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New gecko taxa in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017.

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ABSTRACT

Following on from the paper of Hoser (2017) that erected a new genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 for a divergent clade of mainly saxicoline Australian velvet geckos, this paper recognises and names two further species and three new subspecies in the genus.

These are a morphologically divergent new species from the Selwyn Range in north-west Queensland, named as *C. timhudsoni sp. nov.*, another from the Gulf of Carpentaria region in the Northern Territory, herein named as *C. yanyuwaorum sp. nov*. and three additional subspecies of *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, a species with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E. These are *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. from the West Arnhem Land escarpment, *C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov*. from the Parsons Range, Wessell Islands and Gove Peninsula area of the northeast Northern Territory and *C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov*. from Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia.

It is also noted that:

Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017.

Amalosia queenslandia Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.

Keywords: Taxonomy; nomenclature; Lizard; gecko; *Oedura*; *Celertenues*; *bobbottomi*; *helengrasswillae; rhombifer; evanwhittoni; nebula*; *queenslandia*; *elegans*; *picta*; *lineata*; *hinesi*; *phillipsi*; *obscura*; *queenslandia*; *capensis*; new species; *timhudsoni*; *yanyuwaorum*; new subspecies; *mirrarorum*; *yannhanuorum*; *anindilyakwaorum.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, as a result of an audit of most of Australia's reptiles, I, Raymond Hoser published descriptions of dozens of new gecko genera and species, including in the paper of Hoser (2017), which dealt specifically with the genus *Oedura* Gray, 1842 *sensu lato* as then recognized.

That paper took the following taxonomic and nomenclatural actions.

The group was expanded from four to seven genera, with three formally named for the first time.

There were also two new subgenera defined, both formally named for the first time, description of fourteen new species, four new subspecies and formalising of one tribe and five subtribes.

One of these newly erected genera was *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 for the so-called *Oedura rhombifer* Gray, 1845 group, which had the species *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 as the type species.

This was the Litchfield National Park (Northern Territory, Australia) population of this species until then treated as part of *Oedura rhombifer* Gray, 1845 group.

Hoser (2017) confirmed that *Oedura rhombifer* Gray, 1845 with a type locality of north-west Western Australia is a form confined to the Kimberley district of Western Australia.

In terms of the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 the only species named by Hoser (2017) were those flagged by the molecular results of Oliver *et al*. (2012), which were quite obviously unnamed species.

Inspection of specimens west of the north-central Queensland fold (between Cloncurry in the west and Richmond/Hughenden in the east), as in specimens from the Selwyn Range, Queensland and into the majority of the top end of the Northern Territory indicated a number of other forms worthy of taxonomic recognition.

It was hoped that my paper of Hoser (2017) would have spurred on government-funded herpetologists to revisit these putative candidate species and get DNA evidence one way or other.

Rather than doing this, a band of taxpayer funded government scientists instead revisited Hoser (2017) and in breach of both the Australian Copyright Act 1968, Section 195, and the *International*

Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Ride *et al*. 1999) (AKA "The ICZN code"), they simply cut and pasted from the Hoser paper to illegally rename at least four species that were for the first time ever formally named in that paper.

That is, they created junior synonyms for those species, otherwise known as duplicate names.

They have then engaged in egregious taxonomic vandalism to promote their new names (junior synonyms) as correct ICZN names, which they are obviously not (see ICZN 2021).

In all cases it is the original and older name that should be used as correct, with the more recently coined names relegated to synonymy.

The same government funded "scientists", the term only being used as an identifier in this case as their activities have not been scientific in any way, have not attempted to do a shred of scientific research or investigation into other potentially unnamed candidate species populations as flagged above, leaving me to reluctantly deal with their taxonomy and nomenclature, at no cost to the taxpayers of Australia.

This is even though I'd have preferred to spend my time and effort on other conservation related activities instead.

Thus, the purpose of this paper is to formally name obviously divergent populations as new species and subspecies as outlined in the abstract.

It is done herein as ignoring taxa and pretending they do not exist is perhaps one of the worst possible conservation fates possible for the relevant taxa.

Naming species is the most important first step towards avoiding potential extinction for species that may otherwise be "saveable".

UNLAWFULLY CREATED JUNIOR SYNONYMS FOR GECKOS

So that people are not confused, the four pairs of names in terms of the illegally renamed species, are given below.

The newer names were created in acts of taxonomic vandalism by the Wolfgang Wüster / Adam Britton cohort, which obviously includes the authors whose names appear as listed authors of the newer synonym names.

Details of the Wolfgang Wüster / Adam Britton cohort and the full bibliographic citations for the original and synonym names listed below are in Hoser (2024).

Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017.

Amalosia queenslandia Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.

Oedura elegans Hoskin, 2019 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Marlenegecko shireenhoserae* Hoser, 2017.

Oedura nesos Oliver *et al*. 2020 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Oedura bulliardi* Hoser, 2017.

As if this lot of taxonomic vandalism was not enough, the same cohort of authors chose to violate the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al*. 1999) and the Australian Copyright Act 1968 at Section 195 by also assigning synonym names to one or two Wells and Wellington (1985) species of gecko in the *Oedura sensu lato* group as well!

These name pairs are as follows:

Oedura luritja Oliver and McDonald, 2016 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Oedura greeri* Wells and Wellington, 1985.

One or other of the putative taxa *Oedura picta* Hoskin, 2019 or *Oedura lineata* Hoskin, 2019 is almost certainly a junior synonym of *Oedura attenboroughi* Wells and Wellington, 1985, with all three putative taxa sharing the same general areas as type localities (within a short drive of the township of Emerald, in mid-eastern Queensland, Australia).

To confuse things further, Con Man Conrad Hoskin 2019, does not provide a working diagnosis for any of the species he has claimed to have discovered in that paper, with respect of the taxon known as *Oedura marmorata* De Vis, 1888, being the species all relevant forms had earlier been treated as.

He published his rambling unscientific paper in the predatory online only journal *Zootaxa* in order to bypass any proper peer review of his 2019 paper prior to publication.

Zootaxa, commonly known in Zoological circles as "*Zootoxic*" is a peer reviewed in name only, online only "publication", otherwise known as "PRINOOO".

In spite of the length of the Hoskin (2019) paper, best described as "an obviously unedited waffle" he does not provide a single character or trait, or combination of them, to enable separation of any of the species he has claimed to have newly "discovered", making it impossible to determine whether either of *Oedura picta* Hoskin, 2019 or *Oedura lineata* Hoskin, 2019 are distinct from either *Oedura marmorata* De Vis, 1888 or for that matter putative *Oedura attenboroughi* Wells and Wellington, 1985, the latter of which he quite publicly synonymised with *Oedura marmorata* De Vis, 1888, again without providing a shred of scientific evidence for his proclamation.

As a result of his lack of evidence for his various claims in his paper (Hoskin, 2019) as reported by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) in a fake news story, they (The ABC) were subsequently forced to remove their "news" story online which had made various false and unsupported claims by Hoskin.

The ABC were also forced to publicly apologise to myself for making false and defamatory claims against myself as well as Richard Walter Wells and Cliff Ross Wellington (being Wells and Wellington).

For the record, in the relevant ABC "news" report most of the vitriol and false claims by Hoskin were made against Wells and Wellington and not myself.

The same gang have illegally assigned junior synonym names to well over 120 species and genera over the past decade and continue to do so after multiple International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) rulings against them, formal legal demands and multiple Australian court rulings telling them to cease and desist from this nefarious practice.

The most recent list of illegally coined junior synonym names is published in Hoser (2024), but several illegally created junior synonyms have been added to that list since. This includes a very large number of Australian frog species formally named by myself in year 2000 that have more recently been illegally renamed by Jodi Rowley, Glenn Shea and others in the Wüster / Britton gang.

Their more recent descriptions are self-evidently based on cut and paste actions from the major frog papers I published in 2020 as cited in Hoser (2024).

While I, Raymond Hoser am by far the most commonly targeted author of the Wüster / Britton gang, this is quite likely a function of the quantity of reptile and frog species and genera I have formally named, being over 2,000 species, genus and family group names as of 2025, which is about 10 times the number of that of formally named by the next nearest living herpetologist or author cohort.

(Richard) Wells and (Ross) Wellington, (and Richard Wells alone) names have also been targeted quite extensively for illegal renaming by the Wüster / Britton cohort since the mid 1980's and that is also at least in part a function of the number of taxa they have named, probably making them number 2 among living herpetologists in terms of taxa named.

More relevantly they are also a clear number one in Australia (genus and species combined) until possibly very recently (2024), when my Australian species list exceeded theirs (but still not anywhere near the number of local genera as the pair).

However, my species names in Australia are dominated by relatively obscure and tiny lizards of little interest to people, whereas their names apply to common, widespread and prominent forms (e.g. *Antaresia*, *Intellagama*, *Wollumbinia*, *Varanus kuringai*, *Morelia macdowelli*, *M. cheynei*, *M. metcalfei*, etc.).

It is worth noting that it is not possible to deal with taxon names for reptiles in Australia and not find Wells and Wellington (1984 and 1985) along with later taxonomy works of Richard Wells in the post year 2000 period as dominant or prominent in all corners, almost all Australian reptile taxon groups and all literature and citations.

Because of the complete domination of Australian reptile taxonomy and nomenclature in Australia by Wells and Wellington since 1985, the Wüster / Britton gang have in particular targeted Wells and Wellington ever since their ground-breaking papers of 1984 and 1985.

This attack on Wells and Wellington has been built on jealousy and ego issues and has in no way been proper scientific conduct or ever debated the scientific conclusions or merit or otherwise of the Wells and Wellington publications.

However, the Wüster / Britton cohort, have also targeted eminent herpetologists elsewhere including some of the major contributors from the 1800's.

This includes herpetologists at the major European Museums such as John Edward Gray of the British Museum and Wilhelm Carl Hatwig Peters at the Zoological Museum of Berlin.

There is no need to list all the illegally created junior synonyms of the

Wüster / Britton gang, here.
However, as this paper is about geckos it is appropriate that other junior synonyms for geckos as created by the group are listed herein. These include the following:
Cyrtodactylus hoskini Shea, Couper, Wilmer and Amey, 2011 (named in honour of their mate Con Man Conrad Hoskin) is an illegally created junior synonym of *Cyrtodactylus abrae* Wells, 2002.
Cyrtodactylus petani Riyanto, Grismer and Wood, 2015 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Cyrtodactylus klakahensis* Hartmann, Mecke, Kieckbusch, Mader and Kaiser, 2016 (which was quite ironic as Creationist advocate Hinrich Kaiser has been a prominent member of the Wüster / Britton gang telling people to ignore the ICZN Code and illegally rename other people's species).
Diplodactylus tjoritjarinya McDonald, Fenner, Torkkola and Oliver 2024 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Diplodactylus* (*Yankunytjatjaragecko*) *aah* Hoser, 2023.
Diplodactylus fyfei McDonald, Fenner, Torkkola and Oliver 2024 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Diplodactylus* (*Yankunytjatjaragecko*) *ooh* Hoser, 2023.
Gehyra arnhemica Oliver *et al*., 2020 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Dactyloperus paulhorneri* Hoser, 2018.
Gehyra capensis Kealley *et al*., 2018 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Dactyloperus bulliardi* Hoser, 2018.
Lepidodactylus aignanus Kraus, 2019 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Shireenhosergecko jarradbinghami* Hoser, 2018.
Lepidodactylus kwasnickae Kraus, 2019 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Adelynhosergecko brettbarnetti* Hoser, 2018.
Lepidodactylus mitchelli Kraus, 2019 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Adelynhosergecko stevebennetti* Hoser, 2018.
Lepidodactylus pollostos Karkkainen, Richards, Kraus, Tjaturadi, Krey and Oliver 2020 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* Hoser, 2018.
Lepidodactylus sacrolineatus Kraus and Oliver, 2020 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Bobbottomcolotes bobbottomi* Hoser, 2018.
Lepidodactylus zweifeli Kraus, 2019 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Bobbottomcolotes potens* Hoser, 2018.
Ptychozoon cicakterbang Grismer, Wood, Grismer, Quah, Phimmachak, Sivongvay, Seateun, Stuart, Siler, Mulcahy, Anamza and Brown, 2019 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Cliveevattcolotes* (or alternatively *Ptychozoon*) *steveteesi* Hoser, 2018.
Rhacogekko Wood *et al.*, 2019 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Alexteescolotes* Hoser, 2018.
Sundagekko Wood *et al*., 2019 is an illegally created junior synonym of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

MATERIALS, METHODS AND RESULTS

In terms of materials and methods, these are as for Hoser (2017).
In terms of relevant references, these are all cited in Hoser (2017) or Hoser (2024) and are not re-cited in full in the references section herein.
The only references cited at the end of this paper are both Hoser (2017) or Hoser (2024) which in turn contain all other relevant cited material.
A pdf version of Hoser (2017) can be downloaded from:
https://www.smuggled.com/issue-34-pages-3-35.pdf
A pdf version of Hoser (2024) can be downloaded from:
https://www.smuggled.com/AJH-72-pages-47-63.pdf
As outlined in the abstract of this paper, two new species of *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 were identified and so were three forms allied to *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017.
These are formally named herein.
All are morphologically divergent from one another, and all appear to be allopatric to each other and generally associated with major landforms as in large rocky hill areas and/or islands.
The relevant populations are also separated from one another by known biogeographical barriers.
In common with members in the associated genus *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984 there is a relatively low mobility within each species and strong site fidelity.
Species within the genus do not appear to disperse well.
While records for *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 straddle the northern outlines of Queensland and the Northern Territory, there are no records for southern New Guinea and this area is relatively rock free, so it is likely that they have never been there.
In terms of the two eastern forms named herein the following points are noted.
The population of the Selwyn Ranges, western Queensland, is quite clearly restricted to this area and so morphologically divergent to populations east of the Queensland fold and those from the southern shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, I have no hesitation in naming it as a new species, rather than as a subspecies of already named forms to the east or north-west (as in *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017).
In terms of the three forms named as subspecies of *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 the picture is far more uncertain.
While each population conforms to specific areas, (being centred on each of the following areas, being the Arnhem Land escarpment, Wessell Islands and Groote Eylandt), all with apparent distribution gaps between these areas, all are proximal to one another and in an area where biogeographic barriers involving saxicoline species are breached sometimes and not at others.
With this in mind and no genetic evidence available, I have taken the most conservative approach and formally described each of the three relevant forms as new subspecies.
Hoskin and Couper (2023), claimed three species from Queensland in addition to those formally named in Hoser (2017), not including their two synonym forms (names) of the two species named in Hoser (2017).
Hoskin and Couper (2023) lie in their paper by pretending that *Amalosia phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985 does not exist and was never named by anyone.
In their paper they wrote:
"*Amalosia obscura* and *A. jacovae* are the only two *Amalosia* described in the last century".
After the widespread fake news reports about the discovery of five new *Amalosia* species by Hoskin and Couper (2023) that had been generated by them, I attempted to get hold of this paper with the allegedly amazing discoveries within it.
Quite correctly, I assumed the authors had bootlegged material from Hoser (2017) and claimed ownership of the discoveries within that paper.
Attempts to obtain the paper of Hoskin and Couper (2023) via the purported authors failed to obtain any copy or pdf of it.
Several herpetologists including Richard Wells, Ross Wellington and Trevor Hawkeswood and various institutions and libraries approached Hoskin and Couper for a copy of the relevant paper and none was provided.
The two putative taxa renamed by them as identified on the Wüster / Britton gang website being the Peter Uetz owned "The Reptile Database" both come from north-east Queensland and were identified as being synonymous with *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017 and *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.
Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017 and *Amalosia queenslandia* Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.
Eventually a pdf of the allegedly published paper of Hoskin and Couper, 2023 was obtained prior to the publication of this paper.
It was obtained in late 2024 and supplied by someone in the "Australian Society of Herpetologists" who is supposedly a colleague and friend of Con Man Conrad Hoskin, but in fact despises him and his regular faking of other people's scientific discoveries as his own.
I note that the authors of Hoskin and Couper (2023) explicitly cited Kaiser *et al*. (2013) as justification for their act of taxonomic vandalism and scientific fraud. Hoskin and Couper (2023) simultaneously ignored the ICZN ruling against the cohort in 2021.
They wrote:
"*Following both the recommendation of Kaiser* et al. *(2013) and the official position statement of the Australian Society of Herpetologists (ASH 2016), we do not consider names appearing outside the peer-reviewed literature post 2000 as validly published; a decision that is mirrored by government agencies and official fauna lists (e.g., Australian Faunal Directory, a program of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water; Atlas of Living Australia, supported by the Australian Government through the National Research Infrastructure Strategy; WildNet, Queensland Government's Department of Environment and Science database for biodiversity and protected areas).*"
Firstly, the authors lied about the papers they chose to ignore. Unlike

their own paper being Hoskin and Couper (2023), the others were in fact properly peer reviewed.

Secondly, the government lists they referred to as not using the Hoser names they were seeking to overwrite, only deleted them from their government lists on direct request and non-stop harassment from Hoskin and Couper as well as other members of the Wuster / Britton cohort.

So in other words, it was Hoskin and Couper (2023) telling people not to use Hoser names and then claiming to follow the others acting on their request, as in themselves.

It was a self-serving circle.

This is similar to the way that they fake popularity online by running hundreds of fake accounts online to post in support of themselves and troll those they don't like or cannot censor or the countless fake Google reviews they post online via accounts they create especially for the purpose of running their false narrative.

Thirdly and most importantly, the ICZN Ruling of 30 April 2021 (ICZN 2021) explicitly ruled against Kaiser *et al*. (2013), more accurately known as Wuster (2012) in all its forms, including the various unscientific edits proclaimed by their front groups including the so-called "Australian Society of Herpetologists".

It is significant that none of the most pre-eminent Australian herpetologists, including Drs Hal Cogger and Alan Greer, as well as Richard Wells, Ross Wellington and Trevor Hawkeswood support anything to do with the rouge gang calling themselves "Australian Society of Herpetologists".

Fourthly a later proposal to the ICZN by the same gang to have all Hoser names erased from the scientific record, following the earlier loss by the Wuster / Britton gang was also REJECTED by the ICZN. That was:

"*Case 3824: A special proposal to suppress certain names under the plenary powers of the Commission. Kevin R. Thiele, Paul M. Oliver, Aaron M. Bauer, Paul Doughty, Fred Kraus, Michael G. Rix and Hinrich Kaiser*."

Separate to this, Kevin Thiele, a professional tax-payer funded bludger from Australia and close associate of the notorious convicted Adam Britton, currently in jail for stealing people's pet dogs, anally raping them and posting these acts on the dark web has been condemned by the entire ICZN (unanimously) several times for his acts of taxonomic vandalism, extending beyond Zoology into the realms of Botany and beyond that into the realms of illegal activities in the real world.

The only certainty I have with regards to all the putative taxa of Hoskin and Couper (2023) is that none come from the west of the Carpentaria fold and Channel Country in western Queensland and so are not of the taxa formally described in this paper.

All these new species and subspecies are from west of the Carpentaria fold.

INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE FORMAL DESCRIPTIONS THAT FOLLOW

There is no conflict of interest in terms of this paper, or the conclusions arrived at herein.

Several people including anonymous peer reviewers who revised the manuscript prior to publication are also thanked as are relevant staff at museums who made specimens and records available in line with international obligations.

In terms of the following formal descriptions, spelling of names should not be altered in any way for any purpose unless expressly and exclusively called for by the rules governing Zoological Nomenclature as administered by the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (Ride *et al.* 1999 and ICZN 2012).

Material downloaded from the internet and cited anywhere in this paper was downloaded and checked most recently as of 28 March 2025, unless otherwise stated and were accurate in terms of the context cited herein as of that date.

Unless otherwise stated explicitly, colour descriptions apply to living adult male specimens of generally good health and not under any form of stress by means such as excessive cool, heat, dehydration, excessive aging or abnormal skin reaction to chemical or other input.

Note that there is ordinarily some sexual dimorphism between adults of species within the relevant genus.

References to tails are of original ones unless otherwise stated.

While numerous texts and references were consulted prior to publication of this paper, the criteria used to separate the relevant species has already been spelt out and/or is done so within each formal description and does not rely on material within publications not explicitly cited herein.

In the unlikely event any "first reviser" seeks to merge two or more newly named taxa into one, then the name to be retained is that which is first by page priority as listed in the abstract keywords.

Some material within descriptions is repeated to ensure each fully complies with the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999) and the 2012 amendments (ICZN 2012).

The "version of record" is the printed version and not pdf version. Both are identical in all materially relevant ways except for the fact that the images in the printed version may be in black and white, as opposed to colour as seen in the pdf version.

The people who assisted with provision of photos and other materials used within this paper or for research by me are also thanked for their assistances, for which they sought nothing in return.

CONSERVATION

The relevant comments in Hoser (1989, 1991, 1993, 1998, 2007, 2019a-b, 2024) and sources cited therein apply to the species and subspecies formally named within this paper.

CELERTENUES TIMHUDSONI SP. NOV.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6DCD5574-4A35-4E58-AD0E-1973D9AE40BE

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, specimen number R63664 collected from Lake Moondarra Lookout, Warrina Park, Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -20.5828 S., Longitude 139.575 E. This government-owned facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: 1/ A preserved specimen at the Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia, Australia, specimen number R55643 collected on a road at night in an area of burnt Triodia on stony brown soil, from 13 km north of Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -20.616667 S., Longitude 139.483333 E., and 2/ A preserved specimen at the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, specimen number J64474 collected from Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -20.709444 S., Longitude 139.483333 E.

Diagnosis: The species *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 (and all but two of five species) had until then (2017) been treated as a regional population of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) and the proper diagnosis of *C. bobbottomi* and the other species recognized in 2017 must be in the context of separating five relevant species, being the total number of species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017.

For this genus, the type species is *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, holotype specimen being NTM 22222, with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, Northern Territory (NT), Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E.

The genus and species within *Celertenues* are as defined and recognized by Hoser in 2017 as formally defined within that paper and adopted herein save for the addition of the forms described herein.

The species within *Celertenues* are species all formerly treated as being within the genus *Oedura* Gray, 1842, or more recently, *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, the latter with a type species of *Phyllodactylus lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836.

Prior to 2017, two species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 were formally named and recognized, while three new to science were formally named within Hoser (2017).

In total the five species recognized in 2017 by Hoser (2017) were: *Celertenues rhombifer* (Gray, 1845), *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, *C. evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017, *C. helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017 and *C. obscura* (King, 1984).

From Gray's original description of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) it is self-evident that the specimen's provenance was the Kimberley division of Western Australia as this population alone fits the description.

All five species of *Celertenues* named or recognized by Hoser (2017) can be readily separated from one another on the basis of consistent colour differences, even though otherwise all are morphologically similar and otherwise hard to separate from one another based on hasty external observation without knowledge of the various forms.

C. rhombifer (Gray, 1845) as defined by Hoser (2017) is confined to Kimberley division of Western Australia, mainly the west Kimberley, is readily separated from all other taxa in the genus by a distinct pattern of large light-coloured rhomboidal blotches running down the middle of the back. With the exception of *C. obscura* (King, 1984) also a west Kimberley endemic, and (the morphologically similar) *Amalosia*

jacovae (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), in all other species in this genus lighter blotches down the back are always joined to become merged. In *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1845) at least some of the blotches in the middle of the back are separated by thin sections of darkened pigment, this being unique to the species.

Celertenues obscura (King, 1984) from north-west Western Australia is the only taxon in the genus with a dorsal pattern of alternating dark and light cross bands that are distinct and well defined. The (original) tail of *C. obscura* is unique among the species in that it is brilliant deep yellow in colour with limited darker flecks or patches of small size.

Celertenues helengrasswillae Hoser, 2017 from Queensland in the coastal and near coastal region south of the Paluma Range in the North to Kroombit Tops in the south is readily separated from the other five species by the following combination of traits: An iris that is brown, but not chocolate brown. A lighter mid dorsal stripe bounded by dark pigment and with regular jagged edges, dark coloured (blackish) limbs with irregular brown and/or light brown flecks or patches and a distinctive characteristic dark patch of large size surrounded by pale pigment at the rear of the crown, not seen in any other species with the occasional exception of some specimens of *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), being a species morphologically similar to this genus.

Amalosia queenslandia Hoskin and Couper, 2023 with a type locality of Almaden area, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -17.2405 S., Longitude 144.3841 E. is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.

Amalosia jacovae (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007) from southeast Queensland, generally south of Fraser Island is readily separated from all species in *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by the presence of broken light-coloured spots on the dorsal surface of the back with obscure boundaries.

Celertenues evanwhittoni Hoser, 2017 found generally from the Atherton Tableland and north in far north Queensland, is readily separated from the other five species by the following suite of characters: A brown iris, slightly reddish in colour at the top; a continuous jagged lighter line running down the middle of the back with obvious white spots on the jagged edges and well bordered on the outer edge by thick, even dark pigment; an absence of a conspicuous dark patch posterior to the crown, dense and even spotting or flecks on the limbs, mild yellowing in the colour of the tail (original tails).

Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017.

Celertenues bobbottomi Hoser, 2017 is from the tropical top end of the Northern Territory. The nominate subspecies is herein confined to the western third of the tropical top end of the Northern Territory. It is readily separated from the five other species by the following suite of characters: Iris is reddish-orange-brown. The jagged light line running down the centre of the back is punctuated by strong darker intrusions, the tail has a weak yellowish tinge, and in common with *C. obscura* but no other species, the dark line running from the eye along the back of the head and neck, is not distinct and well defined, but instead is an obscure and irregular zone of mottled dark and light pigment.

C. obscura is readily separated from *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 by dorsal pattern, the former having a pattern of distinctive dorsal crossbands, not seen in the latter.

C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. from the West Arnhem Land escarpment is unique within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 in that the mid-dorsal zig-zag is exaggerated, either to an extreme extent, or sometimes so much so that the zig zag becomes broken to form a series of broken dark-edged or even just dark markings running down the vertebral line, these markings extending to the dorsolateral edge, but stopping there and not entering the upper parts of the flanks. The dark edges are also invariably straight edged or mainly so.

The upper surfaces of the limbs are heavily peppered dark on light, with the dark being about 50 percent of the coverage and often forming semi-distinct dark crossbands across the limbs.

Iris is orange brown, commonly with large irregular patches of yellow.

Although *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. is found in an area geographically proximal to the type form of *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E., it is so divergent morphologically that it warrants taxonomic recognition as a separate taxon.

C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. from the Parsons Range, Wessell Islands and Gove Peninsula area of the Northern Territory is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of rounded edges on the zig zagging mid-vertebral stripe that is bounded by a thick dark edge on the outer edge, formed by a 100 percent coverage of dense dark peppering. At the lower edge, this dark peppering forms a straight dark line on either the dorsolateral edge or just below it.

The flanks themselves are white, being evenly and heavily peppered black, giving it a greyish appearance, with a scattering of small to tiny, semi-distinct white spots that are of irregular and often elongate shape. The upper surfaces of the limbs have a base colour that is light grey, overlain with dark peppering and where this clumps, these are often found to have tiny well-bordered white spots within them, the white spots themselves being ill-defined. Iris is light yellowish-brown.

C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. from Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of being a generally brownish-grey coloured lizard. It has a head that is mainly light brown in colour on top, with darker pigment very obscured; the vertebral line is light brown with outer points being white tipped. The outer border is a brown line formed by dense dark peppering. The flank itself is dark brownish grey, formed by heavy peppering across the entire flank.

There is a well-defined dark brown stripe running from rear of eye to top of neck, where it forms the outer edge of the vertebral zigzag line. The same line forms on the snout, where it is indistinct, continues through the eye as an orange line through the central line of the iris (as dull orange) and beyond.

The iris is otherwise a light brown colour. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light as a base colour, heavily and fairly evenly speckled with tiny brown spots.

The dorsal colour and pattern continues along the top of the original tail, whereupon it becomes less intense about a third of the way along its length, this being also seen in an expansion in the width of the wider points of the light areas and reduction in white points.

The sides of the tail darken to become dark brownish in colour, before lightening again at the distal third.

The newly named species *Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov.* is known only from the Selwyn Ranges area around Mount Isa and Cloncurry Queensland, extending south along the stony ranges to the Standish Range and also to north-west of Winton in north-west Queensland. It is readily separated from the five preceding species and *Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov.* described below by the following combination of characters:

The jagged light line running down the centre of the back (vertebral line) is relatively broad and the outer edge is relatively even as well, as in not waving in or out very much. While there is blackish spots or peppering along the outer edge of the vertebral line, this dark does not intrude on the vertebral line. The tail is of similar colour to the body, being generally greyish brown above and without any yellowing.

While there is a very slight lightening of pigment on the outermost points of the vertebral line, these are in no way of the form of white spots or similar.

There is a broad dark line running from snout, through eye, along the upper lateral edge of the back of head, side of neck and anterior body, formed by dense dark peppering on the otherwise lighter background, which dissipates on the anterior body. This line does however expand and is in the form of slighter denser dark peppering on the upper half of the flank of the upper body as opposed to the lower half, intensifying in darkness along each side of the tail making the vertebral line on the tail more prominent. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light grey, being the main colour, with scattered tiny dark spots throughout, these being more numerous on the distal parts of the upper surfaces of the limbs. The upper surface of the head anterior to the eye is mainly light in colour with indistinct irregular dark mottling, sometimes quite dense in some specimens, while not dense in others. Iris is chocolate brown.

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. from the southern edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria in both Queensland and the Northern Territory is readily separated from all other species in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by being by day a noticeably lighter coloured lizard all

over. It is generally a light whitish grey all over, the vertebral line has well-defined zigzags on the outer edge, bounded on the outer edge by a thin but well-defined dark-brown etching or zig-zag line on each side, this being formed of joined tiny brown dots or pigment, that forms a well-defined and continuous edge. The rest of the flanks have similar but widely scattered and ill-defined tiny dark brown spots as does the upper surfaces of the fore and hind limbs. Iris is light orangish grey anteriorly and light grey posteriorly. The vertebral band continues on the (original) tail (as does the bordering) with it tending to break and sometimes forming large spots. Each side of the original tail is light grey, except for a series of tiny and widely separated, irregularly placed spots in a row along the medial line of each side.
The head anterior to the eyes on the sides and above (wholly) is mainly light grey with yellowish tinge and scattered semi-distinct irregularly spaced small brown spots. Anterior to the eye on the lower edge and posterior to it on the upper edge is a heavy grey to brown peppering along the upper edge of the back of the head and continuing to the anterior part of the upper body where it forms the narrow well-defined dark edge bordering the vertebral line.
Digits are light grey with some semi-distinct dark spots confined to the upper edge.
The other species formerly placed in the genus *Amalosia*, that are all now placed in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 are all readily separated from all species remaining within *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, type species being *Phyllodactylus lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836 including *A. jacovae* by having a tail that is cylindrical in cross section as opposed to being noticeably depressed.
Three additional putative species named in Hoskin and Couper (2023), being their "*Amalosia hinesi*", "*Amalosia saxacola*" and "*Amalosia capensis*" are ignored herein as they were not compared with all other relevant species such as *Amalosia phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985, which Hoskin and Couper (2023) fraudulently pretended did not exist and so I am unable to confirm or deny that their other three species as just listed are valid or diagnosable taxonomic entities.
Their omission from the comparisons herein does not affect the integrity of this description as none of those putative taxa or any others east of the Carpentaria Fold have the suites of characters assigned to species west of the Carpentaria Fold and importantly do not have just two enlarged postcloacal spurs on each side (as found in all species west of the Carpentaria Fold), instead having three or more (as found in all species east of the Carpentaria Fold).
The purported taxon "*Amalosia capensis* Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of McIlwraith Range, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -13.4234 S., Longitude 143.1844 E. may be new to science, but no concrete evidence of this was presented by Hoskin and Couper.
"Amalosia saxacola Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Mt Zero, Taravale, northeast Queensland, Australia, Latitude 19.0534 S., Longitude 146.0833 E., is also of unknown status based on available published material.
"Amalosia hinesi Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Thane Creek, Durikai State Forest. South-east Queensland, Australia, Latitude -28.1717 S., Longitude 151.4146" E. may or may not be a valid species, separate from *A. phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985 with a type locality of near Tenterfield in north-east New South Wales, Australia
Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ryanfrancis/15005689797/
and
https://www.flickr.com/photos/jayceebarnes/50526919247/
and
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ryanfrancis/7846953054/
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/203414088
Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://arod.com.au/arod/reptilia/Squamata/Gekkonidae/Amalosia/rhombifer
C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/138541435
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/249750471
C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/141783489
C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/242026312
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/229670893
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/54241136
Distribution: *Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov.* is known only from the Selwyn Ranges area around Mount Isa and Cloncurry Queensland, extending south along the stony ranges to the Standish Range and also to north-west of Winton in north-west Queensland.
Etymology: *C. timhudsoni sp. nov.* is named in honour of Tim Hudson, of Gilston, Queensland, Australia a well-known snake catcher of Hudson's Snake Catching (see: https://www.goldcoastsnakecatching.com.au) for services to wildlife conservation in Australia.

CELERTENUES YANYUWAORUM SP. NOV.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:22818407-F5B6-45EA-806B-C6A0ECCC0E70

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Australian National Wildlife Collection, controlled by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Canberra, ACT, Australia, specimen number R10204 collected from Butterfly Springs Falls, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -15.62731 S., Longitude 135.46016 E. This government-owned facility allows access to its holdings.
Paratype: A preserved specimen at the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, specimen number R13533 collected from Bing Bong Station, near Borroloola, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -15.62 S., Longitude 135.35 E.
Diagnosis: The species *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 (and all but two of five species) had until then been treated as a regional population of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) and the proper diagnosis of *C. bobbottomi* and the other species recognized in 2017 must be in the context of separating five relevant species, being the total number of species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017.
For this genus, the type species is *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, holotype specimen being NTM 22222, with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E.
The genus and species within *Celertenues* are as defined and recognized by Hoser in 2017 as formally defined within that paper and adopted herein save for the addition of the forms described herein.
The species within *Celertenues* are species all formerly treated as being within the genus *Oedura* Gray, 1842, or more recently, *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, the latter with a type species of *Phyllodactylus lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836.
Prior to 2017, two species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 were formally named and recognized, while three new to science were formally named within Hoser (2017).
In total the five species recognized in 2017 by Hoser (2017) were: *Celertenues rhombifer* (Gray, 1845), *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, *C. evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017, *C. helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017 and *C. obscura* (King, 1984).
From Gray's original description of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) it is self-evident that the specimen's provenance was the Kimberley division of Western Australia as this population alone fits the description.
All five species of *Celertenues* named or recognized by Hoser (2017) can be readily separated from one another on the basis of consistent colour differences, even though otherwise all are morphologically similar and otherwise hard to separate from one another based on hasty external observation without knowledge of the various forms.
C. rhombifer (Gray, 1845) as defined by Hoser (2017) is confined to Kimberley division of Western Australia, mainly the west Kimberley, is readily separated from all other taxa in the genus by a distinct pattern of large light-coloured rhomboidal blotches running down the middle of the back. With the exception of *C. obscura* (King, 1984) also a west Kimberley endemic, and (the morphologically similar) *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), in all other species in this genus lighter blotches down the back are always joined to become merged. In *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1845) at least some of the blotches in the middle of the back are separated by thin sections of darkened pigment, this being unique to the species.

Celertenues obscura (King, 1984) from north-west Western Australia is the only taxon in the genus with a dorsal pattern of alternating dark and light cross bands that are distinct and well defined. The (original) tail of *C. obscura* is unique among the species in that it is brilliant deep yellow in colour with limited darker flecks or patches of small size.

Celertenues helengrasswillae Hoser, 2017 from Queensland in the coastal and near coastal region south of the Paluma Range in the North to Kroombit Tops in the south is readily separated from the other five species by the following combination of traits: An iris that is brown, but not chocolate brown. A lighter mid dorsal stripe bounded by dark pigment and with regular jagged edges, dark coloured (blackish) limbs with irregular brown and/or light brown flecks or patches and a distinctive characteristic dark patch of large size surrounded by pale pigment at the rear of the crown, not seen in any other species with the occasional exception of some specimens of *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), being a species morphologically similar to this genus.

Amalosia queenslandia Hoskin and Couper, 2023 with a type locality of Almaden area, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -17.2405 S., Longitude 144.3841 E. is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.

Amalosia jacovae (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007) from southeast Queensland, generally south of Fraser Island is readily separated from all species in *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by the presence of broken light-coloured spots on the dorsal surface of the back with obscure boundaries.

Celertenues evanwhittoni Hoser, 2017 found generally from the Atherton Tableland and north in far north Queensland, is readily separated from the other five species by the following suite of characters: A brown iris, slightly reddish in colour at the top; a continuous jagged lighter line running down the middle of the back with obvious white spots on the jagged edges and well bordered on the outer edge by thick, even dark pigment; an absence of a conspicuous dark patch posterior to the crown, dense and even spotting or flecks on the limbs, mild yellowing in the colour of the tail (original tails).

Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017.

Celertenues bobbottomi Hoser, 2017 from the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, the nominate subspecies herein confined to the western third of the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, is readily separated from the five other species by the following suite of characters: Iris is reddish-orange-brown. The jagged light line running down the centre of the back is punctuated by strong darker intrusions, the tail has a weak yellowish tinge, and in common with *C. obscura* but no other species, the dark line running from the eye along the back of the head and neck, is not distinct and well defined, but instead is an obscure and irregular zone of mottled dark and light pigment.

C. obscura is readily separated from *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 by dorsal pattern, the former having a pattern of distinctive dorsal crossbands, not seen in the latter.

C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. from the West Arnhem Land escarpment is unique within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 in that the mid-dorsal zig-zag is exaggerated, either to an extreme extent, or sometimes so much so that the zig zag becomes broken to form a series of broken dark-edged or even just dark markings running down the vertebral line, these markings extending to the dorsolateral edge, but stopping there and not entering the upper parts of the flanks. The dark edges are also invariably straight edged or mainly so.

The upper surfaces of the limbs are heavily peppered dark on light, with the dark being about 50 percent of the coverage and often forming semi-distinct dark crossbands across the limbs.

Iris is orange brown, commonly with large irregular patches of yellow.

Although *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. is found in an area geographically proximal to the type form of *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E., it is so divergent morphologically that it warrants taxonomic recognition as a separate taxon.

C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. from the Parsons Range, Wessell Islands and Gove Peninsula area of the Northern Territory is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of rounded edges on the zig zagging mid-vertebral stripe that is bounded by a thick dark edge on the outer edge, formed by a 100 percent coverage of dense dark peppering. At the lower edge, this dark peppering forms a straight dark line on either the dorsolateral edge or just below it.

The flanks themselves are white, being evenly and heavily peppered black, giving it a greyish appearance, with a scattering of small to tiny, semi-distinct white spots that are of irregular and often elongate shape. The upper surfaces of the limbs have a base colour that is light grey, overlain with dark peppering and where this clumps, these are often found to have tiny well-bordered white spots within them, the white spots themselves being ill-defined. Iris is light yellowish-brown.

C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. from Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of being a generally brownish-grey coloured lizard. It has a head that is mainly light brown in colour on top, with darker pigment very obscured; the vertebral line is light brown with outer points being white tipped. The outer border is a brown line formed by dense dark peppering. The flank itself is dark brownish grey, formed by heavy peppering across the entire flank.

There is a well-defined dark brown stripe running from rear of eye to top of neck, where it forms the outer edge of the vertebral zigzag line. The same line forms on the snout, where it is indistinct, continues through the eye as an orange line through the central line of the iris (as dull orange) and beyond.

The iris is otherwise a light brown colour. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light as a base colour, heavily and fairly evenly speckled with tiny brown spots.

The dorsal colour and pattern continues along the top of the original tail, whereupon it becomes less intense about a third of the way along its length, this being also seen in an expansion in the width of the wider points of the light areas and reduction in white points.

The sides of the tail darken to become dark brownish in colour, before lightening again at the distal third.

The newly named species *Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov.* is known only from the Selwyn Ranges area around Mount Isa and Cloncurry Queensland, extending south along the stony ranges to the Standish Range and also to north-west of Winton in north-west Queensland.

It is readily separated from the five preceding species and *Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov.* described below by the following combination of characters:

The jagged light line running down the centre of the back (vertebral line) is relatively broad and the outer edge is relatively even as well, as in not waving in or out very much. While there is blackish spots or peppering along the outer edge of the vertebral line, this dark does not intrude on the vertebral line. The tail is of similar colour to the body, being generally greyish brown above and without any yellowing.

While there is a very slight lightening of pigment on the outermost points of the vertebral line, these are in no way of the form of white spots or similar.

There is a broad dark line running from snout, through eye, along the upper lateral edge of the back of head, side of neck and anterior body, formed by dense dark peppering on the otherwise lighter background, which dissipates on the anterior body. This line does however expand and is in the form of slighter denser dark peppering on the upper half of the flank of the upper body as opposed to the lower half, intensifying in darkness along each side of the tail making the vertebral line on the tail more prominent. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light grey, being the main colour, with scattered tiny dark spots throughout, these being more numerous on the distal parts of the upper surfaces of the limbs. The upper surface of the head anterior to the eye is mainly light in colour with indistinct irregular dark mottling, sometimes quite dense in some specimens, while not dense in others. Iris is chocolate brown.

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. from the southern edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria in both Queensland and the Northern Territory is readily separated from all other species in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by being by day a noticeably lighter coloured lizard all over. It is generally a light whitish grey all over, the vertebral line has well-defined zigzags on the outer edge, bounded on the outer edge by a thin but well-defined dark-brown etching or zig-zag line on each side, this being formed of joined tiny brown dots or pigment, that forms a well-defined and continuous edge. The rest of the flanks

have similar but widely scattered and ill-defined tiny dark brown spots as does the upper surfaces of the fore and hind limbs. Iris is light orangish grey anteriorly and light grey posteriorly. The vertebral band continues on the (original) tail (as does the bordering) with it tending to break and sometimes forming large spots. Each side of the original tail is light grey, except for a series of tiny and widely separated, irregularly placed spots in a row along the medial line of each side.

The head anterior to the eyes on the sides and above (wholly) is mainly light grey with yellowish tinge and scattered semi-distinct irregularly spaced small brown spots. Anterior to the eye on the lower edge and posterior to it on the upper edge is a heavy grey to brown peppering along the upper edge of the back of the head and continuing to the anterior part of the upper body where it forms the narrow well-defined dark edge bordering the vertebral line.

Digits are light grey with some semi-distinct dark spots confined to the upper edge.

The other species formerly placed in the genus *Amalosia*, that are all now placed in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 are all readily separated from all species remaining within *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, type species being *Phyllodactylus lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836 including *A. jacovae* by having a tail that is cylindrical in cross section as opposed to being noticeably depressed.

Three additional putative species named in Hoskin and Couper (2023), being their "*Amalosia hinesi*", "*Amalosia saxacola*" and "*Amalosia capensis*" are ignored herein as they were not compared with all other relevant species such as *Amalosia phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985, which Hoskin and Couper (2023) fraudulently pretended did not exist and so I am unable to confirm or deny that their other three species as just listed are valid or diagnosable taxonomic entities.

Their omission from the comparisons herein does not affect the integrity of this description as none of those putative taxa or any others east of the Carpentaria Fold have the suites of characters assigned to species west of the Carpentaria Fold and importantly do not have just two enlarged postcloacal spurs on each side (as found in all species west of the Carpentaria Fold), instead having three or more (as found in all species east of the Carpentaria Fold).

The purported taxon "*Amalosia capensis* Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of McIlwraith Range, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -13.4234 S., Longitude 143.1844 E. may be new to science, but no concrete evidence of this was presented by Hoskin and Couper.

"Amalosia saxacola Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Mt Zero, Taravale, northeast Queensland, Australia, Latitude 19.0534 S., Longitude 146.0833 E., is also of unknown status based on available published material.

"Amalosia hinesi Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Thane Creek, Durikai State Forest. South-east Queensland, Australia, Latitude -28.1717 S., Longitude 151.4146" E. may or may not be a valid species, separate from *A. phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985 with a type locality of near Tenterfield in north-east New South Wales, Australia

Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ryanfrancis/15005689797/
and
https://www.flickr.com/photos/jayceebarnes/50526919247/
and
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ryanfrancis/7846953054/
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/203414088

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://arod.com.au/arod/reptilia/Squamata/Gekkonidae/Amalosia/rhombifer

C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/138541435
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/249750471

C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/141783489

C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/242026312
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/229670893
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/54241136

Distribution: *Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov.* occurs on the southern edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria in both Queensland and the Northern Territory, mainly in association with hilly and rocky habitats, expanding to stony habitats with spinifex coverage.

Etymology: *Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov.* is named in recognition of the Yanyuwa, being one of three main groups of Aboriginal people occupying the southern Gulf of Carpentaria region prior to the European invasion of the area. The majority were exterminated at the time (in the 1800's) in a British government genocide. The land is now mainly occupied by transnational farming interests overgrazed with habitat destroying beef cattle for maximum profits.

CELERTENUES BOBBOTTOMI MIRRARORUM SUBSP. NOV.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:646547BC-20AF-49E3-8746-3A3D92D89CFC

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Australian National Wildlife Collection, controlled by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Canberra, ACT, Australia, specimen number R03403 collected from the Jabiru area of Kakadu National Park, west Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -12.7083 S., Longitude 132.8083 E.

This government-owned facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: 1/ A preserved specimen at the Australian National Wildlife Collection, controlled by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Canberra, ACT, Australia, specimen number R06007 collected from the Jabiru area of Kakadu National Park, west Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -12.65 S., Longitude 132.8083 E., 2/ A preserved specimen at the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number R.88877 collected from the Jabiluka Project Area, west Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -12.55 S., Longitude 132.916 E.

Diagnosis: The species *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 (and all but two of five species) had until then been treated as a regional population of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) and the proper diagnosis of *C. bobbottomi* and the other species recognized in 2017 must be in the context of separating five relevant species, being the total number of species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017.

For this genus, the type species is *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, holotype specimen being NTM 22222, with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E.

The genus and species within *Celertenues* are as defined and recognized by Hoser in 2017 as formally defined within that paper and adopted herein save for the addition of the forms described herein.

The species within *Celertenues* are species all formerly treated as being within the genus *Oedura* Gray, 1842, or more recently, *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, the latter with a type species of *Phyllodactylus lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836.

Prior to 2017, two species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 were formally named and recognized, while three new to science were formally named within Hoser (2017).

In total the five species recognized in 2017 by Hoser (2017) were: *Celertenues rhombifer* (Gray, 1845), *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, *C. evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017, *C. helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017 and *C. obscura* (King, 1984).

From Gray's original description of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) it is self-evident that the specimen's provenance was the Kimberley division of Western Australia as this population alone fits the description.

All five species of *Celertenues* named or recognized by Hoser (2017) can be readily separated from one another on the basis of consistent colour differences, even though otherwise all are morphologically similar and otherwise hard to separate from one another based on hasty external observation without knowledge of the various forms.

C. rhombifer (Gray, 1845) as defined by Hoser (2017) is confined to Kimberley division of Western Australia, mainly the west Kimberley, is readily separated from all other taxa in the genus by a distinct pattern of large light-coloured rhomboidal blotches running down the middle of the back. With the exception of *C. obscura* (King, 1984) also a west Kimberley endemic, and (the morphologically similar) *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), in all other species in this

genus lighter blotches down the back are always joined to become merged. In *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1845) at least some of the blotches in the middle of the back are separated by thin sections of darkened pigment, this being unique to the species.

Celertenues obscura (King, 1984) from north-west Western Australia is the only taxon in the genus with a dorsal pattern of alternating dark and light cross bands that are distinct and well defined. The (original) tail of *C. obscura* is unique among the species in that it is brilliant deep yellow in colour with limited darker flecks or patches of small size.

Celertenues helengrasswillae Hoser, 2017 from Queensland in the coastal and near coastal region south of the Paluma Range in the North to Kroombit Tops in the south is readily separated from the other five species by the following combination of traits: An iris that is brown, but not chocolate brown. A lighter mid dorsal stripe bounded by dark pigment and with regular jagged edges, dark coloured (blackish) limbs with irregular brown and/or light brown flecks or patches and a distinctive characteristic dark patch of large size surrounded by pale pigment at the rear of the crown, not seen in any other species with the occasional exception of some specimens of *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), being a species morphologically similar to this genus.

Amalosia queenslandia Hoskin and Couper, 2023 with a type locality of Almaden area, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -17.2405 S., Longitude 144.3841 E. is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.

Amalosia jacovae (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007) from southeast Queensland, generally south of Fraser Island is readily separated from all species in *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by the presence of broken light-coloured spots on the dorsal surface of the back with obscure boundaries.

Celertenues evanwhittoni Hoser, 2017 found generally from the Atherton Tableland and north in far north Queensland, is readily separated from the other five species by the following suite of characters: A brown iris, slightly reddish in colour at the top; a continuous jagged lighter line running down the middle of the back with obvious white spots on the jagged edges and well bordered on the outer edge by thick, even dark pigment; an absence of a conspicuous dark patch posterior to the crown, dense and even spotting or flecks on the limbs, mild yellowing in the colour of the tail (original tails).

Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017.

Celertenues bobbottomi Hoser, 2017 from the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, the nominate subspecies herein confined to the western third of the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, is readily separated from the five other species by the following suite of characters: Iris is reddish-orange-brown. The jagged light line running down the centre of the back is punctuated by strong darker intrusions, the tail has a weak yellowish tinge, and in common with *C. obscura* but no other species, the dark line running from the eye along the back of the head and neck, is not distinct and well defined, but instead is an obscure and irregular zone of mottled dark and light pigment.

C. obscura is readily separated from *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 by dorsal pattern, the former having a pattern of distinctive dorsal crossbands, not seen in the latter.

C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. from the West Arnhem Land escarpment is unique within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 in that the mid-dorsal zig-zag is exaggerated, either to an extreme extent, or sometimes so much so that the zig zag becomes broken to form a series of broken dark-edged or even just dark markings running down the vertebral line, these markings extending to the dorsolateral edge, but stopping there and not entering the upper parts of the flanks. The dark edges are also invariably straight edged or mainly so.

The upper surfaces of the limbs are heavily peppered dark on light, with the dark being about 50 percent of the coverage and often forming semi-distinct dark crossbands across the limbs.

Iris is orange brown, commonly with large irregular patches of yellow.

Although *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. is found in an area geographically proximal to the type form of *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E., it is so divergent morphologically that it warrants taxonomic recognition as a separate taxon.

C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. from the Parsons Range, Wessell Islands and Gove Peninsula area of the Northern Territory is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of rounded edges on the zig zagging mid-vertebral stripe that is bounded by a thick dark edge on the outer edge, formed by a 100 percent coverage of dense dark peppering. At the lower edge, this dark peppering forms a straight dark line on either the dorsolateral edge or just below it.

The flanks themselves are white, being evenly and heavily peppered black, giving it a greyish appearance, with a scattering of small to tiny, semi-distinct white spots that are of irregular and often elongate shape. The upper surfaces of the limbs have a base colour that is light grey, overlain with dark peppering and where this clumps, these are often found to have tiny well-bordered white spots within them, the white spots themselves being ill-defined. Iris is light yellowish-brown.

C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. from Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of being a generally brownish-grey coloured lizard. It has a head that is mainly light brown in colour on top, with darker pigment very obscured; the vertebral line is light brown with outer points being white tipped. The outer border is a brown line formed by dense dark peppering. The flank itself is dark brownish grey, formed by heavy peppering across the entire flank.

There is a well-defined dark brown stripe running from rear of eye to top of neck, where it forms the outer edge of the vertebral zigzag line. The same line forms on the snout, where it is indistinct, continues through the eye as an orange line through the central line of the iris (as dull orange) and beyond.

The iris is otherwise a light brown colour. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light as a base colour, heavily and fairly evenly speckled with tiny brown spots.

The dorsal colour and pattern continues along the top of the original tail, whereupon it becomes less intense about a third of the way along its length, this being also seen in an expansion in the width of the wider points of the light areas and reduction in white points.

The sides of the tail darken to become dark brownish in colour, before lightening again at the distal third.

The newly named species *Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov.* is known only from the Selwyn Ranges area around Mount Isa and Cloncurry Queensland, extending south along the stony ranges to the Standish Range and also to north-west of Winton in north-west Queensland.

It is readily separated from the five preceding species and *Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov.* described below by the following combination of characters:

The jagged light line running down the centre of the back (vertebral line) is relatively broad and the outer edge is relatively even as well, as in not waving in or out very much. While there is blackish spots or peppering along the outer edge of the vertebral line, this dark does not intrude on the vertebral line. The tail is of similar colour to the body, being generally greyish brown above and without any yellowing.

While there is a very slight lightening of pigment on the outermost points of the vertebral line, these are in no way of the form of white spots or similar.

There is a broad dark line running from snout, through eye, along the upper lateral edge of the back of head, side of neck and anterior body, formed by dense dark peppering on the otherwise lighter background, which dissipates on the anterior body. This line does however expand and is in the form of slighter denser dark peppering on the upper half of the flank of the upper body as opposed to the lower half, intensifying in darkness along each side of the tail making the vertebral line on the tail more prominent. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light grey, being the main colour, with scattered tiny dark spots throughout, these being more numerous on the distal parts of the upper surfaces of the limbs. The upper surface of the head anterior to the eye is mainly light in colour with indistinct irregular dark mottling, sometimes quite dense in some specimens, while not dense in others. Iris is chocolate brown.

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. from the southern edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria in both Queensland and the Northern Territory is readily separated from all other species in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by being by day a noticeably lighter coloured lizard all over. It is generally a light whitish grey all over, the vertebral line

has well-defined zigzags on the outer edge, bounded on the outer edge by a thin but well-defined dark-brown etching or zig-zag line on each side, this being formed of joined tiny brown dots or pigment, that forms a well-defined and continuous edge. The rest of the flanks have similar but widely scattered and ill-defined tiny dark brown spots as does the upper surfaces of the fore and hind limbs. Iris is light orangish grey anteriorly and light grey posteriorly. The vertebral band continues on the (original) tail (as does the bordering) with it tending to break and sometimes forming large spots. Each side of the original tail is light grey, except for a series of tiny and widely separated, irregularly placed spots in a row along the medial line of each side.

The head anterior to the eyes on the sides and above (wholly) is mainly light grey with yellowish tinge and scattered semi-distinct irregularly spaced small brown spots. Anterior to the eye on the lower edge and posterior to it on the upper edge is a heavy grey to brown peppering along the upper edge of the back of the head and continuing to the anterior part of the upper body where it forms the narrow well-defined dark edge bordering the vertebral line.

Digits are light grey with some semi-distinct dark spots confined to the upper edge.

The other species formerly placed in the genus *Amalosia*, that are all now placed in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 are all readily separated from all species remaining within *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, type species being *Phyllodactylus Lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836 including *A. jacovae* by having a tail that is cylindrical in cross section as opposed to being noticeably depressed.

Three additional putative species named in Hoskin and Couper (2023), being their "*Amalosia hinesi*", "*Amalosia saxacola*" and "*Amalosia capensis*" are ignored herein as they were not compared with all other relevant species such as *Amalosia phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985, which Hoskin and Couper (2023) fraudulently pretended did not exist and so I am unable to confirm or deny that their other three species as just listed are valid or diagnosable taxonomic entities.

Their omission from the comparisons herein does not affect the integrity of this description as none of those putative taxa or any others east of the Carpentaria Fold have the suites of characters assigned to species west of the Carpentaria Fold and importantly do not have just two enlarged postcloacal spurs on each side (as found in all species west of the Carpentaria Fold), instead having three or more (as found in all species east of the Carpentaria Fold).

The purported taxon "*Amalosia capensis* Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Mt Zero, Taravale, northeast Queensland, Australia, Latitude 19.0534 S., Longitude 146.0833 E., is also of unknown status based on available published material.

"Amalosia hinesi Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Thane Creek, Durikai State Forest. South-east Queensland, Australia, Latitude -28.1717 S., Longitude 151.4146" E. may or may not be a valid species, separate from *A. phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985 with a type locality of near Tenterfield in north-east New South Wales, Australia

Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ryanfrancis/15005689797/
and
https://www.flickr.com/photos/jayceebarnes/50526919247/
and
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ryanfrancis/7846953054/
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/203414088

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://arod.com.au/arod/reptilia/Squamata/Gekkonidae/Amalosia/rhombifer

C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/138541435
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/249750471

C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/141783489

C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/242026312
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/229670893
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/54241136

Distribution: *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. appears to be endemic to the West Arnhem Land escarpment and outliers.

Etymology: *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. is named after the Mirrar people, who were the original inhabitants of the area pre-dating European invasion of the area.

This particular group of Aboriginals got lucky, in that they managed to gain "land rights" over the area at a time when the land was deemed relatively useless to the Australian government based in Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory, some 3000 km southeast.

The discovery of Uranium needed to make atomic weapons to drop on the evil Russian Communists suddenly made the area valuable and the surviving Mirrar people were able to extract cash from the Federal Government and mining companies as royalties at time when both were rolling in cash.

So as of 2025, the Mirrar are one of the few relatively well-off groups of indigenous Australians in Australia.

However, a lot of this wealth has been siphoned off by so called "hobby coons" who are white Anglo-Australians masquerading as Aboriginals that they are not, solely for the purpose of scamming money from the genuine Aboriginals or otherwise meant to be paid to them.

CELERTENUES BOBBOTTOMI YANNHANOURUM SUBSP. NOV.
LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C37ABDD7-E757-426D-9614-75F7DDE77651

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, specimen number R26335 collected from Jensen Bay, Marchinbar Island, Wessel Islands, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -11.167 S., Longitude 136.683 E.

This government-owned facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: Nine preserved specimen at the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, specimen numbers R26333, R26336, R26337, R26338, R08956, R08957, R08984, R08985 and R08986 all collected from Jensen Bay, Marchinbar Island, Wessel Islands, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -11.167 S., Longitude 136.683 E.

Diagnosis: The species *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 (and all but two of five species) had until then been treated as a regional population of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) and the proper diagnosis of *C. bobbottomi* and the other species recognized in 2017 must be in the context of separating five relevant species, being the total number of species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017.

For this genus, the type species is *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, holotype specimen being NTM 22222, with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E.

The genus and species within *Celertenues* are as defined and recognized by Hoser in 2017 as formally defined within that paper and adopted herein save for the addition of the forms described herein.

The species within *Celertenues* are species all formerly treated as being within the genus *Oedura* Gray, 1842, or more recently, *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, the latter with a type species of *Phyllodactylus lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836.

Prior to 2017, two species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 were formally named and recognized, while three new to science were formally named within Hoser (2017).

In total the five species recognized in 2017 by Hoser (2017) were: *Celertenues rhombifer* (Gray, 1845), *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, *C. evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017, *C. helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017 and *C. obscura* (King, 1984).

From Gray's original description of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) it is self-evident that the specimen's provenance was the Kimberley division of Western Australia as this population alone fits the description.

All five species of *Celertenues* named or recognized by Hoser (2017) can be readily separated from one another on the basis of consistent colour differences, even though otherwise all are morphologically

similar and otherwise hard to separate from one another based on hasty external observation without knowledge of the various forms.
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Celertenues obscura (King, 1984) from north-west Western Australia is the only taxon in the genus with a dorsal pattern of alternating dark and light cross bands that are distinct and well defined. The (original) tail of *C. obscura* is unique among the species in that it is brilliant deep yellow in colour with limited darker flecks or patches of small size.
Celertenues helengrasswillae Hoser, 2017 from Queensland in the coastal and near coastal region south of the Paluma Range in the North to Kroombit Tops in the south is readily separated from the other five species by the following combination of traits: An iris that is brown, but not chocolate brown. A lighter mid dorsal stripe bounded by dark pigment and with regular jagged edges, dark coloured (blackish) limbs with irregular brown and/or light brown flecks or patches and a distinctive characteristic dark patch of large size surrounded by pale pigment at the rear of the crown, not seen in any other species with the occasional exception of some specimens of *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), being a species morphologically similar to this genus.
Amalosia queenslandia Hoskin and Couper, 2023 with a type locality of Almaden area, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -17.2405 S., Longitude 144.3841 E. is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.
Amalosia jacovae (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007) from southeast Queensland, generally south of Fraser Island is readily separated from all species in *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by the presence of broken light-coloured spots on the dorsal surface of the back with obscure boundaries.
Celertenues evanwhittoni Hoser, 2017 found generally from the Atherton Tableland and north in far north Queensland, is readily separated from the other five species by the following suite of characters: A brown iris, slightly reddish in colour at the top; a continuous jagged lighter line running down the middle of the back with obvious white spots on the jagged edges and well bordered on the outer edge by thick, even dark pigment; an absence of a conspicuous dark patch posterior to the crown, dense and even spotting or flecks on the limbs, mild yellowing in the colour of the tail (original tails).
Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017.
Celertenues bobbottomi Hoser, 2017 from the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, the nominate subspecies herein confined to the western third of the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, is readily separated from the five other species by the following suite of characters: Iris is reddish-orange-brown. The jagged light line running down the centre of the back is punctuated by strong darker intrusions, the tail has a weak yellowish tinge, and in common with *C. obscura* but no other species, the dark line running from the eye along the back of the head and neck, is not distinct and well defined, but instead is an obscure and irregular zone of mottled dark and light pigment.
C. obscura is readily separated from *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 by dorsal pattern, the former having a pattern of distinctive dorsal crossbands, not seen in the latter.
C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. from the West Arnhem Land escarpment is unique within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 in that the mid-dorsal zig-zag is exaggerated, either to an extreme extent, or sometimes so much so that the zig zag becomes broken to form a series of broken dark-edged or even just dark markings running down the vertebral line, these markings extending to the dorsolateral edge, but stopping there and not entering the upper parts of the flanks. The dark edges are also invariably straight edged or mainly so.
The upper surfaces of the limbs are heavily peppered dark on light, with the dark being about 50 percent of the coverage and often forming semi-distinct dark crossbands across the limbs.
Iris is orange brown, commonly with large irregular patches of yellow.
Although *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. is found in an area geographically proximal to the type form of *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E., it is so divergent morphologically that it warrants taxonomic recognition as a separate taxon.
C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. from the Parsons Range, Wessell Islands and Gove Peninsula area of the Northern Territory is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of rounded edges on the zig zagging mid-vertebral stripe that is bounded by a thick dark edge on the outer edge, formed by a 100 percent coverage of dense dark peppering. At the lower edge, this dark peppering forms a straight dark line on either the dorsolateral edge or just below it.
The flanks themselves are white, being evenly and heavily peppered black, giving it a greyish appearance, with a scattering of small to tiny, semi-distinct white spots that are of irregular and often elongate shape. The upper surfaces of the limbs have a base colour that is light grey, overlain with dark peppering and where this clumps, these are often found to have tiny well-bordered white spots within them, the white spots themselves being ill-defined. Iris is light yellowish-brown.
C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. from Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of being a generally brownish-grey coloured lizard. It has a head that is mainly light brown in colour on top, with darker pigment very obscured; the vertebral line is light brown with outer points being white tipped. The outer border is a brown line formed by dense dark peppering. The flank itself is dark brownish grey, formed by heavy peppering across the entire flank.
There is a well-defined dark brown stripe running from rear of eye to top of neck, where it forms the outer edge of the vertebral zigzag line. The same line forms on the snout, where it is indistinct, continues through the eye as an orange line through the central line of the iris (as dull orange) and beyond.
The iris is otherwise a light brown colour. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light as a base colour, heavily and fairly evenly speckled with tiny brown spots.
The dorsal colour and pattern continues along the top of the original tail, whereupon it becomes less intense about a third of the way along its length, this being also seen in an expansion in the width of the wider points of the light areas and reduction in white points.
The sides of the tail darken to become dark brownish in colour, before lightening again at the distal third.
The newly named species *Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov.* is known only from the Selwyn Ranges area around Mount Isa and Cloncurry Queensland, extending south along the stony ranges to the Standish Range and also to north-west of Winton in north-west Queensland.
It is readily separated from the five preceding species and *Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov.* described below by the following combination of characters:
The jagged light line running down the centre of the back (vertebral line) is relatively broad and the outer edge is relatively even as well, as in not waving in or out very much. While there is blackish spots or peppering along the outer edge of the vertebral line, this dark does not intrude on the vertebral line. The tail is of similar colour to the body, being generally greyish brown above and without any yellowing.
While there is a very slight lightening of pigment on the outermost points of the vertebral line, these are in no way of the form of white spots or similar.
There is a broad dark line running from snout, through eye, along the upper lateral edge of the back of head, side of neck and anterior body, formed by dense dark peppering on the otherwise lighter background, which dissipates on the anterior body. This line does however expand and is in the form of slighter denser dark peppering on the upper half of the flank of the upper body as opposed to the lower half, intensifying in darkness along each side of the tail making the vertebral line on the tail more prominent. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light grey, being the main colour, with scattered tiny dark spots throughout, these being more numerous on the distal parts

of the upper surfaces of the limbs. The upper surface of the head anterior to the eye is mainly light in colour with indistinct irregular dark mottling, sometimes quite dense in some specimens, while not dense in others. Iris is chocolate brown.

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. from the southern edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria in both Queensland and the Northern Territory is readily separated from all other species in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by being by day a noticeably lighter coloured lizard all over. It is generally a light whitish grey all over, the vertebral line has well-defined zigzags on the outer edge, bounded on the outer edge by a thin but well-defined dark-brown etching or zig-zag line on each side, this being formed of joined tiny brown dots or pigment, that forms a well-defined and continuous edge. The rest of the flanks have similar but widely scattered and ill-defined tiny dark brown spots as does the upper surfaces of the fore and hind limbs. Iris is light orangish grey anteriorly and light grey posteriorly. The vertebral band continues on the (original) tail (as does the bordering) with it tending to break and sometimes forming large spots. Each side of the original tail is light grey, except for a series of tiny and widely separated, irregularly placed spots in a row along the medial line of each side.

The head anterior to the eyes on the sides and above (wholly) is mainly light grey with yellowish tinge and scattered semi-distinct irregularly spaced small brown spots. Anterior to the eye on the lower edge and posterior to it on the upper edge is a heavy grey to brown peppering along the upper edge of the back of the head and continuing to the anterior part of the upper body where it forms the narrow well-defined dark edge bordering the vertebral line.

Digits are light grey with some semi-distinct dark spots confined to the upper edge.

The other species formerly placed in the genus *Amalosia*, that are all now placed in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 are all readily separated from all species remaining within *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, type species being *Phyllodactylus Lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836 including *A. jacovae* by having a tail that is cylindrical in cross section as opposed to being noticeably depressed.

Three additional putative species named in Hoskin and Couper (2023), being their "*Amalosia hinesi*", "*Amalosia saxacola*" and "*Amalosia capensis*" are ignored herein as they were not compared with all other relevant species such as *Amalosia phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985, which Hoskin and Couper (2023) fraudulently pretended did not exist and so I am unable to confirm or deny that their other three species as just listed are valid or diagnosable taxonomic entities.

Their omission from the comparisons herein does not affect the integrity of this description as none of those putative taxa or any others east of the Carpentaria Fold have the suites of characters assigned to species west of the Carpentaria Fold and importantly do not have just two enlarged postcloacal spurs on each side (as found in all species west of the Carpentaria Fold), instead having three or more (as found in all species east of the Carpentaria Fold).

The purported taxon "*Amalosia capensis* Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of McIlwraith Range, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -13.4234 S., Longitude 143.1844 E. may be new to science, but no concrete evidence of this was presented by Hoskin and Couper.

"Amalosia saxacola Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Mt Zero, Taravale, northeast Queensland, Australia, Latitude 19.0534 S., Longitude 146.0833 E., is also of unknown status based on available published material.

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Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
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https://www.flickr.com/photos/jayceebarnes/50526919247/
and
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ryanfrancis/7846953054/
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/203414088

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://arod.com.au/arod/reptilia/Squamata/Gekkonidae/Amalosia/rhombifer

C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/138541435
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/249750471

C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/141783489

C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. is depicted in life online at:
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/242026312
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/229670893
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/54241136

Distribution: *C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov*. appears to be confined to the area bound by the Parsons Range in the south, Wessell Islands in the west and Gove Peninsula in the east in the Northern Territory, generally in the far north-east corner of the top end of the Northern Territory, Australia.

Etymology: *C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov*. is named after the Yan-nhanu people, who were the original inhabitants of the area pre-dating European invasion of the area. Most were either killed directly by the British invaders or died of smallpox after being given smallpox infected clothes by the invaders.

CELERTENUES BOBBOTTOMI ANINDILYAKWAOURUM SUBSP. NOV.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5868C314-C51D-4F66-BAA9-0729D278F0F1

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number R.128563 collected from Angurugu, Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -13.966 S., Longitude 136.433 E.

This government-owned facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: 1/ Three preserved specimens at the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen numbers R.13517, R.13518 and R.13627 all collected from Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia., 2/ Two preserved specimens at the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, specimen numbers R07554, R07555
collected at Angurugu, Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia, Latitude -13.966 S., Longitude 136.433 E.

Diagnosis: The species *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 (and all but two of five species) had until then been treated as a regional population of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) and the proper diagnosis of *C. bobbottomi* and the other species recognized in 2017 must be in the context of separating five relevant species, being the total number of species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017.

For this genus, the type species is *Celertenues bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, holotype specimen being NTM 22222, with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E.

The genus and species within *Celertenues* are as defined and recognized by Hoser in 2017 as formally defined within that paper and adopted herein save for the addition of the forms described herein.

The species within *Celertenues* are species all formerly treated as being within the genus *Oedura* Gray, 1842, or more recently, *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, the latter with a type species of *Phyllodactylus lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836.

Prior to 2017, two species within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 were formally named and recognized, while three new to science were formally named within Hoser (2017).

In total the five species recognized in 2017 by Hoser (2017) were: *Celertenues rhombifer* (Gray, 1845), *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017, *C. evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017, *C. helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017 and *C. obscura* (King, 1984).

From Gray's original description of *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1854) it is self-evident that the specimen's provenance was the Kimberley division of Western Australia as this population alone fits the description.

All five species of *Celertenues* named or recognized by Hoser (2017) can be readily separated from one another on the basis of consistent colour differences, even though otherwise all are morphologically similar and otherwise hard to separate from one another based on

hasty external observation without knowledge of the various forms.
C. rhombifer (Gray, 1845) as defined by Hoser (2017) is confined to Kimberley division of Western Australia, mainly the west Kimberley, is readily separated from all other taxa in the genus by a distinct pattern of large light-coloured rhomboidal blotches running down the middle of the back. With the exception of *C. obscura* (King, 1984) also a west Kimberley endemic, and (the morphologically similar) *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), in all other species in this genus lighter blotches down the back are always joined to become merged. In *C. rhombifer* (Gray, 1845) at least some of the blotches in the middle of the back are separated by thin sections of darkened pigment, this being unique to the species.
Celertenues obscura (King, 1984) from north-west Western Australia is the only taxon in the genus with a dorsal pattern of alternating dark and light cross bands that are distinct and well defined. The (original) tail of *C. obscura* is unique among the species in that it is brilliant deep yellow in colour with limited darker flecks or patches of small size.
Celertenues helengrasswillae Hoser, 2017 from Queensland in the coastal and near coastal region south of the Paluma Range in the North to Kroombit Tops in the south is readily separated from the other five species by the following combination of traits: An iris that is brown, but not chocolate brown. A lighter mid dorsal stripe bounded by dark pigment and with regular jagged edges, dark coloured (blackish) limbs with irregular brown and/or light brown flecks or patches and a distinctive characteristic dark patch of large size surrounded by pale pigment at the rear of the crown, not seen in any other species with the occasional exception of some specimens of *Amalosia jacovae* (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007), being a species morphologically similar to this genus.
Amalosia queenslandia Hoskin and Couper, 2023 with a type locality of Almaden area, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -17.2405 S., Longitude 144.3841 E. is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues helengrasswillae* Hoser, 2017.
Amalosia jacovae (Couper, Keim and Hoskin, 2007) from southeast Queensland, generally south of Fraser Island is readily separated from all species in *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by the presence of broken light-coloured spots on the dorsal surface of the back with obscure boundaries.
Celertenues evanwhittoni Hoser, 2017 found generally from the Atherton Tableland and north in far north Queensland, is readily separated from the other five species by the following suite of characters: A brown iris, slightly reddish in colour at the top; a continuous jagged lighter line running down the middle of the back with obvious white spots on the jagged edges and well bordered on the outer edge by thick, even dark pigment; an absence of a conspicuous dark patch posterior to the crown, dense and even spotting or flecks on the limbs, mild yellowing in the colour of the tail (original tails).
Amalosia nebula Hoskin and Couper, 2023 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Celertenues evanwhittoni* Hoser, 2017.
Celertenues bobbottomi Hoser, 2017 from the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, the nominate subspecies herein confined to the western third of the tropical top end of the Northern Territory, is readily separated from the five other species by the following suite of characters: Iris is reddish-orange-brown. The jagged light line running down the centre of the back is punctuated by strong darker intrusions, the tail has a weak yellowish tinge, and in common with *C. obscura* but no other species, the dark line running from the eye along the back of the head and neck, is not distinct and well defined, but instead is an obscure and irregular zone of mottled dark and light pigment.
C. obscura is readily separated from *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 by dorsal pattern, the former having a pattern of distinctive dorsal crossbands, not seen in the latter.
C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov. from the West Arnhem Land escarpment is unique within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 in that the mid-dorsal zig-zag is exaggerated, either to an extreme extent, or sometimes so much so that the zig zag becomes broken to form a series of broken dark-edged or even just dark markings running down the vertebral line, these markings extending to the dorsolateral edge, but stopping there and not entering the upper parts of the flanks. The dark edges are also invariably straight edged or mainly so.
The upper surfaces of the limbs are heavily peppered dark on light, with the dark being about 50 percent of the coverage and often forming semi-distinct dark crossbands across the limbs.
Iris is orange brown, commonly with large irregular patches of yellow.
Although *C. bobbottomi mirrarorum subsp. nov*. is found in an area geographically proximal to the type form of *C. bobbottomi* Hoser, 2017 with a type locality of Litchfield National Park, NT, Australia, Latitude -13.40 S., Longitude 130.89 E., it is so divergent morphologically that it warrants taxonomic recognition as a separate taxon.
C. bobbottomi yannhanuorum subsp. nov. from the Parsons Range, Wessell Islands and Gove Peninsula area of the Northern Territory is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of rounded edges on the zig zagging mid-vertebral stripe that is bounded by a thick dark edge on the outer edge, formed by a 100 percent coverage of dense dark peppering. At the lower edge, this dark peppering forms a straight dark line on either the dorsolateral edge or just below it.
The flanks themselves are white, being evenly and heavily peppered black, giving it a greyish appearance, with a scattering of small to tiny, semi-distinct white spots that are of irregular and often elongate shape. The upper surfaces of the limbs have a base colour that is light grey, overlain with dark peppering and where this clumps, these are often found to have tiny well-bordered white spots within them, the white spots themselves being ill-defined. Iris is light yellowish-brown.
C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov. from Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia is separated from all other species and subspecies within *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by having the unique combination of being a generally brownish-grey coloured lizard. It has a head that is mainly light brown in colour on top, with darker pigment very obscured; the vertebral line is light brown with outer points being white tipped. The outer border is a brown line formed by dense dark peppering. The flank itself is dark brownish grey, formed by heavy peppering across the entire flank.
There is a well-defined dark brown stripe running from rear of eye to top of neck, where it forms the outer edge of the vertebral zigzag line. The same line forms on the snout, where it is indistinct, continues through the eye as an orange line through the central line of the iris (as dull orange) and beyond.
The iris is otherwise a light brown colour. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light as a base colour, heavily and fairly evenly speckled with tiny brown spots.
The dorsal colour and pattern continues along the top of the original tail, whereupon it becomes less intense about a third of the way along its length, this being also seen in an expansion in the width of the wider points of the light areas and reduction in white points.
The sides of the tail darken to become dark brownish in colour, before lightening again at the distal third.
The newly named species *Celertenues timhudsoni sp. nov.* is known only from the Selwyn Ranges area around Mount Isa and Cloncurry Queensland, extending south along the stony ranges to the Standish Range and also to north-west of Winton in north-west Queensland.
It is readily separated from the five preceding species and *Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov.* described below by the following combination of characters:
The jagged light line running down the centre of the back (vertebral line) is relatively broad and the outer edge is relatively even as well, as in not waving in or out very much. While there is blackish spots or peppering along the outer edge of the vertebral line, this dark does not intrude on the vertebral line. The tail is of similar colour to the body, being generally greyish brown above and without any yellowing.
While there is a very slight lightening of pigment on the outermost points of the vertebral line, these are in no way of the form of white spots or similar.
There is a broad dark line running from snout, through eye, along the upper lateral edge of the back of head, side of neck and anterior body, formed by dense dark peppering on the otherwise lighter background, which dissipates on the anterior body. This line does however expand and is in the form of slighter denser dark peppering on the upper half of the flank of the upper body as opposed to the lower half, intensifying in darkness along each side of the tail making the vertebral line on the tail more prominent. The upper surfaces of the limbs are light grey, being the main colour, with scattered tiny dark spots throughout, these being more numerous on the distal parts of the upper surfaces of the limbs. The upper surface of the head

anterior to the eye is mainly light in colour with indistinct irregular dark mottling, sometimes quite dense in some specimens, while not dense in others. Iris is chocolate brown.

Celertenues yanyuwaorum sp. nov. from the southern edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria in both Queensland and the Northern Territory is readily separated from all other species in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 by being by day a noticeably lighter coloured lizard all over. It is generally a light whitish grey all over, the vertebral line has well-defined zigzags on the outer edge, bounded on the outer edge by a thin but well-defined dark-brown etching or zig-zag line on each side, this being formed of joined tiny brown dots or pigment, that forms a well-defined and continuous edge. The rest of the flanks have similar but widely scattered and ill-defined tiny dark brown spots as does the upper surfaces of the fore and hind limbs. Iris is light orangish grey anteriorly and light grey posteriorly. The vertebral band continues on the (original) tail (as does the bordering) with it tending to break and sometimes forming large spots. Each side of the original tail is light grey, except for a series of tiny and widely separated, irregularly placed spots in a row along the medial line of each side. The head anterior to the eyes on the sides and above (wholly) is mainly light grey with yellowish tinge and scattered semi-distinct irregularly spaced small brown spots. Anterior to the eye on the lower edge and posterior to it on the upper edge is a heavy grey to brown peppering along the upper edge of the back of the head and continuing to the anterior part of the upper body where it forms the narrow well-defined dark edge bordering the vertebral line.

Digits are light grey with some semi-distinct dark spots confined to the upper edge.

The other species formerly placed in the genus *Amalosia*, that are all now placed in the genus *Celertenues* Hoser, 2017 are all readily separated from all species remaining within *Amalosia* Wells and Wellington, 1984, type species being *Phyllodactylus Lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836 including *A. jacovae* by having a tail that is cylindrical in cross section as opposed to being noticeably depressed.

Three additional putative species named in Hoskin and Couper (2023), being their "*Amalosia hinesi*", "*Amalosia saxacola*" and "*Amalosia capensis*" are ignored herein as they were not compared with all other relevant species such as *Amalosia phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985, which Hoskin and Couper (2023) fraudulently pretended did not exist and so I am unable to confirm or deny that their other three species as just listed are valid or diagnosable taxonomic entities.

Their omission from the comparisons herein does not affect the integrity of this description as none of those putative taxa or any others east of the Carpentaria Fold have the suites of characters assigned to species west of the Carpentaria Fold and importantly do not have just two enlarged postcloacal spurs on each side (as found in all species west of the Carpentaria Fold), instead having three or more (as found in all species east of the Carpentaria Fold).

The purported taxon "*Amalosia capensis* Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of McIlwraith Range, Queensland, Australia, Latitude -13.4234 S., Longitude 143.1844 E. may be new to science, but no concrete evidence of this was presented by Hoskin and Couper.

"*Amalosia saxacola* Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Mt Zero, Taravale, northeast Queensland, Australia, Latitude 19.0534 S., Longitude 146.0833 E., is also of unknown status based on available published material.

"*Amalosia hinesi* Hoskin and Couper, 2023", with a type locality of Thane Creek, Durikai State Forest. South-east Queensland, Australia, Latitude -28.1717 S., Longitude 151.4146" E. may or may not be a valid species, separate from *A. phillipsi* Wells and Wellington, 1985 with a type locality of near Tenterfield in north-east New South Wales, Australia

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and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/229670893
and
https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/54241136

Distribution: *C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov*. appears to be endemic to Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia.

Etymology: *C. bobbottomi anindilyakwaorum subsp. nov*. is named in recognition of the Anindilyakwa people, being the original inhabitants of Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia. Like the Mirrar people of west Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, the Anindilyakwa people got lucky when high grade ore was found on the island and a mine started up in recent years.

In this case it was manganese ore.

Manganese ore is the fourth most widely used metal in terms of tonnage after iron. It is primarily used as a crucial ingredient in steel production, acting as an alloying agent to enhance strength, toughness, and workability. It's also used in various other industries, including dry-cell batteries, fertilizers, and as a colorant in glass and ceramics.

Notwithstanding funds siphoned off by so-called "hobby coons" including within a bloated Australian government public service, the Anindilyakwa people have managed to get sufficient funds in royalties from the mining company and state government to attain a manageable standard of living.

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(BEING THOSE IN ADDITION TO THOSE OF HOSER (2017) AND HOSER (2024) THAT ARE RELIED UPON FOR THIS PAPER)

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A pdf version of Hoser (2017) can be downloaded from:
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Hoser, R. T. 2024. Taxonomic vandalism by Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves. Yet more illegally coined names by the rule breakers for species and genera previously named according to the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 72:47-63.
A pdf version of Hoser (2024) can be downloaded from:
https://www.smuggled.com/AJH-72-pages-47-63.pdf

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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