.' *W. parnabyi* inhabits savanna woodland and the ranges of northeast, Queensland. Swanson's illustration is labelled as '*Diporiphora bilineata*', probably a consequence of the chaotic state of Agamid taxonomy at the time his work was undertaken. Typical *Wittenagama coggeri* is illustrated by Cogger, (1983: Plate 108 from Euabalong, New South Wales and also Plate 515). Etymology: Named for Harold 'batman' Parnaby, renowned collector of Chiropterans and scholar.

**VARANIDAE**

**ASPETOSAURUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Varanus spenceri* Lucas and Frost, 1903

Diagnosis: A monotypic genus of Varanid lizards confined to savanna grasslands of tropical Australia, closely related to *Pantherosaurus* and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Powerful and heavily built but of moderate size, reaching only about 1.2 metres in total length; tail only marginally longer than head and body length; mid body scales in 150-175 rows; differing from *Titanzius* gen.nov. in having caudal scales arranged in regular rows; caudal scales distinctly rugose basally (upper section); head scalation smooth and irregular; nasals laterally positioned, but more anteriorly so, than in *Pantherosaurus* or *Titanzius* gen.nov.; terrestrial, utilizing earth cracks and burrows. Oviparous. Etymology: From the Greek *aspetos*, meaning 'unspeakably great', and from *sauros*, meaning 'lizard'.

*Aspetosaurus spenceri* (Lucas and Frost, 1903)

**EUPREPIOSAURUS** Fitzinger, 1843

Diagnosis: A genus of large, semi-aquatic Varanid lizards closely related to *Varanus* and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Head scalation minute and smooth; supraoculars small with enlarged scales marginally; laterally placed nostrils; ventrals smooth; body scales in 110-180 rows (at mid-body); strongly compressed tail with median keel; caudals smooth to keeled; sub-caudals largest; inhabits mangroves and rainforest streams throughout northern Australia, Papua New Guinea and eastern Indonesia. Numerous species, but only one recognised from Australia. The taxonomy of this group has been generally ignored, despite considerable variation within

the widely distributed members of this genus. As there was no holotype designated for *Euprepiosaurus indicus* (Type locality Ambon, Moluccas, Indonesia) a Neotype should be designated; in our opinion *Euprepiosaurus indicus* (Daudin, 1802) should be restricted to the Moluccas. We consider that *Monitor kalabek* Lesson, 1830 is a valid species from Fofak Bay, Waigeu, Indonesia and erect the new combination *Euprepiosaurus kalabek* (Lesson, 1830). *Monitor chlorostigma* Gray, 1831 is herein regarded as a synonym of *Euprepiosaurus kalabek*. *Monitor douarrha* Lesson, 1830 is also regarded as a valid species, so we herein establish that *Euprepiosaurus douarrha* (Lesson, 1830) should be included in the fauna of New Ireland (Type locality Praslin Harbour, New Ireland, Papua New Guinea). *Monitor doreanus* Meyer, 1874 is herein considered to be a valid species from north-western New Guinea, thus the new combination of *Euprepiosaurus doreanus* (Meyer, 1874) is proposed. We regard *Varanus indicus jobiensis* Ahl, 1932 as being a valid species from Indonesia; *Euprepiosaurus jobiensis* (Ahl, 1932) is believed confined to Indonesia (Type locality Japen Island, Indonesia). *Varanus indicus spinulosus* Mertens, 1941 is herein regarded as being a valid species from the Solomon Islands; the type locality for *Euprepiosaurus spinulosus* (Mertens, 1941) is George's Island, Solomon Islands. *Euprepiosaurus rouxi* (Mertens, 1926). We herein regard the Australian population of the *Euprepiosaurus indicus* complex as being referable to *Euprepiosaurus rouxi* (Type locality Durdjela, Wammer, Aru Islands, Indonesia).

*ODATRIA* Gray, 1838

*Odatria centralis* (Mertens, 1957)

*Odatria glauerti* (Mertens, 1957)

*Odatria glebopalma* (Mitchell, 1955)

*Odatria keithhornei* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Queensland Museum J31566. Collected at Buthen Buthen, Nesbit River, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, by G. Czechura during August, 1978. Diagnosis: A member of the *Odatria prasinus* complex, believed confined to Cape York Peninsula, Queensland and readily identified by referring to the excellent diagnostic and descriptive data in Czechura (1980). The holotype of *Odatria keithhornei* is also figured by Czechura (1980: Plate 1). We regard *Odatria prasinus* (Schlegel, 1839) as being restricted to New Guinea and Torres Strait Islands. *Monitor beccarii* Doria, 1874 is herein regarded as being a valid species from the Aru Islands, Indonesia; we therefore designate as Lectotype for *Odatria beccarii* (Doria, 1874), MCG C.E.28723, being the largest of the three syntypes registered under this number, from Wokam, Aru Islands, Indonesia. *Monitor kordensis* Meyer, 1874 is herein regarded as being a valid species from the north coast of Irian Jaya; the type locality of *Odatria kordensis* (Meyer, 1874) is Biak Island. We herein regard *Odatria bogerti* Mertens, 1959 as being a valid species from the d'Entrecasteaux Archipelago. Etymology: Named for Mr Keith Horne, herpetologist of Sydney, New South Wales.

*Odatria kuranda* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R68820. Collected at Kuranda, Queensland (16 49'S X 145 38'E) by Brian Lazell, on 24 December, 1970 (donated by R.W. Wells).

Diagnosis: A moderate sized Varanid lizard, most closely allied to *Odatria pengilleyi* sp.nov. (this paper) of Cape York Peninsula, but readily identified by the transversely aligned rings of distinctive white ocelli on the dorsum in *Odatria kuranda*. This is a fast moving species, thought to be restricted to the rainforests of the Atherton Tablelands region. Its congener *Odatria pengilleyi* sp.nov. is believed restricted to lowland tropical forests of Cape York Peninsula and the islands of Torres Strait. This new species (*O. kuranda*) is figured by Worrell (1963: Plate 27, labelled as "...*Varanus (Odatria) timorensis similis* of the far north...").

*Odatria mitchelli* (Mertens, 1958)

*Odatria orientalis* (Fry, 1913)

*Odatria pengilleyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R94494. Collected at 40 km E. of Pascoe River Crossing (on road to Iron Range), Cape York, Queensland (12 44'S X 143 10'E) on 4 July, 1980 by Elizabeth Cameron, Des Beechey, Harold Cogger, S. von Sturmer et. al. Diagnosis: A member of the *Odatria timorensis* complex closely allied to *Odatria similis*. Cogger and Lindner (1974) provide a description of *Odatria similis* (as '*Varanus timorensis similis*'). Cogger, (1983) provides a composite description of *O. similis* and *O. pengilleyi* when dealing with '*Varanus timorensis*' (p.265). *Odatria similis* is illustrated by figure 562 and *O. pengilleyi* by Figure 563 in the same reference. *Odatria pengilleyi* is principally an inhabitant of tropical forests in north-east Queensland, while *Odatria similis* occurs in savannah woodland of the Northern Territory and north west Western Australia. Etymology: Named for Dr Ross K. Pengilley, Darwin, N.T. *Odatria pilbarensis* (Storr, 1980)

*Odatria prasinus* (Schlegel, 1839)

*Odatria scalaris* (Mertens, 1941)

*Odatria semiremex* (Peters, 1869)

*Odatria similis* (Mertens, 1958)

*Odatria trisitis* (Schlegel, 1839)

*PANTHEROSAURUS* Fitzinger, 1843

Diagnosis: This genus is composed of large Varanid lizards possessing the following characters: Head scales (including supraoculars) small, smooth and irregular; nostril laterally positioned on snout (except in *P. mertensi* where the nostrils are more dorsally placed); tail strongly compressed; tail has distinct double dorsal keeling distally; sub-caudals larger than the remainder of the caudals; no ridge of enlarged scales on fourth toe. A group of species that inhabit sandy, rocky, savannah and aquatic habitats across the whole continent.

*Pantherosaurus barryjonesi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum Field Series No. 16812. Collected on the Hillston to Griffiths Road, New South Wales, on 6 March, 1975 by K. Blade.

Diagnosis: An eastern member of the *Pantherosaurus gouldii* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Mid-body scales 180; snout to vent length 290 mm; vent to tail length 300 mm (incomplete); axilla to groin length 133 mm; axilla to snout length 138 mm; anterior edge of tympanum to snout 47.3 mm; tympanum to tympanum 25.9 mm; nostril to nostril 10.6 mm; parietal eye to rostral 37.9 mm; eye to eye 20.4 mm; eye to rostral 29.3 mm. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Faded brown with indistinct white specks and ocelli on the body; (ocelli have dark brown centres); tail with narrow rings of yellowish cream on reddish brown. Limbs brown with distinct yellowish-cream spotting and blotches, somewhat transversely aligned, forming narrow rings. The head is conspicuously marked with a creamish-edged dark brown temporal streak that extends from the eye, along the neck, to just anterior to the forelimb. Gular region is faintly mottled with dark grey on yellowish-cream. Ventrally creamish, with only a few brown spots on the chest. *Pantherosaurus barryjonesi* is believed confined to the western plains of New South Wales, mainly frequenting red sand plains with mallee woodland or *Callitris* forest. This species is becoming increasingly more uncommon as its habitat is cleared for agriculture. *Pantherosaurus barryjonesi* is mainly a lizard-eating species that constructs deep burrows into which it retreats when pursued or during unfavourable weather. Maximum total length attained is about 1.2m (but usually about 1m). Swanson (1976: Plate 96) figures a specimen from Wilcannia, New South Wales (cited as '*Varanus gouldii*'). Typical *Pantherosaurus gouldii* (from Mt. Dale, Western Australia), is figured in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1984: Plate 17.1). Etymology: Named for the Minister for Science in the Australian Government, Mr. Barry Jones, in recognition of his active encouragement of research in the sciences by 'amateurs', 'inventors' and 'entrepreneurs'.

*Pantherosaurus kuringai* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum Field Series No. 16811. Collected at Bobbin Head, Kuringai-Chase National Park, near Sydney, New South Wales, on 29 March, 1978 by B. Parker.

Diagnosis: A large, eastern member of the *Pantherosaurus rosenbergi* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Mid-body scales 197; sub-digital lamellae 30; snout to vent length 335 mm; vent to tail length 575 mm; axilla to groin length 140 mm; axilla to snout length 160 mm; anterior edge of tympanum to snout 60.1 mm; nostril to nostril 11.0 mm; parietal eye to rostral 50.0 mm; eye to eye 23.5 mm; eye to rostral 26.9 mm. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Overall essentially black with irregularly scattered yellowish-cream and white flecks, which are part of indistinct transverse bands (very distinctive in life); tail conspicuously ringed with narrow bands of yellowish scales. Ventrally creamish-yellow with dark grey (almost black) variegations; the neck is dark grey to black with extensive cream and white flecking that tends to be most intense laterally, while the gular is indistinctly barred transversely with black on creamish-yellow. *Pantherosaurus kuringai* is believed to be an endangered species presently known from scattered localities in the Sydney Basin of New South Wales; a record in the Australian Museum of '*Varanus gouldii*' from the Cooma district could indicate that *Pantherosaurus kuringai* may reach the Snowy Mountains. *Pantherosaurus kuringai* is believed to be a relictual montane species that has a naturally fragmented distribution, (probably as a consequence of Quaternary climatic change). It lives on sandstone ridges and shelters both in rock crevices and burrows beneath large slabs of sandstone, it has experienced considerable loss of range due to habitat disturbance. *Pantherosaurus kuringai* utilises termite mounds on the ground for egg-laying. It reaches a total length of about 1.5m and may superficially resemble *Varanus varius* in colour; it is however, easily distinguished by the black (light-edged) temporal streak - a characteristic of all of the *P. rosenbergi* complex and absent from the genus *Varanus*.

*Pantherosaurus flavirufus* (Mertens, 1958)  
*Pantherosaurus gouldii* (Gray, 1838)  
*Pantherosaurus mertensi* (Glauert, 1951)  
*Pantherosaurus panoptes* (Storr, 1980)  
*Pantherosaurus rosenbergi* (Mertens, 1957)  
*Pantherosaurus rubidus* (Storr, 1980)

## TITANZIUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Hydrosaurus giganteus* Gray, 1845

Diagnosis: At present a monotypic genus of Varanid lizards confined to the central deserts of Australia, most closely related to *Pantherosaurus*, but readily identified by the following combination of characters: Large and powerful lizards reaching 2.4 metres in total length; mid body scalation in 240-290 rows; a laterally compressed tail, nearly 1.5 times length of head and body; tail possesses pronounced dorsal double keeling for approximately last half of length; caudal scalation irregular (larger than dorsals); fourth toe lacks the distinctive ridge of enlarged scales as in *Varanus*; laterally positioned nostril; head scalation smooth and irregular; all supraoculars small and undifferentiated from rest of dorsal head scales; essentially inhabitants of rocky ranges and associated plains of the deserts. Oviparous. Etymology: From the Greek, *Titan*, son of Uranus and Gaea, symbolic of brute force and large size.

*Titanzius giganteus* (Gray, 1845)

## VARANUS Merrem, 1820

*Varanus varius* (White, 1790). We consider that *V. varius* is a species complex.

## WORRELLISAURUS Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Worrellisaurus acanthurus* (Boulenger, 1885)  
*Worrellisaurus brachyurus* (Sternfeld, 1919)  
*Worrellisaurus brevicauda* (Boulenger, 1898). We herein designate as Lectotype BMNH 1946.8.30.46, from Sherlock River, Nickol Bay, Western Australia.

*Worrellisaurus caudolineatus* (Boulenger, 1885)  
*Worrellisaurus eremius* (Lucas and Frost, 1895)  
*Worrellisaurus gilleni* (Lucas and Frost, 1895)  
*Worrellisaurus insulanicus* (Mertens, 1958)  
*Worrellisaurus kingorum* (Storr, 1980)  
*Worrellisaurus ocreatus* (Storr, 1980)  
*Worrellisaurus primordius* (Mertens, 1942)  
*Worrellisaurus storri* (Mertens, 1966)

## SCINCIDAE

*ACRITOSCINCUS NOM.NOV.PRO EULEPIS* Fitzinger, 1843 non *Eulepis* Dalmann, MS. in Billberg, 1820. The generic name *Eulepis* Billberg, 1820 (Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg:80) is only available as an objective synonym of *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807 (Lepidoptera). *Acritoscincus* is defined as being composed of those species of pentadactyl limbed skinks from southern Australia possessing the following combination of characters: A relictual distribution in south-eastern and south-western Australia; fronto-parietals fused to form a single shield; suture between the rostral and fronto-nasal much narrower than the frontal; small transparent disk on lower eyelid (smaller than the eye); supraciliaries 5-7; body scales smooth to faintly striated; adpressed limbs usually fail to meet; sub-digital lamellae smooth; oviparous. See Greer (1982) for a redescription of the type species, *duperreyi*. Etymology: *Acritoscincus*, from *Akritos* - mixed, *scincus* - skink, and alludes to the previous assemblage when this group was placed within the genus *Leiolopisma*.

*Acritoscincus buddeni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum Field Series No.28414. Collected at Picadilly Circus, Brindabella Ranges, New South Wales by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington, on 6 September, 1983.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Acritoscincus duperreyi* complex, (found only in the Brindabella Ranges of the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales), and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Fronto-nasal large and in contact with rostral; nasals widely separated; prefrontals narrowly separated; frontal in contact with first two supra-oculars; frontoparietal undivided; small interparietal; parietals contact 2nd, 3rd and 4th supraoculars; one pair of nuchals; ear opening small about half the size of eye spectacle; supraoculars 4-4, second largest; 5 supraciliaries; 7 supralabials; 6 infralabials; mid body scale rows 26. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout vent length 31.7; vent tail length 39.8; axilla to groin length 19.0; snout to axilla length 10.2. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Dorsally greenish brown; commencing at the nuchals is a thin black dorsal stripe which extends almost to the level of the hindlimbs; a white dorsolateral stripe on either side commences just behind a level with the ear and extends to the base of the tail; laterally a white supralabial stripe extends over the auricular and becomes a white mid lateral stripe extending to the groin; a black stripe commencing on the snout runs through the eye and becomes a broad upper lateral stripe, bound on either side by the dorsolateral and midlateral white stripes; ventrolaterally creamish on sides of head to a level with the ear, becoming greyish-green on the body; ventrally off white beneath the head, remainder grey. Etymology: Named for Kevin Budden.

*Acritoscincus donnellani* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum Field Series No. 16644. Collected at 1.6km west of 'The Flags', via Walcha, New South Wales by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, on 21 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A close relative of *Acritoscincus platynota* but restricted to the New England Plateau of New South Wales, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Fronto-nasal in contact with rostral; prefrontals narrowly separated; frontal short, in contact with first two supraoculars; large undivided frontoparietal in contact with 2nd, 3rd, and 4th supraocular; supraoculars 4-4; interparietal small; 1 pair of

nuchals; supraciliaries 5; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; ear opening about the same size as eye; ear lobules 3; sub-digital lamellae 19 under fourth toe; paravertebrals 58; mid-body 26. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout-vent length 59.3; vent-tail length 85.0; axilla-groin length 36.1; snout-axilla length 15.9; forelimb length 12.4; hindlimb length 18.7. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Dorsally greyish green, speckled with black on the head; lateral margins of dorsal body scales black, forming indistinct black longitudinal striae; tail brownish, lacking the striae of the body; laterally, extending from the snout is a black stripe which runs through the eye and above the ear forming a broad black upper lateral stripe about 3 scales wide, this stripe extends onto the tail but gradually dissipates at about half way; ventrolaterally greenish grey flecked with black; ventrally, body bluish grey with margins of scales grey; subcaudally grey. Cogger, (1983: Plate 661) figures a specimen of *A. platynota* as does Swanson, (1976: Plate 45). Etymology: Named for Steve Donnellan of Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales in recognition of his karyological work on skinks.

*Acritoscincus duperreyi* (Gray, 1838). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species MNHP 7102 from 'Tasmania' (Length of Lectotype is 13.15cm).

*Acritoscincus platynotum* (Peters, 1881)

*Acritoscincus trilineatum* (Gray, 1838). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1946.8.19.72, from 'Australia'.

**ANEPISCHETOSIA NOM.NOV.PRO ANEPISCHETOS**  
Wells and Wellington, 1984 non *Anepischetos* Smith, 1900 (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 22:482 - Lepidoptera)

*Anepischetosia brindabellaensis* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum Field Series No.28408. Collected at Picadilly Circus, Brindabella Range, New South Wales by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington, on 6 September, 1983.

Diagnosis: A small member of the *A. maccoyi* complex, closely related to *A. sharmani*, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal large and in broad contact with rostral (laterally displaces nasals); prefrontals absent; frontoparietals large, and in contact with 2nd, 3rd and 4th supraoculars; parietals meet behind interparietal; supraoculars 4; supraciliaries 6; supralabials 6; infralabials 6; postmental in contact with first two infralabials; paravertebrals 67; mid-body scale rows 22; subdigital lamellae on fourth toe 9; anal scales enlarged; ear opening minute. Measurements (mm): Axilla to groin length 25.9; snout to axilla length 12.2; snout to vent 41.8; vent to tail 56.6; forelimb 6.2; hindlimb 8.2. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally head brown, body fawn, indistinctly flecked with cream; commencing on the snout is a thin black stripe which runs through the eye, over the auricular (where it is inflected downwards) and becomes a dorsolateral stripe along the body and tail; laterally, the labials are alternately black or white in colour giving a checked appearance; ventrally creamish, beneath the head with a few brown spots, remainder without spotting; subcaudally, white centrally and on either side irregularly mottled dark brown. Body scalation is highly glossed in *A. brindabellaensis* which readily sets apart this species from its congeners. *Anepischetosia brindabellaensis* is known only from the Brindabella Ranges of the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales; it is possible that its range extends further south. This species inhabits the *Eucalyptus vernalis* forests, it is a species that prefers dense leaf litter around clearings in snow gum woodland; the habitat experiencing extensive snow falls in winter. It can be found beneath logs and deeply embedded rocks. Penigley (1985, in press) provides data on the reproduction, food, growth and habitat preferences of *A. brindabellaensis*. An illustration of this species appears in Jenkins and Bartell (1980: Plate on page 150 cited as '*Hemiergus maccoyi*') and Cogger (1983: Plate 721, cited as '*Hemiergus maccoyi*') and Anon (1984:1) provide illustrations of *A. sharmani*. Robertson (1983:25, Fig.1 cited as '*Anotis maccoyi*') provides an illustration of typical *Anepischetosia maccoyi* from near Melbourne. Etymology: Named for the Brindabella Ranges, New South Wales.

*Anepischetosia maccoyi* (Lucas and Frost, 1894)

*Anepischetosia sharmani* (Wells and Wellington, 1984)

**ANOMALOPUS** Dumeril and Bibron, 1851. We regard the genus *Anomalopus* as being referable to the *verreauxii* complex, and consider that *Ophioscincus* Peters, 1873 should be resurrected for *ophioscincus*, as well as a number of undescribed taxa, and further, recommend the resurrection of *Coloscincus* Peters, 1876 for *truncatus* and *monswilsonensis*; a new genus should be established to accommodate the *reticulatus* group. This genus is still under investigation by Allen E. Greer (pers. comm.) so it is likely that considerable changes to the usual arrangement which we have arbitrarily presented below, will soon be made. *Anomalopus bellamii* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum, Field Series No. 16860. Collected at Kandos, New South Wales, by Richard Wells, Ross Wellington and Josephine Wellington. Diagnosis: A close relative of *Anomalopus lentiginosus*, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Forelimb didactyl; hindlimb monodactyl; ear opening absent, but indicated by a distinct auricular depression; nasals not in contact; prefrontals not in contact; supraoculars 4 (first two contact frontal); frontoparietal divided; mid body scales in 21 rows; supralabials 6; infralabials 4. Colouration: Dorsally almost uniform dark brown, with each scale having its posterior margin grey and with a brownish centre; the scales are microscopically flecked with dark brown and cream. Laterally the body is paler than the dorsum, with scales more distinctly spotted with dark brown to black (particularly on the tail). The head has a faint yellow streak extending from the supralabials to below the auricular region, the preocular region is dark grey; the infralabials and postocular region is irregularly spotted with dark brown. Ventrally; mental white; chin shields white, spotted with brown; body lemon yellow; subcaudals white, (irregularly spotted with black and dark brown); subcaudals on regenerated tail have black and brown markings more regularly aligned transversely than on original tail. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 135.2; vent to tail 115.0 (35.2 regenerated); axilla to groin 106.3; forelimb length (L) 4.1; hindlimb length 2.0. The holotype was taken from beneath a conglomerate rock on fine soil on the western aspect of a low hill. The habitat had been largely deforested decades ago for grazing, and is now undulating grassland, with scattered eucalypts and exposed outcrops of volcanic tuffs and breccias. *Anomalopus bellamii* occurs on the western slopes of New South Wales, from Kandos in the south, to the New England Tableland in the north. It is illustrated by Cogger (1983: Plate 573, cited as *Anomalopus lentiginosus* from Munghorn Gap, N.S.W.). De Vis (1888) should be consulted for comparative data. Etymology: Named for Dr David Bellamy, noted World Conservationist.

*Anomalopus lentiginosus* De Vis, 1888

*Anomalopus monswilsonensis* (Copland, 1952)

*Anomalopus ophioscincus* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Anomalopus reticulatus* (Gunther, 1873)

*Anomalopus truncatus* (Peters, 1876)

*Anomalopus verreauxii* Dumeril and Dumeril, 1851

**ARENICOLASCINCUS GEN.NOV.**

Type Species: *Hemiergus millewae* Coventry, 1976

Diagnosis: A genus of small semi-fossorial Scincid lizards closely allied to *Hemiergus* and readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Limbs pentadactyl; ear depression deep; nasals separated; prefrontals only narrowly separated; nuchals usually 2; supraciliaries 6-7; supralabials 7 (the 5th sub-ocular); sub-digital lamellae under 4th toe 13-16; distributed throughout *Acacia - Spinifex* habitats across southern inland Australia, from N.W. Victoria to mid-southern Western Australia. Etymology: *Arenicolascincus*, meaning 'skink of the sand' and alluding to the habitat of members of this genus.

*Arenicolascincus lami* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Western Australian Museum, collected between 30 and 45 km. south of Zanthus, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: Adequate diagnostic data, including figures of head shields and an illustration of a mature specimen, can be found in Storr, Smith and Johnstone, (1981:124, Plate 2.8). Coventry (1976) describes and figures *A. millewae*. Etymology: Named for Ronald Lam, earth-moving contractor, of Sydney, New South Wales.

*Arenicolascincus millewae* (Coventry, 1976)

**BELLATORIAS** Wells and Wellington, 1984. We now consider that this genus is monotypic, containing only *Bellatorias major*. The *frerei* complex previously included in this genus has been removed to a new genus.

*Bellatorias major* (Gray, 1845)

**CALYPTOTUS** De Vis, 1886

*Calyptotus lepidorostrum* Greer, 1983

*Calyptotus ruficauda* Greer, 1983

*Calyptotus scutirostrum* (Peters, 1873)

*Calyptotus temporalis* Greer, 1983

*Calyptotus thorntonensis* Greer, 1983

**CARINASCINCUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Leiopisma greeni* Rawlinson, 1975.

Diagnosis: A genus of small Scincid lizards largely confined to montane and alpine habitats of Tasmania, and readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Pentadactyl limbs; frontoparietals fused; rostral fronto-nasal suture much smaller than frontal; lower eyelid with conspicuous transparent disk (smaller than eye); supraciliaries 7-9; mid-body scales striated to keeled and in 33-56 rows; live bearing mode of reproduction. Etymology: Named for Carina Clarke, in recognition of her contributions to Scincid biology.

*Carinascincus greeni* (Rawlinson, 1975)

*Carinascincus ocellatum* (Gray, 1845). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1946.8.10.83, from 'Australia'.

*Carinascincus pretiosum* (O'Shaughnessy, 1874)

**CARLIA** Gray, 1845. We herein regard this genus as being polyphyletic.

*Carlia amax* Storr, 1974

*Carlia arafurae* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R12715(a) from Yirrkala, Northern Territory.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Carlia gracilis* complex, readily identified by the morphological and distributional data provided in Storr, (1974). Storr, Smith and Johnstone, (1981) provide diagnostic data for *C. gracilis* as well as a coloured illustration of a specimen from Mitchell Plateau, Western Australia (Plate 1.3). *Carlia arafurae* is believed to be mainly confined to Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. Etymology: Named for the Arafura region off the Northern Territory coast.

*Carlia bicarinata* (Macleay, 1877). We would like to point out that *Heteropus albertisii* Peters and Doria, 1878 is considered to be a valid species from Yule Island and the adjacent coast of Papua New Guinea, and herein propose the new combination of *Carlia albertisii* (Peters and Doria, 1878) as well as designate as Lectotype MCG C.E. 28052, being the largest specimen registered of the syntype series.

*Carlia boltoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Zoological Museum, AZM 100. Collected at Woolaning via Reynolds River Region, Northern Territory by R. Pengilly.

Diagnosis: A close relative of *Carlia gracilis* of Western Australia, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Prefrontals separated; supraciliaries 5-7; mid-body scales in 24-32 rows; dorsal scales with 3 keels (nuchals faintly keeled); Storr, (1974) provides an adequate description of *Carlia boltoni* (cited as '*Carlia gracilis*'), this should be compared to

Western Australian *C. gracilis* sensu stricto in Storr, Smith and Johnstone, (1981: Plate 1.3) where *C. gracilis* from Mitchell Plateau, Western Australia is illustrated, (the type locality). *Carlia boltoni* is smaller than *C. gracilis* and lacks the bright orange lateral stripe. It is found in rainforest, rather than the stoney plateau country inhabited by *C. gracilis*. Etymology: Named for Dr. William (Bill) Bolton, past Research Biologist of the Arid Zone Research Institute, Alice Springs, Northern Territory.

*Carlia boustedi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Western Australian Museum R45025, from Derby, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A small species of Scincid lizard, closely allied to *Carlia rufilatus*, and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Prefrontals usually separated; nuchals smooth; mid-body scales in 28-32 rows; sub-digital lamellae 21-27 (higher in *C. rufilatus* - see Storr, 1974:157); moderately tricarinate dorsal scales; supraciliaries 5-7 (higher in *C. rufilatus*). *Carlia boustedi* is believed confined to the Kimberley region of Western Australia; *Carlia rufilatus* is distributed throughout the ranges of the northern sector of the Northern Territory. Storr, (1974) provides descriptions of the species' morphology and distribution (as part of '*Carlia rufilatus*'). Etymology: Named for naturalist Bill Bousted of Darwin, Northern Territory, in recognition of his donations of reptile specimens to the Northern Territory Museum.

*Carlia covacevichae* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Carlia dogare* Covacevich and Ingram, 1975

*Carlia gracilis* Storr, 1974

*Carlia grandensis* Storr, 1974

*Carlia instantanea* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R38815 from Koongarra, Northern Territory.

Diagnosis: Storr, (1974) provides comparative morphological and distributional data for this and other species in the *Carlia amax* complex. This species is believed confined to the ranges of the northern sector of the Northern Territory. Cogger, (1983: Plate 571) figures a specimen of *Carlia instantanea* from McArthur River, Northern Territory (cited by Cogger, as '*Carlia amax*'). Etymology: Named for the rapidity with which this species moves through the litter when pursued.

*Carlia jarnoldae* Covacevich and Ingram, 1975

*Carlia johnstonei* Storr, 1974

*Carlia longipes* (Macleay, 1877)

*Carlia monsolgaensis* sp.nov.

Holotype: British Joint Services Expedition to Central Australia No.JSE 243, from Kintore Range, Northern Territory (23 21' S X 129 23' E).

Description: A member of the *Carlia triacantha* complex, and believed confined to central Australia. Its congener *Carlia triacantha* is believed confined to the ranges of far northern Northern Territory. Storr, (1974) and Storr, Smith and Johnstone, (1981) give distributional and morphological data. Etymology: Named for Mount Olga, near Ayers Rock, Northern Territory. *Carlia munda* (De Vis, 1885). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Carlia foliorum* sensu Cogger, et.al. 1983. We have previously renamed the north Australian population *Carlia covacevichae*, as *melanopogon* is preoccupied. The eastern Australian population has been named *Lygisaurus foliorum* by De Vis (1884), however this name should be regarded as nomen dubium (see Greer, 1975 for a discussion on the relationships of this problematical species). There has been some speculation that *Lygisaurus foliorum* may in fact represent a different species altogether (*Protervascincus burnettii*) however no one seems sure as to the correct identity of *foliorum*. Consequently we choose to reject this name and replace it with the next available, *Heteropus mundus* De Vis, 1884. (see *Protervascincus*).

*Carlia mundivensis* (Broom, 1898)

*Carlia mysteria* sp.nov.

Holotype: Western Australian Museum R44014 from Sir Graham Moore Island, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: Storr, (1974) provides morphological and distribu-

tional data. This species is believed confined to Sir Graham Moore Is., Western Australia, and its closest relative, *Carlia triacantha* is thought confined to the northern sector of the Northern Territory. Cogger, (1983) provides morphological and distributional data on *Carlia triacantha*. Etymology: mysteria alludes to previous researchers including this species with '*triacantha*'.

*Carlia pectoralis* (De Vis, 1885)

*Carlia prava* Covacevich and Ingram, 1975

*Carlia rhomboidalis* (Peters, 1869). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.16.57, from Port Mackay.

*Carlia rimula* Ingram and Covacevich, 1980

*Carlia rufilata* Storr, 1974

*Carlia schmeltzii* (Peters, 1867)

*Carlia springelli* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Western Australian Museum R31013. Collected near Tom Price, north west division of Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A small Scincid lizard closely allied to *Carlia covacevichae* of the Northern Territory and readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Prefrontals usually separated; nuchals smooth; dorsals with light striae or three low keels; mid body scales 27-34 rows; subdigital lamellae beneath 4th toe 19-30; believed confined to north western Australia; Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981:16) provide a description of this species (as '*Carlia foliorum*') and figure a specimen from Mt. Bruce, Western Australia (Plate 1.1). As a comparison, researchers are referred to Cogger and Lindner (1974) where a description of *Carlia covacevichae* (cited as '*Carlia melanopogon*') can be found. Cogger (1983: Plate 571) provides an illustration of a related species, *Carlia instantanea*, that is sometimes confused with *C. springelli*. Etymology: Named for Dr Peter Springell, Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory, in recognition of his contributions to wildlife conservation.

*Carlia tetradactyla* (O'Shaughnessy, 1879)

*Carlia triacantha* (Mitchell, 1953)

*Carlia variegata* (Macleay, 1877). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *C. longipes*; we also designate as Lectotype for *C. variegata* AM R31868 from Darnley Island, Torres Strait, Queensland. *Carlia variegata* is believed distributed throughout the Islands of Torres Strait.

*Carlia waitei* (Zietz, 1920)

#### CLAIREASCINCUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Lygosoma entrecasteauxii* Dumeril and Bibron, 1839.

Diagnosis: A genus of ovoviparous skinks (with chorio-allantoic placentation and ova with marked yolk reduction) inhabiting relictual environments of southern Australia and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontoparietals paired; suture between rostral and fronto-nasal much narrower than frontal; transparent disk of lower eyelid nearly as large as the eye; supraciliaries 5-7; sub-digital lamellae smooth; adpressed limbs meet or overlap; Etymology: Named for Hazel Claire Weekes, in recognition of her contributions to reptilian reproductive biology.

*Claireascincus baudini* (Greer, 1982)

*Claireascincus entrecasteauxii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839). We herein designate as Lectotype MNHP 2473(a) being the syntype illustrated and described by Pengilley (1972: Figure 8C), from 'Australia'.

*Claireascincus guttulatatum* (Peters, 1881). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, ZMB 9508 being the larger of the two syntypes registered under this number, from Adelaide, S.A.

*Claireascincus jenkinsi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Zoological Museum AZM R300. Collected at Coree Flats, Brindabella Ranges, New South Wales, by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington. *Claireascincus jenkinsi* is believed confined to the Brindabella Range of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, where it inhabits snow-grass clearings in the *Eucalypt-*

*tus verminalis* forest. Pengilley, (1985 in press) provides data on the ecology of this species. *C. jenkinsi* is illustrated in Jenkins and Bartell, (1980: Plate on page 160), cited as '*Leiopolisma entrecasteauxii* form A'. Jenkins and Bartell, (1980:158-161) also provide distributional, ecological and morphological data for both *C. jenkinsi* and *C. triumviratus* sp.nov. (cited by them as '*entrecasteauxii* Forms A and B' respectively). Etymology: Named for Rob Jenkins of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, Canberra, in recognition of his contributions to herpetology.

*Claireascincus pagenstecheri* (Lindholm, 1901). We herein formally resurrect *C. pagenstecheri* from the synonymy of *C. entrecasteauxii*.

*Claireascincus pseudotropis* (Gunther, 1875). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.16.21, from 'Tasmania'.

*Claireascincus schumacki* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16653. Collected at 1.6km west of 'The Flags' by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, on 21 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Claireascincus entrecasteauxii* complex readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rostral, nasals widely separated; prefrontals large only narrowly separated; frontal elongate and in contact with first two supraoculars; frontoparietals divided; interparietal small; ear opening large, almost equal in size to the spectacle in the lower eyelid; supraoculars 4, 2nd largest; infralabials 7; supralabials 7; supraciliaries 5; 3 pairs of enlarged nuchals; paravertebrals 55; midbody scale rows 32; subdigital lamellae on 4th toe 21. Measurements (mm): Axilla to groin length 27.8; snout to axilla length 17.6; snout to anterior edge of ear 9.5; snout to vent length 50.2; vent tail length 69.0. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally, head greenish with black splotches on the supra-oculars; body bronze-brown, boldly striped with - (i) a distinct black vertebral stripe; (ii) two thin black para-vertebral stripes on each side of the vertebral; (iii) a thin black dorso-lateral stripe, and (iv) a white dorso-lateral stripe. All of these stripes extend onto the tail, dissipating as a series of more or less longitudinally aligned flecks and splotches after about the first third of the tail; the regenerated portion of the tail is uniform greenish-brown. Laterally, the colour and pattern is a complex of longitudinally aligned stripes that are most intense towards the dorsal, and consist of the following arrangement: (i) a black 'stripe' representing the dark lower edging to the white dorso-lateral; (ii) a coppery-brown interspace; (iii) another black (midlateral) stripe that forms the dark upper border to, (iv) an orange mid-lateral stripe extending from the axilla to just onto the tail; (v) another thin but less distinct black stripe that forms the lower edging to the orange mid-lateral, and (vi) two very thin black lines of black edged scales about the ventro-lateral region. This complex pattern mainly originates on the neck, extends along the body and then onto the first quarter to a third of the tail where the lines gradually fragment to a series of spots and flecks; the lateral surface of the regenerated portion is the same as the dorsal. Ventrally, greyish white, with the ventral scales being edged with black, as is the tail (except the regenerated portion, which is the same as dorsal and lateral surfaces, ie. uniform brown). A thin white supra-ocular stripe extends from the nasal to just in front of the forelimb where it continues as the orange mid-lateral stripe. This species is illustrated by Cogger (1983: Plate 656), from Walcha, New South Wales, (regarded by Cogger as '*Leiopolisma entrecasteauxii*'). Etymology: Named for Dr David Schumack of Macquarie University in recognition of his research on the toxicology of venoms.

*Claireascincus triumviratus* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 28413. Collected at Picadilly Circus, Brindabella Range, New South Wales, by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington, on 6 September, 1983.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Claireascincus entrecasteauxii* complex, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rostral, nasals separ-

ated; prefrontals separated; frontal in contact with first two supraoculars; parietals meet behind interparietal, 3 pairs of enlarged nuchals; ear opening about half as large as spectacle of lower eyelid; 3 raised scales on anterior edge of ear; supraoculars 4; supraciliaries 5; supralabials 7; infralabials 7; mid body scale rows 31; subdigital lamellae on fourth toe 21. Measurements (mm): Axilla to groin length 29.0; snout to axilla length 16.3; snout to vent length 50.9; vent to tail 15.9 (severed). *Claireascincus triumviratus* is that species popularly known as 'entrecasteauxii form B', a species that is ecologically and reproductively quite distinct from its sympatric congener (which we refer to as *C. jenkinsi*, rather than 'entrecasteauxii'). Pengilley (1985, in press) gives extensive data on the reproduction and ecology of both species. *C. triumviratus* is illustrated in Jenkins and Bartell (1980: Plate on page 161), cited as 'Leiolopisma entrecasteauxi Form B'. The holotype of *C. triumviratus* was taken from beneath a log at the edge of the forest. Etymology: *triumviratus* (Latin) in reference to the presence of three Scincid lizards of similar appearance at the type locality.

*Claireascincus undecimstriatus* (Kuhl, 1820). We herein resurrect *C. undecimstriatus* from the synonymy of *C. entrecasteauxii* and choose as Lectotype RMNH 2479 from Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Type in Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leyden, Holland.

*Claireascincus wardi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.25437. Collected by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington at Wentworth Falls Lake, New South Wales on 25 September, 1982.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Claireascincus entrecasteauxii* complex readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rostral; prefrontals large, in contact; frontal elongate, in contact with first 2 supraoculars; supraoculars 4, 2nd largest; frontoparietals divided and in contact with 2nd, 3rd and 4th supraoculars on each side; parietals meet behind the interparietal; ear opening moderate approximately half the size of the spectacle in the eyelid; supraciliaries 5; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; paravertebral scale rows 54; scale rows at midbody 28; subdigital lamellae 21, basal 2 divided. Measurements (mm): Axilla to groin length 30.5; snout to axilla length 15.0; snout to vent length 53.0; vent to tail length 49.0 (42.0 regenerated); forelimb length 11.5; hindlimb length 17.3. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally brown, with a broad black dorsal stripe commencing behind the head and extending onto the tail; dorsolaterally a white stripe commencing behind the ear extends onto the tail (original); a white supralabial stripe extends through the ear above the forelimb and along the sides of the body to the groin; this midlateral stripe continues from behind the hindlimb onto the tail (original); the dorsolateral and mid lateral white stripes enclose a broad, dark brown (almost black), upper lateral stripe; ventrolaterally, an indistinct brown zone below the mid lateral stripe; ventrally, creamish, unornamented. *Claireascincus wardi* is believed confined to the Blue Mountains of central coastal New South Wales, from Newnes Plateau, through the Katoomba area to about Wentworth Falls. This isolated highland area is another post glacial montane refuge that is inhabited by other isolated species of reptiles and amphibians. *C. wardi* occurs in *Danthonia* grassland clearings, and forest verges, is locally abundant, but is rapidly losing habitat as urbanization of this region continues. Etymology: Named for the late Mr Melbourne Ward, past of the Blue Mountains, well known natural historian.

**COERANOSCINCUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Coeranoscincus frontalis* (De Vis, 1888)

*Coeranoscincus pluto* (Ingram, 1977). It is likely that *C. pluto* belongs in a new genus, but we have deferred further work on this species pending a revision of '*Anomalopus*' (sensu Cogger, 1983) by A.E. Greer.

**CONCINNIA** Wells and Wellington, 1984.

*Concinnia brachysoma* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1915)

*Concinnia fuscicaudis* (Greer, 1979)

*Concinnia luteilateralis* (Covacevich and McDonald, 1980)

*Concinnia martini* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16452. Collected at Yabba State Forest, 3.9km south of Urbenville, New South Wales on 16 February, 1984 by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley.

Diagnosis: A medium sized Scincid lizard most closely related to *Concinnia tenuis*, inhabiting wet sclerophyll and rain forests of mid coastal Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rostral, nasals separated; prefrontals in point contact; frontal elongate and in contact with first two supraoculars; frontoparietals divided, in contact with 3rd and 4th supraocular; parietals meet behind interparietal; 3 pairs of enlarged nuchals; supraoculars 4; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; supraciliaries 6; paravertebrals 59; mid body scale rows 28; subdigital lamellae on 4th toe 19R, 20L. Measurements (mm): Snout to vent length 58.6; snout to axilla length 21.2; axilla to groin length 30.4; vent to tail length 67.2 (40.0 regenerated); snout to anterior edge of ear 11.0; forelimb length 16.6; hindlimb 22.6. Colouration: Dorsally dark grey with scales black edged or spotted, largely concentrated as two indistinct longitudinal rows extending from the nape to the tail; the tail is ringed with black on the original portion, and grey with scattered black flecking on regeneration. The head shields (supraoculars and parietals mainly) are distinctly edged with black. The lateral colouration is essentially black on the upper portion, originating at the snout as a cream edged black cantal-occipital 'stripe' that continues along the body onto non regenerated tail. The lower lateral of the head is grey with black flecking, most pronounced as black spotting on the last few supralabials; the ventro lateral of the body is similarly grey flecked with black, with a tendency for this grey pattern to penetrate the black upper lateral zone as several well spaced narrow 'semi-bands' that tend to give the body an appearance of incomplete transverse banding. Ventrally, greyish cream with the gulars and chin shields having indistinct black margins. Non regenerated subcaudals tend to have some black flecking but this is much more intense on regenerated tail. The limbs are black with creamish flecks dorsally and creamish on the under surface. An excellent colour illustration of a mature *C. martini* can be found in Davies (1983: unnumbered coloured plate labelled as *Sphenomorphus brachysomus*). Etymology: Named for Keith Martin of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory.

*Concinnia mjobergi* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1915)

*Concinnia murrayi* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Concinnia tenuis* (Gray, 1831)

*Concinnia tigrina* (De Vis, 1888)

**CONTUNDO** Wells and Wellington, 1984. It should be noted that 5 species that were previously placed in *Contundo* viz. *carinata* (which is *richardi*), *douglasi*, *formosa*, *pilbarensis*, and *striolata* have now been transferred to a new genus (see *Sivascincus* gen.nov. this paper).

*Contundo intermedia* (Cogger, 1960)

*Contundo macpheeii* (Wells and Wellington, 1984)

*Contundo napoleonis* (Gray, 1839)

*Contundo roomi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R69587. Collected on the summit of Mt. Kaputar, New South Wales (30 15'S X 150 15'E) by Peter Room, on 14 December, 1975.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Contundo saxatilis* complex, confined to the Mt Kaputah region, New South Wales and readily separated from all other members of this complex by its possession of an enlarged paravertebral series. Etymology: Named for Peter Room, collector of the Holotype and donor of many specimens to the Australian Museum:

*Contundo saxatilis* (Cogger, 1960)

**COSTINISAUARIA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Lygosoma (Hinulia) quoyi kosciuskoi* Kinghorn, 1932.

Diagnosis: A genus of semi-aquatic, pentadactyl limbed skinks

from montane and alpine habitats of south-eastern Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Nasals separated; supraoculars 4; triangular frontonasal; prefrontals large and contacting; frontal long contacting first three supraoculars; frontoparietals large and in contact; enlarged anal scales; distinctive vertebral stripe; live bearing mode of reproduction. Etymology: Named for the ecologist A.B. Costin in recognition of his contribution to highlands ecology.

*Costinisauria kosciuskoi* (Kinghorn, 1932)

*Costinisauria leuraensis* (Wells and Wellington, 1984)

*Costinisauria worrelli* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16777. Collected at Barrington Tops, New South Wales, on 30 November, 1976, by A.B. Rose.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Costinisauria kosciuskoi* complex, believed confined to a relictual habitat at Barrington Tops, New South Wales, and readily diagnosed by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rostral; prefrontals only just fail to meet; frontal elongate and in contact with first three supraoculars (the 2nd of which is largest); frontoparietals divided, in contact with 3rd and 4th supraocular; interparietal elongate; parietals fail to meet behind the interparietal; supraoculars 4; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; supraciliaries 7; midbody scale rows 36; paravertebrals 65 (excluding irregularly enlarged nuchals); medial preanal scales enlarged; subdigital lamellae divided, 22L, 20R. Measurements (mm): Snout to vent length 57.4; snout to axilla length 21.6; axilla to groin length 27.3; vent to tail length 52.4 (15.6 regenerated); forelimb length 16.3; hindlimb length 24.3. Colouration of holotype (in preservative): Dorsally golden greenish brown, with a narrow indistinct black vertebral stripe, a similar black dorsolateral stripe edged with golden yellow. The dorsal area of the tail is flecked with black. Laterally, head same as dorsal, except liberally flecked with black, tending to be darkest on the supralabials and the temporal region. The body has a black upper lateral zone, with scattered cream spots and flecks, and a lower lateral of steel grey, heavily flecked with black. The lateral of the tail has heavy black splotching tending towards transverse alignments on the original portion and essentially creamish brown on the regenerated section. Ventrally bluish grey from the gular region to the end of original tail section, with scattered black flecking that increases in intensity on the tail. The limbs are brownish with heavy black variegations. Etymology: Named for Mr Eric Worrell, MBE, in recognition of his contributions to herpetology.

*CRYPTOBLEPHARUS* Wiegmann, 1834.

*Cryptoblepharus australis* (Sternfeld, 1918)

*Cryptoblepharus carnabyi* Storr, 1976: We herein consider that this species is confined to Western Australia. The specimen, WAM R40311 from the islet east of Centre Island, Sir Edward Pellew Group, Gulf of Carpentaria, is considered as representing an undescribed species. *C. carnabyi* is illustrated with Plate 1.5 in Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981 (from 56km north of Mullewa, Western Australia).

*Cryptoblepharus clarus* Storr, 1961. Figured by Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 2.2). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, WAM R18228, from lower Dalyup River, Western Australia.

*Cryptoblepharus egeriae* (Boulenger, 1889). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.15.86, from Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

*Cryptoblepharus fuhni* Covacevich and Ingram, 1978. (see Queensland Museum Annual Report for 1976).

*Cryptoblepharus hawkeswoodi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16786. Collected at Yathong Nature Reserve, 100km south of Cobar, New South Wales by R. Williams, in mid-May, 1983.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus* complex and easily recognized by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rounded rostral; prefrontals in broad contact; frontal small, in contact with first two supraoculars; supraoculars 4-4; frontoparietals forming a large diamond-shaped shield incorporating interparietal; nuchals as

one enlarged pair; supraciliaries 5; supralabials 7 (5th enlarged, sub-orbital); infralabials 6; paravertebrals 49 (enlarged); mid-body scale rows 24; sub-digital lamellae keeled, 18 under 4th toe. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 26.7; vent to tail length 18.0 (incomplete); axilla to groin length 14.0; snout to axilla length 9.8. Distribution: Western plains of New South Wales. This species is figured in Cogger, (1983: Plate 590) showing a specimen from Euabalong, New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Trevor Hawkeswood of Brisbane, Queensland in recognition of his endeavours in the natural sciences.

*Cryptoblepharus horneri* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, R7762. Collected on Cape Wessel Island, Northern Territory by G.F. Gow and P.G. Horner during October, 1979.

Diagnosis: Adequate descriptive data for this new species can be found in Horner (1984) where it was regarded as *Cryptoblepharus litoralis*. Horner (1984:7) also published a photograph of the specimen herein regarded as the Holotype of *Cryptoblepharus horneri*. Although closely related to *C. litoralis* of eastern Queensland, *C. horneri* can be readily identified by its higher mid-body scale count, shorter body and fewer sub-digital lamellae. *Cryptoblepharus horneri* is at present known only from the islands off the Northern Territory coast. Etymology: Named for Paul Gough Horner, of the Department of Herpetology, Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, in recognition of his contributions to herpetology.

*Cryptoblepharus litoralis* (Mertens, 1958)

*Cryptoblepharus megastictus* Storr, 1976

*Cryptoblepharus metallicus* (Boulenger, 1887). We herein formally resurrect *C. metallicus* from the synonymy of *C. plagiocephalus* and consider that it is restricted to the Victoria River system of the Northern Territory and the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Figured by Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 1.8). We also take this opportunity to designate as Lectotype for *C. metallicus*, BMNH 57.10.24.38.

*Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus* (Cocteau, 1836)

*Cryptoblepharus ruber* Borner and Schuttler, 1981

*Cryptoblepharus suburbia* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.28471. Collected by Richard Wells, Sydney, New South Wales.

Diagnosis: A member of the *C. virgatus* complex and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rostral; prefrontals in broad contact; small frontal in contact with first two supraoculars; fronto-parietal a large diamond-shaped shield incorporating interparietal and in contact with 2nd, 3rd, and 4th supraocular; supraoculars 4; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; supraciliaries 4; nuchals as one enlarged pair; paravertebrals 44; mid-body rows 22; subdigital lamellae under 4th toe 19. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 34.5; vent to tail length 45.3; axilla to groin length 19.3; snout to axilla length 12; forelimb length 10.0; hindlimb length 12.0. Garman, (1901) described *C. virgatus* from type material that had been collected at Cooktown on Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Covacevich and Ingram, (1978:152-3) provide excellent comparative drawings of *C. virgatus*, *C. litoralis* and *C. fuhni*, they also provide diagnostic data. Swanson (1976: Plate 36) has an illustration of a typical specimen of *Cryptoblepharus suburbia*; Cogger (1967: Plate 30) also provides an illustration of *C. suburbia*. Etymology: Named for its ability to adapt to urbanization in cities.

*Cryptoblepharus swansoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin R2915. Collected on the walls of the Northern Territory Museum building, Smith St, Darwin by Dr Ross K. Pengilly on 17 January, 1977.

Paratypes: NTM R3005-3050 all collected from buildings around the Northern Territory Museum, Smith St., Darwin, Northern Territory by Dean Carlyle Metcalfe, on 1-2 February, 1977.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus* complex, believed confined to coastal Northern Territory where it inhabits savanna woodland and rock outcroppings. Its congener *Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus* is believed restricted to

mid coastal Western Australia (Shark Bay district). Etymology named for Stephen Swanson, natural history photographer and herpetologist of Darwin.

*Cryptoblepharus virgatus* (Garman, 1901)

**CTENOTUS** Storr, 1964

*Ctenotus alacer* Storr, 1970

*Ctenotus ariadnae* Storr, 1969

*Ctenotus atlas* Storr, 1969

*Ctenotus calurus* Storr, 1969

*Ctenotus colletti* (Boulenger, 1896)

*Ctenotus decanurus* Storr, 1970

*Ctenotus duricola* Storr, 1975

*Ctenotus dux* Storr, 1969

*Ctenotus eurydice* Czechura and Wombey, 1982

*Ctenotus eutaenius* Storr, 1981

*Ctenotus iapetus* Storr, 1975

*Ctenotus impar* Storr, 1969

*Ctenotus Ingrami* Czechura and Wombey, 1982

*Ctenotus leae* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Ctenotus miowera* sp.nov.

Holotype: A mature specimen in the Australian Museum R65485. Collected at Miowera, between Proserpine and Bowen, Queensland, by Richard Wells and Robert Cook on 24 December, 1973.

Diagnosis: A small member of the *Ctenotus taeniolatus* complex, readily distinguished by its smaller size. Cogger (1983: Plate 615) provides an illustration of a specimen of *Ctenotus miowera* (as '*Ctenotus taeniolatus*'). Cogger (1967: Plate 28) has an illustration of *Ctenotus taeniolatus* as does Swanson, (1976: Plate 41). Distributed along the north-east coast of Queensland. The holotype was taken beneath a piece of tin on soil.

*Ctenotus nasutus* Storr, 1969

*Ctenotus plankai* Storr, 1969

*Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Ctenotus quinkan* Ingram, 1979

*Ctenotus rawlinsoni* Ingram, 1979

*Ctenotus rufescens* Storr, 1979

*Ctenotus storri* Rankin, 1978

*Ctenotus striaticeps* Storr, 1978

*Ctenotus taeniolatus* (White, 1790)

*Ctenotus xenopleura* Storr, 1981

*Ctenotus yampiensis* Storr, 1975

*Ctenotus zasticus* Storr, 1984

*Ctenotus zebrilla* Storr, 1981

**CYCLODOMORPHUS** Fitzinger, 1843. Shea (Pers. comm.) supports our use of the genus *Cyclodomorphus* (see also Shea, 1985 in press, for a diagnosis of the genus) but has different views on the validity of our resurrected species of the *C. branchialis* complex. We are awaiting the publication of his opinions before commenting further, but suffice it to say, that the zoogeography of the group not only strongly supports our fragmentation of *C. branchialis* (as defined by Cogger, 1983) but suggests that there may be other species in the complex awaiting description.

*Cyclodomorphus branchialis* (Gunther, 1867). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.19.48, from Champion Bay, Western Australia.

*Cyclodomorphus casuarinae* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839).

*Cyclodomorphus gastrostigma* (Boulenger, 1898).

*Cyclodomorphus maxima* (Storr, 1976).

*Cyclodomorphus melanops* (Stirling and Zietz, 1893). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, SAMA R8139, from between the Everard and Barrow Ranges central Australia.

*Cyclodomorphus michaeli* Wells and Wellington, 1984. Believed confined to the Blue Mountains Plateaux, New South Wales.

*Cyclodomorphus nigricans* (Peters, 1874). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *C. casuarinae*; *C. nigricans* is referred to the population in Victoria and south-eastern New South Wales.

*Cyclodomorphus woodjonesii* (Procter, 1923). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.17.97, being a mature specimen in the syntypic series, from St. Francis Island, South Australia.

**DELOIDIOGENES** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Sphenomorphus amplus* Covacevich and McDonald, 1980

Diagnosis: See description of *Sphenomorphus amplus* Covacevich and McDonald (1980:97-99). This genus is readily distinguished from its near relatives in Australia (Genus *Concinnia*) by the possession of supranasal scales in *Deloidiogenes*. Etymology: *Delos* means 'clearly', *idiogenes* means 'distinctive'. *Deloidiogenes amplus* (Covacevich and McDonald, 1980)

**EGERNIA** Gray, 1838

*Egernia barnetti* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R93474. Collected at Fisherman's Beach, Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia by Ehmann; date of collection unavailable.

Description: A spinose Scincid lizard of the *Egernia cunninghami* complex (most closely allied to *Egernia jossae* sp.nov. this paper), and readily identified by the existing descriptive literature. *Egernia barnetti* is believed confined to South Australia (see Schwaner and Miller, 1984). Its close relative in the southern highlands of New South Wales and Victoria is illustrated by Jenkins and Bartell (1980: Plate on page 140) - described in this paper as *Egernia jossae* sp.nov., *Egernia cunninghami* is illustrated by Cogger (1983: Plate: 621, from Moonbi Range, N.S.W.) and Swanson (1976: Plate 58, from Armidale, N.S.W.); *E. cunninghami* is confined largely to the New England Plateau in New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Brian Barnett, of Melbourne, in recognition of his services to amateur herpetology.

*Egernia cunninghami* Gray, 1832. Several undescribed taxa are currently referred to this species.

*Egernia jossae* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No 28539. Collected near Lowther, N.S.W., on 29 December, 1983, by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington.

Diagnosis: A large member of the *E. cunninghami* species group, readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Rostral in point contact with frontonasal; nasals just fail to meet; prefrontals in broad contact, frontal in contact with first two supraoculars; frontoparietal scales divided; parietals fail to meet behind the interparietal; nuchals and scales of nape multicarinate; remainder of dorsal scalation initially bicarinate becoming mainly uncarinate; a much more strongly uncarinate scalation is evident on the tail; ear lobules 4, upper largest; supraoculars 5; supralabials 8; infralabials 7; supraciliaries 5; mid body scalation 40; paravertebrals 60. Measurements (mm): Snout to vent length 218.0; snout to axilla length 70.2; axilla to groin 117.8; vent to tail 197.5 (100 regenerated). Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally, dark brown flecked irregularly with white dots; some of the dorsal scales are anteriorly edged black. Laterally, supralabials and infralabials brown with a white spot; auricular region lighter brown spotted white; remainder of sides of the body black with the lateral scales irregularly blotched with grey. Ventrally, greyish white beneath the head, margins of chin shields black; remainder of venter light grey blotched irregularly with darker grey; soles of feet black. Confined to the mid-western slopes of New South Wales, from about the Mudgee district to Goulburn in a variety of geological zones, including adamellite, limestone and quartzite. We suspect that *Egernia jossae* may be composite as there are considerable differences between various populations. The holotype of *E. jossae* is referable to the adamellite population in the Bathurst district. *Egernia cunninghami sensu stricto* is from the New England region of N.S.W. and is illustrated by plate 621 of Cogger (1983); Swanson (1976: Plate 58) also figures a specimen of *E. cunninghami* from Armidale, N.S.W. Etymology: Named for Dr

Jean Joss, of Macquarie University, Sydney in recognition of her research on lizard biology.

*Egernia kennersoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R75000. Collected at Upper Emu Creek, at the base of Mount Superbus, near Warwick, Queensland, by Mr Sadlier on 1 January, 1978.

Diagnosis: A small short tailed member of the *Egernia cunninghami* complex, and readily identified by its dorsal colouration of light brown with scattered black blotches more or less aligned in a transverse pattern. *Egernia kennersoni* inhabits open woodlands of the Darling Downs of south eastern Queensland and far northern New South Wales. *Egernia kennersoni*, unlike its congener *E. cunninghami*, is more arboreal occupying hollow limbs and stumps in its habitat. Etymology: Named for Kim John Kennerson of Warrimoo, New South Wales in recognition of his donations of reptile specimens to the Australian Museum.

*Egernia krefftii* Peters, 1871. Bartlett (1981) resurrected *krefftii* as a subspecies of *Egernia cunninghami*. We consider that *krefftii* is a case of parapatric speciation; *E. krefftii* is believed confined to the sandstones of the Sydney geological Basin, and its congener *E. cunninghami* is restricted to the granites of the New England Plateaux to the north. The more distantly related *E. jossae* inhabits the adamellite country in the Bathurst district; the ranges of *krefftii* and *jossae* overlap in some western parts of the Sydney Basin such as at Kandos, N.S.W.

*EMOIA* Gray, 1845

*Emoia longicauda* (Macleay, 1877)

*Emoia marmorata* (Macleay, 1877). We herein regard this species as a valid component of the Australian herpetofauna and so herein resurrect it from the synonymy of *Emoia atrocostata* (Lesson, 1830). *Emoia marmorata* is distributed throughout the islands of Torres Strait. *E. atrocostata* is herein regarded as being confined to the Pacific Islands. We herein resurrect *Eumeces freycineti* Dumeril and Bibron, 1839 from the synonymy of *E. atrocostata*, and accordingly designate as Lectotype for *E. freycineti*, MNHP 2907. We consider that *Emoia freycineti* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839) is a valid species from the Solomon Islands. We also consider that *Mococa cumingii* Gray, 1845, should be resurrected from the synonymy of *Emoia atrocostata*, and so propose that *Emoia cumingii* (Gray, 1845) is a valid species from the Philippine Islands.

*Emoia nativitatis* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Emoia sinus* (Smith, 1929). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *E. atrocostata*; *E. sinus* is found on Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

*EREMIASCINCUS* Greer, 1979.

*Eremiascincus ambigua* (De Vis, 1888)

*Eremiascincus fasciolatus* (Gunther, 1867). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1946.8.3.49, from Port Curtis, Qld.

*Eremiascincus intermedium* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Eremiascincus monotropis* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Eremiascincus pallida* (Gunther, 1875)

*Eremiascincus richardsonii* (Gray, 1845)

*EROTICOSCINCUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Eroticoscincus graciloides* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913). We herein designate as Lectotype MCZ 93724, from Yandina, Blackall Range, Qld.

*EUGONGYLUS* Fitzinger, 1843

*Eugongylus rufescens* (Shaw, 1802). Herein regarded as a species complex warranting further examination.

*EULAMPRUS* Fitzinger, 1843. This genus is defined as being composed of those pentadactyl limbed Scincid lizards of southern and eastern Australia, possessing the following combination of characters: Give birth to live young (ovoviviparous) but with little transference of nutrients to embryos, eggs telolecithal;

parietals in contact behind the interparietal; supranasals absent; nasals separated; prefrontals separated; supraoculars 4; usually 7 supralabials; postmental in contact with two or three infralabials on either side; conspicuous ear aperture without lobules; smooth body scales; limbs overlap when adpressed; mostly divided, smooth subdigital lamellae; inhabitants of stream verges; semi-aquatic.

*Eulamprus gastrostictus* (Gunther, 1875). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1946.8.15.34, from Queensland.

*Eulamprus heatwolei* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Eulamprus herseyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16791. Collected at Dora Dora National Park Proposal Area near Albury, N.S.W. (in Lat 35 55'S X Long 147 35'E) by Bruce Gall, on 9 January, 1979.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Eulamprus tympanum* complex readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal contacts rostral; prefrontals narrowly separated; frontal elongate, in contact with first 3 supraoculars; frontoparietals divided; interparietal elongate, parietals make point contact behind the interparietal; supraoculars 5; supraciliaries 7; supralabials 7; infralabials 7; subdigital lamellae 24 (undivided); midbody scale rows 40; paravertebrals 78 (excluding irregularly enlarged nuchals). Measurements (mm): Snout to vent length 69.4; snout to axilla length 27.0; axilla to groin length 32.5; vent to tail length 109.6 (42.3 regenerated); forelimb length 22.4; hindlimb length 31.0. Etymology: Named for the late Frederick K. Hersey of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney in recognition of his dedication to the cause of wildlife conservation.

*Eulamprus tympanum* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913)

*Eulamprus quoyii* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, MNHP 7113, from Neutral Bay, New South Wales. We consider that there are several taxa in this species complex awaiting description.

*FLAMOSCINCUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Flamoscincus inornata* (Rosen, 1905)

*Flamoscincus kintorei* (Stirling and Zietz, 1893)

*Flamoscincus slateri* (Storr, 1968)

*Flamoscincus striata* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Flamoscincus virgata* (Storr, 1968)

*Flamoscincus webberi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16794. Collected at Yathong Nature Reserve, near Cobar, N.S.W. (in Lat 32 26'S X Long 145 30'E) on 14 March, 1981 by J. Brickhill. Diagnosis: A member of the *Flamoscincus inornata* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Nasals separated; frontonasal in contact with rostral; prefrontals in contact; supraciliaries 7; supraoculars 6 (2nd and 3rd in contact with frontal, 3rd largest); palpebrals 24; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; postmental in contact with first two infralabials on either side; frontoparietals divided; parietals fail to meet behind the interparietal; ear opening large, vertically aligned, with 4 lobules on the anterior edge (uppermost largest); subdigital lamellae on 4th toe 23 (LHS); paravertebrals 53; mid body scales in 40 rows; snout vent length 64.0mm; vent tail length 71.0mm (40.0mm regenerated); snout to axilla 23.3mm; axilla groin 35.2mm. Colouration in alcohol: Dorsally, head fawnish brown; supraoculars, frontal and interparietal dark grey; body fawnish brown, with numerous scales white-edged giving a mottled appearance. Laterally, greyish fawn, speckled irregularly with black dots and white-edged scales, continuing onto the original portion of the tail. Ventrally, immaculate creamish white. Limbs are pale fawn dorsally and creamish ventrally. The description in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981:89) is referable to *F.inornata*. Swanson (1976: Plate 61) figures a specimen of *F. webberi* from Renmark, South Australia (as '*Egernia inornata*'). Cogger, (1983: Plate 631) depicts a specimen of *F. webberi* from Mt. Hope, N.S.W. (cited as '*Egernia inornata*'). Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 12.8) illustrate a specimen of *F. inornata* from 'near Woolgangie,

Western Australia'. Webber (1979) provides ecological data on *F. webberi*. Etymology: Named for Paul Webber, past Technical Officer of the Australian Museum, Sydney, now of Uralla, N.S.W., in recognition of his biological studies on this species and his contributions to public education.

**GAVISUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

- Gavisus allanae* (Longman, 1937)  
*Gavisus ameles* (Greer, 1979)  
*Gavisus apoda* (Storr, 1976)  
*Gavisus carpentariae* (Greer, 1983)  
*Gavisus cinerea* (Greer, McDonald and Lawrie, 1983)  
*Gavisus karlschmidti* (Marx and Hosmer, 1959)  
*Gavisus storri* (Greer, McDonald and Lawrie, 1983)  
*Gavisus stylis* (Mitchell, 1955)  
*Gavisus vittata* (Greer, McDonald and Lawrie, 1983)  
*Gavisus wilkinsi* (Parker, 1926)

**GLAPHYROMORPHUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Glaphyromorphus erro* (Copland, 1946). We herein regard this species as being confined to Cape York Peninsula; the population in the Northern Territory is now thought to represent a new species, described in this paper as *Glaphyromorphus harwoodi* sp.nov.

*Glaphyromorphus harwoodi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin R3465. Collected on Brunette Downs Station, Barkly Tablelands, Northern Territory by H.P. Van Dyke during 1977.

Diagnosis: An elongate member of the *Glaphyromorphus pardalis* complex, readily separated from all other species in this genus by its almost uniform light brown colouration and its much longer tail (about 3 times SVL). *Glaphyromorphus harwoodi* is another of the growing list of endemic species from the blacksoil plains of the Barkly Tablelands. Etymology: Named for Mr Stephen Harwood, naturalist, previously of Darwin, now of Perth.

- Glaphyromorphus nigricaudis* (Macleay, 1877)  
*Glaphyromorphus ornatum* (Macleay, 1877)  
*Glaphyromorphus pardalis* (Macleay, 1877)  
*Glaphyromorphus punctulatus* (Peters, 1871)

**GNYPETOSCINCUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae* (De Vis, 1890). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, QM J252.

**HARRISONIASCINCUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Leiopisma zia* Ingram and Ehmann, 1981. Diagnosis: At present a monotypic genus of rainforest inhabiting skinks of eastern Australia and recognised by the following combination of characters: Frontoparietals paired; rostral-frontonasal suture much wider than frontal; slight transparent disk on lower eyelid; body scales smooth; supraciliaries 6-9; adpressed limbs overlap; sub-digital lamellae rough, undivided; oviparous. Etymology: Named for the late Dr Launcelot Harrison, of Sydney University, N.S.W.

*Harrisoniascincus zia* (Ingram and Ehmann, 1981)

**HEMIERGIS** Wagler, 1830

*Hemiergis brookeri* Storr, 1975 (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 2.4).

*Hemiergis continentis* Copland, 1946

*Hemiergis davisii* Copland, 1946

*Hemiergis decretiensis* (Cuvier, 1829). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species MNHP 1601, from Kangaroo Island, S.A.

*Hemiergis initialis* (Werner, 1910) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 2.6). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species NHMW 16637, from Lion Mill, W.A.

*Hemiergis namatjira* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Zoological Museum, AZM R200 Collected at Coxs River, N.S.W. (near Wallerawang) by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Hemiergis decretiensis* complex (most similar to *Hemiergis talbingoensis*) and readily identified by consulting the data in Pengilly (1985 in press). *Hemiergis namatjira* is believed confined to the granite country of the western slopes and tablelands of New South Wales, from the western Hunter Valley through Bathurst to around the Goulburn district. It is a species particularly abundant in the Bathurst - Lithgow area, where it lives along verges of streams, marshes, hillslopes and rock outcrops. Several continuous populations are known, even throughout areas that have been almost totally deforested for sheep grazing. Etymology: Named for Albert Namatjira.

*Hemiergis peronii* (Gray, 1831) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 2.5).

*Hemiergis quadrilineata* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 2.6, showing a specimen of *H. quadrilineata*, and compare this to the illustration in the same reference, of *H. peronii* (Plate: 2.5); having observed living examples of both species as well as their respective habitats, we have no hesitation in regarding them as distinct species).

*Hemiergis talbingoensis* Copland, 1946. This species is figured in Cogger (1983: Plate 650, as '*Hemiergis decretiensis*').

**HEMISPHERIODON** Peters, 1867

*Hemisphaeriodon gerrardii* (Gray, 1845). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH xv.5a, from 'Australia?'

*Hemisphaeriodon longicauda* (De Vis, 1888). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *H. gerrardii*; *H. longicauda* is believed confined to central coastal Queensland, and we herein designate as Lectotype for *H. longicauda*, QM J1187, from Rockhampton, Queensland.

*Hemisphaeriodon picta* (Macleay, 1885)

**HORTONIA** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Hortonia obiri* sp.nov.

Diagnosis: A genus of large rainforest inhabiting skinks, allied to *Bellatorias*, and easily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Pentadactyl limbs; body scales with low multiple keels; tail round and tapering without enlarged or expanded upper caudals; ear opening distinct with short ear lobules; head shields unfragmented, regular (with a post-narial groove); nasals separated; interparietals narrower to almost as wide as the frontal shield; parietals and frontoparietals intact; supraciliaries 8-12; subocular series continuous, all much larger than adjacent granules of lower eyelid; live bearing; occupies the verges of rainforest, where they may be found associated with rock-outcroppings or hollow logs. Etymology: Named for Dr David Horton of the University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. in recognition of his zoogeographical studies on reptiles.

*Hortonia frerei* (Gunther, 1897)

*Hortonia oakesi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R93203. Collected at Wipim, Western District, Papua (08 55'S X 142 55'E) on 29 August, 1969. Presented by Fred Parker. Diagnosis: A large member of the *Hortonia frerei* complex, from Torres Strait and Papua New Guinea, readily distinguished by consulting the existing data in Cogger (1983: Plate 629, from Yam Island, Torres Strait, Qld). Comparative diagnostic data for *Hortonia frerei* can be found in Cogger (1983:320-321), and for *Hortonia obiri* sp.nov. (this paper) in Cogger (1983: Plates 626-627, cited as *Egernia frerei*) and in Swanson (1979:18 as *Egernia frerei*). Etymology: Named for Nicholas Oakes, of Cremorne, N.S.W. in recognition of his valuable donations of reptile specimens to the Australian Museum.

*Hortonia obiri* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin R1190. Collected 3km south west of Oenpelli, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory on 28 July, 1975 by Brian Jukes. Paratype: NTM R0809. Collected 6.1 km west of Oenpelli, N.T. on 21 May, 1975 by Brian Jukes and G.F. Gow.

Diagnosis: A large Scincid lizard closely related to *Hortonia frerei* of north Queensland, and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Body colour uniform brown dorsally, laterally and on the tail; venter creamish. There is a small area of very dark brown (almost black) that extends from the eye to just past the forelimb. Typical *H. oakesi* has this black area extending all the way along the side of the body; typical *H. shinei* is ornately marked with numerous white flecks and black striae on rich reddish brown laterally. *Hortonia obiri* is known only from the western escarpment of Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, but possibly extends south westwards to the Katherine region. Cogger, (1983: Plates 626-7) illustrates a specimen of *Hortonia obiri* from Mt. Brockman, N.T. Swanson (1979:18) provides natural history data on *Hortonia obiri*, and Swanson (1981:125) figures a mature specimen of *H. obiri* in life colours. *Hortonia shinei* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.28457. Collected at Park Beach, Coffs Harbour, New South Wales, by Richard Wells and Glenn Shea on 24 December, 1982.

Diagnosis: A large Scincid lizard, most closely related to *Hortonia frerei*, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Rostral separated from contact with prefrontals by a small internasal scale; prefrontals in broad contact; frontal in contact with first two supraoculars; interparietal long (almost half as long again as the frontal); parietals fail to meet behind the interparietal; body scalation weakly tri to bi carinate; ear lobules 3 on either side; supraoculars 4; supralabials 6; infralabials 6; midbody scale rows 30; paravertebrals 47; subdigital lamellae on 4th toe 27. Measurements of holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 197.5; snout to axilla length 64.1; axilla to groin length 115.5; vent to tail length 295.0; ear to snout 32.4; forelimb 50.0; hindlimb 70.3. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally, head brown irregularly blotched with black; body similarly brown but each scale has a central black bar, the longitudinal alignment of which produces a multistriated dorsum. Laterally the basal brown colouration becomes bluish-grey and the black bar in the centre of each scale is wider. The scales of the ventrolateral region lack the black markings and are a plain blue-grey. Ventrally, the head is blue-grey and the remainder of the undersurface (body and tail) is a pinkish-cream; the soles of the feet are fawn. Cogger (1983: Plate 628) illustrates this species (from Brunswick Heads, N.S.W.). Swanson (1976: Plate 59) figures a specimen from Mt. Tamborine, Queensland, (cited as '*Egernia major*'). *Hortonia shinei* is distributed from south-eastern Queensland to as far south as Coffs Harbour, New South Wales. The holotype was taken from beneath a piece of metal on dry grass, along the verge of a road through degraded vine forest and post-dunal heath association (*Lantana* also well established). Etymology: Named for Dr Richard Shine of Sydney University in recognition of his interest in reptile ecology.

*KOMMOSAGOGUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Kommosagopus catenifer* (Storr, 1974)

*Kommosagopus delli* (Storr, 1974)

*Kommosagopus gemmula* (Storr, 1974)

*Kommosagopus hickmani* sp.nov.

Holotype: Western Australian Museum R18005. Collected 11 miles west of Ravensthorpe, Western Australia, on 12 December, 1959 by G.M. Storr.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Kommosagopus labillardieri* complex, most closely related to *Kommosagopus catenifer* and readily separated from all other species by the excellent descriptive data in Ford (1969:69-70). *Kommosagopus hickmani* is believed confined to southern Western Australia, from the Ravensthorpe district, eastwards to the Esperance district. Etymology: Named for John Hickman, of Hobart, Tasmania.

*Kommosagopus labillardieri* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839)

*Kommosagopus lanceolini* (Ford, 1969)

*Kommosagopus youngsoni* (Storr, 1975)

*LAMPROPHOLIS* Fitzinger, 1843

*Lampropholis amica* Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981

*Lampropholis caligula* Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981

*Lampropholis delicata* (De Vis, 1888)

*Lampropholis guichenoti* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839). Lectotype Designation MNHP 5264, from Kangaroo Island, S.A.

*Lampropholis mirabilis* Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981

*Lampropholis lunneyi* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Lampropholis longleyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16707. Collected 1.6km south of 'The Flags' (via Walcha, N.S.W.) by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander P. Dudley, on 21 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Lampropholis delicata* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontonasal in contact with rostral; prefrontals separated; frontal moderate in length; frontoparietal a single shield, in contact with 2nd, 3rd and 4th supraocular; interparietal small; parietals meet behind the interparietal; single pair of enlarged nuchals; supraoculars 4 (2nd largest); supraciliaries 6; supralabials 7; infralabials 6; midbody scale rows 28; paravertebrals 54; subdigital lamellae on 4th toe 23. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Axilla to groin length 23.0; snout to axilla length 13.0; axilla to groin length 23.0; vent to tail length 53.0 (25.4 regenerated); forelimb length 9.6 and hindlimb length 12.0, limbs just meet when adpressed. Colouration: Dorsally, head and nape coppery brown with scattered black flecks; body and tail grey-brown with numerous tiny black flecks, more or less aligned longitudinally. A creamish dorso-lateral stripe extends from the nape to just behind the hind limbs, where it dissipates to a series of indistinct greyish flecks. The regenerated portion of the tail is uniform dark brown. Laterally, black on the upper lateral, with a distinct white mid-lateral stripe from the axilla to the groin giving a bold line of demarcation between this black upper zone and the dark grey brown lower (ventro-lateral) zone. The lateral of the tail is variably flecked with grey and black. Ventrally, throat lightly spotted with aligned black flecks on cream; body essentially cream with scattered flecks of brown; sub-caudally dark grey, and more intensely marked with black flecks. *Lampropholis longleyi* is believed confined to the New England plateau of New South Wales. Etymology: Named for the late George Longley, expert on Australian lizards.

*Lampropholis swani* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16642. Collected at 1.6km west of 'The Flags' (via Walcha) N.S.W., by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, on 21 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Lampropholis guichenoti* complex, most closely allied to *Lampropholis lunneyi* and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Mid-body scales in 28 rows; paravertebrals 55; sub digital lamellae on 4th toe 20; supralabials 7; infralabials 7; supraoculars 4; supraciliaries 7; frontonasal broad, excluding nasal from dorsal surface; prefrontals in point contact; frontal in contact with first two supraoculars; 2nd supraocular largest; frontoparietals fused to form a single shield; interparietal small; parietals large and in broad contact behind interparietal. Measurements of Holotype (mm): SVL 40.7; tail 54.4 of which 26.5 is regenerated; snout to axilla 13.3; axilla to groin 21.4; snout to ear 7.1; head width 6.5; forelimb length 9.6; hindlimb length 14.0. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally, metallic greenish-grey with scattered indistinct black flecking and a faint grey vertebral stripe, beginning about the nape and extending onto the tail where it continues to the end of the original portion; vertebral not present on the regenerated portion; the dorsal flecking is most intense on the original portion of the tail, with the regenerated section being uniform brown; laterally, the head is greenish grey with a black canthal stripe that is white edged basally; the black stripe continues (fragmentarily) postocularly to the neck, then intensifies to a broad dark brown upper lateral stripe that extends continuously from the nape to the groin. This distinctive upper lateral stripe is highlighted by the presence of a thin white mid lateral stripe (that begins on the canthus as the basal marking to the black stripe) extending across the supralabials, the upper auricular

area and along the body to the groin. The ventro-lateral of the head and body is greenish-grey with black flecking, that becomes less distinctive towards the venter. The lateral of the tail (original) is dark silver-grey with intense black flecks, vaguely aligned longitudinally and being most intense towards the dorso-lateral; regenerated portion of tail uniform grey-brown to weakly flecked with black towards the ventral surface. Ventrally, head and body greenish with indistinct flecking; ventral portion of tail (original section) green, richly flecked with black; regenerated section greenish, weakly flecked with black. *Lampropholis swani* is believed confined to the New England Plateau of northern N.S.W. Etymology: Named for Michael Swan, of Melbourne, Victoria.

**LERISTA** Bell, 1833. Our previous (Wells and Wellington, 1984:98) inclusion of *Rhodona planiventralis* in *Lerista* was an overlooked computer error; *R. planiventralis* should have been included in *Rhodona* along with its close relative *R. decora*. *Lerista fragilis* (Gunther, 1876). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1946.8.18.54, from Peak Downs, Queensland.

*Lerista frosti* (Zietz, 1920)

*Lerista lineata* Bell, 1833

*Lerista monstrosus* sp.nov.

Holotype: Western Australian Museum R33434. Collected at 28 miles West of Eucla, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: Storr, (1971:61) provides a description of this species' morphology and distribution (exclude those from central Australia, WAM R208623 which is *Lerista frosti*, and WAM R25268, R36152 and R37078 which are referable to *Lerista zietzi* sp.nov. this paper). Storr, Smith and Johnstone, (1981:140) provide a description of *Lerista monstrosus* also (as '*Lerista frosti*'). Cogger (1983: Plate 667) has an illustration of *Lerista frosti* that is quite useful for comparison. *Lerista monstrosus* is distributed across the southern coast and islands of Australia, from Eyre Peninsula, in South Australia, to the Archipelago of the Recherche, Western Australia. *Lerista frosti* is confined to central Australia, and *Lerista zietzi* sp.nov. is confined to the Hamersley and Barlee Ranges, of north-west Western Australia. Etymology: monstrosus alludes to the long held presumption that this species is synonymous with *Lerista frosti*.

*Lerista separanda* Storr, 1976

*Lerista terdigitata* (Parker, 1926)

*Lerista walkeri* (Boulenger, 1891)

*Lerista xanthura* Storr, 1976.

*Lerista zietzi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Western Australian Museum R37078. Collected at 9 miles south of Wittenoom, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: Relictually confined to the Hamersley and Barlee Ranges of Western Australia, this species, a close relative of *Lerista frosti*, is adequately described by Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981:140, Plate 13.5). Cogger (1983: Plate 667) provides a good comparative illustration of *Lerista frosti*. *Lerista zietzi* differs from *Lerista frosti* in its higher mid-body scale rows (20 vs usually 18 in *L. frosti*) and nasals contacting (separated in *L. frosti*). Storr (1971:61) provides description of *Lerista zietzi* (under 'geographic variation' of *L. frosti*) for both scalation and colouration. Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 13.5) provide an illustration of *Lerista zietzi* from Hancock Gorge, W.A. (as '*Lerista frosti*').

**LIBURNASCINCUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984. It should be noted that the placing of *L. coensis* in *Carlia* in our previous article (Wells and Wellington, 1984:87) was merely a computer error, unfortunately not picked up in the proofs. As this placing preceded our use of *L. coensis* as the type species for *Liburnascincus* (page 98 same reference) minor confusion may have been experienced.

*Liburnascincus coensis* (Mitchell, 1953)

*Liburnascincus scirtetis* (Ingram and Covacevich, 1980)

**LIOPHOLIS** Fitzinger, 1843.

*Liopholis bos* (Storr, 1960)

*Liopholis bradshawi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Western Australian Museum R16820. Collected on Lancelin Island, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A moderate-sized Scincid lizard closely related to *Liopholis bos*, and confined to Lancelin Island. Adequate diagnostic data can be found in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 12.4 is *Liopholis bradshawi*, Plate 12.5 is *Liopholis bos* and Plate 12.6 is *Liopholis messeli* sp.nov. this paper). Its congener *Liopholis bos* is distributed along the coastal plain of south-eastern Western Australia and western South Australia, while *Liopholis multiscutatus* is herein regarded as being confined to Greenly Island, South Australia. Etymology: Named for Dr S.D. Bradshaw of the University of Western Australia, in recognition of his studies on reptile physiology.

*Liopholis compressicaudus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) (non *Lygosoma (Hinulia) compressicaudum* Werner, 1897 Sebr. Akad. Wiss. Munchen, 27:203-220). *Liopholis compressicaudus* is represented by the illustrations in Swanson (1976: Plate 52 - cited as *Egernia whitii* from Bundeena, N.S.W.) and in McPhee (1979: Plate 56 - cited as *Egernia whitii*).

*Liopholis coplandi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum, Field Series No.14610. Collected at Cooma airstrip, 17km south of Cooma, New South Wales, on 4 November, 1978 by Richard Wells, Kim Kennerson and Grant Husband. Paratypes: AM Field Series Nos. 14611-14625 (same data as holotype).

Diagnosis: A member of the *Liopholis whitii* complex, most closely related to *Liopholis compressicaudus*, and readily distinguished by consulting the existing data in Cogger (1983: Plate 645 from Adaminaby, N.S.W. is cited as '*Egernia whitii*' and herein regarded as *Liopholis coplandi*). Its congener *Liopholis compressicaudus* is believed confined to the Sydney Basin of N.S.W. (sandstone habitats and associated heathlands) while *Liopholis coplandi* inhabits cool temperate (granite) habitats of the southern highlands in New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Stephen J. Copland in recognition of his pioneer research on the herpetology of south-eastern Australia.

*Liopholis longicaudus* (Ford, 1963) see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 12.1).

*Liopholis margaretae* (Storr, 1968)

*Liopholis messeli* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Western Australian Museum R16800. Collected on Favourite Island, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Liopholis multiscutatus* complex readily separated from its congeners *Liopholis bos* and *Liopholis bradshawi* by the diagnostic illustrations in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plates 12.4 is *Liopholis bradshawi*, 12.5 is *Liopholis bos* and 12.6 is *Liopholis messeli*). *Liopholis messeli* is believed confined to Favourite Island, Western Australia. Etymology: Named for Professor Harry Messel, of the University of Sydney in recognition of his research on crocodiles and magpie geese.

*Liopholis modesta* (Storr, 1968)

*Liopholis multiscutatus* (Mitchell and Behrndt, 1949)

*Liopholis personata* (Storr, 1968)

*Liopholis pulchra* (Werner, 1910) (see Plate 12.2 in Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981).

*Liopholis robertsoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the National Museum of Victoria D54107. Collected 11km NW of Chinaman Well (35 51'S X 141 33'E), Victoria during March, 1980.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Liopholis multiscutatus* complex, and readily identified by consulting the descriptive data in Coventry and Robertson (1980:191-193, Figs. 3-5). *Liopholis robertsoni* is believed confined to the Big Desert region of north-western Victoria, while its congener *L. multiscutatus* is believed confined to Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Etymology: Named for Peter Robertson, of Melbourne, Victoria, in recognition of his contribution to Scincid biology.

*Liopholis whitii* (Lacepede, 1804). We herein designate as

Lectotype for this species MNHP 2988, the largest of the two syntypes bearing this number, from Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

**LISSOLEPIS** Peters, 1872.

Diagnosis: A group of relictual, semi-aquatic skinks confined to south-eastern and south-western Australia, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Limbs pentadactyl; nasals usually in contact (groove short); prefrontals usually in contact; nuchals 0-4; complete series of sub-oculars; ear aperture nearly as wide as high with only two anterior lobules; body scales highly glossy, smooth to striate; tail fragile, long, cylindrical and lacking spines; live bearing mode of reproduction; inhabits swamps and marshes.

*Lissolepis aquarius* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the South Australian Museum, R22711. Collected at 1.6km north of Cape Banks lighthouse South Australia (37 58'S X 140 22'E).

Diagnosis: A member of the *Lissolepis luctuosa* complex, most closely related to *Lissolepis coventryi* of north eastern Victoria. *Lissolepis aquarius* is believed confined to sedge habitat in extreme south eastern South Australia (see Schwaner and Miller, 1984b for details of collection of the holotype as well as an illustration - Fig. 1c).

*Lissolepis coventryi* (Storr, 1978)

*Lissolepis luctuosa* (Peters, 1866)

**LITOTESCINCUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Mococa metallica* O'Shaughnessy, 1874

Diagnosis: A genus of small, relictually distributed (montane) skinks, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Fronto-parietals paired; suture between rostral and frontonasal narrower than frontal; large transparent disk in lower eyelid, (about as large as ear opening); supraciliaries 6-7; mid body scales mostly faintly keeled; adpressed limbs meet or slightly overlap; ovoviviparous; distributed through south eastern Australia. Etymology: Named from the Greek, *Litotes*, meaning 'affirmation of an idea by denying the contrary' *scincus* - skink.

*Litotescincus bartelli* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R90565. Collected within 12km of Picadilly Circus, Brindabella Range, N.S.W. (35 22'S X 148 48'E) by Dr Dick Shine et.al., on 4 November, 1979.

Diagnosis: A small Scincid lizard, most closely allied to *Litotescincus coventryi* but readily diagnosed by consulting the already published description in Jenkins and Bartell (1980: 154-155). Cogger (1983: Plate 663) provides an excellent diagnostic illustration of *L. coventryi* for comparison, and the included description conforms to *L. coventryi*. *Litotescincus bartelli* is confined to the Brindabella Ranges, N.S.W. - A.C.T. *Litotescincus coventryi* is restricted to the Snowy Mountains of southern N.S.W. and northern Victoria. Etymology: Named for Roger Bartell of CSIRO Canberra, in recognition of his contributions to herpetology.

*Litotescincus coventryi* (Rawlinson, 1975)

*Litotescincus metallicum* (O'Shaughnessy, 1874). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.7.7, from 'Tasmania'. Herein regarded as a complex of a number of undescribed species.

**LYGOSOMA** Hardwicke and Gray, 1827

*Lygosoma bowringii* Gunther, 1864. We herein regard *Lygosoma whiteheadi* Mocquard, 1890 as being a valid species from Borneo, so herein propose its resurrection from the synonymy of *L. bowringii*.

**MAGNUSCINCUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Magnuscincus acripes* (Storr, 1975)

*Magnuscincus calx* (Storr, 1970) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 6.5).

*Magnuscincus ocellifer* (Storr, 1969) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 6.2).

*Magnuscincus pantherinus* (Peters, 1866) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 6.4).

**MAWSONIASCINCUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Lygosoma isolepis* Boulenger, 1887

Diagnosis: A group of medium sized, oviparous skinks distributed across northern and north-western Australia, in habitats receiving high summer rainfall, often found in close association with monsoon rainforest or damp microhabitats in rocky ranges. Distinguished by the following combination of characters: Prefrontals separated or in point contact; nasals separated; supraoculars 4; supralabials 6-8; postmental contacts one infra-labial on each side; conspicuous auricular opening with lobules; body scales smooth in 26-32 rows at midbody; limbs pentadactyl, well developed and either just meet or overlap when adpressed; sub-digital lamellae of 4th toe 17-25, divided basally; base of fourth toe not swollen; see Cogger (1983) for descriptions of the species in this genus. Etymology: Named for Dr. Patricia Mawson of the University of Adelaide for her contributions to reptilian parasitology.

*Mawsoniascincus brongersmai* (Storr, 1972)

*Mawsoniascincus douglasi* (Storr, 1967)

*Mawsoniascincus foresti* (Kinghorn, 1932). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Mawsoniascincus isolepis*, being illustrated by Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 17.2).

*Mawsoniascincus isolepis* (Boulenger, 1887). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.17.14, from Nickol Bay, Western Australia.

**MENETIA** Gray, 1845

*Menetia alanae* Rankin, 1979

*Menetia amaura* Storr, 1978

*Menetia concinnia* Sadlier, 1984

*Menetia greyii* Gray, 1845

*Menetia maini* Storr, 1976

*Menetia microscincus* sp.nov.

Holotype: NMV. D56670. Collected on Kangaroo Island, Smith Creek Valley between Emu Bay and Cape Cassini, 8km WSW of Emu Bay township (33 38'S X 137 25'E).

Diagnosis: A member of the *Menetia greyi* complex, believed confined to Kangaroo Island and adjacent mainland South Australia; differs in its higher longitudinal body scale row number (24 v's 22) from its congener *M. greyi* of Western Australia (see Schwaner and Miller, 1984a).

*Menetia surda* Storr, 1976

*Menetia timlowi* Ingram, 1977

*Menetia zynja* Ingram, 1977

**MICULIA** Gray, 1845.

*Miculia christinae* (Storr, 1979)

*Miculia distinguenda* (Werner, 1910)

*Miculia elegans* Gray, 1845. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.18.54 from 'Western Australia'.

*Miculia goerlingi* (Ahl, 1935) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 13.1, this is *M. goerlingi* not *M. muelleri*).

*Miculia haroldi* (Storr, 1983)

*Miculia orientalis* (De Vis, 1889)

*Miculia muelleri* (Fischer, 1881)

*Miculia rhodonoides* (Lucas and Frost, 1896). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, AM R4156, from Mildura, Victoria.

*Miculia timida* (De Vis, 1888). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, QM J13601, from Charleville, Queensland.

**LITOTESCINCUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Mococa metallica* O'Shaughnessy, 1874

Diagnosis: A genus of small, relictually distributed (montane) skinks, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Fronto-parietals paired; suture between rostral and frontonasal narrower than frontal; large transparent disk in lower eyelid, (about as large as ear opening); supraciliaries 6-7; mid body scales mostly faintly keeled; adpressed limbs meet or slightly overlap; ovoviviparous; distributed through south eastern Australia. Etymology: Named from the Greek, *Litotes*, meaning 'affirmation of an idea by denying the contrary' *scincus* - skink.

*Litotescincus bartelli* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R90565. Collected within 12 km of Picadilly Circus, Brindabella Range, N.S.W. (35 22'S X 148 48'E) by Dr Dick Shine et al., on 4 November, 1979.

Diagnosis: A small Scincid lizard, most closely allied to *Litotescincus coventryi* but readily diagnosed by consulting the already published description in Jenkins and Bartell (1980: 154-155). Cogger (1983: Plate 663) provides an excellent diagnostic illustration of *L. coventryi* for comparison, and the included description conforms to *L. coventryi*. *Litotescincus bartelli* is confined to the Brindabella Ranges, N.S.W. - A.C.T. *Litotescincus coventryi* is restricted to the Snowy Mountains of southern N.S.W. and northern Victoria. Etymology: Named for Roger Bartell of CSIRO Canberra, in recognition of his contributions to herpetology.

*Litotescincus coventryi* (Rawlinson, 1975)

*Litotescincus metallicum* (O'Shaughnessy, 1874). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.7.7, from 'Tasmania'. Herein regarded as a complex of a number of undescribed species.

## LYGOSOMA Hardwicke and Gray, 1827

*Lygosoma bowringii* Gunther, 1864. We herein regard *Lygosoma whiteheadi* Mocquard, 1890 as being a valid species from Borneo, so herein propose its resurrection from the synonymy of *L. bowringii*.

## MAGNUSCINCUS Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Magnuscincus acripes* (Storr, 1975)

*Magnuscincus calx* (Storr, 1970) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 6.5).

*Magnuscincus ocellifer* (Storr, 1969) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 6.2).

*Magnuscincus pantherinus* (Peters, 1866) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 6.4).

## MAWSONIASCINCUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Lygosoma isolepis* Boulenger, 1887

Diagnosis: A group of medium sized, oviparous skinks distributed across northern and north-western Australia, in habitats receiving high summer rainfall, often found in close association with monsoon rainforest or damp microhabitats in rocky ranges. Distinguished by the following combination of characters: Prefrontals separated or in point contact; nasals separated; supraoculars 4; supralabials 6-8; postmental contacts one infra-labial on each side; conspicuous auricular opening with lobules; body scales smooth in 26-32 rows at midbody; limbs pentadactyl, well developed and either just meet or overlap when adpressed; sub-digital lamellae of 4th toe 17-25, divided basally; base of fourth toe not swollen; see Cogger (1983) for descriptions of the species in this genus. Etymology: Named for Dr. Patricia Mawson of the University of Adelaide for her contributions to reptilian parasitology.

*Mawsoniascincus brongersmai* (Storr, 1972)*Mawsoniascincus douglasi* (Storr, 1967)

*Mawsoniascincus foresti* (Kinghorn, 1932). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Mawsoniascincus isolepis*, being illustrated by Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 17.2).

*Mawsoniascincus isolepis* (Boulenger, 1887). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.17.14, from Nickol Bay, Western Australia.

## MENETIA Gray, 1845

*Menetia alanae* Rankin, 1979*Menetia amaura* Storr, 1978*Menetia concinnia* Sadlier, 1984*Menetia greyii* Gray, 1845*Menetia maini* Storr, 1976*Menetia microscincus* sp.nov.

Holotype: NMV. D56670. Collected on Kangaroo Island, Smith Creek Valley between Emu Bay and Cape Cassini, 8 km WSW of Emu Bay township (33 38'S X 137 25'E).

Diagnosis: A member of the *Menetia greyi* complex, believed confined to Kangaroo Island and adjacent mainland South Australia; differs in its higher longitudinal body scale row number (24 v's 22) from its congener *M. greyi* of Western Australia (see Schwaner and Miller, 1984a).

*Menetia surda* Storr, 1976*Menetia timlowi* Ingram, 1977*Menetia zynja* Ingram, 1977

## MICULIA Gray, 1845.

*Miculia christinae* (Storr, 1979)*Miculia distinguenda* (Werner, 1910)

*Miculia elegans* Gray, 1845. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.18.54 from 'Western Australia'.

*Miculia goerlingi* (Ahl, 1935) (see Storr, Smith and Johnstone, 1981: Plate 13.1, this is *M. goerlingi* not *M. muelleri*).

*Miculia haroldi* (Storr, 1983)*Miculia orientalis* (De Vis, 1889)*Miculia muelleri* (Fischer, 1881)

*Miculia rhodonoides* (Lucas and Frost, 1896). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, AM R4156, from Mildura, Victoria.

*Miculia timida* (De Vis, 1888). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, QM J13601, from Charleville, Queensland.

## MINERVASCINCUS Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Minervascincus arcanus* (Czechura and Wombey, 1982)*Minervascincus arnhemensis* (Storr, 1981)*Minervascincus australis* (Gray, 1838)*Minervascincus borrooloola* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R60012. Collected 18 miles north of the Barkly Highway, along the road to Borrooloola, Northern Territory, (19 30'S X 135 59'E) by Peter Rankin and Grant Husband on 4 January, 1976.

Diagnosis: This distinctive member of the *Minervascincus lesueurii* species group is most closely related to *Minervascincus helenae* of Western Australia. It can readily be identified by the excellent illustration in Cogger (1983: Plate 617 cited as '*Ctenotus helenae*' from Borrooloola, N.T., but herein regarded as representing *Minervascincus borrooloola*). A comparative illustration of its congener *Minervascincus helenae* can be found in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 5.7 cited as '*Ctenotus helenae*' from Giralda, Western Australia. *Minervascincus borrooloola* is believed confined to the Barkly Tableland region of the Northern Territory. The holotype of *Minervascincus borrooloola* was taken in a habitat of dense grass and *Triodia*, small trees and shrubs, on red soil near an eroded limestone ridge.

*Minervascincus brachyonyx* (Storr, 1971)*Minervascincus brevipes* (Storr, 1981)*Minervascincus burbridgei* (Storr, 1975)*Minervascincus capricorni* (Storr, 1981)*Minervascincus essingtoni* (Gray, 1842)*Minervascincus fallens* (Storr, 1974)*Minervascincus grandis* (Storr, 1969)*Minervascincus hanloni* (Storr, 1980)*Minervascincus harringtonensis* sp.nov.

Holotype: A mature specimen in the Australian Museum, R67205. Collected at Crowdy Head, near Harrington, New South Wales (31 50'S X 152 45'E) on 16 October, 1976 by Richard Wells and Peter Rankin.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Minervascincus robustus* complex, most closely related to *Minervascincus josephineae* and readily identified by its complete lack of the vertebral stripe and lateral dark blotching of *M. josephineae*; *Minervascincus harringtonensis* is uniformly pale brown dorsally and laterally; it usually reaches a lower maximum size than *Minervascincus josephineae*. At the type locality *M. harringtonensis* is sympatric with *M. josephineae*, where the coastal sand-dune heath habitat has experienced partial sand mining. The habitat, that had been mined for minerals, had isolated patches of the original flora remaining, but the 'dunes' had been replanted with spinifex dune grass. Nearby Crowdy Bay National Park appears to be

relatively undisturbed, the sand dune succession being in marked contrast to the adjacent mined sites. The only significant disturbances appeared to be large blow-outs causing varying degrees of retrogression. There appeared to be distinct habitat and behavioural differences between *M. harringtonensis* and *M. josephineae* at the type locality. Specimens of this new species were taken from both disturbed (mined) and undisturbed habitat. *M. harringtonensis* were found between 0510 Hrs - 1130 Hrs on 16 October, 1976 during cool to very warm weather with only slight cloud cover. One specimen was found coiled on sand beneath wet cardboard on the leeward side of a sand dune that was covered in small shrubs and *Leptospermum* thickets. Another was beneath a log on sand in a previously mined, spinifex grass covered clearing adjacent to a thicket of regenerating heath. Two more were discovered beneath cardboard and a piece of tin on sand, again in a spinifex grass covered clearing; they were adjacent to transgressive dunes engulfing *Banksia* hind dune forest. At 0940 Hrs specimens were either active in the open, or rapidly sought cover when disturbed. One found beneath an old car seat in a depression between hummocks of spinifex dune grass, rapidly attempted to escape by running across the sand, and then hiding in a patch of short dune grass. A mature specimen was found beneath a piece of board in the middle of a large blow-out that was partly covered in dune grass and succulents. Several were observed active in open (exposed) sites one retreating beneath a small rock (no burrow under the rock). Two others were sighted active amongst rocks on the verge of the road, but retreated to dune grass on the leeward side of a sand dune covered in regenerating *Banksia* heath. Other specimens were observed active on exposed grass and succulent covered hummocks throughout the morning. In the undisturbed habitat, *M. harringtonensis* was mainly observed in the exposed foredunes, right at the edge of the beach where they were moderately common. *M. josephineae* usually frequented the eastern aspects of shrub and succulent covered hummocks well back from the foredune habitat of *M. harringtonensis*; the habitat of *M. josephineae* was much more sheltered than that occupied by *M. harringtonensis*. The population density of *M. josephineae* on these hummocks appeared to be high, with several containing three specimens (one had four). When disturbed, active *M. josephineae* would rapidly retreat into the closely packed succulents where it was very difficult to sight them again due to the density of the vegetation. If further pursued some unhesitatingly entered crab burrows in the sand. This was in direct contrast to the escape behaviour of *M. harringtonensis*, which were not observed to enter burrows of any description, preferring to remain either motionless against the dead leaves of succulents (where they were well camouflaged) or 'shuffle' under short grass or even the low branch of a succulent. All *M. josephineae* discovered sheltering under objects on the sand were occupying distinct burrows, whereas *M. harringtonensis* were not found to be occupying burrow systems at all. It appeared that *M. josephineae* mainly occupied the shrub - succulent zone of the succession, with temporary overlap of the foredune habitat (during foraging and thermoregulation). *M. harringtonensis* mainly occupied the exposed foredune habitat, and was only rarely sighted entering the densely vegetated hind dune habitats. It appears likely that *M. harringtonensis* has recently evolved to exploit the harsher foredune environment. A patternless, lightly coloured species would obviously be better suited to the higher thermal conditions of this poorly vegetated part of the sand dune succession. Observed behavioural differences such as *M. harringtonensis* preferring to remain stationary, camouflaged against leaves and sticks of low succulents rather than opting for the strategy of *M. josephineae*, escaping at high speed across sand dunes covered in dense heath or retreating into burrows, would tend to support the observed habitat differences. Though *M. harringtonensis* doesn't appear to be as common as its congener in the undisturbed sand dune succession of Crowdy Bay National Park, *M. harringtonensis* appears to be the more common of the two species in the previously mined dunes nearby. This is possibly a consequence of the restoration of

mined areas with spinifex grass to stabilize the dunes thus initially expanding an otherwise narrow highly exposed zone of sparse vegetation; in effect the preferred habitat of *M. harringtonensis* is apparently expanded, at least temporarily, during the regeneration process. *M. harringtonensis* is known only from isolated coastal dunes between the Hunter River and Port Macquarie, N.S.W. We believe this would make an excellent species for an evolutionary and ecological study. Etymology: Named for the type locality, Harrington, N.S.W.

*Minervascincus helenae* (Storr, 1969)

*Minervascincus hilli* (Storr, 1970)

*Minervascincus inornatus* (Gray, 1845)

*Minervascincus janetae* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R16662. Collected at Yeppoon, Queensland by H.G.Cogger. Date of collection unknown, but registered on 2 September, 1960.

Diagnosis: A medium-sized Scincid lizard, most closely related to *Minervascincus capricorni*, and readily distinguished by the data in Storr (1981:134-135). *Minervascincus capricorni* is believed confined to red sand 'islands' within the black soil plain of mid-western Queensland and *Minervascincus janetae* inhabits the coastal plain of mid-east Queensland. Etymology: This species is named for Miss Janet Cohn, of Sydney, N.S.W.

*Minervascincus joanae* (Storr, 1970)

*Minervascincus josephineae* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Minervascincus lateralis* (Storr, 1978)

*Minervascincus mastigura* (Storr, 1975)

*Minervascincus monaro* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R92239. Collected at 6 km. along Cambalong Rd., Bombala, N.S.W. (36 53'S X 149 08'E) on 29 January, 1979 by Gary Webb and Alex Antenor.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Minervascincus robustus* complex most closely related to *Minervascincus josephineae* of Wells and Wellington (1984) and readily identified by the excellent diagnostic data in Jenkins and Bartell (1980:135-136 and coloured plate on page 136). Jenkins and Bartell considered this species to be conspecific with '*Ctenotus uber*' of Storr, and relegated it to the subspecies *M.u. orientalis*. It is clearly evident that their determination is unacceptable in the light of the original description of *M. orientalis* by Storr (1971:8). The illustrations of *Minervascincus josephineae* in Jenkins and Bartell (1980:132, cited as '*Ctenotus robustus*') and in Swanson (1976: Plate 41, cited as '*Ctenotus lesueurii*') can be used for comparative purposes. *Minervascincus monaro* is believed confined to the cool temperate Bassian highlands of southern New South Wales and northern Victoria. The holotype was taken from beneath a stone on a roadside verge.

*Minervascincus monticola* (Storr, 1981)

*Minervascincus robustus* (Storr, 1970)

*Minervascincus rubicundus* (Storr, 1978)

*Minervascincus saxatilis* (Storr, 1970)

*Minervascincus severus* (Storr, 1969)

*Minervascincus spaldingi* (Macleay, 1877). We previously resurrected *Minervascincus dorsalis* (Boulenger, 1887) from the synonymy of *M. spaldingi*. We herein designate as Lectotype of *M. dorsalis*, BMNH 1946.8.15.51, from Fly River, Papua New Guinea.

*Minervascincus sutherlandi* Wells and Wellington, 1984. This name was proposed as a replacement name for *Lygosoma lesueurii concolor* Glauert, 1952 (non *Lygosoma (Rhodona) bipes concolor* Werner, 1910)

*Minervascincus titan* (Storr, 1980)

*Minervascincus vertebralis* (Rankin and Gillam, 1979)

*MORETHIA* Gray, 1845

*Morethia adelaidensis* Peters 1874. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species ZMB 4733, from Adelaide, South Australia.

*Morethia boulengeri* (Ogilby, 1890a)

*Morethia butleri* Storr, 1963a

*Morethia lineocellata* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839)

*Morethia obscura* Storr, 1972b*Morethia petros* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R44666. Collected at 2 miles south west of Glendale, 27 miles north-north west of Uralla, N.S.W. (30 20'S X 151 15'E) by Geoff Witten, on 19 September, 1974.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Morethia boulengeri* complex, most closely allied to *M. boulengeri* and restricted to the New England Plateau of northern N.S.W. *M. petros* can be readily identified by its smaller maximum size and lighter colouration than *M. boulengeri*. Cogger (1983: Plate 681) illustrates a specimen of *Morethia petros* from Armidale, N.S.W. (cited as *Morethia 'boulengeri'*). Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 18.8) figure a specimen of *Morethia boulengeri* from Dutton Bluff, South Australia.

*MYOPHILA* De Vis, 1884*Myophila vivax* De Vis, 1884*NODORHA* Mittleman, 1952*Nodorha arenicola* (Storr, 1971)*Nodorha bougainvillii* (Gray, 1839)*Nodorha cassandrae* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Nodorha garymartini* Wells and Wellington, 1984. This name was proposed as a replacement name for *Lygosoma laterale* Gunther, 1867 (non *Scincus lateralis* Say, 1923)

*Nodorha microtis* (Gray, 1845)*NOTOSCINCUS* Fuhn, 1969*Notoscincus butleri* Storr, 1979*Notoscincus ornatus* (Broom, 1896)*Notoscincus watersi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R84555. Collected at 50km south of Alice Springs, Northern Territory (24 05'S X 133 35'E) by Richard Wells and Dave Morafka, on 22 April, 1979.

Diagnosis: Storr, (1971:112) gives a description of this species (as '*Notoscincus ornatus ornatus*'). We regard Storr's description as adequate for diagnosing this species from *N. ornatus* of Broom, 1896 (Type Locality, Muldiva north Queensland) and *N. wotjulum* of Glauert, 1959. Storr, Smith and Johnstone, (1981: Plate 17.8) figure a specimen of *Notoscincus watersi* (cited as *Notoscincus ornatus ornatus*). Schwaner and Miller (1984b) reported the occurrence of what we herein regard as *Notoscincus watersi* in northern South Australia. The holotype of *N. watersi* was taken in a habitat of *Triodia* on red sand dunes following rainy weather. Etymology: Named for Peter Waters, previously of Pendle Hill, N.S.W., in recognition of his donations of reptile specimens (now in the Australian Museum). *Notoscincus wotjulum* (Glauert, 1959)

*OPACITASCINCUS* GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Lygosoma* *crassicaudum* Dumeril and Bibron, 1851

Diagnosis: A genus of semi-cryptozoid, pentadactyl limbed skinks, inhabiting rainforest and riverine habitats in tropical Australia, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Nasals and prefrontals separated; supraoculars 4; postmental contacts only one infralabial on each side; small round ear aperture; smooth body scales in 20-22 rows at mid body; undivided subdigital lamellae; limbs short, not meeting when adpressed; oviparous. Etymology: *opacitas*, Latin, meaning 'shade' in reference to the shady, damp microhabitats frequented by this group.

*Opacitascincus arnhemicus* (Storr, 1967)*Opacitascincus crassicaudus* (Dumeril and Dumeril, 1851)*Opacitascincus darwiniensis* (Storr, 1967)*PATHETOSCINCUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984.

Diagnosis: At present a monotypic genus, confined to south-western Western Australia, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Prefrontals separated; nasals widely separated; presuboculars present (3); supraciliaries 5-7;

supraoculars 4; nuchals 2-4; body scales highly glossed, in 19-22 rows; supralabials 7; post mental contacts two infralabials on each side; ear opening larger than nasal, distinctly oval; limbs short, pentadactyl, failing to meet when adpressed. See descriptions in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981:184) and Cogger (1983:379-380).

*Patheticoscincus australis* (Gray, 1839)*PROABLEPHARUS* Fuhn, 1969*Proablepharus barklyensis* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum (Darwin) R3673. Collected at Brunette Downs Station Homestead, Barkly Tableland, Northern Territory on 23 May, 1977 by Hans van Dyke.

Diagnosis: A small Scincid lizard most closely related to *Proablepharus kinghorni* and readily distinguished from its congener by the almost total lack of the distinctive longitudinal striping of *kinghorni* and the larger maximum size of *P. barklyensis*. Cogger (1983: Plate 718) illustrates *Proablepharus barklyensis* from Brunette Downs, N.T. (regarded as '*Proablepharus kinghorni*' by Cogger). *Proablepharus barklyensis* joins a growing list of species largely endemic to the distinctive habitats of the Barkly Tableland region of the N.T. and Qld. (eg. *Aspetosaurus spenceri*, *Glaphyromorphus hardwoodi*, *Menettia zynja*, *Minervascincus borrooloola*, *Minervascincus joanae*, *Acanthophis hawkei* sp.nov (this paper), *Demansia flagellatio* sp.nov. (this paper), *Pseudonaja guttata*, *Pseudonaja ingrami* and *Suta forresti*). Etymology: Named for the Barkly Tableland region.

*Proablepharus broomensis* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, NHRM 3098, from Broome, Western Australia.

*Proablepharus davisii* (Copland, 1952)*Proablepharus kinghorni* (Copland, 1947)*Proablepharus reginae* (Glauert, 1960)*Proablepharus stephensoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult in the Australian Museum R95993. Collected at 6.6 km.S.E. of Greenvale, Queensland (19 00'S X 145 03'E.) on 29 July, 1976 by Allen E. Greer and P. Greer.

Diagnosis: An eastern member of the *Proablepharus tenuis* complex, confined to eastern Northern Territory and readily distinguished by the excellent diagnostic illustrations in Cogger (1983: Plate 719 cited as '*Proablepharus tenuis*' but herein regarded as representing *Proablepharus stephensoni*) and in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 17.1 which we herein regard as representing *Proablepharus tenuis*, from Lissadell, Western Australia. The description in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981) is referable to *P. tenuis*, while that of Cogger (1983:373) appears to be composite. Etymology: Named for Gary Stephenson of Sydney, N.S.W., in recognition of his outstanding donations of reptile specimens to the Australian Museum.

*Proablepharus tenuis* (Broom, 1896)

*PROTERVASCINCUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984. There has been some speculation that *Lygisaurus foliorum* De Vis, 1884, (regarded by us as *nomen dubium*) may be synonymous with the *burnetti* complex. If they are shown to be conspecific *foliorum* should not be resurrected, firstly because this would cause nomenclatural confusion by the overturning of a long established name (*burnetti*) and secondly, because *foliorum* is the Type species of the genus *Lygisaurus* and the use of *Lygisaurus* over *Protervascincus* would also be in violation of Article 23b of the Code.

*Protervascincus aeratum* (Garman, 1901). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Protervascincus burnetti*; *P. aeratum* is believed confined to north Queensland.

*Protervascincus burnetti* (Oudemans, 1894). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species ZMA 11345, from Burnett River, Qld.

*Protervascincus heteropus* (Garman, 1901)

*Proterascincus kuranda* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R94502. Collected at Granite Gorge, Queensland (17 04'S X 145 21'E.) by S. Donnellan et al. on 26 July, 1980.

Diagnosis: A small Scincid lizard most closely allied to *Proterascincus novaeguineae* and readily identified by consulting the excellent illustration in Cogger (1983: Plate 578 cited as '*Carlia burnettii*', but herein regarded as being referable to *Proterascincus kuranda*). A comparative illustration of its congener *Proterascincus novaeguineae* can be found in Cogger (1983: Plate 586 cited as '*Carlia novaeguineae*'). *Proterascincus kuranda* lacks the dark upper lateral zone and white mid-lateral line of *P. novaeguineae*. *P. kuranda* is believed confined to southern Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

*Proterascincus laeve* (Oudemans, 1894)

*Proterascincus novaeguineae* (Meyer, 1874), (New Guinea and Torres Strait Islands). We herein regard *Lygosoma curtum* Boulenger, 1897 as being a valid species from New Guinea and propose the new combination *Proterascincus curtus* (Boulenger, 1897) Type locality: Mt Victoria, Owen Stanley Range, Papua New Guinea. Accordingly we herein designate as Lectotype for *P. curtus*, BMNH 1946.8.17.85.

*Proterascincus sydneyensis* (Copland, 1949)

## PSEUDEMOIA Fuhn, 1967

*Pseudemoia spenceri* (Lucas and Frost, 1894)

*Pseudemoia weekesae* (Kinghorn, 1929). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Pseudemoia spenceri*; *P. weekesae* is believed confined to the southern N.S.W.

## RHODONA Gray, 1839

*Rhodona baynesi* (Storr, 1971)

*Rhodona bipes* Fischer, 1882

*Rhodona borealis* (Storr, 1971)

*Rhodona concolor* (Werner, 1910)

*Rhodona decora* (Storr, 1978)

*Rhodona desertorum* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Rhodona edwardsae* (Storr, 1982)

*Rhodona gerrardii* (Gray, 1864)

*Rhodona greeri* (Storr, 1982)

*Rhodona griffini* (Storr, 1982)

*Rhodona humphriesi* (Storr, 1971)

*Rhodona ips* (Storr, 1980)

*Rhodona kalumburu* (Storr, 1976)

*Rhodona labialis* (Storr, 1971)

*Rhodona lineopunctulata* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839)

*Rhodona macropisthopus* (Werner, 1903)

*Rhodona neander* (Storr, 1971)

*Rhodona nigriceps* (Glauert, 1962)

*Rhodona officeri* McCoy, 1881

*Rhodona picturata* (Fry, 1914)

*Rhodona planiventralis* (Lucas and Frost, 1902)

*Rhodona praepedita* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Rhodona punctatovittata* Gunther, 1867

*Rhodona rolloi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R92714. Collected at 10 km. north of Sandringham's Station Homestead, 60 km N.W. of Bedourie, Queensland (23 58'S X 139 02'E), by S.R. Morton and A.J. Press.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Rhodona bipes* complex, readily separated from its nearest relative *Rhodona labialis* by consulting the descriptions in Storr (1972 for *R. labialis*), Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: 145 for *Rhodona labialis*, cited as '*Lerista labialis*') and in Cogger (1983: 357 and Plate 670 for *Rhodona rolloi*, cited as '*Lerista labialis*'). *Rhodona rolloi* inhabits the red sand plains of western New South Wales and south western Queensland. Etymology: Named for Sydney naturalist Glenn Richard Rollo in recognition of his assistance to the authors.

*Rhodona simillima* (Storr, 1984)

*Rhodona vermicularis* (Storr, 1982)

## SAIPHOS Gray, 1831

*Saiphos equalis* Gray, 1825

*Saiphos samueli* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16640. Collected 1.6km west of 'The Flags' via Walcha, New South Wales by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, on 21 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A close relative of *Saiphos equalis*, but readily distinguished by its larger size, different reproductive method and occupancy of the cool temperate habitat; distinguished by the following characters: Prefrontals small almost excluded from dorsum by a single, broad frontonasal; nasals divided; frontoparietals divided; interparietal large; parietals in contact behind interparietal; supraoculars 4; supraciliaries 5; ear opening absent, indicated by prominent depression; snout vent length 77.5mm; vent to tail 82.0mm; axilla to groin 54.5mm; snout to axilla 19.0mm; limbs minute, tridactyl (clawed), widely separated when adpressed. Colouration (In preservative): Dorsally, reddish brown with tiny black flecks more or less arranged longitudinally on the body, but intense on the head (spotted); the most distinct of the dorsal body markings occur as black-edging to the dorso-lateral scale rows. Laterally, greyish with intense black flecking and splotching, with the tail being almost black, a distinct black dorso-lateral stripe extends from the back of the head, along the body and tail, giving a clear line of demarcation between the dorsal and lateral areas of the body. Ventrally creamish on the body without black markings (but gular area is black splotched anteriorly); tail also creamish anteriorly, but black flecked, becoming increasingly darker posteriorly, to almost black on the last third of tail. In life specimens of this species have bright golden yellow to rich orange ventral surfaces. Swanson (1976: Plate 40) figures a specimen of *S. equalis* from Sydney, N.S.W. *Saiphos samueli* is believed confined to the New England Plateau, of New South Wales; see Greer (1983) for a description of the *Saiphos equalis* complex. Greer (1983: 51, Figure 17) also presents a simplified distribution map for what he regards as *S. equalis*. However, even from this low resolution map there would appear to be clearly defined population boundaries. Etymology: Named for Sam Wellington of Springwood, N.S.W.

*SAPROSCINCUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984. We consider that the *challengeri* complex represents a separate radiation to *Saproscincus*, but have deferred erecting a new genus as we understand that Dr A.E. Greer is currently investigating this problem.

*Saproscincus basiliscus* (Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981)

*Saproscincus challengerii* (Boulenger, 1887). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1946.8.16.55, from Queensland.

*Saproscincus czechurai* (Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981)

*Saproscincus galli* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16800. Collected at Dorrigo, N.S.W. on 12 April, 1975 by A.B. Rose. Diagnosis: A member of the *S. challengerii* complex most closely related to *S. spectabilis*, and readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Rostral and frontonasal in broad contact; frontonasal laterally displaces nasals; prefrontals large but do not meet; frontal large, elongate and in contact with first three supraoculars; frontoparietals divided parietals meet behind the interparietal; supraoculars 4; supraciliaries 6; supra-labials 6; infralabials 6; midbody scale rows 22; paravertebrals 57; subdigital lamellae on 4th toe 24. Measurements(mm): Snout to vent length 50.7; snout to axilla length 18.5; axilla to groin length 28.0; vent to tail length 77.4 (22.5 regenerated); forelimb length 13.5; hindlimb length 19.6. An inhabitant of rainforests of north-eastern N.S.W. Etymology: Named for Bruce Gall of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service in recognition of his contributions to the conservation of wildlife.

*Saproscincus lacrymans* (Peters and Doria, 1878)

*Saproscincus mustelinus* (O'Shaughnessy, 1874). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species BMNH 1946.8.16.86, from Sydney, N.S.W.

*Saprosincus orichalceum* (Boettger, 1878). We herein resurrect this species from the synonymy of *S. mustelinus*.

*Saprosincus paraeneum* (Ahl, 1925). We herein formerly resurrect this species from the synonymy of *S. mustelinus*.

*Saprosincus ritchiei* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16645. Collected 1.6km west of 'The Flags' (via Walcha) N.S.W. by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, on 21 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Saprosincus mustelinus* complex, most closely related to *S. laeymans*, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Rostral and frontonasal in broad contact; frontal large, elongate; prefrontals moderately large but fail to make contact; frontal contacts first two supraoculars; frontoparietals divided; parietals meet behind the interparietal; supraoculars 4; supraciliaries 5; supralabials 6; infralabials 6; midbody scale rows 22; paravertebrals 56. Measurements(mm): Snout to vent length 44.8; snout to axilla length 14.5; axilla to groin length 25.5; vent to tail length 53.9 (30.5 regenerated); forelimb length 9.0; hindlimb length 12.9. *Saprosincus ritchiei* is believed confined to the New England Plateau of New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Dr. Alex Ritchie, curator of Paleontology at the Australian Museum, Sydney.

*Saprosincus rosei* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field No.16801. Collected at Williams River (3000 feet), Barrington Tops National Park, N.S.W. by A.B. Rose, on 21 December, 1976.

Diagnosis: A large member of the *Saprosincus challengeri* complex readily identified by the following combination of characters: Mid body scale rows 24; paravertebral scales 51; sub digital lamellae 20 on 4th toe L.; SVL 60.1mm; tail length 88mm plus (terminal fragment lost); forelimb 16mm; hindlimbs 20mm; snout-axilla 21.2mm; axilla-groin 32.4mm; frontonasal broad, contacting rostral, precludes nasals from dorsal surface; prefrontals widely separated; frontal long and acutely angular ('diamond' shaped); frontal in contact with the first two supraoculars; supraoculars 4, second largest; frontoparietals divided; parietals in broad contact behind the interparietal; supralabials 6; infralabials 7; supraciliaries 7. A clear spectacle is present in the lower eyelid. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsally, light metallic green on head and body and progressing to reddishbrown on the tail. The head is richly spotted with dark brown particularly on the supraoculars and temporals, but only weakly flecked with brown on the body; body flecking is more or less aligned longitudinally from the nape, posteriorly the most distinctive being located along the dorso-lateral as fragmented lines from the nape, extending right along the tail; this tends to give the impression of a thin dorso-lateral line, but its fragmented construction creates an appearance of coalescence of the dorsal and lateral areas as they are fundamentally of uniform colour and pattern; the brown flecking of the lateral is marginally more intense than that of the dorsum. The tail tends towards a rich brown, with thin brown striae; ventrolaterally there is a fragmented brown line, giving a clear line of demarcation between the lateral and ventral surfaces; ventrally head, body and tail creamish white, richly flecked and spotted with brown, more so on the tail. The lateral area of the head is intensely marked with brown, primarily by a canthal stripe extending from the rostral to the temporal region; a whitish supralabial stripe is also present. The infralabials are brown spotted. *Saprosincus rosei* is believed confined to rainforest on the Comboyne Plateau, and Barrington Tops, N.S.W. Etymology: Named for A.B.(Tony) Rose, of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney, in recognition of his contributions of reptile specimens to the Australian Museum.

*Saprosincus sonderi* (Peters, 1878)

*Saprosincus spectabilis* (De Vis, 1888). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species QM J19743; from Gympie, Qld.

*Saprosincus tetractyla* (Greer and Kluge, 1980). We herein only tentatively include this species in *Saprosincus*.

*SILUBOSAURUS* Gray, 1845

*Silubosaurus aethiops* (Storr, 1978)

*Silubosaurus badius* (Storr, 1978)

*Silubosaurus depressus* Gunther, 1875

*Silubosaurus hosmeri* (Kinghorn, 1955)

*Silubosaurus stokesii* Gray, 1845. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.9.74, from the Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia.

*Silubosaurus zellingi* De Vis, 1884. (see illustration of *S. zellingi* in Swanson, 1976, cited as '*Egernia*' *stokesii*, from Broken Hill, N.S.W.).

*SIVASCINCUS* GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Egernia pilbarensis* Storr, 1978

Diagnosis: A genus of arboreal, saxacoline moderate sized skinks with pentadactyl limbs and ovoviviparous reproduction, found throughout inland Australia (not central deserts) and readily diagnosed by the possession of the following combination of characters: Regular head shields, unfragmented; nasals narrowly separated or in point contact; interparietal usually narrower than frontal; (but in some, about as wide as frontal); strong post-narial groove; supraciliaries 5-8; distinct ear lobules (2-6); dorsal scales striated or with 3-4 moderate keels; base of tail usually lacking expanded upper caudals (except in *S. striolata* group); subdigital lamellae smooth undivided. Etymology: *Siva* - 'supreme deity of destruction and restoration'; *scincus* - skink.

*Sivascincus douglasi* (Glauert, 1956)

*Sivascincus formosa* (Fry, 1914)

*Sivascincus pilbarensis* (Storr, 1978)

*Sivascincus richardi* (Peters, 1869). In our last paper, Wells and Wellington, (1984:88), we inadvertently referred to what is herein called *Sivascincus carinata* as being the senior name to *Sivascincus richardi*. We now take the opportunity of correcting this and formally propose that *Egernia carinata* of Smith, 1939, is a synonym of *Tropidolopisma richardi* of Peters, 1869.

*Sivascincus striolata* (Peters, 1870)

*Sivascincus wrani* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 28706. Collected at Dangar Bridge, Barwon River, Walgett, N.S.W., by Richard W. Wells, Dean Carlyle Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, on 13 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Sivascincus striolata* complex and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Snout to vent length 98.5mm; axilla to groin length 58.8mm; snout to axilla 37.5mm; tail 58mm (41.5 regenerated); snout to anterior edge of ear 21.8; mid body scale rows 32; paravertebrals 52; sub-digital lamellae 18; 8 supralabials; 9 infralabials; 4 supraoculars; 4 supraciliaries. Nasals in point contact; prefrontals divided and in broad contact separating frontal from frontonasal; frontal in contact with first 2 supraoculars; frontoparietals divided; parietals fail to make contact behind interparietal. Dorsal body scalation weakly tricarinate, quadricarinate up to decacarinate on the scales of the nape, (laterally the scales become even more weakly bicarinate). Colouration: Head scalation brown, edged irregularly black and with numerous small whitish flecks and spots. Dorsal body scalation similarly brown, vertebral scale rows marked centrally black, together forming a distinct broad black vertebral stripe, from the nape to above the forelimbs. As these black vertebral scales become larger posteriorly the markings become more widely separated giving the body a black spotted appearance. Tiny white dots adorn many of the dorsal scales (more often than not one on either side of the central black scale markings). These black central scales continue onto the tail but white spots are lacking here. Laterally, supralabials brown with white central spots. Remainder of the side of head similar to upper head colouration. Broad black dorso-lateral stripe encompassing 4-5 scale rows from behind the ear to just behind forelimb where it becomes less distinct as the ventrolateral scales become more greyish brown. Venter, greyish, irregularly flecked with black;

mental, post-mental and gulars edged black. *Sivascincus wrani* is distributed throughout the black soil plains of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, inhabiting woodland (particularly riparian) habitats. Swanson (1976: Plate 60) figures a specimen of *S. wrani* (cited as '*E. striolata*') as does Bustard (1970: Plate 72). Etymology: Named for the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Neville K. Wran, in recognition of his support for wildlife research.

**SOLVONEMESIS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Solvonemesis eyremaeus* sp.nov.

Holotype: South Australian Museum R10321. From 10km N. of Yuendumu, Northern Territory (22 16'S X 131 49'E).

Diagnosis: A small, highly active diurnal skink, (allied to *Solvonemesis ruficaudus*) distributed throughout central Australia. An excellent diagnostic illustration appears in Smyth, (1972:11). Storr, (1972) in dealing with '*Morethia*' *ruficauda* included in his description, material referable to this centralian species (*S. eyremaeus*). We, however, restrict *Solvonemesis ruficaudus* to Arnhem Land Northern Territory; *Solvonemesis exquisitus* is restricted to Western Australia. *S. exquisitus* possesses a distinctive vertebral stripe of silver-white, which *eyremaeus* lacks. Smyth, (1972:11-12) provided diagnostic data, which is essentially referable to *S. eyremaeus*, when he dealt with '*Morethia taeniopleura*'. Greer, (1980) should be consulted for comparative morphological and distributional data. We regard all *S. ruficaudus* from central Australia as being referable to this new species, *Solvonemesis eyremaeus*. Etymology: In reference to the centralian zoogeographic region popularly known as the Eyrean.

*Solvonemesis exquisitus* (Storr, 1972)

*Solvonemesis ruficaudus* (Lucas and Frost, 1895)

*Solvonemesis storri* (Greer, 1980)

*Solvonemesis taeniopleurus* (Peters, 1874)

**STORRISAURUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Storrisaurus husbandi* sp.nov.

Diagnosis: A genus of large Scincid lizards, relictually distributed through eastern Queensland, probably representing at least four species. Readily identified by the following combination of characters: Dorsal scales each with 4-5 low blunt keels (the two mid-dorsal rows largest); upper caudals on base of tail not noticeably expanded; post narial groove present and conspicuous; ear lobules large (2-3); parietal scale fragmented; frontoparietal sometimes fragmented; nasals separated; interparietal not wider than frontal; continuous row of enlarged suboculars; snout-vent length up to 200mm, with tail about the same as SVL. Inhabits dry sclerophyll forests. Cogger (1983) provides descriptive data for *Storrisaurus rugosa* (as '*Egernia*' *rugosa*). Urgent attention should be given to the relevant collections of specimens of this distinctive group of large skinks as their habitats are continually under threat of destruction. Etymology: Named for Dr Glen Milton Storr, of the Western Australian Museum, Perth.

*Storrisaurus husbandi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R92953. Collected 20km west of St. George, Queensland (28 01'S X 148 25'E), by Grant Husband during January, 1978.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Storrisaurus rugosus* complex, most readily identified by the excellent diagnostic data in Cogger (1983:326-327, Plate 637). Comparative diagnostic data for *Storrisaurus rugosa* can be found in De Vis, (1888). *Storrisaurus husbandi* is confined to dry sclerophyll forest and inland heaths on sandy soil, in south-east Queensland; *S. rugosa* occurs principally in wet forest habitats in north-east Queensland. *Storrisaurus rugosus* (De Vis, 1888)

**TANTALOSCINCUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Tantaloscincus alleni* (Storr, 1974)

*Tantaloscincus allotropis* (Storr, 1981)

*Tantaloscincus aranda* (Storr, 1970)

*Tantaloscincus biggsae* Wells and Wellington, 1984. This name was proposed as a replacement name for *Lygosoma (Hinulia)*

*taeniolum maculatum* Rosen, 1905 (non *Lygosoma maculatum* Blyth, 1853).

*Tantaloscincus brooksi* (Loveridge, 1933)

*Tantaloscincus euclae* (Storr, 1971)

*Tantaloscincus fischeri* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Tantaloscincus greeri* (Storr, 1979)

*Tantaloscincus hebetior* (Storr, 1978)

*Tantaloscincus iridis* (Storr, 1981)

*Tantaloscincus johnstonei* (Storr, 1980)

*Tantaloscincus leonhardii* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Tantaloscincus militaris* (Storr, 1975)

*Tantaloscincus mimetes* (Storr, 1969)

*Tantaloscincus orientalis* (Storr, 1971)

*Tantaloscincus pallescens* (Storr, 1970)

*Tantaloscincus pulchellus* (Storr, 1978)

*Tantaloscincus regius* (Storr, 1971)

*Tantaloscincus rutilans* (Storr, 1980)

*Tantaloscincus schevilli* (Loveridge, 1933)

*Tantaloscincus schomburgkii* (Peters, 1863)

*Tantaloscincus schuettleri* (Borner, 1981)

*Tantaloscincus serventyi* (Storr, 1975)

*Tantaloscincus strauchii* (Boulenger, 1887)

*Tantaloscincus taeniata* (Mitchell, 1949)

*Tantaloscincus tanamiensis* (Storr, 1970)

*Tantaloscincus tantillus* (Storr, 1975)

*Tantaloscincus uber* (Storr, 1969)

*Tantaloscincus varius* (Storr, 1981)

**TASMACINCUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Pseudemoia palfreymani* Rawlinson, 1974

Diagnosis: A monotypic genus of Scincid lizards from Tasmania, currently known only from Pedra Branca Rock, the southern most continental islet of Australia. Readily identified by the following combination of characters: Frontoparietals fused to form a single shield rather than divided as in the closely related *Pseudemoia*; a small postnasal distinct from the nasal; supranasals present; lower eyelid moveable with a palpebral disk; pentadactyl limbs; reaches 75mm SVL. *Tasmascincus* may also occur on other islets off the Tasmanian coast.

*Tasmascincus palfreymani* (Rawlinson, 1974)

**TECHMARSCINCUS** GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Leiolopisma jigarru* Covacevich, 1984

Diagnosis: At present regarded as a monotypic genus confined to north-east Queensland. The description of *Leiolopisma jigarru* by Covacevich (1984) is adequate to diagnose this genus. Oviparous.

*Techmarscincus jigarru* (Covacevich, 1984)

**TELCHINOSCINCUS** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Telchinoscincus connivens* (Storr, 1971)

*Telchinoscincus nichollsi* (Loveridge, 1933)

*Telchinoscincus onslowiana* (Storr, 1984)

*Telchinoscincus petersoni* (Storr, 1976)

*Telchinoscincus uniduo* (Storr, 1984)

**TILIQUA** Gray, 1825

*Tiliqua adelaidensis* (Peters, 1863). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, ZMB 4710, being the largest of the two syntypes registered under this number.

*Tiliqua auriculare* Kinghorn, 1931

*Tiliqua intermedia* Mitchell, 1955

*Tiliqua macroscincoides* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R68469. Collected at 10km East of Mt. Carbine, Queensland (16 32'S X 145 15'E) by William Hosmer, on 27 November, 1977.

Diagnosis: A large Scincid lizard, most closely allied to *Tiliqua scincoides* and *T. intermedia*; readily identified by its distinctive orange and grey transverse bands and blotches, that extend across the dorsum (unlike *T. intermedia* where the orange bands are confined to the lateral). *Tiliqua macroscincoides* reaches in excess of 60cm in total length and is believed confined to north-east Queensland. Its congener *T. scincoides* is illustrated by

Cogger (1983: Plate 713) and is believed largely confined to coastal New South Wales and south eastern Queensland; *T. scincoides* has a jet black temporal streak, however, *T. macrosincoides* always lacks this character.

*Tiliqua milleri* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R92696. Collected at Port MacDonnell, South Australia (38 03'S X 140 42'E) by Allen E. Greer, on 5 December, 1976. Diagnosis: A relictually distributed member of the *Tiliqua nigrolutea* complex. The holotype was taken from beneath a piece of tin in a rubbish tip. *Tiliqua milleri* is a species confined to mesic south-eastern South Australia. A diagnostic illustration of what is herein regarded as *Tiliqua milleri* is provided by Worrell (1963: Plate 19, labelled as 'Southern Blotched Bluetongue, *Tiliqua nigrolutea*, smaller and lighter in colour than the alpine phase'); an additional illustration of a member of this group is figured by Gans (1975:76, erroneously cited as '*Tiliqua scincoides*'). It is possible that *T. milleri* may occur in Victoria also. It inhabits dense vegetation near swamps (Thompson and Tyler, 1983). Etymology: Named for Mr Brian Miller, of Adelaide, South Australia, in recognition of his support of the South Australian and Northern Territory Museums.

*Tiliqua multifasciata* Sternfeld, 1919

*Tiliqua nigrolutea* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, MNHP 7134, an adult specimen from the Blue Mountains, N.S.W.

*Tiliqua nossiteri* Glauert, 1923. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, WAM R1013 from Wallal, W.A.

*Tiliqua occipitalis* (Peters, 1863)

*Tiliqua scincoides* (White, 1790). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.8.21.94

#### TRACHYDOSAURUS Gray, 1825

*Trachydosaurus asper* Gray, 1845. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 42.6.29.58, from Adelaide, S.A.

*Trachydosaurus konowi* Mertens, 1958

*Trachydosaurus rugosus* Gray, 1825

#### TROPIDOLOPISMA Dumeril and Bibron, 1839

Diagnosis: A genus of large Scincid lizards confined to south-western Western Australia and readily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Pentadactyl limbs; live-bearing mode of reproduction; prefrontals usually in contact; nuchals 1-5; nasal having small posterior groove to nostril; nasals separated; supraciliaries 5-9; nearly vertical (narrow) ear aperture, with 4-6 lobules; dorsals with low keels (2-4); tail cylindrical, long, without spines.

*Tropidolopisma dumerilii* Dumeril and Bibron, 1839. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *T. kingii* and designate as Lectotype for this species, MNHP 7128 being the longest specimen of the four syntypes bearing this registration number, from King Georges Sound, Western Australia.

*Tropidolopisma kingii* (Gray, 1839)

*Tropidolopisma paynei* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the South Australian Museum R242. Collected from Houtman's Abrolhos, Western Australia. Diagnosis: A large Scincid lizard most closely related to *Tropidolopisma kingii*, and readily identified by consulting the existing diagnostic illustrations in Storr, Smith and Johnstone (1981: Plate 10.4 cited as '*Egernia kingii*', but herein regarded as being referable to *Tropidolopisma paynei*). *Tropidolopisma kingii* is illustrated in Cogger (1983: Plate 632 from 'south-western W.A.') and occurs as a number of isolated populations along the south-west coast and islands of Western Australia; it is distinctly possible that *T. kingii* itself is composite. *Tropidolopisma paynei* is believed confined to the Houtman's Abrolhos Islands of Western Australia. Etymology: Named for marine naturalist Mr Phillip Leonard Payne, of Dapto, N.S.W.

#### VADERSCINCUS Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Vaderscincus coynei* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R80454. Collected at Philip Island, Norfolk Island Group, Australia by Harold Cogger et.al., between 22-24 November, 1978. Diagnosis: A member of the *Vaderscincus lichenigerum* complex and readily separated by the excellent diagnostic data and illustration in Cogger, Sadlier and Cameron (1983). Comparative diagnostic data for its congener, *Vaderscincus lichenigerum* from Lord Howe Island can be found in Cogger (1971). Cogger (1983: Plate 154 and 658) illustrates typical *Vaderscincus lichenigerum* from Lord Howe Island, New South Wales. *Vaderscincus coynei* is restricted to Philip Island and an interesting report on the environmental state of this island can be found in Coyne (1982). The holotype is an adult female that had a mass of 4.25gms. Etymology: Named for Peter Coyne of Norfolk Island in recognition of his dedication to the conservation of Philip Island.

*Vaderscincus lichenigerum* (O'Shaughnessy, 1874)

## SUBORDER SCOLECOPHIDIA

We herein take the opportunity of formerly proposing that the Families *Typhlopidae* Merrem, 1820, *Anomalepididae* Taylor, 1939 and *Leptotyphlopidae* Stejneger, 1891 be regarded as a separate Suborder of the Squamata. A reclassification of the world's reptiles and amphibians is to be published by the authors in the near future.

## TYPHLOPIDAE

*LIBERTADICTUS* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Libertadictus ammodyies* (Montague, 1914)

*Libertadictus batillus* (Waite, 1894)

*Libertadictus bituberculatus* (Peters, 1863). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, ZMB 4723, from Loos, 4.5km West of Gawler, South Australia.

*Libertadictus centralis* (Storr, 1984)

*Libertadictus diversus* (Waite, 1894)

*Libertadictus endoterus* (Waite, 1918)

*Libertadictus grypus* (Waite, 1918)

*Libertadictus hamatus* (Storr, 1981)

*Libertadictus leptosoma* (Robb, 1972)

*Libertadictus margaretae* (Storr, 1981)

*Libertadictus pinguis* (Waite, 1897)

*Libertadictus proximus* (Waite, 1893)

*Libertadictus unguirostris* (Peters, 1867)

*Libertadictus waitii* (Boulenger, 1895)

*RAMPHOTYPHLOPS* Fitzinger, 1843

*Ramphotyphlops braminus* (Daudin, 1803)

*Ramphotyphlops exocoeti* (Boulenger, 1887). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.1.11.78 from Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

*Ramphotyphlops grovesi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) 1946.1.10.58, from Murray Island, Torres Strait, Qld. Diagnosis: A member of the *Ramphotyphlops leucoproctus* complex, and readily identified by the excellent description in Cogger (1983:401, Plate 726); this should be compared with Boulenger (1889:361). *Ramphotyphlops grovesi* inhabits far northern Cape York Peninsula and the Islands of Torres Strait, Qld. We herein restrict *Ramphotyphlops leucoproctus* (Boulenger, 1889) to Papua New Guinea and take this opportunity to designate as Lectotype of *Ramphotyphlops leucoproctus*

BMNH 1946.1.11.84 from the Fly River, Papua New Guinea. Etymology: Named for Mr Don Groves of Sydney, N.S.W. noted herpetologist.

*Ramphotyphlops torresianus* (Boulenger, 1889)

#### SIVADICTUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Anilius nigrescens* Gray, 1845

Diagnosis: A genus of elongate burrowing Typhlopids, closely allied to *Ramphotyphlops* and *Libertadictus*. Distributed throughout continental Australia and readily distinguished by the following characteristics: Snout smoothly round dorsally (vs trilobed in *Libertadictus*), lacking obvious cephalic glands (but present in *Ramphotyphlops*); snout usually rounded in profile; rostral broadly oval from above (but species from the NW of Western Australia have a rostral much longer than broad). All species appear to have a preference for habitats in areas of higher rainfall than *Libertadictus*, a genus of the arid regions. Etymology: The name *Sivadictus* means devoted to destruction and restoration.

*Sivadictus affinis* (Boulenger, 1889). We herein remove *Typhlops cumingii mansuetus* Barbour, 1921 from the synonymy of *Sivadictus affinis*; *Sivadictus mansuetus* is believed confined to the Solomon Islands.

*Sivadictus australis* (Gray, 1845)

*Sivadictus bicolor* (Peters, 1858). We herein remove *Onychocephalus (Ophthalmidion) bicolor* Peters, 1858 from the synonymy of *Sivadictus australis*. *Sivadictus bicolor* is believed confined to extreme southern South Australia, and we take this opportunity of designating as Lectotype for *S. bicolor*, ZMB 4721, from Adelaide, S.A.

*Sivadictus broomi* (Boulenger, 1898)

*Sivadictus curtus* (Ogilby, 1892). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *S. ligatus*.

*Sivadictus guentheri* (Peter, 1865)

*Sivadictus howi* (Storr, 1983)

*Sivadictus kenti* (Boulenger, 1914). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *S. affinis*.

*Sivadictus kimberleyensis* (Storr, 1981)

*Sivadictus ligatus* (Peters, 1879)

*Sivadictus micromma* (Storr, 1981)

*Sivadictus minimus* (Kinghorn, 1929)

*Sivadictus nigrescens* (Gray, 1845)

*Sivadictus nigricauda* (Boulenger, 1895)

*Sivadictus preissi* (Jan, 1864). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Sivadictus australis*; *Sivadictus preissi* is believed confined to south-western Western Australia.

*Sivadictus reginae* (Boulenger, 1889). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.1.11.82, from Queensland.

*Sivadictus towelli* (Loveridge, 1945)

*Sivadictus troglodytes* (Storr, 1981)

*Sivadictus wiedii* (Peters, 1867)

*Sivadictus yampiensis* (Storr, 1981)

*Sivadictus yirrikalae* (Kinghorn, 1942)

## SUBORDER SERPENTES

### PYTHONIDAE

**ANTARESIA** Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Antaresia childreni* (Gray, 1842)

*Antaresia gilbertii* (Gray, 1842)

*Antaresia maculosus* (Peters, 1873)

*Antaresia perthensis* (Stull, 1932)

*Antaresia saxacola* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R60304. Collected at 6 km north of Barrow Creek, (on Stuart Highway) Northern Territory (21 04'S X 134 10'E) on 16 January, 1977 by Peter Rankin and Grant Husband.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Antaresia childreni* complex most closely related to *Antaresia gilbertii* and believed to be confined to central Australia. *Antaresia saxacola* is Figured in Cogger (1983: Plates 174 and 409 from Wilcannia, New South Wales). Gow (1977, Snakes of the Darwin Area) illustrates its congener *Antaresia childreni*. The holotype of *Antaresia saxacola* measures 102.5cm snout vent length and 9.6cm vent to tail length. Etymology: The name refers to its essentially rock-dwelling habits.

**ASPIDITES** Peters, 1876

*Aspidites collaris* Longman, 1913

*Aspidites melanocephalis* Krefft, 1864

*Aspidites ramsayi* (Macleay, 1882)

**AUSTRALIASIS** Wells and Wellington, 1984. This genus accommodates those species in the *amethystinus* complex (see Plate 732 of Cogger, 1983 for an illustration of the Type Species). We feel that Article 69(a) of the ICZN could be used to invalidate Desmarest's (1846) designation of *Boa amethystinus* as Type Species of *Liasis* Gray, 1842. The generic name *Simalia* Gray, 1849 is unavailable. We regard *Aspidopython* Meyer, 1874 as *nomen dubium* as the Type material on which the generic name is based is lost (bombed during World War II) and the description of the Type Species, *Aspidopython jakati* is considered insufficient to allow precise determination. *Hypaspistes* Ogilby, 1891 is unavailable non *Hypaspistes* Waterhouse 1886 - (Coleoptera). Therefore until the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature makes a ruling on the correct generic name for the *amethystinus* complex, we herein retain the generic name *Australiasis* Wells and Wellington, 1984.

*Australiasis amethystinus* (Schneider, 1801)

*Australiasis kinghorni* (Stull, 1933)

**CHONDROPYTHON** Meyer, 1874. We herein resurrect this genus from the synonymy of *Morelia*; the absence of labial pits readily separates the two genera.

*Chondropython viridis* (Schlegel, 1872). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, RMNH 4672, being the largest of the two syntypes registered under this number.

**LISALIA** Gray, 1849

*Lisalia albertisi* (Peters and Doria, 1878)

*Lisalia barroni* (Smith, 1981)

*Lisalia fusca* (Peters, 1873). We herein regard *Lisalia mackloti* as being from Indonesia and the island of New Guinea; we do not regard it as part of the Australian herpetofauna.

*Lisalia olivacea* (Gray, 1842). We herein resurrect *Liasis papuanus* Peters and Doria, 1878 for the New Guinea population of *Lisalia olivacea*; *Lisalia papuana* (Peters and Doria, 1878) is believed confined to the island of New Guinea.

**MORELIA** Gray, 1842

*Morelia bredli* (Gow, 1981)

*Morelia carinata* (Smith, 1981)

*Morelia cheynei* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Morelia imbricata* (Smith, 1981)

*Morelia macdowellii* Wells and Wellington, 1984

*Morelia metcalfei* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16782. Collected in the Warrumbungle Mountains, New South Wales, in 1972 by Ian Archibald.

Diagnosis: (Head Only): An immature specimen of a species of python found throughout inland New South Wales and northern Victoria; inhabits riparian woodland communities, along the Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Macquarie and Darling River systems and their associated rivers and streams. Once abundant, nowadays greatly reduced owing to agricultural activities. This species has long been confused with *Morelia*

*maddockelli*, the carpet python of the wet coastal forests, but differs in its smaller size (rarely over 2.4m vs 3.5m in *M. maddockelli*) its completely different colour and pattern of grey and dark blotches (vs reddish brown with cream wavy cross bands in *M. maddockelli*) and its much smaller head. Generally the temperament of *Morelia metcalfei* is different to *M. maddockelli*. *Morelia metcalfei* can be aggressive under extreme stress, but is usually a passive species preferring to retreat when disturbed; *M. maddockelli* however, can be quite aggressive, and readily bites given the opportunity. The holotype can be identified by the following combination of characters: Head shields fragmentary and irregular with the exception of the distinct internasals; interorbital scales 7; loreal scales 5; supralabials 14 plus 14, 6th, 7th and 8th suborbital; rostral and first three supralabials deeply pitted; infralabials 18, no's 9 to 14 deeply pitted; supraoculars 5; neck scale rows 42; head length 41.3 mm; eye to eye 14.6 mm; eye to nostril 10.5 mm; nostril to nostril 7.1 mm. Colouration (in alcohol): Creamish fawn ornamented with a regular dark brown pattern that resembles an 'arrow head' shape on the top of the head, with a brown temporal stripe that extends to the nasals; gular immaculate creamish white. Illustrations of what is herein regarded as *Morelia metcalfei* can be found in Littlejohn and Rawlinson (1971: cited erroneously as *Morelia argus variegata*), presumably from Victoria, in White (1981:323 figs. 4a, b) and in Worrell (1963: Plate 35, bottom left). *Morelia maddockelli* is sometimes confused with this new species (see Gow 1976, Plate 13 from Coffs Harbour, New South Wales vide Gow, pers.comm., for an illustration of *Morelia maddockelli*). *Morelia variegata sensu stricto* is illustrated by Gow, (1977: Plate 14); excellent diagnostic illustrations of *Morelia imbricata* are provided by Johnstone (1983) and Bush (1981: Fig. 37). The type description of *Morelia carinata* includes an illustration of *M. carinata* and its relative *Morelia bredli* is illustrated by Gow, (1983: Plate 6, from Ross River, Northern Territory, vide Gow, pers.comm.). These illustrations are useful for diagnostic purposes in separating *Morelia metcalfei* from other members of the *M. variegata* complex. Etymology: Named for Dean Carlyle Metcalfe, prominent herpetologist and exhibitor of Sydney, New South Wales.

*Morelia spilota* (Lacepede, 1804). There has been some interest expressed regarding the identity of *Python spilotes var. macrospila* Werner, 1909. In our opinion *macrospila* represents merely a synonym of *Morelia spilota* (the Diamond Python from New South Wales where several distinctive pattern variations occur). Investigation is continuing.

*Morelia variegata* (Gray, 1842)

#### NYCTOPHILOPYTHON GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Python oenpelliensis* Gow, 1977

Diagnosis: A genus of large elongate pythons possessing strongly prehensile tails, deeply pitted anterior labials, indistinct parietal shield formation that results in almost total dorsal head scale fragmentation, fragmented loreals, smooth body scales in 70 rows, from about 425 to 450 ventral scutes, entire anal scale, 155 to 165 subcaudals (anterior few entire, remainder divided), oviparous reproduction and a maximum size of around 5 metres. Known only from the extreme northern sector of the Northern Territory.

*Nyctophilopython oenpelliensis* (Gow, 1977)

### ACROCHORDIDAE

#### ACROCHORDUS Hornstedt, 1787

*Acrochordus arafurae* McDowall, 1979. We herein regard the Australian population of *A. arafurae* as possibly representing an undescribed species. Cogger (1983:414) provides a distribution map that includes western flowing river systems of the N.T. We consider that *A. (cf) arafurae* inhabits those western flowing river systems of Cape York Peninsula (Gulf of Carpentaria drainage) across to the N.T. including those rivers that enter

either the Arafura Sea or the Gulf of Carpentaria but not those west of the Adelaide River system. The presence of *Acrochordus* in the western river systems would be most interesting, if confirmed.

#### CHERSYDRUS Cuvier, 1817

*Chersydrus granulatus* (Schneider, 1799). We recommend taxonomic investigation of this extremely widespread 'species'.

### BOIGIDAE

#### BOIGA Fitzinger, 1826.

*Boiga boydii* (Macleay, 1884)

*Boiga fusca* (Gray, 1842). *Pappophis laticeps* Macleay, 1877 is herein resurrected from the the synonymy of *P. irregularis*; *Boiga laticeps* is believed confined to the island of New Guinea.

### COLUBRIDAE

#### DENDRELAPHIS Boulenger, 1890

*Dendrelaphis bilorealis* (Macleay, 1884). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Dendrelaphis prasinus*; we consider that *Dendrelaphis bilorealis* is confined to the rainforest of north-east Queensland.

*Dendrelaphis calligastra* (Gunther, 1867). We herein resurrect *Dendrophis salomonis* Gunther, 1872 from the synonymy of *Dendrelaphis calligastra*; *Dendrelaphis salomonis* is believed confined to the Solomon Islands. We also resurrect *Dendrophis aruensis* Doria, 1874 from the synonymy of *Dendrelaphis calligastra*; *Dendrelaphis aruensis* is believed confined to the Aru Islands, Indonesia. *Dendrelaphis papuensis* Boulenger, 1895 is also resurrected from the synonymy of *Dendrelaphis calligastra*; *Dendrelaphis papuensis* is believed confined to the Trobriand Islands, Papua New Guinea. *Dendrelaphis calligastri kiensis* Mertens, 1926, is herein elevated to specific status; *Dendrelaphis kiensis* is believed confined to the Kei Islands, Indonesia.

*Dendrelaphis gracilis* (Macleay, 1875). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Dendrelaphis prasinus*; we therefore choose as Lectotype for *Dendrelaphis gracilis*, AM R31910, from Cleveland Bay, Townsville, Qld.

*Dendrelaphis prasinus* (Girard, 1858)

*Dendrelaphis punctulatus* (Gray, 1826). We herein resurrect *Dendrophis breviceps* Macleay, 1877 from the synonymy of *Dendrelaphis punctulatus*; *Dendrelaphis breviceps* (Macleay, 1877) is herein regarded as being a valid species in Papua New Guinea.

*KATOPHIS* Macleay, 1877. Herein resurrected from the the synonymy of *Styporhynchus* Peters, 1863.

*Katophis angusticeps* (Macleay, 1884)

*Katophis mairii* (Gray, 1841). *Katophis plumbea* (Macleay, 1877) is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Katophis mairii*. *K. plumbea* is believed confined to Papua New Guinea, and we herein select as Lectotype AM R31900, from Mawatta, Binaturi River (as Katow), Papua New Guinea.

#### STEGONOTUS Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854

*Stegonotus australis* (Gunther, 1872). We herein restrict *Stegonotus cucullatus* (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854) to Indonesia. *Lycodon keyensis* Doria, 1874 is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Stegonotus cucullatus*; *S. keiensis* (Doria, 1874) (*emend pro keyensis*) is believed confined to the Kei Islands, Indonesia. We also herein resurrect *Lycodon magnus* Meyer, 1874 from the synonymy of *S. cucullatus*; we believe that *S. magnus* is confined to the north coast of Irian Jaya and Biak Island. *Stegonotus reticulatus* Boulenger, 1895 is herein resurrected from the synonymy of *S. cucullatus*. *Stegonotus reticulatus* is believed confined to the d'Entrecasteaux Islands of

New Guinea, and therefore designate as Lectotype for *S. reticulatus*, BMNH 1946.1.14.88, from Fergusson Island, Papua New Guinea.

*Stegonotus plumbeus* (Macleay, 1884)

*Stegonotus parvus* (Meyer, 1874)

## HOMALOPSIDAE

*CERBERUS* Cuvier, 1829

*Cerberus australis* (Gray, 1842)

*Cerberus montgomeryi* sp.nov.

Holotype: A small adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin. Collected on the Edward River, western Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Diagnosis: A small rear-fanged aquatic snake of the mangrove community, readily identified by consulting the excellent diagnostic illustration in Gow (1983: Plate 12, bottom, cited as '*Cerberus rhynchops novaeguineae*', but herein regarded as being referable to this new species, *Cerberus montgomeryi*). The illustration is of a specimen from Edward River, Queensland (the Holotype) (Gow, pers. comm. 4 July, 1984). Its congener, *Cerberus australis*, is also illustrated in Gow (1983: Plate 12, upper, cited as '*Cerberus australis*' - specimen from Rapid Creek, Darwin, N.T. vide Gow, pers. comm.). The description of '*Cerberus rhynchops novaeguineae*' in Gow (1983:46-47) is regarded as being diagnostic for this new species, *Cerberus montgomeryi*. Etymology: Named for herpetologist John Montgomery of Gosford, New South Wales.

*FORDONIA* Gray, 1842

*Fordonia leucobalia* Schlegel, 1837. We herein propose that *Fordonia unicolor* Gray, 1849, be resurrected from the synonymy of *Fordonia leucobalia* and referred to the fauna of Borneo and designate as Lectotype for *Fordonia papuensis* AM R31903, from Mawatta, Binaturi River, Papua New Guinea.

*MYRON* Gray, 1849

*Myron richardsonii* Gray, 1849

*PSEUDOFERANIA* Ogilby, 1890

*Pseudoferania harritosi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R72982. Collected along the Daly River (upstream from 'Police Station Crossing'), Northern Territory, by H.G. Cogger et al., on 25 June, 1978.

Diagnosis: A large species of Homalopsid snake, most closely allied to *Pseudoferania polylepis* of Papua New Guinea and readily identified by its distinctive reddish colouration, as illustrated in Cogger (1983: Plate 183 from Daly River, N.T., cited as '*Enhydris polylepis*', but herein regarded as being referable to this new species *Pseudoferania harritosi*). The description in Cogger (1983:419) is diagnostic for *P. harritosi*, but as this description is composite, (with material we regard as *Pseudoferania macleayi*), the data in Gow (1977:5, Plate 6) should also be consulted for *P. harritosi*. *Pseudoferania harritosi* inhabits western flowing river systems in the Northern Territory. The holotype was reported as being found submerged amongst aquatic vegetation at the edge of a freshwater lagoon on the Daly River. Its congener *Pseudoferania macleayi* is illustrated by Worrell (1963: Plate 40, bottom figure - cited as '*Enhydris polylepis*'). Etymology: Named for George Harritos of Darwin, N.T.

*Pseudoferania macleayi* Ogilby, 1890

## ACANTHOPHIIDAE

We herein formerly elevate the sub-familial name Acanthophiinae to familial status, in effect supporting the immunotaxonomic work of Mao, Chen, Yin and Guo (1983). Type Genus *Acanthophis* Daudin, 1803.

*ACANTHOPHIS* Daudin, 1803

*Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw and Nodder, 1802). Believed confined to eastern New South Wales and Queensland, occurring in association with wet sclerophyll forests from Eden, New South Wales, northwards to at least the Border Ranges in southern Queensland. *A. antarcticus* can reach 1.0m in total length. Illustrations useful for the diagnosis of this species are found in Gow, (1983: Plates 14 upper from Waterfall, New South Wales, lower from Ourimbah, New South Wales; Gow, Pers. comm.) and Cogger, (1983: Plates 185 from Sydney, New South Wales, 763 also from Sydney). We consider that the species considered by Storr, to represent *Acanthophis antarcticus*, actually represents an undescribed species.

*Acanthophis armstrongi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Western Australian Museum R61357. Collected at 5 km East of Giralia, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Acanthophis pyrrhus* complex, readily distinguished by the excellent diagnostic illustrations and data in the existing literature. Storr (1981:207-208) provided a description of a species from north western Australia that he regarded as *Acanthophis pyrrhus*. However, we consider that this is really an undescribed species, herein named *Acanthophis armstrongi*, and that the species *Acanthophis pyrrhus* is confined to central Australia. *Acanthophis armstrongi* is believed confined to the Pilbara and Kimberley regions of Western Australia and can be identified by referring to the illustrations in Storr (1981: Fig.3) and Gow (1983: Plate 15, (upper), specimen from Port Hedland, Western Australia vide Gow, pers.comm.). A comparative illustration of *Acanthophis pyrrhus* can be found in Cogger (1983: Plate 765 from Alice Springs, Northern Territory). Etymology: Named for Neil Armstrong, first man on the Moon.

*Acanthophis hawkei* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin R3677. Collected 1.5 miles south west of Brunette Downs Station Homestead, Barkly Tablelands, Northern Territory by Hans van Dyk on 20 April, 1977.

Diagnosis: A large member of the *Acanthophis antarcticus* complex, believed confined to the blacksoil plains of the Barkly Tablelands, Northern Territory. This species is the largest of the genus *Acanthophis*, reaching a maximum total length of 1.2m. It is an abundant snake, particularly in the Anthony's Lagoon area, N.T., during favourable weather. This most spectacular of the death adders feeds on small mammals and has large quantities of highly toxic venom that may have application for medical research. It was first discovered by Dr Ross K. Pengilly, a scientist carrying out wildlife survey work in the region, whilst employed by the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory. Specimens were sent to the Northern Territory Museum in Darwin where they have remained largely unstudied. It is understood that an amateur herpetologist in Darwin has bred this species in captivity but as yet nothing has been published on this exciting event. Juveniles of this species are distinctly yellowish orange with grey and black flecking in contrast to its near relative *A. lancasteri* sp.nov. which tends to be more uniform brown with lighter transverse banding. Wells and Peterson, (1985 in press) provide an illustration of this species and its relatives, as well as ecological and morphological data. Etymology: Named for the Prime Minister of Australia, The Rt. Hon. Robert J. Hawke, in recognition of his part in saving the Tasmanian Wilderness.

*Acanthophis lancasteri* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Western Australian Museum R70690. Collected at 45 km NNE of Halls Creek, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Acanthophis antarcticus* complex, most closely related to *Acanthophis praelongus*, and readily identified by the description in Storr (1981:209-210) the material utilised by Storr, excluding those specimens from the Northern Territory, is referable to *Acanthophis lancasteri*, rather than *A. praelongus*. *Acanthophis lancasteri* is believed confined to northwestern Australia and across the 'Top End' of the Northern Territory. *Acanthophis praelongus* is believed confined to Cape York, Peninsula Queensland. Excellent diagnostic illustrations of *Acanthophis lancasteri* appear in Storr (1981: Fig.4), Cogger (1983: Plate 764 - cited as '*Acanthophis praelongus*'), in Gow (1977: Plate 22 - cited as '*Acanthophis antarcticus*') and in Gow (1982: Plate 3 - cited as '*Acanthophis praelongus*'). Etymology: Named for actor and philosopher Burt Lancaster.

*Acanthophis praelongus* Ramsay, 1877

*Acanthophis pyrrhus* Boulenger, 1898

*Acanthophis schistos* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Western Australian Museum R64698. Collected at Canning Dam, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A short bodied, thickset, highly venomous snake of the genus *Acanthophis*, most closely related to *Acanthophis antarcticus*, and readily distinguished by the data given in Storr (1981:206-207, Fig. 2). Cogger (1983:423, Figs. 185,763) provides an adequate diagnostic description of its nearest relative *Acanthophis antarcticus*.

#### ANTAIOSERPENS GEN. NOV.

Type Species: *Cacophis warro* De Vis, 1884

Diagnosis: A genus of nocturnal burrowing Acanthophiid snakes from north eastern Queensland and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Rostral anteriorly shovel-shaped, almost as long as wide; internasals present; nasal and preoculars separated; suboculars absent; midbody scales in 15 rows; ventrals range from 135-165; anal divided; subcaudals 15-25 paired; maximum snout vent length about 350mm; oviparous. Mack and Gunn (1953:66-68) provide a redescription of *warro* (as *Rhynchoelaps warro*) relegating *Denisonia rostralis* De Vis, 1911 and *Rhynchoelaps fuscicollis* Lonnberg and Andersson, 1915 to the synonymy of *Cacophis warro* De Vis, 1884. While we disagree with the synonymising of *rostralis*, the data in Mack and Gunn (1953) is useful for the diagnosis of this new genus. Cogger (1983:457, Plate 204, 832) and Gow (1983:75, Plate 40 - Top illustration of specimen from Atherton Tableland, Queensland vide Gow pers. comm. 4 July, 1984) provides diagnostic data and illustrations of members of this new genus. Cogger, Cameron and Cogger (1983) give a synonymy for *Simoselaps*. Etymology: From the Greek *Antaios*, a giant wrestler whose strength was renewed when he touched the earth.

*Antaioserpens rostralis* (De Vis, 1911). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Antaioserpens warro*; *A. rostralis* is believed confined to the Atherton Tableland region of far north east Queensland.

*Antaioserpens warro* (De Vis, 1884)

#### AUSTRELAPS Worrell, 1963

*Austrelaps bransbyi* (Macleay, 1878). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *A. superbus*; *A. bransbyi* is believed confined to the post-glacial montane refuges of south-eastern New South Wales.

*Austrelaps labialis* (Jan, 1859)

*Austrelaps paulinus* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16615. Collected 1.6km west of 'The Flags' (via Walcha) New South Wales, by Richard Wells, Dean Metcalfe and Alexander Dudley, on 21 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Austrelaps superbus* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Ventrals 150; subcaudals 41 (1D,R-E); anal entire; mid-body scales 15 rows; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th suborbital; infralabials 6-6. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 665.0; vent to tail 123.0; eye to eye 10.6; eye to nostril 5.0.

Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Dorsally very dark brown, each scale posteriorly edged with black. Laterally lighter brown than dorsum, particularly towards the ventro-lateral where the scales are yellow (posteriorly edged with brown); the yellow ventro-lateral line provides a clear line of demarcation between the lateral and ventral surfaces, and is most intense on the anterior half of the body. Venter yellowish to cream, progressing to steel grey then dark brown subcaudally; the ventral scales are distinctly edged with brown anteriorly, but this becomes less obvious posteriorly with the overall darkening of the venter. *Austrelaps paulinus* is believed confined to the lower New England Plateau, of New South Wales. Cogger (1967: Plate 43 - cited as *Denisonia superba*) provides a colour illustration of what we herein regard as *Austrelaps paulinus*. Additionally, Cogger (1983:766) provides another illustration of this species (from the New England area, New South Wales), Gow (1983: Plate 15-lower) figures a specimen of *A. ramsayi* from Tarana, New South Wales (cited as '*Austrelaps superbus*'), locality vide Gow pers. comm.). *Austrelaps paulinus* is a beautiful species that is potentially endangered because of habitat destruction. Etymology: Named for Miss Pauline Crawford, of the State Reference Library, Darwin, N.T.

*Austrelaps ramsayi* (Krefft, 1864)

*Austrelaps schmidti* (Jan and Sordelli, 1873). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *A. superbus*.

*Austrelaps superbus* (Gunther, 1858)

*BRACHYUROPHIS* Gunther, 1863

*Brachyuropis australis* (Krefft, 1864)

*Brachyuropis campbelli* (Kinghorn, 1929)

*Brachyuropis incinctus* (Storr, 1968)

*Brachyuropis roperi* (Kinghorn, 1931)

*Brachyuropis semifasciatus* Gunther, 1863. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.1.19.11, from "Western Australia?"

*Brachyuropis murrayi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin R3451. Collected at Casuarina, a suburb of Darwin, Northern Territory on 19 June, 1977.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Brachyuropis semifasciatus* complex, most closely related to *B. roperi*, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Ventrals 134 (more than 150 in *B. roperi*); midbody scale rows 17 (15 in *B. roperi*); anal scale divided; subcaudals 20, divided (usually 15 in *B. roperi*, divided); nasal contacts preocular; 2 postoculars; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th contacting orbit and the 1st and 2nd contacting the nasal (in *B. roperi* the 1st, 2nd and 3rd contact the nasal); infralabials 6-6 (1st contacts mental groove). The holotype is a mature male of snout vent length 245mm; vent tail length 30mm. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Rostral creamish; broad head band followed by narrow pale band about 2.5 scale rows wide on the occiput. This is followed by a very broad brown nape band 8 scales wide. The body is distinctly banded with 21 broad, blackish-brown bands that only reach the ventrolateral; there are 5 more dark bands on the tail. In some specimens the dark transverse banding may coalesce vertically but usually the bands remain quite distinctive. The 22 pale narrow interspaces on the body are each 1.5 to 2.5 scales wide; there are 4 additional pale interspaces on the tail. Ventrally whitish; supralabials white, most extensive between the eye and the nostril. *Brachyuropis roperi* differs from this new species in being much lighter in overall colouration, the transverse bands being reddish-brown rather than black-brown. The broad dark bands in *B. roperi* are usually irregular and sometimes incomplete and number over 30 on the body and 5 on the tail. The broad nape band is narrower, the pale occiput band wider, and the rostrals, nasals and prefrontals creamish-grey in *B. roperi*. *Brachyuropis murrayi* is only known from the extreme northern part of the Northern Territory, inhabiting undulating savannah woodland habitat from the Adelaide River hills through the coastal plain to Darwin and across to Arnhem Land. *B. murrayi* is sympatric with *B. roperi* in the rocky ranges south of Adelaide River township. *B. roperi* extends as far south as the Roper

River drainage system. *B. semifasciata* occurs in the north west of Western Australia. Another closely related but as yet undescribed species is figured by Cogger (1983: Plate 830) from the Alligator River region of the N.T. *Brachyuropis semifasciatus* is also figured by Cogger (1983: Plate 831). A specimen of *Brachyuropis murrayi* is illustrated by Gow (1977: Plate 26). Etymology: Named for Mr Murray Bruce, Ornithologist and Natural Historian, of Sydney, N.S.W.  
*Brachyuropis woodjonesii* (Thomson, 1934)

**CACOPHIS** Gunther, 1863*Cacophis churchilli* sp.nov.

Holotype: A gravid female in the Australian Museum R74464. Collected along Black Mountain Road, near Kuranda, Queensland, (16 49'S X 145 38'E.) by Greg Churchill during 1968. (Donated by R.W.Wells)

Diagnosis: A small venomous snake of the Genus *Cacophis* (but also related to *Aspidomorphus* of New Guinea), superficially resembling *Cacophis krefftii* but differing in its colouration of reddish-brown dorsally with a faint light 'collar' and its much larger size. *Cacophis churchilli* reaches a maximum size of 60 cm, whereas *C. krefftii* is a diminutive species seldom larger than 30cm total length and about one quarter the body thickness. *Cacophis churchilli* is at present only known from the rainforests of north-east Queensland. Diagnostic data and an illustration of this new species can be found in Worrell, (1963:125, Plate 56 - cited as *Glyphodon* sp.). Etymology: Named for Gregory Churchill, of Dundas, New South Wales who collected the holotype as well as greatly assisted the Australian Herpetological Society.

*Cacophis harriettae* Krefft, 1869*Cacophis krefftii* Gunther, 1863*Cacophis squamulosus* (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854)**CANNIA** Wells and Wellington, 1984*Cannia australis* (Gray, 1842)*Cannia brunnea* (Mitchell, 1951)*Cannia butleri* (Smith, 1982)*Cannia centralis* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen (SVL:129.0 cm., VTL:24.5 cm.) in the Australian Museum R60317. Collected at 8 km. north of Tennant Creek (on Stuart Highway), Northern Territory (19 34'S X 134 11'E.) by Peter Robert Rankin and Grant Husband, on 16 January, 1977.

Diagnosis: A large venomous snake, most closely related to *Cannia australis* and *Cannia brunnea*, and readily identified by consulting the existing diagnostic literature. Gow (1976: Plate 41) and (1983: Plate 33, upper, from Adelaide River bridge, near Darwin, N.T., vide Gow, pers.comm.) provides excellent comparative illustrations of *Cannia australis*, showing the distinctively broad head (that *Cannia centralis* lacks) and the rich tan brown colouration (versus coppery red dorsally, some *C. australis* also possess a greenish ventro-lateral margin). *Cannia brunnea* has a much slimmer body-form (more like a *Pseudonaja*) and is usually dark chocolate brown dorsally (see Mirtschin and Davies, 1983:70, top photograph, which we herein regard as being referable to *Cannia brunnea*). *Cannia centralis* is a highly temperamental species, that will readily bite if unduly provoked, in direct contrast to *Cannia brunnea* of South Australia, a species notable for its shyness and generally inoffensive behaviour. The distribution of *Cannia centralis* is believed restricted to central Australia, where the species occupies red sand plain and riparian woodland habitats. *Cannia australis* on the other hand inhabits black soil floodplains of the 'Top End' of the Northern Territory and has been known to exceed 3 metres in total length. Etymology: The specific name refers to the central distribution of the species.

*Cannia cuprea* (Boulenger, 1896)*Cannia denisonioides* (Werner, 1909)**CRYPTOPHIS** Worrell, 1961

*Cryptophis assimilis* (Macleay, 1885). We herein designate as Lectotype AM R31925, from the 'vicinity of Herbert River,

Queensland'.

*Cryptophis nigrescens* (Gunther, 1862)

*Cryptophis pallidiceps* (Gunther, 1858). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.1.20.65, from Port Essington, Northern Territory.

**DEMANSIA** Gunther, 1858*Demansia angusticeps* (Macleay, 1888)

*Demansia atra* (Macleay, 1884). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, AM R31920.

*Demansia calodera* Storr, 1978*Demansia cupreiceps* Storr, 1978*Demansia flagellatio* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R64867. Collected in the Mt. Isa district, Queensland, by David Stammer.

Diagnosis: An elongate (whip-like) species of the *Demansia psammophis* complex, most closely related to *Demansia torquata*, and readily identified by consulting the existing diagnostic illustrations and data. Cogger (1983: Plate 777) illustrated this new species *Demansia flagellatio* (cited by Cogger as '*Demansia torquata*'). Gow (1983: Plate 21, upper, from Proserpine, Queensland, vide Gow, pers. comm.) illustrates and describes *Demansia torquata* (p.57). *Demansia flagellatio* is readily separated from its congener *Demansia torquata*, by the whip-like body form and distinctive black collars of *D. flagellatio*; *D. torquata* is smaller, more thickset and usually has much reduced markings about the head and neck. The distribution of *Demansia flagellatio* is from the black soil plains of western Queensland through the Barkly Tableland of the Northern Territory, in contrast to the east coastal Queensland and associated islands pattern of *D. torquata*. Etymology: The specific name refers to the whip-like body form of this species.

*Demansia melaena* Storr, 1978. We herein regard *Demansia papuensis* as being confined to New Guinea.

*Demansia olivacea* (Gray, 1842)*Demansia psammophis* (Schlegel, 1837)*Demansia reticulatus* (Gray, 1842)*Demansia rufescens* Storr, 1978*Demansia simplex* Storr, 1978*Demansia torquata* (Gunther, 1862)**DENISONIA** Krefft, 1869*Denisonia devisi* Waite and Longman, 1920

*Denisonia maculata* (Steindachner, 1867). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, NHMW (unnumbered), being the larger of the two Syntypes.

**DREPANODONTIS** Worrell, 1961

*Drepanodontis damelii* (Gunther, 1876). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.1.18.89, from Peak Downs, Qld.

**ECHIOPSIS** Fitzinger, 1843*Echiopsis atriceps* (Storr, 1980)*Echiopsis curta* (Schlegel, 1837)

*Echiopsis temporalis* (Gunther, 1862). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Echiopsis curta*; *Echiopsis temporalis* is believed confined to South Australia and south-western New South Wales and we herein take this opportunity to designate as Lectotype for *E. temporalis*, BMNH 1946.1.17.87 from South Australia.

**ELAPOGNATHUS** Boulenger, 1896*Elapognathus coronatus* (Schlegel, 1837)*Elapognathus coronoides* (Gunther, 1858)*Elapognathus labialis* (Jan and Sordelli, 1873)*Elapognathus mastersi* (Krefft, 1866)

*Elapognathus minor* (Gunther, 1863). We herein designate as Lectotype for *Elapognathus minor*, BMNH 1946.1.20.71 M, from 'Swan River'.

*Elapognathus orri* sp.nov.

Holotype: National Museum of Victoria D35714. Collected at Picadilly Circus, Brindabella Range, Australian Capital Territory (N.S.W.).

Diagnosis: This distinctive population of the *Elapognathus coronoides* complex is adequately diagnosed by Jenkins and Bartell (1980:220-221). *Elapognathus orri* is believed confined to the southern highlands of New South Wales, from the Snowy Mountains, north to the Katoomba district (where it is almost extirpated due to habitat destruction). The population on the New England Plateau (now also uncommon), is believed to constitute an undescribed taxon. Mainland populations have been previously regarded as *Elapognathus labialis* (Jan and Sordelli, 1873) but this name is technically unavailable (non *Alecto labialis* Jan, 1853).

*Elapognathus resolutus* sp.nov.

Holotype: A mature specimen in the Australian Museum R7715. Collected on Mondrain Island, Archipelago of the Recherche, Western Australia.

Diagnosis: A close relative of *Elapognathus coronatus* of south western W.A., readily identified by the reduced head patterning and higher number of ventral and sub-caudal scales in *Elapognathus resolutus*. Coventry and Rawlinson (1980:68) provide diagnostic data useful in separating this species from other Acanthophiids. *Elapognathus resolutus* is believed confined to Mondrain Island in the Archipelago of the Recherche, W.A. While its congener *Elapognathus coronatus* occurs on the mainland of south western W.A. It is possible that *E. resolutus* may occur on other islands in the Recherche, and perhaps on the adjacent mainland as well.

*Elapognathus rhodogaster* (Jan and Sordelli, 1873)

*FURINA* Dumeril, 1853

*Furina bancroftii* (De Vis, 1911). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Furina diadema*; *F. bancroftii* is believed confined to north east Queensland.

*Furina barnardi* (Kingham, 1939)

*Furina blackmanii* (Krefft, 1869). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Furina diadema*.

*Furina diadema* (Schlegel, 1837). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, MNHP 7668 from Port Jackson, N.S.W., vide Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril (1854).

*Furina dunmalli* (Worrell, 1955)

*Furina ornata* (Gray, 1842)

*Furina simile* (Macleay, 1878). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Furina ornata*; *F. simile* is believed confined to the 'Top End' of the Northern Territory; we therefore designate as Lectotype of *Furina simile*, AM R31929, from Port Darwin, N.T.

*Furina tristis* Gunther, 1858. We herein take this opportunity to designate as Lectotype for *Furina somarei*, AM R31896, from Mawatta, Binaturi River, Papua New Guinea (see Wells and Wellington, 1984).

*HEMIASPIS* Fitzinger, 1860.

*Hemiaspis signata* (Jan, 1859)

*Hemiaspis vagrans* (Garman, 1901)

*HOPLOCEPHALUS* Wagler, 1830

*Hoplocephalus bitorquatus* (Jan, 1859)

*Hoplocephalus bungaroides* (Schlegel, 1837). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, MNHP 7678, from Port Jackson, N.S.W.

*Hoplocephalus revelatus* (De Vis, 1911). Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Hoplocephalus bitorquatus*; *H. revelatus* is believed confined to the Atherton Tableland region of north east Queensland.

*Hoplocephalus stephensii* Krefft, 1869

*NEELAPS* Gunther, 1863

*Neelaps bimaculatus* (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854)

*Neelaps calonotus* (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854). We herein designate as Lectotype of *Neelaps calonotus*, MNHP

3943, being the larger of the two syntypes registered under this number, from Australia.

*NOTECHIS* Boulenger, 1896

*Notechis ater* Krefft, 1866

*Notechis edwardsi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R74510. Collected at Racecourse Lagoon, Uralla, New South Wales (30 38'S X 151 30'E) by Richard W. Wells and Robert A. Cook, on 21 December, 1972.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Notechis scutatus* complex, believed relictually confined to the New England Plateau of northern New South Wales. *Notechis edwardsi* exists as several scattered populations in areas of marshland, creek verges and lakes. A specimen collected, examined and released at the type locality had mid body scales in 19 rows; 168 ventrals; 57 entire subcaudals; a single anal scale; 6 supralabials; 6 infralabials; snout vent length of 625mm and vent tail length 126mm (male). Some populations have been drastically reduced in recent times, such as those in the vicinity of Uralla; we recommend caution be shown in collecting this species as it can be very localised. The ecology of *Notechis edwardsi* has been extensively studied by Shine (1977 a,b,c 1978 and 1979 - cited as *Notechis scutatus*). Etymology: Named for herpetologist John Edwards of Sydney, New South Wales.

*Notechis humphreysi* Worrell, 1963

*Notechis longmorei* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum R74508. Collected at Lake George, New South Wales (35 12'S X 149 27'E) by Richard W. Wells and Stephen Harvey during October, 1967.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Notechis scutatus* complex, readily identified by consulting the descriptive data and illustration in Jenkins and Bartell (1980:226-227). *Notechis longmorei* is believed confined to the Lake George-Lake Bathurst drainage systems and surrounding areas, of N.S.W. and the A.C.T. It is a locally abundant species in some areas, inhabiting open flood plains with scattered logs, along stream verges and adjacent rock outcroppings. In some parts of its range, it appears to have been severely reduced by excessive collecting for commercial venom extraction; we are particularly concerned about the status of the population around Lake George. Gow (1983: Plate 20) figures a typical Victorian specimen of *Notechis scutatus* (vide Gow pers. comm. 4 July, 1984). Etymology: Named for Richard Longmore of the Bureau of Fauna and Flora, Department of Home Affairs and Environment, Canberra.

*Notechis niger* Kinghorn, 1921

*Notechis occidentalis* Glauert, 1948

*Notechis schwaneri* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16809. Collected at Williams River 4.5km above guest house in Barrington Tops National Park, New South Wales by J. Trudgeon, on 4 January, 1977.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Notechis scutatus* complex, restricted to rainforests in eastern New South Wales, and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Ventrals 180; mid-body scales in 19 rows; subcaudals 46 (first divided, remainder entire); anal entire; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th suborbital; infralabials 7-7. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 1105.0; vent to tail 164.0. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Dorsally olive greenish brown, indistinctly banded with black along the entire body, the overall colour and pattern becoming darker posteriorly. Laterally the transverse body bands are more pronounced owing to yellow edging to the scales; the supralabials are edged with pale yellowishgreen, and the infralabials are yellowish. Ventrally, yellow anteriorly (including head and neck), progressively becoming cream to grey towards the posterior of the specimen. In life, *Notechis schwaneri* may be brilliant green with golden yellow bands, which become most conspicuous when in defensive posture. It is a shy, highly venomous species, considered to be threatened with extinction due to excessive destruction of its habitat. *Notechis schwaneri* reaches a maximum length of about

2.4 metres, though specimens are seldom found over 2 metres. It is now restricted to isolated populations in eastern New South Wales. Cogger (1983: Plate 800) figures a specimen from Sydney, New South Wales. We recommend further study of this species so as to determine its survival status. Etymology: Named for Dr. Terry Schwaner, of the South Australian Museum, in recognition of his research on Australian Acanthophiids.

*Notechis scutatus* (Peters, 1861)

*Notechis serventyi* Worrell, 1963

*OXYURANUS* Kinghorn, 1923

*Oxyuranus canni* Slater, 1956

*Oxyuranus scutellatus* (Peters, 1867)

#### PANACEDECHIS GEN. NOV.

Type Species: *Pseudechis colletti* Boulenger, 1902

Diagnosis: A genus of highly venomous Acanthophiid snakes, most closely related to *Cannia* and *Pseudechis* and readily identified by the following combination of characters: Mid-body scales in 19 rows; ventrals 175-235; anal divided; subcaudals 45-70, anteriorly entire and posteriorly divided; maximum SVL about 2 metres; oviparous; restricted to inland plains of eastern Australia. Diagnostic data and illustrations of members of this new genus can be found in Gow (1982:52-55, Plates 25-26; 1983: 100-101, Plate 33), Cogger (1983: 448-449, Plates 197 and 806) and Mirtschin and Davis (1983: 128-132, Plates on pages 71-72). Etymology: From the Greek *panakeia*, meaning a universal remedy.

*Panacedechis colletti* (Boulenger, 1902)

*Panacedechis guttatus* (De Vis, 1905)

*Panacedechis worrelli* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No.16804. Collected in the Warrumbungle Mountains, New South Wales, in 1972 by Ian Archibald.

Diagnosis: A close relative of *Panacedechis guttatus*, this new species can be readily identified by the following combination of characters: Mid-body scales 19; ventrals 193; Anal entire; subcaudals 27 (1D;1E;R-D); supralabials 6; infralabials 6; parietals about twice the length of the frontal; snout vent length 680 mm; vent tail length 122.5 mm; eye to eye 9.5 mm; eye to nostril 4.2 mm; nostril to nostril 5.9 mm; Colouration of holotype (in alcohol): Dark chocolate brown dorsally (almost black) with body scales along the mid-dorsal being white centred along the first two thirds of the body; laterally same as dorsum, except lateral edges of ventral scales whitish thus forming a clear line of demarcation; ventrally chocolate brown, becoming lighter brown to creamish subcaudally. *Panacedechis worrelli* is believed largely confined to the north west of New South Wales where it inhabits black soil plains, and dry habitats. *P. worrelli* also occurs in the lower fringes of the New England Plateau and occurs as far south as the Hunter Valley, on the New South Wales coast and to West Wyalong inland. This species also inhabits *Callitris* forests on red soil, a habitat nowadays greatly reduced by clearing. The record from Kurradjong, N.S.W. cited by Kinghorn (1956), has been generally doubted, however massive habitat destruction has occurred in the Hunter region also, and the effects are yet to be determined. Field investigations by us indicates that *P. worrelli* may have actually once occurred continually from the Hunter Valley southwards along the eastern foothills of the Wollemi National Park to the Richmond area as do other elements of the central slopes herpetofauna. Cogger, (1983: Plate 806) provides an excellent diagnostic illustration of *P. worrelli* (cited as '*Pseudechis guttatus*') from Gilgandra, New South Wales. Gow, (1983: Plate 33 lower) has an illustration of a specimen from Dubbo, New South Wales (vide Gow, pers. comm.). Etymology: Named for Mr Eric Worrell, MBE in recognition of his contributions to Australian herpetology.

*PARADEMANSIA* Kinghorn, 1955

*Parademansia microlepidota* (McCoy, 1879)

*PARASUTA* Worrell, 1961

*Parasuta brevicauda* (Mitchell, 1951)

*Parasuta dwyeri* (Worrell, 1956)

*Parasuta flagellum* (McCoy, 1878)

*Parasuta gouldii* (Gray, 1841)

*Parasuta harveyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum R74469. Collected near Lake George, Bungendore, New South Wales (35 12'S X 149 27'E) by Richard Wells and Stephen Harvey, in October, 1967.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Parasuta flagellum* complex and readily identified by the comprehensive description (dealing with the morphology and distribution) of this species given in Jenkins and Bartell, (1980:236-237 cited as '*Unechis flagellum*'). An excellent colour plate of *P. harveyi* is provided on page 237 of Jenkins and Bartell (1980), while an illustration of *P. flagellum* appears in Cogger (1983: Plate 206 - cited as '*Unechis flagellum*'). *Parasuta flagellum* is believed confined to southern Victoria, while *P. harveyi* is only known from the southern highlands of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. This is a secretive nocturnal species usually encountered when turning logs and granite rocks on low hills, verges of streams and outcrops on floodplains such as around Lake George, New South Wales. Etymology: Named for Stephen Harvey, previously of Fairfield, New South Wales for his assistance in collecting reptile specimens.

*Parasuta monachus* (Storr, 1964)

*Parasuta nigriceps* (Gunther, 1863)

*Parasuta nullarbor* (Storr, 1981)

*Parasuta robertsoni* sp.nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 16530, collected at 9.8km along Bruxner Highway, from the New England Highway at Tenterfield, New South Wales, by R.W. Wells, D.C. Metcalfe and A.P. Dudley on 16 February, 1984.

Diagnosis: A small Acanthophiid snake closely allied to *Parasuta dwyeri* (Worrell, 1956) and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Scales smooth in 15 rows at mid body, 15 rows at neck and 13 at anal; ventrals 149; anal entire; sub-caudals (including terminal) 25 entire; vertebrae 154 (last vertebral on body that which is part of the row that contacts the anal scale); caudals 27 (includes terminal) with first 13 irregular, remainder consisting of enlarged, regular plates; scales contacting parietals (from temporal to temporal), 10; frontal shield-shaped, about 1.5 times longer than broad; frontal about 3 times wider than supraoculars; prefrontals broadly contact internasals; nasal contacts preocular; nasal triangularly shaped and about twice the length of the preocular. Measurements (mm): SVL:295.0; VTL:37.0; head width (at last S-L) 8.3; head length (rostral to posterior edge of supralabial), 10.4; eye to eye 6.1; E.S. 5.0; 2-2 postoculars; 2-2 temporals primary contacting postoculars, secondary contacting 5th and 6th supralabials; supralabials 6-6, with 3rd and 4th contacting orbit; infralabials 6-6, with 1st longest, and contacting progenial and 3rd broadest contacting postgenial. Colouration: In life reddish-orange body and tail with each scale edged with black (anteriorly); nape and dorsal of head, jet black with the black extending laterally over part of the nasal, across the top of the ocular, then down over part of the temporal area, onto the last supralabial (partly) and onto the neck; entire venter immaculate. Distribution: *Parasuta robertsoni* is known only from the highlands of eastern New South Wales, from the New England Plateau to the Bathurst district. Found mainly beneath slabs of exfoliated granite on soil, but also taken from beneath rotting logs, usually amongst rock outcrops along verges of streams. Etymology: Named for Matthew Robertson of Glenbrook, N.S.W. in appreciation of assistance given in the area of computing.

*Parasuta spectabilis* (Krefft, 1869)

*PSEUDECHIS* Wagler, 1830

*Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw, 1794). Herein regarded as a species complex.

*PSEUDONAJA* Gunther, 1858

*Pseudonaja acutirostris* (Mitchell, 1951). Herein resurrected

from the synonymy of *Pseudonaja carinata*. *Pseudonaja acutirostris* is believed confined to the Lake Eyre drainage region of South Australia.

*Pseudonaja affinis* Gunther, 1872

*Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha* (McCoy, 1879)

*Pseudonaja bancrofti* (De Vis, 1911). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Pseudonaja nuchalis*. *Pseudonaja bancrofti* is believed confined to north-east Queensland.

*Pseudonaja bicucullata* (McCoy, 1879). Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *P. textilis*; *P. bicucullata* is believed confined to Victoria.

*Pseudonaja carinata* (Longman, 1915)

*Pseudonaja guttata* (Parker, 1926)

*Pseudonaja imperitor* sp.nov.

Holotype: Northern Territory Museum (Darwin), R3352. Collected on Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory by Julie Waddy, on 2 September, 1976.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Pseudonaja nuchalis* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters (Head and neck of adult specimen only): Temporal scale row 11 (but irregular, as enlargement of one TSR member intersects first supralabial scale row); first supralabial scale row 13 (excluding TSR interruptor); second supralabial scale row incomplete; third supralabial scale row 19; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th suborbital; infralabials 6-6; neck scale rows 23 at 10th vertebral and 19 at 10th ventral. Colouration (in alcohol): Dorsal, lateral and gular of head black, most intense on neck (fading to dark brown on dorsum); chin shields creamish; the small portion of the body preserved is dark grey-brown; first few ventrals creamish speckled with black, remainder creamish-yellow, edged with brown. *Pseudonaja imperitor* is a highly venomous species reaching about 1.5 metres in total length and at present known only from islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria and adjacent mainland. Etymology: From the Latin *imperitor*, meaning commander-in-chief, and alluding to its defensive behaviour when disturbed.

*Pseudonaja ingrami* (Boulenger, 1908)

*Pseudonaja inframacula* (Waite, 1925)

*Pseudonaja jukesi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult male in the Northern Territory Museum (Darwin), R1186. Collected at Oenpelli, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, by Brian Jukes at 1330 Hrs, 15 April, 1975.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Pseudonaja nuchalis* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Dark brown dorsally with 6 well-spaced broad, dark brown bands that extend to the ventrals (these distinctive bands may be very dark brown to black in some specimens); snout light brown, with a slightly darker brown head patch; usually a number of dark brown scales as a cluster on the neck; ventrally creamish with barely discernable brown-edging, that intensifies slightly towards the posterior of the body and tail. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 950.0; vent to tail length 180.0. *Pseudonaja jukesi* is a species of the rocky ranges of the Torresian zoogeographic sector of the Northern Territory. It is an uncommon species, and can be found in the Arnhem Land escarpment, where it is sympatric with *Oxyuranus scutellatus* and *Pseudonaja nuchalis*. *Pseudonaja nuchalis* is a species of the savanna woodland habitats, particularly in sandy areas, and is readily separated from *Pseudonaja jukesi* by the lack of the broad cross-bands in *P. nuchalis*. Mature *Pseudonaja nuchalis* lack the distinctive 'reticulate' pattern of *Pseudonaja mengdeni* sp. nov. (but juvenile *Pseudonaja nuchalis* are elaborately marked with various head patterns and reticulations on the body). Gow (1977: Plates 17, adult and 18, juvenile) figures *Pseudonaja nuchalis* from Millner, Darwin, Northern Territory. *Pseudonaja jukesi* is figured by Swanson (1981:124). Etymology: Named for Mr Brian Jukes, noted natural historian of the Northern Territory.

*Pseudonaja kellyi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin R1689. Collected at 160 km north of the Ayer's Rock turnoff (on the Stuart Highway), Northern Territory, by Paul Horner.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Pseudonaja nuchalis* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Ventrals 211; vertebrals 216 (taken from parietals to last body scale row that contacts the most posterior ventral); total vertebrals (body plus tail) 266; subcaudals 51 divided; anal 2; mid-body scale rows 17; body scale rows within 10 vertebrals of anal, 15; neck scale rows 19; temporal row 11; first supralabial row 13; second supralabial row 13; third supralabial row discontinuous; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th suborbital; infralabials 6-6. Measurements of Holotype (mm): snout to vent length 960.0; vent to tail 155.0. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Head and neck (for first 14 vertebrals) totally jet black; body brown with most scales being edged with dark brown giving the first 75 percent of the body a distinct, transversely-aligned reticulated pattern, that fades considerably over the last 25 percent; venter creamish with anterior two thirds of ventral scutes strongly edged with reddish-brown (no spotting). *Pseudonaja kellyi* is a large highly venomous species, that is seldom collected because of its shy behaviour. It is both nocturnal and diurnal (in warm weather) and can be collected during unfavourable conditions from its burrows in sandy country. When cornered during attempts at capture, this species should be treated with caution for it can strike with extreme rapidity. *Pseudonaja kellyi* is believed confined to central Australia. Etymology: Named for the Australian bushranger Ned Kelly, noted for standing his ground against insurmountable odds.

*Pseudonaja mengdeni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult female specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, R1989. Collected at 2 km east of Maryvale, Northern Territory by Brian Jukes.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Pseudonaja nuchalis* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Ventrals 212; vertebrals 217 (taken from parietals to last body scale row that contacts the most posterior ventral); total vertebrals (body plus tail) 273; subcaudals 56 divided; anal 2; mid-body scale rows 17; body scale rows within 10 vertebrals of anal, 15; neck scale rows 19 at 10th vertebral, 17 at 10th ventral; temporal row 11; first supralabial row 13; second supralabial row 13; third supralabial row 17; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th suborbital; infralabials 6-6. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 820.0; vent to tail 135.0. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Uniform brown on first third of dorsum, followed by a lighter brown with each scale edged with dark brown forming a distinct reticulated pattern. The head is light brown (lightest on the snout) with a darker interocular 'bar'; nape colour same as snout. There is an incomplete 'V' series of 5 jet black scales on the neck. *Pseudonaja mengdeni* is a fast moving, highly venomous species, found in red-sand plain habitats throughout central Australia. The holotype is a gravid female containing 18 shelled oviducal eggs. Etymology: Named for Dr Gregory Mengden, of the Australian Museum, Sydney in recognition of his researches on reptilian cytology.

*Pseudonaja modesta* (Gunther, 1872). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.1.17.46 from Western Australia.

*Pseudonaja nuchalis* (Gunther, 1858). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, BMNH 1946.1.20.41 from Port Essington, N.T.

*Pseudonaja ohnoi* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, R1970. Collected on Mt. Gillen, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, by Karl Roth.

Diagnosis: A large member of the *Pseudonaja textilis* complex readily identified by the following combination of characters: Ventrals 226; vertebrals 232 (taken from parietals to last body scale row that contacts the most posterior ventral); total vertebrals (body plus tail) 301; subcaudals 71 (first divided, one entire, remainder divided); anal 2; mid-body scale rows 17; body scale rows within 10 vertebrals of anal, 13; neck scale rows at 10th ventral 18; temporal row 12; first supralabial row 14; second supralabial row discontinuous; third supralabial row 17; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th suborbital; infralabials 6-6. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 1165.0; vent

to tail 245.0. *Pseudonaja ohnoi* is believed to be relictually distributed in central Australia, being a highly venomous, uncommon species. Etymology: Named for Dr Susumu Ohno, of the Department of Biology, City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, California.

*Pseudonaja ramsayi* Macleay, 1885. We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, AM B5947, from Milparinka, Barrier Ranges, N.S.W.

*Pseudonaja sutherlandi* (De Vis, 1884)

*Pseudonaja tanneri* Worrell, 1961

*Pseudonaja textilis* (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854)

*Pseudonaja vanderstraateni* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult male specimen in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, R0371. Collected 100 miles north of Katherine, Northern Territory (on Stuart Highway), by G.F. Gow on 22 October, 1974.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Pseudonaja nuchalis* complex, readily identified by the following combination of characters: Ventrals 195; vertebrals 201 (taken from parietals to last body scale row that contacts the most posterior ventral); total vertebrals (body plus tail) 265; subcaudals 64 divided; anal 2; mid-body scale rows 17; body scale rows within 10 vertebrals of anal, 15; neck scale rows 24; temporal row 12; first supralabial row 15; second supralabial row 15; third supralabial row 19; supralabials 6-6, 3rd and 4th suborbital; infralabials 6-6. Measurements of Holotype (mm): Snout to vent length 960.0; vent to tail 195.0. Colouration of Holotype (in alcohol): Head and neck (for first 18 vertebrals) jet black dorsally and laterally, with the gular area creamish (chin shields) to greyish as far as the first few ventrals; venter creamish without spotting. Dorsal body colour uniform brown with scales edged with dark brown, resulting in a distinctive reticulate pattern on the posterior two thirds of the body. *Pseudonaja vanderstraateni* is a very shy and nervous species, seldom found because of its occupancy of rocky habitats in tropical savanna woodland. Believed to be highly venomous, *Pseudonaja vanderstraateni* is distributed across the central portion of the Northern Territory. Etymology: Named for reptile expert Mike van der Straaten of Sydney, N.S.W. in recognition of his assistance to many herpetologists.

**RHINOPLOCEPHALUS** Muller, 1885.

*Rhinoplocephalus bicolor* Muller, 1885

**SIMOSELAPS** Jan, 1859

*Simoselaps anomalus* (Sternfeld, 1919)

*Simoselaps approximans* (Glauert, 1954)

*Simoselaps bertholdi* Jan, 1859

*Simoselaps fasciata* (Stirling and Zietz, 1893)

*Simoselaps fasciolatus* (Gunther, 1872)

*Simoselaps littoralis* (Storr, 1968)

*Simoselaps minimus* (Worrell, 1960)

*Simoselaps pulchellus* (Lucas and Frost, 1896)

**SUTA** Worrell, 1961. In our previous synopsis we synonymized the genus *Unechis* Worrell, 1961 with *Suta*. This action was taken because the genus *Unechis* was based on a type species which was in reality a member of the genus *Suta* by original designation. However it is clear to us that Worrell was aware (by the detail of his description) that the species he regarded as *U. carpentariae* was a distinctive entity in its own right, rather than being conspecific with *Suta suta*. Therefore we herein remove the genus *Unechis* from the synonymy of *Suta* (see *Unechis*). *Suta fasciata* (Rosen, 1905). We herein designate as Lectotype for this species, ZMLU Cat. Typ. No. 129, from 'West Australia'. *Suta forresti* (Boulenger, 1906)

*Suta frenatus* (Peters, 1870)

*Suta frontalis* (Ogilby, 1890)

*Suta ordensis* (Storr, 1984)

*Suta punctata* (Boulenger, 1896). We reject the placement of this species in *Rhinoplocephalus* by Storr, 1984.

*Suta sterlingi* (Lucas and Frost, 1896)

*Suta suta* (Peters, 1863)

**TROPIDECHIS** Gunther, 1863. The omission of *Tropidechis* from our previous synopsis (Wells and Wellington, 1984) was due to a typographical error.

*Tropidechis carinatus* (Krefft, 1863)

**UNECHIS** Worrell, 1961. In our previous synopsis (Wells and Wellington, 1984) we proposed the synonymising of *Unechis* with the genus *Suta*, as a consequence of a report (Goldman, Hill and Stanbury, 1969) that threw doubt on the Type species of *Hoplocephalus carpentariae* Macleay, 1887. Worrell described the genus *Unechis* by monotypy using *Hoplocephalus carpentariae* Macleay, 1887 as his Type species for his new genus. Goldman, Hill and Stanbury (1969) reported on a search for type material in the Macleay Museum of the University of Sydney (where the holotype of *Hoplocephalus carpentariae* was supposedly lodged). They discovered a specimen labelled as the holotype for *Hoplocephalus carpentariae*, but found that it was of an entirely different species - *Hoplocephalus sutus* Peters, 1863. Worrell also erected the genus *Suta* in the same paper in which he proposed *Unechis*, and used *Hoplocephalus sutus* Peters, 1863 as his Type species for *Suta*. If Goldman, Hill and Stanbury were correct in their holotype discovery of *H. carpentariae*, under the Code, Worrell's *Unechis* would not be available thus necessitating its synonymising with *Suta*. Alternatively an appeal to the ICZN could have the effect of overriding the problem and so protect the generic name *Unechis*. As Worrell described both genera, it is obvious he knew exactly what species he was dealing with. Worrell did in fact designate a Type species for *Unechis* that, by his detailed description, leaves no doubt as to its identity (1961; 1963:147-148, Plate 61; 1970: Reprint of 1963 data). One is therefore forced to question the status of Australian Museum R31926, the purported holotype of *Hoplocephalus carpentariae*. Macleay's original description of *Hoplocephalus carpentariae* differs in scalation, measurements and colouration to that of the specimen claimed to be the type by Goldman, Hill and Stanbury (1969). Mislabelling and even loss of Type material is known to have occurred in the Macleay Museum Collection during its history. We conclude that Goldman, Hill and Stanbury's determination must be the consequence of an error as the original description is clearly inconsistent with the alleged type and therefore the holotype of *Hoplocephalus carpentariae* must be presumed lost. We therefore designate as Neotype for *Hoplocephalus carpentariae* Macleay, 1887 Australian Museum specimen (Wells Field No. R-13-806). Collected beneath a log on soil in the vicinity of a basalt outcrop (on the western aspect of a hill), 19km south west of Mt Morgan, (on the Burnett Hwy), Queensland, on 12 May, 1974 by Richard Wells, Peter Rankin and Keith Martin. The final resolution of this problem may necessitate a ruling by the Commission, however we are of the opinion that Worrell's intentions were clear and that his names represent identifiable species and have been so recognised by a number of other researchers already (see Wells and Peterson, 1985 for synonymy). Stability would be best served by the arrangement here presented.

*Unechis carpentariae* Worrell, 1961. We herein regard *Unechis boschmai* (Brongersma and Knaap van Meeuen, 1961) as being confined to the island of New Guinea.

*Unechis nigrostriatus* (Krefft, 1864)

*Unechis incredibilis* sp.nov.

Holotype: An adult specimen in the Australian Museum. Collected on Prince of Wales Island, Torres Strait, Queensland, by H.G. Cogger, et al.

Diagnosis: A small species of Acanthophiid snake, readily separated from all other Australian species in this family by its totally pink colouration. Cameron, et al. (1978:194) provides an excellent diagnostic illustration of this species. *Unechis incredibilis* is presently known only from Prince of Wales Island, Torres Strait, Queensland, but may eventually be found on northern Cape York Peninsula.

*VERMICELLA* Gunther, 1858  
*Vermicella annulata* (Gray, 1841)  
*Vermicella latizonatus* (De Vis, 1905)  
*Vermicella lunulata* Krefft, 1869  
*Vermicella multifasciata* (Longman, 1915)  
*Vermicella snelli* Storr, 1968.

## HYDROPHIIDAE

**We recommend urgent taxonomic and ecological study of the sea snakes as the following listing is an underestimate of the total species diversity in Australian waters.**

*ACALYPTOPHIS* Boulenger, 1896  
*Acalyptophis peronii* (Dumeril, 1853)  
*Acalyptophis horrida* (Kinghorn, 1926)

*AIPYSURUS* Lacepede, 1804  
*Aipysurus apraeformalis* Smith, 1926  
*Aipysurus duboisii* Bavay, 1869  
*Aipysurus eydouxii* (Gray, 1849)  
*Aipysurus foliosquama* Smith, 1926  
*Aipysurus fuscus* (Tschudi, 1837)  
*Aipysurus jukesii* (Gray, 1846)  
*Aipysurus laevis* Lacepede, 1804  
*Aipysurus pooleorum* Smith, 1974  
*Aipysurus tenuis* Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913

*ASTROTIA* Fischer, 1856  
*Astrotia stokesii* (Gray, 1846)

*DISTEIRA* Lacepede, 1804  
*Disteira kingii* (Boulenger, 1896)  
*Disteira major* (Shaw, 1802)  
*Disteira nasalis* (De Vis, 1905)

*EMYDOCEPHALUS* Krefft, 1869  
*Emydocephalus annulatus* Krefft, 1869

*ENHYDRINA* Gray, 1849  
*Enhydrina schistosa* (Daudin, 1803)

*EPHALOPHIS* Smith, 1931  
*Ephalophis greyi* Smith, 1931

*HYDRELAPS* Boulenger, 1896  
*Hydrelaps darwiniensis* Boulenger, 1896

*HYDROPHIS* Sonnini and Latreille, 1802  
*Hydrophis atriceps* Gunther, 1864  
*Hydrophis belcheri* (Gray, 1849)  
*Hydrophis caeruleus* (Shaw, 1802)  
*Hydrophis elegans* (Gray, 1842)  
*Hydrophis gracilis* (Shaw, 1802)  
*Hydrophis inornatus* (Gray, 1849)  
*Hydrophis melanocephalus* Gray, 1849  
*Hydrophis melanosoma* Gunther, 1864  
*Hydrophis obscurus* Daudin, 1803  
*Hydrophis ornatus* (Gray, 1842)  
*Hydrophis mjobergi* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913)  
*Hydrophis macfarlani* Boulenger, 1896

*LAPEMIS* Gray, 1835  
*Lapemis hardwickii* Gray, 1835

*PARAHYDROPHIS* Burger and Natsuno, 1974  
*Parahydrophis mertoni* (Roux, 1910)

*PELAMIS* Daudin, 1803  
*Pelamis platurus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

## LATICAUDIDAE

*LATICAUDA* Laurenti, 1768  
*Laticauda colubrina* (Schneider, 1799)  
*Laticauda laticaudata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

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#### A few closing thoughts.....

'A deplorable situation has arisen, where there is an urgent need and we have been caught with more than our pants down'. **Glen J. Ingram** (1977)

'.....the volume of taxonomic research being carried out on Australian frogs and reptiles is increasing so rapidly that name changes will continue at a great rate for some considerable time'. **H.G. Cogger** (1983)

'The conservation question is enormous; the ubiquity of responsibility is awful'. **Peter D. Dwyer** (1977)

'.....the discovery of the new skink was of no major significance because new lizard species were discovered in Australia all the time'. **Allen E. Greer** (as quoted by Anon, 1984)

'.....it is often difficult to decide when a worker's interest in a group really constitutes active research.' **B.J. Richardson** (1984)

'We are therefore presenting our contribution at a time when systematic anarchy exists...'. **M.J. Tyler, G.F. Watson and A.A. Martin** (1981)

'.....the catalogue is intended to be no more than a tool for taxonomists and nomenclaturists. Its value should be diminished only marginally by changes in classification.' **H.G. Cogger et al** (1983)

'They're blind to what the bushman sees, the best with eyes shut tightest, out where Australia's widest and the stars are at their brightest.' **Henry Lawson**

'It is not the critic who counts, nor the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows great enthusiasms, great devotions, who spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who, at the worst, if he fails at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.....' **T. Roosevelt**

**DEDICATION:** For **Thomas H. Huxley**, 'I hear they are ridiculing me...it makes me think I must be right!'

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# A SYNOPSIS OF THE AMPHIBIA AND REPTILIA OF NEW ZEALAND

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## INTRODUCTION

Following the recent upsurge in research on the New Zealand herpetofauna (eg. Newman, 1982) we herein offer our brief review of the extant reptiles and amphibians of the region. It has been considered appropriate that a number of long overdue changes be proposed for both groups. We have rejected the traditional view that *Leiopelma* is monophyletic and have erected a new genus to accommodate *archeyi* and *hamiltoni*. Further, we have discarded the generic name *Leiolopisma* for New Zealand (see Wells and Wellington, 1984 and 1985a) necessitating the erection of new genera and the resurrection of *Lygosomella* Girard, 1857 and *Oligosoma* Girard, 1857. The inclusion of '*Hombromia*' *fasciolaris* Girard, 1857 in the New Zealand herpetofauna should be regarded as tentative for, as Hardy and Hicks (1980) have demonstrated, it may eventually be removed. However, we have decided to place *fasciolaris* in a new genus, while simultaneously recognising its close affinities with *Lipinia* of the western Pacific.

We would like to point out that we consider the New Zealand herpetofauna is considerably larger than currently recognised. It is likely that there will be considerable additions to the skink and gecko faunas currently recognised when more intense field work on the South Island is carried out.

This synopsis is a prelude to further work, Wells and Wellington (in prep.) and Wells and Peterson (in press).

## CLASS AMPHIBIA

### LEIOPELMATIDAE

#### LEIOASPETOS GEN. NOV.

Type Species: *Leiopelma hamiltoni* McCulloch, 1919  
Diagnosis: A genus of Leiopelmatid frogs, most closely related to *Leiopelma*, and readily separated from it by consulting the comparative data for *L. archeyi*, *L. hamiltoni* and *L. hochstetteri* in Stephenson, Robinson and Stephenson (1972, 1974), Bell (1978, 1982), Daugherty, Bell, Adams and Maxson (1981) and Daugherty, Maxson and Bell (1982). As they all clearly demonstrated, there is a broad dichotomy between *Leiopelma hochstetteri* and the other two species herein regarded as composing the new genus *Leioaspetos*, *archeyi* and *hamiltoni*.  
*Leioaspetos archeyi* (Turbott, 1942)  
*Leioaspetos hamiltoni* (McCulloch, 1919)

*LEIOPELMA* Fitzinger, 1861  
*Leiopelma hochstetteri* Fitzinger, 1843

### PELODRYADIDAE

*RANOIDEA* Tschudi, 1838  
*Ranoidea aurea* (Lesson, 1829). We have recently supported Loveridge's (1950) separation of *ulongae* from *aurea* (Wells and Wellington, 1985a), so the status of *aurea* in New Zealand requires further examination.  
*Ranoidea raniformis*. As we have previously resurrected *Ranoidea major* (Copland, 1957) for the '*raniformis*' in Tasmania (Wells and Wellington, 1985a), the identity of the introduced species in New Zealand may eventually prove to be, at least in part, *major*.

*RAWLINSONIA* Wells and Wellington, 1985a  
*Rawlinsonia ewingi* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

## CLASS REPTILIA

### CHELONIIDAE

- CARETTA* Rafinesque, 1814  
*Caretta caretta gigas* Deraniyagala, 1933
- CHELONIA* Sonnini and Latreille, 1802  
*Chelonia mydas japonica* (Thunberg, 1787)
- ERETMOCHELYS* Fitzinger, 1843  
*Eretmochelys imbricata squamata* Agassiz, 1857

### DERMOCHELYIDAE

- DERMOCHELYS* Blainville, 1816  
*Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii* Garman, 1884

### SPHENODONTIDAE

- SPHENODON* Gray, 1872  
*Sphenodon punctatus* (Gray, 1842a)

### GEKKONIDAE

- NAULTINUS* Gray, 1842a  
*Naultinus elegans* Gray, 1842a  
*Naultinus punctatus* Gray, 1843a. Herein formally elevated to specific status.  
*Naultinus grayi* Bell, 1843
- HOPLODACTYLUS* Fitzinger, 1843  
*Hoplodactylus chrysoireticus* Robb, 1980  
*Hoplodactylus duvauceli* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1836)  
*Hoplodactylus granulatus* (Gray, 1845)  
*Hoplodactylus maculatus* (Boulenger, 1885)  
*Hoplodactylus pacificus* (Gray, 1842b)  
*Hoplodactylus stephensi* Robb, 1980  
*Hoplodactylus rakiurae* Thomas, 1981
- HETEROPHOLIS* Fischer, 1881  
*Heteropholis gemmeus* McCann, 1955  
*Heteropholis manukanus* McCann, 1955  
*Heteropholis poecilochlorus* Robb, 1980  
*Heteropholis rudis* Fischer, 1881  
*Heteropholis stellatus* (Hutton, 1872)  
*Heteropholis tuberculatus* McCann, 1955

### SCINCIDAE

- CYCLODINA* Girard, 1857  
*Cyclodina aenea* Girard, 1857  
*Cyclodina alani* (Robb, 1970)  
*Cyclodina macgregori* (Robb, 1975)  
*Cyclodina oliveri* (McCann, 1955)  
*Cyclodina ornata* (Gray, 1843)  
*Cyclodina pachysomaticum* (Robb, 1975)  
*Cyclodina whitakeri* Hardy, 1977

### GIRARDISCINCUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Leiopisma grande otagense* McCann, 1955.  
 Diagnosis: A genus of relatively large New Zealand Scincid lizards confined to the South Island and readily diagnosed by the excellent descriptive data for the included species *acrinasum*, *chloronoton*, *grande*, *otagense* and *waimatense* in Hardy (1977: 254-260).  
*Girardiscincus acrinsum* (Hardy, 1977)  
*Girardiscincus chloronoton* (Hardy, 1977)  
*Girardiscincus grande* (Gray, 1845)  
*Girardiscincus otagense* (McCann, 1955)  
*Girardiscincus waimatense* (McCann, 1955). Herein elevated to specific status.

*LAMPROPHOLIS* Fitzinger, 1843  
*Lampropholis delicata* (De Vis, 1888)

*LYGOSOMELLA* Girard, 1857  
*Lygosomella fallai* (McCann, 1955)  
*Lygosomella gracilicarpus* (Hardy, 1977)  
*Lygosomella homalonotum* (Boulenger, 1906)  
*Lygosomella moco* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1839)  
*Lygosomella smithi* (Gray, 1845)

*OLIGOSOMA* Girard, 1857  
*Oligosoma festivum* (McCann, 1955)  
*Oligosoma infrapunctatum* (Boulenger, 1887)  
*Oligosoma lineocellatum* (Dumeril and Dumeril, 1851)  
*Oligosoma maccanni* (Hardy, 1977). Herein elevated to specific status.

*Oligosoma newmani* sp.nov.  
 Holotype: An adult specimen in the Ecology Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (New Zealand) ED S840, collected on Stephens Island, N.Z.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Oligosoma infrapunctatum* complex, readily identified by consulting the diagnostic data in Hardy (1977), where it was regarded as the population of *Leiopisma infrapunctatum* on Stephens Island, N.Z. *Oligosoma newmani* is believed confined to Stephens Island. Etymology: Named for Dr. Donald G. Newman, of New Zealand, in recognition of his contributions to Herpetology.

*Oligosoma nigriplantare* (Peters, 1873)  
*Oligosoma robinsoni* sp.nov.  
 Holotype: An adult specimen in the Ecology Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (New Zealand) ED S801, collected on Whale Island, N.Z.

Diagnosis: A member of the *Oligosoma infrapunctatum* complex, readily identified by consulting the diagnostic data in Hardy (1977), where it is regarded as the population of *Leiopisma infrapunctatum* on Whale Island, N.Z. *Oligosoma robinsoni* is believed confined to Whale Island. Etymology: Named for Professor E.S. Robinson of the School of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney in recognition of his zoological research.

*Oligosoma striatum* (Buller, 1871)  
*Oligosoma zelandicum* (Gray, 1843)

### ROBBISAURUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Lygosoma suteri* Boulenger, 1906  
 Diagnosis: A monotypic Scincid genus most closely related to *Vaderscincus*, Wells and Wellington (1984), but readily separated by the more advanced subocular condition in *Robbisaurus* as shown by Hardy (1977). Etymology: Named for Dr Joan Robb.  
*Robbisaurus suteri* (Boulenger, 1906)

### HARDYSCINCUS GEN.NOV.

Type Species: *Hombronia fasciolaris* Girard, 1857.  
 Diagnosis: A monotypic Scincid genus readily separated from all other Scincid genera by the diagnostic data given in Hardy (1977: 260-261; 1980: 425-426). As pointed out by Hardy and Hicks (1980) the generic name *Hombronia* Girard, 1857 is preoccupied by *Hombronia* Jacquinet and Lucas, 1853 (Decap-

oda). The inclusion of *Hardyscincus* in the New Zealand herpetofauna is doubtful. We consider it possible that this species (*fasciolaris*) may be more correctly regarded as part of the western Pacific herpetofauna as Hardy and Hicks (1980) suggest but sufficient proof is still lacking. Etymology: Named in honour of Graham S. Hardy of the National Museum, New Zealand in recognition of his outstanding contributions to herpetology.

*Hardyscincus fasciolaris* (Girard, 1857)

## HYDROPHIIDAE

*PELAMIS* Daudin, 1803

*Pelamis platurus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

## LATICAUDIDAE

*LATICAUDA* Laurenti, 1768

*Laticauda colubrina* (Schneider, 1799)

*Laticauda laticaudata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

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