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A Synopsis of the Class Reptilia in Australia

Richard W. Wells
and
C. Ross Wellington

INTRODUCTION

The recent checklist of Australian amphibia and reptilia by Cogger *et al* (1983) provided a long-overdue and welcome analysis of the numerous taxonomic problems that have hindered much investigation. Accordingly we now take this opportunity to offer a few re-interpretations of our own and therefore propose the following checklist of the Australian Reptilia. While some of the proposed alterations appear contrary to stability of nomenclature, we feel that the diversity of Australia's reptile fauna is significantly underestimated by the classification proposed by Cogger, Cameron and Cogger (1983). We have examined nearly 40,000 specimens in collections representing almost the entire described fauna (as well as many yet to be described, but known to researchers) and collected extensively throughout the Continent, observing most species in their natural habitats. The resultant ecological and zoogeographical understandings indicate that previous approaches to the taxonomy of the Australian herpetofauna have largely retarded understanding of diversity by being either fragmentary or too conservative.

Radically, we herein propose the widespread resurrection of many long-synonymised taxa, the erection of new genera and the description of new species as well as the elevation of many subspecies to specific status. In so doing, it is to be hoped that taxonomists will interpret our actions, not as anarchistic taxonomic vandalism, but as a decisive step intended to stir others into action. To us, the greater concern is that many species have their true identity masked by conservative taxonomic treatment, and are experiencing extensive loss of range under the misguided assumption that they are 'widespread and abundant' species.

If such species are to be effectively protected, an urgent task is official recognition of their existence. Hopefully the following synopsis is the first step in a new direction for Australian reptile taxonomy. Overall, this phylogeny would appear to represent a more realistic evolutionary framework than has appeared previously. We readily acknowledge however, that perhaps hundreds of species remain to be recognised from the Greater Australia region (certainly there are over a hundred known to be undescribed from Australia itself) and that this incomplete state of knowledge may change any premature interpretation of phylogeny. Such change, although significant, will likely enrich, rather than undermine the conceptual arrangement which follows. Since our region is one of vast biological diversity and virtually unknown ecological complexity we consider that the higher responsibility at this time is the challenge of environmental protection. Effective environmental protection can only be enhanced if a regions' biological diversity is recognised at its finest possible resolution. The obvious lack of detailed morphological, cytological and ecological studies on the Australian reptilia are no grounds for the widespread suppression of taxa that have indicated (often quite strongly significant) variation. We welcome challenge of this synopsis with the hope that many questions will be answered that otherwise may never have been asked.

- Tantaloscincus pulchellus* (Storr, 1978) (d).
Tantaloscincus regius (Storr, 1971) (b).
Tantaloscincus rutilans (Storr, 1980) (c).
Tantaloscincus schevilli (Loveridge, 1933) (b).
Tantaloscincus schomburgkii (Peters, 1863) (a).
Tantaloscincus schuettleri (Borner, 1981): Herein formally elevated to specific status.
Tantaloscincus serventyi (Storr, 1975) (a).
Tantaloscincus strauchii (Boulenger, 1887) (b).
Tantaloscincus taeniata (Mitchell, 1949): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *T. brooksi* for the population in the Andamooka Ranges, South Australia.
Tantaloscincus tanamiensis (Storr, 1970) (a).
Tantaloscincus tantillus (Storr, 1975) (a).
Tantaloscincus uber (Storr, 1969).
Tantaloscincus varius (Storr, 1981) (c): Herein formally elevated to specific status.
Telchinoscincus gen. nov.
 Type Species: *Rhodona nichollsi* Loveridge, 1933.
 Content: *connivens*, *nichollsi*, *petersoni*.
 Diagnosis: A genus of diminutive, elongate, fossorial skinks confined to the mid-west coast of Western Australia. Distinguished by their — lack of forelimbs; didactyl hindlimbs; interparietal fused with frontoparietals to form a single shield; nasals contacting; prefrontals small, widely separated and often fused to second loreal; lower eyelid moveable or fixed to form a spectacle; three supraoculars; six supralabials.
 Etymology: *Telchinoscincus* means 'mischievous skink'.
Telchinoscincus connivens (Storr, 1971) (a).
Telchinoscincus nichollsi (Loveridge, 1933) (b).
Telchinoscincus petersoni (Storr, 1976) (d).
Tiliqua Gray, 1825.
Tiliqua adelaidensis (Peters, 1863) (a).
Tiliqua auriculare Kinghorn, 1931 (a): Herein resurrected from the synonymy *T. multifasciata* and elevated to specific status, for the Kimberley population.
Tiliqua intermedia Mitchell, 1955: Herein elevated to specific status.
Tiliqua multifasciata Sternfeld, 1919.
Tiliqua nigrolutea (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824).
Tiliqua nossiteri Glauert, 1923: Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *T. multifasciata* and elevated to specific status.
Tiliqua occipitalis (Peters, 1863) (a).
Tiliqua scincoides (White, 1790).
Trachydosaurus Gray, 1825.
Trachydosaurus asper Gray, 1845: Herein removed from the synonymy of *T. rugosus* for the east Australian population.
Trachydosaurus konowi Mertens, 1958 (a): Herein elevated to specific status.
Trachydosaurus rugosus Gray, 1825.
Vaderscincus gen. nov.
 Type species: *Mococa lichenigera* (O'Shaughnessy, 1874).
 Content: *lichenigera*.
 Diagnosis: A genus of pentadactyl skinks of moderate size, closely allied to *Eulepis* of Australia, and *Lioscincus* of New Caledonia. Body scales smooth in 36-46 rows (at mid-body); seven supraciliaries; frontoparietals paired; palpebral disk present but smaller than eye; sub-digital lamellae, smooth — 15-20 on 4th toe; adpressed limbs fail to meet. Maximum SVL: 80 mm.
 Etymology: Named for Mr Darth Vader.
Vaderscincus lichenigera (O'Shaughnessy, 1874).

TYPHLOPIDAE

Libertadictus gen. nov.

Type Species: *Onychocephalus bituberculatus* Peters, 1863 (a).

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Content: *bituberculatus*.

Diagnosis: A monotypic genus of subterranean snakes of central and southern Australia, closely allied to *Ramphotyphlops*. Distinguished by the following combination of characters: Snout trilobed dorsally, angular in profile; nasal not divided by nasal cleft; nasal cleft not visible from above; rostral shield-shaped from dorsal aspect; mid-body scales in 20 rows; body diameter 40-90 times in its length; maximum length about 170 mm (SVL).

Etymology: *Libertadictus* = devoted to freedom.

Libertadictus bituberculatus (Peters, 1863) (a).

Ramphotyphlops Fitzinger, 1843. We consider this genus polyphyletic.

Ramphotyphlops affinis (Boulenger, 1889) (b).

Ramphotyphlops ammodytes (Montague, 1914): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. diversus*; confined to the Monte Bello Islands.

Ramphotyphlops australis (Gray, 1845).

Ramphotyphlops batillus (Waite, 1894).

Ramphotyphlops braminus (Daudin, 1803) (b).

Ramphotyphlops broomi (Boulenger, 1898) (c).

Ramphotyphlops diversus (Waite, 1894).

Ramphotyphlops endoterus (Waite, 1918).

Ramphotyphlops exocoeti (Boulenger, 1887) (a).

Ramphotyphlops grypus (Waite, 1918).

Ramphotyphlops guentheri (Peters, 1865).

Ramphotyphlops hamatus Storr, 1981 (d).

Ramphotyphlops howi Storr, 1983 (b).

Ramphotyphlops kimberleyensis Storr, 1981 (d).

Ramphotyphlops leptosoma Robb, 1972.

Ramphotyphlops leucoproctus (Boulenger, 1889) (b).

Ramphotyphlops ligatus (Peters, 1879).

Ramphotyphlops margaretae Storr, 1981 (d).

Ramphotyphlops micromma Storr, 1981 (d).

Ramphotyphlops minimus (Kinghorn, 1929).

Ramphotyphlops nigrescens (Gray, 1845).

Ramphotyphlops nigricauda (Boulenger, 1895): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *R. guentheri*; confined to the northern sector of the Northern Territory.

Ramphotyphlops pinguis (Waite, 1897).

Ramphotyphlops proximus (Waite, 1893).

Ramphotyphlops reginae (Boulenger, 1889) (b): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *R. nigrescens*; confined to Queensland.

Ramphotyphlops torresianus (Boulenger, 1889) (b): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *R. polygrammicus*.

Ramphotyphlops tovelli (Loveridge, 1945).

Ramphotyphlops troglodytes Storr, 1981 (d).

Ramphotyphlops unguirostris (Peters, 1867) (b).

Ramphotyphlops waitii (Boulenger, 1895).

Ramphotyphlops wiedii (Peters, 1867) (a).

Ramphotyphlops yampiensis Storr, 1981 (d).

Ramphotyphlops yirrikalae (Kinghorn, 1942).

BOIDAE

Antaresia gen. nov.

Type species: *Nardoa gilbertii* Gray, 1842.

Content: *childreni*, *gilbertii*, *maculosus*, *perthensis*.

Diagnosis: A genus of small pythons distributed throughout the arid and tropical regions of Australia, and distinguished by the following combination of characters: Premaxilla toothed; head shields large and symmetrical; two or more loreals; parietal shields undivided; mid-body scales, 31 to 49 rows; ventrals 205-300; anal scale entire; subcaudals 30 to 45. Up to 1.2 m maximum size SVL.

Etymology: Named for Antares, the yellow giant star in the 'tail' of the Constellation of Scorpius.

Antaresia childreni (Gray, 1842) (a).

Antaresia gilbertii (Gray, 1842) (a): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *childreni*. *A. gilbertii* is confined to the Torresian zoogeographical sub-region of the Northern Territory.

Antaresia maculosus (Peters, 1873) (a): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *childreni*. *A. maculosus* is from north-east Queensland.

Antaresia perthensis (Stull, 1932).

Aspidites Peters, 1876 (b).

Aspidites melanocephalis Krefft, 1864 (a).

Aspidites collaris Longman, 1913: Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *A. ramsayi*. Restricted to south-eastern Queensland.

Aspidites ramsayi (Macleay, 1882).

Australiasis *gen. nov.*

Type species: *Boa amethystina* Schneider, 1801.

Diagnosis: Premaxilla toothed; two or more loreals or fragmented into smaller scales; parietals divided into smaller shields; two pairs of prefrontals; anterior supralabials deeply pitted; M/B scales smooth in 35-70 rows; Ventrals: 270 to 445; Anal — entire; sub-caudals — 80 to 163 mostly divided; tail prehensile; large head distinct from neck, with an extremely elongate body-form; usual maximum total length, 5.0 m.

Distribution: North Australia and the eastern region of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, including Papua New Guinea.

Content: *amethystinus*, *kinghorni*, *oenpelliensis*, *timoriensis*.

Australiasis amethystinus (Schneider, 1801): Herein regarded as restricted to Papua New Guinea and Torres Strait, Queensland.

Australiasis kinghorni (Stull, 1933): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *A. amethystinus*; confined to N.E. Queensland.

Australiasis oenpelliensis (Gow, 1977).

Lisalia Gray 1849. We herein formally elevate *Lisalia* of Gray, 1849 from sub-generic to generic rank and include within *Lisalia*: *albertisi*, *fuscus*, *olivaceus*, *barroni*.

Type species: *Liasis olivacea* Gray, 1842 (a).

Lisalia albertisi (Peters and Doria, 1878).

Lisalia barroni (Smith, 1981): Herein formally elevated to specific status.

Lisalia fuscus (Peters, 1873) (a).

Lisalia olivaceus (Gray, 1842) (a).

Morelia Gray, 1842 (a): We herein formally synonymise *Chondropython* Meyer, 1874 with *Morelia*.

Morelia bredli (Gow, 1981) (b).

Morelia carinata (Smith, 1981).

Morelia cheynei *sp. nov.*

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 28562. Collected by Martin Wott, at Ravenshoe, on the Atherton Tableland, north Queensland, in Lat. 17°36' S, Long. 145°29' E.

Description of Holotype: A small member of the *Morelia spilota* complex distinguished by the following characters: Mid-body scales 49 rows; ventrals — 271; anal — entire; sub-caudals 82 divided; supralabials — 10, the 5th, 6th and 7th sub-orbital; infralabials — 15, the 9th to 13th pitted; supraoculars — 7; head scales fragmentary and irregular; scales around eye — 9 left, 11 right.

Measurements: SVL (mm): 1037; VTL (mm): 170; head length 38.5 mm (snout to posterior margin of occiput); head width = 24.6 mm; interorbital distance — 14.1 mm; nostril to eye 10.1 mm.

Colouration (in formalin): Overall body colour whitish fawn with large black, irregular blotches laterally which are transversely aligned. The anterior of the body has a narrow black vertebral stripe extending from the nape along the first quarter of the body, where it dissipates upon contact with lateral blotches.

A narrow black mid-lateral stripe also extends from the back of head for a slightly shorter distance than the vertebral, where it fragments forming the lateral blotches. The dorsal of the head is marked with regular black markings that end to form an arrow-head pattern.

Ventrally: Creamish white with only a few scattered blotches.

Distribution: Confined to sub-tropical rainforests on the Atherton Tablelands, north

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Queensland. Considered under threat of extinction through widespread destruction of the rainforest habitat.

Illustrations of *Morelia cheynei* can be found in Worrell, (1963 pl. 36) and Banks, (1980: page 24).

Etymology: Named for Cheyne Wellington.

Morelia imbricata (Smith, 1981): Herein formally elevated to specific status.

Morelia mcdowelli sp. nov.

Holotype: Australian Museum Field Series No. 28458. Collected at Terania Creek, N.S.W. by R. W. Wells and Glenn Shea, on 23 December, 1982.

Description of Holotype: A large member of the *Morelia spilota* complex distinguished by the following characters: Mid-body scales in 51 rows; anal body rows 32; neck rows 53; ventrals: 281; sub-caudals — 80 divided; anal — single; supralabials — 14, first 3 pitted; infralabials — 21 (No's 9 to 15 are deeply pitted); rostril triangular and deeply pitted; two enlarged internasals with another two slightly smaller scales immediately posterior; mental triangular; scales around eye — 13 right, 12 left; head shields fragmented and irregular.

Measurements: SVL: 1580 mm; VTL 290 mm; head length: 66.5 mm; head width: 38.0 mm; eye to eye: 23 mm; eye to snout: 21.4.

Colouration (alcohol): Dorsally, head and body brown with irregular black markings on nape, along body and tail. The black blotches are pale centred and tend towards transverse alignment; some fuse together to form 'S' shaped blotches. Posteriorly these transverse markings become divided into two irregularly shaped dorsal blotches. The lateral area of the head is brownish with the supralabials whitish, edged with black on the anterior margins of the labials. A white, black-edged lateral stripe extends from the jaw-line, along the anterior third of the body, where it fragments into light black-edged blotches (which may fuse with the lateral extensions of the vertebral blotches).

Ventrally, whitish-cream, some ventrals with blue black anterior margins, particularly posteriorly.

Distribution: North coastal New South Wales through coastal Queensland to Cape York Peninsula.

Etymology: Named for Dr Samuel B. McDowell.

Morelia spilota (Lacepede, 1804): Herein regarded as being confined to eastern N.S.W. and far N.E. Victoria.

Morelia variegata Gray, 1842 (a): Herein regarded as being confined to the northern sector of the Northern Territory. Herein formally elevated to specific status.

Morelia viridis (Schlegel, 1872). We only tentatively place this form in *viridis*.

ACROCHORDIDAE

Acrochordus Hornstedt, 1787.

Acrochordus arafurae McDowell, 1979.

Chersydrus Cuvier, 1817.

Chersydrus granulatus (Schneider, 1799).

COLUBRIDAE

Boiga Fitzinger, 1826.

Boiga boydii (Macleay, 1884) (b): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *fusca*; *Boiga boydii* is confined to eastern Australia, coastally from Cairns, Qld to Sydney, N.S.W.

Boiga fusca (Gray, 1842) (b): Herein removed from the synonymy of *B. irregularis*; *B. fusca* occurs from N.W. Western Australia across the northern sector of the N.T., through N. Qld.

Cerberus Cuvier, 1829.

Cerberus australis (Gray, 1842) (c).

Dendrelaphis Boulenger, 1890.

Dendrelaphis calligastra (Gunther, 1867).

Dendrelaphis punctulatus (Gray, 1826).

Dendrelaphis prasinus (Girard, 1858): Herein formally removed from the synonymy of *D. punctulatus*; confined to eastern Australia (mid coastal Queensland to Sydney, N.S.W.).

- Fordonia* Gray, 1842 (c).
Fordonia leucobalia (Schlegel, 1837).
Myron Gray, 1849.
Myron richardsonii Gray, 1849.
Pseudoferania Ogilby, 1890 (d): We herein formally resurrect *Pseudoferania* from *Enhydris*.
Pseudoferania macleayi Ogilby, 1890 (d): Herein removed from the synonymy of *P. polylepis*; confined to Cape York, Queensland.
Pseudoferania polylepis (Fischer, 1886): Herein regarded as confined to the northern sector of the N.T. and south coastal P.N.G.
Stegonotus Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854 (a).
Stegonotus cucullatus Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril 1854 (a) (Northern Territory and New Guinea).
Stegonotus plumbeus (Macleay, 1884) (a): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *S. cucullatus*; confined to Cape York, Qld.
Stegonotus parvus (Meyer 1874).
Styporhynchus Peters, 1863 (b).
Styporhynchus mairii (Gray, 1841) (a).
Styporhynchus angusticeps (Macleay, 1884) (a): Herein confined to eastern Australia; formally resurrected from the synonymy of *mairii*.

ELAPIDAE

- Acanthophis* Daudin, 1803 (a).
Acanthophis antarcticus (Shaw and Nodder, 1802).
Acanthophis praelongus Ramsay 1877: We herein remove *Acanthophis antarcticus rugosus* of Loveridge (1948) from the synonymy of *A. praelongus* and propose that *Acanthophis rugosus* is a valid species from Irian Jaya.
Acanthophis pyrrhus Boulenger 1898 (b).
Austrelaps Worrell, 1963 (a).
Austrelaps superbus (Gunther, 1858): Herein we restrict *A. superbus* to Tasmania.
Austrelaps labialis (Jan, 1859): We herein resurrect *Alecto labialis* from the synonymy of *A. superbus* and restrict *Austrelaps labialis* to South Australia.
Austrelaps ramsayi (Krefft, 1864) (b): We herein resurrect *Hoplocephalus ramsayi* from the synonymy of *A. superbus* and restrict *Austrelaps ramsayi* to the highlands of southern N.S.W.
Brachyuropis Gunther, 1863 (a): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *Simoselaps*.
Brachyuropis australis (Krefft, 1864) (b).
Brachyuropis campbelli (Kingham, 1929): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *semifasciata*; *campbelli* is believed confined to Queensland.
Brachyuropis incinctus (Storr, 1968) (a).
Brachyuropis roperi (Kingham, 1931) (b): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *semifasciata*; *roperi* is believed confined to the Northern Territory.
Brachyuropis semifasciata Gunther, 1863 (a).
Brachyuropis woodjonesii (Thomson, 1934): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *semifasciata*; *woodjonesii* is believed confined to Cape York, Queensland.
Brachyuropis warro (De Vis, 1884) (d).
Cacophis Gunther, 1863 (b).
Cacophis harriettae Krefft, 1869.
Cacophis krefftii Gunther 1863 (b).
Cacophis squamulosus (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854) (b).
Cannia *gen. nov.*
 Type Species: *Naja australis* Gray, 1842 (b).

Content: *australis*, *brunnea*, *colletti*, *cuprea*, *denisonioides*, *papuanis*.

Diagnosis: A genus of large, bulky and highly venomous elapids that can be readily distinguished by the following combination of characters; fangs followed by 3-5 slightly recurved teeth on the maxilla; rostral broader than deep; frontal about as broad as the supraocular and 2 times as long as broad; internasals ½ as long as prefrontals; mid body 17-19 rows; ventrals 185-235; anal divided; sub caudals 50-75, (anteriorly single — posteriorly divided); oviparous; completely flattens the body when agitated; reaches a maximum length

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of over 2 m and are distributed throughout most of mainland Australia except the south east, Nullarbor Plain and south west.

Etymology: Named for John and George Cann of La Perouse, New South Wales.

Cannia australis (Gray, 1842) (b): Herein confined to the northern sector of the Northern Territory.

Cannia brunnea (Mitchell, 1951): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *australis* and considered as confined to South Australia.

Cannia colletti (Boulenger, 1902).

Cannia cuprea (Boulenger, 1896) (b): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *australis* and considered confined to western New South Wales and N.W. Victoria.

Cannia denisonioides (Werner, 1909): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *australis* and considered confined to Western Australia.

Demansia Gunther, 1858.

Demansia angusticeps (Macleay, 1888): We here consider Macleay's *Diemenia angusticeps* as being a valid species of the *D. olivacea* complex, confined to the Kimberley region of north west Australia — (see Cogger et al (1983) for synonymy of *olivacea*) and take pleasure in formally resurrecting it.

Demansia atra (Macleay, 1884) (b).

Demansia calodera Storr, 1978 (b): Herein formally elevated to specific status.

Demansia cupreiceps Storr, 1978 (b): Herein formally elevated to specific status.

Demansia melaena Storr, 1978 (b): Herein formally elevated to specific status.

Demansia olivacea (Gray, 1842) (b).

Demansia papuensis (Macleay, 1877) (c).

Demansia psammophis (Schlegel, 1837).

Demansia reticulatus (Gray, 1842) (b). We agree with storr, 1978 (b) in his resurrection of '*reticulatus*'.

Demansia rufescens Storr, 1978 (b): Herein formally elevated to specific status.

Demansia simplex Storr, 1978 (b).

Demansia torquata (Gunther, 1862).

Denisonia Krefft, 1869.

Denisonia devisi Waite and Longman, 1920.

Denisonia fasciata Rosen, 1905 (a).

Denisonia maculata (Steindachner, 1867).

Echiopsis Fitzinger, 1843.

Echiopsis atriceps (Storr, 1980) (b).

Echiopsis curta (Schlegel, 1837).

Elapognathus Boulenger, 1896 (b): We herein synonymise *Drysdalia* Worrell (1961) (b) with *Elapognathus*.

Elapognathus coronata (Schlegel, 1837).

Elapognathus coronoides (Gunther, 1858).

Elapognathus labialis (Jan and Sordelli, 1873): We herein resurrect *Alecto labialis* from the synonymy of *E. coronoides*, as an available name for the mainland form of *coronoides*.

Elapognathus mastersii (Krefft, 1866).

Elapognathus minor (Gunther, 1863) (b).

Elapognathus rhodogaster (Jan and Sordelli, 1873).

Furina Dumeril, 1853: We herein synonymise *Glyphodon* Gunther, 1858 with *Furina*.

Furina barnardi (Kinghorn, 1939): Herein transferred from *Glyphodon* Gunther, 1858.

Furina diadema (Schlegel, 1837).

Furina dunmalli (Worrell, 1955).

Furina ornata (Gray, 1842) (b).

Furina tristis Gunther, 1858: We herein remove *Mainophis robusta* Macleay 1877 (c) from the synonymy of *F. tristis* and propose that *Mainophis robusta* is a valid species in Papua New Guinea. In so doing we propose *Furina somarei* nom. nov. pro *Mainophis robusta* (*Furina robusta* = *Simoselaps bertholdi* see De Vis, 1905).

Etymology: Named for Mr Michael Somare of Papua New Guinea.

Hemiaspis Fitzinger, 1860.

Hemiaspis damelii (Gunther, 1876).

- Hemiaspis signata* (Jan, 1859).
Hemiaspis vagrans (Garman, 1901): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *H. signata* and elevated to specific status; *vagrans* is believed confined to eastern Queensland.
Hoplocephalus Wagler, 1830.
Hoplocephalus bitorquatus (Jan, 1859).
Hoplocephalus bungaroides (Schlegel, 1837).
Hoplocephalus stephensii Krefft, 1869.
Neelaps Gunther, 1863 (a).
Neelaps bimaculatus (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854) (b).
Neelaps calonotus (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854) (b).
Notechis Boulenger, 1896 (b).
Notechis ater Krefft, 1866: Herein restricted to Flinders Range, S.A.
Notechis humphreysi Worrell, 1963 (b): Herein restricted to Bass Strait and accorded specific status.
Notechis niger Kinghorn, 1921: Herein restricted to Kangaroo Island, S.A. and accorded specific status.
Notechis occidentalis Glauert, 1948: Herein elevated to specific status.
Notechis scutatus (Peters, 1861).
Notechis serventyi Worrell, 1963 (b): Herein restricted to Chappell Island, Bass Strait and accorded specific status.
Oxyuranus Kinghorn, 1923.
Oxyuranus canni Slater, 1956: Herein elevated to specific status.
Oxyuranus scutellatus (Peters, 1867) (b).
Parademansia Kinghorn, 1955.
Parademansia microlepidota (McCoy, 1879) (a).
Parasuta Worrell, 1961 (b).
Parasuta brevicauda (Mitchell, 1951): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *nigriceps*.
Parasuta brevicauda is believed confined to eastern South Australia and western Victoria.
Parasuta dwyeri (Worrell, 1956) (b).
Parasuta flagellum (McCoy, 1878).
Parasuta gouldii (Gray, 1841) (b).
Parasuta monachus (Storr, 1964) (c).
Parasuta nigriceps (Gunther, 1863) (b).
Parasuta nullarbor (Storr, 1981) (a): Herein formally elevated to specific status.
Parasuta spectabilis (Krefft, 1869).
Pseudechis Wagler, 1830.
Pseudechis butleri Smith, 1982.
Pseudechis guttatus De Vis, 1905.
Pseudechis porphyriacus (Shaw, 1794).
Pseudonaja Gunther, 1858.
Pseudonaja affinis Gunther, 1872.
Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha (McCoy, 1879) (b): Herein restricted to western N.S.W. and N.W. Victoria; Formally resurrected from the synonymy of *P. nuchalis*.
Pseudonaja carinata (Longman, 1915): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *P. nuchalis* and confined to S.W. Qld. and N.W. N.S.W. Mitchell's *Demansia acutirostris* is considered a synonym of *P. carinata*.
Pseudonaja guttata (Parker, 1926) (a).
Pseudonaja ingrami (Boulenger, 1908).
Pseudonaja inframacula (Waite, 1925): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *P. textilis*, and elevated to specific status; confined to the Great Australian Bight.
Pseudonaja modesta (Gunther, 1872).
Pseudonaja nuchalis (Gunther, 1858): Herein restricted to the northern sector of N.T.
Pseudonaja ramsayi Macleay, 1885 (b): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *P. modesta* and confined to N.S.W.
Pseudonaja sutherlandi (De Vis, 1884) (d): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *P. nuchalis* and confined to northern Qld.
Pseudonaja tanneri Worrell, 1961 (a): Herein regarded as being confined to southern W.A. and

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Islands of Recherche Archipelago; elevated to specific status.

- Pseudonaja textilis* (Dumeril, Bibron and Dumeril, 1854) (b): Herein confined to eastern Australia.
- Rhinoplocephalus* Muller, 1885: We herein formally synonymise *Cryptophis* Worrell, 1961 (b) with *Rhinoplocephalus*.
- Rhinoplocephalus assimilis* (Macleay, 1885) (a): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *nigrescens*. *Rhinoplocephalus assimilis* is believed confined to north-east Queensland.
- Rhinoplocephalus bicolor* Muller, 1885.
- Rhinoplocephalus boschmai* (Brongersma and Knaap van Meeuwen, 1961).
- Rhinoplocephalus nigrescens* (Gunther, 1862).
- Rhinoplocephalus nigrostriatus* (Krefft, 1864) (b).
- Rhinoplocephalus pallidiceps* (Gunther, 1858).
- Simoselaps* Jan, 1859.
- Simoselaps anomalus* (Sternfeld, 1919).
- Simoselaps approximans* (Glauert, 1954).
- Simoselaps bertholdi* (Jan, 1859).
- Simoselaps fasciata* (Sterling and Zietz, 1893): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *S. fasciolatus*, and confined to Barrow Range, W.A.
- Simoselaps fasciolatus* (Gunther, 1872).
- Simoselaps littoralis* (Storr, 1968) (a).
- Simoselaps minimus* (Worrell, 1960).
- Simoselaps pulchella* (Lucas and Frost, 1896): We herein formally resurrect *pulchella* from the synonymy of *fasciolatus*; *pulchella* is confined to central Australia.
- Suta* Worrell, 1961 (b): We herein formally synonymise *Unechis* of Worrell, 1961 (b) with *Suta*.
- Suta forresti* (Boulenger, 1906): We herein formally resurrect *Denisonia forresti* from the synonymy of *S. suta*; confined to the black soil plains of the Barkley Tableland, N.T.
- Suta frenatus* (Peters, 1870): We herein formally resurrect *Hoplocephalus frenatus* from the synonymy of *S. suta*; confined to Queensland.
- Suta frontalis* (Ogilby, 1890) (c): We herein formally resurrect *Hoplocephalus frontalis* from the synonymy of *S. suta*; confined to New South Wales.
- Suta punctata* (Boulenger, 1896) (b): We herein formally transfer *punctata* from *Denisonia* to *Suta*.
- Suta stirlingi* (Lucas and Frost, 1896): We herein formally resurrect *Hoplocephalus stirlingi* from the synonymy of *S. suta*; confined to central Australia.
- Suta suta* (Peters, 1863) (a).
- Vermicella* Gunther, 1858.
- Vermicella annulata* (Gray, 1841) (a).
- Vermicella latizonatus* (De Vis, 1905): Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *annulata*; and confined to Atherton Tablelands.
- Vermicella lunulata* Krefft, 1869. Herein resurrected from the synonymy of *annulata*.
- Vermicella multifasciata* (Longman, 1915).
- Vermicella snelli* Storr, 1968 (a): Herein formally elevated to specific status; confined to central Australia.

HYDROPHIIDAE

- Acalyptophis* Boulenger, 1896 (b).
- Acalyptophis peronii* (Dumeril, 1853).
- ✓ *Acalyptophis horrida* (Kingham, 1926): We herein formally resurrect *Pseudodistira horrida* from the synonymy of *A. peronii*; *A. horrida* is confined to the Great Barrier Reef.
- Aipysurus* Lacepede, 1804.
- Aipysurus apraefrontalis* Smith, 1926.
- Aipysurus duboisii* Bavay, 1869.
- Aipysurus eydouxii* (Gray, 1849).
- Aipysurus foliosquama* Smith, 1926.
- Aipysurus fuscus* (Tschudi, 1837).
- ✓ *Aipysurus jukesii* (Gray, 1846): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *A. laevis*.
- Aipysurus laevis* Lacepede, 1804.
- ✓ *Aipysurus pooleorum* Smith, 1974: Herein formally elevated to specific status.

- Aipysurus tenuis* Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913.
Astrotia Fischer, 1856.
Astrotia stokesii (Gray, 1846).
Disteira Lacepede, 1804.
Disteira kingii (Boulenger, 1896) (b).
Disteira major (Shaw, 1802).
 ✓ *Disteira nasalis* (De Vis, 1905): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *Disteira major*.
 D. nasalis is confined to eastern Queensland.
Emydocephalus Krefft, 1869.
Emydocephalus annulatus Krefft, 1869. .
Enhydrina Gray, 1849.
Enhydrina schistosa (Daudin, 1803) (b).
Ephalophis Smith, 1931.
Ephalophis greyi Smith, 1931.
Hydrelaps Boulenger, 1896 (b).
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Boulenger, 1896 (b).
Hydrophis Sonnini and Latreille, 1802.
Hydrophis atriceps Gunther, 1864.
Hydrophis belcheri (Gray, 1849).
Hydrophis caeruleus (Shaw, 1802).
Hydrophis elegans (Gray, 1842) (c).
Hydrophis gracilis (Shaw, 1802).
Hydrophis inornatus (Gray, 1849).
Hydrophis melanocephalus Gray, 1849.
Hydrophis melanosoma Gunther, 1864.
Hydrophis obscurus Daudin, 1803 (b).
Hydrophis ornatus (Gray, 1842) (c).
 ✓ *Hydrophis mjobergi* (Lonnberg and Andersson, 1913): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *H. ornatus*; *H. mjobergi* is confined to Western Australia.
 ✓ *Hydrophis macfarlani* Boulenger, 1896 (b): Herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of *H. pacificus*; *H. macfarlani* is confined to Torres Strait; and *H. pacificus* is referred to the fauna of northern New Guinea and New Britain.
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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