Three peak periods of species description can be identified (Fig. 4). These could loosely be termed: the De Vis period (1880s and early 1900s—reflecting the taxonomic contributions of Charles Walter De Vis); the Covacevich years (late 1960s to 2000—a period of surveys and rainforest discoveries) and the genetic era (2000 onwards—recognition and description of cryptic species).

The De Vis years account for the museum’s earliest type specimens (De Vis 1884; 1885a; 1885b; 1885c; 1885d; 1885e; 1885f; 1885g; 1885h; 1885i). De Vis (Fig. 5) was curator at the museum from 1882 to 1901, director from 1902 to 1905 and consulting scientist from 1905 to 1910. Throughout those years, he had a prolific scientific output. Between 1880 and 1911 he produced 353 articles and papers which described 552 taxa (551 fossil and extant animals and one fossil plant, Ingram 1990). Amongst these were descriptions of seven extant frogs and 72 extant reptiles (71 species, one subspecies). This was a period of substantial collection growth with material obtained from field collectors like Kendall Broadbent and through extensive correspondence in which De Vis solicited donations to the collections. Only 29 of De Vis’ herpetological taxa are now recognised, the remaining 50 are currently relegated to the synonymy of other taxa. De Vis’ published works have attracted
criticism (Boulenger 1885b). However, they were published during a period when most taxonomic work was conducted in Europe and researchers working in the colonies were considerably disadvantaged by the conditions of the time (i.e., inadequate libraries and limited access to comparative material, Ingram 1990).

Two examples highlighting the difficulties during this period warrant special mention. The first, *Tropidechis dunensis* De Vis 1911 from ‘Darro, Darling Downs’ was subsequently identified as an African Common Egg-eating Snake, *Dasypeltis scabra* (Linnaeus, 1758). The second, a freshwater turtle, *Devisia myhodes* Ogilby 1907, named in honour of Charles De Vis, was said to have been collected by Sir William MacGregor in New Guinea. Subsequent examination of this specimen showed it to be an American Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentina* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Loveridge & Shreve 1947). There were clearly issues with the provenance of these specimens at the time of description. James Ogilby, who described the latter of these, was a noted ichthyologist who worked for the museum in various capacities from 1901 to 1904 and again from 1912 to 1920. His other herpetological contributions include the type descriptions of *Chelodina rugosa* Ogilby 1890 and *Saltuarius cornutus* (Ogilby 1892), the types of which are housed at the Australian Museum, a former place of employment.

From 1911 to 1966 there were few additions to, and little research on, the type collection. Heber Longman (Director 1918–1945, Fig. 6) published a number of species descriptions (Longman 1912; 1913; 1915; 1916; 1918) and George Mack (Director 1946–1963, Fig. 7) co-authored a catalogue of De Vis’ snake types (Mack & Gunn 1953). As Director, Mack overhauled the display collections, discarding badly damaged material and instigating a policy ensuring material was appropriately registered. He also promoted the growth of the biological collections by sending the museum’s taxidermist and preparatory staff on field excursions to fill gaps in the research collections. Mack was followed by Jack Woods (Director 1963–1968) who conducted a similar exercise with the spirit collections, discarding dehydrated or macerated specimens. Regrettably, the cleansing activities of both Mack and Woods resulted in damaged but valuable type specimens being discarded and the inadvertent loss of types that had lost their accompanying labels.

In 1967, Jeanette Adelaide Covacevich (Fig. 8) was appointed as the museum’s first curator of vertebrates and made a concerted effort to stocktake the type collection (Covacevich 1971). Her first species’ descriptions were published several years later and saw the addition of two new leaf-tailed geckos to the type collection (Covacevich 1975); her taxonomic contributions continued through to 2000 (Couper *et al.* 2000). This was a period of active collecting with the herpetology collection expanding seven-fold over what had been registered in the preceding century (9,880 registrations until 1 Jan, 1967, 60,588 registrations until 1 Jan, 2000).

FIG. 1. The Windmill on Wickham Terrace, Brisbane’s oldest surviving building. A large room in this building was home to a fledgling Queensland Museum from 1862 to 1868.
registrations between 1 Jan, 1967 and 31 Dec, 2000). There was a major focus on rainforest discoveries, particularly with the 1975–1976 rainforest surveys which investigated multiple sites in south-east, mid-east and north-east Queensland (Covacevich 1977; Queensland Museum 1976). Covacevich commented that... ‘Mid-eastern Queensland rainforests had not been examined by herpetologists before, and reference material for the area, apart from isolated donations, was almost non-existent’ (Covacevich in Queensland Museum 1976).

The mid-east Queensland surveys added around 700 herpetological specimens to the museum’s holdings which included such significant discoveries as *Concinnia amplus* (Covacevich & McDonald 1980) and *Magmellia luteilateralis* (Covacevich and McDonald, 1980) from Eungella on the Mackay coast. Surveys of smaller rainforest blocks during the 1990s added, amongst other species, a number of *Phyllurus* spp. and *Nangura spinosa* Covacevich, Couper and James, 1993 to the collection. During this period, many frogs were also added to the type collections, largely through the taxonomic efforts of Glen Ingram (Senior Curator Birds and Amphibians 1974–1998, Fig. 9).

From 2000 onwards, the type collections have increasingly seen a shift to cryptic species with taxa initially identified through genetic data then being diagnosed by subtle morphological differences (for example, *Diplodactylus baramanae* Couper, Oliver & Pepper, 2014 and *Diplodactylus bilybara* Couper, Pepper & Oliver, 2014). Where morphology is uninformative the species diagnosis may rest entirely on genetic data (for example, *Carlia crypta* Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018).

Prior to the catalogue presented here there have been four previous lists of type specimens held in the Queensland Museum: the first by Mack & Gunn (1953) which only listed De Vis’ snake types; a list by Covacevich (1971) that only dealt with the 76 taxa present in the type collection at the time; a list by Ingram & Covacevich which dealt with 58 taxa (1981); and a list by Covacevich & Couper (1994) that was simply an updated listing of specimens.
FIG. 4. Year of description of species with types lodged in the Queensland Museum. Green = names currently considered valid, red = synonyms.

FIG. 5. Charles Walter De Vis (Director 1902–1905).

FIG. 6. Heber Longman (Director 1918–1945).
acquired, or found, since the previous list. The type collection has now grown to include 396 taxa, it seems appropriate to provide a full listing of the herpetological type specimens held at the Queensland Museum.

Herein, following the recommendations of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999), we present a list of all name-bearing types currently held in the herpetological collections of the Queensland Museum. This does not include reference to types that have been lost, or presumed lost, as these are discussed in detail by Covacevich (1971). This catalogue includes all names published with the intention of satisfying the guidelines set out by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). It includes 31 taxa described by Raymond Hoser, three by Richard Wells and two by Richard Wells and Ross Wellington, whose works many taxonomists view as contentious, citing them as substandard and often failing to justify the taxa contained therein (Aplin & Donnellan 1999; Ingram & Covacevich 1988a; Naish 2013; Schleip 2008; Ziegler et al. 1998). Issues relating to this are discussed in the Bulletin of Zoological...
Nomenclature, following an application by Hoser (2013a) to confirm the availability of his generic name, *Spracklandicus* (a genus of African spitting cobras) and to confirm that the work in which the genus was proposed met the Code’s criteria of publication under Article 8.1. Despite strong opposition to this proposal, with taxonomists calling for the genus to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology and issues 1-21 of the Australasian Journal of Herpetology to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology (Kaiser 2014; Rhodin *et al.* 2015; Schleip 2014; Thomson 2014), the ICZN found no basis for doing so (ICZN 2021). Their decision was based ‘within the strict confines of nomenclature, and judgements based on the quality of taxonomy or on ethical principles’ were considered outside their mandate. The ICZN ruling leaves Hoser’s names as nominally available, but it seems likely that the taxonomic community will choose to adjudicate on this matter themselves.

It is not our intention to judge the validity of these names, although like many, we view his actions as uncollegiate. Our inclusion of the type specimens nominated in these works should not be viewed as validation of these descriptions or of the publications in which they appear. We also note the inadequacies of many of his descriptions, as illustrated by his choice of type material. Despite multiple Hoser types in the Queensland Museum collection, at no time has this author requested access to these specimens through inter-museum loans, nor as a visiting researcher. His poor choice of holotypes (namely for *Pygopus woolfi*, a decapitated individual, J70147, Fig. 142; *Adelynhosersaur spinipes jackyae*, a small juvenile, J58004, Fig. 143 and *Hoplocephalus stephensi boutrosi*, an eviscerated specimen, J49881, Fig. 325) is a telling reflection on the quality of his work. It clearly shows that these specimens were not examined (especially as better, intact or adult specimens were also available within the QM collection) but were likely chosen from the *Atlas of Living Australia* ([https://www.ala.org.au/](https://www.ala.org.au/)) as a means of legitimising his descriptions. In many cases, the ALA record number is cited in the description alongside the museum’s registration number.

It is our intent that this catalogue remain impartial in the matter, however, we acknowledge that very few of Hoser’s names have gained wide usage within the herpetological community and that most are unlikely to ever do so. There is a growing consensus amongst taxonomists, both here and abroad, to ignore them, regardless of the ICZN’s ruling (Krell 2021; Wüster *et al.* 2021). Herein, we have decided to treat these 31 names as if they were synonymous with previously described taxa. We feel this approach avoids confusion and best reflects current practices within the wider herpetological community. Ultimately, it is an individual’s choice as to which taxonomy they opt to use.

Identification of a specimen as a type is normally through citation of its registration number in the description of the new species. However, this is not essential to make a name available under the code (ICZN 1999). In fact, any specimen mentioned in the description as belonging to the new species is considered to be a type unless the author/s state/s otherwise. Indeed, earlier authors such as De Vis never cited registration numbers for his herpetological descriptions, causing future confusion (Covacevich 1971). This is particularly true for taxa where the type series includes a number of species (see discussions concerning *Mocoa spectabilis* De Vis, 1888 in Couper & Keim 1998; Ingram 1994). In this catalogue, where a specimen’s registration number has not been cited in the original description, the publication where it was first identified as part of the type series (usually an earlier type catalogue) is specified.

Details are given as follows: name with the published author/s (full citation at end of document), current taxonomy (if this differs from the original publication), primary types, secondary types and any additional comments applicable. All primary types are illustrated in dorsal, lateral and ventral views, where practical. Identification to species of secondary types is only given when this differs from that
of the primary type. Specimens are cited in numeric order with their collection locality and date. Where the collection date is unknown, the registration date is given. Voucher specimens are registered with a J prefix, tissue samples with A. The specimens listed are adults in fair to good condition, fixed in formalin and preserved in 70% ethanol, unless otherwise specified. Cleared and stained specimens are those that have been macerated in potassium hydroxide (or a protease such as trypsin), stained, usually with a combination of alizarin red S (bones) and alcian blue (cartilage), and stored in 100% glycerine. Tissue samples are stored in 100% ethanol at -80°C.

Abbreviations. AMS = Australian Museum, Sydney, Apr = April, Aug = August, CQ = Central Queensland, CYP = Cape York Peninsula, Dec = December, Feb = February, Jan = January, Mar = March, MEQ = mid-east Queensland, NEQ = north-east Queensland, Nov = November, NP = National Park, NT = Northern Territory, NTM = Northern Territory Museum and Art Gallery, NWQ = north-west Queensland, Oct = October, Qld = Queensland, SAM = South Australian Museum, SCQ = south-central Queensland, Sep = September, SEQ = south-east Queensland, SWQ = south-west Queensland, Stn = Station, WA = Western Australia, WAM = Western Australian Museum, WCQ = west-central Queensland.

AMPHIBIA

FAMILY Myobatrachidae

**Crinia darlingtoni** Loveridge, 1933


Paratype. J5444, female, MacPherson Ra, SEQ, registered 4 Apr, 1933.

Comments. Designated by Covacevich (1971).

**Crinia tinnula** Straughan and Main, 1966

(Fig. 10)


**Mixophyes balbus** Straughan, 1968


Comments. Type status uncertain see Covacevich (1971) and Corben & Ingram (1987).

**Mixophyes carbinensis** Mahony, Donnellan, Richards and McDonald, 2006 (Fig. 11)


**Mixophyes coggeri** Mahony, Donnellan, Richards and McDonald, 2006 (Fig. 12)


Amey, A.P. & Couper, P.J.


Comments. Viscera of J24850 and J25280 separate, eggs of J32136 separate.

**Mixophyes couperi Hoser, 2016**

(Fig. 13)

**Current taxonomy.** *Mixophyes fasciolatus* Günther, 1864.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Mixophyes fasciolatus schevilli**

Loveridge, 1933

**Current taxonomy.** *Mixophyes schevilli* Loveridge, 1933. Specific elevation by Straughan (1968).

**Paratype.** J5443, Millaa Millaa, Atherton, NEQ, registered 4 Apr, 1933.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Viscera separate.

**Mixophyes fleayi** Corben and Ingram, 1987

(Fig. 14)


**Comments.** Viscera of all types stored separately. J34245 to AM, registered as AM R123424.

**Mixophyes iteratus** Straughan, 1968

?**Paratypes.** J18851, Lynchs Ck, Kyogle, SEQ, 11 Sep, 1963; J45796, ?Tweed R, Mt Warning, SEQ.

**Comments.** Type status uncertain, see Covacevich (1971) and Corben & Ingram (1987).

**Mixophyes shireenae** Hoser, 2016

(Fig. 15)

**Current taxonomy.** *Mixophyes fasciolatus* Günther, 1864.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Mixophyes (Paramixophyes) iteratus yeomansi**

Hoser, 2016

**Current taxonomy.** *Mixophyes iteratus* Straughan, 1968.


**Pseudophryne covacevichae**

Ingram and Corben, 1994

(Fig. 17)


**Paratypes.** J1505, Brisbane, SEQ, registered 5 Mar, 1914; J1506, Buderim Mt, SEQ, registered 5 Mar, 1914; J2955, Goodna Scrub, SEQ, registered 3 Jul, 1917; J12304, J12310, The Gap, Brisbane, SEQ, 19 Feb, 1964; J12385, Acacia Ridge, SEQ, 28 Mar, 1964; J12867, Brisbane, SEQ; J18699, male, Mount Glorious Rd, 10 km from Stafford, SEQ, 14 Feb 1961; J18700, Mount Glorious Rd, 10 km from Stafford, SEQ, 14 Feb, 1961, J18702, J18704, male, Mount Glorious Rd, 10 km from Stafford, SEQ, 11 Feb, 1961; J18707, male, Lake Manchester Rd, 6 km W Mount Crosby, SEQ, 8 Apr, 1961; J18708, male, Lake Manchester Rd, 3 km from Mount Crosby, SEQ, 5 Oct, 1961, J18709, male, Mount Glorious Rd, 10 km from Stafford, SEQ, 14 Feb, 1961; J18710, female, Lake Manchester Rd, 3 km from Mount Crosby, SEQ, 5 Oct, 1961; J18711–13, male, Mount Glorious Rd, 10 km from Stafford, SEQ, 14 Feb, 1961; J18716,


Amey, A.P. & Couper, P.J.


Ranidella bilingua
Martin, Tyler and Davies, 1980


Ranidella deserticola
Liem and Ingram, 1977 (Fig. 19)


Comments. Complete type series.

Rheobatrachus silus
Liem, 1973 (Fig. 20)


Rheobatrachus vitellinus
Mahony, Tyler and Davies, 1984 (Fig. 21)


Taudactylus diurnus
Straughan and Lee, 1966 (Fig. 22)


Paratypes. J13399, female, Greens Falls, SEQ, registered 23 Sep, 1965; J13400–02, male, Greens Falls, SEQ, registered 23 Sep, 1965; J13403–04,
female, Greens Fall, SEQ, registered 23 Sep, 1965; J13405–09, Greens Fall, SEQ, registered 23 Sep, 1965; J13410, female, Greens Fall, SEQ, registered 23 Sep, 1965; J13411, Greens Fall, SEQ, registered 23 Sep, 1965.


**Taudactylus eungellensis**
Liem and Hosmer, 1973 (Fig. 23)


**Comments.** See Ingram & Covacevich (1981) for discrepancies in collection information between description, field notes and museum register.

**Taudactylus liemi**
Ingram, 1980 (Fig. 24)


**Comments.** Paratype J32618 cleared and stained.

**Taudactylus pleione**
Czechura, 1986 (Fig. 25)

**Holotype.** J42392, Kroombit Creek headwaters, SEQ, 6–10 Feb, 1984. Condition: Good.


**Comments.** Complete type series. Paratype J42390 cleared and stained.

Comments. Paratypes J18832, J19927, J27475, J42579, J42598, J42606 and J42608 cleared and stained.

Uperoleia littlejohni Davies, McDonald and Corben, 1986 (Fig. 29)


Comments. Paratypes J29874, J38880, J38883, J45952–54 cleared and stained. J35427 cited in description as a paratype but this number


belongs to a specimen of *Ctenotus robustus*. It is uncertain if another specimen was intended.

**Uperoleia mimula** Davies, McDonald and Corben, 1986 (Fig. 30)


**Comments.** Paratypes J38271 and J45947–48 cleared and stained.

**FAMILY Limnodynastidae**

**Adelotus griffithsi** Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 31)

**Current taxonomy.** *Adelotus brevis* (Günther, 1863).


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Adelotus valentici** Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 32)

**Current taxonomy.** *Adelotus brevis* (Günther, 1863).


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Heleioporus sudelli** Lamb, 1911 (Fig. 33)

**Holotype.** J78, Warwick, SEQ, registered 29 Feb, 1912. Condition: Fair.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series.

*Kyarranus kundagungan*
Ingram & Corben, 1975 (Fig. 34)


**Holotype.** J23944, female, Mistake Mtns, 83 km SW of Brisbane, SEQ, 3 Jan, 1974. Condition: Good.

**Paratypes.** J22677, J22679–681, Cunninghams Gap road area, SEQ, 1 Dec 1972; J22678, Cunninghams Gap road area, 20 Oct, 1972; J23945, Mistake Mtns, 83 km SW of Brisbane, SEQ, 3 Jan, 1974; J23946, male, Teviot Falls, 3 Jan, 1974.

**Limnodynastes marmoratus**
Lamb, 1911 (Fig. 35)

**Current taxonomy.** Limnodynastes fletcheri Boulenger, 1888, synonymy by Fry (1912).


**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971).

*Philoria knowlesi* Mahony, Hines, Mahony and Donnellan, 2022 in Mahony (2022) (Fig. 340)

**Holotype.** J95824, male, Ballow Ck, Mount Barney NP, SEQ.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Note.** This figure is located at the end of the catalogue as it was added after typesetting.

**FAMILY Pelodyridae**

*Cyclorana manya* van Beurden and McDonald, 1980 (Fig. 36)

**Holotype.** J34886, male, Deep Ck, CYP, Jan, 1979. Condition: Good.


**Comments.** J34889 cited in description as a paratype but this number belongs to a specimen of Uperoleia lithomoda. It is uncertain if another specimen was intended.

**Cyclorana verrucosus**
Tyler and Martin, 1977 (Fig. 37)


**Holotype.** J18105, male, Dalby, 18 km W, SEQ, 8 Feb, 1964. Condition: Good.


**Hyla becki** Loveridge, 1945

**Current taxonomy.** Litoria becki (Loveridge, 1945). Generic reassignment by Tyler (1971).

**Paratype.** J9613, Mt Wilhelm, Papua New Guinea, October, 1944. Specimen dehydrated.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971).

**Hyla irrorata** De Vis, 1884 (Fig. 38)

**Current taxonomy.** Litoria caerulea (White, 1790). Synonymy by Covacevich (1974).


**Comments.** J12870–880 were considered syntypes by Covacevich (1971) and Copland’s neotype designation was therefore invalid. However, Covacevich (1974) subsequently reported that these specimens had been collected after the description and therefore could not be types. Complete type series.
**Hyla vinosa Lamb, 1911** (Fig. 39)


**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series.

**Litoria andirrmalin McDonald, 1997** (Fig. 40)


**Paratypes.** J59001–09, Cape Melville NP, CYP, 2 May, 1994.

**Litoria balatus Rowley, Mahony, Hines, Myers, Price, Shea and Donnellan, 2021** (Fig. 339)

**Holotype.** J91105, northeastern corner of Anstead Bushland Reserve, near the junction of Mt Crosby and Hawkesbury Roads, Anstead, SEQ, 2 Feb, 2010. Condition: Good, ventral incision.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Litoria bella McDonald, Rowley, Richards and Frankham, 2016** (Fig. 41)


**Paratypes.** J22647–651, males, Lake Coolamera, Cooloola, SEQ, 27 Sep, 1972.

**Litoria cooloolensis Liem, 1974** (Fig. 42)


**Paratypes.** J22647–651, males, Lake Coolamera, Cooloola, SEQ, 27 Sep, 1972.

**Litoria electrica Ingram and Corben, 1990** (Fig. 43)

**Holotype.** J38963, male, Julia Creek Rd, WCQ, 20 Jan, 1981. Condition: Good.


**Litoria elkeae Günther and Richards, 2000** (Fig. 44)


**Litoria kroombitensis Hoskin, Hines, Meyer, Clarke and Cunningham, 2013**

**Holotype.** J91640, male, Kroombit Forest Dve, SEQ, 7 Dec, 2010. Condition: Good.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Litoria longirostris Tyler and Davies, 1977** (Fig. 45)

**Holotype.** J26930, male, Upper Rocky River, CYP, 26 Sep, 1975. Condition: Fair.

**Paratypes.** J26931–26932, Upper Rocky River, CYP, 26 Sep, 1975.
Litoria lorica Davies and McDonald, 1979
(Fig. 46)


Litoria macki Richards, 2001

Litoria mira Oliver, Rittmeyer, Torkkola, Dahl, Donnellan and Richards, 2021

Litoria myola Hoskin, 2007 (Fig. 47)

Comments. Complete type series.

Litoria nyakalensis Liem, 1974 (Fig. 48)

Litoria olongburensis Liem and Ingram, 1977 (Fig. 49)

Comments. J28433 exchanged to AM, registered as AM R64169.

Litoria pallida Davies, Martin and Watson, 1983 (Fig. 50)

Litoria revelata Ingram, Corben and Hosmer, 1982
NSW, 14 Sep, 1974; J35543, Ballina, NSW, 1 Jul, 1973.

Comments. J28233 (holotype) is also listed in the description as a paratype. Paratype J30116 is also the holotype of Rawlinsonia corbeni Wells and Wellington, 1985.

_Litoria rheocolus_ Liem, 1974 (Fig. 51)


_Litoria xanthomera_ Davies, McDonald and Adams, 1986 (Fig. 52)


Comments. J35900 is incorrectly cited in the description as J38900 (a _Morethia taeniopleura_), J35910 as J33910 (a _Carlia rhomboidalis_) and J35963 is cited as J39963 (a _Litoria wilcoxii_).

_Nyctimystes oktediensis_ Richards and Johnston, 1993 (Fig. 53)


_Rawlinsonia corbeni_ Wells and Wellington, 1985 (Fig. 54)

Current taxonomy. _Litoria revelata_ Ingram, Corben and Hosmer, 1982. Synonymy this work.


Comments. Holotype is also a paratype of _Litoria revelata_ Ingram, Corben and Hosmer, 1982. Complete type series.


FIG. 38. *Hyla irrorata* De Vis, 1884 neotype, J9255. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 41. *Litoria bella* McDonald, Rowley, Richards and Frankham, 2016 holotype, J74476. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 47. *Litoria myola* Hoskin, 2007 holotype, J82420. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 52. *Litoria xanthomera* Davies, McDonald and Adams, 1986 holotype, J42011. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FAMILY Microhylidae

*Asterophrys leucopus* Richards, Johnston and Burton, 1994 (Fig. 55)

**Holotype.** J58650, male, Stolle Mt, West Sepik Province, PNG, 4–5 Jul, 1993. Condition: Good, ventral incision.

*Austrochaperina derongo* Zweifel, 2000

**Current taxonomy.** *Copiula derongo* (Zweifel, 2000). Generic reassignment by Peloso et al. (2016).

**Paratypes.** J67250, male, Wapoga Alpha camp, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 9 Apr, 1998; J67252, Tabubil, 9 km SE, Western Province, PNG, 9 Nov, 1994; J67253, Ok Ma Swamp, 5 km W Tabubil, Western Province, PNG, 18 Nov, 1994; J67254, male, Ok Ma Swamp, 5 km W Tabubil, Western Province, PNG, 18 Nov, 1994.

*Austrochaperina guttata* Zweifel, 2000

**Current taxonomy.** *Copiula guttata* (Zweifel, 2000). Generic reassignment by Peloso et al. (2016).

**Paratypes.** J67247, male, Mt Stolle, Sandaun Province, PNG, 4 July, 1993; J67255, Mt Stolle, Sandaun Province, PNG, 4 July, 1993.

*Callulops sagittatus* Richards, Burton, Cunningham and Dennis, 1995

**Paratype.** J60231, male, Mt Binnie, Western Province, PNG, 20 Nov, 1994.

*Cophixalus aenigma* Hoskin, 2004 (Fig. 56)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Cophixalus biroi darlingtoni* Loveridge, 1948

**Current taxonomy.** *Choerophryne darlingtoni* (Loveridge, 1948). Specific elevation by Zweifel (1956), generic reassignment by Peloso et al. (2016).

**Paratype.** J9612, Taromanbanua, Bismarck R, Madang, Division, PNG, Oct, 1944.

**Comments.** Dehydrated. Designation by Covacevich (1971). Cited in description as “Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Nos. 25931–9, and forty others of which a pair are now in the Australian Museum and a pair in the British Museum.” It is not known which of these was eventually donated to the Queensland Museum.
but the specimen appears to have come directly from the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

*Cophixalus bombiens* Zweifel, 1985 (Fig. 58)


**Paratype.** J42063, Mount Windsor Tableland, NEQ, 21 Jan, 1981.

*Cophixalus concinnus* Tyler, 1979 (Fig. 59)


**Comments.** Paratype J30746 also a paratype of *C. aenigma* Hoskin, 2004.

*Cophixalus crepitans* Zweifel, 1985 (Fig. 60)

**Holotype.** J28817, Leo Ck, CYP, 2 Jul, 1976. Condition: Good.


**Comments.** There is some uncertainty regarding the locality of the holotype as the species is not otherwise known to occur there (K.R. McDonald, pers.comm.)

*Cophixalus hinchinbrookensis* Hoskin, 2012 (Fig. 61)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Cophixalus hosmeri* Zweifel, 1985 (Fig. 62)


**Comments.** J56467–68 cited in description as WH2111–12, J56469–470 as WH2116–17, J56471 as WH2127, J56472 as WH1803, J56473 as WH1839, J56474 as WH1408, J56475 as WH1537, J56476 as WH1785, J56477 as WH2134, J56478–79 as WH2138–39, J56480 as WH2141, J56481 as WH2214, J56482 as WH2227, J56483 as WH2276, J56484 as WH2278, J56485 as WH2280, J56486 as WH2282, J56487 as WH2284, J56488 as WH2286 and J56489–491 as WH2313–15.

*Cophixalus infacetus* Zweifel, 1985 (Fig. 62)

**Holotype.** J42059, Millaa Millaa, NEQ, 17 Jan, 1981. Condition: Good.


**Comments.** J41641 cited incorrectly in description as J41461. This number belongs to a *Liopholis modesta*.

*Cophixalus kulakula* Hoskin and Aland, 2011 (Fig. 62)


**Comments.** Complete type series.
Cophixalus mcdonaldi Zweifel, 1985 (Fig. 63)

**Holotype.** J42064, Mt Elliot, NEQ, 8 Jun, 1972. Condition: Good, ventral incision.

**Paratypes.** J42040–057, Mt Elliot, NEQ, 4–7 Jun, 1977.

Cophixalus monticola
Richards, Dennis, Trenerry and Werren, 1994 (Fig. 64)

**Holotype.** J58727, male, Carbine Tableland, NEQ, 6 Dec, 1993. Condition: Fair, incision ventrally, laterally and dorsally.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

Cophixalus pakayakulangun
Hoskin and Aland, 2011 (Fig. 65)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

Cophixalus peninsularis
Zweifel, 1985 (Fig. 66)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

Cophixalus petrophilus
Hoskin, 2013 (Fig. 67)

**Holotype.** J92560, male, Cape Melville, CYP, 10 Feb, 2013. Condition: Good.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

Cophixalus saxatilis
Zweifel and Parker, 1977 (Fig. 68)

**Paratype.** J27150, male, Black Mt, NEQ, 18 Nov, 1975.

Cophixalus tuberculatus
Richards, Johnston and Burton, 1992 (Fig. 69)

**Current taxonomy.** Choerophryne tubercula (Richards, Johnston and Burton, 1992). Generic reassignment by Peloso et al. (2016).

**Paratype.** J55246, Mt Arkik, Papua New Guinea, 23 Nov, 1991.

Cophixalus zweifeli
Davies and McDonald, 1998 (Fig. 70)


FIG. 55. *Asterophrys leucopus* Richards, Johnston and Burton, 1994 holotype, J58650. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


Amey, A.P. & Couper, P.J.


FIG. 64. *Cophixalus kulakula* Hoskin and Aland, 2011 holotype, J88540. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 70. *Cophixalus zweifeli* Davies and McDonald, 1998 holotype, J64888. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
**REPTILIA**

**FAMILY Chelidae**

*Chelodina (Supremechelys) duboisi* Hoser, 2014 (Fig. 71)

**Current taxonomy.** *Chelodina expansa* Gray, 1857.


**Paratype.** J18360, male, Mon Repos Beach, SEQ, 29 Jan, 1970.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Chelodina (Supremechelys) expansa brisbaneensis* Hoser, 2014 (Fig. 72)

**Current taxonomy.** *Chelodina expansa* Gray, 1857.

**Holotype.** J16109, male, Mount Gravatt, SEQ. Condition: Fair.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Elseya albagula* Thomson, Georges and Limpus, 2006 (Fig. 73)


**Comments.** Complete type series. J28449 is also the holotype of *Elseya albagula fitzroyi* Hoser, 2018.

*Elseya albagula fitzroyi* Hoser, 2018 (Fig. 74)

**Current taxonomy.** *Elseya albagula* Thomson, Georges and Limpus, 2006.


**Comments.** J28449 is also a paratype of *Elseya albagula* Thomson, Georges and Limpus, 2006.

*Elseya georgesi* Cann, 1997

**Current taxonomy.** *Wollumbinia georgesi* (Cann, 1997). Generic reassignment by Thomson and Georges (2009, as *Myuchelys*).


*Elseya irwini* Cann, 1997 (Fig. 75)


**Paratype.** J59021, juvenile, Sandalwood Ck, MEQ, 23 Sep, 1994.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Elseya oneiros* Joseph-Ouni, McCord, Cann, Smales, Freeman, Sadlier, Couper, White and Amey, 2020 (Fig. 76)

**Holotype.** J47908, male, Elizabeth Gorge, Bowthorn Station, NWQ, 23 April 1988. Condition: Fair, plastron cut from carapace.

**Paratypes.** J59425, J59430, Gregory R, NWQ, registered 8 June, 1978.

**Comments.** The paratypes are shell only.

*Elseya stirlingi* Wells, 2007 (Fig. 77)

**Current taxonomy.** *Elseya irwini* Cann, 1997. Synonymy by Georges and Thomson (2010) by implication. The name *Elseya stirlingi* was first published by Wells and Wellington (1985) with the holotype AMR68848 (subsequently re-registered as AMR93048, Shea & Sadlier 1999), but this is a *nomen nudum* as it lacks an adequate diagnosis (Shea & Sadlier 1999). Therefore, the name correctly dates from its redescription in 2007 by Wells, in which the Queensland Museum holotype was designated.


Comments. J23053–54, J23056–57 are carapaces and skulls only, J23060 is a skull only, J48060 is a carapace, skull and cervical vertebrae only and J48068 is a plastron, skull and limb bones only. The carapaces of J48059 (holotype), J48062 and J48065 are sawn across the bridges. J23175 has been identified as an Elseya ‘albagula of the Fitzroy-Dawson’ subspecies’ (M. Joseph-Ouni, pers. comm.).

Elusor macrurus Cann and Legler, 1994 (Fig. 78)


Emydura macquarii binjing Cann, 1998


Emydura macquarii dharra Cann, 1998


Emydura macquarii emmotti Cann, McCord and Joseph-Ouni IN McCord, Cann and Joseph-Ouni (2003) (Fig. 79)


Comments. Complete type series.

Emydura macquarii nigra McCord, Cann and Joseph-Ouni, 2003 (Fig. 80)


Comments. J47991 and J48008 are sawn across the bridges. Complete type series.

Rheodytes leukops Legler and Cann, 1980 (Fig. 81)


Comments. J31703 is a complete skeleton with skin of the neck, head and feet in spirit.

Family Chelydridae

Devisia mythodes Ogilby, 1907 (Fig. 82)


Comment. Locality in error, see Loveridge & Shreve (1947). Complete type series. Damage was reported by Covacevich (1971), but is not apparent in photos published in Loveridge & Shreve (1947).
FIG. 71. *Chelodina (Supremechelys) duboisi* Hoser, 2014 holotype, J83694. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 72. *Chelodina (Supremechelys) expansa brisbaneensis* Hoser, 2014 holotype, J16109. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 73. Elseya albagula Thomson, Georges and Limpus, 2006 holotype, J81785. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) lateral view of head, D) dorsal view of head, E) ventral view © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 74. *Elseya albagula fitzroyi* Hoser, 2018 holotype, J28449. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) anterior view, D) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 78. *Elusor macrurus* Cann and Legler, 1994 holotype, J51275. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FAMILY Carphodactylidae

*Carphodactylus hoserae* Hoser, 2016  
(Fig. 83)

**Current taxonomy.** *Carphodactylus laevis* Günther, 1897.


*Nephrurus amyae* Couper IN Couper & Gregson (1994)


*Nephrurus (Nephrurus) asper saxacola*  
Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 84)

**Current taxonomy.** *Nephrurus asper* Günther, 1876.

**Holotype.** J4525, Kuridala, S Cloncurry, WCQ, registered 20 July, 1926. Condition: Fair.

**Paratype.** J4526, Kuridala, S Cloncurry, WCQ, registered 20 July, 1926.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Nephrurus (Nephrurus) blacki*  
Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 85)

**Current taxonomy.** *Nephrurus asper* Günther, 1876.


**Paratype.** J57652, Alice R, CYP, 26 Mar, 1993.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Nephrurus levis* De Vis, 1887  
(Fig. 86)

**Holotype.** J246, Chinchilla, SEQ, registered 26 Aug, 1912. Condition: Dehydrated, tail separate.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971).

Complete type series.

*Nephrurus sheai* Couper IN Couper & Gregson (1994)


FIG. 82. *Devisia mythodes* Ogilby, 1907 holotype, J20207. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
Phyllurus amnicola Hoskin, Couper, Schneider and Covacevich IN Couper, Schneider, Hoskin and Covacevich (2000) (Fig. 87)


Comments. J67852 is cleared and stained. Complete type series.

Phyllurus caudianulatus Covacevich, 1975 (Fig. 88)


Phyllurus championae Schneider, Couper, Hoskin and Covacevich IN Couper, Schneider, Hoskin and Covacevich (2000) (Fig. 89)


Comments. J62757–58 and J62766 are ethanol preserved. J62757 and J62766 have eggs separate. J64863 is cleared and stained. Complete type series.

Phyllurus gulbaru Hoskin, Couper and Schneider, 2003 (Fig. 90)


Comments. Complete type series.

Phyllurus isis Couper, Covacevich and Moritz, 1993 (Fig. 91)


Comments. J53512 is cleared and stained. Complete type series.

Phyllurus kabikabi Couper, Hamley and Hoskin, 2008 (Fig. 92)


Comments. Complete type series.

Phyllurus nepthys Couper, Covacevich and Moritz, 1993 (Fig. 93)


Comments. J25411 is also a paratype of *Phyllurus caudiannulatus* Covacevich, 1975. J34024 is cleared and stained.

*Phyllurus ossa* Couper, Covacevich and Moritz, 1993 (Fig. 94)

**Holotype.** J53444, male, Ossa Ck, MEQ, 19 Oct, 1991. Condition: Good, original tail separate.


Comments. J53391 is cleared and stained. J56773 is also the holotype of *Phyllurus ossa hobsoni* Couper and Hoskin, 2013; J56766–772, J56774–75, J56791–92 are also paratypes of *Phyllurus ossa hobsoni* Couper and Hoskin, 2013.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Phyllurus ossa hobsoni* Couper and Hoskin, 2013 (Fig. 95)


*Phyllurus ossa tamoya* Couper and Hoskin, 2013 (Fig. 96)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Phyllurus pinnacensis* Hoskin, Bertola and Higgie, 2019 (Fig. 97)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Phyllurus salebrosus* Covacevich, 1975 (Fig. 98)


**Holotype.** J8142, male, Monto, SEQ, registered 28 Aug, 1951. Condition: Original tail separate. Cast apparently made (registered separately as J8143) but this can no longer be located.


Comments. J6382 is cited as J6328 in description. This number belongs to a *Carlia vivax*. Complete type series.

*Saltuarius adelynae* Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 99)


Comments. Complete type series.

Saltuarius eximius Hoskin and Couper, 2013


Comments. Complete type series.

Saltuarius (Quazisaltuarius) jackyae Hoser, 2016

Current taxonomy. Saltuarius cornutus (Ogilby, 1896).


Comments. Complete type series.

Saltuarius kateae Couper, Sadlier, Shea and Worthington Wilmer, 2008


Saltuarius moritzi Couper, Sadlier, Shea and Worthington Wilmer, 2008


Comments. J56894 found in a truck so locality not natural.

Saltuarius occultus Couper, Covacevich and Moritz, 1993


Comments. Complete type series.

Saltuarius wyberba Couper, Schneider and Covacevich, 1997


Comments. J29115 cleared and stained, skin and viscera separate, J61542–45 histology slides of reproductive tissue separate.

Uvidicolus covacevichae Hoser, 2016

Current taxonomy. Uvidicolus sphyrurus (Ogilby, 1892).


Paratype. J4342, Stanthorpe, SEQ, registered 6 July, 1925.

Comments. Complete type series.
FIG. 83. Carphodactylus hoserae Hoser, 2016 holotype, J60714. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 84. Nephrurus (Nephrurus) asper saxacola Hoser, 2016 holotype, J4525. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 85. *Nephrurus (Nephrurus) blacki* Hoser, 2016 holotype, J54644. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 86. *Nephrurus levis* De Vis, 1887 holotype, J246. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 94. *Phyllurus ossa* Couper, Covacevich and Moritz, 1993 holotype, J53444. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) lateral view of head, D) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
FIG. 95. *Phyllurus ossa hobsoni* Couper and Hoskin, 2013 holotype, J56773. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 97. *Phyllurus pinnacensis* Hoskin, Bertola and Higgie, 2019 holotype, J96418. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 100. Saltuarius eximius Hoskin and Couper, 2013 holotype, J92377. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 101. Saltuarius (Quazisaltuarius) jackyae Hoser, 2016 holotype, J74946. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 104. *Uvidiculus covacevichae* Hoser, 2016 holotype, J3859. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FAMILY Pygopodidae

*Aprasia parapulchella* Kluge, 1974

**Paratypes.** J22308, Coppins Crossing, ACT, 20 Dec, 1971.

*Aprasia pseudopulchella* Kluge, 1974

**Paratype.** J9761, Sevenhill and Clare, SA, registered 13 Jun, 1957.

*Delma borea* Kluge, 1974


*Delma labialis* Shea, 1987 (Fig. 105)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Delma mitella* Shea, 1987 (Fig. 106)


*Delma plebeia* De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 107)


**Paralectotypes.** J12768–770, Brisbane or Gympie, SEQ, registered 26 Aug, 1912.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series known to exist, see Covacevich (1971).

*Delma tincta* De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 108)


**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971), no other specimens are known to exist.

*Delma torquata* Kluge, 1974 (Fig. 109)


**Paratypes.** J5683, Crows Nest NP, SEQ, registered 14 Sep, 1934; J9285, Pomona, SEQ, registered 27 Aug, 1956; J21220, Brisbane, SEQ, registered 8 Jun, 1971.

*Pygopus robertsi* Oliver, Couper and Amey, 2010 (Fig. 110)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Pygopus woolfi* Hoser, 2017 (Fig. 111)

**Current taxonomy.** *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacépède, 1804).


**Paratype.** J9902, Mt Glorious, SEQ, registered 29 Apr, 1958.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Wellingtonopus graphamrichardsoni* Hoser, 2017

**Current taxonomy.** *Delma nasuta* Kluge, 1974.

**Paratype.** J39044, Barkly Hwy, NWQ, 26 Jan, 1981.
A) dorsal view, B) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

A) dorsal view, B) dorsal view of head, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 110. *Pygopus robertsi* Oliver, Couper and Amey, 2010 holotype, J47145. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 111. *Pygopus woolfi* Hoser, 2017 holotype, J70147. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view of head, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FAMILY Diplodactylidae

Bavayia septuiclavis Sadlier, 1988

Comments. J43985 incorrectly cited as J44985. This number belongs to a Morelia spilotata.

Bavayia validiclavis Sadlier, 1988


Diplodactylus ameyi
Couper and Oliver, 2016 (Fig. 112)


Comments. J56888 gut contents separate.

Diplodactylus barraganae Couper, Oliver and Pepper IN Oliver et al. (2014)


Diplodactylus hillii
Longman, 1915 (Fig. 113)

Comments. Complete type series.

Diplodactylus taenicauda
De Vis, 1887 (Fig. 114)


Lectotype designation by Kluge (1967).

Marlenegecko tryoni davidcharitoni
Hoser, 2017 (Fig. 116)

Current taxonomy. Oedura tryoni De Vis, 1885.


Comments. Complete type series.

**Comments.** J28499 tail missing. Complete type series.

**Marlenegecko tryoni eungellaensis Hoser, 2017** (Fig. 117)

**Current taxonomy.** *Oedura tryoni* De Vis, 1885.


**Comments.** J71507 and J71216 tails separate. Complete type series.

**Nebulifera robusta merceicai Hoser, 2017** (Fig. 118)

**Current taxonomy.** *Nebulifera robusta* (Boulenger, 1885).

**Holotype.** J44338, male, Blackdown Tableland, MEQ, registered 11 Mar, 1985. Condition: Good, regrown tail separate.


**Comments.** J44338–39 tails separate. Complete type series.

**Oedura bella Oliver and Doughty, 2016** (Fig. 120)

**Holotype.** J94016, male, Boulia Rd, 10 km S Mount Isa, NWQ, 20 Feb, 2007. Condition: Good.


**Oedura cincta De Vis, 1888** (Fig. 121)

**Lectotype.** J226, male, Charleville, SCQ, 1885. Condition: Fair, faded.

**Lectotype designation by Wells and Wellington (1985).** Collection information from Oliver and Doughty (2016).

**Comments.** No other specimens are believed to exist. See Covacevich (1971).

**Oedura coggeri Bustard, 1966**


**Oedura elegans Hoskin, 2019** (Fig. 122)


**Comments.** Complete type series.
Oedura jacovae
Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007 (Fig. 123)


Comments. Complete type material. A specimen of Anomalous verreauxii also bears the registration number J2859. The original register states the specimen should be A. verreauxii; the provenance of the O. jacovae paratype is therefore in doubt.

Oedura jowalbinna
Hoskin and Higgie, 2008 (Fig. 124)


Comments. Complete type series.

Oedura lineata Hoskin, 2019 (Fig. 125)


Comments. Complete type series.

Oedura monilis De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 126)


Oedura picta Hoskin, 2019 (Fig. 127)


Oedura reticulata Bustard, 1969


Paratypes. J13858–59, Coolgardie district, WA.

Oedurella (Oedurella) taeniata minima Hoser, 2017

Current taxonomy. Strophurus taeniatus (Lönnberg and Andersson, 1913).


Rhynchoedura mentalis Pepper, Doughty, Hutchinson and Keogh, 2011

Strophurus congoo Vanderduys, 2016 (Fig. 128)

**Holotype.** J93409, female, Emu Ck, W Irvinebank, NEQ, 1 Nov, 2013. Condition: Good, ventral incision.


Strophurus dannybrowi Hoser, 2017 (Fig. 129)

**Current taxonomy.** Strophurus williamsi (Kluge, 1963).


**Paratypes.** J75529–530, Bluewater Creek Rd, NEQ, 9 Sep, 1979.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

Strophurus krisalys Sadlier, O’Meally and Shea, 2005 (Fig. 130)


Strophurus taenicauda albiocularis Brown, Worthington Wilmer and Macdonald, 2012 (Fig. 131)

**Holotype.** J4551, male, Dawson Valley, SCQ, registered 14 Oct, 1926. Condition: Good.


Strophurus taenicauda triaureus Brown, Worthington Wilmer and Macdonald, 2012 (Fig. 132)


Strophurus trux Vanderduys, 2017 (Fig. 133)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

FAMILY Gekkonidae

Cyrtoctylus adorus Shea, Couper, Worthington Wilmer and Amey, 2011 (Fig. 134)


**Comments.** Complete type series.
Cyrtodactylus galgajuga
Ingram, 1978 (Fig. 135)


Cyrtodactylus hoskini Shea, Couper, Worthington Wilmer and Amey, 2011 (Fig. 136)


Comments. Complete type series.

Cyrtodactylus mcdonaldi Shea, Couper, Worthington Wilmer and Amey, 2011 (Fig. 137)


Cyrtodactylus pronarus Shea, Couper, Worthington Wilmer and Amey, 2011 (Fig. 138)


Comments. Complete type series.

Gehyra catenata Low, 1979 (Fig. 139)


Comments. See Ingram & Covacevich (1981) for differences in collection information between register (given here) and description.

Gehyra einasleighensis Bourke, Pratt, Vanderduys and Moritz, 2017 (Fig. 140)


Comments. Complete type series.
**Gehyra electrums** Zozaya, Fenker and Macdonald, 2019 (Fig. 141)

**Holotype.** J96403, adult male, Springfield Stn, NWQ, 23 Sep, 2017. Condition: Good.


**Gehyra lauta** Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty and Moritz, 2020 (Fig. 142)

**Holotype.** J90707, Sybella Ck, Dajarra Rd, WCQ, 20 Apr, 2010. Condition: Good, regrown tail, ventral incision.


**Gehyra robusta** King, 1983 (Fig. 143)


**Comments.** The location of the type locality (“Dismal Crossing”) is unknown. The closest match we can find is the town of Dismal Creek, which was renamed Jericho (CQ) in 1897, but this is somewhat east of the species’ currently known range.

**Peripia dubia** Macleay, 1877 (Fig. 144)

**Current taxonomy.** Gehyra dubia (Macleay, 1877). Generic reassignment by Boulenger (1885a).


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Perochirus mestoni** De Vis, 1890 (Fig. 145)


**Holotype.** J236, Bellenden Ker, NEQ, registered 23 Aug, 1912. Condition: poor, damage to limbs, head and tail.

**Comments.** Designated by Kluge (1963b). Complete type series.
FIG. 112. Diplodactylus ameyi Couper and Oliver, 2016 holotype, J90778. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 114. *Diplodactylus taenicauda* De Vis, 1887 lectotype, J11215. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 116. *Marlenegecko tryoni davidcharitoni* Hoser, 2017 holotype, J38742. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington

FIG. 118. *Nebulifera robusta merceicai* Hoser, 2017 holotype, J44338. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) lateral view of head D) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 120. *Oedura bella* Oliver and Doughty, 2016 holotype, J94016. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington

FIG. 121. *Oedura cincta* De Vis, 1888 lectotype, J226. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
FIG. 122. *Oedura elegans* Hoskin, 2019 holotype, J59673. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 123. *Oedura jacovae* Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007 holotype, J77269. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 125. *Oedura lineata* Hoskin, 2019 holotype, J91392. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 126. *Oedura monilis* De Vis, 1888 holotype, J228. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 127. *Oedura picta* Hoskin, 2019, holotype, J83038. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 133. *Strophurus trux* Vanderduys, 2017 holotype, J94287. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 140. Gehyra einaeilghensis Bourke, Pratt, Vanderduys and Moritz, 2017 holotype, J94587. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 141. Gehyra electrum Zozaya, Fenker and Macdonald, 2019 holotype, J96403. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 142. Gehyra lauta Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty and Moritz, 2020 holotype, J90707. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 145. *Perochirus mestoni* De Vis, 1890 holotype, J236. A) lateral view, B) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
FAMILY Cordylidae

*Calyptoprymnus verecundus* De Vis, 1905  
(Fig. 146)

**Current taxonomy.** *Cordylus niger* Cuvier, 1829. Synonymy by Moody (1977).

**Holotype.** J462, Solomon Is (in error, more likely Cape Region, South Africa, see Moody 1977), registered 12 Nov, 1912. Condition: Very poor, fragmented.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series.

FAMILY Scincidae

*Ablepharus boutonii clarus* Storr, 1961


**Comments.** Not cited in description, designation this work. J30921 cited in Horner (2007) but only as material examined.

*Ablepharus timidus* De Vis, 1888  
(Fig. 147)

**Current taxonomy.** *Lerista timida* (De Vis, 1888). Generic reassignment by Greer (1967).


**Paralectotype.** J235, Charleville, SCQ, 23 Aug, 1912.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series.

*Anomalopus brevicollis* Greer and Cogger, 1985  
(Fig. 148)

**Current taxonomy.** *Praeteropus brevicollis* (Greer and Cogger, 1985). Generic reassignment by Hutchinson et al. (2021).


**Comments.** J46272 cited in description as N58056 (actually QPWS N58065).

*Anomalopus gowi* Greer and Cogger, 1985  
(Fig. 149)

**Current taxonomy.** *Praeteropus gowi* (Greer and Cogger, 1985). Generic reassignment by Hutchinson et al. (2021).


*Anomalopus mackayi* Greer and Cogger, 1985


*Anomalopus pluto* Ingram, 1977  
(Fig. 150)


**Holotype.** J26261, Cockatoo Ck, CYP, 14 Jul, 1975. Condition: Good.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Anomalopus swansoni* Greer and Cogger, 1985

**Paratype.** J44236, Sandy Hollow, NSW, 13 May, 1971.

*Calyptritis lepidorostrum*  
Greer, 1983  
(Fig. 151)

**Holotype.** J33612, Bulburin SF, SEQ, registered 30 Mar, 1975. Condition: Good, regrown tail, ventral incision.

**Paratypes.** J22067, Fraser I, SEQ, 13 Jan, 1972; J22274, Fraser I, SEQ, registered 7 Apr, 1972; J22472–22473, Cooloola, SEQ, 13 Aug, 1972; J23810, Bulburin SF, SEQ, 7 Dec, 1973; J24133, Bulburin SF, SEQ, 13 Apr, 1974; J24373, Mackay,

Comments. J50545 cited in description as QPWS 5, J50546 as QPWS 87, J50547 as QPWS 11295 and J50548 as QPWS 11286.

*Calyptotis ruficauda* Greer, 1983


*Calyptotis temporalis* Greer, 1983 (Fig. 152)


*Calyptotis thorntonensis* Greer, 1983 (Fig. 153)


*Calyptotis abscondita* Worthington Wilmer, Couper, Amey, Zug and Roberts IN Couper et al. (2005) (Fig. 154)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Calyptotis amax* Storr, 1974


Comments. J23971–72 cited in description as WAMR23199–3200 respectively.

*Calyptotis crypta* Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018 (Fig. 155)


Amey, A.P. & Couper, P.J.


Carlia decora Hoskin and Couper, 2012 (Fig. 156)


Comments. Complete type series.

Carlia gracilis Storr, 1974


Comments. Cited in the description as WAMR23529–530 respectively.

Carlia jarnoldae Covacevich and Ingram, 1975 (Fig. 158)


Carlia johnstonei johnstonei Storr, 1974


Comments. Cited in description as WAMR44268–69 respectively.

Carlia malleolus Roberts, Couper, Worthington Wilmer, Amey and Zug IN Couper et al. (2005) (Fig. 159)


Comments. J78404 is missing its tail. Complete type series.

*Carlia parrhasius* Couper, Covacevich and Lethbridge, 1994 (Fig. 160)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Carlia pectoralis inconnexa* Ingram and Covacevich, 1989


*Carlia prava* Covacevich and Ingram, 1975 (Fig. 161)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Carlia rubigo* Hoskin and Couper, 2012 (Fig. 163)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Carlia rubrigularis* Ingram and Covacevich, 1989 (Fig. 164)


Paratypes. J17826, Shiptons Flat, NEQ, 1 Oct, 1969; J17901, Shiptons Flat, NEQ, 28 Sep,
Carlia storri Ingram and Covacevich, 1989

(Fig. 165)

**Holotype.** J24656, male, Dulhunty River crossing, CYP, 28 Sep, 1974. Condition: Good.


Carlia wundalthini Hoskin, 2014 (Fig. 166)

**Holotype.** J93342, male, Cape Melville, CYP, registered 18 Mar, 2014. Condition: Good, ventral incision.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

Coggeria naufragus Couper, Covacevich, Masterson and Shea, 1996 (Fig. 167)


**Comments.** J59670 cleared and stained, skin and viscera separate. Complete type series.

Cryptoblepharus adamsi Horner, 2007 (Fig. 168)


Comments. J87820 cited as NTMR18921 in description, J87821 as NTMR18938, J87822 as NTMR18925, J87823 as NTMR18912, J87824 as NTMR18918, J87825 as NTMR18943 and J87826 as NTMR18864.

Cryptoblepharus carnabyi Storr, 1976


Cryptoblepharus fuhni Covacevich and Ingram, 1978 (Fig. 169)


Comments. Complete type series.

Cryptoblepharus litoralis vicinus Horner, 2007 (Fig. 170)


Comments. Complete type series.

Cryptoblepharus pannosus Horner, 2007 (Fig. 171)


Comments. J87813 cited in description as NTMR25873, J87814 as NTMR23445, J87815 as NTMR18889, J87816 as NTMR23486, J87817 as NTMR18890 and J87818 as NTMR18851.

Cryptoblepharus tytthos Horner, 2007


Comments. J30936–37 are also paratypes of Cryptoblepharus carnabyi Storr, 1976.

Cryptoblepharus yulensis Horner, 2007


Cryptoblepharus zoticus Horner, 2007 (Fig. 172)


Ctenotus agrestis Wilson and Couper, 1995 (Fig. 173)


Comments. Complete type series.
Ctenotus allotropis Storr, 1981


Ctenotus aphrodite
Ingram and Czechura, 1990 (Fig. 174)


Comments. Complete type series.

Ctenotus arcanus Czechura and Wombey, 1982 (Fig. 175)


Comments. Complete type series.

Ctenotus astarte Czechura, 1986 (Fig. 176)


Ctenotus capricorni Storr, 1981 (Fig. 177)


Cited in description as AM465956.

Ctenotus essingtonii brevipes
Storr, 1981 (Fig. 178)


Comments. Collection locality and date given in description (Venture Ck, 63 km E Croydon, 24 June, 1977) in error, see Shea & Sadlier (1999).

Ctenotus eurydice Czechura and Wombey, 1982

Paratypes. J1618, Qld, registered 18 Mar, 1914; J15614, juvenile, Coominglah SF, Monto, SEQ, 2 Sep, 1968; J27526, Bunya Mtns, Marlaybrook, SEQ, 28 Feb–7 Mar, 1976; J39223, Mt Gravatt, Brisbane, SEQ, registered 11 Mar, 1981.

Ctenotus eutaenius Storr, 1981 (Fig. 179)


Ctenotus hebetior Storr, 1978 (Fig. 180)


Ctenotus hillii Storr, 1970


Ctenotus hypatia Ingram and Czechura, 1990 (Fig. 181)


Comments. Complete type series.

Ctenotus ingrani Czechura and Wombey, 1982 (Fig. 182)


*Ctenotus lateralis* Storr, 1978 (Fig. 183)


*Ctenotus monticola* Storr, 1981 (Fig. 184)


Comments. Cited in description as AMR70937.

*Ctenotus nullum* Ingram and Czechura, 1990 (Fig. 185)


*Ctenotus pantherinus calx* Storr, 1970

Paratype. J13000, Roper R, NT, no date.

*Ctenotus pulchellus* Storr, 1978 (Fig. 186)


*Ctenotus quinkan* Ingram 1979 (Fig. 187)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Ctenotus rawlinsoni* Ingram, 1979 (Fig. 188)


*Ctenotus rosarium* Couper, Amey and Kutt, 2002 (Fig. 189)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Ctenotus saxatilis* Storr, 1970


*Ctenotus serotinus* Czechura, 1986 (Fig. 190)


Comments. Type locality incorrectly given as 17 km SE of Spring Valley homestead in description. Complete type series.

*Ctenotus striaticeps* Storr, 1978 (Fig. 191)


Comments. Complete type series.
Ctenotus terrareginae Ingram and Czechura, 1990 (Fig. 192)


Comments. Complete type series.

Ctenotus zebrilla Storr, 1981 (Fig. 193)


Comments. Cited as R63316 in description.

Ctenotus zebrilla Storr, 1981 (Fig. 194)


Holotype. J249, Queensland, registered 2 Aug, 1912. Condition: Fair. Locality presumably in error as species otherwise only known from Western Australia.


Ctenotus whitei modesta Storr, 1968 (Fig. 195)


Paratypes. J3825, St George, SCQ, registered 14 June, 1923; J13207–213, Chinchilla, SEQ, no date, J13366, Greymare, SEQ, no date.

Emoia atrocostata australis Brown, 1991


Eremiascincus phantasmus Mecke, Doughty and Donnellan, 2013


Eulamprus frerei Greer, 1992 (Fig. 196)


Comments. Complete type series.

Eulamprus sokosoma Greer, 1992 (Fig. 197)


Comments. J55403 cited in description as N1787 and J55404 as N36821.

Glaphyromorphus clandestinus Hoskin and Couper, 2004 (Fig. 198)


Comments. Complete type series.

Glaphyromorphus nyanchupinta Hoskin and Couper, 2014 (Fig. 199)


Comments. Complete type series.

Glaphyromorphus othelarrni Hoskin and Couper, 2014 (Fig. 200)


Comments. Complete type series.

Gnypetoscincus smythi Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 201)

Current taxonomy. Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae (De Vis, 1890).


Comments. Complete type series.

Heteropus bicarinatus Macleay, 1877 (Fig. 202)


Heteropus blackmanni De Vis, 1885 (Fig. 203)


Heteropus lateralis De Vis, 1885 (Fig. 204)


Comments. Paralectotypes presumed lost (Ingram & Covacevich 1989). Also holotype of Lygosoma devisii Boulenger, 1890.

Heteropus mundus De Vis, 1885 (Fig. 205)


Heteropus pectoralis De Vis, 1884 (Fig. 206)


*Heteropus rostralis* De Vis, 1885 (Fig. 207)


*Heteropus vertebralis* De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 208)


Comments. Complete type series. Also types of *Lygosoma waitei* Zietz, 1920.

*Hinulia ambigua* De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 209)


*Hinulia tigrina* De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 210)


*Lampropholis adonis* Ingram, 1991 (Fig. 211)


Comments. J35097 (holotype) also listed incorrectly as a paratype. Complete type series.

*Lampropholis amicula* Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981 (Fig. 212)


Lampropholis basiliscus Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981 (Fig. 213)


Lampropholis bellendenkerensis Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018 (Fig. 214)


Comments. All types are also paratypes of L. robertsi and J51406 (from Mount Lewis) is referable to this species, its inclusion in the type series of L. bellendenkerensis was in error. Complete type series.

Lampropholis caligula Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981


Lampropholis coggeri Ingram, 1991 (Fig. 215)


Paratypes. J12205, Lampropholis similis Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018, The

**Comments.** J27133 (holotype) is cited incorrectly in the description as a paratype. Complete type series.

**Lampropholis couperi Ingram, 1991** (Fig. 217)  

**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Lampropholis czechurai Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981** (Fig. 218)  

**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Lampropholis elliotensis Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018** (Fig. 219)  
**Holotype.** J91382, Mt Elliot, NEQ, 2 Oct, 2011. Condition: Good, ventral incision, regrown tail.  

**Comments.** Complete type series.
**Lampropholis mirabilis** Ingram and Rawlinson, 1981 (Fig. 220)


**Lampropholis robertsi** Ingram, 1991 (Fig. 221)


**Comments.** J39855 is also the holotype of *L. bellendenkerensis*. J31194, J31195, J40041, J41707–08, J46193, J47956, J47959, J51405, L51406, *L. bellendenkerensis* are also paratypes of *L. bellendenkerensis*. Complete type series.

**Lampropholis similis** Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018 (Fig. 222)


**Comments.** J66621 is preserved in ethanol (not formalin fixed). Complete type series.

**Lampropholis tetradactyla**

Greer and Kluge, 1980 (Fig. 223)


**Holotype.** J29853, Kirrama SF, NEQ, 8 June, 1976. Condition: Good.
**Paratypes.** J24814, Sugar Cane Ck, NEQ, 4 Oct, 1974; J28183–86, Paluma, NEQ, registered 29 Sep, 1976.

*Leiolopisma jigurru* Covacevich, 1984 (Fig. 224)


**Holotype.** J40040, female, Mt Bartle Frere, NEQ, 7–8 Nov, 1981. Condition: Good, ventral incision.


**Comments.** J39493 cleared and stained, skin and viscera separate.

*Leiolopisma triacantha* Mitchell, 1953


**Paratype.** J7788, Darwin, NT, registered 1950. Tail separate.

*Leiolopisma zia* Ingram and Ehmann, 1981 (Fig. 225)


*Lerista aericeps aericeps* Storr, 1986


*Lerista alia* Amey, Couper and Worthington Wilmer, 2019 (Fig. 226)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Lerista ameles* Greer, 1979 (Fig. 227)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Lerista anyara* Amey, Couper and Worthington Wilmer, 2019 (Fig. 228)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Lerista chordae* Amey, Kutt and Hutchinson, 2005 (Fig. 229)

**Holotype.** J81070, Torrens Creek–Aramac Rd, 40 km S Torrens Creek, CQ, registered 26 May, 2004. Condition: Good, ventral incision.


*Lerista cinerea* Greer, McDonald and Lawrie, 1983 (Fig. 230)


**Paratypes.** J40094–96, Warrawee Stn, CQ, 17 Aug, 1981; J40098–99, Battery Stn, NEQ, 3 Dec,
1981; J40100, Charters Towers, 83 km NNW, NEQ, 4 Dec, 1981.


*Lerista colliveri* Couper and Ingram, 1992
(Fig. 231)

Holotype. J16181, Hughenden, CQ. Condition: Good.


*Lerista emmotti* Ingram, Couper and Donnellan, 1993 (Fig. 232)


*Lerista hobsoni* Amey, Couper and Worthington Wilmer IN Couper et al. (2016a) (Fig. 233)


Comments. Complete type series. J40098–0100 are also paratypes of *Lerista cinerea*.

Comments. Complete type series.

_Lerista vittata_ Greer, McDonald and Lawrie, 1983 (Fig. 239)


Comments. Complete type series.

_Lerista zonulata_ Storr, 1991 (Fig. 240)


_Liburnascincus artemis_ Hoskin and Couper, 2015 (Fig. 241)


Comments. Complete type series.

_Lygisaurus roccoco_ Ingram and Covacevich, 1988 (Fig. 243)


_Lygisaurus sesbrauna_ Ingram and Covacevich, 1988 (Fig. 244)


_Lygisaurus tanneri_ Ingram and Covacevich, 1988 (Fig. 245)


Paratypes. J20609–611, McIvor River crossing, CYP, 22 Nov, 1970; J22380, Tanner Farm, via Cooktown, CYP, 14 June, 1972; J22789, Cedar

**Lygisaurus zuma** Couper, 1993 (Fig. 246)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Lygosoma bancrofti** Longman, 1916 (Fig. 247)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

**Lygosoma darlingtoni** Loveridge, 1933 (Fig. 248)


**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series.

**Lygosoma devisii** Boulenger, 1890 (Fig. 249)

**Current taxonomy.** *Carlia pectoralis* (De Vis, 1884). Synonymy by Hoskin & Couper (2012).


**Comments.** Replacement name for *Heteropus lateralis* (not *Lygosoma lateralis* Say, 1822).

Lygosoma waitei Zietz, 1920 (Fig. 250)

**Current taxonomy.** *Liburnascincus mundivensis* (Broom, 1898). Synonymy by Mitchell (1953).


**Paralectotypes.** J13719–722, Chinchilla, SEQ, no date.

**Comments.** Replacement name for *Heteropus vertebralis* De Vis, (1888) (not *Lygosoma vertebrale* Hallowell, 1861. Complete type series.

**Lygosoma (Hinulia) tryoni** Longman, 1918 (Fig. 251)


**Holotype.** J3023, Springbrook, SEQ, registered 26 Aug, 1912. Condition: Ventral incision.

**Paratype.** J3024, MacPherson Ra, SEQ, registered 6 Sep, 1917.

**Comments.** Locality of holotype also given as “MacPherson Ra” in description but “Springbok” [= Springbrook, SEQ] in register. Springbrook was considered part of the MacPherson Ra. Complete type series.

**Menetia koshlandae** Greer, 1991 (Fig. 252)


**Paratype.** J45800, juvenile, Shiptons Flat, NEQ, registered 23 Dec, 1986.

**Menetia maini** Storr, 1976


**Menetia sadlieri** Greer, 1991 (Fig. 253)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Menetia surda* Storr, 1976


*Menetia timlowi* Ingram, 1977 (Fig. 254)


Comments. Complete type series. J24448 is also the holotype of *Menetia sadlieri* Greer, 1991. J32468 referred to indirectly in description in a footnote added in press as “a fourth specimen of *M. timlowi* has come to hand from Alpha…”

*Menetia zynja* Ingram, 1977 (Fig. 255)


Comments. Complete type series.

*Mocoa delicata* De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 256)


Comments. Skull of J57247 separate. Complete type series.

*Ophioscincus cooloolensis* Greer and Cogger, 1985 (Fig. 260)


Comments. J27381 cleared and stained, skull of J27384 separate.

*Ophioscincus frontalis* De Vis, 1888 (Figs 261–267)


Comments. Type status questionable, see Covacevich (1971). Complete type series.

Praeteropus auxilliger Hutchinson, Couper, Amey and Worthington Wilmer, 2021 (Fig. 341)


Comments. Complete type series.

Note. Figures at back of catalogue.

Praeteropus monachus Hutchinson, Couper, Amey and Worthington Wilmer, 2021 (Fig. 342)


Comments. Complete type series.

Note. Figures at back of catalogue.

Proablepharus barrylyoni Couper, Limpus, McDonald and Amey, 2010 (Fig. 268)


Comments. Complete type series.

Rhodona allanae Longman, 1937 (Fig. 269)


Paratypes. J6040, Retro Stn, CQ, registered 15 Sep, 1936; J6179, Retro Stn, CQ, registered 19 May, 1937.


Saproscincus eungellensis Sadlier, Couper, Colgan, Vanderduys and Rickard, 2005 (Fig. 270)


*Saproscincus hannahae* Couper and Keim, 1998 (Fig. 271)


*Saproscincus hannahae* Couper and Keim, 1998


*Saproscincus lewisi* Couper and Keim, 1998

**Holotype.** J62440, Shiptons Flat, NEQ, 19 Sep, 1996. Condition: Good.


*Saproscincus saltus* Hoskin, 2013 (Fig. 273)

**Holotype.** J92572, Cape Melville, CYP, 20 Mar, 2013. Condition: Good, regrown tail broken.


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Silubosaurus zellingi* De Vis, 1885 (Fig. 274)

**Current taxonomy.** *Egernia stokesii* (Gray, 1845). Synonymy by Longman (1912).


Sphenomorphus amplus Covacevich and McDonald, 1980 (Fig. 275)


Sphenomorphus cracens Greer, 1985

(Fig. 276)


Sphenomorphus fuscicaudis Greer, 1979

(Fig. 277)


Sphenomorphus luteilateralis Covacevich and McDonald, 1980 (Fig. 278)


Sphenomorphus schevilli Loveridge, 1933

(Fig. 279)


_Tiliqua longicauda_ De Vis, 1888 (Fig. 280)

Current taxonomy. _Cyclodomorphus gerrardii_ (Gray, 1845). Synonymy by Zietz (1920).


_Tropidophorus queenslandiae_ De Vis, 1890 (Fig. 281)


Comments. Designation by Covacevich (1971). J19744 head is dissected, J19747 and J19750 tails are separate, J19748 is broken in half, J19749 tail is missing. Other types missing (Covacevich 1971).

_ Zeusius melanops swani_ Wells, 2007


_ Zeusius sternfeldi_ Wells, 2007


FIG. 147. Ablepharus timidus De Vis, 1888 lectotype: J13601. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 152. Calyptotis temporalis Greer, 1983 holotype, J32594. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) lateral view of head D) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 156. *Carlia decora* Hoskin and Couper, 2012 holotype, J90875. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 175. *Ctenotus arcanus* Czechura and Wombey, 1982 holotype, J36925. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) lateral view of head, D) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 194 *Egernia lauta* De Vis, 1888 holotype, J249. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 204. *Heteropus lateralis* De Vis, 1885 lectotype, J234. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 203. *Heteropus blackmanni* De Vis, 1885 lectotype, J19985. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) lateral view of head, D) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
FIG. 205. *Heteropus mundus* De Vis, 1885 neotype, J15654. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 206. *Heteropus pectoralis* De Vis, 1884 holotype, J1414. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
FIG. 207. *Heteropus rostralis* De Vis, 1885 holotype, J230. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 208. *Heteropus vertebralis* De Vis, 1888 lectotype, J248. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 210. *Hinulia tigrina* De Vis, 1888 holotype, J245. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 214. Lampropholis bellendenkerensis Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018 holotype, J39855. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 219. Lampropholis elliotensis Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018 holotype, J91382. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 222. Lampropholis similis Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter and Moritz, 2018 holotype, J91380. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 228. *Lerista anyara* Amey, Couper and Worthington Wilmer, 2019 holotype, J95773. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 229. *Lerista chordae* Amey, Kutt and Hutchinson, 2005 holotype, J81070. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 230. *Lerista cinerea* Greer, McDonald and Lawrie, 1983 holotype, J40097. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 242. *Lygisaurus foliorum* De Vis, 1884 neotype, J23660. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 244. _Lygisaurus sesbrauna_ Ingram and Covacevich, 1988 holotype, J24664. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 256. *Mocoa delicata* De Vis, 1888 neotype, J45765. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 257. *Mocoa spectabilis* De Vis, 1888 holotype, J244. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
FIG. 258. *Myophila vivax* De Vis, 1884 neotype, J24176. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 259. *Nangura spinosa* Covacevich, Couper and James, 1993 holotype, J55424. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 266. *Ophioscincus frontalis* De Vis, 1888 syntype, J19740. A) dorsal view, B) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 268. *Proablepharus barrylyoni* Couper, Limpus, McDonald and Amey, 2010 holotype, J40339. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 270. *Saproscincus eungellensis* Sadlier, Couper, Colgan, Vanderduys and Rickard, 2005 holotype, J76811. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 274. *Silubosaurus zellingi* De Vis, 1885 holotype, J253. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FAMILY Varanidae

*Odatria honlami* Hoser, 2013 (Fig. 282)

**Current taxonomy.** *Varanus semiremex* Peters, 1869.


*Odatria keithhornei* Wells and Wellington, 1985 (Fig. 283)


**Comments.** Complete type series. The holotype is also the holotype of *Varanus teriae* Sprackland, 1991.

*Varanus punctatus orientalis* Fry, 1913

**Current taxonomy.** *Varanus tristis orientalis* Fry, 1913. Specific reassignment by Cogger et al. (1983) (*Varanus punctatus* Gray, 1838) unavailable (non *Varanus punctatus* Merrem, 1820).

**Paratype.** J640, Eidsvold, registered 6 Jan, 1913.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971) but status questionable. Description cites “In the Australian Museum there are one adult and two half grown specimens...”. Three types are present in the Australian Museum (Shea & Sadlier 1999).

*Varanus telenesetes* Sprackland, 1991 (Fig. 284)

**Holotype.** J1190, Rossel I, PNG, registered 30 May, 1913. Condition: Dehydrated.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Varanus teriae* Sprackland, 1991 (Fig. 285)


**Paratypes.** J35450, Eidsvold, registered 6 Jan, 1913; J35451, Lankelly Ck, CYP, 3 Mar, 1979.

**Comments.** the left foot of J35450 has been removed, freeze dried and a small portion mounted on a SEM stub. Complete type series. The holotype is also the holotype of *Odatria keithhornei* Wells and Wellington, 1985.

*Worrellisaurus storri makhani*

Hoser, 2013 (Fig. 286)

**Current taxonomy.** *Varanus storri storri* Mertens, 1966.


**Paratype.** J85595 & A003826, juvenile, Musselbrook, NWQ, 19 Apr, 2005.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

FAMILY Agamidae

*Adelynhosersaur spinipes jackyae*

Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 287)

**Current taxonomy.** *Lophosaurus spinipes* (Duméril and Duméril, 1851).


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Adelynhosersaur spinipes wilkiei*

Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 288)

**Current taxonomy.** *Lophosaurus spinipes* (Duméril and Duméril, 1851).


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Diporiphora ameliae* Emmott, Couper, Melville and Chapple IN Couper et al. (2012) (Fig. 289)


**Paratypes.** J51539, male, Bladensburg NP, CQ, registered 9 Jan, 1991; J51656, female,

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Diporiphora carpentariensis* Melville, Date, Horner and Doughty, 2019 (Fig. 290)


*Diporiphora granulifera* Melville, Date, Horner and Doughty, 2019 (Fig. 291)


*Diporiphora phaeospinosa* Edwards and Melville, 2011


**Hypsilurus boydii ruivenkamporum Hoser, 2016** (Fig. 292)

**Current taxonomy.** *Lophosaurus boydii* (Macleay, 1884).


**Paratype.** J58108, juvenile, Upper Roaring Meg, NEQ, 22 Nov, 1993.

**Macrops nuchalis De Vis, 1885** (Fig. 293)

**Current taxonomy.** *Ctenophorus nuchalis* (De Vis, 1885). Generic reassignment by Storr (1982).


**Paralectotypes.** J1406–410, Bogantungan, Delta Stn, CQ, registered 23 Dec, 1913.

**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series.

**Pogona brevis** Witten, 1994 (Fig. 294)


**Tympanocryptis condaminensis** Melville, Smith, Hobson, Hunjan and Shoo, 2014 (Fig. 295)


**Comments.** Complete type series.
**Tympanocryptis maculosa** Mitchell, 1948


**Comments.** The description cites twenty specimens registered as SAM R 2220. Designated by Covacevich (1971).

**Tympanocryptis pentalineata** Melville, Smith, Hobson, Hunjan and Shoo, 2014 (Fig. 296)

**Holotype.** QMJ96902, male, Burke Development Rd and Gulf Development Rd. intersection, 47.9 km SW, NWQ, registered 13 Mar 2020. Condition: Good, ventral incision.

**Tympanocryptis wilsoni** Melville, Smith, Hobson, Hunjan and Shoo, 2014 (Fig. 297)


**Comments.** Complete type series.


FIG. 287. Adelynhosersaur spinipes jackyae Hoser, 2016 holotype, J58004. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 290. *Diporiphora carpentariensis* Melville, Date, Horner and Doughty, 2019 holotype, J88197. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 291. *Diporiphora granulifera* Melville, Date, Horner and Doughty, 2019 holotype, J96362. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 292. Hypsilurus boydii ruivenkamorum Hoser, 2016 holotype, J65679. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 293. Macrops nuchalis De Vis, 1885 lectotype, J1405. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FAMILY Typhlopidae

Anilios insperatus Venchi, Wilson and Borsboom, 2015 (Fig. 298)


Comments. Complete type series.

Ramphotyphlops aspina Couper, Covacevich and Wilson, 1998 (Fig. 299)


Paratype. J7, Coreena Stn, CQ, registered 26 May, 1911.

Comments. Complete type series.

Ramphotyphlops chamodracaena Ingram and Covacevich, 1993 (Fig. 300)


Ramphotyphlops robertsi Couper, Covacevich and Wilson, 1998 (Fig. 301)


Comments. Complete type series.

Ramphotyphlops silvia Ingram and Covacevich, 1993 (Fig. 302)


Comments. Complete type series.

Typhlops diversus Waite, 1894 (Fig. 303)


Comments. Complete type series.

Typhlops grypus Waite, 1918


Paratype. J2947, Gregory Downs, NWQ, registered 30 June, 1917.

Comments. Designated this work. Description cites “Specimens also in the Queensland and South Australian Museums.”

FAMILY Pythonidae

Antaresia maculosa peninsularis Esquerré, Donnellan, Pavón-Vázquez, Fenker and Keogh, 2021

Aspidites collaris Longman, 1913 (Fig. 304)


Comments. Complete type series.

Liasis amethystinus kinghorni Stull, 1933


Liasis stimsoni orientalis Smith, 1985


FAMILY Homalopsidae

Myron resetari Murphy, 2011 (Fig. 305)


Neospades kentii De Vis, 1889 (Fig. 306)


Aipysurus mosaicus Sanders, Rasmussen, Elmberg, Mumpuni, Guinea, Blias, Lee and Fry, 2012 (Fig. 309)


Brachysoma sutherlandi De Vis, 1884 (Fig. 310)

Current taxonomy. Pseudonaja modesta (Günther, 1872). Synonymy by Fry (1914).


Cacochis warro De Vis, 1884 (Fig. 311)


Demansia quaesitor Shea, 2007


Demansia rimicola Shea, 2007


Comments. J9763 cited incorrectly as R9763. Locality of J13447 (“Rollingstone, N Townsville”) presumably in error as it is well east of the species’ known range.

Denisonia angulata De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 312)


Denisonia bancrofti De Vis, 1911 (Fig. 313-314)

Current taxonomy. Furina ornata (Gray, 1842). Synonymy this work.


Comments. Designation of J195 by Mack & Gunn (1953), J12881 added by Covacevich (1971). Previous catalogues (Cogger et al. 1983; Covacevich 1971; Mack & Gunn 1953) have synonymised this taxon with Furina diadema (Schlegel, 1837). However, the specimen with pattern still visible (J195) conforms with typical F. ornata. The purported type locality is also within the range of F. ornata but not F. diadema.

Denisonia devisi Waite and Longman, 1920 (Fig. 315)


Comments. Replacement name for Hoplocephalus ornatus De Vis, 1888 (not Denisonia ornata Krefft, 1869). Three other syntypes presumed lost (Covacevich 1971).

Denisonia fenestrata De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 316)

Current taxonomy. Furina tristis (Günther, 1858). Synonymy by Mack & Gunn (1953).


Comments. Designated by Mack & Gunn (1953). One other syntype is presumed lost (Mack & Gunn 1953).

Denisonia frontalis propinqua De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 317)


Holotype. J198, Qld, registered 16 Aug, 1912. Condition: Damage at neck and first quarter mark.


Denisonia nigra De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 318)

Current taxonomy. Drysdalia coronoides (Günther, 1858). Synonymy by Mack & Gunn (1953).


Denisonia revelata De Vis, 1911


Denisonia rostralis De Vis, 1911 (Fig. 320)


Amey, A.P. & Couper, P.J.

*Diemenia carinata* Longman, 1915 (Fig. 321)


**Holotype.** J1508, Cane Grass Stn, Charleville, SCQ, registered 6 Mar, 1914. Condition: Fair.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Distira nasalis* De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 322)

**Current taxonomy.** *Hydrophis major* (Shaw, 1802). Synonymy by Longman (1918).

**Holotype.** J203, juvenile, Qld coast, registered 16 Aug, 1912. Condition: Fair.

**Comments.** Designated by Mack & Gunn (1953). Complete type series.

*Furina multifasciata* Longman, 1915 (Fig. 323)


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Furina robusta* De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 324)

**Current taxonomy.** *Simoselaps bertholdi* (Jan, 1859). Synonymy by Mack & Gunn (1953).


**Comments.** Designated by Mack & Gunn (1953). Complete type series.

*Hoplocephalus ornatus* De Vis, 1885 (Fig. 325)

**Current taxonomy.** *Denisonia devisi* Waite and Longman, 1920 (replacement name, not *Denisonia ornata* Krefft, 1869).

**Syntype.** J199, Surat, SCQ, registered 16 Aug, 1912. Condition: Two ventral incisions last third.

**Comments.** Three other syntypes presumed lost (Covacevich 1971). Also syntypes of *Denisonia devisi* Waite and Longman, 1920.

**Hoplocephalus stephensi andrewgedyei** Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 326)

**Current taxonomy.** *Hoplocephalus stephensii* Krefft, 1869.


**Paratype.** J43752, Kroombit Tops, SEQ, registered 11 Sep, 1984.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Hoplocephalus stephensi boutrosi* Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 327)

**Current taxonomy.** *Hoplocephalus stephensii* Krefft, 1869.


**Paratype.** J15335, Mitchelton, Brisbane, SEQ, no date.

**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Hoplocephalus vestigiatus* De Vis, 1885 (Fig. 328)

**Current taxonomy.** *Demansia vestigiata* (De Vis, 1885). Generic reassignment by Mack & Gunn (1953).


**Comments.** Complete type series.

*Hydrophis donaldi* Ukuwela, Sanders and Fry, 2012 (Fig. 329)


*Platurus frontalis* De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 330)

**Current taxonomy.** *Laticauda frontalis* (De Vis, 1905). Generic reassignment by Longman (1918).


**Comments.** Designated by Covacevich (1971). Complete type series. Locality probably erroneous, as this species is otherwise only known from Vanuatu and the Loyalty Islands (Cogger & Heatwole 2006).
Pseudechis guttata De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 331)


Pseudechis mortonensis De Vis, 1911 (Fig. 332)


Comments. Complete type series. Designation uncertain (see Mack & Gunn 1953).

Pseudechis wilesmithii De Vis, 1911 (Fig. 333)


Pseudelaps bancrofti De Vis, 1911 (Fig. 334)


Rhynchelaps latizonatus De Vis, 1905 (Fig. 335)


Tropidechis jessejacksoni Hoser, 2016 (Fig. 336)


Comments. J20323 not cited in description, inferred from collection information, this work. J41526 consists of a head and tail only. Complete type series.

Vermicella parscauda Derez, Arbuckle, Ruan, Xie, Huang, Dibben, Shi, Vonk and Fry, 2018 (Fig. 337)


Comments. J95807 cited incorrectly in description as J95678 (an *Oedura castelnaui*), J95808 cited as J95679 (a *Gehyra dubia*). Complete type series.

Vermicella vermiformis Keogh and Smith, 1996


FAMILY Colubridae

Tropidechis dunensis De Vis, 1911 (Fig. 338)


FIG. 305. *Myron resetari* Murphy, 2011 holotype, J52861. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


FIG. 311. *Cacophis warro* De Vis, 1884 holotype, J188. A) dorsal view, B) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 317. *Denisonia frontalis propinqua* De Vis, 1905 holotype, J198. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 324. *Furina robusta* De Vis, 1905 holotype, J205. A) dorsal view, B) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.
FIG. 325. *Hoplocephalus ornatus* De Vis, 1884 syntype, J199. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.

FIG. 326. *Hoplocephalus stephensi andrewgedyei* Hoser, 2016 holotype, J40218. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view of head, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.
FIG. 327. *Hoplocephalus stephensi* boutrosi Hoser, 2016 holotype, J49881. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view of head, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.

FIG. 328. *Hoplocephalus vestigiatus* De Vis, 1885 holotype, J206. A) dorsal view, B) ventral view. © 2004, Queensland Museum Vince Railton.


FIG. 337. *Vermicella parscauda* Dere, Arbucule, Ruan, Xie, Huang, Dibben, Shi, Vonk and Fry, 2018 holotype, J95807. A) dorsal view, B) lateral view, C) ventral view. © 2020, Queensland Museum Peter Waddington.


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