

***Indotyphlops* Hedges *et al.* 2014 is a junior synonym of *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012, *Pseudoindotyphlops* Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth, 2024 is a junior synonym of *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012, and a new species of *Maxhoserus* is formally described.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In a major monograph being review of the extant Scolecophidians, Hoser in 2012 formally named numerous genera and species of Blindsnake.

This included *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012, type species: *Eryx braminus* Daudin, 1803 and *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012, type species *Typhlops exiguus* Jan, 1864.

In 2014, Hedges *et al.* (2014) followed the advice of the Wolfgang Wuster / Adam Britton gang of hard-core criminals, sex offenders and thieves via Kaiser *et al.* (2013) to unlawfully create a junior synonym *Indotyphlops* Hedges *et al.* 2014 in anticipation of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) formally erasing all Hoser works from the scientific record (Kaiser *et al.* 2013, Rhodin *et al.* 2015).

That application of Rhodin *et al.* (2015) was REJECTED by the ICZN, on 30 April 2021 (ICZN 2021) making *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 the correct and available name for the genus.

Wolfgang Wuster / Adam Britton gang member Adam Britton has recently been jailed till at least 2028 for stealing people's pet dogs and anally raping them. His citation of Kaiser *et al.* (2013) as justification for his crimes was not accepted by the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory.

More recently Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth, 2024 created an objective junior synonym for *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012 in the form of their putative genus *Pseudoindotyphlops*.

This paper serves to underline these facts in wake of the continued use of the invalid names and many other illegally coined Blindsnake genus names, with the active encouragement of the Wuster / Britton gang, including on reptile databases they despotically control and censor including that managed by Peter Uetz at: <https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/>

This paper also names for the first time a rare and potentially endangered species that has until now been treated as putative *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864) with a type locality of Madras, (now Chennai) India and adjacent to the eastern Ghats.

The new species *Maxhoserus notindotyphlops* sp. nov. is a taxon from Kothagiri, Tamil Nadu, of the Western Ghats in India.

**Keywords:** Taxonomy; nomenclature; Blindsnake; *Maxhoserus*; *Freudtyphlops*; *braminus*; *porrectus*; *pammeces*; taxonomic vandalism; *Indotyphlops*; *Pseudoindotyphlops*; *Virgotyphlops*; reptile database; Uetz; Peter; Ukraine War; Vladimir Putin; Adam Britton; new species; *notindotyphlops*.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In a major monograph being review of the extant Scolecophidians Hoser (2012) formally named numerous genera and species of Blindsnake as part of a planet wide revision.

Hoser (2013a, 2025) continued this process for Australia, including a continent-wide review of species, resulting in 81 new species in the two papers combined, more than doubling the number of recognized species.

Most had been flagged in earlier molecular studies.

Among the dozens of new genera named in Hoser (2012) were *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012, type species: *Eryx braminus* Daudin, 1803 and *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012, type species *Typhlops exiguus* Jan, 1864.

In 2014, Hedges *et al.* (2014) followed the advice of the Wolfgang Wuster / Adam Britton gang of hard-core criminals and thieves via their widely touted law-breaker manifesto known as

Kaiser *et al.* (2013) to break rules, regulations and ethics as they please.

They did this to breach copyright laws, including the Australian Copyright Act 1968, Section 195 (Moral Rights) and the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999) to unlawfully create an objective junior synonym name *Indotyphlops* Hedges *et al.* 2014 in anticipation of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) formally erasing all Hoser works from the scientific record (Kaiser *et al.* 2013, Rhodin *et al.* 2015).

That application of Rhodin *et al.* (2015) was REJECTED by the ICZN, on 30 April 2021 (ICZN 2021) making *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 the only currently correct and available name for the genus. Another attempt by Thiele *et al.* (2020) was also REJECTED by the ICZN.

See also Ceriaco *et al.* (2023), Cogger (2014), Cotton (2014), Dubois *et al.* (2019), Hawkeswood (2021), Holyński (1994, 2020), Hoser (2007, 2009a, 2012a-c, 2013b, 2015a-f, 2019a, 2019b, 2020a-c, 2021a-b, 2023, 2024a-b, 2025a-b), ICZN (1991, 2001), Jiménez-Mejías *et al.* (2024), Mosyakin (2022), Pethigayoda (2023), Wellington (2015) and Winkler (2024).

This paper serves to underline these facts in the wake of the continued forced use of the illegally coined synonym name *Indotyphlops* with the active encouragement of the Wuster / Britton gang, including on reptile databases they despotically control including that managed by Peter Uetz at: <https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/>

Key Wolfgang Wuster / Adam Britton gang member Adam Britton has recently been jailed till at least 2028 for stealing people's pet dogs and anally raping them, before posting the depraved videos online for commercial gain and satisfaction.

For details see at:

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-08-08/adam-britton-sentenced-bestiality-animal-cruelty/104194702>

Britton was ultimately charged for doing these acts dozens of times (Fitzgerald 2024) after falling out with a business partner Graeme Webb but had been doing these bestiality acts with police-protection for decades as had other members of the Wolfgang Wuster / Adam Britton gang.

Britton's attempted citation of Kaiser *et al.* (2013) as justification for his crimes was not accepted by the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory, so before the full trial he pled guilty to some of his crimes and he was convicted of multiple (dozens) of criminal offences.

I should mention for completeness that the type species of *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 was *Eryx braminus* Daudin, 1803, AKA the Braminy Blind Snake. The type species for *Indotyphlops* was selected as *Typhlops pammeces* Günther, 1864, technically meaning the latter is a subjective synonym.

However, all published molecular studies have shown a divergence between the two species at between 6 and 8 MYA, meaning that creation of separate genera for each type group is not tenable.

Notwithstanding the fact that the preceding has been known for decades now, it was astounding, but not out of character, for serial criminal and taxonomic vandal Van Wallach to erect an objective junior synonym of *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 in the form of *Virgotyphlops* Wallach, 2020.

Obviously that name, created in another act of egregious taxonomic vandalism should never be used as correct either.

Wallach engaged in taxonomic vandalism in 2009 when in conjunction with Wolfgang Wuster and Don Broadley, they published Wallach, Wuster and Broadley, in which they unlawfully created an objective junior synonym of *Spracklandus* Hoser, 2009 (for the African Spitting Cobras) as published in Hoser (2009b) in the form of their *Afronaja*.

The ICZN ruled against them in 2021 (ICZN 2021).

Wallach has long been a notorious criminal. Wuster also is a serious hard-core criminal regularly engaging in illegal acts as

diverse as animal abuse and cruelty, stalking and harassment, trolling online and has been the subject of numerous allegations of demanding sex from female students before passing them in their courses at the university he works at.

Don Broadley, along with close friend William (Bill) Branch, was publicly outed after they spent years procuring young black boys for anal sex in southern Africa.

All of Wuster, Wallach and Broadley are close associates in crime with the now jailed Adam Britton (see above), who as a gang even published their law-breaking war cry known as Wuster *et al.* (2021), telling others to engage in like acts of animal abuse and so on.

That document was widely published by them online although the gang have since end 2023 had most copies removed from the web after Britton's police protection ended and he went to jail.

Instrumental in the web of deceit of the Wuster / Britton gang has been the censorship of the internet as best they can to remove all evidence of the correct scientific nomenclature for the relevant species and genera they have sought to rename and claim kudos for discovering.

Central here is the website known as "The Reptile Database" run by their servant Peter Uetz, a man with his own numerous skeletons in the closet and also a serial liar.

He claims his site is a complete database of reptile science, names and papers.

But in actual fact it is a very warped and censored world view.

Most of my own works on Blindsnakes and the relevant taxonomic and nomenclatural acts are carefully censored from his site, including via censoring third party publications that use these names as correct.

This would not be so bad, were it not for the fact that others using the "reptile database" as a go to resource (like advertised) are misled into ignoring the Hoser names as well as those of other herpetologists on the gang's "blacklist" simply because they are not there and therefore appear not to exist.

These people using Uetz's the "Reptile Database" then overlook the relevant publications and then rename the taxa innocently believing the relevant taxa are unnamed.

How many times has this happened in the last decade?

Over 100 times!

See Hoser (2014b) for examples.

An example relevant to this paper is that of Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth (2024) who created an objective junior synonym for *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012 in the form of their putative genus *Pseudoindotyphlops*.

Their paper goes through what they thought was some great science that they alleged was original research and on the basis of what they had worked out, they did what they thought was obvious.

They assigned a name to a previously (or so they thought) unnamed genus.

Problem was, another scientist in the form of myself had been there 20 years earlier and even after a series of illegal wildlife department raids and thefts of files (see for example Hoser, 1993, 1996, 2012a, 2012c) I had named the very same genus 12 years earlier in 2012.

Their paper was perfectly OK in terms of the science and as science should be, the authors should have simply supported the earlier work of myself and the same taxonomic and nomenclatural conclusions.

That is their findings supported my earlier taxonomy as opposed to refuting it.

That would of course go against the false narrative Wuster, Britton and the others in the gang who at all times try to make out that any scientific works of mine must be wrong, simply because I am "Raymond Hoser" and therefore by definition can never be correct.

This gang say the same for the works of other eminent

herpetologists, including Richard Walter Wells and Cliff Ross Wellington of Australia, AKA "Wells and Wellington" who have a far lower error rate than pretty much all other Australian herpetologists, including quite likely myself!

So, in terms of the preceding all that really needs to be known is the following:

*Pseudoindotyphlops* Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth 2024 is an objective synonym of *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012 and is therefore a name that can never be used in Zoology as correct again!

*Indotyphlops* Hedges *et al.*, 2014 is a subjective synonym of *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 and cannot therefore be applied to the same species group.

*Virgotyphlops* Wallach, 2020 is also an objective synonym for *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 and is therefore a name that can never be used in Zoology as correct again!

In the case of *Virgotyphlops* Wallach, 2020, Wallach's description was so bad he had another go at it in 2021 (see Wallach 2020 and 2021) and even the second paper was an epic fail!

This taxonomic vandalism and destruction came from a man with PhD from Harvard University, which is supposedly the finest science institution on the planet, giving credence to 2025 US President Donald Trump's claims against academia in 2025. See for example at:

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/5/14/trump-administration-cuts-another-450m-in-harvard-grants-in-escalating-row>

The irony of all this reckless renaming of species by the Wuster / Britton gang is that they justified it in 2012, when Wuster (2012) was published.

This document later rebadged as "Kaiser *et al.* 2013" as cited here whinged about the fact that myself in particular and to a lesser extent Richard Wells has engaged in "mass naming of taxa" to such an extent that there was nothing left for them to name.

At the relevant time, Wells, Wellington and Hoser had named about 500 species and genera, of which about 2/3 were in Australia and the rest elsewhere.

Since Kaiser *et al.* (2013) has been published, I have named over 1000 more species and subspecies of reptiles and other herpetologists across the world have also named more than 2000!

Numerous molecular studies have flagged unnamed species across the world and among almost all groups of extant reptiles.

Molecular studies globally have often indicated as many or more species of unnamed Scolecophidians (AKA Blindsnakes) as named ones.

On the back of numerous studies making such findings over two decades in Australia, I did what no one else had the wherewithal to do and set out to work out how to tell the various species apart.

The number of described Australian species was more than doubled, with the paper of Hoser (2025b) naming no less than 76 new species of Blindsnake on the Australian continent.

The first purpose of this paper is about correcting the widespread misconceptions about the genus level-nomenclature of *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 and *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012.

It is to ensure that in the future these correct scientific names are used instead of the non-ICZN synonym names (otherwise known as "*nomen illegitimum*" being a word coined by the criminal Van Wallach).

The gang also use their coined name "*Aspidonym*", which is code for illegally created synonym names created by the gang.

The second purpose of this paper is to formally name a western population of putative *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864) currently only known from a handful of specimens as a new species.

Besides the taxonomic imperative to do so, there is the conservation imperative as well, in that it is from a region of intense human pressure and may well expire without proper management by government and other stakeholders.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In terms of materials and methods, these are as for Hoser (2025b) but instead applied to the south Indian populations of putative *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864) including synonym names applied to this putative taxon.

Available specimens, papers and photos of the relevant putative species were inspected.

They were checked for morphological divergences and/or any obvious biogeographical barriers separating the populations.

The paper of Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth (2024) flagged a divergent result for a population of putative *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864) that could not be simply explained by distance, as other more spread samples clustered and this one did not.

Distributions were also mapped against rock and soil types to see if these also affected the relevant taxa.

Specimens inspected included dead and live specimens as well as images with good locality data including photo sharing sites online like "Inaturalist", "Twitter" (AKA "X"), "Flickr", "Facebook" and "Instagram".

A sweep of the published literature and museum databases, photo sharing sites and the like was done to properly ascertain relevant distributions of all known populations of putative *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864).

References relevant to the taxonomic and nomenclatural decisions herein included Annandale (1906), Boulenger (1893), Daudin (1803), Duméril and Bibron (1844), Fitzinger (1843), Gray (1845), Günther (1864), Hawkeswood (2021), Hedges *et al.* (2014), Hoser (2012d, 2013a, 2014, 2025a-b), ICZN (2012), Pyron and Wallach (2014), Ride *et al.* (1999), Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth (2024), Smith (1943), Wallach (2020, 2021) and sources cited therein.

Online references relied upon were checked as correct in terms of content cited on 15 May 2025.

## RESULTS

The divergent population of putative *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864) collected from Kothagiri, Tamil Nadu, India was morphologically very similar to that of the nominate form of *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864) found further east including hilly and coast areas to Madras, being the type locality for *M. pammeces*.

Based on geographical separation across an area of different habitat and competing species in the form of *Maxhoserus braminus* (Daudin, 1803), I formed the view that the divergent population was allopatric and had allopatrically speciated over an extended period of time measured in the millions of years.

This was confirmed by the deep molecular divergence as reported by Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth (2024), which was at variance to widely scattered eastern samples that were not particularly divergent of one another.

There were no available synonym names for this population.

The relevant names were *Maxhoserus pammeces* (Günther, 1864) with a type locality of Madras, (now Chennai) India (east coast of south part of the subcontinent) and *M. psammophilus* (Annandale, 1906) with a type locality of Ramanad, which is about 300 km straight line down the coast to the south.

I therefore have no hesitation at all naming as a new species *Maxhoserus notindotyphlops* sp. nov. the until now unnamed population from the elevated inland area of Kothagiri, Tamil Nadu, India.

This is done in accordance with the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999) as amended (ICZN 2012) as part of the permanent scientific record.

## THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TAXONOMIC VANDALISM ON THE CONSERVATION OF BLIND SNAKES AND OTHER REPTILES

Refer to Hoser (2019a, 2019b 2025b) and the comments therein.

In terms of conservation of the newly named species in this paper, it is important that further specimens be collected and/or

observed in situ and their exact range of distribution ascertained. Studies should be made of habits, diet and population dynamics and proper long-term conservation plans enacted.

More broadly it is important that other people actively sort through the rest of the world's Blindsnakes and do what is most of important of all in terms of their conservation, that being to ensure all species are properly named.

Taxonomic vandalism and dual or triple nomenclatures created by taxonomic vandals such as Blair Hedges, Van Wallach and Alexander Pyron must be avoided at all costs.

This obviously means strict adherence to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999) as detailed in Hoser (2012b, 2013b, 2015a-f).

#### **MAXHOSERUS NOTINDOTYPHLOPS SP. NOV.**

**LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E61ADEC9-4FF7-42F9-8A9D-155CFDFA8B2A**

**Holotype:** A specimen at the Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru 560 012, India, specimen number CES16711 of an animal collected from Kothagiri, Tamil Nadu, India.

**Diagnosis:** Until now *Maxhoserus notindotyphlops* sp. nov. has been treated as a western population of the relatively uncommon species of Blindsnake *Maxhoserus pammece* (Günther, 1864).

The molecular results published by Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth (2024) flagged *M. notindotyphlops* sp. nov. as being 20 MYA divergent from the nominate form of *M. pammece* in their Supplementary Fig. S1.

In spite of this deep divergence, *M. notindotyphlops* sp. nov. and *M. pammece* are remarkably similar in form.

*M. notindotyphlops* sp. nov. is separated from *M. pammece* by being as an adult snake a generally darker coloured blindsnake all over. *M. notindotyphlops* sp. nov. is dark brownish pink rather than dark yellowish pink on the dorsum. The tip of the snout and tail tip are barely lighter than other parts of the dorsum, versus obviously so in *M. pammece*.

*M. notindotyphlops* sp. nov. and *M. pammece* are separated from all other species in *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 by the fact that the circumference of the body goes 18-24 times into the total length, versus 13-17 times in all other species.

Species within *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012 are separated from all other Blind Snakes by the following suite of characters: Rostral narrow, the upper portion one third the width of the head, not extending quite to the level of the eyes; nostril between two nasals, the anterior (lower) of which extends to the upper surface of the head and is in contact inferiorly with the preocular; prefrontal nearly as large as the ocular, in contact with the second and third labials; eyes distinct; upper head scales are a little larger than the scales on the body; four upper labials; diameter of body is 35-55 times in the total length; tail is as long as or a little longer than broad, ending in a spine. As a rule, 20 rows of scales around the middle of the body. Brownish or yellowish pink to blackish above, lighter inferiorly; the snout, anal region and the tail is usually whitish at least at the very tips, but sometimes this is barely distinct or noticeable.

**Distribution:** *M. notindotyphlops* sp. nov. is known only from the vicinity of the type locality, being Kothagiri, Tamil Nadu, India, but is almost certainly more widespread in the Western Ghats.

*M. pammece* is found in scattered locations on the lower eastern part of the Indian subcontinent, generally south of Chennai, but broadly in association with the lower Eastern Ghats.

**Etymology:** *M. notindotyphlops* sp. nov. has its species name taken from the exact words "Not Indotyphlops" as a blunt statement of the obvious in that it is not *Indotyphlops*.

The species name is a noun in apposition.

#### **ILLEGALLY COINED GENUS BLINDSNAKE NAMES BY WOLFGANG WÜSTER AND HIS GANG OF THIEVES.**

A criminal gang, led by the notorious Wolfgang Wüster of Wales, masquerading as scientists have for some decades (since 1987) been in a state of war with the International Commission for

Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN).

Their published aim (i.e. Wüster *et al.* 2021) is the destruction of the ICZN via themselves disobeying the rules of science and the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999) a rule book that governs scientific communications and naming of organisms.

They do this by illegally renaming species, genera and families of reptiles and other animals in breach of the code and copyright laws. They then hack and sabotage worldwide databases and the like to get others to use their names as "correct" ICZN names, while the Wüster gang are fully aware that their illegally coined names are not correct.

As of 2025, over 130 entities have had illegally coined synonyms created by the Wüster gang and peddled globally as correct.

Over 400 members of the Wüster gang are listed by name in the Wüster gang terrorism memo, available online in their "paper" Wüster *et al.* (2021).

When not engaging in egregious taxonomic vandalism the Wüster gang are engaged in hard core criminal acts.

The examples are too numerous to publish here and are so outrageous as to be generally described as "unbelievable".

This unbelievability of what they do is one of the reasons why that as a group, they continue to get away with it.

These unbelievable acts include Don Broadley and Bill Branch kidnapping young black boys in Africa for anal sex. As if that is not bad enough, another high-profile member of the Wüster gang is Adam Britton. In 2023 he pled guilty to anally raping people's pet dogs that he kidnapped.

He posted his crimes to others in the Wüster gang on the dark web. Britton is now in jail till at least 2028 and was only arrested and charged after falling foul of a more powerful member of the same Wüster gang whom he operated with as a partner for many years.

Another member of the gang in Australia whose name has been suppressed by the courts was found in civil courts to have raped multiple women over 1,000 times, engaged in acts of animal abuse and cruelty as well as other serious crimes against very young children. As he is an ex-police officer, the police have not followed the instructions of the County Court judge and charged the man, so he remains free and has come to the attention of the courts again for alleged crimes against women, who have successfully got restraining orders against him.

Of course, those court orders have been disobeyed!

Another serial trademark infringer in the group pled guilty to shooting aboriginals, which is itself unusual in Australia. Usually people who shoot and kill aboriginals get bravery awards.

See for example the etymologies in the paper of Hoser (2025b) for *Sloppytyphlops fildesi* sp. nov., *S. dhuae* sp. nov., *S. johnpati* sp. nov. and *S. murderingpoliceorum* sp. nov. in that paper.

Meanwhile another member of the Wüster gang, Jamie Benbow, of Bendigo, Victoria, has done stints in jail after being found guilty in the courts of crimes of violence, stalking, harassment and similar as well as dealing in commercial quantities of illegal drugs.

In case it was missed, Benbow also ran over someone while high on Ice (a toxic illicit drug).

As this paper is about Blind Snakes, it is relevant that the illegally coined Blindsnake names be presented here for readers so that they know the correct ICZN names for the relevant entities and avoid using the illegally coined ones and/or if reading these names, to know what the correct ICZN names actually are.

This is because the authors will quite likely be dishonestly hiding the relevant information.

**These illegally coined Blind Snake genus names are as follows:**

*Amerotyphlops* Hedges *et al.*, 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Altmantyphlops* Hoser, 2012.

*Antillyotyphlops* Hedges *et al.*, 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Mosestyphlops* Hoser, 2012.

***Asiatyphlops* Hedges et al., 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Argyrophis* Gray, 1845.**

***Indotyphlops* Hedges et al., 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012.**

***Virgotyphlops* Wallach 2020 and 2021 is yet another illegally coined junior synonym of *Maxhoserus* Hoser, 2012, so if a dual nomenclature won't screw things up, a three way one will!**

***Madatyphlops* Hedges et al., 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Ronhoserus* Hoser, 2012.**

***Malayotyphlops* Hedges et al., 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Katrinahosertyphlops* Hoser, 2012.**

***Pseudoindotyphlops* Sidharthan, Roy and Karanth, 2024 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Freudtyphlops* Hoser, 2012.**

***Sundatyphlops* Hedges et al., 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Acktyphlops* Hoser, 2012.**

***Xerotyphlops* Hedges et al., 2014 is an illegally coined junior synonym of *Lenhosertyphlops* Hoser, 2012.**

**The names of Gray and Hoser should be used as the correct ICZN scientific names.**

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**CONFLICT OF INTEREST - NONE.**