Australasian Journal of Herpetology **43:33-37.**
Published 25 April 2020.

ISSN 1836-5698 (Print)
ISSN 1836-5779 (Online)

Hiding in plain sight! A new species of Water Skink *Eulamprus* Fitzinger, 1843 from north-east Queensland.

LSID URN:LSID:ZOOBANK.ORG:PUB:BAF26B67-A02E-4FF9-9D9D-1CDEE60FE6DA

RAYMOND T. HOSER

LSID urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:F9D74EB5-CFB5-49A0-8C7C-9F993B8504AE

488 Park Road, Park Orchards, Victoria, 3134, Australia.
***Phone*: +61 3 9812 3322 *Fax*: 9812 3355 *E-mail*: snakeman (at) snakeman.com.au**
Received 10 October 2019, Accepted 12 March 2020, Published 25 April 2020.

ABSTRACT

The Common Water Skink *Eulamprus quoyii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1839), type locality Neutral Bay (Sydney), New South Wales, is a common and familiar species to herpetologists in the Eastern Australian states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, where it inhabits well watered areas, usually near streams and watercourses in large numbers.

With the exception of Wells and Wellington (1985) who at page 29 wrote: "We consider that there are several taxa in this species complex awaiting description" and similar comments by Wells (2009), no one has in the last 100 years considered the possibility that there is more one taxon within this putative species.
Pepper *et al.* (2018) published a "Molecular phylogeny of *Eulamprus* water skinks", showing two highly divergent lineages of *E. quoyii*, but failed to make any statements as to the effect that there were two species involved.

An inspection of specimens, preserved and live from across the range has found that each lineage is morphologically divergent and therefore of separate species.

There is no available name for the divergent north Queensland lineage and so it is formally named herein as *Eulamprus paulwoolfi sp. nov*. in accordance with the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999).

Keywords: Taxonomy; nomenclature; lizards; skinks; water skink; *Eulamprus*; *quoyii*; Paul Woolf; Queensland; North Queensland; Australia; new species; *paulwoolfi.*

INTRODUCTION

The Common Water Skink *Eulamprus quoyii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1839), type locality Neutral Bay (Sydney), New South Wales, is a common and familiar species to herpetologists in the Eastern Australian states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, where it inhabits well watered areas, usually near streams and watercourses in large numbers.

With the exception of two experienced herpetologists named Richard Wells and Cliff Ross Wellington who published Wells and Wellington (1985) who at page 29 wrote: "We consider that there are several taxa in this species complex awaiting description" and Wells (2009) who made similar comments, no one has in the last 100 years considered the possibility that there is more one taxon within this putative species.
Pepper *et al.* (2018) published a "Molecular phylogeny of *Eulamprus* water skinks", showing two highly divergent lineages of *E. quoyii*, but failed to make any statements as to the effect that there were two species involved.

However this paper and the earlier ones by Wells and Wellington (1985) and Wells (2009) raised a red-flag to myself and when in Queensland in mid 2019, I revisited this issue and inspected specimens from the entire coastline of that State from the vicinity of Cairns, south to the NSW border, as well as specimens from the coast south to Sydney.

In line with the somewhat vague comments of Pepper *et al.* (2018) in terms of lineages within the putative species *E. quoyii* (they claimed 3), I was able to find consistent differences between those specimens from the wet tropics near Cairns and south to at least Mackay, which separated these lizards from all specimens from south of there. Pepper *et al.* (2018) claimed the lineage went further south to about Gladstone in Queensland. Specimens from Brisbane, were morphologically similar to those south into New South Wales, even though Pepper *et al.* (2018) claimed they were of a different lineage.

Noting that the north Queensland lineage was agreed by Pepper *et al.* (2018) to be the most divergent and that these are the

most divergent morphologically and appear to be reproductively isolated from the others, I have had no hesitation in formally naming this lineage as a new species in accordance with the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999).

I note that the divergence of this lineage is significantly greater than that between *Eulamprus leuraensis* Wells and Wellington (1984) and *Eulamprus kosciuskoi* (Kinghorn, 1932), both widely recognized in Australia, including by the taxonomically conservative Harold Cogger in Cogger (2014).

Wells (2009) stated that Glenn Shea was allegedly about to describe species within the so-called *E. quoyii* group, or at least planning to consider doing so, causing Wells to defer doing so himself at that time.

However, as of 2019 this had not occurred, nor was there any indication of any likely paper doing so and so this paper is published.

In passing I also note that the molecular data of Pepper *et al.* (2018) confirmed the obvious, in that the two species described as *Costinisauria worrelli* Wells and Wellington, 1985 from Barrington Tops and *Costinisauria couperi* Wells, 2009 from the New England Tableland were confirmed as valid and separate from *E. kosciuskoi* (Kinghorn, 1932) from Mount Kosciusko.

In spite of this finding of the obvious, the Wolfgang Wüster gang of liars and thieves have aggressively harassed other herpetologists and internet databases to pretend that both species do not exist, as part of an unscientific campaign that has run for many years as documented by Hoser (2007).

As recently as 1 March 2020, Wüster's close friend and partner in crime Peter Uetz, controlling a highly influential and professionally "Search Engine Optimized" (SEO) webpage called "The Reptile Database" claimed both *Costinisauria worrelli* Wells and Wellington, 1985 from Barrington Tops and *Costinisauria couperi* Wells, 2009 from the New England Tableland were synonyms and furthermore didn't even refer to the Wells (2009) paper on the webpage at:

http://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Eulamprus&species=kosciuskoi downloaded most recently on 1 March 2020.

This is significant because Uetz markets his site as "The Reptile Database" and as a complete archive of relevant taxonomic and nomenclatural sources.

In reality hundreds of critically important papers are systematically censored from the site to allow the Wolfgang Wüster gang to peddle their perverted warped view of herpetological taxonomy and nomenclature by hiding embarrising truths.

They seek to unlawfully get others to use their later illegally coined names instead of legal ones with International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) date priority.

The gang do this by citing their so called Kaiser *et al.* (2013) doctrine, which as published seeks to ignore and over-ride the established rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) itself, ultimately aiming for complete anarchy and chaos in science and zoological nomenclature (as detailed in Dubois *et al.* (2019), Hoser, (2007, 2009, 2012a, 2012b, 2013a, 2015a-f, 2019a, 2019b) and sources cited therein.

This is not mere semantics, as the actions of the Wolfgang Wüster gang and the taxonomic confusion they have caused has already resulted in the avoidable extinction of reptile species as detailed by Hoser (2019a and 2019b).

In summary, the Wolfgang Wüster gang simply steal works of others and then repackage these as their own scientific "discovery" (Hoser 2009, 2015a-f, 2019a, 2019b).

MATERIALS, METHODS AND RESULTS

As already stated, an inspection of specimens and live from across the range has found that each lineage is morphologically divergent and therefore of separate species.

A perusal of the relevant scientific literature found that the type form has a type locality of Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales and therefore conforms to the southern lineage.

The available synonym for this taxon, *Hinulia gastrostica* Günther, 1875 is also not applicable to the northern lineage as it is derived from specimens caught on Kangaroo Island, South Australia, "Queensland" and "Australia", the latter two locations being vague.

I have made inquiries as to all the syntypes for the putative species *Hinulia gastrostica* Günther, 1875 and can confirm that none of the specimens are of the northern form named within this paper.

A more detailed explanation follows.

However what is of note is that there are no other available synonyms applicable to these putative taxa.

As there is no available name for the divergent north Queensland lineage it is formally named herein as *Eulamprus paulwoolfi sp. nov.* in accordance with the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999).

Literature relevant to this species and preceding the decision to formally name this new taxon include the following: Boulenger (1897), Brown (2014), Cogger (2014), Cogger *et al.* (1983), Duméril and Bibron (1839), Fitzinger (1843), Günther (1875), Hoser (1989), Hutchinson and Rawlinson (1995), Pepper *et al.* (2018), Skinner *et al.* (2013), Wells (2009), Wells and Wellington (1984, 1985), Wilson and Knowles (1988), Wilson and Swan (2017) and sources cited therein.

I note in particular, that the diligently prepared and published monograph of Wells (2009), in particular has an exhaustive list of relevant references to that date.

Scandalously Wolfgang Wüster and the gang of thieves via their war cry manifesto called, Kaiser *et al.* (2013) had the audacity to repeatedly label the excellent peer reviewed work of Wells (2009) as "unscientific" and falsely claim it was "taxonomic vandalism", telling people to ignore the entirety of the 96 page work.

Their scandalous claim, repeated to a global audience millions of times should be remembered for the historical record when the relevant publications are revisited.

THE STATUS OF *HINULIA GASTROSTICA* GUNTHER, 1875.

Wells (2009) summed up the relevant status of the name and its potential application to Queensland specimens of putative *E. quoyii.*

It is easiest to simply republish what he wrote as done below:

> "An undescribed member of this species has also been known from mideastern and northern Queensland for nearly 50 years. A proposed Holotype (labelled as such) was even deposited in the Australian Museum by Eric Worrell, but his description was never published, I have examined this specimen and I am convinced that it is indeed a separate species quite distinct from *quoyii*. I have decided however to refrain from formally naming this species as Dr Glenn Shea has informed me that he is currently in the process of revising the *Eulamprus quoyii* complex. It is possible that *Hinulia gastrosticta* Günther, 1875 is applicable to one of these distinctive Queensland populations, and Wells and Wellington (1984) resurrected that species on the basis of the original description. However, I note also that Hutchinson and Rawlinson (1995) resynonymised *Eulamprus gastrostictus* with *quoyii* due to insufficient evidence that its earlier resurrection by Wells and Wellington was warranted. Although I have observed that "*Eulamprus quoyii*" exhibits quite distinct morphological differences in

> Queensland to that present in topotypic specimens from Sydney (the Type Locality of *quoyii*), I am now aware that there are at least two, possibly three distinct forms' of *quoyii* in Queensland. As the Type Locality of *Hinulia gastrosticta* Gunther, 1875 was given merely as 'Queensland', it is premature to assign this name to this or any other population in Queensland without examining the Holotype in the British Museum - which I am unable to do.
>
> The impending revision by Glenn Shea of the *quoyii* complex will hopefully resolve whether or not *Hinulia gastrosticta* is a valid taxon from Queensland, so I have accepted the decision of Hutchinson and Rawlinson and refrain from using the name further until the matter is resolved by Shea."

Nothing in the above account appears to be factually incorrect.

Overlooked so far (at least in terms of the detail), Boulenger (1887) published a detailed account of his inspection of the syntype series of Günther at the British Museum of Natural History.

From this account it is clear that none of the relevant specimens, including the animal labelled as coming from "Queensland" conforms with the north Queensland species until now treated as *E. quoyii.*

Boulenger's description of the relevant specimens identified as "*Lygosoma quoyi*" at pages 230-231 stated:

> "throat and sometimes also belly, with longitudinal series of black dots,".

This conforms wholly with southern specimens, being those found south of Gladstone in Queensland as in not the northern form.

The northern form described below as a new species differs in that diagnostic for it instead has heavy black peppering and dark scales with limited amounts of white on the throat and not just a mere longitudinal series of black dots on a lighter (whitish) background. Hence *Hinulia gastrosticta* is certainly not an available name for the northern taxon.

INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE FORMAL DESCRIPTION THAT FOLLOWS

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 a relevant staff at museums who made specimens and records available in line with international obligations.

In terms of the following formal description, spelling 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 (ICZN).

Material downloaded from the internet and cited anywhere in this paper was downloaded and checked most recently as of 1 March 2020, unless otherwise stated and was 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 or abnormal skin reaction to chemical or other input.

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 the formal description and does not rely on material within publications not explicitly cited herein.

The newly named species is readily and consistently separable from their nearest congener and that which until now it has been previously treated as.

EULAMPRUS PAULWOOLFI SP. NOV.

LSID urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D564C4F7-B8B7-4739-8A4C-4D0BA4EFC8DE

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number R.16135 collected from Innisfail, north Queensland, Australia, Latitude -17.53 S., Longitude 146.02 E. This government-owned facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratype: A preserved specimen at the Queensland Museum in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, collected at the foot of Mt Bartle-Frere, south of Cairns, north Queensland, Australia, Latitude -17.4 S. Longitude 145.8 E.

Diagnosis: Until now *Eulamprus paulwoolfi sp. nov*. has been treated as a northern population of the well-known species *E. quoyii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1839).

However it is readily separated from that taxon by the following characters

1/ The original tail of *E. quoyii* is dominantly brown in colour with a series of black flecks and/or spots running mainly along the sides. By contrast the original tail of *E. paulwoolfi sp. nov.* is dominantly brown in colour on top and blackish on the sides and most notably has a series of white flecks or spots running mainly along the sides.

2/ The throat of *E. quoyii* is dominantly whitish, cream or light yellow in colour with limited black pigment or spots and never more than small spots either scattered or forming longitudinal lines.

By contrast the throat of *E. paulwoolfi sp. nov.* is heavily peppered and marked with black or very dark pigment, with white being limited to flecks, spots or otherwise limited areas.

3/ The upper labials of *E. paulwoolfi sp. nov.* have dark brown bars on them which is not the case in *E. quoyii.*

The two species *E. paulwoolfi sp. nov.* and *E. quoyii* are separated from other similar Australian species (and all other species in the same genus) as follows: They are defined as a large Australian water skink (adults reaching over 110 mm snout-vent) with sharply-defined narrow pale yellow dorsolateral stripes but without a black vertebral stripe and a top of head that is either immaculate (one colour) or with only limited spots or flecks.

The diagnosis for the genus *Eulamprus* Fitzinger, 1843 is a genus of largish, fast moving, diurnally active skinks, characterised by pentadactyle limbs; smooth scales; anterior ear lobules absent; lower eyelid moveable and scaly; parietal scales in contact behind the interparietal; fourth toe much longer than the third; base of fourth toe is broad with three or more granules or lamellae between the lateral scales and all or some of the lamellae including the distal ones divided; surfaces of the tail and the rump are not flushed with red, pink or blue; hindlimb is long being at least 40 per cent of snout-vent length; live bearing (derived and modified from Cogger, 2014).

E. paulwoolfi sp. nov. in life in a photograph can be seen on page 525 in Brown (2014) at page 525, top right and second from bottom on left and a photo by Robert Valentic can be seen online at:
https://flickr.com/photos/gondwanareptileproductions/48369508457/

(last downloaded on 1 March 2020)

The type form of *E. quoyii* from Sydney, NSW, in a photo by Andy Burton is online at:

https://flickr.com/photos/burtonandy/4407753711

(last downloaded on 1 March 2020)

The type form of *E. quoyii* is also depicted in life in Cogger (2014) at page 562 (top right), Hoser (1989) at page 96 (middle), Wilson and Swan (2017) on page 305, being both images at top of page, Wilson (2015) at bottom of page and in Brown (2014) page 525 at second row from top (both images).

Distribution: *Eulamprus paulwoolfi sp. nov.* is found in North Queensland along the coast, generally from at least Mackay in

the south and Cairns in the north, including nearby coastal ranges, but usually at lower elevations, noting the species is usually associated with watercourses or sometimes in man-made gardens with watering points, where they often occur in large numbers.

Pepper *et al.* (2018) give Gladstone in Queensland as the apparent approximate southern limit for this taxon.

Etymology: *C. paulwoolfi sp. nov.* is named in honour of Paul Woolf of Walloon in Queensland, Australia, foundation president of the Herpetological Society of Queensland Incorporated in recognition of some decades of important contributions to herpetology in Australia, including important logistical support for regular field trips in Queensland and New South Wales, Australia spanning a period in excess of 20 years.
He has also provided assistance in sourcing potential type material of various species for inspection and assisted curators at the Queensland Museum.

CONSERVATION

Delays in recognition of this species could jeopardise the long-term survival of this taxon as outlined by Hoser (2019a, 2019b) and sources cited therein.

Therefore attempts by taxonomic vandals like the Wolfgang Wüster gang via Kaiser (2012a, 2012b, 2013, 2014a, 2014b) and Kaiser *et al.* (2013) (as frequently amended) to unlawfully suppress the recognition of these taxa on the basis they have a personal dislike for the person who formally named it should be resisted (Dubois *et al.* 2019).
Claims by the Wüster gang against this paper and the descriptions herein will no doubt be no different to those the gang have made previously, all of which were discredited long ago as outlined by Dubois *et al.* (2019), Hoser, (2007, 2009, 2012a, 2012b, 2013a, 2015a-f, 2019a, 2019b) and sources cited therein.

Information relevant to conservation of Australian reptiles in Hoser (1989, 1991, 1993 and 1996) and relevant comments in Hoser (2019a, 2019b) applies to the newly named taxon herein, noting that at present populations seem to be abundant and secure.

I note that this apparently secure status, could change suddenly as has done so for other Australian species, including several detailed in Hoser (1991).

If the Australian government persists with its “Big Australia Policy”, (see for example Saunders 2019 or Zaczek 2019), that being a long-term aim to increase the human population in Australia to over 100 million people by year 2150 (from the present 25 million as of 2019), all sorts of unforseen threats to the survival of this species may emerge.

REFERENCES CITED

Boulenger, G. A. 1887. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Natural History). Vol. III. Lacertidae, Gerrhosauridae, Scincidae, Anelytropidae, Dibamidae, Chamaeleontidae*. British Museum, London, xii+575 pp+xl pl.

Brown, D. 2014. *A guide to … Australian Lizards in captivity*. Reptile Publications, Tweed Heads, NSW, Australia:947 pp.

Cogger, H. G. 2014. *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, 7th ed. CSIRO Publishing, Australia:xxx+1033 pp.

Cogger, H. G., Cameron, E. E. and Cogger, H. M. 1983. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia (1) Amphibia and Reptilia*. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, ACT, Australia:319 pp.

Dubois, A., Bauer, A. M., Ceriaco, L. M. P., Dusoulier, F., Fretey, T., Lobl, I., Lorvelec, O., Ohler, A., Stopiglia, R. and Aescht, E. 2019. The Linz Zoocode project: a set of new proposals regarding the terminology, the Principles and Rules of zoological nomenclature. First report of activities (2014-2019). *Bionomina* (online), 17:1-111.

Duméril, A. M. C. and Bibron, G. 1839 *Erpétologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles.* Paris: Roret Vol. 5 i-viii, 1-854 pp. [726, 728]

Fitzinger, L. J. 1843 *Systema Reptilium. Fasciculus Primus. Amblyglossae*. Braumüller et Seidel Bibliopolas, Vindobonae [Pp. i-vi, 1-106; see p. 22].

Günther, A. 1875 Reptiles. A list of saurians of Australia and New Zealand. [Pp. 9-19]. In: Richardson, J. and Gray, J. E. (Editors): *Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror.* Volume 2. E.W. Janson, London [p.11; as *Hinulia gastrosticta*].

Hoser, R. T. 1989. *Australian Reptiles and Frogs*. Pierson and Co., Mosman, NSW, 2088:238 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 1991. *Endangered Animals of Australia*. Pierson Publishing, Mosman, NSW, Australia:240 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 1993. *Smuggled: The Underground Trade in Australia's Wildlife*. Apollo Publishing, Moss Vale, NSW, Australia:149 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 1996. *Smuggled-2: Wildlife Trafficking, Crime and Corruption in Australia*. Kotabi Publishing, Doncaster, Victoria, Australia:280 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 2007. Wells and Wellington - It's time to bury the hatchet. *Calodema* Supplementary Paper 1:1-9.

Hoser, R. T. 2009. Creationism and contrived science: A review of recent python systematics papers and the resolution of issues of taxonomy and nomenclature. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 2:1-34. (3 February).

Hoser, R. T. 2012a. Exposing a fraud! *Afronaja* Wallach, Wüster and Broadley 2009, is a junior synonym of *Spracklandus* Hoser 2009! *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 9 (3 April 2012):1-64.

Hoser, R. T. 2012b. Robust taxonomy and nomenclature based on good science escapes harsh fact-based criticism, but remains unable to escape an attack of lies and deception. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 14:37-64.

Hoser, R. T. 2013. The science of herpetology is built on evidence, ethics, quality publications and strict compliance with the rules of nomenclature. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 18:2-79.

Hoser, R. T. 2015a. Dealing with the “truth haters” ... a summary! Introduction to Issues 25 and 26 of *Australasian Journal of Herpetology*. Including “A timeline of relevant key publishing and other events relevant to Wolfgang Wüster and his gang of thieves.” and a “Synonyms list”. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 25:3-13.

Hoser, R. T. 2015b. The Wüster gang and their proposed “Taxon Filter”: How they are knowingly publishing false information, recklessly engaging in taxonomic vandalism and directly attacking the rules and stability of zoological nomenclature. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 25:14-38.

Hoser, R. T. 2015c. Best Practices in herpetology: Hinrich Kaiser's claims are unsubstantiated. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 25:39-64.

Hoser, R. T. 2015d. PRINO (Peer reviewed in name only) journals: When quality control in scientific publications fails. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 26:3-64.

Hoser, R. T. 2015e. Rhodin *et al.* 2015, Yet more lies, misrepresentations and falsehoods by a band of thieves intent on stealing credit for the scientific works of others. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 27:3-36.

Hoser, R. T, 2015f. Comments on *Spracklandus* Hoser, 2009 (Reptilia, Serpentes, ELAPIDAE): request for confirmation of the availability of the generic name and for the nomenclatural validation of the journal in which it was published (Case 3601; see *BZN* 70: 234-237; comments *BZN* 71:30-38, 133-135). *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 27:37-54.

Hoser, R. T. 2019a. 11 new species, 4 new subspecies and a subgenus of Australian Dragon Lizard in the genus *Tympanocryptis* Peters, 1863, with a warning on the conservation status and long-term survival prospects of some newly named taxa. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 39:23-52.

Hoser, R. T. 2019b. Richard Shine *et al.* (1987), Hinrich Kaiser *et al*. (2013), Jane Melville *et al*. (2018 and 2019): Australian Agamids and how rule breakers, liars, thieves, taxonomic vandals and law breaking copyright infringers are causing reptile species to become extinct. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 39:53-63.

Hutchinson, M. N. and Rawlinson, P. A. 1995. The water skinks (Lacertilia: *Eulamprus*) of Victoria and South Australia. *Records of the South Australian Museum*, 28(2):185-207.

[junior author deceased at time of publication].

Kaiser, H. 2012a. SPAM email sent out to numerous recipients on 5 June 2012.

Kaiser, H. 2012b. Point of view. Hate article sent as attachment with SPAM email sent out on 5 June 2012.

Kaiser, H. 2013. The Taxon Filter, a novel mechanism designed to facilitate the relationship between taxonomy and nomenclature, vis-à-vis the utility of the Code's Article 81 (the Commission's plenary power). *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 70(4) December 2013:293-302.

Kaiser, H. 2014a. Comments on *Spracklandus* Hoser, 2009 (Reptilia, Serpentes, ELAPIDAE): request for confirmation of the availability of the generic name and for the nomenclatural validation of the journal in which it was published. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 71(1):30-35.

Kaiser H. 2014b. Best Practices in Herpetological Taxonomy: Errata and Addenda. *Herpetological Review*, 45(2):257-268.

Kaiser, H., Crother, B. L., Kelly, C. M. R., Luiselli, L., O'Shea, M., Ota, H., Passos, P., Schleip, W. D. and Wüster, W. 2013. Best practices: In the 21st Century, Taxonomic Decisions in Herpetology are Acceptable Only When supported by a body of Evidence and Published via Peer-Review. *Herpetological Review* 44(1):8-23.

Pepper, M., Sumner, J., Brennan, I. G., Hodges, K., Lemmon, A. R., Lemmon, E. M., Peterson, G., Rabosky, D. L., Schwarzkopf, L., Scott, I. A. W., Shea, G. and Scott keogh, J. 2018. Speciation in the mountains and dispersal by rivers: Molecularphylogeny of *Eulamprus* water skinks and the biogeography of Eastern Australia. *Journal of Biogeography*. 2018;1-13.

Ride, W. D. L. (*ed.*) *et al.* (on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature) 1999. *International code of Zoological Nomenclature*. The Natural History Museum - Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK (also commonly cited as "The Rules", "Zoological Rules" or "ICZN 1999").

Saunders, S. 2019. Morrison and Shorten's Big Australia: The overpopulation problem. News article published 17 April 2019 and downloaded from

https://independentaustralia.net/politics/politics-display/morrison-and-shortens-big-australia-the-overpopulation-problem,12584

Skinner, A., Hutchinson, M. N. and Lee, M. S. Y. 2013. Phylogeny and Divergence Times of Australian *Sphenomorphus* Group Skinks (Scincidae, Squamata). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 69(3):906-918.

Wells, R. W. 2009. Some Taxonomic and Nomenclatural Considerations on the Class Reptilia in Australia. A Review of the Genera *Eulamprus* and *Glaphyromorphus* (Scincidae), including the Description of New Genera and Species. *Australian Biodiversity Record* 2009(3):1-96.

Wells, R. W. and Wellington, C. R. 1984. A synopsis of the class Reptilia in Australia. *Australian Journal of Herpetology* 1(3-4):73-129 [cover date was 1983].

Wells, R. W. and Wellington, C. R. 1985. A classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia. *Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplementary Series* 1:1-61.

Wilson, S. K. 2015. *A field guide to reptiles of Queensland*. Reed / New Holand, Chatswood, NSW, Australia:304 pp.

Wilson, S. K. and Knowles, D. G. 1988. *Australia's reptiles. A photographic reference to the terrestrial reptiles of Australia.* Collins Australia, Sydney, Australia:447 pp.

Wilson, S. and Swan, G. 2017. *A complete guide to reptiles of Australia*, 3rd ed. Chatswood: New Holland, 647 pp.

Zaczek, Z. 2019. Former PM Kevin Rudd says Australia should drastically increase its population to 50 MILLION to make sure nation can defend itself in the face of threats from China. *Daily Mail* (Australia) (27 November), published online at: https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7729689/Kevin-Rudd-says-Australia-increase-population-50-MILLION-defend-China.html

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None.