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# Taxonomic vandalism by Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves continues. New names unlawfully coined by the rulebreakers for species and genera previously named according to the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*.

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## ABSTRACT

Hoser (2015a-f) detailed illegal actions by Welshman Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves with respect to their campaign to undermine the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* as well as their attempts to usurp the authority of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN).

Their business model was not unlike that of the terrorist group calling themselves "Islamic State" or ISIS in that nothing was outside of their domain in terms of acts they would do to further their aim.

Hoser (2015a) published a list of 31 names illegally coined by the Wüster gang with the express intent of illegally overwriting valid ICZN compliant names previously published to steal the intellectual property of others.

They use websites and journals they despotically control to push their illegally coined names on others, falsely alleging they are legal and code complaint, which they are not.

Wolfgang Wüster and his gang also supress use of the correct legal names by others and aggressively encourage others to similarly steal the works of others.

Since Hoser (2015a) published a list of 31 illegally coined names in herpetology, the gang has continued to unlawfully create nomenclatural instability as part of their campaign to destroy the rules of nomenclature that have governed the biological sciences for centuries.

This paper presents a summary of ten of the gang's more recent acts of taxonomic vandalism and presents these 10 unlawfully coined names in a table with the correct names alongside, so that herpetologists can use the correct names instead.

The list from 2015 has also been republished as the information within it remains current.

Keywords: Taxonomy; nomenclature; International Code of Zoological Nomenclature; ICZN; herpetology;

Wolfgang Wüster; Taxonomic Vandalism; Kaiser; terrorist; Acanthophis cryptamydros; Acanthophis

lancasteri; Oedura luritja; Oedura greeri; Malayodracon; Daraninagama; Solomonsaurus; Oxysaurus;

Hapturosaurus; Shireenhosersaurea; Tribolonotus parkeri; Tribolonotus greeri; Ahaetuliinae;

Charlespiersonserpeniinae; *Mopanveldophis*; *Chrismaxwellus*; *Brachyseps*; *Oxyscincus*; *Flexiseps*; *Clarascincus*; *Propetribolonotus*; *Pediporus*; *Feretribolonotus*.

## INTRODUCTION

Hoser (2015a-f) detailed illegal actions by Welshman Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves with respect to their unlawful campaign to undermine the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* as well as their attempts to usurp the authority of the commissioners at the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN).

Their business model was not unlike that of the terrorist group calling themselves "Islamic State" or ISIS in that nothing was

outside of their domain in terms of acts they would do to further their aim.

The gang ruthlessly stalk social media sites like "Facebook" and "Twitter", trolling and attacking anyone who dares speak out against their acts of Taxonomic vandalism or more recently defined (by themselves) as "Taxonomic Terrorism".

Hoser (2015a) published a list of 31 names illegally coined by the Wüster gang with the express intent of illegally overwriting

valid ICZN compliant names previously published.

The gang's acts are nothing more than a blatent attempt to unlawfully steal the intellectual property of genuine law-abiding scientists.

Even after the publication of Hoser (2015a-f) and condemnation by people within their gang, the leaders of the group continue to act outside of the law and the rules of the ICZN.

They use websites and journals they despotically control to push their illegally coined names on others, falsely alleging that theirs are legal and code complaint, which they are not.

Wolfgang Wüster and his gang also supress use of the correct legal ICZN complaint names by others and aggressively encourage others to similarly steal the works of others.

Wolfgang Wüster continually alleges their mob are "scientists" but there is absolutely nothing they do that could be remotely described as "scientific" in any accepted sense of the word.

They are better described as "anti-scientists".

Since Hoser (2015a) published a list of 31 illegally coined names in herpetology, the gang has continued to unlawfully create nomenclatural instability as part of their campaign to destroy the rules of nomenclature that have been in operation for centuries.

This paper presents a summary of some of the gang's more recent acts of taxonomic vandalism and presents ten of these unlawfully coined names in a table with the correct names alongside, so that herpetologists can use the correct names instead.

The list from 2015 has also been republished as the information within it remains current.

# *Oedura greeri* Wells and Wellington, 1985 illegally renamed as *Oedura luritja* Oliver and McDonald, 2016.

The species described as *Oedura luritja* Oliver and McDonald, 2016, is a junior subjective synonym of *Oedura greeri* Wells and Wellington, 1985. In their 2016 paper, Oliver and McDonald allege that the Wells and Wellington name is "*nomen nudem*".

The basis for this claim is an uncritical rehash of what was written by Shea and Sadlier (1999).

Oliver and McDonald alleged "*Oedura greeri* Wells & Wellington [37] (holotype: AMS R87677, Mt Doreen) was described without diagnosis and is regarded as a *nomen nudum* [38]."

Repeating the same claim in 2016, Oliver and Doughty wrote: "*Oedura greeri* Wells & Wellington, 1985 (holotype: AMS R87677) was described without diagnosis and is regarded as a *nomen nudum* (Shea & Sadlier 1999)."

A read of the original Wells and Wellington (1985) description confirms that this is not the case.

This remains so, whether one relies on the conditions set by the second or third editions of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, or for that matter the currently applicable fourth edition!

So while three separate publications by a small group of authors has repeated the claim that "*Oedura greeri* Wells & Wellington, 1985 (holotype: AMS R87677) was described without diagnosis and is regarded as a *nomen nudum*" the claim quite simply is not true.

For what it is worth, Wells and Wellington (1985) directs readers to a photo of their species *O. greeri* at Cogger (1983 plate 461, cited as *Oedura marmorata*)". On the same page of this publication (at page 14) they also refer to comparative photos of others in what they describe as the "*Oedura marmorata* 

complex", including "Cogger (1983: plate 460" which they cite as its "congener *Oedura marmorata*", and Bustard (1970: plate 24), which is cited as their species *Oedura derelicta*.

While it is entirely reasonable to argue that the original descriptions of all the relevant geckos by Wells and Wellington are lousy and ambiguous, there is no doubt at all that they identify specific taxa (or alleged taxa) and by way of comparison with others.

Therefore the names are not *nomen nudem* and like it or not are 'available" within the meaning of every relevant edition of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*.

This remains the case even if another author has a strong personal hatred of Richard Wells or Ross Wellington!

# *Acanthophis lancasteri* Wells and Wellington, 1985 illegally renamed as *Acanthophis cryptamydros* Maddock, Ellis, Doughty, Smith and Wüster, 2015.

I need not mention that Paul Doughty (see above) at least is a card-carrying member of the Wüster gang of thieves, which in part explains his attempted name theft of the gecko species above.

He was also a party to another group within the gang of thieves who also recently attempted to steal name authority for another Wells and Wellington species, this one being *Acanthophis lancasteri* Wells and Wellington 1985, by falsely claiming it too was a *nomen nudem*. Their allegedly newly discovered species was named by them as *Acanthophis cryptamydros* Maddock, Ellis, Doughty, Smith and Wüster, 2015, which they then advertised to a global audience online and elsewhere as some kind of amazing new scientific discovery by the gang (e.g. Arnold 2015, Fang 2015, Mundy 2015).

This big lie was refuted in the first instance by Hoser (2016a) and then in more detail later in 2016 by Wellington (2016). In summary the Wells and Wellington 1984 and 1985 descriptions of dozens of species were often lousy, but they were fully code complaint and therefore legal. Their name inn the case of *Acanthophis lancasteri* Wells and Wellington 1985 is the legal one we are stuck with!

Now if one were to (validly) accuse Wells and Welington of having (at times) substandard scientific descriptions, the same could be said for many other herpetologists including such names as Cope, Storr, Gray and Fitzinger, but if their names are available under the rules of the ICZN, they are used and no matter how "unscientific" their first descriptions were.

The take home message in all this is as follows: If you read a paper and see a claim by an author that an earlier name is *"nomen nudem*", don't take the author's word for it. Go to the original publication itself and grab a copy of the current and relevant issue/s of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* or previous (if relevant) set of rules for cross referencing purposes.

Check the subject publication with the conditions and definitions within the code to see for yourself if the earlier name is valid and legal.

Based on statistical likelihood and my own presonal experience, including for the last two species inspected, it almost certainly will be!

#### Daraninagama Hoser, 2014 illegally renamed as Malayodracon Denzer, Manthey, Mahlow and Böhme, 2015.

Hoser (2014) formally named the genus *Daraninagama* Hoser, 2014 on the basis of well-estbalished physical differences and divergence between the relevant species originally named as *Gonyocephalus robinsonii* Boulenger, 1908 and others in the genus it had been previously placed. As a taxonomic act it was completely unremarkable.

A year later in the online PRINO (peer reviewed in name only) journal *Zootaxa*, Denzer *et al.* (2015) published a paper with the express purpose of unlawfully renaming the genus *Daraninagama* Hoser, 2014 with their illegally coined name *Malayodracon.* Their paper effectively remanufactured old research as new and claimed a discovery that the species monotypic for the genus was sufficiently divergent from others in the genus it had been placed in previously to be renamed at the genus level.

While it would be nice to think that their act of renaming the genus was mere oversight, that this was not the case was immediately obvious. Some of the authors as members of the

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Wüster gang have been hyper critical of all things Hoser, including aggressively on social media platforms like "Facebook" and "Twitter".

The gang also ensured that on a site they control called "The Reptile Database" controlled by Peter Uetz with a subcommittee including most of the Wüster gang as directors, did not have the correct Hoser name for the genus on the site. Instead the relevant species was identified as "*Malayodracon robinsonii* (BOULENGER, 1908)" and in spite of an extensive bibliography, there was no reference to any Hoser papers by Uetz on the webpage, in spite of him being sent all relevant issues of *Australiasian Journal of Herpetology* (including Hoser (2014)) at times of publication and so was well aware at all times of the priority of the name *Daraninagama* Hoser, 2014.

In any event, to justify their blatent illegal attempt at name authority theft, Denzer and the same group of authors who wrote Denzer *et al.* (2015) published a hate rant in 2016 in the form of a paper ostensibly critical of all Hoser publications on dragon species that they had decided they may want to illegally rename (Denzer *at al.* 2016).

Invariably the adverse claims against the Hoser papers were false and so they were systematically refuted by Hoser (2016c).

However the Wüster gang have made a point in suppressing this and any other paper that systematically expose their litany of lies and deception.

# *Oxysaurus* Hoser, 2013 and *Shireenhosersaurea* Hoser, 2013 illegally renamed as *Solomonsaurus* Bucklitsch, Böhme and Koch, 2016 and *Hapturosaurus* Bucklitsch, Böhme and Koch, 2016.

Wolfgang Böhme, has been working hard with the other Wolfgang (Wüster) to destabilize nomenclature and taxonomy (as seen above) and with the genera *Oxysaurus* Hoser, 2013 and *Shireenhosersaurea* Hoser, 2013.

Based on divergence and morphological differences, the erection of the two varanid genera by Hoser (2013c) were totally unremarkable and the only remarkable thing about the action was that it hadn't been done 20 years earlier!

After three years of denying the obvious and pretending that the creation of *Oxysaurus* Hoser, 2013 and *Shireenhosersaurea* Hoser, 2013, was an act of "taxonomic vandalism", the Wüster gang decided to rename the genera instead.

So in an act of brazen theft and again utilizing the services of the online PRINO Journal *Zootaxa*, which they appear to have hijacked for their own nefarious agenda, the gang renamed both *Oxysaurus* Hoser, 2013 and *Shireenhosersaurea* Hoser, 2013 as *Solomonsaurus* Bucklitsch, Böhme and Koch 2016 and *Hapturosaurus* Bucklitsch, Böhme and Koch 2016 in the paper Bucklitsch *et al.* (2016).

The action was the same as for the illegal renaming of *Daraninagama* by the same Wolfgang Böhme and his group of thieves. The paper was in the main a mere remanufacturing of previous research by others as "new" work by themselves with the only significant feature of the otherwise uninteresting paper being the alleged naming of two previously unnamed genera! Of course rehashing old work as new is fraudulent, as is the deliberate renaming of genera already named.

Once again the relevant pages of the Wüster gang controlled "The Reptile Database' owned by Peter Uetz carried references to Bucklitsch *et al.* (2016) and their illegal dual nomenclature, but forcibly suppressed and did not have the more relevant publication of Hoser (2013c) or the names derived from that publication listed at all.

In otherwords "The Reptile Database" was anything but! In passing I note that the Bucklitsch *et al.* (2016) names were assigned as subgenera, but everyone knows that according to the ICZN's rules, at the same level (e.g. genus) priority of names applies and so if the taxonomic concept of Bucklitsch *et al.* (2016) genuinely wanted to group the relevant varanid taxa as subgenera, then they still had to use the legally available genus names, these being *Oxysaurus* Hoser, 2013 and *Shireenhosersaurea* Hoser, 2013.

# *Feretribolonotus greeri* Hoser, 2016 renamed as *Tribolonotus parkeri* Rittmeyer and Austin, 2017.

You'll see from the heading that the word "illegal" was omitted from the heading. That is because there is a remote chance that unlike for the previous cases, this action was a result of genuine oversight, as opposed to a planned name authority theft.

I say remote chance because the journal that published this piece of taxonomic vandalism was none other than the online PRINO journal *Zootaxa*!

*Zootaxa* as an online journal has been by far the main tool for the Wüster gang's attempts to unlawfully steal the intellectual property of others.

Surely one of the alleged peer reviewing scientists there would occasionally look at repositories such as *Zoobank* or *Zoological Record*, both of which indexed and archived the relevant contents of Hoser (2016b) when published a year earlier!

The paper Rittmeyer and Austin (2017) also named another species based on vague morphological evidence, but conspicuously in the absence of molecular data, giving doubt to the validity of that taxon.

That taxon name is however available under the rules of the ICZN and is therefore not relevant here.

Of significance is that if *Zootaxa* had quality peer review (as they allege to have), the continual overwriting of legal ICZN names in a journal that supposedly specializes in taxonomy wouldn't be happening.

However, even the best of peer reviewed journals get things wrong and mistakes do slip through.

In the case of the *Zootaxa* paper Rittmeyer and Austin (2017), the authors had renamed a species previously named a year earlier by myself (Hoser).

The genus placement (first of the binomial names) is not the issue in terms of the *Zootaxa* paper.

I must stress that it is what happens after a journal editor, author or both are advised of a mistake that separates quality scientific publications from PRINO rags like *Zootaxa*!

If a mistake is brought to the attention of author, editor or publisher, it should be corrected as fast a possible and any potential destabilization or damage either avoided or reduced as much as possible.

This is exactly how things are done in terms of myself and the *Australasian Journal of Herpetology*.

So here I take the opportunity to correct a rare error that has slipped through the various quality control processes at *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* and to make sure it is read by people I shall underline it as well!

The genus name *Feretribolonotus* Hoser, 2016 is in fact a subjective junior synonym of *Pediporus* Roux, 1930. Also, a new subgeneric name from the same paper, *Propetribolonotus* Hoser, 2016 (with the type species *Tribolonotus schmidti* Burt, 1930) is the junior objective synonym of *Pediporus* Roux, 1930.

In other words, based on the taxonomy proposed in the paper of Hoser (2016c). *Propetribolonotus* Hoser, 2016 should never be used and *Feretribolonotus* Hoser, 2016 is an available name at the subgenus level only, which according to the current taxonomy, should be used as such.

In terms of the error, I was first advised of it by email on 16 September 2016, by Andrei Barabanov of the Department of Herpetology, Zoological Institute Russian Academy of Sciences and besides publicly thanking him for drawing it to my attention, I note that it is correct for a scientist to renounce any work or idea that simply is found to be defective.

In the case of the two relevant genus-level names proposed by

Hoser (2016c) the taxonomy was correct and/or available, but the nomenclature was wrong.

One of these names is point blank unavailable and must never be used.

The erroneous nomenclature becomes illegal if promoted and used with the knowledge it is wrong and in breach of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999).

As I am a scientist and not a law-breaking thief, I will not promote illegal nomenclature and ask others not to do so as well.

# Charlespiersonserpeniidae Hoser, 2013 illegally renamed Ahaetuliinae *subfam. nov.* Figuero *et al.*, 2016.

Another group of card-carrying members of the Wüster gang decided to illegally rename two more groups of snakes in 2016 in an online paper Figuero *et al.* (2016).

We know that the authors were well aware of the earlier names for the same taxon groups published by Hoser (2013a) because some of them were vocal supporters of the Wüster gang's war cry manifesto known widely as Kaiser *et al.* (2013). See also Kaiser (2012a, 2012b, 2013) or other war cry documents by the gang as listed in Hoser (2015a-f).

The paper was of a familiar script: Old findings rehashed as new, with a few nice graphics to complete the deception.

The constituent species taxa within Ahaetuliinae *subfam. nov.* Figuero *et al.*, 2016 are exactly the same as

Charlespiersonserpeniidae Hoser, 2013, even though the type genus is different. Because taxonomic shifts within a given level (e.g. family) retain the same basis of nomenclature, even though the name proposed by the later authors is at the subfamily as opposed to family level, the name Charlespiersonserpeniidae takes priority and must be used according to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. In other words Figuero *et al.* 2016 should have called "their" subfamily

Charlespiersonserpeniinae Hoser, 2013 and not Ahaetuliinae *subfam. nov.* (AKA Ahaetuliinae Figuero *et al.*, 2016).

As it stands Ahaetuliinae *subfam. nov.* is a subjective junior synonym of Charlespiersonserpeniidae Hoser, 2013 or for that matter, Charlespiersonserpeniinae Hoser, 2013 as proposed at the same time.

If one were to do some mental and taxonomic gymnastics to take the type genus of Ahaetuliinae *subfam. nov.* as the basis for a family-level name classification, it would still not be Ahaetuliinae Figuero *et al.* 2016. This is because the paper of Hoser (2013a), also created a tribe (family level classification), with the same type genus *Ahaetulla* Link, 1807, for the tribe Ahaetullini Hoser, 2013.

In summary the creation of the name Ahaetuliinae *subfam. nov.* by Figuero *et al.* (2016) was illegal and that name should not be used in any circumstance.

I should also add that the relevant authors and journal should publish a note to this effect!

# *Chrismaxwellus* Hoser, 2013 illegally renamed *Mopanveldophis* Figuero *et al.*, 2016.

Figuero *et al.* (2016) in the same paper also decided to illegally rename *Chrismaxwellus* Hoser, 2013 which they illegally renamed *Mopanveldophis* Figuero *et al.*, 2016.

Both genera have the same type species, which is no great surprise, because the group is monotypic!

As *Mopanveldophis* is an objective junior synonym of *Chrismaxwellus* Hoser, 2013, the later name should never be used!

Perhaps I should also add that the relevant journal that published Figuero *et al.* (2016) claims to be peer reviewed. Noting that there was a three year gap between the publishing of Hoser (2013a) and Figuero *et al.* (2016), there can be no claim made that the authors or alleged peer reviewers were unaware of the earlier publications of Hoser (2013a) and Hoser (2013b). Alternatively if the claim is raised that both authors and reviewers were unaware of the earlier Hoser names, then they should get a gold prize for failure to look at the relevant literature before publishing.

Of course as the paper Figuero *et al.* (2016) had no useful function beyond renaming two groups named three years prior, the authors and their hand-picked "peer reviewers" (if the latter actually existed) had to make a point of ignoring the most relevant prior work.

# *Oxyscincus* Hoser, 2015 and *Clarascincus* Hoser, 2015 illegally renamed *Brachyseps* Erens *et al.*, 2016 and *Flexiseps* Erens *et al.*, 2016.

Both renamed genera are subjective junior synonyms for the same taxonomic concepts and species assemblages.

Hoser (2015g) was a massive 128 page monograph that recived considerable publicity at the time it was published. It also happened to be indexed in the usual places like *Zoobank* and *Zoological Record*.

Erens *et al.* (2016) first appeared online 18 months after the hard copy and month later online publication of Hoser (2015g). In other words, it would be ludicrous for a relevant scientist working on these species to try to claim they were unaware of the publication of Hoser (2015g).

Rather than pretending not to know of the earlier Hoser (2015g) paper, as a basis for illegally renaming genera, as done in cases cited elsewhere, these authors cited the Wüster gang war cry manifesto, Kaiser *et al.* (2013) and said that this publication gave them authority to ignore and break the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and the rulings of the ICZN commissioners themselves.

On the basis of the content of Kaiser *et al.* (2013) the authors illegally renamed two genera fully aware that they had already been legally named by Hoser (2015g) more than a year earlier. The relevant paper by Erens *et al.* (2016) was also little more than a rehash of established information that they rebadged as "new" by adding a few nice graphics.

It is also noteworthy that the formal naming of their illegally named genera didn't comply with the established rules as set out in the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Fourth edition), meaning that their names are unavailable in the sense of the code anyway and therefore should not be used. Their "descriptions" do not provide a formal diagnosis for any of their genera at the time of naming and therefore according to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* their names are invalid and unavailable.

However minor faults like not complying with the rules have never been an issue for members of the Wolfgang Wüster gang and this is unlikely to concern them now.

#### SUMMARY

With the ten illegally renamed species listed herein, this takes the total to 41 illegally named species genera or family in recent years, as itemised in this paper and associated tables listing relevant taxa.

It is also almost certain that some other illegally renamed taxa have been missed in terms of this paper, or Hoser (2015a) meaning the damage caused by Wolfgang Wüster and likeminded thieves is even greater than outlined here.

Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves have caused instability in nomenclature on a scale never previously seen in the biological sciences.

It is the first time in more than a century that people have sought to undermine the rules of the ICZN from within!

If their current acts of illegally renaming species are not stopped or otherwise encouraged, there is no doubt that this cancer will affect wider areas of the biological sciences and potentially fatally destroy the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* as it is currently known.

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Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves intend setting up his form of mob rule with him in charge, over and above the rules of the ICZN and the general scientific community.

Wüster and their gang represent a noisy and destructive minority who need to be stopped and before the damage they cause to nomenclature and the wider fields of zoology, wildlife conservation and public safety gets worse.

In the interim the best thing practicing zoologists can do to mitigate the damage caused by the Wolfgang Wüster gang of thieves is to use the correct ICZN rule compliant names as indicated in this paper, and as best as possible try not to be cowed or harassed by the very real threats of violence and criminal damage made by Wüster's associates.

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### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author has no known conflicts of interest in terms of this paper and conclusions within, other than a desire that rules of nomenclature be followed. However it is appropriate to note that some of the names illegally overwritten by Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves have been formally assigned by this author, so there is the issue of ownership of intellectual property and potential financial benefits this brings.

Non code-compliant name coined by associates of the Wüster gang and widely promoted by them.	Comments (reasons given of author for creating new name in breach of the Zoological Code).	Correct taxon name according to scientific ethics and the established rules of the ICZN's Zoological Code.
Acanthophis cryptamydros Maddock, Ellis, Doughty, Smith and Wüster, 2015	Falsely alleged Wells and Wellington, 1985 name not code compliant.	<i>Acanthophis lancasteri</i> Wells and Wellington, 1985
<i>Oedura luritja</i> Oliver and McDonald, 2016	Falsely alleged Wells and Wellington, 1985 name not code compliant.	<i>Oedura greeri</i> Wells and Wellington, 1985
<i>Malayodracon</i> Denzer, Manthey, Mahlow and Böhme, 2015	No reason given. Later published hate rant (Denzer <i>at al</i> . 2016).	<i>Daraninagama</i> Hoser, 2014
Solomonsaurus Bucklitsch, Böhme and Koch, 2016	No reason given. Also co-published hate rant (Denzer <i>at al</i> . 2016).	<i>Oxysaurus</i> Hoser, 2013
Hapturosaurus Bucklitsch, Böhme and Koch, 2016	No reason given. Also co-published hate rant (Denzer <i>at al</i> . 2016).	Shireenhosersaurea Hoser, 2013
<i>Tribolonotus parkeri</i> Rittmeyer and Austin, 2017	No reason given. Remote possibility it was a genuine oversight.	Pediporus (Feretribolonotus) greeri Hoser, 2016
Ahaetuliinae Figuero <i>et al</i> ., 2016.	No reason given. Due to time factor and authorship, oversight must have been deliberate.	Charlespiersonserpeniinae Hoser, 2013
<i>Mopanveldophis</i> Figuero <i>et al.</i> , 2016.	No reason given. Due to time factor and authorship, oversight must have been deliberate.	Chrismaxwellus Hoser, 2013
Brachyseps Erens et al., 2016	Cited Kaiser <i>et al.</i> (2013) as a basis to illegally ignore rules of ICZN's code.	Oxyscincus Hoser, 2015
Flexiseps Erens et al., 2016	Cited Kaiser <i>et al.</i> (2013) as a basis to illegally ignore rules of ICZN's code.	Clarascincus Hoser, 2015

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Non code-compliant name coined by associates of the Wüster gang and widely promoted by them.	Comments (reasons given of author for creating new name in breach of the Zoological Code).	Correct taxon name according to scientific ethics and the established rules of the Zoological Code.
<i>Afronaja</i> Wallach, Wüster and Broadley 2009.	Falsely alleged earlier Hoser paper not published according to Article 8 of Zoological Code.	Spracklandus Hoser, 2009.
Amerotyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	Altmantyphlops Hoser, 2012
Antaresia stimsoni (Smith, 1985)	Name published after Wells and Wellington, 1985, (date priority) but improperly not renounced.	Antaresia saxacola Wells and Wellington, 1985. Note: <i>Nomen</i> nudem claim on Wikipedia is false.
Antillotyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser <i>et</i> al. documents of 2012/2013.	Mosestyphlops Hoser, 2012
Asiatyphylops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	Argyrophis Gray, 1845
<i>Bartleia</i> Hutchinson <i>et al.</i> 1990	Deliberately ignored name authority to rename taxon ( <i>nomen furtum</i> ).	<i>Techmarscincus</i> Wells and Wellington, 1985
Bassiana Hutchinson et al. 1990	Deliberately ignored name authority to rename taxon ( <i>nomen furtum</i> ).	Acritoscincus Wells and Wellington 1985
Broadleysaurus Bates et al., 2013	Invoked Kaiser "veto".	Funkisaurus Hoser, 2013
Candoiidae Pyron et al., 2014	No reason given, but authors and stated reviewers have attacked Hoser for years and over-written Hoser names previously.	Candoiidae Hoser, 2013
Cartula Hutchinson et al. 1990	Deliberately ignored name authority to rename taxon ( <i>nomen furtum</i> ).	<i>Harrisoniascincu</i> s Wells and Wellington, 1984
Chelodina burrungandjii Thomson, Kennett and Georges, 2000	Alleged Wells and Wellington, 1985 not code compliant when it was.	<i>Chelodina billabong</i> (Wells and Wellington, 1985)
Chelodina canni McCord and Thomson, 2002	Falsely claimed Wells and Wellington, 1985 name was a <i>nomen</i> <i>nudem</i> .	<i>Chelodina rankini</i> Wells and Wellington, 1985
Cubatyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	Dannytyphiops Hoser, 2012
<i>Emydura macquarii dharra</i> Cann 1998	Alleged Wells and Wellington, 1985 not code compliant when it was.	<i>Emydura cooki</i> (Wells and Wellington, 1985)
<i>Emydura macquarii emmotti</i> Cann, McCord and Joseph-Ouni, 2003	Alleged Wells and Wellington, 1985 not code compliant when it was.	Emydura macquarii windorah (Wells and Wellington, 1985)
Indotyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	<i>Maxhoseru</i> s Hoser, 2012
<i>Leiopython meridionalis</i> Schleip, 2014	Invoked Kaiser "veto".	Leiopython hoserae Hoser, 2000
Leiopython montanus Schleip, 2014	Invoked Kaiser "veto"	Leiopython albertisi bennetti Hoser 2000
<i>Lemuriatyphlops</i> Pyron and Wallach, 2014	Invoked Kaiser "veto"	Elliotttyphlopea Hoser, 2012
<i>Macrochelys apalachicolae</i> Thomas et al., 2014	Falsely claimed no holotype ever existed. Claim rebutted by co-author.	Macrochelys muscati Hoser, 2013.
Macrochelys suwanniensis Thomas et al., 2014	Falsely claimed no holotype ever existed. Claim rebutted by co-author.	Macrochelys maxhoseri Hoser, 201
Madatyphiops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	Ronhoserus Hoser, 2012
<i>Malayopython</i> Reynolds <i>et al.</i> , 2013a, 2013b, 2014	Invoked Kaiser veto; also falsely claimed <i>Broghammerus</i> a <i>nomen</i> <i>nudum</i>	<i>Broghammerus</i> Hoser, 2004
Malayotyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	Katrinahosertyphlops Hoser, 2012
Matobosaurus Bates et al., 2013	Invoked Kaiser "veto"	Swilesaurus Hoser, 2013
<i>Myuchely</i> s Thomson and Georges, 2009	Falsely claimed Wells 2007 breached article 8 of Zoological Code.	Wollumbinia Wells, 2007
Niveoscincus Hutchinson et al. 1990	Deliberately ignored name authority to rename taxon ( <i>nomen furtum</i> ).	Litotescincus Wells and Wellington 1985
Paralaudakia Baig et al., 2012	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	Adelynkimberlea Hoser, 2012
Sundatyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et al. documents of 2012/2013.	<i>Sivadictus</i> Wells and Wellington, 1985, (Note: <i>Anilios</i> Gray, 1845, is a different genus: Type sp. <i>australis</i> )
<i>Varanus teriae</i> Sprackland, 1991	Allegedly overlooked name authority and then refused to renounce synonym.	<i>Varanus keithhornei</i> (Wells and Wellington, 1985). (Note: genus assignment is in flux).
Xerotyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	Author was a signatory to Kaiser et	Lenhosertyphlops Hoser, 2012